

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

## Senator Capper Host to Club Boys and Girls at Kansas Free Fair



More than 200 Kansas boys and girls, members of Capper Clubs, were guests of Senator Capper, founder of the clubs, for two days of sightseeing in the capital city of Kansas and at the Kansas Free Fair, the week of September 9. The occasion was the clubs' annual rally. Only once were these lively young Kansans still enough for the camera man. Here are most of them getting their pictures taken with the senator in front of the Capper Publications pavilion in the Fair grounds. Mr. Capper is seated in the center of the picture. Next to him on the right, is J. M. Parks, club manager. Have you ever seen a finer group of young folks anywhere? A useless question requires no answer . . . The young people were taken to the week's best picture show at the Grand Theater, where the program included a Walt Disney Mickey Mouse classic. They saw the auto races Tuesday afternoon when Martinson of Denver, king of the track, crashed thru a fence to save other racers from wrecks or burns and perhaps fatal accidents. Tuesday night they took in "The World on Parade," believed to be the best spectacle ever shown at a Kansas fair. And of course, they saw in detail the Free Fair's wonderful livestock show and the agricultural exhibits which led all who saw them to question whether there really had been a depression and a drouth in Kansas. Yet, the inspiring feature of the Fair was these young people prophetic of the Kansas to come.

September 29, 1934

## Farmers to Vote on 1935 Plan

Corn Belt Delegates Turn Down New Corn-Hog Idea

HEARING from Kansas City and other regional corn-hog meetings, AAA folks at Washington indicate that farmers will get the combined corn-hog program next year if they want it. Altho AAA headquarters thinks controlling corn production alone is enough, since hog output follows corn yield so closely.

Farmers, state corn-hog leaders and college extension directors from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas and Arkansas, meeting at Kansas City to discuss the matter, asked the AAA officials present, to carry on the program slightly modified. They proposed to continue hog control with bonus payments cut from \$5 to \$3 a head, and a corn bonus of 40 cents a bushel for cutting acreage, instead of this year's 30 cents.

The resolution also asked that farmers be allowed to raise 80 to 85 per cent of the number of hogs set in their 1932-33 base, instead of this year's 75 per cent; also 75 to 90 per cent of their corn base, instead of 70 to 80 per cent.

Dr. A. G. Black, corn-hog chief from Washington, suggested wide-open hog production, but corn acreage control with a processing tax on hogs to pay corn-reduction benefits. The Kansas City meeting countered with its modified corn-hog control idea. Also urging that a processing tax be extended to grains that will take the place of corn as hog feed, as well as on corn; also a tax on cattle and sheep. The hog men didn't propose to pay corn growers a bonus and get nothing out of it themselves by way of a hog bonus. The single processing tax idea was left out in the cold, and talk centered mostly on how much tax and bonus should be placed on hogs and on corn.

### Hog Day Is October 13

HOGS will have their day Saturday, October 13, at the eighth annual Swine Feeders' Day, Kansas State College, Manhattan. Feeding experiments ending this year under supervision of C. E. Aubel, will be discussed. They include comparison of protein feeds and value of alfalfa as part of the fattening ration. The discussions will help clear up much uncertainty about the value of feeds now on hand.

### AAA Sets New Corn Goal

A CORN crop of 2½ billion to 2,350 million bushels, seems to be the AAA goal for 1935. This would be on 90 million acres, compared to 92 million acres this year, which means another slight cut in acreage. A normal yield of 26 bushels an acre is expected in 1935, following this year's drought. If realized, the crop would reach the AAA goal . . . The 1934 hog program called for a reduction of 25 per cent in output. The plan now being studied would ask a 20 per cent cut, or a decrease over last year of 5 per cent . . . Recently AAA lawyers ruled a

### Last Minute Moves in the Farm Program

FARMERS in drought counties have until October 15 to apply for loans for buying winter seed wheat, rye or barley, or for fallow or both. Feed loans from the same Farm Credit Fund can be applied for up to January 1. See your local crop and feed loan committee about them.

Railroads have reversed their decision of early September not to extend beyond September 4, the special low rates in drought states. Instead, they will allow "some reduction" on "certain essential stock and poultry feeds into drought-stricken areas and between points therein." Railroad and farm-relief officials are working on the new schedule.

More than 20,000 farmers with debts in excess of 125 million dollars have obtained settlements with their creditors thru county farm-debt adjustment committees, organized to help farmers and their creditors get together on a scale-down of debts. More than half of the committees in Missouri have handled 20 to 100 cases in each county.

Farm mortgage loans made by the 12 Federal Land Banks and land bank commissioners since January 1, 1934, have reached a billion dollars. Which is more

corn program could not be financed with a processing tax on hogs unless benefit payments were made to hog growers. Dr. A. G. Black, corn-hog chief, had considered corn acreage control only, thinking that would automatically control hog output, also placing a processing tax on hogs to pay corn growers only for reducing acreage.

### Corn-Hog Vote Next Week

WHETHER farmers want corn-hog control in 1935 will be settled in a referendum during the 2 weeks ending October 12. Local corn-hog committeemen will hold meetings in which contract signers will vote on these two questions:

Do you favor an adjustment program dealing with corn and hogs in 1935?

Do you favor a one-contract-per-farm adjustment program dealing with grains and livestock to become effective in 1935?

Non-contract signers will have a chance to vote separately. Whatever the program is for 1935, it will be made available to all farmers regardless of whether they already are contract signers. After talking with farmers over the state, it looks as if the majority will vote for continued corn-hog control. Judging from AAA opinion, the 1935 program will be directed largely toward control of corn and feed, and will ease up on hog curtailment.

### Broke Wheat Contracts

FARMERS who have not lived up to their wheat contracts are to be called on the carpet. More than 1,000 are "in dutch" so far, Washington reports. County control associations are supposed to call in the offenders and adjust matters. If they fail, it's up to Uncle Sam. Most "violations" likely are due to mistakes.

### New Corn Loans 55 Cents

YOU can get a new loan of 55 cents a bushel—a 10-cent increase—on ear corn now stored on your farm under government seal. Or on any ear corn which will grade No. 4, or better when shelled, from any crop, regardless of whether you now have a loan on it. Farmers who now have the 45-cent corn loans and wish to make new ones at 55 cents a bushel, may pay up the old loans and arrange for the new ones. This new AAA order cancels the corn-loan extension to January 1, 1935. All farmers who now have corn loans outstanding must either repay them or change them into new corn loans by October 15. Any farmer who borrows on this plan must agree to co-operate in the new corn plan now being worked out by the AAA . . . This will help farmers to hold their corn instead of selling it now and perhaps being forced to buy it back later at greatly increased prices. These new loans can be called in by the Government if cash corn reaches 85 cents at Chicago.

than 4 times the total of loans made in 1933, and 30 times the sum lent in 1932.

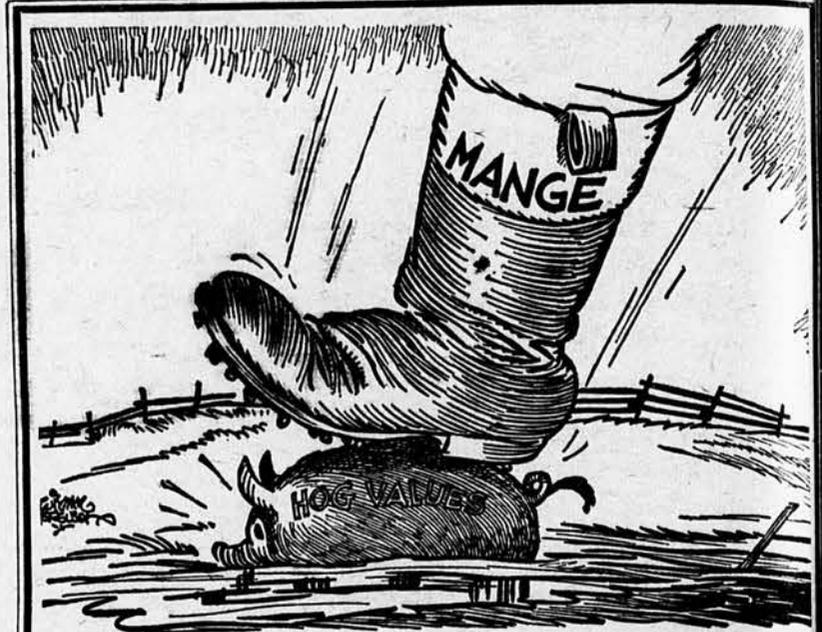
The AAA will buy several million pounds of butter to be distributed thru relief channels. This is no attempt to stabilize the market, officials say. Yet it comes at a mighty good time to support the market. The AAA has been flooded with urgent requests for just such action.

Government buying of drought cattle will be slowed down, perhaps stopped within 2 months, so as not to strip drought sections of needed livestock. Meanwhile every effort will be made to get feed into drought counties thru the feed clearance setup at Kansas City.

About 5¼ million cattle have been bought by the AAA in 21 states hurt by drought, from 278,577 farmers. Average price is \$13.54. Missouri has sold about 309,000 head and Kansas 258,000.

Government cattle buying in drought counties may end soon. Rains have improved feed conditions so much, it is now necessary to buy only 7½ million head instead of the original 10 million.

Government check writers have almost reached the 4-million-dollars-a-day mark in getting corn-hog money out to farmers who signed contracts. Their biggest day was sending \$3,700,000 to 38,500 farmers. Up to mid-September, Kansas farmers had received \$4,404,335.



—From the Corn Belt Farm Dailies

# Fight Hog Mange Now . . .

ACCORDING to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, hog mange is increasing throughout the Corn Belt States.

Mange in hogs causes stunted growth, wasted feed, and a high rate of mortality.

Since mangy hogs cannot be turned into quality products, they must sell for less than hogs free of mange.

September and October are the months in which to combat hog lice and mange. The U. S. Department of Agriculture tells you how to do it in Farmers Bulletin No. 1085, entitled "Hog Lice and Hog Mange."

## Swift & Company

Visitors to the 1934 Century of Progress are cordially invited to visit the "Swift Bridge of Service" exhibit and the Swift Plant at the Union Stock Yards.

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

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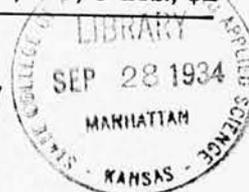
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## Why Kansas Is Not Licked



FROM OUR FARM CONTRIBUTORS

**M**Y FEED mill has paid for itself by adding materially to my farm income. Instead of selling wheat, oats and corn and buying back shorts, bran, ground oats, corn meal and corn chop, on which several others have made a profit, I find it pays to grind and mix the feed at home. By grinding and mixing feed that is grown on the farm the farm makes a double profit.

Ground feed digests easier, gives quicker, cheaper gains, increases milk, egg and meat production, and saves 25 per cent waste. No whole kernels go to the manure pile, nothing is wasted and underfoot. By grinding and mixing hay, fodder and grains into a fine, loose, bulky feed, the animals can extract every ounce of nourishment. We also grind grain for laying mash, whole wheat flour and breakfast food. Coffey Co. W. A. Parsons.

was 75 cents. The total saving on 300 pounds of feed was \$2.22.

Another item that helped pay for the grinder was the saving in using and grinding our chicken feed, both for hens and baby chicks. At present, commercial feed is \$2.50 or more for 100 pounds. Home-ground and mixed it costs \$1.43 for 100 pounds, a saving of \$1.07. Ground-at-home wheat at 67 cents a bushel makes a saving on breakfast food.

The savings listed would pay for the grinder in 1 year. In the 5 years used there has been little expense; one new belt and one new set of burrs. So we feel that the grinder is one of the best investments on the farm. E. C. A. Clay Co.

small cut-up fields to raise feed for horses that otherwise would be wasted. And horses help to add fertility to the soil. Gerald Rose. Harvey Co.

### A Weed Fighter's Methods

**T**HE way I get rid of weeds is to make a campaign against one kind of weed and go for it until I have it eliminated. I do not accomplish this in a week, or in a season. After I have won the fight, I start a campaign against another weed. We have rid our place of cockleburrs in that way. Also I got rid of sandbur grass which was a nuisance in one of our lawns. Then I eliminated a bothersome patch of hoarhound, and now am successfully fighting ragweed. Each year I have less ragweed to pull, and I might add it is better to pull weeds than to chop them with a hoe, especially those that have underground root systems. And it is better to pull weeds before they have blossomed. Much seed is kept from growing if weeds that have gone to seed are burned. My success in getting rid of weed pests leads me to think nearly any weed may be eliminated by taking one at a time. In the end you have them all.

Our worst pest is Bermuda and we are slowly getting rid of it by digging the roots and hauling them away to be burned. I wonder whether anyone knows a simpler and easier method? Plowing the grass during winter doesn't kill the roots in our locality, and burning the grass off doesn't accomplish it either. M. W. P. Cowley Co.

### Busy Machines Cost Less

**I**NTEREST and depreciation on machinery are the largest items of expense on our farm. The average Wheat Belt farmer has from \$3,000 to \$4,000 invested in wheat equipment alone, and uses it only a few weeks a year. Combines are used about 2 weeks of the year, and many tractors are used about 3 months, in normal wheat farming operations.

In addition to wheat, I figure on 50 to 100 acres of Wheatland milo, so I will have a crop I can harvest in the fall with my combine and tractor. There is quite a large acreage of grain sorghums planted every year in my community, so I plan to do custom threshing with my combine in the fall. Realizing the value of silage and ground feed for livestock my tractor will be put to work on these jobs each fall and winter. In the spring the tractor and one-way plow will be used for all early preparation of soil for planting to row crops. I think we Wheat Belt farmers can greatly reduce our machinery costs to the acre if we use more diversity in our farming so we can employ our machinery to greater advantage all year. Maurice Wyckoff. Russell Co.

### Use Horses and a Tractor

**O**N OUR 360-acre farm we grow a variety of crops—wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa and sorghums. We have a tractor and six head of work horses. I think for cultivating corn, horses cannot be beat. But when wheat harvest comes, I should not like to be without a tractor to cut wheat and oats and for preparing wheat ground. Every farmer should, if he is able, have both horses and a tractor. You can use horses efficiently for spring plowing when the weather is cool, and for cultivating listed corn, I don't believe they can be beat. Of course, the tractor only eats when it works, but you can use

### Where the Tractor Shines

**I**FIND the tractor more economical than horses in that one man may get certain work done in less time, hence take advantage of weather conditions. The work may be done as well with horses as with a tractor, but it requires more time when horses are used. Consequently, weather conditions often interfere leaving the advantage with the tractor. Louis Larson. Allen Co.

### Our Four Income Makers

**W**E ARE out in Western Kansas where the sun shines hottest, where it rains least and dust storms have become common the last 2 years. Most of us still have the three essentials of a farm income—the cow, sow and hen. But this should be aided by a garden. Usually there is a small patch of ground near the well, fenced to keep out chickens, and where it can be watered. But few have a field garden. Some of the hardier plants that do well without the extra attention of the early garden and can be listed and cultivated as other row crops, are pinto beans, crowder peas, black-eyed peas, pumpkin, squash and cucumbers and a few rows of roasting ears. Plant enough to can. Dried corn is excellent. Crowder peas, too. Shell and dry as corn. Pickles, relish, plain canned beans, dry beans and peas, stewed young squash, as well as mature products, will save money. Include popcorn and melons in the field garden. Rabbits do not bother these as a rule. Make the most of the fall garden. Mrs. R. H. W. Stevens Co.

### Hogs "Licked" Bindweed

**O**UR orchard became badly infested with bindweed. By intensive cultivation we kept it confined to the orchard but could not get rid of it. So we planted it to corn and soybeans and in the fall turned hogs in and kept them there all winter. In the spring the place was worked and sowed to rape. When it had made sufficient growth, the hogs were turned in again and the plot used for a hog lot thruout the following winter. Last summer the orchard was farmed as usual and was free from the weed. The hogs got roots and all. L. C. Osage Co.

### Seven Jobs Made Easier

**T**HE best labor, time and expense saver on our farm is our electric light plant. We grind all kinds of small grain, not only for ourselves, but for customers. If grain needs to be cleaned we run our fanning mill with electricity. The house, barns, henhouses and yard all are electric-lighted, which makes work easier everywhere. In the home my wife would not like to be without her light, ready any minute without bother of oil lamps. It can be used with safety by children. We also run the washing machine, separator, iron and meat grinder with this ready power. Many a job can be done in shorter time than by man power. J. D. Butler Co.

### One-Year's Grinder Savings

**W**HEN the feed mill was installed we already had electric power on the farm. So by hooking to the same transformer used for lights, the cost was not nearly so high. The cost of the grinder, with two sets of burrs, the electric motor, and completing a room for the motor and grinder, and the wiring and installing, brought the total cost to a little more than \$200. That was in 1928, when everything was high. What the electricity cost was more than offset by the time and labor saved in using the old grinder. Cattle were being fitted for showing. Feed bought while on the road was high. Corn chop was \$1.50 a hundred, corn home 73 cents a bushel, making the home-ground corn chop \$1.03 for 100 pounds, or a saving of \$1.47. Price of shorts was \$2 for 100 pounds; bran, \$1.75 for 100 pounds. Wheat was 90 cents a bushel, the saving there on 100 pounds of shorts and 100 pounds of bran,



Terracing stops soil washing, loss of seed, fertilizer, humus; holds rain water long enough for most of it to soak into the ground, and makes a farm worth more in cash or trade. It is needed on pasture as well as on cultivated land or in the orchard. The Martin "Ideal" shown in this photo, is the latest type of terracing machinery on the market and is handier than an extra pants pocket. Contour farming along with terracing makes the job complete.

# These Are Interesting Times

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

TO ME the most interesting incident of the present year is the nomination of Upton Sinclair as the Democratic candidate for governor of California.

Upton Sinclair, who will be 56 if he lives until September 20, is one of the most prolific writers in the world of literature. In addition to editing at different times several magazines, he is credited with having had published some 40 books. In these books he has rather bitterly attacked nearly every belief and every institution that has existed or does exist in the United States.

As the most radical of the Socialists Sinclair has been at different times a candidate for Congress in New Jersey and California; candidate for U. S. senator and governor in California and finally forsaking the Socialist party, he declared himself a Democrat and at the recent primary overwhelmed the other candidates for governor in the Democratic primary election, without renouncing a single principle he has heretofore advocated.

His initial announcement is that capitalism is doomed, that is, it must be done away with entirely and presumably Socialism must be substituted for the present industrial system. His statement after nomination was a reiteration of his attack on capitalism and of his statement that it must be destroyed.

## Why Sinclair Was Chosen

SINCLAIR was nominated perhaps as a result of his promise to abolish poverty in California. His plan, briefly stated, is to have the State of California issue 300 million dollars in bonds, seize or buy the vacant lands and idle factories, divide the lands among the landless and man the factories with the unemployed. Incidentally he also promises that if elected his first official act will be the pardon of Thomas J. Mooney, who was convicted nearly 18 years ago of participating in bombing a preparedness parade and causing the killing or wounding of a number of persons. Mooney has always contended that he was not guilty of this crime and years after his conviction the principal witness against him made a sworn statement that his testimony at the trial was false.

No doubt this statement on the part of Sinclair gained him votes among persons who do not agree with his socialistic theories. There certainly is room, to say the least, for grave doubt about the guilt of Mooney and many people have felt for years that he should be pardoned.

However, that is a minor matter. The interesting questions that are raised by the nomination of Sinclair are first, is he correct in saying that the capitalistic system is doomed and must give way to a system of universal public ownership and state Socialism? Second, what effect will the nomination of Sinclair have on the national administration?

## Not a National Calamity

SINCLAIR declares himself a part of the New Deal. If the administration denies this it might contribute largely to the defeat of Mr. Sinclair in November, but it would at the same time alienate a great many voters thruout the United States who believe just as Sinclair does. On the other hand if the administration should give active aid to Sinclair it would drive away from the support of President Roosevelt a large number of conservative Democrats.

Personally I do not look on the nomination of Upton Sinclair as a national calamity. It will tend to divide political parties in this country on natural instead of purely political and artificial lines. There are two distinctive philosophies in this as well as other countries. One is conservative and the other radical. One school believes in individualism, in private ownership of property and private control of industries. The other believes in public ownership and control of industry, in other words in state Socialism. While I do not believe that state Socialism would succeed or could succeed in this or any other country without political and industrial despotism, I also believe that a majority of the qualified voters of this country have a right to adopt a system of state Socialism if they want to. It is a question which sooner or later must be determined one way or the other and perhaps the sooner the better.

## Why the "Branding" Law?

WILL you "please state in the Kansas Farmer the how and why and wherefore of the law which makes one declare his party, if he wishes to vote for a different party instead of the one he has voted with previously," asks a reader.

I will give the reasons urged for the passage of the "branding iron" law as it is called. The advo-

## Kansas Cyclones

By Ed Blair

I DON'T "like the way our cyclones do," Says old Uncle Mose to Everett True. "Our cyclones often jist go astray 'Nd cavort around, while they are away, East, West, North and South they roam Playin' the devil when they ain't home.

"Some of 'em flirts with Old Mizzoo 'Nd crosses the Mississippi, too, To Injeanna 'nd Illinois 'Nd tosses their buildin's around like toys! 'Nd away down South 'nd further East Our cyclones act like a raging beast.

"Of course, we'll try to keep 'em at home 'Nd not let a single one of 'em roam In strange skies of a distant state But often the peppy ones won't wait But circle around 'nd make a dart Fergettin' to come back home to start!"

cates of the law say that the primary election is intended to give the voters affiliated with the several political parties an opportunity to select by popular vote their party nominations and that none except a member of the party should have a right to participate in such selection. They urge that it is not fair for a Democrat, for illustration, to go into a Republican party primary and attempt by his vote to dictate to the party who shall be nominated as their candidates, or for a Republican to go into a Democratic primary and undertake to say who shall be nominated as the Democratic candidates.

## Ignores Independent Voter

NOW it must be admitted that there is a good deal of reason in this argument. The weakness of it is that it does not provide for the independent voters, of whom there is a constantly increasing number in this country, who are not party men; who sometimes vote with one party and sometimes with another or who more commonly vote a split ticket.

A great many of these independent voters do not want to organize a third party. They know the great majority of the votes in the country will be divided between the two great parties and that third parties have never cut any considerable figure in the general elections except as they may draw voters away from one or the other of the two leading parties. They say, "If it is right that we should have the privilege at the general election to select from the candidates nominated by the various parties without declaring our political affiliations, why should we not have the right to pick out at the primary election such persons as have offered themselves as candidates and vote for them regardless of what political party they may happen to belong to?"

## Make Voter Free to Choose

WITH that view I am in accord. It certainly is fully important to select suitable candidates at the primary, and certainly every qualified voter should have the opportunity to select the candidates he wishes to vote for at the general election.

It is not a sufficient answer to this to say that the independent voters may join in signing petitions for the nominations of independent candidates. A candidate, or candidates, nominated on an independent ticket will be in the same fix as third party candidates. They may help to defeat certain candidates on the regular party tickets, but seldom are elected themselves. I believe that every voter should have as full and free opportunity to nominate candidates as he has to vote for them or against them at the general election regardless of what party ticket they may be running on.

## How Far Yet to Tipperary?

NOTWITHSTANDING that the farmers out there have had three crop failures in a row, Mr. E. J. Gfelder of Winona, is still rather optimistic. He says:

We're not kicking so much about what nature is dealing out to us. Can't do much about it anyway. I rather

look to Congress to take over the issuing of money at the management of the banks. Sure Mr. McNeal, we're going thru a great experience. We have a great lead and our government is making tremendous efforts in right matters and we're 'em. The immensity of the job is staggering to the common mind. With no intention of sounding a final note of pessimism, I wonder how far it is yet to Tipperary. This bit of chatter is not argumentation. I don't believe that there ever has been a Dutchman yet who had any business starting an argument with the Irish anyway. It's just a sample of some of the things we're thinking about out in the sticks.

So long as Mr. Gfelder continues to be as good natured as his letter indicates, he is at liberty, as far as I am concerned, to entertain any theories he pleases.

## Our Wise Men Mere Owls

MY OLD TIME friend J. D. Shepherd, of Clay Center, seems to be feeling a bit more pessimistic than usual. He says:

I was much interested in your passing comment on "common sense," but I doubt if the men and women of the best human sense called common sense, have a great advantage over the others of the race. For do we go thru life blindly with eyes that cannot see? Is not the supposed superiority of so-called wise men and leaders, politically and religiously, mostly selfish egotism? thought Mr. Hoover in his 1928 acceptance speech was a superman and knew what he was talking about when he said, "We are nearer the abolishment of poverty than we have ever been." Did he have any more vision than his humblest listeners? Did he know the trend of the times and conditions confronting our country leading to 1929? Did he not tell Samuel Insull and the other boys in conference that the crash was just a little West Street flurry; told them to go back home and carry on as they had been doing in the past, that things would soon be all right again.

Did Mr. Hoover know what he was talking about? I like the rest of us he just hoped for the best and went on blindly. Why, Tom, the wisest of us, and even of so-called supermen, don't know as much as a blind dog in a meat house. The dog at least knows that there is meat, for he smells it, but we humans go thru life unable to see what is ahead nor even able to hear or smell what we are running into. Our hindsight is fairly good but our foresight plus all the help of education, superior intelligence, instinct, intuition, etc., is blind as a bat.

Our wise financiers who said that the 1929 crash was just a "little flurry on Wall Street," that prosperity was just around the corner, have crawled into their holes and pulled the holes in after them. Now no one wants to trust even the "brain trust" to set things in order. Everybody seems to have lost confidence in everybody else.

Man goes thru life blindly, wandering and wondering what is coming next. Natural law carries on life; life mostly automatic.

## Mr. Shepherd Partly Right

THERE is more of Mr. Shepherd's letter. The substance of it is a criticism of our national banking system and an advocacy of the direct issue of currency by the Government instead of thru the banks. With this I am in sympathy, do not believe that the banks should be banks issue. I believe their proper function is to act as safe depositories for the people's money under strict government supervision; that they should lend these deposits, or so much as may be safe, according to banking experience, and should be permitted to issue drafts and bills of exchange for the convenience of the general public.

I believe in the bank deposit guaranty law, hold that as these banks are quasi public institutions under the guardianship and subject to government supervision, that the depositors have a right to feel that their money so deposited is safe.

But as to his main statement, Mr. Shepherd is partly right and partly wrong.

## Wise Man Studies the Past

IT IS TRUE that even the wisest of men are decidedly limited in their knowledge of the future. They cannot look beyond the veil which hides the future from our ken. All the wisest of men can do is to study carefully the experiences of the past and from these experiences form a judgment as to what the future is likely to bring forth. Patrick Henry declared that the only lamp which his feet were guided, was the lamp of experience. But experience is not always a sure guide for the reason that new conditions are constantly arising for which there are no precedents in experience.

I have no doubt whatever about the sincerity of President Hoover when he made the declaration referred to by Mr. Shepherd concerning the abolition of poverty. Neither do I criticize him for calling the leaders of industry together in conference and advising them to go back and carry on. If he had filled them with fear of a great panic, in my opinion, it would greatly have aggravated the trouble. Instead of criticizing President Hoover for that, he should be commended. While it did not prevent the depression, it eased the critical situation and let the country into it gradually.

Yes, Mr. Shepherd, the wisest of men are very wise concerning the future, but when we view the distance man has come from the cave-man of the present, we must admit he has traveled a long way on the road of progress.

# Farm Matters as I See Them

## Buy Seed for Spring Now

GET seed now for next spring's planting. The farmer who does, will, I think, be shaking hands with himself before the winter is over. He will be sure of seed and he will have paid less for it in all probability.

There is bound to be a serious shortage of Kanota oats, of seed of all grain and sweet sorghums, of barley for spring planting, of soybeans for seed and hay, of Korean lespedeza and Sweet clover. There would be enough corn, if it were not that so much corn will be sold at increasing market prices before planting time.

Seed prices are lower now than they are likely to be nearer spring when there is pretty sure to be a rush to buy seed. Also you will have a wider choice of supply and plenty of time for testing to see how well the seed will grow.

To forestall profiteering perhaps, and to save some of the seed that is going to market, for planting next season, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has opened a seed-buying office in Kansas City at 114 West 10th Street. The college also has a list of farmers who will have good seed to sell. This is the best time to buy. No doubt about that.

## Market Control Necessary

WASHINGTON is asking farmers who signed corn-hog contracts, to vote on whether they wish hogs included in the 1935 farm program. Non-signers who produced at least 10 acres of corn this year for grain, or have produced hogs for market, may also take part in the referendum.

I believe that most farmers who participated this year, would prefer the same corn-hog bonus in 1935 that they had in 1934. But they want it understood that the packer or consumer, pays the processing tax, not the farmer. How the Government could absolutely guarantee this at all times, regardless of market prices, without taking over the operation of the packing plants, is hard to see. I am not sure it could always be absorbed then. Sometimes it is difficult to say where the tax is falling. Only the consumer feels sure that he pays the tax all the time.

Thoughtful farmers say to me they fear farm bonuses will get us in the habit of depending on the Government to pull us out of trouble whenever trouble comes. They think what we are doing is not good for the morale of the new generation of farmers that is coming on. They believe we shall have to pay for the Government's whole program some day, in some way. These are entirely natural misgivings. No one can say they are not warranted.

Coming back to processing taxes, the farming industry is not so accustomed to being put in the privileged class as some other industries that have come to look upon favors from the government as their permanent right and due.

Back of the farm program is this country's necessity of putting agriculture, the nation's biggest business, on its feet and making it possible for it to stay there. Farm buying power is necessary to make the wheels go round.

A way had to be found to place the farming industry immediately on a widely co-operative basis so that eventually and in the future, within certain safeguards, it might control its own production and markets and be assured of a square deal on a live and let-live basis. But I have never believed to accomplish this that licensing farmers or compulsory contracts were necessary or ever would be. I have opposed this at all times.

Next year, and the year thereafter, the price of hogs will be high. Under the private marketing system the in-and-outers would landslide into production and breakdown values for another year or two. Something like the corn-hog plan of control is needed to keep them out, or in line. In the plan adopted, an effort will be made to cut out as much red tape as possible.

## Menace to Trade Recovery

WE HAVE two sure indexes of business recovery. One is the amount of money people spend, as shown by bank clearings. The other the quantity of things they buy as shown by railroad reports of car-loadings. Both "signs" have manifested decided improvement this year. Now the railroads are asking the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 per cent increase in freight rates amounting to 170 million dollars a year.

All commodities would be affected. Grain and grain products would be charged 3 cents more on every hundred pounds, except in the East where the roads have more motor competition. Rates on livestock would be 10 per cent more, coal would pay from 3 to 30 cents more a ton.

Any general increase of freight rates "gets" the farmer going and coming. He pays the freight on what he buys, also on what he sells. And whatever affects the buying power of 32 million farm folks will to a greater extent affect national recovery.

Also anything that hinders or makes more difficult, the interchange of goods between the 48 states, such as increasing this country's freight bill by 170 million dollars, places a double obstacle in the way of restoring commerce and trade, not only here at home but in reclaiming markets abroad. It will lessen consumption and slow up orders for goods. By making business impossible to this extent for others, the roads will make business that much worse for themselves. Goods not shipped pay no freight.

In recently declaring "drouth rates" on livestock and feed, to save the business of a heavy shipper—the farmer—likewise their own business in drouth territory, the roads took just the opposite course they now are taking. Then

they helped business, both present and future. It scarcely is necessary to point out which is the beneficial and wiser policy for both parties, nor to repeat how much the hard-pressed farmer appreciates those up-building drouth rates.

With several such rate exceptions—ever since the World War the farming industry has been the nation's greatest sufferer from high rail rates, rates out of line with the parity of almost all commodities. Last year when farm commodities stood at a level of 50 per cent of pre-war, freight rates were at 155 per cent. Many times farm products have rotted, or gone to waste, because farmers could not afford the expense of shipping them to market. Frequently shipping costs have exceeded considerably the value of the product. There can be no benefit in such an economic situation. And so it has proved.

One great reason why the roads have lost much business to the truck lines, is that their whole rate structure has been out of line with the nation's price level.

The roads seem to have ignored the lesson of their experiments with lower passenger fares. Lower rates for passengers have increased passenger business more than 33 per cent in 6 months. Mileage travel has increased 25 per cent. Western lines are reported to have earned 43 per cent more from their passenger business as a consequence. Yet, in the face of these results, the roads propose increasing freight charges already high, by 170 million dollars.

The roads cite higher wages and the law requiring the pensioning of their employes, as an excuse for the higher rates, altho most of the roads have for some time been pensioning their old men. A more compelling reason perhaps, is that the roads still are basing their earnings on their highly inflated capital structure.

## Attempting the Impossible

OTHER over-capitalized corporations have had to reduce their capital structure to fit the times. The roads have made no move to do this. Instead they now resort to the dubious policy of asking for a 10 per cent general increase of freight rates that in many instances are already all, or more than all, than the traffic will bear. If the higher rates are agreed to by the Interstate Commerce Commission, they can only mean less and less business for the roads, a semi-stagnation of commerce, or much more business for the truck lines, or both. To a great extent it is this long-continued railroad policy of taxing the traffic all, or more, than it will bear, that has made the truck lines such formidable competitors of the roads.

The railroad problem cannot be solved by higher rates. Goods not shipped, or shipped by truck, pay no freight—to the railroads.

*Arthur Capper*

# A Seasonal Decline in Hogs

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Beef, Fed	\$9.25	\$8.75	\$6.10
Lamb	7.15	7.70	4.80
Pork	6.60	6.25	6.75
Wheat, Heavy	.14	.12½	.08½
Wheat, Firsts	.21	.21½	.14
Wheat, Hard Winter	.21	.22	.16
Wheat, Yellow	1.07½	1.07	.88¾
Wheat, Baled	.81½	.83½	.44½
Barley	.58	.56½	.38
Oats	.90	.89	.46
Maize	25.00	22.00	13.75
Rice	19.50	18.50	7.00

so many hogs out of the way, with prices at the end of the month highest in more than 3 years. But good market men now say to watch for some seasonal decline from the rather high levels in early September. This gets back to the old point that the buying public will pay only so much for pork.

Feed prices in the U. S. and foreign markets are high compared with hog prices, despite the big pick-up in hog prices. That doesn't favor hog feeding. Government experts think more "slowing down" in hog raising is quite likely. That ought to be a good thing for the men who stay at the game regularly and can hold on. Prices for hogs are bound to be good during the next 18 months compared to what they have been. But if feed crops are abundant another year, which is likely, and many rush into the hog game, there'll be trouble.

The man holding stocker calves or steers had better watch the market closely for a chance to sell in the next 3 or 4 weeks, says Vance M. Rucker, K. S. C. market authority. Here are his reasons:

### Best Price in October

More cattle are going on feed every week since \$7 to \$9 cattle, 80 to 90-cent corn, and \$3 to \$4 stockers make feeding look profitable to some finishers. In years of short corn crops, the best price for stockers usually comes in October, when the out-movement of stockers and feeders is heaviest.

### May Be Some Quick Changes

At some time in the next year, the cattle market is likely to be active with the same rapidly reversible price trends that have been seen in the hog market since last spring. Radical changes up and down within short periods, and a general price level next summer 20 to 25 per cent higher than that of last summer may be expected.

### Weak Spot in Lamb Sales

Lamb prices may not pick up much for the next 2 weeks. They have less than a 50-50 chance of making a rally. Yet the

general trend for the next 6 months appears to be upward. A weak spot in the fall market often occurs sometime between mid-September and mid-November. As the rally from July lows has not been as great as anticipated, it is likely prices will about hold their own for some time.

### May Be Best to Sell

Selling fat lambs as soon as they are ready for market appears better than holding them for any immediate strong price rally. Market men and farmers agree that lambs ought to be a good money-maker for the next year.

### Grain Markets Are Stronger

More strength showed in grain markets during September. Moderate gains were made in all principal grains, altho corn held about steady. More milling demand and reduced surplus aided wheat, and will continue to. Oats and barley stood on their own feet for steady to higher prices, due to short supplies.

### World Wheat Crop Is Short

World wheat supplies for the 1934-35 season will be around 600 million bushels (Continued on Page 17)

HOG prices this winter are expected to average a good deal higher than a year ago. Short supply is the reason. The big price advance in August was due to getting

## Farm Ponds Lower Taxes

I. D. GRAHAM  
Kansas State Board of Agriculture

**M**ANY lakes and farm ponds are now under construction, or have been applied for in Kansas, thru the Federal Emergency Relief Committee. Farmers who are having ponds built as part of the drouth and water conservation program of the committee, may take advantage of the state law which provides a reduction in the assessed valuation of the land at the rate of \$40 an acre-foot of the water impounded. To obtain this, the plan for the dam, together with the method of construction, must have the approval of the water resources division of the state board of agriculture, Topeka.

To be eligible for this reduction in assessed valuation, the owner of the land must have the site surveyed by a competent engineer with reference to size, the type of foundation needed and the materials available, together with provision for the overflow. Also in rebuilding an old dam the owner should show a plan of the present dam with changes to be made. Dams less than 10 feet high do not require the approval of the state department unless tax reduction is desired.

When finished, the dam is examined by the chief engineer, and if found satisfactory, the completion of the dam and its capacity are certified by him to the county commissioners, who then will make a reduction in the valuation according to the provisions of the Kansas law. The point to be noted is that, while these ponds are being constructed by means of Federal aid, they must comply with the Kansas law in all respects in order to get the reduction in taxable value.

For a copy of the law and detailed information in regard to the proper construction of dams, write Secretary J. C. Mohler, state board of agriculture, Topeka. The information is free.

### Put an End to Green Bugs

H. H. B.

**D**ESTROY volunteer oats to control "green bugs" or grain aphids. If allowed to live they will damage both wheat and oats next spring as they did this year.

During summer the "bugs" live on grass. When late summer and fall rains sprout oats left in the fields, the bugs move to those oats. Close examination will disclose several forms of the aphid—both winged and wingless adults and a great many tiny young. The adults now living are live-bearing females. True sexes will be produced in a few weeks to lay the eggs which are the winter form of the insect.

If the winter is mild, some of the live-bearing females will live thru. If the winter is severe and wet, only the eggs will survive. Live-bearing females which live thru a mild winter, begin to reproduce as soon as the temperature reaches about 42 degrees, but the eggs will not hatch until the weather becomes warmer. In this way, the females which survive a mild winter give the aphid a good start in the spring.

Destroying volunteer oats in the fall, instead of trusting to providence that the winter will be cold enough to kill it, is the best way to prevent green bugs from damaging 1935 crops.

### Plow Under Pest Hideouts

J. J. D.

**I**DLE land is the insect's workshop. Much unused land has been allowed to grow up to weeds and wild grasses. These offer ideal places for many insects to pass the winter in safety and numbers—stalk borers, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, cutworms, army worms and other crop pests.

One reason insects are not the menace in Europe they are in America, is because European farmers use every foot of ground, remove crops from the fields and plow stalks under. They do not have waste fence rows, or headlands, so common in America. Idle, uncared-for fields add to the menace, because they provide more room for the increase of harmful insects.

To be eligible for this reduction in valuation, the owner of the land has his pond site surveyed by a competent engineer—Write J. C. Mohler, secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, for copy of the law and information in regard to proper construction of dams. This information is free.

### How Bad Is Soil Washing?

**I**T is hard to believe that tons of soil are lost from a single acre of land every year. Uncle Sam keeps a close check-up at the Government stations. The following table shows the average yearly loss to the acre.

	Unterraced Tons	Terraced Tons
Guthrie, Okla. ....	64.12	2.21
Pullman, Wash. ....	16.9	3.19
Tyler, Tex. ....	41.03	4.55
L. Crosse, Wis. ....	31.70	2.23
Bethany, Mo. ....	27.09	3.19

Saving soil and fertility isn't the only good that comes from terracing. Terraced land in the Middle West has saved as much as 82 per cent of the rainfall. At Pullman nearly 200 per cent more rain was held on terraced land than on unterraced. Enough said.

### Good Time to Terrace

**A**LTHO terraces have not been needed much this season for controlling soil washing, there is no doubt they will be needed another year. Much less water runs off terraced land than unterraced. More moisture is saved for crop growing. As much of the corn will be cut and removed from the fields this fall, this is an excellent time to have that field terraced. Even if it doesn't rain, it should not be difficult to terrace such soil and then it is done.

## Fly Likely to Damage 1935 Wheat

E. G. KELLY

**T**HE Hessian fly, worst wheat insect pest, is making a comeback along with good prices for wheat. During the 5 years following the disastrous invasion of 1925, when fly damage reached 60 million bushels, farmers thruout the Wheat Belt used the best known methods of fly control. However, during the last 4 years the price of wheat has been so low most farmers have forgotten the fly. As a result, the insects may be menace to the 1935 wheat crop.

The insect is one of the most difficult to follow from year to year because it is tiny and its damage, unless great, is likely to go unobserved. This year, for example, there are a few "flaxseeds" in nearly every wheat field in Central and Eastern Kansas, but so few in each place as to be scarcely noticeable. The danger lies in

the amazing rate at which the fly reproduces.

Where good rains have fallen recently, the adult insects are coming out to lay eggs on volunteer plants. The tiny pink eggs can soon be found, and the young maggots which hatch from them can be seen in the crowns of the young wheat plants a few days later.

Fly control measures must be put into effect again this fall if the pest is to be prevented from doing some big crop reduction of its own.

### Drill Lime With Wheat?

**Y**ES. Limestone supplies calcium which has become deficient in our soils. The soil is getting sour. Applying lime is in a way equal to a fertilizer treatment. Some of our soils are be-

## Carrying Ewes Thru Winter

B. O. WILLIAMS

**A** SATISFACTORY winter ration for bred ewes may be 2½ pounds of good legume hay and 3 pounds of silage to the ewe daily. Fodder may replace silage. For grain use 6 parts corn, 3 parts oats or bran, and 1 part linseed oil meal. Right now it would be cheaper to leave out the linseed oil meal and use a good grade of 60 per cent tankage instead.

Where the roughage will be straw, low grade hay, and corn fodder, it will help if some succulent feed is fed, using either pasture or turnips. Altho winter pasture is provided it will be advisable to have some turnips when the pasture is covered with snow. Another important advantage of pasture, in addition to lowering the winter feeding cost of the flock, is that of helping to control losses among bred ewes just previous to lambing time. Keep a mixture of equal parts fine lime, feeding bonemeal, and salt continually before the flock.

### A Safe Fall Clover Start

**T**HE best seedbed for fall seeding of Red or Sweet clover is firm underneath and has about 2 inches of well-pulverized dirt on top. As the dry weather has made the soil loose, this can be obtained by a thoro, shallow disking. Ground plowed this late would be difficult to work down firm enough for a satisfactory seedbed, if it is plowed more than 4 inches deep. On land adapted to these crops—which in many cases was seeded to small grain last spring—thoro disking usually is all that is necessary to prepare a good seedbed. Application of 150 to 200 pounds to the acre of 20 per cent superphosphate, or an 0-14-7 fertilizer, applied at the time of seeding, will give a stronger root growth and decrease the possibility of winter killing. That will mean a more vigorous growth next spring.

coming so low in calcium, or lime, they need it for non-legume crops as well as for legumes. . . . Three hundred pounds of fine limestone, and 150 pounds of 4-12-4, or a total of 450 pounds an acre; or a mixture of 2 parts of fine limestone to 1 part of the fertilizer, will be a good treatment for wheat. Both would help clover on wheat next spring.

### Drill Along With Wheat

**S**UPERPHOSPHATE when applied to wheat ought to be drilled with the seed. If this is impossible, broadcast the fertilizer and work it into the soil before seeding. The first way will make a greater increase in yield.

### Make Straw a Better Feed

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**W**HREAD and rye straw usually are considered least valuable, oats and barley straw most useful, for feeding. Oats and barley straw are higher in protein and in digestible feed, also softer and more easily eaten. Bale or restack straw or rains will ruin it.

Cutting or grinding straw makes it easier for the stock to eat. Mixing and feeding it will cut roots, like beets or turnips, using 1 part of straw to 9 or 10 parts by weight of cut roots, is worth trying. If it is necessary to make straw a part of a regular ration, add cottonseed or linseed meal. Straw contains about 75 per cent as much total digestible food as alfalfa. However, alfalfa contains about 10 times as much protein, so the extra protein needs to be added to the straw.

With roughages rich in protein—soybeans, cowpeas, and alfalfa—during mild fall days, straw can be added up to 50 per cent of the roughage ration, thereby saving the better roughness for winter and early spring. Idle horses, dry cows and heifers can be maintained largely on good straw for roughage, if fed some protein along with it. This protein supplement should be about 1 pound of cottonseed cake a day. When this class of roughage and cottonseed cake are being used, keep a mixture of salt, steamed bone meal and finely ground limestone, equal parts, before the animals all the time.

### No Reason to Quit Sudan

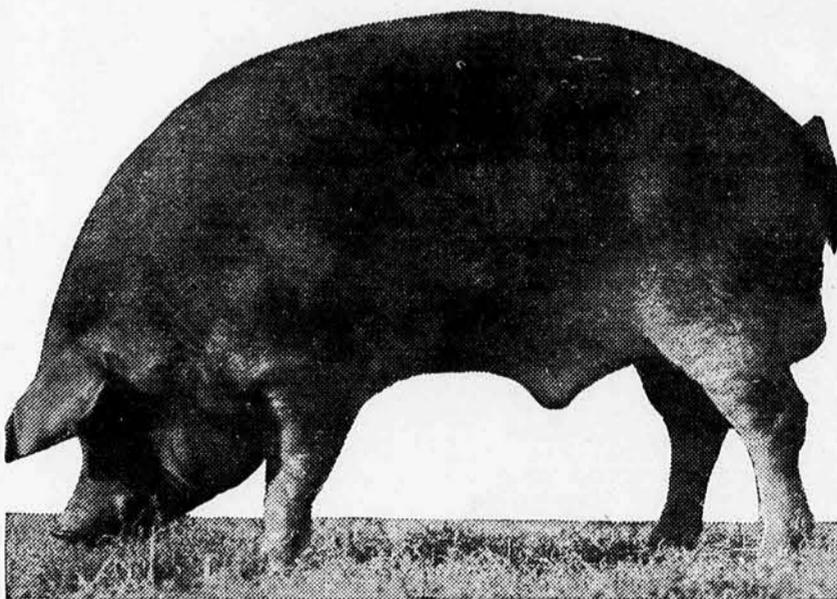
**O**RDINARILY Sudan grass is not poisonous to livestock. But it may under extreme drouth conditions, become dangerous. Pure Sudan grass rarely develops hydrocyanic acid and dairymen can use it under normal conditions to good advantage thru July and August. It will outyield most pasture crops then as it withstands heat and drouth so well that stunting seldom occurs, except in severe drouth.

### Try Molasses on Cut Feed

**N**ORMAL wastage in feeding of 30 to 40 per cent of corn stover or corn fodder may be reduced to about 5 per cent by shredding or cutting it. This means it may be profitable to pay as much as one-third of the value of stover or fodder for shredding or cutting. Sprinkling on blackstrap (cane) molasses, diluted with 3 or 4 times the weight of warm water, will make any of the rough feeds more palatable. Use about 1 pound of molasses to 8 or 10 pounds of roughage.

### Now a Stock Poison Cure

**P**RUSSIC acid poisoning of livestock can be cured by giving sodium sulphate alone, or better yet, in combination with sodium nitrate, if administered in time. This will save animals poisoned by eating sorghums and plants which have developed prussic acid or hydrocyanic acid, says the Department of Agriculture. Treatment should be given by a skilled veterinarian. The Bureau of Animal Industry is giving veterinarians the method of administration with a report on results of the experimental work. Hydrocyanic acid does not develop in dangerous quantities in forage plants, unless normal growth has been retarded or stopped by drouth, frost, bruising, trampling, withering, mowing, or other cause. Plants likely to be affected are the sorghums, Johnson grass, flax, arrow grass, Sudan grass, wild black cherry, wild chokeberry (not the chokeberry which is a different species).



"Streamline," grand champion Duroc Jersey boar at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. He also was picked as the 1934 world's grand champion Duroc boar at the National Swine Show, Springfield, Ill., which indicates the high quality livestock that Kansas State Fair attracts. The boar is owned by Orchard Home Farm, Osawatimie, Kan. He shows excellent type and weighs around 940 pounds. Kansas is a coming hog state.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

# What Feed Is the Best Buy

Feeds That Give Most Service for the Price

W. H. RIDDELL  
Kansas State College

WITH feed prices changing overnight and in some cases with little apparent reason, there is a good deal of uncertainty about what feed to buy. We are influenced too often by the price instead of the amount of feeding value we may be buying. Also we become accustomed to the use of certain feeds and overlook other feeds that may be better bargains at present prices.

The shortage of legume hay means the feeding of a wide variety of roughage this fall and winter. Most of these will be low in protein and it will be necessary to feed some high protein concentrate. Generally when buying protein we think of cottonseed meal or cake or linseed meal. How can we tell whether these feeds are the best bargains at present prices?

Corn is a yard stick by which to measure the value of other feeds and under present conditions makes an especially good standard.

### Priced as to Feeding Value

With corn at 84 cents a bushel, we are justified in paying these prices for different feeds as determined by their relative feeding value in comparison with corn:

#### What Grains Are Worth (Feeding value a bushel)

Corn	\$00.84
Wheat	.90
Barley	.69
Oats	.41

#### How Concentrate Feeds Rate (Feeding value a ton)

Bran	\$26.40
Wheat Middlings	29.70
Corn and Cob Meal	29.70
Linseed Meal	46.20
Cottonseed Meal or Cake	42.90
Gluten Meal	46.20
Gluten Feed	37.95
Soybean Meal	46.20
Brewers Dried Grains	31.35
Molasses	26.40
Tankage	56.10

#### How the Roughages Compare (Feeding value a ton)

Alfalfa Hay	\$23.10
Prairie Hay	16.50
Soybean Hay	18.50
Sudan Hay	16.50
Corn Fodder	13.20
Corn Silage	5.94
Beet Pulp	29.70
Wheat Straw	8.25
Oat Straw	9.90
Pat Feed	16.50
Cottonseed Hulls	9.25

### Oats Are too High for Feed

In these tables the figures given for feeds have been based on their feeding value compared with corn in feeding trials. Which means we are justified in paying 41 cents a bushel for oats when corn is selling for 84 cents. Oats have about 85 per cent the feeding value of corn in a good ration. However, oats are selling on the market for around 57 cents, therefore are selling for more than their feeding value. The same is true of the other grains. All are worth more on the market, than they are for feeding in purposes of livestock rations.

What feeds then are possible bargains at present prices in comparison with corn? By comparing the value of any feed in this table with the actual market price one may determine whether it is a satisfactory buy or whether it is selling out of line with corn. Linseed meal and cottonseed meal are now selling a little above their calculated feeding value. The heavy demand for these desirable feeds has pushed the price beyond the point where they are the most economical sources of feed. However, these feeds are old standbys and unless the market price gets too far out of line with their feeding value, they will continue to be used extensively.

### These Are Feed Bargains

Corn gluten meal and corn gluten feed are worth considering. These by-products of the starch industry, also are economical sources of protein. Gluten meal, with a protein content of at least 35 per cent, is selling well within its feeding value. In the case of gluten feed the advantage is even more marked. With corn at 84 cents, it has a feeding value of \$38 a ton. A recent quotation was \$29, therefore an excellent bargain. Brewer's dried grains with a pro-

tein content better than 20 per cent, are appearing on the market again. They come well recommended. When corn is listed at 84 cents, brewer's dried grains have a feeding value of about \$31. A recent price was \$27. Wheat bran also is selling within its actual feeding value.

### Blood Meal Is a Good Buy

Two of the cheapest sources of protein are blood meal and tankage. There's no telling how long this position will hold. Tankage has already advanced 60 per cent in price since the middle of August—as much as \$20 in 20 days. This seems unusual in view of the Government's heavy slaughter of cattle and the reduced number of hogs on farms. Blood meal is now the more economical buy, a pound of protein in this feed costing about 60 per cent of what it does in cottonseed meal. Where these feeds are mixed with grain and silage, there is little trouble in getting cattle to eat the ration. Experiments indicate that a pound of blood meal is equivalent to almost 2 pounds of cottonseed meal in the ration for milk production. But while tankage and blood meal are cheap sources of protein, they are not efficient sources of energy, being low or deficient in carbohydrate value. That means they should be fed in a grain mixture with corn or other grain to make up this deficiency.

### Hay Higher Than Feed Value

The heavy demand for alfalfa and prairie hay has resulted in these feeds selling above their feeding value. Also present quotations for oat feed and cottonseed hulls show both high as compared with their feeding value. With corn at 84 cents, the feeder can afford to pay about \$9.50 for hulls. A recent price was \$14. Hulls are not a protein feed, containing less digestible protein than wheat straw. While classified as a roughage, silage or fodder are cheaper and generally more satisfactory. The relatively high feeding values in the tables for straw, fodder and silage are also worth noting. They have become important roughages in this emergency.

If the price of corn rises more may be paid for the other feeds. Also if corn can be bought more cheaply on the market the comparative feeding values of the other feeds will be correspondingly reduced.

### No Poison in Drouth Corn

C. E. LYNESSE

FARMERS of Doniphan county are decidedly unsettled in regard to use of corn damaged by drouth. Rumors are afloat that cattle may be poisoned by eating it. Dr. R. R. Dykstra, dean of veterinary medicine at Manhattan, says such corn is not poisonous for cattle. "I have no information of any kind that corn is ever poisonous," he said. "Of course, animals may over-eat or commit some error of diet, but so far as poisonous qualities are concerned, I am convinced they do not exist in corn."

However, it should be remembered that sorghum, kafir and sudan, when injured by drouth or frost, may contain poison. So be careful in pasturing these crops.

### Safety From Cattle Loss

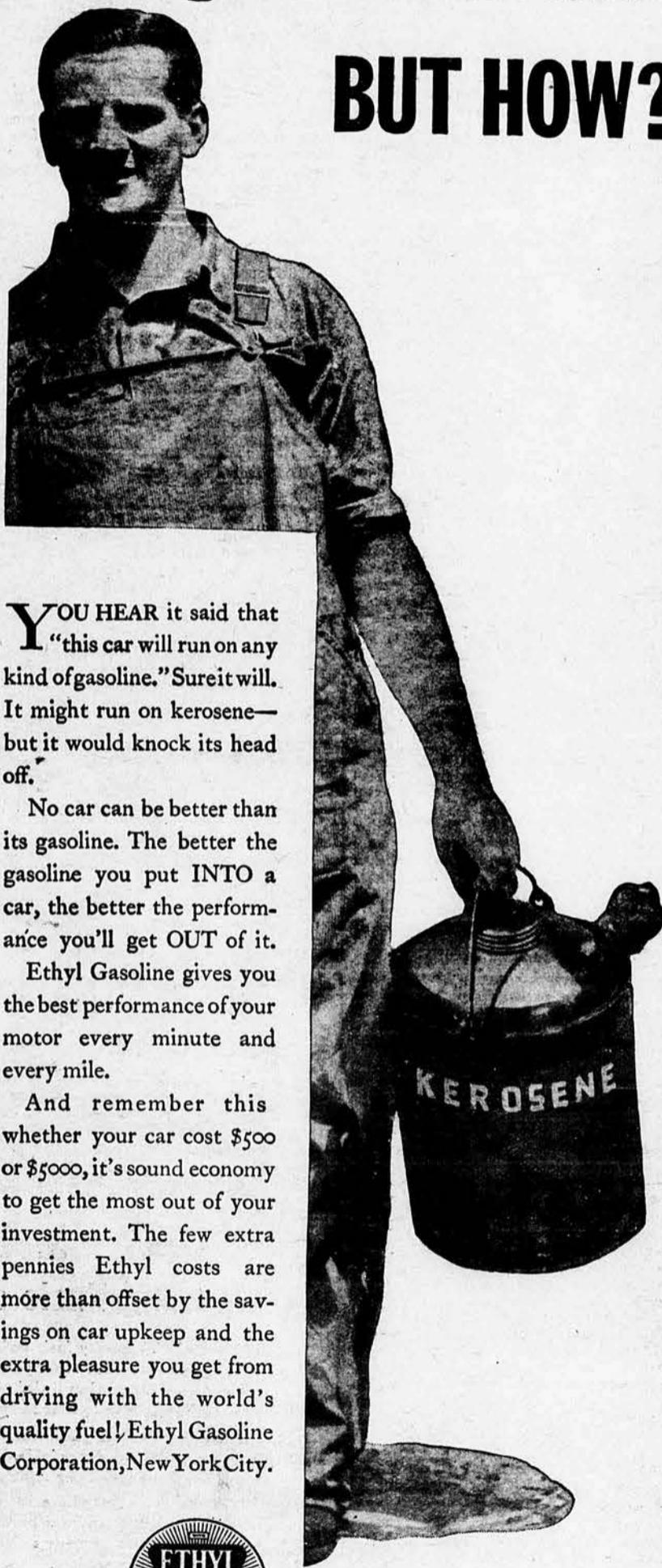
CATTLE fed alfalfa hay, linseed cake, corn, or any feed that produces large amounts of glucose in the paunch, are less likely to be poisoned by drouth-stunted crops than those not getting these feeds. This is due to the fact that glucose has a neutralizing effect on the poison. Any forage crop capable of developing forage poison can be made safe for feeding by cutting and curing thoroly. Curing or drying of Sudan, sorghum and sorgo causes a chemical change in the plant that destroys the poison.

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# NEXT TIME GET ETHYL

## West Kansas Dreads Early Frost

Migrating Worms Cover Houses and Clean Up Gardens

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

EVERYTHING seems to indicate an early winter. It has come near to frosting several times. October 7 is the average killing frost date for this part of Kansas. We are hoping to escape a killing frost until after that date. The season on the Rocky Mountain slopes is about 30 days earlier than usual and Western fruit and vegetables are coming on the local market fully 30 days earlier than usual. An early frost would be disastrous to the feed supply on many farms in the Western half of the state. Since the rains, feed crops have made good growth. If frost will hold off they will make good roughage. Here there will not be enough grain produced by any of the row crops to reseed the acreage.

Prospective feed shortage has led farmers to sow wheat earlier this year. Some wheat was sown in August, which is very early for us. The fly-free date and the date for a maximum yield is after October 1. Probably 50 per cent of the wheat acreage was in the ground by September 20 and very little wheat will be seeded after October 1. The wind damage of last spring is an additional incentive for early seeding this fall. Considerable subsoil moisture has accumulated. The soil is pretty well soaked to a depth of 15 to 20 inches, a condition much more favorable than it has been for two preceding falls. The amount of moisture in the soil at seeding time is an almost sure indication of the probable yield of grain at harvest next year.

One of the season's climaxes came last week with a migration of worms of from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch in length, black in color, with a row of yellow spots on either side. In places there were 100 worms to a square foot. They cleaned up the Russian thistles in about 2 days. Then they began eating most anything in sight. The gardens went quickly. If cooler weather had not come to stop their work it is hard to tell where it would have ended. Much damage was done to both old and new stands of alfalfa. . . . In places the roadways were plastered with crushed worms. To keep the worms out of his house, a neighbor made a shallow trench around it and filled the trench with waste oil. It was necessary to keep windows and doors closed the greater part of the day. The east and north sides of the buildings were covered with the worms as high as the eaves. A light invasion of the worms occurred in May. This outbreak was a second crop and has left farmers, who were counting on the thistles, without a feed crop.

This is an excellent time to watch the results of seeding alfalfa on soil that is deficient in subsoil moisture. In the last few years we have heard farmers discussing the theory that as alfalfa roots did not go deep the first season they never would, and consequently that the stand never would be very productive. If the alfalfa fields sown this fall and next spring fail to do as they should, it will be pretty good proof there is something to the theory. The theory is that in the absence of deep subsoil moisture that alfalfa plants send out a number of lateral branch roots instead of the normal single tap root, and after the root system is formed it is never changed regardless of the amount of moisture.

This has been an excellent year for cucumbers. A neighbor planted 100 hills where they could be irrigated from our irrigation plant and they have yielded a wonderful crop. Our two families have canned pickles enough to last 2 years and we have sold about 60 bushels from the 100 hills. Striped beetles, nor plant lice, did not bother the vines. Several inches of water were turned on at a time and during the hottest weather they were soaked every few days. A patch of watermelons was irrigated several times. The melons grew to excellent size and were just as sweet as any unirrigated melons we ever ate.

The winter's supply of meat is something of a puzzle. The price at the market is out of season. On the farm the farmer is faced with the problem of how to get enough growth and fat on the hogs and calves to make good meat. Not much substituting of rations can be done. We have a few shoats we've been carrying on light rations hoping the Wheatland milo would make enough grain to fatten the bunch, but at present it looks as tho frost would get it. It is likely that even thin hogs will be butchered this season.

### Good Kawvale Seed Handy

KAWVALE wheat is proving well-adapted to Southeastern Kansas and the Kaw River Valley. It is resistant to flag smut, leaf rust and to Hessian fly. It is more winter-hardy than most soft wheats, has stiff straw, and yields well. It is spreading into Northeastern Kansas with advantages over Harvest Queen. Fifteen members of the Kansas City Crop Improvement Association have good seed of this variety for sale.

Keep family yearnings within earnings.

## Big Wheat Crops on Fallow

R. H. G.

ON 4,000 acres this year, Albert Weaver, Bird City, harvested 101,200 bushels of wheat, an average yield of 22.8 bushels an acre. All of this wheat, except 500 acres, was grown on summer-fallow, and the 500 acres were second-year fallow. Thru summer fallowing, Weaver has not had a wheat crop failure since 1911, except when caused by hail or rust.

Weaver broke into big farming in 1922 with a 75,000 bushel crop. In 1930 he harvested 140,000 bushels. His smallest crop since 1922, was 59,000 bushels in 1933.

This year during the wheat season Weaver had 47 men regularly on his payroll; 7 more hauled for him in his trucks, and 8 others brought their combines into the field to cut for him. That made a total of 62 men on the job. In all, 11 combines were used in harvesting his crop.

### Chinch Bug Silage Usable

CHINCH bugs are likely to reduce the amount of feed in corn silage, but they will not hurt cattle or keep them from eating the feed. One check made on this was with corn so badly infested with bugs the odor in the silo was sickening, but the cattle ate the silage without batting an eyelid, and it didn't hurt them.

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## Open Season for Hunting

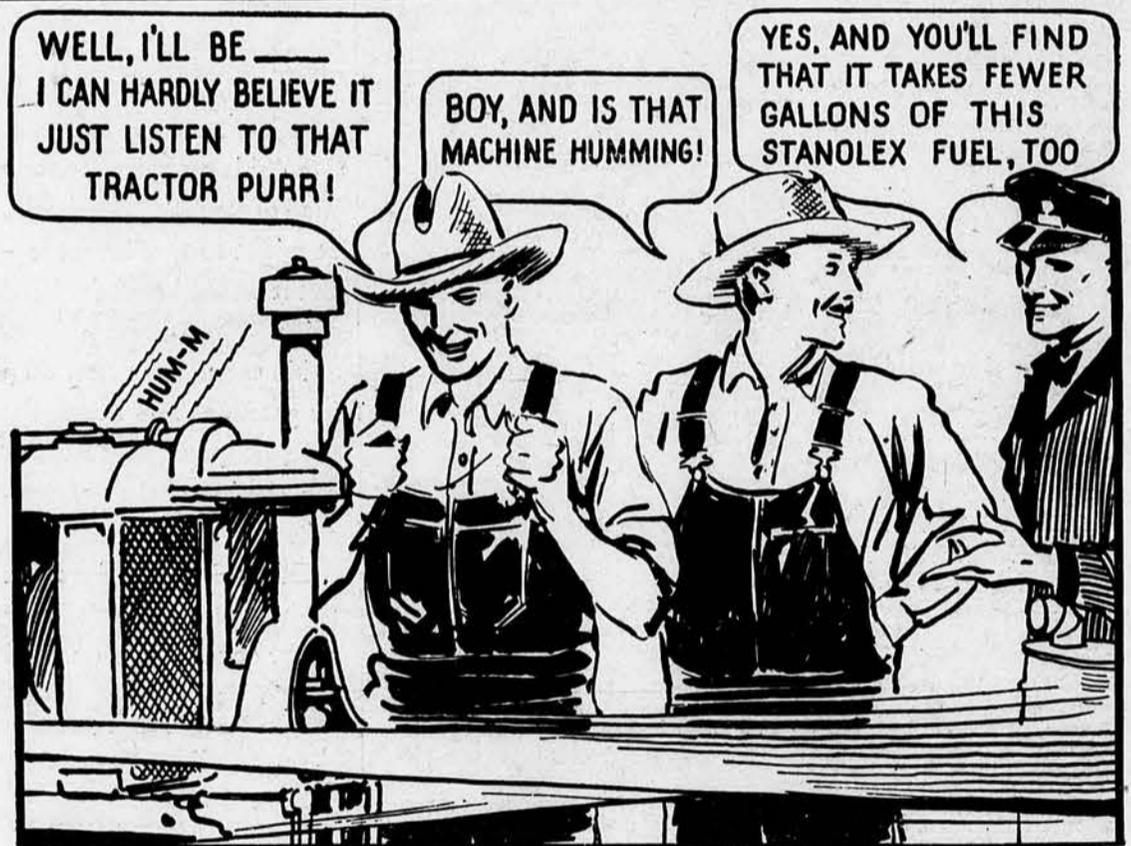
THE Kansas season for water fowl and other birds includes: Ducks, geese, brant, coot, wilson's snipe and jacksnipe, October 11 to December 15, inclusive. Shooting is permitted only on Thursday, Friday and Saturday each week, except for doves. This goes any day within the season as follows: Rails, gallinules and sora, September 1 to November 30. Doves, September 1 to October 15.

### When You Buy a Cow

THE normal 3-year-old cow may be expected to live 5.2 years longer. The 7-year-old cow will normally live only 3.4 years more. That is a good point to remember when setting the value of a cow you may wish to buy, and the amount she will depreciate every year.

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# Next Season's Crops to Cost

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

TRY it by any plan you choose, it is going to cost more money to produce next season's crop than any other crop produced since the unnatural high prices of World War time. If done entirely with horses, there will be a high grain and hay bill to meet, and it must be met at least until grass grows again—no getting around it. If the tractor is used almost exclusively, the grain and hay expense may be forgotten, but the fuel and oil bill cannot be ignored. And do not forget that the oil man, when considering a price for tractor fuel, will not take into account the high price of horse feed, and be inclined to adjust the price of "tractor feed" accordingly. Whether next year's yield be large or small, let no one lose sight of the fact that it is going to cost much more than usual to produce it, and of course this cost price must be paid either in cash or credit before the crop is made.

We tillers of the soil—I sometimes wonder if that is still the correct definition to use—are automatically thrown into a class commonly called gamblers. We must spend a considerable sum of money before we know whether we shall get much or little in return. This year we will get little in return, so little that many of us are out the entire outlay spent in trying to produce a 1934 crop. Those of us who put all our money in the production of corn, like the gambler who put all his money on one unlucky number on the wheel of fortune, have lost it all so far as a grain crop is concerned. And now we are confronted with the problem of putting up a still greater "stake" to continue the game. No doubt much farming will be done in the easiest manner possible, next spring, in order to cheapen the expense. Many horses will tread an "unhappy furrow," with hardly enough hay in the manger or grain in the feed box to keep life in their bodies. To my mind, this is the one who finally will suffer most for this 1934 crop calamity—our most faithful friend, the horse.

But to those who may expect to "make a killing" out of the expected good crop that always has followed a crop failure of almost nation-wide proportions, let me suggest that you do not lose sight of this necessary greater first expense in producing the 1935 crop. It is an expense that cannot be avoided in all the great drouth area of 1934. Ever the man who goes out with two old horses and a walking lister, the cheapest way known to start a corn crop, is going to put out more in either credit or cash than he has put out to get into the corn-growing game since the World War tangled the mess that is not yet untangled. And even tho the field of his 1935 crop is large, will he pay this necessary before-production expense and leave something besides for profit? How many of us would like to know the answer! Is there anything we as a class can do that will help to overcome the first handicap that is placed on the 1935 crop, leaving us a better chance to salvage some profit from the remains?

Forgetting the winter that so many who live in areas devastated by drouth are dreading, I can see in the spring season a chance for much profiteering in the feed and seed the farmer must have, unless it is put under some control. The sad part of a situation like this always has been that the fellow who can least afford to stand it has been made to take the hardest blow. I hope the Government feed and seed loans will help to overcome any such calamity to the poor man this time. I hope, most of all, that profiteering by middlemen can be kept down to the limit, in handling both feed and seed. I begrudge no man a fair profit in proportion to services rendered, but because a grain, corn for example, is scarce and high in price, does not entitle a dealer to charge 10 cents a bushel instead of for profit, where volume of trade

Those who put all their money on corn this year and lost, may try it again—But horse feed and "tractor feed" will be higher—There will be a chance for much profiteering in feed and seed, unless the Government steps in.

remains almost the same. It is easier to unfairly obtain a high profit from the public when a commodity is scarce and high in price than when plentiful and cheap. I hope those who have it in their hearts to graft from others who must buy feed and seed next spring will be dealt with by those in authority in some manner that will stop it.

Lucky for us, we had recently re-sown the field that had been sown in alfalfa both last fall and again this spring—both seedings ending in failures—and now it is up fine, with a chance to grow enough to survive the winter. And, too, the 15 acres of land permitted to be sown to wheat by our corn-hog contract, was drilled the day before the rain came. Also, the township 60 horsepower "Cat", pulling a 2-yard dirt capacity "tumble-bug," had been working for us on two ponds, and had all but completed both

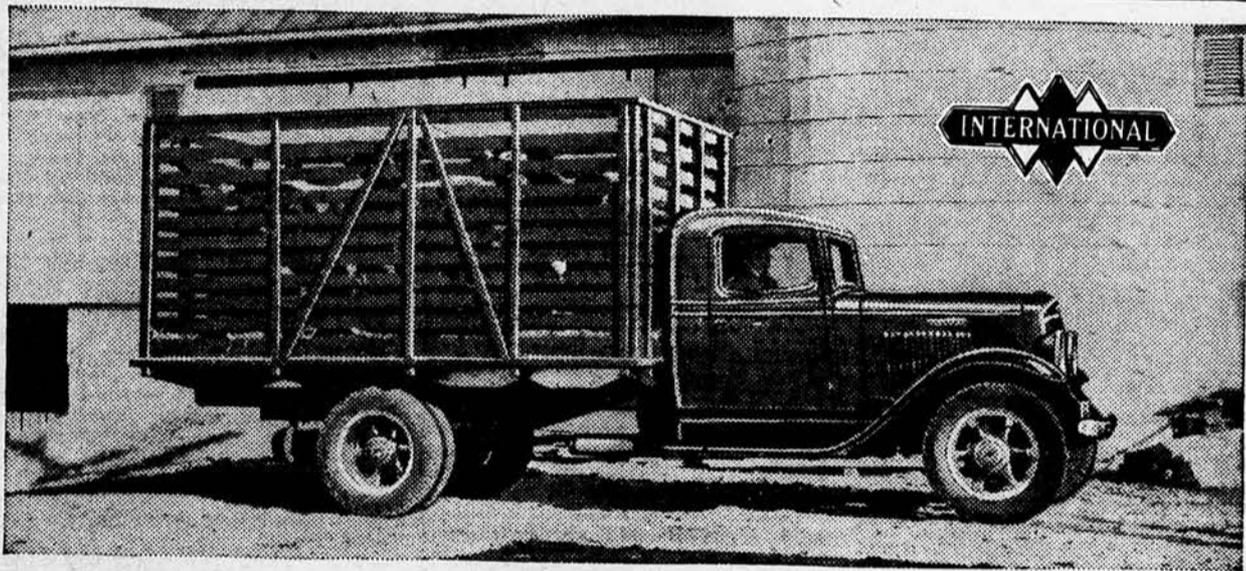
when the rain came. So we were completely ready for it.

The ability of alfalfa to stand the severest drouth test ever known has been proved. A week ago, looking from the upstairs window to the north, our 40-acre alfalfa field looked brown and lifeless. It had been that way so many weeks one could not help wondering whether it could ever show life again. Now, as I glance out of the same window when writing this, the entire field looks like a beautiful green lawn, proof of the wonderful stability of alfalfa and of its rapid recovery from the severest adversity. That's why we are ever trying for more of it, not giving up if one or even two seedings fail.

In recent conversation with a group of farmers assembled in Kansas City from seven states, those from the tame grass regions of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Northeastern Kansas, mentioned and mourned the loss of the entire stand of tame grasses. It is a blow to them, indeed. It will be costly to replace. Coming home from this 2-day visit with the folks from these states, on the following morning, in going out to see how the work on the ponds had been coming along during my absence, the walk took me thru a part of the native bluestem pasture and thru a meadow of the same grass. Battling the same drouth that has bested the tame pastures

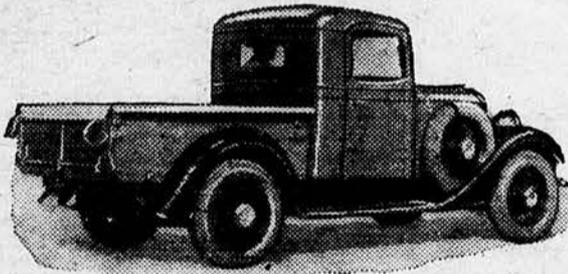
and meadows of my friends to the northeast, our native bluestem now stands ready for a fresh start in the spring, unharmed and unthinned, as some feared it might be. Here we have a grass ready to go ahead with the coming of spring. In the tame grass sections, they must spend thousands of dollars for reseeding.

Finally, after too much abuse, bluestem grass can be retired from the race for survival. Continual over-pasturing will retire it in time; weeds that stock will not eat come to take its place. But take the stock entirely from the pasture, use the mower on the weeds, and see what happens. You will know then why the word retired was used instead of killed in defining the effects of overpasturing bluestem. Retired is the right word, for when given a chance, bluestem comes right back—without reseeding, without expense, except to cut down the weeds your over-pasturing caused to come in the first place. In 3 years, I have seen a pasture of weeds that had not been tolerated as such for too long a period, converted into a perfect sod of bluestem, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of hay to the acre. Such is the resistance, the sturdiness and the recuperative power of our native bluestem. No wonder the Indian, when he found the white man breaking it with his plow, was moved to say, "White man big fool—turn prairie sod wrong side up."



New 1½-Ton Model C-35 (above)

Here is a powerful fine-looking truck of size and capacity for heavy farm hauling. This shows the 160-in. wheelbase chassis equipped with cab and latest type International Harvester stock rack body. This body is of quality materials, rigidly braced. Inside loading space 11½ ft. long, 7 ft. wide. Inside height 5½ ft. Ends and sides are easily removed, providing a roomy flat-bed body when desired. Other bodies also available.



New Half-Ton Model C-1

The very latest truck for light, fast hauling. This illustration shows the handy all-steel pick-up body, 66 in. long and 47½ in. wide, on 113-in. wheelbase chassis. The Model C-1 is a beautiful streamlined unit with remarkable power, speed and performance. You will say it is every bit as nice as a new passenger car to ride in and drive—and it has the lasting quality that Internationals are noted for.

This Half-Ton International also comes with canopy-top express, station wagon, and 6-ft. panel bodies, on 113-in. wheelbase; and 7-ft. panel body on 125-in. wheelbase.

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# INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

## Farm Folks We Saw at the Fair

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**K**ANSAS feels better. Fever's gone. Sickish, sunbaked appearance has given way, under treatment of fall showers, to a grass-growing, feed-maturing smile. Pulse of faith in the future is mighty strong. Our patient will recover quickly if Jack Frost doesn't nip in a backset.

Everybody at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, last week, was happy visiting over the good turn of things. "We can't make ourselves believe conditions were so bad a couple of weeks ago, and that they have improved so much," said C. F. McCauley, Comanche county. "Everything is looking up in grand way," offered Frank L. Dale, a neighbor of McCauley's.

"Had 3 inches of rain in a month, everybody going ahead with wheat drilling. Getting so farmers won't sell cattle to the government. I've sold 50 head. Had 250 more listed, but I'll try to keep them now with chances for feed and wheat pasture—if frost holds off." He is strong for the corn-hog plan now in force, wants it to continue.

"Four inches of rain for us," said J. D. Hoel, Grant county. Colorado men are bringing sheep and cattle into our western country to pasture on wheat. New crop of wheat being seeded in good condition." He finished drilling 2,400 acres last week; put lights on the tractors and worked night and day. Hoel is a wheat contract signer, very much in favor of acreage control of grains—wheat, corn and sorghums. "But leave out hogs and cattle."

### Fallow Land a Big Help

He has fallowed one-third of his wheat land several years and says he gets a gain of 30 to 40 per cent in yield by so doing. "Grant county had the highest average wheat yield in Southwest Kansas this year," he said, "due largely to the big acreage fallowed the year before." He's interested in irrigation for growing alfalfa.

Guy D. Josseland, Copeland, figures 10 per cent of the poorer cattle have been culled out of his country—a job that needed doing any way. "Good breeding herds are safe enough," he said. "We have come thru the worst drouth ever, but rains and bonuses make folks feel better. Wheat is going in with moisture to sprout it; more rain and we'll have good pasture." He is president of the Production Credit Association at Garden City, which includes Gray, Lane, Scott, Finney, Wichita, Kearney, Hamilton and Greeley counties. Folks are going ahead there. "Made a total of \$400,000 in loans to them in 5 months," Josseland said.

### Keep "In-and-Outers" Out

"Hog prices will be high for the next few years," W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, said. "And we'll need control so everyone won't rush in. I believe the corn-hog program ought to be continued. But also open contracted acreage to feed crops." He would like to see the government buy 15 million cattle and

forget about any allotment on them.

"Continue the corn-hog program," urged Carl Kraus, Hays. "It will be better to keep the in-and-outers out because they do the damage to the market." More than half the wheat is planted in his county with a 2½-inch rain to bring it up. "Ought to raise the bonus on hogs instead of cutting it to \$3," said Ivan Frost, Otego. "I'll sign another corn-hog contract, but I'm not in favor of it." "We should continue the corn-hog plan in some form," G. M. Miller, Cottonwood Falls, believes.

### Easier to Wean the Calves

J. C. Seyb, Reno county, is a close neighbor of the State Fair. "Plenty of feed," he said. "Several hundred acres of wheat pasture, my 130-ton silo is a third full of corn, have 20 acres of rowed Atlas that ought to finish filling it, threshed 350 bushels of oats, have 14 acres of Wheatland milo that may mature, so looks good for our feed if killing frost holds off until October 20. I planted 16 acres of winter barley for calves when they came off the pasture. That makes it easier to wean them."

### Who Took Crops Money

Henry Geffert, Humboldt, won first on new white corn—both 10-ear and 100-ear samples. He has 60 acres of Commercial white that will average 40 bushels. It is on Neosho river bottom, protected by timber. It was rotary-hoed twice and cultivated twice. This kept weeds out and cracks filled.

Southeastern Kansas entered most of the corn and the quality was a credit to the state. C. W. Welch, Princeton, took both top honors for new yellow corn. O. J. Olsen, Horton, had the best old yellow, and Shirley Rice, Meriden, the best old white corn. Rice also won grand championship in commercial wool classes.

Sorghum exhibits were well-matured. Ward Gregory, Hamilton county, in the drouth area, placed in four classes of grain sorghums—Dwarf yellow milo, Red kafir and Leoti Red sorgo. H. E. Kline's Pink kafir, from Ellsworth county, was up to standard for any year, according to C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, who has judged the fair at Hutchinson for 20 years.

H. E. Ratzloff, Buhler, won first on hard winter wheat; E. G. Clark, Sedgwick, first on soft winter wheat. Walter Campbell, Wellington, first on Kanota oats; Henry Bunck, Everest, first on Red Texas, and "any other variety."

Marion Russell, Garden City, said he had roasting ears from his cornfield week before the Hutchinson fair. "Trying for 9 years to breed up a dry-weather variety of corn," he said. "It stood 59 days of from 100 to 113 degrees of heat, stayed green all the time and still is green."

### Irrigated Peaches Did Well

Emmett Blood, Sedgwick county, irrigated his orchard, and harvested 7,000 bushels of peaches that averaged

\$1.50 a bushel. Never saw better peaches than those at the State Fair. The apple show came from Northeastern Kansas. Top winners included F. O. Kincaid, Atchison; Vernie Dubach and Glenn Lehman, Wathena. G. W. Kinkead, Troy, said he will have half a crop of apples. Delicious are good size, and Jonathans have come out wonderfully since mid-August when Doniphan county had 6 inches of slow rain in 10 days. Stamen Winesaps couldn't stand prosperity, however, as new growth cracked them open.

County collective exhibits made folks wonder where the drouth hit. Shawnee county won first in the eastern division, and grand championship. Stafford took first in the central division, Comanche in the western, and Osage won on county agent booth.

### Master Farmers Were There

Kansas State Fair invited Master Farmers and Master Homemakers—the fairgrounds were open to them for a day, also the grandstand. They were guests of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce at a banquet in the evening. Secretary J. C. Mohler, board of agriculture, and Congressman Clifford Hope, Garden City, made brief talks as well as several Master Farmers. The fair secretary is H. W. Avery, Wakefield, a Master Farmer in the class of 1928.

Ninety 4-H dairy calves—double the number last year—made a fine showing. One big event was naming winners in the production contest. The idea is to get the most butterfat at least cost using good methods. Three of the five winners this year were girls: Arloa Bradskey, Smith county; May Young, Kingman, and Laresta Duston, Smith; also two boys, Cecil Robinson, Kingman, and Vernon Robertson, Washington. Arloa Bradskey was grand champion. They all won trips to the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, next month.

### Angus Calf Made the Top

Lester Ljungdahl, Menlo, showed the grand champion steer over all breeds in 4-H club work. It was an Angus, dropped February 15, 1933, and weighed 950 pounds. Lester has been in club work 10 years—this is his last. Has showed at Hutchinson 9 times, won grand championship in 1925. He is farming 600 acres for himself to wheat, corn, barley and feed. Has 12 Angus cows and is going to build up another outstanding Ljungdahl herd.

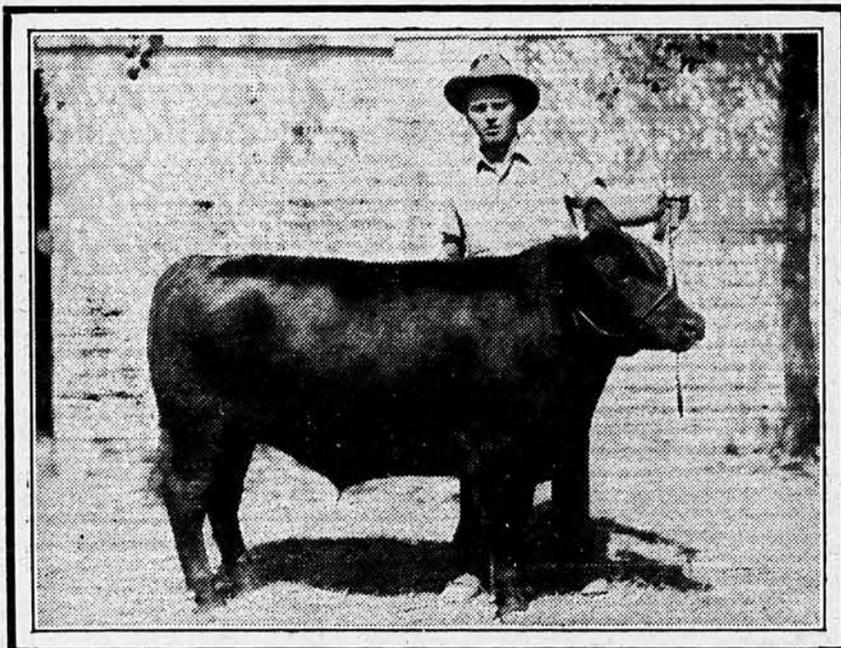
The State Fair saw the best Short-horn show in years. Comment on the sidelines indicates the poorer stuff is being sold off and farmers are looking around for better. "Biggest chance in years to get started right," several agreed.

### Now the Ladies Show Hogs

Forty-one hog herds from Kansas, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, Oklahoma and Colorado made the judge, R. B. Broad, Ft. Collins, Colo., tell the folks it was the strongest show he has seen in three years. Supt. F. W. Bell counted 10 herds from the National Swine Show. Two lady exhibitors, Irene Beardwell, Wakeeney, and Ruth Angle, Courtland, didn't take a back seat for any old hands in showing.

Dairymen showing and looking on feel better with chance for feed. Henry Duwe, Freeport, has 50 head of Brown Swiss. "I find improved call for breeding stock," he said. "At least folks come around and ask questions. Sold some in Kansas and Texas. I'll have enough feed if frost holds off. Put 100 acres of corn fodder in my 100-ton silo, and what a job. Ten acres usually fill it. I prefer corn to sorghum. One year the silo was half filled with corn, top half with sorgho. When I got down to the corn, milk picked up."

R. C. Beezley, Girard, a Holstein booster, says "About 50 per cent of the cattle being sold to the government in Crawford county are dairy cattle. Yet very little good stuff is going. If the government will follow up with an educational campaign on the value of keeping only the good cows, it will help Kansas come back stronger than ever. I think the AAA started at the wrong end. Instead of crop and livestock reduction, we should have better distribution. I recently visited 100 farms in Crawford county, and found the farmers not in favor of continuing any corn-hog control. The AAA cut this county 29 per cent on contracts, and checks have been slow. I'm not in favor of corn-hog control."



Lester Ljungdahl, Menlo, with his grand champion Angus steer in the 4-H show at Kansas State Fair. This is his tenth and last year of club work. He is farming 600 acres in Thomas county, and is building up an Angus herd—already has 12 cows and some good calves.

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# Good Apple Harvest and Prices

Growers Don't Like Fruit-Washing Regulations

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

APPLE HARVEST is on in full swing in Doniphan county. Demand is brisk and prices for Jonathans range comparatively high. We have been receiving an abundance of rain and the nights have been cool, which is ideal for the proper finish of apples. A little hail on the night of September 11 was just what we didn't want. Apples that hung on terminal twigs received some cuts that will put them either in the cider barrel or in second grade. . . . A young twister which visited us August 31 uprooted 25 trees in the Appleton orchard east of Troy, and moved the apple-packing shed several inches from its foundation. A large hay barn south of Blair was carried half a mile and dropped, completely demolished, in a cornfield.

With frequent rains we are getting a simulation of spring conditions. We have a Persian lilac bush in bloom and the familiar spring perfume is there. In the office of one of the apple-buying concerns in Troy they have a neat little bouquet of apple blossoms. California has nothing on us. We can have fruit and blossoms on the same tree at the same time, too. The rains did it. They simply hastened a development that otherwise would not have occurred until next spring.

When orchard men get together, one of the things they talk about now, is the wholesale death of old apple trees this summer. The greatest loss seems to be in orchards which were most thoroly scraped and banded. In orchards where the bark was not scraped off, fewer trees have died. It is argued that if the naphtha, with which the bands had been treated, is caustic enough to kill the worms which get under it, it also is powerful enough to injure the delicate growing tissue of the cambium layer, with which the band comes almost in direct contact when the bark is removed. The removal of the bark alone might have an injurious effect. However, when one considers the many forest trees that have died these theories do not seem so consistent.

Since the depression and the apple-washing hugaroo fewer advance lump deals are made here in Doniphan county. Buyers no longer care to take on any risks but prefer to let the man who raises the apples find a market for them the best way he can. I believe, however, more advance sales have been reported this year than for the last two or three seasons.

The evening of September 5 a meeting of importance to apple growers was held at a commercial apple packing plant near Troy. Growers and buyers were present from far and near. Representatives of spray material and spray machine companies were there and the basket and barrel industry and railroads. Former governor Albert J. Weaver of Nebraska, was the principal speaker. He is one of the largest orchard owners in Richardson county, Nebraska, and knows the orchard game and its problems. His message was one of optimism for the fruit grower in this Missouri Valley. He stressed the great future possibilities of our famous loess soil, the richest in the world.

Congressman W. P. Lambertson told of his persistent efforts to save this district from the necessity of washing sprayed apples. He pointed out, however, that regardless of who was Secretary of Agriculture, this ruling of the administrators of the Pure Food and Drug Act could not be changed, the word of the petty chemists who had to do with the enforcing of this act was final and supreme.

The evening's program was marred only by the talk of the chief chemist of the Kansas City station of the Federal food and drug act. He informed the growers that the tolerance limit for arsenical residue left on apples would be .011 grain a pound, and for

lead residue .019 grain a pound. His remarks accomplished only one thing; they aroused the antagonism of every grower present and every one felt that he would like to throw him out on his neck.

## Tractors Go In for Speed

DAVE SCRIVNER

THE State Fair farm machinery show at Hutchinson, was largest of all state fairs this year, we are told—worth more than a million dollars. Tractors of all sizes were shown by International Harvester, John Deere Co., Allis Chalmers and Oliver. These iron horses are working toward lighter and stripped lines, rid of much of their former weight. Each tractor exhibit showed several models with rubber tires of Firestone and Goodyear make, for increased speed and ease on operator and motor. Heavy road machinery was demonstrated by brightly-painted caterpillar tractors. Plows, corn weeders, wheat land disks, ensilage cutters, feed mixers, manure spreaders, cultivators, mowing machines with all parts working in oil, attracted the keen eye of interested farmers.

"More water than was seen all summer" spouting out of pipes in 6-inch streams was the dramatic exhibit of three makers of irrigation equipment. Dempster pumps were exhibited by Hutchinson Foundry and Steel Co., along with their Massey Harris equipment, plus its own ridge busters, soil packers and sturdy road machinery. Pawnee Metal Co., Larned, showed a complete line of tanks, also a gas-fired floor furnace suitable for Kansas homes. Ed White had a 900-gallon-a-minute pump at the sunken garden. Wind-power light plants were shown by three exhibitors; one of them the kind Admiral Byrd is using at the South Pole.

Concrete silos were shown by Kansas companies. Over in the automobile building all the popular makes were on hand, two cut-away models.

## State Fair Champions

**Holsteins**—Senior and grand champion bull, Ernest Reed, Lyons, and Ira Romig and Sons, Topeka; junior champion, Romig and Sons. Senior and grand champion cow, H. J. Meirkord, Linn; junior champion, Romig and Sons.

**Ayrshires**—Senior and grand champion cow, Fairfield Farms, Topeka.

**Jerseys**—Junior and grand champion bull, A. L. Oswald, Hutchinson; senior champion, J. Wesley Hudgen, Mound Valley. Senior and grand champion cow, L. Wonssetler, Larned; junior champion, A. L. Oswald.

**Shorthorns**—Junior champion bull, Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa. Senior and grand champion cow, John Regier and Sons, Whitewater.

**Poland China**—Senior and grand champion boar, H. B. Walter and Son, Bendena.

**Duroc Jersey**—Senior and grand champion boar, Orchard Home Farms, Osawatomie. Senior and grand champion sow, and junior champion, Orchard Home Farms.

**Percherons**—Senior and grand champion stallion, J. C. Robinson, Towanda; junior champion, J. T. Schwalm Estate, Baldwin. Senior and grand champion mare, Paul C. H. Engler, Topeka; junior champion, H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick.

**Best Team**—Draft horses, Paul C. H. Engler.

**Mules**—Champion span and champion mule, Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton. Champion jack, W. D. Gott, Fort Scott.

**Best Plymouth Rocks**—H. M. Palmer, Florence, and T. J. Mackey, Topeka.

**Best Rhode Island Reds**—Mrs. C. F. King, Nickerson, and E. E. Ellis, Hutchinson.

**Best Wyandottes**—Charles W. Marcoot, Caldwell.

**Best Orphingtons**—G. F. Koch, Ellinwood.

**Best Brahmas**—R. J. Kieffer, Alexander.

**Best Minorcas**—Mrs. W. E. Weltmer, Hiawatha, and E. D. Hershberger, Newton.

**Best Leghorns**—Claude E. Heaton, Part-ridge.

**Best Bantams**—R. P. Krum, Stafford, and J. W. Allen, Topeka.

**Best Turkeys**—J. C. Dasher, Hesston, and Mrs. J. W. Watson, Hutchinson.

# Ask your neighbor about his Ford V-8



### Henry Ford says

"The use of 8 cylinders does not mean the addition of two or four extra fuel consumers. It is not, for example, a 4-cylinder engine multiplied by two. Our V-8 takes the fuel supply of an ordinary four-cylinder engine and divides it eight ways.

"By reducing four larger explosions into eight smaller ones, we get engine smoothness and quietness. Eight cylinders indicate the way the gas is used—not the amount. It is just the difference between going upstairs in four long jumps or in eight easy steps."

WE CAN tell you about the economy and ruggedness of the Ford V-8. How it is as reliable on a bad stretch of road as on the highway. How it will stand up and keep going without repairs through months of hard service.

But we'd a lot rather you'd get these facts from your neighbor. From the man who owns a Ford V-8 and drives it over the same roads that you travel. The man who has tried out the Ford V-8 engine knows just what it can do. He has taken this car through rough roads and mud and ruts. He has let it out on the highway. He knows just how far it will go on a tank of gas. He has had the

whole family in it and knows its roominess and comfort. He's the man who can best tell you that the Ford V-8 is the farmer's car today, just as the old Model T was the farmer's car for so many years.



"The Universal Car"

We have several new booklets on the Ford V-8 car and Ford V-8 truck. Also literature describing the Ford Exchange Service (plan whereby you can trade your present Ford Model A or B or V-8 engine and other units such as distributor, shock absorber, carburetor, etc., for factory-reconditioned units at small cost). These booklets are free and we shall be glad to send them to you on request. This coupon is for your convenience.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, 3695 Schaefer Road, Detroit, Michigan  
Gentlemen: Please send me the free booklets on the subjects checked below.

Ford V-8 Car \_\_\_\_\_ Ford V-8 Truck \_\_\_\_\_ Ford Exchange Service \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Route \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## Whose Face Was Reddest?

LITTLE SISTER

SIS had the name of being a rather good cook and housekeeper. Her most gallant suitor had the name of being on the hunt for a good cook. But Sis sometimes had mishaps in the kitchen, and one came on Sunday when the biscuits were flat, small, white and concrete-ishly hard. That, of course, was the very Sunday the entertaining young man chose to tarry too long on the big screened-in back porch, for the table had been left as we arose from it, and the betraying biscuits were still in evidence, had the big white cover been removed.

And just for fun, brother did the removing. He jerked off the cloth, disclosed the remains of the family dinner, and then carefully picked up a biscuit. He stepped outside the screen door and threw it accurately at the barn several rods away. The smack with which it landed was loud enough for even the gallant suitor. Brother then vaulted the fence, examined the plank where the offending biscuit had hit, and then returned with a long splinter—proof that the biscuit had done deadly work.

After the caller left, Sis's wrath bubbled over. Bud's ears must tingle yet.

## Had a Soybean Dinner

RUTH GOODALL

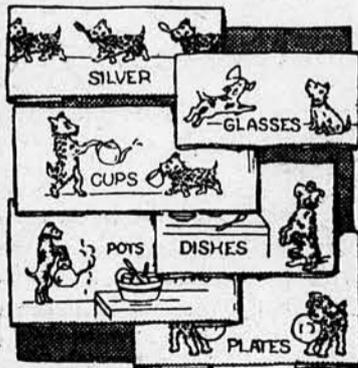
A COMPLETE soybean dinner was recently served in the Ford building at the World's Fair. Henry Ford is interested in soybeans as a food, also in their possibilities for industrial work. This was the menu:

Tomato juice seasoned with soybean sauce  
Salted soybeans  
Celery stalks stuffed with soybean cheese  
Puree of soybean  
with soybean flour wafers  
Soybean croquettes with tomato sauce  
Buttered green soybeans  
Pineapple ring with soybean cheese  
and dressing  
Soybean bread buttered with soybean relish  
Fresh apple pie with soybean crust  
Assorted soybean cakes and cookies  
Soybean coffee Soybean milk

As a food soybeans are rich in protein and oil. They contain no starch, but little sugar, a fair supply of vitamins and a fair amount of mineral salts. They make good food because they are cheap, easily digested and will sustain life a long time. Five per cent of soy flour and 95 per cent white flour make a loaf of bread that is more tender and keeps moist longer than other bread.

## They'll Put on the "Dog"

KITCHEN TOWELS



WITH kitchens so gay and festive these days, they just must have towels to dress them up. Surely these very doggy ones will do it. All the different dog types in playful poses are in these clever patterns for dish towel decoration. Worked in the simplest of stitches, these designs can be done entirely in one color or in a variety of colors, as preferred. The dogs would be cunning on other kitchen or breakfast-nook accessories. Pattern No. 5083 includes six towel motifs averag-

ing 4½ by 8½ inches, and instructions for embroidering and making the towels—and it's only 10 cents. Order pattern from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## An Unusual Family Record

MRS. C. W. BROWN

I HAPPEN to be the third child of a family of nine, of whom the oldest is 56 years old and the youngest 34. All are married and living in homes of their own.

I, myself, am the mother of 12 children, all living, six of whom are married and are living in homes of their own.

In either family, there has never been a death of a companion, and we are especially proud of the fact that there never has been a home broken by divorce. My mother is living, age 76. She has 31 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

## Ten Dollars Takes Wings

FARMER JONES

I COULDN'T afford to do it and I didn't really need him, but I gave Joe a job on my farm because he was a down-and-outer. I soon found he had no clothes suitable for the work I had for him. He had no work shoes, boots, overshoes, straw hat, dark shirt or decent overalls. He had been wearing his last year's swimming suit all winter as underwear. I advanced him \$10 of his wages and sent him to town for clothes.

He came home nearly bursting with pride, his money had bought so much. He displayed his purchases to wife and me, a piece at a time. Three flashy neckties, a pair of black-and-white sport oxfords, a pair of lustrous rayon socks, and two suits of silk underwear. He left early that evening to attend a dance 20 miles away and he did not return.

Joe left that extra suit of silk underwear and this doddering old fool is secretly longing to step into it just to see how it would feel.

## Cleaning Milk Utensils

M. J. R.

What is the correct way of cleaning and taking care of milk utensils?—L. E. M.

RINSE in cold or lukewarm water; wash and thoroly brush in hot water containing a washing powder; rinse in hot water. Keep utensils upside-down to drain in a place free from dust and dirt until ready for use. Just before using, rinse all utensils in a chlorine solution—use 1 tablespoon of chlorine stock solution to 2 gallons of water, or follow manufacturer's directions.

A good way is to place the chlorine solution in the cans, put the lids on, and shake vigorously. This same solution then may be used for immersing or rinsing milk pails, milking machine parts, strainers, and separator parts, and then it is still usable for wiping off the udder, teats, and flanks of the cow before milking.

## Popular Cold-Made Pickles

Last year I made some cucumber pickles by a recipe that my family liked very much. And I liked the method because it was so easy and quick. There was no heating of the vinegar, and some saccharin was used for firming the cucumbers. But the recipe has disappeared and I'm sure many others would also like to have you publish it again.—Mrs. V. G. L.

HERE it is again. It certainly must be popular, judging by repeated requests for it.

**Ingredients**—To 1 gallon of vinegar allow 1 cup salt, 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup ground mustard and 1 tablespoon saccharin. All measurements should be level. The saccharin acts as a preservative along with the vinegar, and so eliminates the necessity of heating the vinegar. It also serves to help firm the cucumber pulp to some extent.

**Method**—Mix the dry ingredients well before adding them to the vinegar,

the reason being that this prevents that annoying floating of the mustard that usually results when one tries to incorporate ground mustard by itself into a liquid. After mixing the vinegar into the dry ingredients the seasoned vinegar may be poured on the washed and dried cucumbers after they are packed in the cans, or it may be put in the cans, and the cucumbers added as they are collected from time to time. Small or medium-size cucumbers are best for this method. Seal with the can lids to keep out dust and insects. They will be ready to eat in short time.—Harriet Mason.

## Glad We Didn't Give Up

MRS. R. A. L.

JIM and I have worked our farm for 38 years. We've seen drouths and floods and hailstorms take our crops; we've seen zero weather freeze our peaches late in March; we've seen prize cattle killed by lightning, and prize poultry die of unknown diseases.

It isn't often I have time to stop and think of those years, but sometimes I sit and marvel that we had the courage to live them. But now we're living in our own home, mortgage free, with our little comforts and the letters from the married children, I'm glad we didn't give up. It wasn't all hardship, we managed to have a lot of laughter and fun as we went along. And now we can look about us and see what is ours—the farm we have earned, the improvements we put our hearts into, the peaceful old age we are enjoying. Yes, I'm glad we didn't give up.

## Too Hurried Breakfasts

A GOOD bit of our too tired feeling is caused by breakfasts eaten on the run. Our morning "bites" come after the longest fasting period and should give us enough nourishment for the day's work. Mothers should insist their families rise a few minutes earlier, if need be, so they may eat slowly and sanely instead of swallowing a few bites in a hurry.—Mrs. W. L.

## Canned Potatoes Mushy

I HAVE had several inquiries about what to do with potatoes that were rotting. Women asked if they could can their Irish potatoes. I have found no one who recommends it and I am afraid canned potatoes would be mushy, watery, soggy, and unpalatable.—Esie M. Heyle.

## Don't Pass These By

BEST EVER RECIPES

**Mother's Oatmeal Cookies**—These are favorites with the children. Use 1 cup sugar, ½ cup lard or shortening, 1 egg, pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 tablespoons molasses, 2 cups oatmeal and 2 cups flour. Mix in the order given. Use the last ½ cup of flour for rolling purposes. Cut, place in pans, sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a moderate to hot oven until brown.—Mrs. F. L., Jackson Co.

**Fear Conserve**—Don't pass this recipe by, it's entirely too good to be missed; 4 quarts pears, 5½ cups sugar, 2 tablespoons powdered ginger, 1 cup almonds, 1 lemon and 1 cup shredded or diced pineapple. Peel, core and dice the pears, which should make 8 cups of diced fruit. Combine the pears, sugar and ginger and let stand for 2 hours. Then boil rapidly until fruit begins to clear, about 15 minutes. Add almonds, blanched and chopped, lemon ground with peel, and pineapple. Boil 30 minutes. Pack in sterilized jars or jelly glasses and seal with paraffin. This quantity makes 4 pints.—Mrs. B. C. V., Saline Co.

**Sour Cream Waffles**—Sometimes a supply of milk and cream accumulates and starts to sour. So many homemakers watch for ways to use sour cream or milk I'm sure this recipe will be appreciated. Use 1¼ to 1½ cups of sifted flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon soda, 1 cup sour milk or cream, 3 eggs, and if sour milk is used add 1 tablespoon of butter. Sift the flour once, measure it, and then sift together the dry ingredients. Add the cream and the beaten egg yolks, which have been mixed together, to the dry mixture. Then fold in the beaten egg whites. If the cream is very rich, part milk may be used, or the batter may be thinned with water. For a nice but simple Sunday night supper serve these waffles with cherry or grape jam, sliced tomatoes, prune whip, and tea for the grown-ups, or milk for all.—Ruth Goodall.

## Crisscross Grass Seed

IN SEEDING bluegrass use 2 pounds of seed to 1,000 square feet of yard. To get even distribution, divide the seed into two equal parts. Use half of it seeding one direction and the other half going crosswise. Cover lightly by raking or dragging, taking care not to drag the soil and make the stand uneven. If water is available, wet the surface immediately, moving the hose frequently to avoid washing or floating the seed to the surface. Keep the surface moist at all times until the lawn looks green. After that much less water will be needed.

## Coats for Little Folks

BERETS TO MATCH



2981—Pleasantly and suitably dressed, makes kitchen chores easy for the busy housewife. You'll enjoy wearing this home ensemble. The wrapped dress is so well-liked and slenderizing. The apron covers the dress almost completely and is cut in one-piece. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress with 1½ yards of 35-inch material for the apron.

3044—This smart top coat and beret, (which is included in the pattern) is so practical and childish. It does for the toddler as well as for the kindergarten and school-age child—for boys as well as girls. It's an easy-to-make, smart ensemble. For school wear, brown and beige tweed will give excellent service. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 35-inch lining.

642—This dress shows a well liked way of using contrast. The neckline is flattering. The original dress was in black crepe marocain with the rever vest of egg-shell satin. Also lovely in rayon novelty that looks like woolen. Woolens are equally suitable for this model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard 39-inch contrasting.

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

RURAL HEALTH

## When Dosing Is Dangerous

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

MR. AVERAGE MAN, vulgar in speech, says, "I've a belly ache. I'll take a physic." Mr. Doctor, also plain in speech, says, "You're a fool. That's dangerous!"

When we look into the causes of abdominal pain we find it sufficiently important to have many theories. The general public regards the abdomen as a big sack containing many organs. If a physic is taken it is done with the deliberate purpose of stirring up the things in that sack and moving them along. But let us suppose that the disturbing agency that is creating pain is one for which the crying need is not activity but rest. Let us suppose, for example, that it is a beginning appendicitis. If the early stage of this ailment has any chance at all to avoid surgical operation, that chance comes only by rest. That is why doctors recommend icebags and give sedatives. Let us suppose the pain is due to peritonitis, or inflammation, of any variety. Here again the urgent demand is for rest. Let the pain be due to an ulceration



Dr. Lerrigo

of the intestines and rest may mean the difference between life and death.

But Mr. Average Man has a vague general idea that if only he can "take a big physic" he can purge himself of much that is disagreeable, including the pain. He does not stop to think that the churning, grinding motion excited by that physic may be the thing that will cause the ulcer to rupture, or increase the inflammation of the appendix so that a surgical operation is the only resource. He takes his physic and perhaps 9 times in 10 he never knows in what peril he has placed himself. But let that dangerous 1 time in 10 catch him and he will realize why doctors of medicine are very wary about prescribing drastic purgatives at any time, and extremely so when abdominal pain is manifest.

An injection is much safer than the purgative but even that may stir the abdominal contents dangerously at a critical time. In abdominal pain, that is not manifestly the result of unwise eating, the best plan is rest and local applications. If it is of trivial character the pain soon passes. If it is a persistent pain, by all means try to get medical advice rather than trust to your own prescribing.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY

## After the Pullets Move In

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

PULLETS that are moved in off range must become accustomed to their new surroundings. It is quite likely that if they had started to lay a few eggs that they will cease laying for a time. Mash hoppers and

water fountains are differently situated than in their range houses. They will likely develop restlessness when confined for any length of time, and may develop a few bad habits.

### Avoid This Trouble—

One of the things they may do that will quickly grow into a habit if not immediately stopped is feather-eating. Shut in—off range, if there are no plans for keeping them busy, at least a part of each day, the fowls have little to do and idleness causes them to get into mischief. The fact that a deep litter of straw is an aid in keeping poultry busy, and giving them needed exercise is full justification for it. Throwing the grain in the litter especially for the morning feed is a great help in keeping the pullets satisfied and happy, and providing something to keep them occupied.

### Trough Feeding—

Trough feeding of grain can be used advantageously in the evening. Grain, so fed is easier and quicker for the pullets to pick up, hence may be fed just before dark, which enables one to keep the pullets off the roosts until later than would be the case if the grain is fed in litter. This gives them a longer working day and offers time for a larger consumption of feed which should result in more eggs.

### If Not Fed Right—

Observers have found that feather-eating has been caused in many cases by some deficiency in the ration. Lack of green feed, which may cause poor digestion and poor assimilation may be the trouble. Being dissatisfied the fowl picks at different things, and once a little blood is tasted gets the habit which the flock soon gets. A lack of animal protein in the form of meat scraps may also be a cause.

Then again, when we check up on

the various things that the flock has and find that they are getting a well balanced ration, it looks like it is pure "cussedness"—simply an enjoyment of getting into mischief because they find that they can. If possible, give the birds free range at least a part of each day. It will probably correct the trouble as quickly as anything, for whatever may be the underlying cause the fact remains that birds on range seldom if ever contract this habit. It's a problem of confinement.

### A Few Little Things—

There are a few little things that we may watch out for in getting the laying house ready which may mean much in preventing bad habits. Studying the natural ways of poultry and catering to them is one way to have satisfied pullets. One thing especially a pullet likes to do is to steal her nest away from prying eyes. Given darkened nests the pullets seem better satisfied. If the nests are located in a light place, try hanging burlap feed sacks in front, or board them up in front and fix a passageway in from the back side.

### No Egg-Eaters—

Nests so placed are a great aid in preventing pullets from forming the egg-eating habit. Gathering the eggs two or three times each day is a further precaution against this habit which is a hard one to cure when once formed. . . . See that the house has good ventilation but watch out for any drafts that may cause colds. If it is an open front house, muslin frames will help in controlling drafts.

### Which Book Do You Want?

KANSAS Farmer has some illustrated booklets on worms in sheep, hogs and poultry which we will send you free if requested. Indicate which booklet you would like to have, on a card to the editor. As worms cause stunted growth and open the way for attacks of disease, it is helpful to know more about how to rid livestock and poultry of these dangerous, feed-wasting parasites.

☐ We enjoy the Kansas Farmer very much.—H. A. Manwarren, Frederick, Kan.

## Roxy on WIBW



S. L. "ROXY" ROTHAFEL

S. L. "Roxy" Rothafel is the central figure of "The Roxy Review," to be heard thru WIBW Saturdays from 6 to 6:45 p. m. under the sponsorship of Fletcher's Castoria. The veteran showman will introduce many talented performers during the series.

## World Series on WIBW

Starts Wednesday, Oct. 3  
12:15 p. m.  
Sponsored by  
Ford Motor Co.



Admiral Byrd

With the coming of the Antarctic summer, Admiral Byrd and the men of his expedition are going to have more and more information to broadcast back to the folks at home. Make a point to listen to this exceptional program that is brought to you by the makers of Grape-Nuts every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Send the front from a package of Grape-Nuts to Dept. M, Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas, and receive without charge an 8 in. by 10 in. copy of the new etching of Admiral Byrd.

WIBW has the greatest array of radio stars in its history lined up for this coming fall and winter. Programs that present outstanding entertainment will be yours for tuning to the Capper Radio Station. Get the WIBW habit—we are sure that you will get more pleasure out of your radio than ever.

COLUMBIA NETWORK STATION  
580 Kilocycles—Near Top of the Dial

# WIBW

RADIO STATION  
The Capper Publications  
TOPEKA  
KANSAS

# MOTHER!

don't experiment  
with your  
Child's Cold



Rub on

## VICKS VAPORUB

the proved way of relieving colds

The minute you apply Vicks VapoRub over throat and chest it attacks a cold direct—two ways at once—by Stimulation and Inhalation. Through the skin, it acts direct like a poultice, while its medicated vapors are inhaled direct to inflamed air-passages. All through the night this double direct attack loosens phlegm—soothes irritated membranes—eases difficult breathing.

### Avoids Internal Dosing

Being externally applied, VapoRub avoids the risks of those digestive upsets that so often come from constant internal dosing. It can be used freely, and as often as needed, even on the youngest child. And it's just as good for adults.

### MIX IN MASH

Black Leaf WORM POWDER

Fed once in mash kills roundworm. Tasteless . . . odorless . . . no toxic effect on birds. Nicotine is released in intestines, where needed. Does not interrupt production. Costs little. Saves time. 100 bird size sent postpaid for \$1.00 and your dealer's name. Try it. Also "Black Leaf" Worm Pellets, 100 for \$1.00.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Incorporated  
Louisville, Kentucky  
Manufacturers of "Black Leaf 40"

NO HANDLING OF BIRDS

## Could You Identify Your Poultry?

Chickens look pretty much alike. If yours are stolen you have a good chance to recover if every bird is plainly—yet secretly—marked.

Every subscriber to Kansas Farmer is entitled to the new Poultry Marking System FREE. Get in touch with your local Capper man for more details.



DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING THE CAPPER FUND FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fourteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this Fund. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address CAPPER FUND FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-C Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

## Our Busy Neighbors

**T**HREE carloads of baled straw shipped into Athol, sold without trouble at \$8 a ton. Alfalfa is being bought there at \$22 a ton. Feed is feed.

### Can't Tell About Winter

**A**S an early-winter predictor for Southwest Kansas, E. E. Kelley, admits being handicapped. He cannot report on the thickness of corn husks because there are none.

### An Early Frost Hit Iowa

**I**OWA had rains earlier than we did, but the night of September 16 parts of the state had a heavy frost that damaged late feed crops. When it came to a long growing season, few if any states are as well situated as Kansas.

### Found the Wettest Spot

**O**NE cucumber in Mrs. Roy Dillon's garden at Sylvan Grove, hid out from the drouth and grew to be 17 inches long and 10 inches around. The garden, which was irrigated, yielded 25 bushels of cucumbers and a fine crop of pickles.

### Got County's Ditch Digger

**C**HEYENNE county has the right kind of commissioners. They turned over the use of the county's giant ditch digger to farmers who wanted to dig trench silos. As a consequence many more trench silos were dug and more feed saved. Which will help the farmers to pay their taxes.

### \$10 a Ton for Thistles

**I**N Barton county, Joe Konecny is paying \$10 a ton for 10 carloads of baled Russian thistles that he will ship in from Greeley county to supplement his winter's feed supply. He has one big silo filled with sorgo and another with sunflowers. Sunflower silage is about on a par with Russian thistles as a feed.

### They Did a Man-Sized Job

**T**WO farmers in that region of big farms, are getting an early start at Sublette. They are Walter Haney, age 8, and his brother Elmer, 10, who recently finished plowing 280 acres for their grandmother, Mrs. Josephine Haney, using a tractor and disk plow. They got thru with the job in time to begin school.

### Good Pay for Using Lime

**P**UTTING lime on fall-seeded alfalfa cost Ernest Suderman, Marion county, less than the extra hay he raised was worth. In 1930, he limed a small plot in a large field. The next year the unlimed alfalfa made 2,380 pounds of hay, and the limed alfalfa 4,590 pounds to the acre. Alfalfa at 1934 prices will pay well for 1933 liming.

### How Much a Steer Drinks

**T**HE Norton Brothers, of Bazaar, were glad to see the rain. They had been hauling water several miles for 2,000 head of cattle. It took three or four men and tanks working 24 hours a day to keep them watered. As soon as a load of water was emptied, it disappeared and the steers stood waiting for more. A steer can drink 40 gallons of water a day, according to Tom Norton.

### Has Thriving Shelter Belt

**O**NE man who believes in the 1,000-mile tree belt is L. R. Krider. He has one of his own in Haskell county that has thrived since 1931. Krider set out 160 trees then, 100 Norway poplars and 60 Russian mulberry, planted closely to serve as a windbreak when grown. So far he has lost only one, a mulberry, and it is showing signs of coming up again from the roots. The trees have been cultivated from six to eight times a year and irrigation has not been found necessary. The trunks were about the size of a man's finger when the trees were set out. Now they are 4 inches in diameter and about 10 feet in height.

### Crowds Watch Terracing

**S**HAWNEE COUNTY farmers invited to see a 2-day terracing demonstration on the Ira Faulk farm, near Rossville, enjoyed a chicken dinner at noon and a concert by the Rossville juvenile band. The demonstration was conducted by A. L. Casey, an erosion expert . . . Many Sheridan county farmers attended a 3-day terracing demonstration on the Charles E. Heskett farm, near Studley . . . A 3-county 2-day terracing and water-conserving demonstration was held on the farm of E. F. Alexander in Johnson county.

All of which goes to show that Kansas farmers everywhere are alive to the benefits to be obtained from terracing and from contour farming.

### Build Their Dams Quickly

**N**INE Anderson county farmers decided they wanted ponds, so they hired a big drag line to scoop out the dirt for them. Most of the ponds will hold enough water to tide the owners thru an entire year of drouth. The drag line, belonging to the Marsh Engineering Company, Topeka, has moved east into Linn county. . . . That's beating the beavers at their favorite sport.

### Many Saved on Interest

**O**F the 55 million dollars of production loans made by farmers this year, more than \$6,300,000 was repaid by September 1 and before due. Early sales of cash crops for better prices, made it possible to save interest by early payment of these loans. Farmers are good business men when they can be.

### Fire Took Wheat and Barn

**A** BIG new barn has replaced the one destroyed by fire on the L. J. Joiner farm, near Bluff City, August 11. Mr. Joiner lost 1,200 bushels of wheat and much farm equipment besides the barn and adjacent buildings. This heavy loss was only partly covered by \$1,000 insurance. How the fire started is unknown.

### Dealers Scrambled for It

**S**IX Pawnee county farmers recently joined forces in selling their crop of alfalfa seed. They had a carload, 900 bushels, in sacks. The car of seed brought them \$8,550 f. o. b. Larned. It was sold on competitive bids from seed houses in Baltimore, Buffalo, St. Louis, Cleveland and other places. The Fin-up seed house at Garden City was the successful bidder. When a dry summer comes alfalfa may usually be depended on for a good seed crop.

### All in Bindweed Fight

**T**WO Morris county townships, Ohio and Highland, have accepted the 3-way offer of the county to wage war on bindweed. Others are considering it. The county pays half the cost of the necessary chemical spray, the farmer the other half and the townships supply the machine and labor.

### To Work in Drouth States

**F**IFTY THOUSAND relief workers are to be put to work in the drouth states on soil erosion projects. About 172 CCC camps are to be established in the drouth areas. One hundred already have been started. Missouri and Kansas are first to enroll their quotas of workers and begin work. In the drouth region these workers have been selected from those areas. Forty-five thousand are young men who are expected to send from \$22 to \$25 of the \$30 they receive each month, to their families at home. The other 5,000 are war veterans.

Belleville's pastor, James G. Roberts, has a Methodist hymnal 100 years old. All the old hymns in that.

# CHICKEN THIEF Sent Up!



### A Secret Marking System

Every subscriber to The Kansas Farmer is entitled to the new poultry marking system free. Get in touch with your local Capper representative, and he will see that you secure full instructions and supplies. This secret marking system will enable you to positively identify stolen poultry. When a thief attempts to sell stolen poultry to a produce man or meat market, the dealer can report him promptly to the proper authorities.

## Protect Your Farm Property!

Members of The Kansas Farmer Protective Service are familiar with "The Bloodhound Thief Catcher," a marking device officially registered in the United States Patent Office, that takes the guesswork out of theft convictions. Each member has a secret mark that enables him to identify harness, livestock, tires, meat, clothing, grain, and almost everything else on his farm, if stolen.

Your local Capper representative will be glad to demonstrate this system to you without obligation. Get in touch with him immediately. Thefts are increasing, and you may be a victim any day.

### County Officials Glad to Cooperate

This "fool proof" marking system makes your property easy to identify. When a thief is caught with the goods, there is, of course, little he can do but plead guilty. When stolen property is sold, the sale is easily traced back to the thief. Therefore, much time and expense is saved by counties in avoiding lengthy trials. And, when the thief pleads guilty, there need be no trial at all. County officials appreciate these features of The Kansas Farmer

Protective Service. It makes their work easier, and it saves the taxpayers money.

### Rewards Paid in Cash

Here is another reason why county officials will cooperate with you. They share in the cash rewards. \$19,325 has been paid by The Kansas Farmer for the arrest and conviction of 724 criminals. The man making the capture shares the reward with the man who had his property stolen. Both men benefit when the thief is convicted. If you are not familiar with the Protective Service, make it a point to find out all about it immediately.

**The Kansas Farmer PROTECTIVE SERVICE**

## Farm Betterments

**New Barn**—Nick Shoemaker, Park.  
**New Windmill**—Floyd Smith, Quinter.  
**New Oil Range**—Walter Pouppirt, Piper.  
**New Garage**—Harry Ek, R. 1, McPherson.  
**New Corn Binder**—Peter Mendel, Piper.  
**New Home**—William Nevill, R. 1, Lebanon.  
**New Windmill**—Scott Curry, R. 1, Lebanon.  
**New Truck**—Walt Nye, Lebanon, Chevrolet.  
**New Barn**—Garland Cramm, R. 5, Cherryvale.  
**Trench Silo**—A. L. Bird, R. 5, Cherryvale.  
**New Windmill**—John Campbell, R. 1, Smith Center.  
**New Chicken House**—Dean Newcomer, Wakeeney.  
**New Combine**—A. R. Janne, Norwich, John Deere.  
**New Car**—C. A. Kalbfleisch, Harlan, Hudson sedan.  
**New Car**—Harry Thoman, R. 6, Wichita, Ford V-8.  
**New Car**—Lloyd Davis, Rfd., Burr Oak, Ford de luxe.  
**New Tractor**—Leslie Valdois, R. 2, Burrton, John Deere.  
**New Car**—Lourine Howell, Peck, New V-8 Ford coupe.  
**New Car**—Herman Schmeisner, Clearwater, Chevrolet.  
**New Car**—W. H. Drewler, R. 1, Valda, Plymouth coach.  
**Electric Refrigerator**—W. E. Roll, R. 1, Peck, Frigidaire.  
**New Cook Stove**—George Hess, R. 2, Burrton, Perfection.  
**New Car**—John Eikleberry, Frederick, Ford V-8 coupe.  
**New Well**—John Sohl, Rice, Drilled 82 feet, it took 5 hours.  
**New Power Washer**—Sam Ernst, Rfd., Burr Oak, Maytag.  
**New Car**—F. F. Vollweider, R. 1, Oxford, Chevrolet coach.  
**New Tractor**—J. W. Ehmke, Kingman county, John Deere.  
**New Car**—Armond Benoit, Damar, Chevrolet coach, standard.  
**New Home**—Nova Atwood, R. 1, Oswego, Seven-room house.  
**New Power Washer**—Earl Campbell, R. 2, Burrton, Maytag.  
**New Power Washer**—Marion Stutzman, R. 2, Burrton, Maytag.  
**Improvements**—William Odgers, R. 4, Salina, New roof on barn.  
**New Machinery**—Karl Callaway, R. 1, Peck, John Deere Farmall.  
**New Machinery**—John Love, R. 1, New Cambridge, Corn binder.  
**New Power Washer**—Mrs. Henry Able, Rfd., Burr Oak, Maytag.  
**House Improvements**—J. C. Baker, R. 2, Edna, Reshingled house.  
**New Car**—Ulric Benoit, R. 1, Damar, Chevrolet coach, master.  
**Painting**—S. J. Chegwidan, Bunkerhill, Barn and machine shed.  
**New Power Washer**—Mrs. John Fogo, Rfd., Burr Oak, Maytag.  
**New Power Washer**—Mrs. Harry Miller, R. 2, Mankato, Maytag.  
**New Power Washer**—S. E. Vogler, Rfd., Guide Rock, Neb. Maytag.  
**New Machinery**—Herman Orrell, R. 1, Peck, Hart-Parr 28-44 tractor.  
**New Power Washer**—Elda Kitchen, Frederick, Speed Queen washer.  
**New Car**—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Longhoffer, Dorrance, Ford V-8 coach.  
**Painting**—Ed Becker, R. 3, Council Grove, House and large barn and out-buildings.  
**New Barn and Improvements**—Francis Brandon, Washington county, Also cistern, screened-in porch, cellar,

cement tank and sink in kitchen. Painting garage and granary.  
**Used Car**—Joe Coons, R. 2, Arlington, Model A Ford.  
**New Refrigerator**—Gus Weitmer, R. 1, Smith Center.  
**New Barn**—John Keely, R. 2, Udall, Dimensions 30 by 40.  
**Used Car**—F. E. Wightman, R. 1, Sylvia, Chevrolet coach.  
**New Power Washer**—B. C. Jagger, Rfd., Burr Oak, Maytag.  
**New Power Washer**—Mrs. A. Bailer, Rfd., Mankato, Maytag.  
**New Power Washer**—C. M. Harness, R. 2, Mankato, Maytag.  
**Improvements**—J. C. Baker, R. 2, Edna, Reshingled house.  
**New Farm Home**—P. A. Decker, southeast of McPherson.  
**New Iceless Refrigerator**—Edwin Dunton, R. 2, Smith Center.  
**New Roof**—J. R. Morgan, R. 3, Hutchinson, On farm home.  
**New Mowing Machine**—Philip Short, R. 1, Winfield, International.  
**Trench Silo**—Sam Stamm and Noah Merritt, Washington county.  
**New Coal and Wood Range**—Walter Scott, Wyandotte county.  
**New Tractor**—George F. Barnes, R. 1, Douglass, McCormick-Deering.  
**New Barn**—Frank Richards, Washington county, Also remodeling house.  
**Improvements**—C. H. Rash, Quinter, Remodeled granary and machine shed.  
**New Implement Shed**—J. H. Stover, R. 1, Winona, Dimensions 40 by 80, oval roof, fire-proof. Also added bed-

room and glass-enclosed porch to home.  
**New Car**—Gordon Huckle, Oxford, New Chevrolet.  
**New Car**—Ernest L. Peters, Mankato, Ford coupe.  
**New Car**—Eldon T. Hardin, Mankato, Ford tudor.  
**New Combine**—C. A. Pomeroy, Norwich, Baldwin.  
**New Machinery**—C. A. Johnson, R. 2, Parsons, New tractor and feed mill.  
**New Power Washer**—H. A. Manwarren, Frederick, Speed Queen washer.  
**New Home**—Henry Weakly, R. 1, Winfield, Six room house, modern thruout.  
**New Machinery**—August Olson, Brookville, Hart-Parr tractor and 4-gang plow.  
**Roofing**—Paul Zillinger, R. 3, Stockton, Galvanized steel roofing on hen-house, 16 by 60.  
**New Tractor**—Francis L. Erpelding, R. 1, Lancaster, Allis Chalmers row crop tractor.  
**House Improvements**—Mrs. R. H. Williams, Frederick, Remodeled house and made modern.  
**Improvements**—Charles Haas, Wyandotte county, Twenty-foot addition to tile silo.  
**New Combine**—Theodore Erwin, Clearwater, Baldwin combine; new sewing machine.  
**Improvements**—Albert Lindberg, Wakeeney, Remodeled farm home; new brooder house.  
**Improvements**—F. R. Wright, R. 2, Sylvia, Painted house; new roof on granary; rebuilt windmill.  
**Improvements**—Mrs. William Pennington, R. 2, Cherryvale, Building 2-room addition with screened-in porch on house; reshingling barn and granary.

## Capper Club Awards in Sewing

Those for Livestock Come at End of the Club Year

**SWEEPSTAKES** in the Capper Club sewing contest was won by Mary Lorane Havely, Mayetta, Jackson county. Winners of first prizes in the four divisions were:

Patricia Kibby, Garden City, first year; Dolores Walker, Topeka, second year; Dorothy Louise Palmer, Topeka, third year; and Mary Lorane Havely, Mayetta, fourth year.

Garments, made by the Capper Club girls, were exhibited in the building of the Capper Publications on the fairgrounds, during the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 10-15, and attracted much attention. Judges of the contest were:

Mrs. Ida Migliario, editor of the Household Magazine; Mrs. Julia Kiene, woman's editor of Capper's Farmer; and Miss Zorada Titus, director of the Household Searchlight.

Senator Capper has awarded cash prizes to all of the winners and will present a silver loving cup to the winner of sweepstakes. A complete list of winners and entries follows:

### Sewing I

**Prize winners**—First prize, Patricia Kibby, Garden City, princess slip. Second prize, Sadie Schermerhorn, Phillipsburg, dish-towel. Third prize, Minnie Schermerhorn, Phillipsburg, pillow slips.

**Next highest**—Jean Concannon, Garden City, princess slip. Agnes DeKeyser, Topeka, dish-towel. Charles Jacobs, Phillipsburg, pillow slips. Dorothea Kern, Garden City, dish-towel. Pansy Boyce, Phillipsburg, pillowslips. Fern Bruning, Phillipsburg, pillow slips. Donald Zirkle, Garden City, dish-towel. Lucille Richardson, Phillipsburg, princess slip. Jessie Boyce, Phillipsburg, pillow slips.

### Sewing II

**Prize winners**—First prize, Dolores Walker, Topeka, dress. Second prize, Zaida Pratt, Topeka, princess slip. Third prize, Zaida Pratt, Topeka, dress.

**Next highest**—Bernita Randolph, Phillipsburg, princess slip. Bernita Randolph, Phillipsburg, dress.

### Sewing III

**Prize winners**—First prize, Dorothy Louise Palmer, Topeka, dress. Second prize, Willa Havely, Mayetta, dress. Third prize, Lyndell Thompson, Topeka, dress.

**Next highest**—Jane McCullough, Topeka, dress. Louel Jackson, Topeka, dress. Lyndell Thompson, Topeka, dress. Dorothy Zirkle, Garden City, skirt. Ruth Zirkle,

Garden City, suit. Jeanne Traxler, Irving, dress.

### Sewing IV

First prize—Mary Lorane Havely, Mayetta, dress.

Capper Club awards in the poultry, pig and calf classes, will be announced at the end of the club year, October 15.

### Three Kansas Prize Takers

SEVERAL thousand farm boys and girls, many from Kansas, entered the coloring contest of the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, advertised last winter in Kansas Farmer. The \$50 first prize went to Gilberte Rousset, Duck Lake, Sask. In Kansas, Dora Couture, Clyde; Ralph Sander, Victoria; and Clement Keiter, Cheney, were winners of \$1 cash prizes. More than 1,500 other contestants were awarded souvenir jumbo pencils. All who entered automatically became members of the "M-M Booster Club." The company expects to announce a similar contest for 1935.

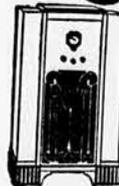
### First in Big Spelling Bee

IN the big spelling contest at the Kansas Free Fair, a 12-year-old miss from Halstead, Beth Hinkson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hinkson, won first place in the junior high school class, a gold medal and \$25 in cash. Beth has been competing in spelling contests since she was 7 years old. In Harvey, her home county, she has won one fourth, two seconds and one first. This was her first entry in the state contest. Beth is a good student as well as a good speller. She is a freshman in Halstead high school this year.



Beth Hinkson

## L.TATRO 6 VOLT RADIO



The Radio sensation of the year! Costs less than 1c a day to operate. The ideal receiver for farm homes without electricity. Wonderful reception—powerful volume, clear life-like tone—beautiful cabinets. Gets the stations you want to hear! Operates entirely from 6-Volt Storage Battery—eliminates all expense of costly "B" and "C" Batteries.



Before purchasing any battery-type Radio, be sure to see and hear the L. Tatro 6-Volt. Sign and mail adv. today for dealer's name.

Complete plans for making wind power battery charger at small cost. Anyone can build it. Let the wind charge your battery and operate L. Tatro 6-Volt without cost. Send this ad with name and address for FREE plans. No obligations.

## L.TATRO

## 32

## VOLT FARM LIGHT PLANT RADIO



Again L. Tatro leads the field and offers to farm light plant owners the finest 32-volt Radio ever developed. Exclusive, new 1935 features—new lower prices, greatest operating economy—all combine to make L. Tatro 32-Volt Radios the greatest value of all time.

See and hear the new 1935 L. Tatro 32-Volt. Sign and mail this ad for dealer's name.

### L. TATRO PRODUCTS CORP.

Box 110-A, DECORAH, IOWA

6-Volt Radio  32-Volt Radio  
Check which type interested in.

Name.....

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## HELP Wanted IN INSTITUTIONS & HOSPITALS

INEXPERIENCED & EXPERIENCED MALE & FEMALE  
 all kinds of POSITIONS EVERYWHERE. Write now, enclosing stamp,  
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## THE BIG SHOW of the YEAR!



See BIG LIVE STOCK SHOW... Thrilling HORSE SHOW

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SAVES YOU MONEY on farm lighting!

Increases the efficiency of your lighting. Ask your dealer for National in the RED DRUM. Write us if he cannot supply you.

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## CARBIDE

# A Delicate Situation

Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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THO the hour was not late, the darkened appearance of the ranch house seemed to indicate that all its occupants had retired. However, Hazel's eyes bore traces of sleepiness, and in her left hand was a book which she had apparently been reading, and of which she seemed to be serenely unconscious.

When she saw her presence had been discovered, she placed one finger over her lips, warned Allison to silence with a swift glance from her big, expressive eyes, and stood motionless until Creighton had had time to walk some distance from the bunk house.

Then she smiled delightedly and stepped inside. "Mr. Allison," she said, "it was wonderful! You were that cool!"

He had stepped to the center of the room and was regarding her with unmistakable disapproval.

"Does Mrs. Norton know you are here?"

"Oh, no. Mamma was dozing on the sofa in the living-room. I was reading. Allan Creighton had come in shortly before, and wouldn't eat any supper. I'm certain Eleanor has done something to him again. But I don't blame her—I don't see how she tolerates him! He glowered at me when I told him Eleanor had gone out riding right after supper and hadn't got back yet.

"He glared at me and went to his room. After a while I saw him go outside, and I supposed, because he looked so mean, that there'd be a quarrel when Eleanor returned—and that he had gone out to wait for her. I went out the back way and saw him walking toward—here. He was looking at his pistol, and I had the funniest feeling that he meant to harm you. So I followed him, and saw what happened. I was standing just outside—where the light didn't strike me. It was just wonderful—the way you turned the tables on him—the way you ushered him out. Weren't you afraid he would kill you—as he said he would?"

The girl had told her news in a breath. She now paused, and eagerly awaited an answer to her question.

ALLISON frowned. He didn't want to seem so uncompromisingly virtuous as to pretend displeasure because she had dared to invade his sleeping-quarters; he was reluctant to be scrupulously frank with her. But there was in his mind at this minute the memory of his tacit promise to Mrs. Norton, and he was aware that if the good lady were to discover that Hazel had visited him at night, she would accuse him of bad faith—or worse.

"I'm awful busy, Miss Norton," he said lamely. She looked at the papers on the table; then, entirely unconscious of his frowning glance at her, walked over and examined them.

She made a pretty picture as she stood there with the dull light of the lamp on her face. She was so childishly innocent that he was ashamed to intimate that her presence was a violation of the conventions.

"Perhaps I could help you?"

She flashed a smile at him, dazzling, eager.

"I like to pore over figures. May I? It is early."

Without waiting for him to reply, she sat down on the bench, where he had been sitting when interrupted by Creighton. And then instantly, as though she had forgotten all about the papers, she leaned both elbows on the table and looked up at him, smiling engagingly, with a frankness that made all artifice seem absurd and ridiculous.

"You don't like Creighton—do you, Mr. Allison?"

"Well, I ain't exactly in love with him, Miss Norton," he added, his face reddening. "I reckon it ain't just regular for you—"

"I don't like him either," she interrupted, leveling her eyes at him and looking very serious. "Do you know, I believe he is jealous of Eleanor. Why, I've seen him almost sneer when your name was mentioned in his presence. I thought it was just

his mean nature. But tonight—" She paused, and spoke in a lower voice—inviting, confidential:

"Allison, what *did* happen before we came?"

"Young lady—" began Allison resolutely, intending to tell her frankly that she must leave the bunk house at once. But when he had got that far he paused. Such innocence as hers should not be ruthlessly destroyed by masculine awkwardness.

"Now, don't fib, Allison!" she warned. "I know something happened—something that hasn't been told. I'm just dying to hear it."

"So is Creighton." For the first time since she had appeared to him in the doorway, he smiled—reluctantly.

"He *would* be!" breathed Hazel.

"But I reckon," added Allison, his eyes glinting with some subtle emotion, "you'll have to get your information from where she told him to get his."

"Oh, I would never *dare* ask her!"

"Creighton won't either." And Allison laughed.

SHE cupped her chin in the palm of her hands. For her this situation was romance of the kind for which she had yearned since she had read her first fairy tale. To her, at this instant, the bunk house was a castle, and Allison a noble knight who had succored a lady in distress. It made no difference to her that she had seen Allison kick Creighton out of the door. She had perceived humor in that.

"You love her, don't you, Allison?" she asked, her eyes glowing.

"I reckon not," he lied, hoping the sudden flush on his face wouldn't betray his feelings.

"You are fibbing, Allison."

"Young lady," he said desperately, "you are interfering with my work, an' it's time you was in bed."

"Allison, I think you are rude. You are disappointing me. I thought all cowboys were chivalrous."

"Mostly they've got to be a heap careful," he said wryly, thinking of Mrs. Norton.

"Careful of what, Allison?"

"Of a heap of things."

"I suppose you mean you have to be careful of your life. Punching cows is a dangerous—er—business, isn't it?"

Allison drew a deep breath. He was desperately impatient. He imagined Mrs. Norton watching him thru the walls of the ranch house; he felt he could see her eyes gleaming with scorn for his half-hearted attempts to get the girl out of the room.

But how was he to get her out? He couldn't lead her out by an ear, or kick her out as he had kicked Creighton; nor, plainly, could he get rid of her by hinting that her presence was undesirable to him. He didn't want to offend her, nor did he care to make himself ridiculous in her eyes.

"Isn't it?" came her voice insistently.

"Isn't what?" he asked gruffly.

"Isn't cow-punching a dangerous business?"

"Miss Norton," he said, aware that it took courage of a rare sort to talk plainly to her, "it would be mighty dangerous—for me—if your mother was to come here an' ketch you talkin' to me!"

"It wouldn't, Allison. Mother likes you—trusts you. She told me so."

ALLISON suppressed a groan. Then his eyes took on a new expression.

"Likes me!" he repeated incredulously. "I reckon you must have misunderstood her, miss. She hates me worse than a gopher hates a rattlesnake. Why, she told me this mornin' that if she ever caught me talkin' to you alone, she'd run me over into the next county!"

"Allison—she didn't!"

"That's the gospel truth, miss. I'm a heap worried about it, because it's pretty hard to go around tryin' to avoid speakin' to you. An' if she'd show venomous because she'd ketch me talkin' to you, what would happen if she'd happen to see you in here? I reckon she'd just naturally claw my head off!"

"Mercy!" exclaimed the girl. "I didn't think mother was that bloodthirsty."

"I reckon you don't know her," he said slowly and impressively. "Them quiet kind is foolers. Why, I knowed a woman who killed a man—"

He paused, leaned toward the front door in a listening attitude. Then he looked at her, a wild light in his eyes.

"I hear somethin' now, miss! I reckon you'd better get out of here!"

"Perhaps I had," she said, suddenly responding to his mood. Her face had grown slightly pale, for Allison had been vehement and seemed terribly suspicious.

She got up from the bench and walked toward the door.

Lest she be unconvinced of his earnestness and decide to remain despite the risk, he reached for the lamp, extinguished it, and spoke hollowly from the darkness.

"So you'll be able to get out without any-one seein' you," he explained.

"Oh, thank you, Allison!" she said fervently from the doorway.

Then she was gone. Allison could hear her running. He stood for an instant, listening

## Beginning of the Story

A letter from her dead father's old friend, Dave Gordon, summoned Eleanor Lane to take charge of her father's ranch. Krell, one of her father's ranchmen, by changing the date in the letter, caused Eleanor to arrive when only he was there. He wished to compromise Eleanor, marry her and obtain her property. Allison, one of Gordon's men, arriving unexpectedly at night, finds Krell trying to effect an entrance into Eleanor's room by stealth. He takes Krell outside, and when Krell reaches for his gun, kills him. Eleanor seeks safety in flight, wondering what her fiancé, Allan Creighton, would think of her predicament. In the desert an unknown rescuer frees her from the clutches of three horsemen, killing one of them and being wounded himself. She discovers her deliverer is Allison. Eleanor nurses him back to health at the ranch house. Sheriff Bolton threatens to arrest Allison for murder. Eleanor recognizes the sheriff as one of the desert horsemen. Gordon and her Eastern friends arrive, Mrs. Norton, her daughter Hazel, and Creighton. Creighton in a jealous rage, attacks Allison in the bunk house and is thrown out after Allison takes a pistol away from him. Hazel enters the bunk house.

further, and then sank upon the bench and buried his head in his arms.

FOLLOWING his forcible ejection from the bunk house, Creighton walked to the corral gates, where he stood for an instant looking at his horse, which he had hitched to a rail of the fence when he had ridden in some time before. The animal was saddled and bridled, as he had left it.

For several days Creighton had been brooding over his suspicions. They had first assailed him when, on the day he reached the Two Bar, he had seen Allison lying in the bed unconscious. His first glance at Allison had sent a pulse of dislike thru him, for there had been a rugged manliness of appearance in Allison, even in his unconscious state, that had seemed sharply to challenge him. Linked to that was the knowledge that for a day and a night Eleanor had administered to his wants, had been alone with him.

Then had followed Allison's rides with Eleanor. To be sure, these were imperative, for the reason that Eleanor found it necessary to learn something about the ranch; but it had seemed to Creighton that she could have invited him to accompany them. He had felt that she was deliberately ignoring him, that she preferred to ride with Allison.

And his suspicions made him feel that their conversations during the rides were not always of the dry details of ranch life. Then had come that talk with Bolton, in which the sheriff had seemed vastly mysterious, and had hinted of the man Krell in a manner that suggested clandestine knowledge. Last, Creighton had seen Allison with an arm on Eleanor's shoulder.

Creighton was in a savage mood when he had entered the bunk house. Passions that he had not before experienced had seethed thru him like a devastating fire. Curiously, those passions were satisfying. He exulted in them; they filled him with a wild exhilaration, with a consciousness of a new capacity for feeling.

All thought at this instant, tho, was centered upon Allison. His hatred, deep and malignant, had been intensified by what he had seen that day from the edge of the butte, and by the treatment accorded him by Allison a few minutes before in the bunk house.

He meant, somehow, to square things with Allison.

TWICE during the days that Eleanor had spent riding with Allison, Creighton had visited Loma. He had not failed to note the disreputable appearance of most of the town's citizens, and in his mind now was a determination to invoke the aid of a gunfighter who would not scruple to kill for money. For it was not the cold, smooth, composed, and imperturbable Creighton of civilization who stood at the corral fence; he was the man primitive, lusting for the life of one of his fellows.

He did not stand long at the corral gate. Noiselessly he let himself into the house, found Eleanor's pistol, which she had left lying on the table in the living-room; got some food from the kitchen, which he stowed in a pocket of his coat; filled a canteen with water; and went out again to his horse, mounted, and plunged into the night.

He crossed the arroyo, then swung northward. He judged he must have ridden 7 or 8 miles, and he was loosening the reins preparatory to increasing the horse's speed, when the animal suddenly sank under him, going to his knees with a grunt of astonishment and pain.

Unprepared, riding with a loose rein, Creighton was pitched head foremost out of the saddle. He fell awkwardly, landing on his head and shoulders.

The horse lay motionless for a time, breathing shrilly, with a strange, almost human note of anguish. It struggled after a while, dragged itself upright, and moved a little distance away, its right foreleg dangling oddly.

But Creighton did not move. He was lying, awkwardly doubled, close to the gopher-hole which had been the cause of the tragedy.

(To Be Continued)

## When Things Go Wrong

WHEN things go wrong, as they sometimes will,  
When the road you're trudging seems all up-hill  
When funds are low and the debts are high,  
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,  
When care is pressing you down a bit,  
Rest if you must, but don't you quit.

Life is queer with its twists and turns,  
As everyone of us sometimes learns,  
And many a failure turns about,  
When he might have won had he stuck it out.  
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow—  
You may succeed with another blow.

Success is failure turned inside out—  
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt.  
And you can never tell how close you are,  
It may be near when it seems afar;  
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—  
It's when things seem worst that you musn't quit.

# A Seasonal Decline in Hogs

(Continued from Page 5)

less than last year, says G. A. Collier, U. S. D. A. World output of wheat will be nearly 700 million bushels under last season's. This will be offset in part by an increase in world stocks carried over from the previous crop.

## Good Prices Ahead for Seed

The timothy seed crop is smallest on record, U. S. figures. Kentucky bluegrass seed yield is only one-fourth as large as last year's. Sweet clover seed is very short, also Red, Crimson, Alsike; redtop, meadow fescue and orchard grass.

## More Soybeans This Year

Soybeans seem to be the drought winners. Crop in U. S. will be 4.8 per cent larger than in 1933, altho the crop prospect is almost 16 per cent under the August 1 average for the 10 years 1922-1931.

## Farm Conditions in Kansas

**Allen**—Good rains started bluegrass pastures and put ground in condition for seeding wheat, nearly all corn fodder saved, kafir will make lots of feed but no grain, some farmers have wheat up enough to pasture. Prairie hay, \$15; corn, \$1; eggs, 18c; milk, 4 per cent, \$1.25.—T. E. Whitlow.

**Barber**—Ground soaked with so many good rains, farmers busy getting ready and sowing wheat, lots of alfalfa seeded this fall, feed crop looks better, if frost stays off 30 days there will be a good deal of feed. Many cattle have been sold to the Government, alfalfa is selling for \$1 a bale, prospects for a sweet potato crop good. Butterfat, 20c; eggs, 18c; wheat, 93c; corn, \$1.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Most farmers have their wheat seeded or are drilling, some wheat up, several rains, 5-inch flood at Albert. Butterfat, 20c; wheat, 94c; eggs, 17c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—Farmers sowing wheat, filling silos, corn and hog checks given out, some cattle sold to Government, farmers selling about 26,000 pounds of milk daily to milk plant. Corn, 73c; wheat, 96c; springs, 10c; hens, 9c; cream, 21c; eggs, 17c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Brown**—Everybody busy cutting corn, sowing wheat, filling silos; sleds, corn binders and grain binders being used. Many trench silos filled, baled straw silos built in barns where there is room, many will run fodder thru silage cutter into feed bunks or the barn when it is thoro dry, cutting some straw along with it to take up moisture that never will dry out, considerable wheat being sown, anyone with good milk cows can get half of his profit from the pasture, cows in demand and will be for several years, early-sown barley, oats and rye look fine, ground works well, much volunteer wheat and oats, hogs pretty well thinned out—except those saved for seed, as Henry Hatch says.—L. H. Shannon.

**Cheyenne**—Most of county has had enough rain to put soil in condition for wheat seeding, farmers busy planting, all kinds of harvesting machinery used to put up corn fodder, Russian thistles cut and stacked, on this farm three good cuttings of alfalfa have been put into the stacker, baled, and the fourth crop will make a fair yield, local buyers are offering \$20 to \$22 a ton, might bring \$30 a ton by spring, Government buying cattle, mostly old cows, bean crop almost a failure.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Crawford**—Had heaviest rain in four years, wells and ponds full, helps fall pasture, also kafir if frost holds off. Wheat, 92c; corn, 86c; oats, 52c; hogs, \$6.70; hay, \$16.—J. H. Crawford.

**Dickinson**—Several rains lately, farmers have finished plowing, a lot of ground has been disked for wheat, fields plowed before rains are working down nicely. Many farmers sowing and some wheat up, pastures have greened up a little, ponds again supply water, few cattle sold to Government, hens laying a little better, eggs are a good price, wheat prices falling, corn as high as wheat.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—Water situation helped some by recent rains, many farmers bought cabbage for kraut and other uses in 100 pound lots from local stores at \$1.55 to \$2.25 cwt., one merchant sold truckload in one day and could have sold more; pumpkins, squash and popcorn scarce so there is good demand for them, many Arkansas peaches shipped in and sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, pears plentiful, some are ready for market.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Wheat coming up, some have finished seeding, frost appeared on September 14, 4-H club celebration a success, poultry flocks have been cut considerably, also dairy herds. Wheat, 93c; eggs, 19c; corn, 90c; butterfat, 20c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

**Franklin**—September brought 5.63 inches of rain, alfalfa making excellent growth, pastures greening up but won't do much, especially bluegrass, too much has been killed, cattle eat almost anything, corn fodder is molding some, wouldn't be surprised to hear of poisoned stock from feeding it, many distress cattle shipped out, some homegrown peaches have been on the market, many apples trucked in from Arkansas, one Franklin county farmer has 1,000 bushels of apples advertised for sale, Forest Park market sale sold 1,100 hogs in one afternoon recently, Ottawa merchants say business is picking up, corn-hog checks arriving in Ottawa, fair grape crop, wheat and rye up nicely, some plowing being done, several sales advertised.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Greenwood**—A 2½-inch rain last week, wheat sowing in progress, pastures and forage crops growing, not enough rain to make stock water as it came down slowly, lots of fat stock going to market, not many fat hogs in county. Corn, 90c; wheat, \$1; kafir, 85c; bran, \$1.30; eggs, 19c; cream, 23c.—A. H. Brothers.

## Market Barometer

**Cattle**—Many going on feed, farmers holding back those listed with government due to better feed outlook. Expect top stocker and feeder prices in October. Prime steers ought to be steady to higher for present. Encouraging business reports help at consumer end. For example: Fewer business failures in August than for any other month in 14 years.

**Hogs**—Short supply will hold prices high. Under feed shortage many more farmers expected to quit hogs. While there may be a temporary decline in prices, they likely will turn up soon, strengthened by short supply being felt stronger than before.

**Lambs**—Unsteady for present. Better in late November. Will be profitable crop for the next year.

**Wheat**—Strong mill demand and none to export mean steady to higher prices. World supplies for 1934-35 will be 600 million bushels short of last year. U. S. supply 136 million bushels under year ago.

**Corn**—Short crop and 10-cent increase in government loan on sealed corn ought to hold prices where they are to slightly higher.

**Hay**—Market supply extremely light, pasture improvement easing up on immediate call, but prices will be high on thru winter. Restoration of emergency freight rates on feed for drought sections will aid in hay movement.

**Poultry**—Higher prices for eggs and moderately higher for poultry. Number of hens on farms smallest since 1925.

**Butterfat**—Feed shortage, many milk cows sold to government, U. S. taking considerable butter from market all point to steady to stronger prices for dairy products thru winter. Watch for growth of buying on grade basis.

**Harper**—A 2½-inch rain put soil in fine condition for seeding wheat, drilling is in progress a week earlier than usual, increased acreage of barley being planted, feed crops growing, no corn, very little kafir will mature seed. Wheat, 93c; eggs, 17c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—Wheat drilling has started, ground in fine condition, feed crops growing, hope frost will give them a chance. Wheat, 93c; corn, 85c; bran, \$1.25; shorts, \$1.50; kafir, 75c; oats, 45c; barley, 55c; rye, 80c; cream, 21c; eggs, 12c to 20c; heavy hens, 11c; springs, 12c; cabbage, \$1.75 cwt., potatoes, 27c pk.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Frequent light rains, ground in fine condition for plowing, plenty of stock water, all fall crops sown are growing well, a few scattered fields of corn estimated to make 30 bushels an acre, kafir not heading well, lespedeza failed to make seed.—J. B. Schenck.

**Jewell**—Part of wheat up and looks fine, needs more moisture at once, subsoil dry, many silos filled with thistles mixed with cane and corn fodder, thistle stacks are thick over the county, stock seems to like them, Government has purchased 9,000 head of cattle, some apples being trucked in from Eastern Kansas and Colorado, corn-hog checks expected any day, less demand for farms to rent this year, several public sales being held, things sell well. Eggs, 20c; wheat, 21c; corn, 90c; wheat, 92c; prairie hay, \$16; alfalfa, \$25.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson**—Weather has been favorable for growth of late crops, parts of county had 3 inches of rain this month, other parts 1 inch, hauling stock water has eased up, many silos filled, especially emergency type, some late-seeded alfalfa is coming on well, a few cattle have died from eating green sorgo, most farmers sowing grain for late pasture, serious shortage of hay, some hybrid chickens raised this season. Eggs, 20c to 25c; shipped-in potatoes, \$1.85; hay, \$20 to \$25 a ton; butter, 25c to 30c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Kiowa**—Seem to have plenty of moisture, everyone busy seeding wheat, some up to a fine stand, will be lots of pasture. Wheat, 93c; hens, 7c to 10c; springs, 8c to 11c; roosters, ducks and geese, 2c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 20c; bran, \$1.25 cwt.; corn, 95c; alfalfa hay, \$23.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Lane**—South half of county has considerable moisture, northern part still dry, good general rain would make lots of wheat pasture, many cattle will be wintered, but large numbers have been shipped out, some farmers have old feed and thistles, some will raise a little feed this year, others have no feed at all.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Few corn stalks left in fields, much livestock and poultry have been sold, country has a lonesome look, but green fields of barley, rye and wheat bring new hope and faith in the future; after such a trying summer, folks, animals and fowls very sensitive to cool, damp weather, resistance is weak.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Logan**—Dry with an occasional shower, most farmers waiting for more rain to sow wheat, cutting forage crops the pressing job, relief workers have put up several hundred tons of Russian thistles Government will distribute to needy for wintering livestock. Eggs, 15c; cream, 22c.—H. R. Jones.

**Lyon**—Rain late September very good for alfalfa, kafir, pastures and wheat sowing; will be a full acreage of wheat seeded this season, corn, potatoes and gardens almost a complete failure, pastures very short.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Another fine rain, pastures greening up, lots of crabgrass in corn fields, all silos filled, wheat all seeded, no potatoes to dig, no corn to husk. Corn, 80c; wheat, 94c; cream, 21c; eggs, 19c; hay, \$20.—J. D. Stotz.

LIBRARY  
SEP 28 1934  
More Rain in Kansas  
FOR the week ending 7 a. m. Monday, September 24, rains or showers were reported at the following places:

Place	Inches	Place	Inches
Anthony	.16	Phillipsburg	.06
Concordia	.02	Topoka	.43
Dodge City	.48	Tribune	.02
Emporia	.44	Wichita	.21
Eureka	2.16	Kansas City	1.26
Goodland	.06	St. Joseph	.84
Hanover	.19	Lebo	2.35
Hays	.20	Junction City	1.02
Horton	.82	Quenemo	1.15
Hutchinson	1.90	Burlington	2.25
Ind'nd'nce	1.34	Herrington	1.03
Iola	2.48	LaCygne	1.36
Larned	.31	Oswego	1.12
Lawrence	.48	Ottawa	1.11
McPherson	1.05	LeRoy	2.98
Manhattan	.62		

**Neosho**—Farmers busy plowing, harrowing, disking and sowing wheat; several good rains recently have put ground in excellent condition, no more hauling water, considerable damage to corn fodder, especially to shocks that have twisted and fallen; late gardens, pastures, alfalfa have taken on new life, promise of a good crop of turnips, community sales well attended, everything selling at better prices, many laborers digging coal and chopping wood. Wheat, 88c; kafir and corn, 80c; coal, \$3 ton; hens, 8c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 22c.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Dry, windy weather continues, a few taking the chance of sowing wheat in dry ground, most of crop will be sown later, pastures all dried up and no feed, Government buying lots of cattle.—James McHill.

**Norton**—Better display at Norton fair, both vegetables and livestock, than could be expected a year like this, lots of wheat being put out to get early pasture, pastures greening up, hogs higher. Eggs, 17c; hens, 11c; wheat, 90c; corn, 80c.—Marion Glenn.

**Osborne**—After disastrous heat and drought, now have to contend with army worms, many who planned on sowing wheat and other crops for pasture are delaying on account of the worm, have had a few light frosts but no damage to speak of so far, Russian thistles have been put up in every way imaginable for feed, they will provide most of feed for stock this winter, prairie hay, alfalfa and straw shipped in, probably one-third of cattle in county will be kept, the best young stock. Wheat, 92c; corn, 95c; hogs, \$6.40; cream, 20c; eggs, 17c; poultry, 7c to 10c.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Pottawatomie**—Had small amount of rain, grass growing, what feed is left likely won't mature before frost, many sowing wheat, farmers received corn-hog checks, are buying feed for winter, housewives canning trucked-in vegetables and fruit, rain too late for fall gardens, cattle continue to be shipped to market.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

**Rice**—Considerable wheat up and doing fine, the only hope for many farmers, all feed crops a failure, high prices make buying prohibitive, small amount of poultry raised, late rains have helped pastures, wheat and late gardens; some using Russian thistles for feed. Alfalfa, \$30 a ton; wheat, 93c; eggs, 16c; hens, 10c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killiton.

**Books**—Ground is wet down about 7 inches, below that it is dry as bone, wheat sowing half finished, early seeded wheat up and fields look green, cattle still being shipped out. Hay, \$25; cottonseed cake, \$48; corn, 96c; wheat, 92c; eggs, 16c; hens, 10c; cream, 20c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Sowing wheat nearly completed, early seeded fields up to good stands, more rain needed, surface moisture is being rapidly depleted, some forage, pastures poor but supporting livestock, large patches in most pastures completely dead as a result of drought, county fair well attended, exhibits good considering dry season—but were largely from irrigated fields.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Stevens**—Parts of county having good rains, most everyone drilling wheat, reports of light frost, may have early wheat pasture which will be a big help. Wheat, 92c; heavy hens, 10c; light hens, 8c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

**Trego**—Still in dry area, spotted showers, scarcity of feed has made Russian thistles valuable, nearly all thistles available have been stacked, some farmers drilling wheat, others waiting for rain, volunteer wheat up on early-worked ground, but is at a standstill for lack of moisture, all wheat stubble and fields too poor to harvest have been pastured. Butterfat, 21c; eggs, 17c.—Mrs. Ella M. Whisler.

**Wilson**—Wheat ground being plowed, some wheat up and looking good, silos all filled, most corn either in silos or shocked, no upland corn to speak of, crop on creek bottom about 15 bushels, plenty of roughage in most places, little grain, few hogs on account of corn shortage.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

**Wyandotte**—Pastures and meadows getting springlike since the rains, subsoil still dry, farmers busy preparing seedbed for wheat, some has been sown, quite a number of cattle being sold to Government, this county has received \$12,000 corn-hog bonus, \$3,000 wheat money, more due, stalk crop either put in silos or shock, much corn ground will be rotated to wheat, likely will get another light cutting of alfalfa, every bushel of fruit available canned for winter, few farmers have enough feed for stock until grass comes again.—Warren Scott.

**Put the Berries to Bed**  
IT PAYS to mulch strawberry beds in early winter. Best material for mulching is straw free from weed and grain seed. Apply 2 to 4 inches deep when the ground is frozen so a wagon may be driven over without injury.

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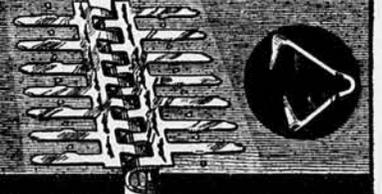
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Combination Grain and Roughage Mill... also Ensilage Cutter—Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. REAL capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor power. After all it is the work the machine does that really counts. The Bear Cat does the work—has both cutter head and swing hammers. It will only cost you 1c to get full information on a Grinder that gives real satisfaction. Write: Western Land Roller Co., Box 277, Hastings, Nebr.



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**PULLETS—COCKERELS, WHITE GIANTS;** Black Giants; Buff Minorcas; Lakenvelders. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

**COCKERELS, PURE SALMON STRAIN.** Large boned. Ruby Newman, Madison, Kan.

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**RED-NECK COCKERELS, LARGE, RANGE-** grown, high-production. Tamreds, 4 to 6 months, low as \$1.50. G. Daniels, "Hilltop", Lawrence, Kansas.

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**FINE BUFF MINORCA GROWING COCKER-** els, 75c to October 15th. None for sale next winter. H. Buddecke, Elgin, Nebr.

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**BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS PREVENTED,** cured. Pint \$1.75, sample 25c. Williams Turkey Tonic, Monticello, Illinois.

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

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**CERTIFIED TENMARQ, ALSO PURE RYE-** free non-certified Superhard Blackhull. Claassen Bros., Whitewater, Kan.

**PURE CERTIFIED KANRED SEED WHEAT.** Quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

**TENMARQ, EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AND** pump; high germination. C. J. Claassen, Whitewater, Kan.

**BLACKHULL, PURITY 100, GERMINATION** 93. Also non-certified. Melvin Geiser, Beloit, Kan.

**TENMARQ, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, LARGE OR-** ders discounted. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

**CERTIFIED TENMARQ SEED WHEAT, \$1.50** per bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

**KAWVALE, HIGH YIELDING STIFF** strawed variety. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, Kan.

**TENMARQ, AVERAGE YIELD THIS YEAR 42** bushel. Ernest Evers, Belle Plaine, Kan.

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**200 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.00,** 6 Cherry Red Peonies \$1.00, 30 Lucky Blue Iris \$1.00, 25 Darwin Tulips, 5 best colors \$1.00, 10 assorted Hyacinths \$1.00. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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**WANTED—POP CORN, SEND SAMPLE AND** quantity. We will make offer by return mail. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

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

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**SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO, ENJOY KEN-** tucky's Pride, home manufactured chewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natural, \$1.00, 30 full size sacks smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00, 24 full size Sweet Plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

**TOBACCO—POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY** best mellow two year old leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10-1.90. Very best smoking, 5 lbs. 90c; 10-1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

**KENTUCKY'S GUARANTEED RED LEAF** chewing or mild mellow smoking, 10 pounds \$1.00, double bladed pocket knife, recipe free. Kentucky Farms, Murray, Ky.

**"GOLDEN HEART" TENNESSEE'S FINEST** mellow natural leaf, 10 pounds smoking or chewing, \$1.00, box of twists free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

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**DON'T TRADE IN YOUR ANKER-HOLTH.** Get our prices on new and reconditioned cream separators. Write for particulars. Nebraska Anker-Holth Co., Omaha, Nebr.

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

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**HOLLYWOOD PROFESSIONAL TINTS—ROLL** developed, 8 prints and distinctive oil painted enlargement, 25c. Hollytints, Box 1808, Hollywood, California.

**FILMS DEVELOPED 2 PRINTS OF EACH** negative and two enlargement coupons 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

**FILM DEVELOPED—EIGHT CLEAR TONE** prints and two enlargements only 25c. Standard Photo Service, Box 1774, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

**16 BEAUTIFUL GLOSS PRINTS AND TWO** enlargement coupons only 25c. Imperial Film Service, Unionville, Mo.

### LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

**COWS LOSING CALVES PREMATURELY,** (abortion) ruinous contagious disease, stopped quickly and permanently prevented, no matter what anyone tells you. Inexpensive, guaranteed. You cannot lose. Unparalleled record. Nonbreeding corrective included free. Remarkable references and official honors. Bellwood Farms, South Richmond, Virginia.

### FARM MACHINERY

**USED AND SLIGHTLY USED TWIN CITY** tractors, Minneapolis combines, hammer mills, tractor plows and Wheatland disc plows. Real bargains located at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Amarillo, Texas; Dodge City, Salina and Wichita, Kansas; and Kansas City, Missouri. See them and get prices and other information at these points, or write Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

**RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR-** man's Price. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Process Company, Salina, Kansas.

**WINDMILLS \$17.25, WRITE FOR LITERA-** ture and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

### SILOS

**BUILD YOUR OWN SISALKRAFT PORTABLE** silo. Hundreds of farmers say the cost was less than 35c a ton. Ask for illustrated description. Sisalkraft Co., Chicago.

### BUILDING MATERIAL

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

### PIPE, CASING, PUMPS

**ALL SIZES, USED AND NEW PIPE AND CAS-** ing for water and all purposes; pumps, fenc posts. Drought prices. I. J. Cohen & Co., 66 North 1st, Kansas City, Kansas.

### BATTERIES

**UNIVERSAL FARM LIGHT BATTERIES FOR** all makes of plants at lowest prices. It will pay you to investigate these latest improved batteries made and guaranteed by a company with thirty-two years' experience in this field. Why gamble with "rebuilt" or batteries of questionable quality when the old reliable Universals now cost so little. Write for new low prices and free Battery Guide. No obligation. Easy payment plan if desired. Universal Battery Company, 3462 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

### FARM PRODUCTS WANTED

**POPCORN: WILL BUY, STATE PRICE, QUAN-** tity, varieties. Send pound sample. John B. Mortenson & Co., 241 E. Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

### CEMETERY MONUMENTS

**\$9.90. BEAUTIFUL GRAVE MARKERS; FULL** size; lettered free; freight paid. Guaranteed. Granite Arts, Inc., Omaha, Nebr.

### EDUCATIONAL

**WANTED, FARMERS, AGE 18 TO 50,** qualify for eligibility test for steady Government Jobs, \$105-\$175 month. Write today for Free Information. Instruction Bureau, 187, St. Louis, Missouri.

**WORK FOR "UNCLE SAM," START \$105-** \$175 month. Men-Women, 18-50. Fall examinations expected. List positions free. Write Today, Franklin Institute, Dept. H-33, Rochester, N. Y.

**WANTED: NAMES OF MEN—WOMEN DE-** siring steady gov't. positions; \$1500-\$2400 per year. Write immediately for details. Modern Institute, Dept. 111, Denver, Colorado.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

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

### INTEREST TO WOMEN

**HOSIERY RUNS IMPOSSIBLE AFTER AP-** plying "HOSINE". Doubles wear. \$1.00 guaranteed. Trial size 25c, prepares 25 pairs. Felweb, 5039 East 7th, Kansas City, Mo.

### QUILT PIECES

**LARGE TRIAL PACKAGE FAST PRINTS,** percales, patterns free, 25c postpaid. Specialty Remnants, Terre Haute, Ind.

**100 BIG, FAST COLOR PRINTS, 20c; 200-35c,** postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Ill.

### FOR THE TABLE

**POTATOES FOR SALE: M. T. KELSEY, 1400** Arter, Topeka, Kan.

### HONEY

**CLOVER HONEY—10 POUND PAIL 90c;** Sixty pound can \$4.25. Ten pound pail bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

**CHOICE NEW HONEY; TWO 60 LB. CANS,** \$7.50. H. F. Smith, Hooper, Colo.

### PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

### OLD GOLD WANTED

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

**STANDARD GUIDE OF WASHINGTON, D. C.** A complete handbook of the National Capitol. 200 illustrations. Describes government buildings, shrines, and numerous points of national interest. Very instructive. Know more about the Capital city. Price postpaid 60c. The Hamilton Shop, Box 213, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**LIVESTOCK ABORTIONS RESULTING FROM** iodine deficiency prevented. Don't sacrifice valuable cows before investigating the remarkable results of feeding Iodine. It absolutely prevents most abortions. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebr.

**ASTHMA, HAY FEVER SUFFERERS, SEND** \$1.25 for quickest, surest, safest treatment. Instant relief in many cases. Don't delay. Bailey Co., Chemists, 316 Columbus Avenue, New York.

**UP TO \$50.00 PAID FOR INDIAN HEAD** cents, half cents \$20.00; large cents \$2.00, etc. Send dime for list. Romanocoinshop, Dept. 161, Springfield, Mass.

**\$1.00 BUYS 5 PAIRS LADIES BEAUTIFUL** silk hose, slightly imperfect, mailed postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Co., Asheboro, N. C.

**UP TO \$500 PAID FOR RARE AMERICAN** cents. All dates wanted. Send dime for catalogue. Inland Coin Mart, Lebanon, Ind.

**WANTED: COMMON WEEDS BY STEADY** buyers; details 10c coin. International Agency, Cincinnati.

### LAND—KANSAS

**SOUTH EAST KANSAS LANDS FROM 3** acres up. Very low prices. Send for information. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

### LAND—MISSOURI

**FREE—PRINTED LIST, SMALL AND BIG** foreclosed farms. McKinney & Company, Springfield, Mo.

### LAND—COLORADO

**FOR SALE: IDEAL HOME, 30 ACRES IRRIG-** ated. Near State Teachers College. Modern house, barn, hog and hen house, double garage, trees. Nothing better around town. J. S. Morse, Greeley, Colo.

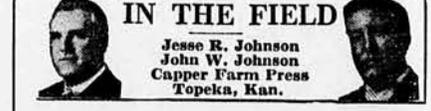
### LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

**NEW DEAL IN FARMS, MINNESOTA, NORTH** Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Rents are cheaper, prices lower. New low rates. Write for free book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 702, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

### REAL ESTATE SERVICES

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR** cash. Matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.



**W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has again been** invited to judge Holsteins at the American Royal next month.

**Boyd Newcom of Wichita, Kan., reports rap-** idly advancing prices for milk cows at farm sales. Also some good recent land auctions.

**Herman Johnson of Osborne, Kan., attended** the Free Fair at Topeka, and while here drove out to Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, and bought a Shorthorn herd bull.

**Rotherwood Jerseys were much in evidence** at the Kansas State fair this year. Winning three championships the herd bull Longviews Repeater, was made grand champion of the show.

**Parker Parish died at his Riverside farm, near** Raymond, Kan., recently. Mr. Parish was 89 years old and had been a breeder of Angus cattle for more than 40 years and was in the business at the time of his death.

**Maurice Hooper of Junction City, Kan., has** some good Duroc Jersey boars for sale. They were sired by New Deal and come from the best Sensation strain. Mr. Hooper lives about two miles south of town.

**John Regier & Sons, proprietors of the Alfalfa-** leaf Shorthorn herd located at Whitewater, Kan., have made six state fairs so far this season and carried off five championships, besides a big lot of firsts and seconds.

**Don Bacon of Lyons, Kan., advertised some** Hereford heifers in the last issue of Kansas Farmer and I made mention of it in our news column in the same issue and got his address as Glen Elder when it should have been Lyons, Kan.

**W. G. Buffington & Son, Polled Shorthorn** breeders of Geuda Springs, Kan., made the state fairs for the first time this year. Winnings were satisfactory considering the strong competition. Buffingtons will hold their annual spring sale on March 19.

**Look up W. R. Huston's advertisement in the** Duroc section of Kansas Farmer this issue, if you want a good boar. He has a large supply of spring boars to select from. They are of the type that is in demand right now and will be priced right to sell them at once.

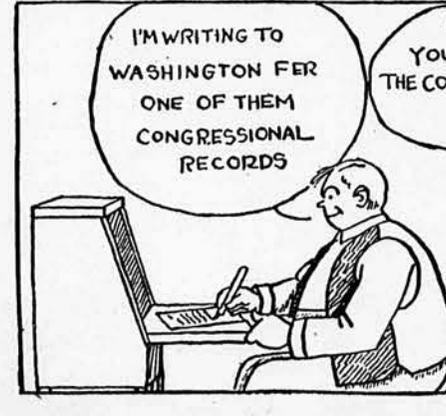
**Hineman & Son had their annual big Jack and** mule exhibit at Kansas State Fair this year and as usual carried off the lions share of premiums. The Hinemans have 75 head of Jacks ranging in age from yearlings to maturity. They say the demand for Jacks is the best it has been since 1920.

**E. C. Lacy & Sons, Shorthorn breeders of Mil-** tonvale, Kan., exhibited cattle at Nebraska State and Topeka and Hutchinson this year. Their bull, Griggs Farm Victoria, was first at all three shows. The Lacys have one of the good herds in Kansas. The herd now numbers about 80 head.

**H. G. Eshelman, successful Percheron breeder** and exhibitor, was at both Kansas fairs with his usual string of prize winners. Mr. Eshelman made five state fairs this year, won seven championships, two reserve grand championships and 14 firsts in the strongest competition the herd has known for years.

**A letter from J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt,** Kan., but written from Plevna, Kan., says they arranged to have their sale cattle at Plevna this coming winter and expect to have them there by October 1. They request that we change their

### Activities of Al Acres—



**I'M WRITING TO** WASHINGTON FOR ONE OF THEM CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS

### Slim Wants to Put Himself to Sleep



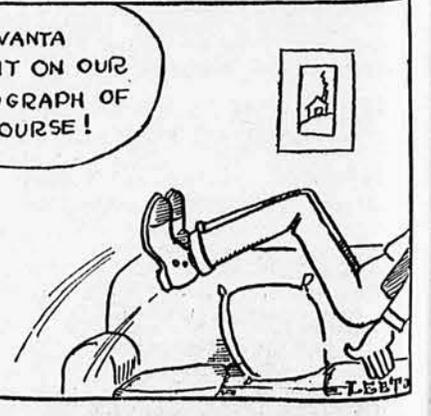
**WHAT DO YOU WANT WITH** THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

### —By Leet



**I WANT A** PLAY IT ON OUR PHONOGRAPH OF COURSE!

### —By Leet



advertising to that effect and until further notice they should be addressed at Plevna, and those who want to buy should go to Plevna to see their sale cattle. They have a nice lot of young bulls for sale and some females, both cows and heifers.

The Frank L. Young Jersey cattle sale at Cheney, Kan., should be kept in mind by all owners of nice Jerseys. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer but you just as well write him right now and have him put you on the mailing list so you will get the sale catalog early.

Paul Wiggins, Jersey breeder of Chanute, Kan., exhibited the southeast Kansas Parish Jersey herd successfully at Topeka and Hutchinson this fall. The herd was first at both fairs, the grand champion at Topeka was in this herd, also senior and grand champion bull at Topeka, and produce dam at both shows.

C. E. Abel, of the animal husbandry department, Manhattan, and superintendent of the swine department of the Free Fair, Topeka, was well pleased with the swine exhibit at Topeka this year considering everything. He was well pleased with the large number of exhibitors from Kansas. Five of the leading breeds were exhibited.

May Young, a Kingman county girl, won first in the Kansas contest for production, care, feeding and reporting work with her registered Jersey cow, You'll Do's Iris. For her hard and efficient work she gets a free trip to the Dairy Show to be held in Waterloo, Iowa. Miss Young is attending Kansas Agricultural College, and will sell her cow in her father's sale to be held at Cheney, Kan., October 30. On this date Mr. Young will sell 30 registered cows in milk or

near freshening, also his great breeding sire, Stockwell's Imprimis, and some good young bull and heifer calves. For catalog of this sale write Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan.

Two great boars were the sensation in the swine department at Topeka Free Fair, as they have been at the leading shows starting with the national swine show at Springfield, Ill. The Chief, H. B. Walter, 3rd, a great Poland China boar and Streamline Orchard Homes great Duroc boar. Both boars were grand champions wherever shown.

J. C. Robison, Percheron breeder of Towanda, Kan., has made six state fairs to date, including both Kansas fairs. His stallion Damascus was first at all of them and grand champion at all except Illinois, and was reserve champion there. His imported horse, Jules, was first in class at five of above fairs. Mr. Robison will sell mares bred to these stallions in his February sale.

Fred Zednik, Fairbury, Nebr., breeds a big tippy Hampshire that pleases every one interested in this great breed of hogs. He is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer boars that he says he will sell right. Some of them are Lincoln and Belleville winners and all of them are of the type you will be pleased with. He lives about eight miles northeast of Fairbury. It is a good place to buy a good boar.

H. B. Walter, veteran Poland China breeder and showman of Benden, Kan., is closing his thirty-third successive year of showing pigs. He has made four state and several district fairs this year and his boar, The Chief, has been grand champion four times. Mr. Walter says he has had one of his best years for showing. The boars and gilts that go in his October 23 sale are largely by the above sire.

Leland W. Duff, Concordia, Kan., does not raise as many Poland China pigs each year as some, but he certainly has the reputation for raising good ones. He has a fine herd of hogs he ever raised and they are bred right. They are by Lone Eagle, by the world's champion Black Eagle in 1933, and the dams are by Golden Rule, world's junior champion 1931. It is a great place to buy a herd boar if you want one.

J. F. Walz & Sons, Hays, Kan., are starting their registered Ayrshire advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This firm furnish the city of Hays with milk and their herd of Ayrshires is very likely the largest herd in Kansas. They have for sale young cows, heifers, bred and open, and young bulls. If you want Ayrshire cattle you can't miss it by going to Hays and inspecting this big herd. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold their annual fall sale at the stock yards, Wichita, Wednesday, October 17. This will be one of the few opportunities of the fall to buy in a sale with a big assortment of serviceable bulls. There is to be no Shorthorn sale held in connection with the Kansas City Royal this season. The Wichita sale will comprise 35 head of choice bulls and females selected from 14 good herds of the territory. There will be over 20 bulls ready for service. The sale catalog contains all information and it is free for the asking. Write Hans E. Regier at Whitewater, Kan.

The top Duroc bred sow sale of last season was Welden Miller's bred sow at Norcat, Kan. Breeders and Duroc authorities who attended the sale pronounced the fall boars sold in the sale the best they had ever seen. Some of the best spring boars and gilts bred over north-west Kansas now are out of sows in that sale. Welden Miller gives a great deal of the credit to the great boar that sired them and the spring pigs, a splendid lot of young boars, to Top Superba, his herd boar. This kind of boars and gilts will sell next year for good money and now certainly is the time to pick up a well bred, well grown boar at a very low price. Write him at once if you want a well bred, well grown good type boar at a very low price considering the future ahead of the good business.

It is always a pleasure to recommend a sale like the F. B. Wempe Jersey cattle sale at Frankfort, Wednesday, October 3. It is a reduction sale and every animal in the sale is worthy the attention of the buyer. For registered Jerseys that are proven producers. The great sire, Whiteway Prince Eminent, has sired many of the beautiful things in the sale and because he is keeping so many of his heifers he has decided to sell a half interest in this sale to this great sire. The junior herd sire, Xenia's Spouting Volunteer, was imported in dam and has been used extensively in the herd. For eight years Mr. Wempe's Jersey herd has been a member of the Washington-Marshall county D. H. I. A. and there are some splendid herds of dairy cattle in this association, but just the same the Wempe herd has led the association in production a great many months and it is probably fair to say that it is one of the very highest producing herds in the state at least. Conditions are not the best in the way of feed and it goes without saying that there will be many real bargains in this sale. The same sale next year would very likely sell for a good many hundred dollars more. But he will sell 45 head of them and they are a splendid lot. There will be 35 young cows and two year old heifers and eight young bulls. The sale starts at noon, Wednesday, October 3.

- Public Sale of Livestock**
- Jersey Cattle
    - Oct. 3—F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.
    - Oct. 30—Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan.
  - Holstein Cattle
    - Oct. 31—E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.
  - Shorthorn Cattle
    - March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.
    - Oct. 17—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Hans Regier, Mgr., Whitewater, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan., stock yards.
  - Hereford Cattle
    - Nov. 14—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
  - Guernseys
    - Oct. 20—E. C. Moriarty, Wichita, Kan.
  - Poland China Hogs
    - Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
    - Oct. 23—H. B. Walter & Son, Benden, Kan.
    - Feb. 7—G. A. Wingert, Winfield, Kan.
  - Duroc Hogs
    - Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
    - March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.
    - Feb. 25—Welden Miller, Norcat, Kan.
    - Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfeiter, Emporia, Kan.
  - Percheron Horses
    - Feb. 4—J. C. Robison, Whitewater Fall Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan.

**Feed Lasts 3 More Months**

LEAFY corn stover of good color has about the same feeding value as oats straw. If well cured, particularly if shredded, it can be baled and sold or stored. An acre of good corn will make about a ton of leaves and stalks. Left in the field an acre of stalks will do well to provide roughage for one cow for one month. If cut and shocked and fed from a manger, the same ton of stover will keep a cow in roughage from 3 to 4 months.

Announcing the Annual Southern Kansas  
**Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale**  
 35 good, useful cattle. Most with good Scotch pedigrees. 20 bulls of serviceable age.  
 At the Stock Yards  
**Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 17**  
 BREEDERS CONSIGNING CATTLE TO THE SALE

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan.  
 Leon Bartholomew, Mulvane, Kan.  
 W. L. Crouch, Aline, Okla.  
 W. A. Young, Clearwater, Kan.  
 Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan.  
 W. D. Wallace, Murdock, Kan.  
 Lahamas Farms, Wellington, Kan.

W. C. Lambky & Sons, Mulvane, Kan.  
 Earl J. Matthews, Wichita, Kan.  
 McIlrath Bros., Kingman, Kan.  
 L. C. Waits & Son, Cassoday, Kan.  
 Walter Sence, Peck, Kan.  
 J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.  
 John Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan.

For Sale Catalog Address  
 Hans E. Regier, Sec. and Sales Manager, Whitewater, Kansas  
 Association President: W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.  
 Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole  
 Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**SHORTHORN SALE**  
 Because of the shortage of feed I am forced to reduce my herd of pure bred Shorthorns. Sale at my farm, one mile east high school building.  
**ELK CITY, KAN., MONDAY, OCT. 8**  
 All of the cattle are registered and certificates and transfer papers will be furnished on all lots.  
 Eight bulls, nine to 24 months old; six cows, four to 10 years old; three cows, nine years old with calves at side; six open heifers. Write for information to  
 G. W. STRAHM, Owner, Elk City, Kan.  
 R. C. Vaughn, Auctioneer

**BAER'S SHORTHORN HERD BULLS**  
 12 ready for service, good enough to head any herd in America. Best of Scotch breeding, low down, blocky. Type and mellow. Careful inspection invited. Also bull calves and females.  
**W. F. BAER, RANSOM, KAN.**

**Shorthorn Bull For Sale**  
 Solid red, two years old, sired by Sestish Sultan. Out of an Orange Blossom-Avondale dam. Good individual and priced low. D. F. Ewert, Hillsboro, Kansas

**ALFALFALEAF SHORTHORNS**  
 We consign 4 choice young bulls and 2 heifers to the Wichita sale to be held at Stock Yards Oct. 17. Much of our consignment sired by State fair champions.  
**John Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan.**

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

**MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**Retnah Farms Milking Shorthorns**  
 We must reduce our herds 100 or more, before winter. If you want bulls and heifers or cows bred for years for milk and beef both, come now.  
**WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.**  
 Nine years' milk records, only cows equating Record of Merit retained. Cows, heifers and bulls supported by **HEAVY, RECORD PROVEN, PRODUCTION Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan.**

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls**  
 Red bull and two roan heifers, near 12 months, delivered 100 miles, \$120. We raise, buy, sell and exchange.  
**BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.**

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**  
**Ayrshire Dairy Cattle**  
 for sale. The tabulated pedigrees of same show eight cows that average 20,840 pounds of milk and 803 pounds of butterfat.  
**J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KAN.**

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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
**Dressler's Record Bulls**  
 From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. **H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.**

**HEREFORD CATTLE**  
**McComb's Reg. Herefords**  
 Correct type, Damines and Repeaters. A few choice young bulls for sale at reasonable prices. See them. **GLENN McCOMB, ZENITH (Stafford Co.), KANSAS**

**SHEEP**  
**50 Selected Rams and Ewes**  
 Shropshires, Oxford and other breeds. Some that have won in the best shows. Backed by generations of careful breeding. **HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KAN.**

**Registered Suffolks**  
 Ram lambs \$25 and \$30. Young Ewes \$30. Only choice animals offered for breeding purposes.  
**E. L. FISHER, JOHNSON, KAN.**

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

**AUCTIONEERS**  
**Col. Art McNarney**  
 sells: livestock, real estate and big farm sales.  
**PRATT, KANSAS**

**Col. A. A. Fell, Auctioneer**  
 Livestock and general farm sales conducted anywhere. Address: **HILLSBORO, KANSAS**  
**COL. KENNETH VEON, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, 332 So. 29th, Lincoln, Nebr.**

**JERSEY CATTLE**  
 Where D. H. I. A. Records Tell the Story  
**Wempe's Annual Jersey Sale**  
 45 choice Jerseys, 35 young cows and two year old heifers, both fresh and heavy springers, all are heavy milkers. Sale at Wempe's Jersey Dairy Farm, adjoining town. Sale starts at 12 o'clock, lunch on the ground.

**Frankfort, Kan. Wednesday, Oct. 3**  
 Federal accredited herd number 174069. Highly satisfactory D. H. I. A. work for the last eight years.  
 In the sale are eight young bulls from six to 15 months old out of cows making from 600 to 800 lbs. of butterfat.  
 Whiteway Prince Eminent (257735). We are selling in the sale a half interest in this great bull. He has five daughters averaging 522.3 lbs. butterfat at less than three years old.  
 D. H. I. A. Records: In 1932, 33 head averaged 408.1 lbs. fat. 12 of them two years old. In 1933, 22 head averaged 436 lbs. fat. Seven two year olds. In 1934 average per head on 26 head, per month for eight months to date, 38.2 lbs. fat.  
 For literature and general information about this sale address  
**F. B. WEMPE, Owner Frankfort, Kan.**  
 Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer  
 Jesse R. Johnson of the Kansas Farmer will attend this sale.

**The Yeoman Jersey Farm**  
 Intensified Hood Farm breeding. 75 in herd, most reduce. Special prices on young bulls, cows and heifers.  
**W. J. YEOMAN, LA CROSSE, KANSAS**

**BOSTER'S HEAVY PRODUCTION JERSEYS**  
 Eminent Bertles Raleigh in service. G. T. A. herd average 360 fat one year. Young bulls of quality for sale. Inspection invited.  
**D. W. Boster, Larned, Kan.**

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**  
**Public Sale Big Polands**  
 Our Annual Boar Sale  
**Benden, Kan. Tuesday, Oct. 23**

The Chief, outstanding champion boar at leading shows and the sire of prize winners is the sire of most of this offering.  
 20 spring boars by The Chief; 10 fall and spring gilts by the six times grand champion, The Chief.  
 Several fall and spring gilts by The Chief sold with a breeding privilege to Pure Silver, first senior pig, Nebraska state fair 1934.  
 Write for catalog to  
**H. B. WALTER & SON Benden, Kan.**

**For Big Black Polands**  
 C. R. Rowe is your man. Two great litters by The Chief, 1932 grand champion. Also some good ones by our herd boar, New Star 2nd. Farm 21 miles south of Topeka. Post office and phone, Scranton, Kan.  
**C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.**

**15 SELECTED SPRING BOARS**  
 The deep body, mellow sort. The blood of Brandywine, Playmate and Corn Belt King close up. Inspection invited.  
**G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kansas**

**Double World's Champion Boars**  
 Some by Lone Eagle by World's champion Black Eagle, 1933. Dams by Golden Rule, World's Junior champion 1931. They are fine. Leland W. Duff, Concordia, Kan.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS**  
**Know What You're Buying**  
 We will send snapshots of every boar pig we describe to you. Also dam and some gilts. Priced to suit.  
**COOPER BROS. (Osage Farm) PEABODY, KAN.**

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

**DUROC HOGS**  
**Dark Red Heavy Boned**  
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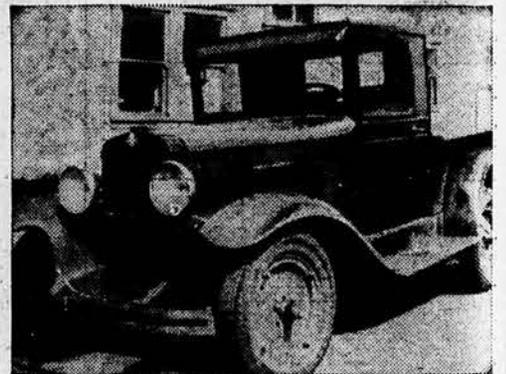
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