



KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

A Way to Save Green Forage

HENRY HATCH

OUR SECOND growing season, following the breaking of the drouth, has put more growth and sap in the forage crops than has been in vegetation since rainfall ceased last June. "As green as grass," just about expresses it in speaking of the cane, Kafir and other sorghum forage crops.

How to save this green forage is going to be one of the October problems. Save it we must in the best possible manner, for our stock must have everything we can scrape together if we are to piece out a living for these animals until grass grows in 1935.

Of course the thing to do is not to do anything until after the first freeze kills the forage. Better wait about a week then, or as long as possible and still save the leaves and get it cut before this green feed begins to fall over. Even then it is going to be quite a guess whether or not it will keep if put in the shock.

Four years ago we happened to have 3 acres on which there was a poor stand of corn. It was not thought too poor to leave until almost July, when the ground was reworked and planted to cane. At about the present time of year that 3 acres of cane was in the same stage of greenness all such forage crops now are. It was cut about a week after the first killing freeze, and the bundles were put in small shocks. Soon came more rain and much damp weather following. That fodder quickly turned as black as any hat ever worn for a year by the old-time steam engine thresherman.

That's just about what may happen to our present green-as-grass forage crops, if cut and put in the shock, even if not well after a killing freeze.

There seems but one sure, safe way of saving this green forage. That is to put it directly into a silo, either the

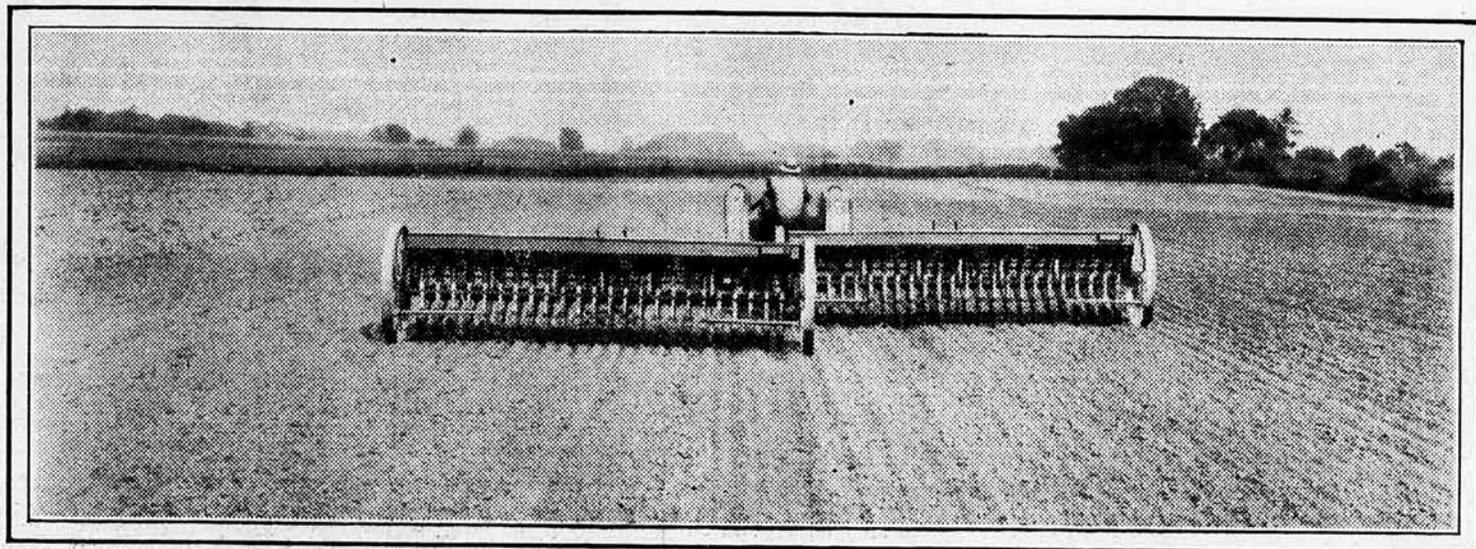
trench, slat and paper type, bundle style, or a sure-enough silo. The bundle silo is not so bad a makeshift.

Those who have tried it—and hundreds have—find the heavy, close-lying bundle of cane or kafir makes an ideal "shell" for an almost perfect air-excluding silo. The building process is simple—just lay rows of bundles around a 16 to 18-foot circle as the height of your cut forage increases. You thus build your silo as you fill it. Of course the more you tramp it the more you will get in for the height you have and the better it will keep, for close packing means keeping out more air.

About every fifth or sixth row, the bundles, instead of being laid lengthwise with the circle, should be laid with heads pointing in and butts out. This binds your bundle "shell" so securely into the silage it will stand the pressure when settling begins. Settling starts in a small way half an hour after the cutter starts and increases from day to day for some time, but bundles and silage will settle together.

Such silos may easily be built up to a height of 20 to 25 feet with assurance of standing straight, and where the feed is not to be fed for some time, the top may be rounded-in nicely with bundles. At this season of the year the bundles usually keep well enough so all may be fed together, from the top down.

Silage cutters are now common enough in most neighborhoods. So everyone should make an effort to save all the green forage that suddenly will be put to a "short stop" spot by a freeze. Get it cut into a silo of some type. Where there is no room in a permanent silo, or there isn't such a silo on the farm, this bundle type probably is next best. There is no expense to it except the work, and most of us are accustomed to a free use of that. It's worth the effort.



October 13, 1934

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Didn't Know Posts Were Marked

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

AT FIRST, when William Denning was charged with stealing steel posts from Service Member John Mangold, R. 2, Ogallah, Kan., he denied the theft. But confronted with certain marks on the posts, which had been placed there by the owner for identification, he saw the futility of fighting the case and pled guilty to stealing 12 posts. Denning received a 60-day sentence in the Trego county jail. At the suggestion of Service Member Mangold, the Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward was divided equally between himself and a neighbor, William Huck, who furnished important clues.



John Mangold had marked his fence posts

Plucky Boys Outwit Thieves

IF the thieves, who visited the home of Service Member Mrs. E. C. Rohrer, Culver, Kan., had known the stuff young Everett Rohrer and his cousin, Paul Rohrer, were made of, they would have passed up that farm. The Rohrer boys saw the flickering light of the car driven by the chicken thieves and hastily climbing in their own car, with a gun, gave chase. Altho outdistanced they did see the license number and with the help of Will Purcell and Victor Breneman, neighbors, obtained enough evidence to justify the arrest by Sheriff Stone, of Garland Hinkle, Harry Norris and Bernard Breer. All three were proved guilty. Norris was given 60 days and Hinkle and Breer 90 days in the Saline county jail. One-half of the reward was paid to Service Member Mrs. E. C. Rohrer and the other half divided among Everett Rohrer, Paul Rohrer, Will Purcell and Victor Breneman, all of Culver; and Sheriff L. R. Stone.

Fast Life Led to Suspicion

REPEATED thefts in his community caused Service Member J. F. Gleissner, R. 1, Albert, Kan., to check up almost daily on his wheat granary. Therefore he knew it immediately when wheat thieves visited him. Beginning the pursuit at his bin, he followed the trail 12 miles and found it led toward the home of Henry Gillig. Gillig, he knew, spent much time at dances and drove a big truck which made tracks similar to those found near his farm. Sheriff Caraway of Barton county was summoned, checked up further, then arrested Gillig and Waldo Wilson. Gillig pled guilty and is serving 5 to 10 years in the penitentiary. Wilson was prosecuted for a crime committed in another county. The reward was divided equally between Service Member Gleissner and Sheriff Caraway.

Look Out for Wheat Thieves

THE presence of wheat stored in bins and piled on the ground creates added temptation to thieves. Higher-priced wheat has a tendency to increase such thefts. During the last year, the Protective Service has paid several rewards for the capture of wheat thieves, made possible by the owners' ability to identify his wheat. Wheat can be marked for identification successfully. One of the best ways is to place identification marks on small pieces of paper, then, wad them up and scatter thru the wheat. A dull colored paper should be chosen so the pieces will not be easily noticed except when searched for. Service members should realize that it is just as important to mark wheat as it is poultry or other farm products.

Rewards Paid Almost Daily

I received the reward check for \$15 and I thank you for the promptness with which you handled the matter.—David Hardie, Box 63, Macksville, Kan.

Received your letter and check. Anytime

I can be of service to the Protective Service Department, I will quickly respond.—Sam Lanham, St. Paul, Kansas.

We thank you for the check we received and will tell all of our friends and neighbors about Kansas Farmer Protective Service.—Mrs. Wm. Flinspaugh, R. 3, Osawatimie, Kan.

Received check for parts of harness and many thanks for same. Am sure I would not have received anything if it hadn't been for the Protective Service.—John Navis, Long Island, Kan.

I received the check for \$25, my share of the reward and will give some to the neighbor who furnished the tip. I thank you for your promptness.—W. H. Babst, Wakarusa, Kan.

Official Daily Bag Limit

W. G. STRONG

DUCKS, except wood duck, ruddy duck and buffhead duck, 12 as total for all kinds, but not more than 5 of any one, or more than 5 of the following species:

Elder duck, canvasback, redhead, greater scaup, lesser scaup, ringneck, blue-wing teal, green-winged teal, cinnamon teal, shoveller and gadwall.

Any person at any one time may possess not more than 24 ducks of all kinds, and not more than 10 of any one, nor more than 10, of these species:

Elder duck, canvasback, redhead, greater scaup, lesser scaup, ringneck, blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, cinnamon teal, shoveller and gadwall.

Wood duck, ruddy duck and buffhead duck are protected species and may not be shot.

Geese and brant: Four of all kinds, and any person at any one time may possess not more than 8 geese and brant of all kinds.

Rails and gallinules, except sora and coot, 25 of all kinds, but not more than 15 of any one species.

Sora, 25; coot, 25; Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, 20; doves, mourning, 18.

Shooting of migratory water fowl, on the opening day of the season, in the past began at noon. This regulation has been changed so shooting now is permitted from sunrise to sunset.

Big Show for Young Folks

B. O. WILLIAMS

THREE new judging contests are a part of the program this year at the 36th Annual American Royal Live Stock Show, October 20-27, at Kansas City—judging of dairy cattle, milk and milk products and poultry. The show also brings together the 12th annual Royal Conference of 4-H Club Boys and Girls, 9th annual National Congress of Vocational Agricultural High School Students, 7th annual convention of Future Farmers of America, 5th annual National Oratorical Contest and the 2nd annual interstate meeting of the Future Homemakers of America.

Liberal premiums are offered on calves, pigs and lambs fed and cared for by vocational and 4-H folks.

The American Royal is becoming more of an educational institution each year. At last year's Royal 4,850 of these young folks registered, every state in the Union, besides Hawaii and Porto Rico, being represented.

Club Winner to Chicago

THE outstanding club member in the 4-H Swine Project for 1934, will get a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, December 3 to 10, M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader, tells us. The trip will be offered by Wilson and Company, co-operating with the state club department. The winner, either a boy or girl, will be judged on quality of work in swine raising and in club and community affairs.

Storing Eating Apples

PICKED apples may be kept in excellent condition until late spring by placing them in a tightly-covered cream can in the cellar. Most of us have less cream to sell during the winter months, and so have cream cans that are not in use, that may be profitably used for this purpose.—Mrs. Norman Davis.

"SURE... HENRY FORD'S
A FARMER..."That's Why the Ford V-8 Truck
Does Such a Better Farm Job"

"You mean Ford knows the kind of truck the farmer needs?"

"That's it. He owns farms himself. Spending a lot of time and money on 'em. Knows what it takes to make a good farm truck."

"Well... it stands to reason that the man who does farming ought to know what kind of a truck he needs. If he builds one for himself, it ought to be just right for other farmers."

"That's what I figure. Ford puts features in his truck that really mean something. Full-floating rear axle, for instance. You can pull out the axle shaft without jacking up the truck."

"I hear they've got valve seat inserts in 'em, too. That sure saves valve grinding."

"That's right. And those new copper-lead connecting-rod bearings

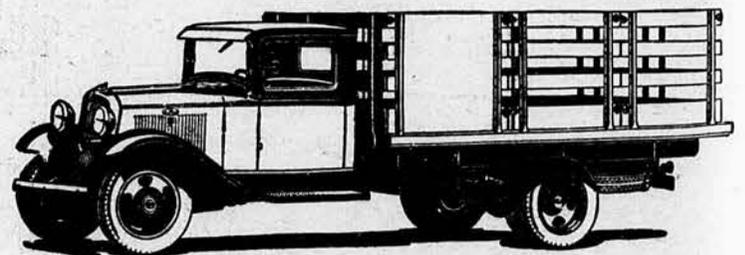
will sure take punishment. This Ford V-8 Truck is built RIGHT! It has a full torque-tube drive, you know. All the springs have to do is cushion the load. The torque tube and radius-rods take all the driving thrusts."

"I guess it's a good truck, all right. But how about these eight cylinders? Don't they take a lot of gas and oil?"

"I should say not! My Ford V-8 Truck gets the same gas mileage as my old 'four.' And I never add oil between thousand-mile changes."

"Well, what do you know about that! Say, next time I'm in town I'll take a look at this Ford V-8 Truck. It sure sounds good to me."

"It ought to be good. The man that built it knows farming. And he knows how to build trucks. You can't beat a combination like that!"



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October 13, 1934

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What Farmers Think of Terracing

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

In this second chapter of Kansas Farmer's series on stopping soil-washing, Kansas farmers tell what terracing and contour farming is doing for them. They tell how the work soon pays for itself while continuing to benefit the farm and the man who farms it. In moisture-conserving alone, this way of farming is of tremendous advantage to Kansas farmers.

DIG 3 feet of top soil from your hilly fields and dump it in the creek. Then you'll have a first-rate idea of how much good Kansas soil has washed away in the last 50 years. This goes on with every rain, unless something is done to stop it. In Jewell county, on the Limestone Creek drainage area, something is being done. Day and night a crew of engineers, directed by Dr. F. L. Duley, is building terraces with huge elevating-graders at the rate of 5 miles a day.

You wonder what farmers think of Uncle Sam stepping into such a job? Well, Uncle Sam knows where the country's wealth comes from. He is really helping U. S. & Company. As a national investment, he proposed to build terraces on 450 farms wherever they were needed in this 200 square miles of limestone watershed, taking in parts of Jewell, Smith and Mitchell counties. He knows how important such a demonstration project is for saving and conserving the country's greatest natural resource. And he can do it on a broad scale.

Plans have been worked out for more than 325 of these farms. The job is done free of cost to the farmer, lucky enough to be in the area, if he will promise to co-operate for 5 years. This is one of 22 or more similar projects in the U. S.

What do farmers think about it? Well, they didn't take to it right off. Building 5 miles of terraces a day was throwing dirt up pretty fast. Looked as if the big grader was tearing the heart right out of a field. Terraces looked too high to farm over. But as more work was done, and Dr. Duley's specialists helped farmers draw up crop plans and fit contour farming to their farms, the whole thing sold itself.

Actual measurements show how soil has washed away—a few inches some places, 3 feet in others.



These four innocent-looking cow paths coming down the hill, give ditch-digging, soil-washing rains a chance to gain a foothold and do a great deal of damage. The deep pasture gully in the foreground no doubt had just as simple a start.

There was one field with a 4 per cent slope. The part in sod shows virtually no erosion. One-hundred feet farther along on the same 4 per cent slope where crops have grown, 10 inches of soil has washed away. Another 100 feet farther along on this same field, but where it sloped 8 per cent and had been cropped, 3 feet of soil has washed away. Uncle Sam's hired men could show how terraces, contour farming, good crop plans and seeding down slopes that were too steep, not only would stop soil and fertility loss, but also would start building it back.

"The whole program of contouring less than 3

per cent slopes, terracing and contour-farming 3 to 9 per cent hills, and seeding down steeper land, works to advantage," said Bert Sink, Esbon farmer. There are 1,200 acres in his estate, with 600 acres already protected with terraces. The remainder will be terraced as soon as possible.

"I've been interested in this work for some time," Mr. Sink added. "Have seen how it saves soil when a cloudburst hits a terraced farm. Terracing has turned a mile-long draw on my place into a 35-acre bottom field that couldn't be farmed to row crops before. It just salvaged 35 acres of the best crop-growing land I have."

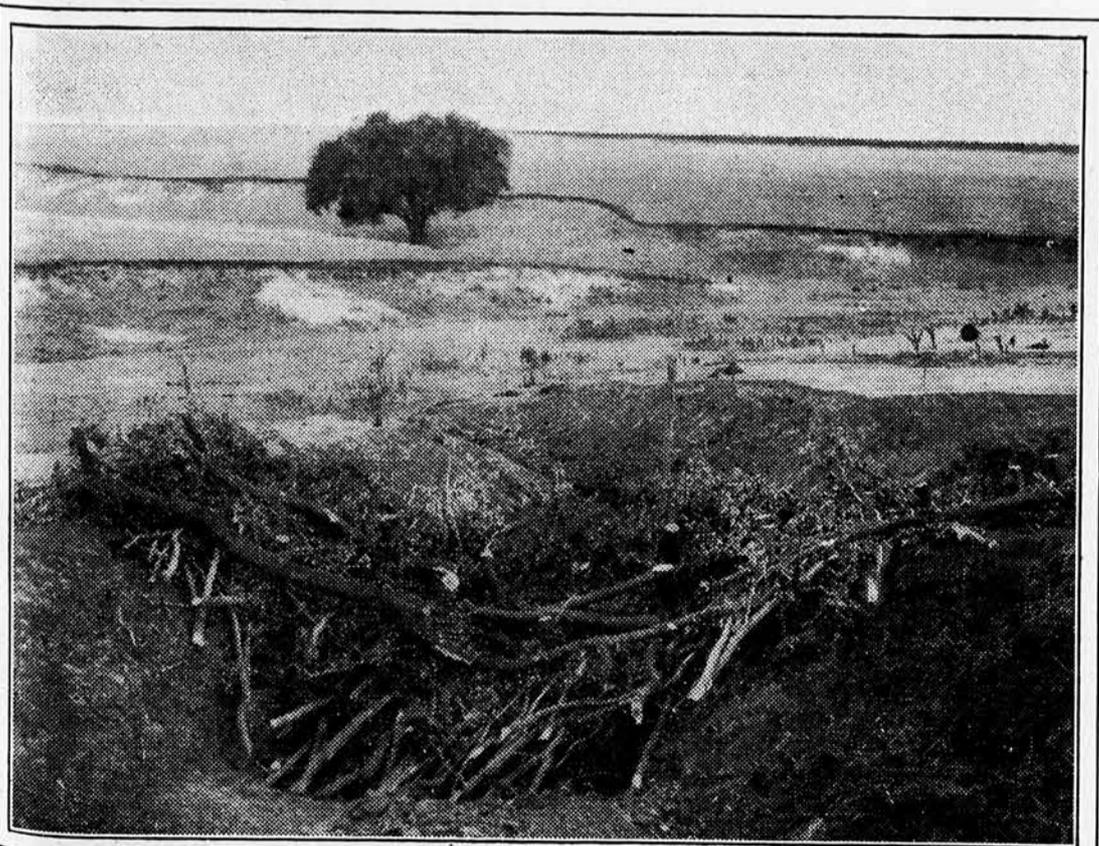
"Working row crops on the contour—that is along the direction of the terraces—takes less time and expense, I find. It puts odd corners and short rows into sowed feed crops, grass or legumes. Makes long rows longer than they were before and I can make a lot of time farming them. We are saving moisture, time and labor, and are keeping run-off water from our farm in check, so it will not spoil 20 acres of good land for a neighbor. We are farming with the same machinery we used before we had terraces."

George Shook, also of Esbon, says terracing is just the right thing. "Farming on the contour saves 44 per cent on my fuel bill on the roughest fields. We don't lose by the tractor slipping when going up hill as we now farm around the slopes nearly on a level. I had been using 18 gallons of tractor fuel in a 10-hour day, farming up and down hill. Now I've cut it to about 10 gallons, while plowing as much as 6 inches deep with two 14-inch bottoms." He has 50 acres terraced, and finds farming the way they run a time-saver.

"It's either terrace or move out," said Sam McCleary, Esbon. It isn't new to him. He started terracing several years ago, and took up contour farming three crops ago, before Uncle Sam got on the job. "If a man stays with it, he will be ahead in yields," McCleary assured. "My first crop of corn after I had terraced increased enough in yield to pay the cost of building the terraces. I farmed it around the slope, saved moisture, avoided washing and didn't have to replant. The terraced land made 28 bushels of corn and unterraced land like it only 12 bushels—that was in 1931. Had to replant some of the unterraced land at extra expense. In 1932, I got 20 bushels of corn on terraced-contour-farmed land. Some on unterraced land I didn't even husk. Had only two rains on the crop."

"We plowed one field twice for alfalfa last year. Once straight and once on contour. It's about as quick one way as the other. Also combined wheat on the contour this summer. Men who did the work thought it would be an awful job before they

(Continued on Page 21)



A 2-row post-and-brush dam in Jewell county, the kind used to stop larger gullies in fields and pastures. Two rows of posts are set across the ditch and brush is stacked and woven between them. Inexpensive, native materials are used where possible. In background erosion is slowly but surely eating away pasture sod. It works quicker on farmed land.

The Famous Winter of 1885-86

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

DURING the long, hot, dry summer, when not only the crops withered but even the most reliable streams and springs dried up, it seemed to me there was a more pronounced feeling of discouragement than I have seen for a long, long time.

I did not wonder at this, indeed I was surprised that it was no more pronounced than it was. On the whole the Kansas people are a hopeful, cheerful, courageous lot. They know they are bound to meet with a good many discouraging things. Kansas weather is capricious. It is likely to be either too hot or too cold, or too dry or too wet. It is hard to believe it after the summer just passed, but I think if all the weather facts could be collected covering the last 50 years that it would be found Kansas farmers have suffered more loss from wet and cold weather than from hot and dry weather.

As I have said, if the facts could be all collected I suppose that would be possible, but I have not the time nor the industry necessary to carefully collect and compile those facts. I must therefore depend on a recollection of Kansas weather covering a period of more than half a century.

Awful Winter of 1885-86

BY ALL ODDS the most horrible winter I ever experienced was that of 1885-86. There had been, as usual, a fine fall. Hundreds of thousands of cattle pasturing on the ranges of Western Kansas, Western Oklahoma, or the Indian territory, as it was then known, and the great Panhandle of Northwest Texas, went into the winter in prime condition.

On Christmas day, 1885, the weather was so balmy that men were strolling about the little frontier town of Medicine Lodge in their shirt-sleeves and predicting we were going to have another mild winter. In fact, that brand of weather kept up until after New Year's day. Then came a day of rain, at first gentle rain, but as the day wore on the wind changed to the north. The temperature fell rapidly, the rain turned to sleet and the wind howled with the fierceness of a wild beast crazed with hunger. The ground, the grass, the trees, were covered with a coating of ice. The cattle, their wet hair frozen and with a dumb fear in their eyes, sought shelter wherever they could find it. Those out on the treeless plains turned tails to the wind and drifted south until they were checked by the wire fences that enclosed the ranges.

Cattlemen Weren't Alarmed

THE cattle owners however, were not badly alarmed. They had, most of them at any rate, lived in Kansas thru other winters. They had experienced severe winter storms but the storms were rarely of long duration. They confidently expected that within 24 or at most 48 hours, the storm would begin to moderate and within another day there would be a return of fair weather.

This time they were disappointed. The sleet turned into a snow which, driven by the wind, stung like pellets of steel shot from the machine guns of the sky. Hour after hour and day after day wind-driven snow covered the ice-covered land until it buried it under a 6 or 8-inch blanket, and still the cold did not moderate.

That was before the day of oil cake and cottonseed meal. The half-frozen cattle literally had nothing to eat or drink. They could have pawed away the snow and got at the grass if it had not been covered with a coating of ice. The snow prevented any melting of the ice even when for a few hours the wind died down and the temperature rose a little in brief periods of sunshine.

The Cold Lasted for Weeks

THE terrible cold lasted several weeks. There was no accurate count of all the herds that roamed over the vast plains that constituted the greatest natural pasture in the world. It is however, no exaggeration to say that they numbered several millions. In fact, the great native pastures were overstocked and that fact added to the completeness and immensity of the disaster.

It must be kept in mind that the cattle range affected by this storm of incredible fierceness and duration, extended from British Columbia to the center of Western Texas, and from the center of Kansas and Nebraska, Oklahoma and the east line of the Panhandle of Texas, to the Rocky Mountains.

I am quite certain that I am understating it when I say that more than 20 million cattle depended on that vast range for both summer and winter feed.

When at last winter yielded to the warm breath of spring, the owners of those herds looked out on a scene of death and destruction rarely if ever before witnessed in the history of the world. Fully 90 per cent of the unfed range cattle were dead and the other 10 per cent so enfeebled that it would have been better if they had died.

Roosters and Men

By J. H. WILLIAMS

I HAVE an old rooster, a tough looking bird, But my! how that scrawny old rooster can crow;

All over the neighborhood he may be heard, And the music he makes isn't liked, that I know. His neck is as bare as the back of my hand, It's dirty and scabby and sunburned and red, Yet he seems to believe he is lord of the land The way he behaves when the chickens are fed.

Just why he should crow is a puzzle to me; Not a hen in the pen ever gives him a glance, With roosters about so much younger than he The old fellow stands not the ghost of a chance. Yet he crows in the morning and crows in the night;

When he gets on the air he awakens us all, And as he tunes up long before it is light No doubt he believes the sun comes at his call.

I often have thought that some men I could name

Are much like this rooster I've told you about, They feel so important in life's little game, But play goes right on if they chance to drop out.

Now this rooster and me, just what are we worth?

While he thinks the sun will arise at his call, I think I am needed to help run the earth, And yet we amount to just nothing at all.

Carcasses Covered Plains

TENS of thousands of the poor brutes drifted down from Western Nebraska and Northwest Kansas until, they struck the wire fence along the right-of-way of the Santa Fe railroad and there they died.

In the spring of 1886 before the bones were gathered it would have been quite possible to have walked all the way from Kinsley to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and never stepped off the carcasses of dead cattle.

Of course a comparatively small per cent only of these cattle were ever skinned but, at that, one Jew hide buyer in the little town of Medicine Lodge bought during the spring and summer of 1886 more than 40,000 hides. All the losses from drouth and scant pasture suffered during the last summer would be almost infinitesimal in comparison with that unparalleled winter-kill.

That was one winter, the worst, but not the only bad winter by any means. And what of floods in spring and summer? How often have the richest

More or Less Modern Fables

AN ALECKY DOG, seeing a dispute between two other dogs, couldn't resist the temptation to mix in. He had no particular trouble in getting in but when the fight was over, being stopped by a policeman with his club, this dog was short one ear, and his person looked as if it had been run over by a disk harrow.

When he got back to his kennel and was licking his sore places, an aged mastiff, who was lying in the sun near by, looked him over carefully and then remarked, "My son I have noticed during several years of rather close observation, that the average dog generally has enough troubles of his own without hunting for any on the side."

A busy ant, who frequently lectured her offspring concerning the necessity of being up betimes in the morning, started off at the first streak of dawn in search of grub for the family larder. But as she was busy with her search she was spied by a robin, who also was out on a grub-hunting expedition. The robin flew down, picked up the ant, and carried her away to its nest.

Just then one of the young ants who had often listened to his mother's lectures on industry, looked out of the front door of the ant-hill and saw his parent carried away in the robin's bill. He heaved a sigh and, turning to his numerous brothers and sisters, said, "If mother had been content to lie abed a spell and take it easy she wouldn't have been fed to one of those blamed young robins this morning."

valleys in Kansas been swept by floods which completely destroyed all the crops in their path?

A great many of us vividly recall the flood of 1903 which devastated not only the great Valley of the Kaw but also all of its great tributaries. There may be somewhere a record of the many millions of dollars worth of property destroyed by that flood, but I do not know where to find it except by an exceedingly long and wearisome search thru the bound volumes of the newspapers of that date.

The other streams of Kansas, such as the Neosho, the Marais des Cygne, the Verdegris, the Caney and other rivers of more or less importance, have been in flood times too numerous to mention and every flood destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. I think it no exaggeration to say that in a generation Kansas has suffered more from floods than from drouths and more from winter storms than from summer heat.

Always the Green Came Back

I HAVE not mentioned the almost incalculable damage caused by wet, backward springs when seed rotted in the ground or, if the seed germinated, the young plant was destroyed by myriads of insects, the persistent enemies of the farmers.

But thru all the long, trying summer with all its pitiless heat and drouth, there was always a glorious beacon of hope shining. The old settler knew that in a few months the heat would pass and that gentle rains would fall; that the parched land which had panted like "the hart for waterbrooks" would again put on a glorious robe of green. That new sown wheat would spring eagerly thru the recently parched soil and checker the land with entrancing emerald.

Hope and the True Kansan

WEEPING "may endure for a night but joy cometh with the morning," sang Israel's shepherd king. That might be paraphrased by the old time Kansan. He might also sing, "Heat and drouth may endure for a summer but joy cometh with the fall." The fall with its glorious haze, with its invigorating air, with the beauty of the foliage along its tree-bordered streams, with the cheerful chatter of the squirrels and the calm content of the cattle drinking the clear water of the renewed streams and filling themselves with the lush green pasture.

And so the true Kansan in whose breast hope springs eternal, forgetting the heat and discomforts of the recent past, turns his face toward the sun sinking to rest in the western horizon, fills his lungs with the sweet autumn air and says, "After all it is good to be alive in Kansas."

Suit Can Be Brought

My daughter, 16, worked for a family 3 months and received \$2.50 a week. She was paid except the last 2 weeks. She came home over Sunday as usual and left her clothing there, as they said they would need her another week or two. Later they called up and said the wife was better and able to do her work. The girl has written them twice about sending her wages and we went after her clothing. The man was not at home and the wife had no money to pay her. They have a large family and have always been hard up, I think. He does trucking and seems to get lots of business. He owes my daughter \$5.15. They have never said when they would pay.—M. S.

This is a labor debt. There are no exemptions. Suit can be brought in any justice of the peace court and the debt collected, or the husband's wages may be garnished to the extent of 10 per cent of what he earns in a month together with the cost of garnishment, not to exceed \$4.

"Sold" on a Bunch of Ewes

IN THE latter part of 1932, we made a bargain with a friend to buy a flock of ewes and we would take care of them for half the profit. As it was late in the season, we did not spend much time looking around but bought 22 broken-mouthed ewes at a sale. They looked pretty good as long as they were on pasture but were from 5 to 7 years old. As soon as they were put on dry feed they began to look worse and before several we lost a fourth of them. At lambing time several did not raise lambs and the others only one lamb apiece.

Altho I fed these lambs plenty of grain and hay they were sold as culls and did not much more than pay for the feed. At shearing time the ewes averaged less than 5 pounds of wool—not enough to pay for their feed. Before the year was over, these ewes were fattened and sent to market and another flock bought for 1934. These are 2 and 3-year-olds, the best grade Shropshires we could find and cost little more to the head than the other flock. They are taking less feed and care but are looking much better than the ones we had last year. E. G. Snodgrass.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Kansas Farmers Voted "No"

OPPPOSITION in the Corn Belt to continuing the corn-hog program next year seems to have centered in Kansas. Kansas voted "No" on both questions, but a more emphatic "No" on the 1-contract plan.

Kansas farmers believing they paid the processing tax on their hogs have consistently been against putting a processing tax on cattle. They also believe the corn-hog program is chiefly for the heavy corn-producing states that benefit most from it. Then the program does not fit the small farmer. He would be seriously cramped in his efforts to make a living instead of benefiting from it. Naturally he is against it.

I have always had my doubts that a processing tax on livestock would work out as desired. I have frequently expressed those doubts in the Senate chamber. Congress never intended the processing taxes to be paid by farmers. Yet there would have been no big price advance without some form of control.

The processing tax on wheat has worked to the satisfaction of the wheat growers. As long as it does that and is needed, it should be continued.

Taking the Corn Belt as a whole, the farmers themselves disagree in regard to the merits of the corn-hog program. But Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska are all stronger for the program than Kansas. This time it is Kansas that asks to be shown.

Economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture studying a mass of material, gave it as their opinion that the farmer undoubtedly paid some of the hog tax before the supply of pork and lard was got under control, but after that the consumer paid the processing tax most of the time.

Kansas farmers are keen observers of markets and prices. They believe they paid the processing tax most of the time if not all the time, and they voted accordingly.

If the Farm Administration continues the corn-hog program another year it should give the small farmer a better chance to benefit from its terms than he has now.

Some Corn-Hog History

IF ALL corn-hog production control should be lifted, a familiar situation would seem certain to arise. We have many reasons for expecting a bumper corn crop next year. Such a crop inevitably leads to a tremendous boom in hog raising. There would be short-time good prices, then a disastrous breakdown of the market. This is safely predictable. It would also mean very cheap corn.

Every Corn-Belt farmer has been thru this cycle many times. There is a certainty of light receipts of hogs and livestock next year. That will create a strong market demand at excellent prices. Drouth and control programs, have brought the surpluses of hogs and cattle well down to the consumptive level. That is enough

to precipitate a boom in production that will build up another surplus. The resultant break can be prevented by some form of co-operation elastic enough, yet firm enough, to meet this situation, it seems to me.

All Entitled to Be Heard

CRITICISM of the New Deal is all right—if it is friendly or helpful criticism. Certainly those responsible for the program we are following, wish it to do all that is hoped. On them rests the responsibility which I believe they are sincerely attempting to discharge.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace are sincerely doing their utmost to aid agriculture. No doubt much of the program is helpful and experience is showing some of it disappointing. They have frequently invited constructive criticism.

This is a sensible position to take on matters concerning the whole people. No momentous legislation ever became permanent without changes being made in it that experience had proved needful.

Our form of government lends itself to this sort of co-operation between the people and those they select to administer the Government for them. So when anyone points out what to him seems wrong in the New Deal or its trend, he should not be branded an enemy to recovery. He is in the same boat with the rest of us and has reason to be as sincere.

We have this for a certainty if the New Deal should fail to be made practically workable, something else would have to take the place of what may prove the most costly experiment ever undertaken by a nation and a people. To that extent this is the American citizen's concern. He is entitled to be heard.

Treasure Your Corn Land

HOWEVER, I believe the time is coming when we may never again fear to produce too much corn, or a corn surplus. It may even be a struggle to grow as much corn as will be needed. And this time may not be so far distant when world commerce and trade again become normal.

The Corn Belt has the best corn-growing soil in the world, and more of this best corn-growing land than any other country. This corn soil is an asset that should be cherished, at least not wasted in growing corn that does not bring the grower cost of production and a fair profit.

These observations are prompted by a letter I have received from E. H. Clark of the Corn Industries Research Foundation. He tells me that experiments conducted by chemists of the corn-refining industry are revealing more and more uses for corn. Useful products made from corn now consume one-third of the entire corn crop that gets to market. This development is increasing so rapidly that a writer in the Scientific American foresees a doubling or tripling

of present consumption of corn by these processing industries.

Many New Uses for Corn

IN HIS LETTER Mr. Clark says present developments bear out the Scientific American writer's statement.

"In the brief time since midsummer," Mr. Clark points out, "you will remember the widespread attention focused on the use of corn sirup in the diet of the Dionne quintuplets and the Iowa quadruplets. Also the use of salt and gumdrops (a heavy percentage of corn sirup is used in gumdrops) to replenish the energy of workers in a large steel mill. (That corn sugar is a fine muscle food, is known to every physician). Then a well-known doctor announces his successful use of dextrose (refined corn sugar) in the treatment of hay fever."

That means the Corn Belt grows the antidote and the cause of hay fever (the common ragweed), almost side by side. I have reason to know that every August.

However, these new uses for corn are mere straws floating on a great tide tending toward ever wider, greater uses of corn. The industries even now make use of every part of the corn plant except the rustle of its leaves, and new uses are being found for corn continually.

Treasure your corn land. It is growing in value daily with these advances. At no far distant day, it may be worth a premium as a steady, unflinching source of farm income.

Saw More Drunken Men

A MISSOURI FRIEND writes that in one recent afternoon he saw more drunken men in St. Louis than he used to see in 10 trips when he took cattle or hogs there to market. There now is a liquor store in every block. In some blocks half a dozen. Drunken men can be seen weaving down the streets. He suspects that the kids can get liquor a lot easier in every Missouri town where it is sold in the drug stores, than they did when they had to hunt up a bootlegger.

The week that Maine repealed prohibition, every daily newspaper I picked up told of some drunken driver killing himself or others in a motor car crash. That same week several seamen of the fire-swept Morro Castle, testified that the night of the disaster, seven women passengers were taken to their staterooms in an intoxicated condition. In the steamer's lounge they found a party of intoxicated revelers who were making some sort of game of tossing burning cigarets into the waste paper baskets.

It undoubtedly is a fact that the more liberty John Barleycorn gets, the worse he misbehaves, not to put it stronger.

Arthur Capper

Pork Got Too High For Consumer

SELL HOGS that are fat; carry any light enough to hold for marketing in January or February. So advises Vance M. Rucker, market specialist of Kansas State College. The big advance pushed hog prices too high for consumer pocketbooks. The seasonal decline definitely started after the peak price in late August, and rallies of more than 15 to 30 cents should not be expected until the season's low is reached.

The extreme top price on the low day between now and January 1, could approach the \$5 mark. The usual decline from the fall peak to the fall low is 30 per cent. It has been as much as 50 per cent and usually is more than 20 per cent. One-fifth from

\$7.80 would leave \$6.25; one-third would leave \$5.20.

Any strength that shows up during the next few days probably will not last thru late October. The season's low might be made early, as many farmers already are nervous and may suffer panic after another dollar drop in hog prices. With the severe drop in the hog market, there is reason to believe an early low could be reached immediately.

Fewer Hogs for Some Time

Feed prices in the U. S. and foreign markets are high compared with 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 right with it.

This Is a Sign of Trouble

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.

Better Lamb Prices in Winter

The man who feeds lambs for marketing in late January, February or March likely is to be in good position. A large number of range lambs are being sold as feeder lambs. About 40 per cent more feeder lambs have gone back to the country during recent weeks than did last year. Probably this is a rebound from the low feeder demand earlier in the season. Indications are that part of these lambs will be moved by mid-December, making prospects favorable for the man who feeds lambs for marketing in late January, February or March.

Trend of the Markets

Prices given are for Kansas City tops.

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$9.35	\$8.75	\$6.00
Hogs	6.10	6.90	4.90
Lambs	6.35	5.75	6.75
Hens, Heavy	.13	.14	.08
Eggs, Firsts	.20½	.21½	.15½
Butterfat	.21	.21	.16
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.05½	1.09	.79½
Corn, Yellow	.80	.81	.37½
Oats	.57	.59½	.30½
Barley	.87	.88	.44
Alfalfa, Baled	25.50	22.50	14.00
Prairie	19.00	19.50	8.50

Good Fall To Fix Fences

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WE ARE nicely started on our way into a second growing season of the year. How far along we shall get depends upon the coming of a freeze, but each day added to the fine green growth started by the rains means just that much lopped off the period of dry feeding. Wheat sown for pasture in mid-September has made a marvelous growth, and has about reached the "good picking" stage. With normal weather from now on, wheat pasture will help the feed situation a lot. Nothing but a "green living" does not go so well in real cold weather, but a "shot" of it every day possible is going to stretch out the short dry rations that most of us must use judiciously from now until next mid-April. The rains that have made the fine growths of grass, alfalfa and late forage crops have been none too good on the short drouth-stricken fodder in the shock. It is a good time now to stack it before there is more weather damage.

One of the best tricks done on this farm this fall was baling the oat straw stack and putting the bales in the barn. All straw stacks have taken some damage from the rains that have already fallen. But one rain had fallen since threshing when we baled our straw, so every forkful of it was put thru the baler. We got 12 tons of straw from the 22 acres of oats, which may have been slightly more than the average of the oats straw growth this year, the crop having been grown on fall plowed land, which seems an ideal preparation for an oats crop in this part of the state. We now are feeding oats straw once a day to our horses, and a bunch of small calves we have in a dry lot eat it with equal preference to bright prairie hay. In normal years we usually let much oats straw waste, by turning the herd directly to the stack. Few ever turn a herd of cattle to a hay stack, to eat or waste as they please, so why do it to bright oats straw, which is as valuable for roughness as most hay? I do not think we shall ever do it again.

With no corn to be shucked, there should be plenty of time between now and winter for doing accumulated jobs that have a habit of being put off on a farm from year to year. One such job we already have completed is the rebuilding of some of our cattle yards. We began by tearing down all not in good condition, then resetting posts in new lines. The old wire was used again for the most part, and really, like the watch tinker that took his watch apart, we now have better fences than ever before, with some material left. A fence that has been cobbled for years usually has more wire loosely tacked to it than is necessary to build a decent fence, which proved the case with some we rebuilt. Such improving costs only the labor, and this fall the labor saved by having no corn to husk may well be spent in "slicking up" around the place. Fences partly tumbled down not only do not look well, but actually help to form the habit of fence creeping among cattle to such an extent that finally the best of fences will not hold some animals.

All corner and end posts, in the rebuilding of our fences, were set 3½ feet deep, with rock tamped tightly around them and thin cement mortar poured to within 6 inches of the top of the ground. A hole about 2 feet square was dug for each post set in this way. No bracing was used, and no post gave a particle when the woven and barb wire was stretched with the tractor. Bracing on a post is a nuisance, especially in the yards where the cattle rub much on such things and soon get them out of place or down entirely if possible. It took only a sack of cement to each four posts set in this way, with the rock well tamped in with a crowbar, so the cost is even less than using brace material. In taking out old posts, it was interesting to notice ones that had rotted less

One sack of cement sets four posts and avoids bracing—Hedge posts last longest—Calves find oats straw as good as bright prairie hay—Cultivation saved the new orchard.

Or more than others during the years of use. Those in best condition of all were some hedge wood that had been "barked" with an ax as soon as cut. Some of these had been in the ground 25 years, and still were in good condition, while just as good hedge posts that were set with the bark on 5 years ago had rotted more. Evidently it pays to take the bark off every post at the time of cutting.

The long summer drouth has taken its toll in the timber along the creeks, and even in the groves around the buildings. Some orchards, too, have been harshly treated by the dry weather, especially where too closely sodded with grass, or where weeds were allowed to continue their competition for the scant supply of moisture. A few years ago we set out what we commonly call the "second orchard." This orchard has always been kept well cultivated every year with the tractor disk. About every so often, when there was an hour or two to spare during the spring and summer, this orchard received a good working with the disk. Not until late summer did the drouth show much effect on the fruit and almost none whatever on the trees. Apples in what we call the "old orchard" were partly cured on the trees by the drouth and could be used only for cider, and then only after the rains had partly revived them. This orchard is sodded with grass and never was continuously cultivated. Our "new orchard," set out last year, came thru the summer with the loss of but one tree. The disk has been frequently used here, and has saved the trees.

From the drouth-killed timber along the creek will come the greater part of our winter fuel. Two years ago we bought a "quick put on and quick take off" saw outfit, that fastens to the cultivator supports on the front of our tractor. With this it is easily possible to drive the saw to the wood instead of having to haul the wood to the saw. We go right into the timber with it, sawing the trees into stove length almost where they have been felled, and no time is wasted in getting on to the next, since there is nothing to do but throw the tractor in gear and drive along. With 12 to 15 acres of timber on the two creeks, there usually is enough dead timber for fuel for all home use, and this year there will be some to divide with the neighbors. A meandering creek means much waste land, even when fenced so it may be utilized for pasture, but the fuel oftentimes comes in handy, especially in years like this, when there is plenty of time to cut the wood and crops return little with which to buy other fuel. There is no perfume sweeter than that coming from a wood fire on a cold day.

Perhaps those who received their early education in supplying fuel for the one and only stove in the house, the one being used both for cooking and heat, can appreciate good wood more than can those who have come along in the later years of gas and electricity. My tender years were lived at a time and place when hay twists, corn stalks and "cow chips" made up our choice of fuels, and it was the job of boys of about my age to see that a supply of one or the other was ricked ready for use each evening, close by the kitchen door. There were three or four ways of making a tight twisted, slow burning hay twist, and we boys would argue the good points of each much as the boys of today champion the good points of motors or radios. But we all were agreed that "cow chips" were the least to be desired, but for a time, one winter, we were reduced to making a rather consistent use of them for fuel. Always, by the odor of his clothes, although far from home, could a person coming from a home where hay was burned as fuel, be known, and like-

wise, with even more pronounced accent, if he came from one where "cow chips" was the fuel.

Folks speak of hard times now, but it seems to me it is only as a measure of comparison of one with another, and not of the times of today compared with those times of the yesterdays when everyone lived in equality in a manner that really would be called poverty now. One who has had even a taste of the life of the pioneer, as I had on my father's Nebraska homestead, cannot think of today as bringing hard times to anyone, unless he be professional hitch-hiker, dope fiend or an alcoholic addict, a condition self elected. Today, even in the humblest farm home in Kansas, there is no such thing as "hard times," compared with then, when each day's struggle was a problem all its own to see if actual existence as to food and fuel could be carried on to the next day. Winter storms often would blockade farm folks at home for a week, living all that time on the scanty rations of a day. The nightmare of the youth of those days was caused by a supper wholly of cornmeal pancakes and sorghum molasses, not by a motor car ride of 150 miles made in 2 hours, after a supper eaten in the corner drug store, as is sometimes the case with the youth of today.

Have been a constant reader of Kansas Farmer for several years, and find it has no equal for home service.—Mrs. Ollie Stern, R. 2, Westphalia.

New Farm Wells and Ponds

B. O. WILLIAMS

FINE progress is being made on Kansas' water conserving program, director John D. Stutz of the Emergency Relief committee tells us. This is the situation at this time:

Number of pumps installed at ponds, rivers, etc., 191.

Wells completed, 375.

Wells under construction, 237.

Garden ponds completed, 34.

Garden ponds under construction, 206.

Garden ponds, surveys completed, 550.

Farm ponds for clients on homestead rehabilitation, completed, 24; under construction, 350; surveys completed, 829.

Farm ponds not on homestead rehabilitation, completed, 1; under construction, 75; surveys completed, 688.

State lakes under construction by KERC (Rooks county), 1. State lakes under construction by transients, 2. State lakes, surveys completed, 7.

County lakes under construction (Atchison, Cloud and Clay counties), 3. County lakes, surveys completed, 8.

Municipal lakes under construction (Waterville, Holton, Paola, Wellington, Howard, Sedan and Arkansas City), 7. Municipal lakes, surveys completed, 13.

To Have 250 Farm Ponds

WORK on the first of 250 farm ponds in Sedgwick county, began the last week in September under Bond Hammond, who will have charge. All earth and concrete work must be done by December 1. The first pond will be made on the R. J. Hoppe farm near Goddard, and will cover 3 acres. Other surveys cover ponds of from 1 to 14 acres. Special permits are required for ponds of more than 5 acres. The ponds will be built according to government specifications.

Fallow to Store Moisture

TO MAKE 1 pound of dry alfalfa hay, the growing plants need to absorb and later give off 500 to 750 pounds of water. In places to grow 5 tons of dry alfalfa hay an acre, about 20 acre-inches of water a year will be needed. That is, the alfalfa will take from the soil as much water as would be needed to cover the field a depth of 20 inches, allowing only a moderate amount for direct evaporation from the soil. In other places alfalfa may need 30 inches of water, or even more, to produce 5 tons of dry hay an acre. Farm crops vary widely in their water needs. Where it takes about 20 acre-inches to grow a 5-ton crop of alfalfa an acre, it takes 12 inches for corn or beets, and about 16 inches for potatoes.

There's a Reason

THE average Kansas man lives 59.82 years, the average Kansas woman, 61.02 years. Which is 5 years in excess of California that continually brags on its climate. In fact, Kansas has one of the lowest death rates in the United States. Also War Department records testify that Kansas contributed the best type of physical manhood to the A. E. F. . . . There is reason for everything. Forty-four years ago Kansas banned the liquor traffic and more of its citizens have lived temperate lives.

Hessian Fly Got Licked

HESSIAN FLY is now at a low ebb in the main Winter Wheat Belt reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Scattered fields in Southeastern Kansas, Southern Missouri, East-Central Indiana, Northern Ohio, and in three other states, suffered fly injury this year. With weather favorable to the fly, moderate to severe infestations may develop in these areas. But there appears little prospect of serious infestations this fall in Nebraska, Northern and Central Kansas, Northern Missouri, Illinois, Western and Southwestern Indiana and Southern Ohio. We get a real break there.

More Water for Kansas

WORK has started on the big new dam on Prairie Dog Creek near Jennings, Decatur county. The county contributes \$4,000 to buy land and Jennings, \$2,000. This relief project will employ 200 men and cost \$50,000. The dam will back up 67 acres of water and eventually may become a state lake. Decatur county also is hoping for approval of the Sappa Creek lake project, near Oberlin, where many men are on the relief roll.

Excavating for the big dam across the Saline River, near Gove City, has started. It will be 720 feet long, 22 feet high, 145 feet wide at the bottom, and 3 feet at the top. Nine adobe cabins are being built to house the workers.

About \$2,500 will be spent for a state lake site by the Hodgeman county commissioners. The lake will cover about 64 acres, cost \$50,000 for labor alone and provide needed relief work.

A new community well, 35 feet deep, 10 feet across and walled with limestone, in the Ash Grove neighborhood, is now furnishing farmers with water. Another community well is planned.

Work on Lake Nemaha, near Goff, is going forward. The lake will cover 300 acres and have a similar amount of park area.

About 200 men are working in shifts on the new Rooks county State Lake near Stockton.

Two hundred and fifty ponds have been asked for by McPherson county farmers.

Will Have a 4-Acre Lake

ONE Western Kansas farmer is going to be sure of having enough water on his place next year. P. V. Stants is getting ready to build a 4-acre lake on his farm near Satanta.

Just Belated Liquidation

WHEAT met a sharp break of almost 4 cents in the Chicago wheat pit the last trading day in September. It seems the speculative boys were a little slow in squaring their September trades. In Chicago the break is attributed to "belated liquidation," which is a nice way of saying the same thing without making it too plain.

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

Better to Hand-Gather Seed

Wheatland Milo and Alfalfa This Year's Heroes

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

ALTHO there has been no damaging frost yet, the outlook is that only a limited amount of any of the row crops will mature seed, and that little that is matured will do for seed next year. Poorly matured and frosted seed is a poor risk for planting next year. The safer thing will be to gather by hand the heads of grain that are most nearly mature and put them in a dry place to dry out. Seed so saved will be likely to have higher germination than seed left in the field for the weather to ripen. Without doubt seed of all kinds will be high next spring. Farmers who have seed left from last year are asking \$3 a bushel for it now. . . . The high price of seed next spring will result in planting a much larger per cent of cane and sorghum crops in rows instead of drilling it in.

Wheatland milo is the hardest, most drouth-resistant crop we have ever seen. It just refuses to die under the worst of weather punishment. It may not make any great yield under unfavorable growing conditions but it will stay alive and do all that is possible. For several weeks this summer our 40 acres of Wheatland milo looked as if it were drawing its last breath every day. But it hung on until the rains came. During the hottest days the little plants would wilt and lie flat on the ground but during the night they would revive. The crop seems to have a remarkable root system. A neighbor noted in cultivating his that the ridges were literally full of roots. In his wide-row planting the roots extended out a remarkable distance. The large-area root system probably accounts for the plants ability to withstand adverse weather conditions.

This season has brought alfalfa to the attention of more farmers. When the corn and feed crops faded out, alfalfa fields continued to show signs of promise. From two to four crops have been harvested from the better fields of alfalfa. A few farmers in this county received several thousand dollars for their seed crop alone. The hay was worth many dollars more. If every farmer had had this year even 10 acres of alfalfa on some of his best land, there would have been far less suffering from a feed shortage. There are several things that might yet be done to improve the alfalfa crop. It is pretty generally known that it is best to sow Kansas Common seed of good quality and germination. But there is open a field of improvement for plant selection. In cutting it is noticeable that there are many differences in the plants. Some are more leafy, others taller, still others are heavy bearers of seed. Some are early and some are late.

No doubt there are wide differences in the root systems of alfalfa plants. So far nothing has been done about getting a type of plant that is the best yielder of seed or hay. Doubtless the yield of seed could be materially increased, also a type obtained that would yield a more generally desirable quality of hay. A few years ago we saw a plant that seemed to be grasshopper resistant. It was along the edge of the field and the hoppers had refused to eat this particular plant. We know that some types of corn are resistant to chinch bugs and that some varieties of crops are resistant to some of the plant diseases. Alfalfa is a wonderful crop, but could be better.

The Government purchase of cattle in the short-feed areas has been of great assistance to farmers and has avoided much suffering for the cattle. The county agent tells me that about

one fifth of the cattle in this county will go out in the purchase program. The greater per cent are old cows or poor producing cows. When we realize this is going on everywhere it looks as if it would have a price raising effect on the future cattle market. However, we must realize that large numbers of cattle have been accumulating on farms for the last 5 years and that after a large per cent of the cattle are removed the totals left may not be so much in excess of the normal average. No one can tell just what the effect of government beef will have on the future market. It is pretty reasonable to assume that good milk cows will bring a fairly good price in a few years.

There is another angle to the future of the dairy business that is developing since the general repeal of the 18th Amendment. Instead of asking for a glass of milk, a milk shake or a milk chocolate at the soda fountains, people are asking for a glass of beer. A large ice-cream company reported recently that its sales had dropped \$200,000 since repeal. If this condition is general we can expect the dairy business to suffer materially. Another check is the cheap butter substitutes. We can hardly expect to get 35 or 40 cents for butterfat when substitutes can be bought for 12 to 15 cents a pound. Too many will not pay the difference.

Thistle Hay Not So Bad

C. W. McCAMPBELL

RUSSIAN thistle hay is a good livestock feed if the thistles were cut and cured before the spines had formed or hardened. Canadian farmers who have considerable experience, do not think much of hay made from mature thistles. They say make it into silage. For silage it should be cut or chopped before going into the silo. Four hundred to 500 gallons of water should be added to every ton of dry, well-cured, mature thistle hay.

If hay has been made from the thistles after the spines have hardened and it is fed as hay, sprinkle it thoroly with water 10 to 12 hours before feeding. This softens the spines. Or grind this hay before feeding.

Mature Russian thistles become valuable feed, when roughage is scarce and high in price, if handled properly and fed with some rich concentrate such as grain, linseed, cottonseed or corn-gluten meal or cake.

Russian thistles are somewhat laxative and not as much may be fed as of other hays or silages. Best results are obtained when Russian thistle hay or silage, is fed with such feeds as straw, fodder, stover and prairie hay.

Several years ago at the Hays Station, one lot of cows was fed 15 pounds of silage and about 11½ pounds of straw to the head daily. In addition, another lot received 9½ pounds of Russian thistle hay and a third lot got 9½ pounds of alfalfa hay to the head each day. The thistle hay proved as satisfactory in every way as the alfalfa hay. However, do not expect to get as good results from hay made from mature Russian thistles.

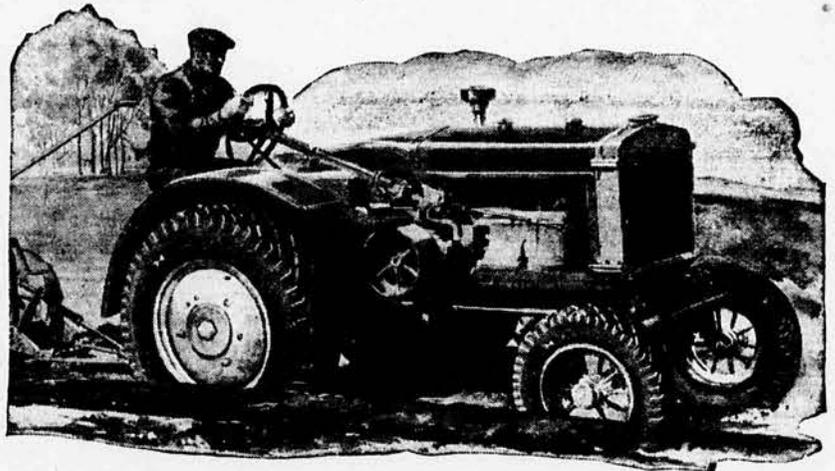
Worms Go For Thistles

WHEAT around Plains, Kan., does not seem to have been seriously damaged by the plague of web or army worms. There they ate only the larger leaves and not the stem. But they are death on Russian thistles and soon clean up such a field. Fields surrounded by land that has been worked and weeds kept down, are not much troubled by the worms.

Better Get a "Duck Stamp"

ALL waterfowl hunters 16 years old or more, must carry a migratory bird hunting stamp affixed to the state license or to a Federal certificate. The new so-called "duck stamp" sells for \$1 at postoffices in all county seats and in all towns with populations of 2,500 or more. Money collected from duck-stamp sales is used by the Federal Government to increase the supply of waterfowl.

Big, soft GOODYEARS on your TRACTOR



Save fuel costs — save wear and tear
— roll so easy you get more power at
the drawbar!

HAVE you heard about the tests at agricultural schools all over the country?

The FACTS they have piled up about Goodyear Farm Implement Tires are a real sensation!

What it all adds up to is this:

You use less power to drive the tractor on these big, soft-rolling tires. That means more power at the drawbar—so you can turn more acres per day in the same length of time—or work fewer hours and do the same work you do now.

It also means a 20% saving in fuel — according to actual tests.

These tires give more grip on soft ground than steel wheels and lugs — and you can also use them on the highway—wherever you use a car.

And don't make any mistake about it—the tires to use are Goodyears. They are the only tires with the sure-footed grip of the famous All-Weather Tread. Those big

diamond blocks are wide-spaced for self-cleaning — evenly spaced for equal traction, going forward or backward—and smooth-riding in the fields or on the road. Goodyears are the only tires that combine this traction feature with Patented Supertwist Cord — which puts extra springiness—extra endurance into the body of the tire—and stands up under the low pressures which soon destroy the life of ordinary cords.

In addition to the savings in fuel and time and wear you get from these tires — you get easy-chair comfort out in the fields. They smooth out the jolts and jerks — and eliminate most of the dust and dirt.

Ask your implement dealer about them. He can supply them on any new model tractor — and can get them with wheels to fit your present tractor. You can use them also on combines, separators, binders, shellers, hammer mills, spray rigs, spreaders and farm wagons.

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOOD YEAR

EQUIP YOUR TRACTOR WITH GOODYEAR FARM IMPLEMENT TIRES

More Than They Had

LOSSES by the drouth are now estimated at 5 billion dollars. We don't know exactly how it was computed, but anyhow the farmers didn't have that much to lose, or on hand at any one time.

Manure Can Pay Half the Taxes

J. A. SLIPHER

MANURE saved and spread on fields will yield enough more crops to pay the first installment on taxes, and leave money in the bank for Christmas. Manure can be saved in lot-feeding by using the smallest lot possible. This will eliminate hundreds of tons of rain water which would find its way thru the thin blanket of manure in a big lot and wash out plant food. Most lots may be reduced one-half or one-fourth their size, with gain in saving of manure. The area should be small enough so the depth of manure accumulated for the season will be 2 to 3 feet. Allow for each head of cattle not more than 60 square feet of room.

The open lot still must be looked on as a makeshift, tolerated only until a roof can be provided. Often barns may be re-arranged to make more room for livestock so no open lot will be necessary.

Farmers in some states preserve manure under cover by adding ordinary superphosphate, a fertilizer commonly applied to field crops. It is applied in the stable at the rate of 1/4-pound a day, or 5 pounds a week, for each 1,000 pounds of live weight of animal. Manure so treated is one of the best-balanced fertilizers a farmer can use.

Hauling manure directly and spreading it on the field is the very best way. There are only two exceptions to this rule. One applies to extremely sandy soil. The second to very hilly or sloping land where washing may be bad. Even here a coating of manure will help to slow down erosion of the soil.

Weak Wheat Winter Kills

PLANTS from shriveled seed wheat may prove much weaker than those from plump grains. During a severe winter the weak ones may kill out. Tests of light seed and heavy seed show increases in yields of 10 per cent in favor of the heavy seed. Compared to very light seed, the increase has been 50 per cent. . . . If possible, use seed wheat of good test weight. The chinch bug makes it highly important in the infested area to use good seed on thoroly prepared seedbeds.

Long Way for a New Grass

TWO expeditions are on the way to inner Mongolia to search for a pasture grass suitable to the Great Plains of the Southwest. In addition, the Government is using PWA funds in a research attack on this problem. Western Kansas is likely to have a better pasture grass some day soon.

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

Special Call for Seed

A LIST to aid farmers in locating seed of adapted varieties for next spring's planting, is being prepared by Kansas State College. Replies to inquiries indicate the state faces a serious shortage of seed for several crops. For that reason, anyone who has seed of corn, Atlas sorgo, any of the kafirs, Kansas orange, sumac, Leoti red, Kanota oats, or barley, is urged to communicate with L. E. Willoughby, extension service crops specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan. This information will be passed on to farmers in need of seed who write Mr. Willoughby for it.

Big Sorghum Seed Demand

IT IS certain there will be a strong demand for sorghum seed next spring for planting in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas, where drouth this year almost ruined the crop. Farmers in the drouth area who usually grow grain sorghums may in some cases use sweet sorghum for forage next year.

A Late-Seeding Trouble

LATE-SEEDED wheat is in more danger of smut than that seeded while the soil is warmer. If the crop is seeded when germination will take place in a cold, wet soil, the only protection is seed treatment. Copper carbonate dust applied at the rate of 3 to 4 ounces to the bushel is very effective. There also are good products on the market at low cost.

Sorghum Idea Is Wrong

KANSAS farmers have a common opinion that sorghum crops have bad effects on crops following them in rotation. In first stages of decay of sorghum crops, poisonous substances are formed which may harm a succeeding crop. But these soon are made harmless in the soil so if the ground is fall-plowed, no such effect may be expected. Fall plowing also will keep the soil in good condition.

Rope Grader for Potatoes

A SIMPLE rope-bottomed hopper for screening dirt, stones, and small potatoes from the crop has been developed by A. D. Edgar, Department of Agriculture. It is to replace the wooden racks now in use, and lessen injuries to the tubers.

One is easily made. It consists of a 2 by 4 frame over which 3/8-inch

rope is stretched 3/4-inches apart on centers. At the ends the rope is bent around 3/8 by 2-inch iron pins driven 1 1/2 inches into drill holes in the edges of the cross members. The rope is continuous; slack is taken up at the ends.

The hopper was used in connection with a trough-bottomed conveyor which handled 3,000 barrels of potatoes in the fall of 1933, and removed more than 100 barrels of dirt, stones and small potatoes.

Unless potatoes are screened before being stored, they form a pyramid or wedge of very dirty potatoes. Ventilation of this mass is difficult and a good deal of sprouting and rotting will occur.

Plant to Hold the Soil

RALPH P. RAMSEY
Kansas Soil Erosion Project
Jewell County

PLANT legumes, sod-forming grasses, or trees on badly eroded slopes. On long, gentle eroded slopes with the top soil washed off, a legume crop such as alfalfa or Sweet clover is good. If the field never has been in alfalfa, it may be terraced and seeded to it. When the alfalfa becomes unprofitable, it may be broken up and a special rotation for that field planted, including wheat or other small grain, a sowed feed crop, and Sweet clover. If a field has grown alfalfa once, it usually is better to move it to another field. The exception is in the case of bottom ground.

Take steep, badly eroded slopes out of cultivation. They seldom raise enough crop to pay the expense of farming, and when a row crop is planted, a large amount of soil is taken down the hillside and deposited in the ponds. Plant these slopes to grass or legumes, preferably Sweet clover, and leave in some kind of sod crop.

In the area of the Limestone Creek in Jewell county, Buffalo grass gradually will establish itself on land thrown out of cultivation for several years. The process is slow but may be speeded up by sodding several strips or squares.

Where the slope is short and cannot be used for pasture and does not have too much drainage area above it, trees such as Osage Orange or Black Locust may be planted. These trees will stand weather conditions and eventually will produce posts.

Good Food for Wheat Crop

WALTER J. DALY

IT LOOKS as if more farmers than ever are going to use fertilizer on wheat. Many are using superphosphate, the common rate being 125 pounds an acre of 16 per cent, or 100 pounds an acre of the 20 per cent.

Fertilizing wheat in Southeastern Kansas is a good practice. Over a number of years the fertilizer will increase yields around 8 bushels an acre. Some seasons on certain fields the increase will be as much as 15 bushels. Other times there may be little difference in fertilized and unfertilized wheat. Use a drill with fertilizer attachment in applying fertilizer to wheat.

Farming on Rubber Tires

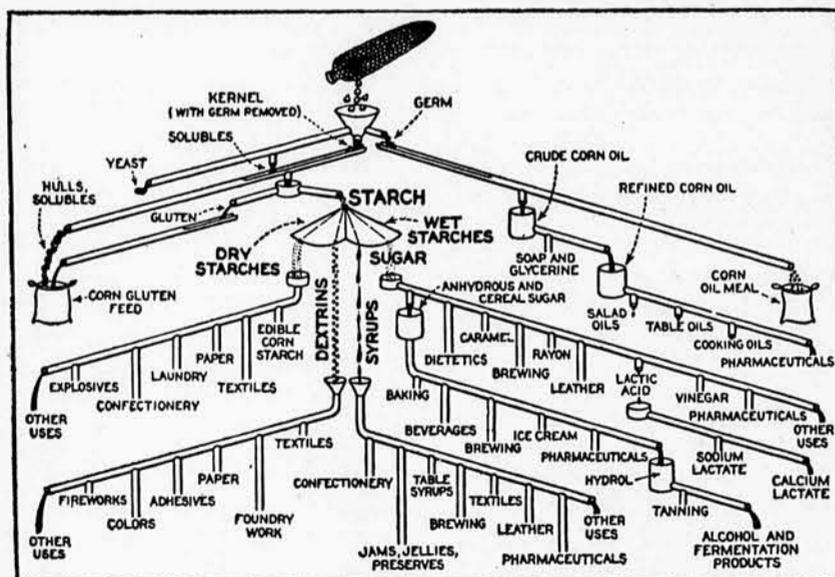
KANSAS FARMER will get you a 30-page booklet telling all about low-pressure tires in farm work. There will be no cost to you. Simply drop us a card saying you want the book. It tells how to lock a tractor for belt work, and service low-pressure tractor tires in the field. The book also gives tire specifications, has a weight and inflation table and tells about gear-ratio changes and rear-tread widths, wheel weights and chains.

Low-pressure tires for farm work reduce tractor-rolling resistance, give more power for work, more speed, less packing of seed due to lower-ground pressure, also extra use of the tractor on highways.

No man is more to be pitied than the one who is satisfied with himself.

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

Corn's Corn to a Hog, But See What It Is to a Chemist!



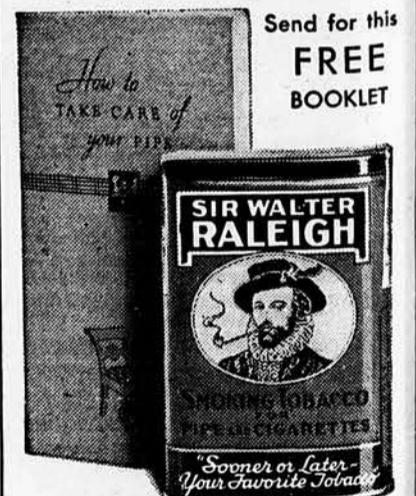
From ordinary field corn, the chemists of the corn refining industry are taking scores of useful products that many other industries are glad to have. The growing demand for these processed products now uses about one-third of all the corn that moves thru the principal markets. The promise of further growth and development is one of the most hopeful phases of farm outlook and may in the early future, go far toward answering the ever-present problem of corn surplus for the world's greatest Corn Belt, that's us.



NO WONDER the hired man scratches his head—there's not a single leaf of loco-weed in the entire pasture. But there's worse—right in his mouth. A few whiffs of that never-curried corncob would turn any animal plumb daffy!

A pipe, like any other friend, doesn't grow happy with neglect. But pack a sweet, clean pipe with Sir Walter Raleigh and you have about the friendliest, mildest smoke known to science and man. Sir Walter is a mild mixture of mild Kentucky Burelys. It's well aged and properly cut to burn slow and cool. It has become a national favorite in a few short years because it is gentle on the tongue and fragrant on the nose. Try it—you may have the thrill of a pipe lifetime ahead!

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
Louisville, Kentucky. Dept. KF-410



It's 15¢—AND IT'S MILD

GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

Apple Picking Now a System

Every Apple Must Have a Nice Hot Bath and Be Dried

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

BY THE time this is read the Jonathan crop for this year will have been harvested and either sold or placed in storage. In spite of the summer's drouth the quality has been good. Prices have been higher than for several years, \$1.50 a bushel being about top for the best grades. Demand has kept up all thru the season. Most of the crop has gone out in trucks, comparatively few cars having been loaded.

Our picking crew averages about 12 to 15 men. A good picker can pick around 150 bushels a day in good apples. Exceptional pickers have been known to get as high as 175 bushels. The average is around 100 bushels. Our pickers are paid by the barrel, which holds about 3 bushels. They got 9 cents a barrel this year. There were 10 men for every job to be had.

Every picker is given a number when he starts work and he keeps this number as long as he is on the job. He also is given a bunch of square cards on which his number is printed. He places one of these cards in the bottom of every barrel he picks. When these barrels are emptied at the packing shed the cards are recovered, and credit is given to the pickers according to the number of cards that come out of the barrels. We like this system because it eliminates a checker. We do have, however, an orchard boss, two gleaners and a loader.

In the shed where the apples are washed and packed in bushel baskets, 16 people are employed, six of them women. There are two head cullers, two facers, one lidder, four side cullers and two, whose job it is to pick out facers. Two people work at the cull table. One man empties the barrels on the conveyor which takes the apples into the machine. Another man takes out the ciders before they enter the water. Others help to load the outgoing trucks and unload the wagons. Four teams are used to haul the apples out of the orchard, 18 barrels constituting a load.

The apples are put thru a bath of hydrochloric acid solution to remove spray residue and then are rinsed in clear water and dried. This year we are having difficulty in removing enough residue to satisfy the Government chemists. This is because oil was used in the spray schedule this summer to increase spraying efficiency. The acid solution has no effect on the oil film coating the apple. Many chemicals are being tried in the hope of finding something that will break down this oil which clings so tenaciously.

The chemists are insisting that a hot solution is the only thing that will do the job. To heat the water would necessitate installing a steam boiler which would mean another added expense to the already high cost of packing apples. One branch of the Government says to the apple grower, "You must spray your orchard efficiently and effectively so that wormy apples will not be offered to the public." Another branch says to him, "Get this spray residue off at any cost." It looks to me like a case of too much Government.

Our cull apples are marketed at the cider mill here in Troy, owned and operated by I. D. Parker. Visitors find a trip thru this plant interesting. The pomace that remains after the juice has been extracted for cider and vinegar, is dried and sacked. This is shipped to a firm in Kansas City where the pectin is separated, and used in the manufacture of a commercial product used in jelly making. Other commercial by-products obtained from apple pomace by the Kansas City plant are alcohol and ether.

There is talk of organizing a co-operative association here at Troy similar to those at Blair and Wathena. Already there are four or five well equipped apple-packing plants in and near Troy, owned by individual growers or companies. These, such an association would not interest. But there are many who grow apples, whose orchard acreage would not justify buying a washer. Yet the Government demands that all apples offered for sale must be washed. The apple grower facing these problems looks with favor upon the co-operative project.

Feed Bees Extra Sweets

T. E. B.

CARE bees get from now until frost will largely determine the honey crop for 1935. If bees are to go thru winter in condition to be ready for next year's harvest, each colony must have plenty of winter stores. Adult bees consume considerable honey during winter, but much more is needed

in early spring for rearing young brood so the colony can build up to full strength by the time the nectar flow starts. There will be at least 7 months with no nectar available.

Leave at least 50 pounds of honey in each hive. This will make sure the colony will have sufficient stores, not only to live thru the winter, but for feeding baby bees early next spring. If colonies are short of food, the bees will store sugar sirup in the combs and cap it over just as they do honey.

Seed From Your Garden

ARTHUR MEYER

THE pioneer gardener collected seeds because he had to, the modern gardener because it pays. The average grower can select seed from beans, peas, corn, cucumbers, muskmelon, okra, pepper, squash, tomato, watermelon, lettuce, mustard and early radishes. These crops produce seed the first year, while most root and green crops need two seasons for growing seeds.

Fortunately beans, peas, peppers, tomatoes and lettuce do not cross readily. That means the gardener may select seed from two varieties growing side by side without worry about mixing strains. As corn crosses readily, select seed from a variety grown at a distance from other corn. Cucumbers, muskmelons, squash, and watermelons do not cross, but varieties of each crop will mix. Varieties of mustard and radishes are readily

crossed. All these crops, except corn, are crossed almost entirely thru the activity of insects. In home seed collection make sure that seeds come from plants that are free from disease. Many common plant diseases are borne in the seed.

The Best Fall Garden Job

C. M. T.

CLEANING the garden this fall will destroy a big crop of weed seeds. In removing old vegetables pull them up by the roots, pile the plants and burn them. Some of our most destructive garden diseases are caused by fungi which live in these roots and stems. As the diseased plants rot in the ground the fungi becomes scattered thru the soil and are likely to infect roots of any plant that comes into contact with them next summer. Cabbage yellows and tomato wilt are caused by fungi of this kind. Cut perennial garden plants, such as rhubarb, horseradish and asparagus, off at the surface of the ground after frost has killed the tops.

A fall garden clean-up will help keep plants healthy next summer and delay the need for moving to a new plot. Spraying and dusting in spring and summer will do better if the sources from which infection starts in the spring are destroyed.

I enjoy and benefit by Dr. Lerrigo's column in Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. Marie Brown, Montrose, Colo.

DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR BY THE STANDARD OIL TANK TRUCK

... And you're sure of quality when you buy Standard petroleum products for farm and home. Every one of the products shown here is carried by the Standard Oil Agent on his regular trips out your way. Keep this page handy to refer to when the red Standard Oil tank truck stops at your place.

The advertisement features seven numbered items, each with a description:

- 1. Finol:** A light, all-purpose oil for light machinery, electric motors and general household use. Also excellent for upper cylinder lubrication.
- 2. Superla Cream Separator Oil:** Specifically made for the exacting job of lubricating your cream separator to keep it running evenly at high speed.
- 3. Semdac Liquid Gloss:** A superior dressing for floors and woodwork, easily applied—gives your floors a fresh, lustrous sheen—keeps down dust.
- 4. Eureka Belt Dressing:** A superior dressing for leather and canvas belts. Keeps them soft and pliable.
- 5. Mica Axle Grease:** The old standby for wagon wheels. Use it to rust-proof farm equipment when in storage. Use it on your hog greaser to kill hog lice.
- 6. Eureka Harness Oil:** Doubles the life of leather harness.
- 7. Polarine Greases:** Pressure Gun Grease, Cup Grease, Fibre Grease.

Additional descriptions for other products shown in the image:

- 1. Iso-Vis "D" Motor Oil:** Standard's new motor oil that gives you freedom from crankcase sludge formation, consequently gives you better lubrication, more miles between drains.
- Polarine Motor Oil:** A completely distilled motor oil of great merit. For years the most popular motor oil in the Middle West.
- Stanolind Motor Oil:** A good motor oil, low in price and safe for your motor.
- Red Crown Ethyl:** The finest gasoline money can buy, plus Ethyl.
- Standard Red Crown Superfuel:** Standard's famous "Live Power gasoline"—contains Tetraethyl Lead, the finest anti-knock agent. You can find no better regular-priced gasoline.
- Stanolind Gasoline:** A high-grade gasoline made to sell at a lower price. For your car or tractor.
- Perfection Kerosene:** A fine, pure kerosene for lighting and heating.
- Stanolex No. 1:** A high-grade, low-priced fuel oil for tractors or for home heating.

Copr. 1934, Standard Oil Co.
STANDARD OIL SERVICE
Distributors of a full line of petroleum products for the farm at fair prices

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Feed the Skimmilk to the Cows

One of Several Ways to Meet the Feed Problem

KANSAS dairymen may turn to feeding their cows skimmilk as well as tankage, Russian thistles, and sunflowers in their attempts to meet the short feed conditions.

The milk can be fed mixed with grain. Feeding trials show that 4 pounds of grain will absorb about 1 gallon of milk, and that 1 gallon of milk will replace 1 pound of linseed meal or cottonseed meal in the dairy ration. Start the feeding gradually.

The low price of tankage, compared to the more common high protein feeds, has led many cattlemen to try tankage as a protein addition. It is possible to get 1 pound of digestible protein in tankage at from one-half to two-thirds the cost of the same amount in either cottonseed or linseed meal. In feeding trials at Manhattan, as high as 1½ pounds of tankage a day have been fed to dairy cows, and one farmer recently reported he was able to get his cows eat 2 pounds apiece daily. This unusual feed has no apparent effect on the flavor of milk, altho it seems better to feed it after milking instead of beforehand.

In Western Kansas many tons of Russian thistles have been put up for hay. When cut in the young, green stage, thistles contain about as much digestible protein as alfalfa. Their ash content also is high, often making up 30 per cent of the dry matter. When the thistles reach the woody stage, they can best be used for silage. The main precaution in making thistle ensilage is to see that the plants have enough moisture. Sunflowers of the common Kansas variety also are being used as emergency ensilage.

Where Soy Hay Shines

R. H. G.

A GOOD dairyman had to switch his 11 Jersey cows to mixed hay for 2 months instead of soybean hay. Milk dropped 30 per cent despite a 27 per cent increase in the grain fed. Soybean hay may come in handy in this state before the year is gone.

In the dairyman's case winter feeding began in November, 14 pounds of soybean hay to the cow and a grain mixture of corn and oats fed according to milk given. This was followed until March when mixed hay replaced the soybeans.

Comparing the average milk flow of the 11 cows for January and February, with the average output during March and April, the decrease in milk flow due to the mixed hay amounted to 2,379 pounds or 216 pounds to the cow a month. Knowing that the feeding value of mixed hay is inferior to soybeans, the dairyman increased the grain consumption from 44 pounds for 100 pounds of milk, to 56 pounds, but even then the milk flow lost out.

The soybean hay was worth \$10.20 a ton more than the mixed hay. In figuring this, a drop of 10 per cent in milk flow was allowed, to take care of the normal decline in output, as some of the cows had been fresh 5 or 6 months when changed to the mixed hay. Quality of the mixed hay was not first class.

Keep the Heifers Growing

IN TIMES of feed shortage, young dairy stock usually suffers most. Animals more than 1 year old need not be pushed for growth, or be kept fat. But enough feed to promote normal growth is necessary. A starved-out heifer is pretty certain to become an undersized cow. Young stock can be expected to make reasonably good growth on lower-priced roughages and a small amount of grain.

What Makes Good Cow Feed

FLOYD ARNOLD

MANY dairymen must forget their cut and dried feeding plans and make rations out of feeds they never used before. If we keep in mind what makes a good ration we will do well enough in making substitutes where necessary this fall and winter.

Roughage should consist of two kinds; preferably a legume hay, such as alfalfa or soybeans, and a succulent feed, such as silage. The concentrate or grain part of the ration should consist of at least three kinds of grains. The combination most common is one-half heavy, fattening grains and one-half light, bulky grains. As an example of a good ration, take alfalfa hay and silage for roughage and a grain ration of 4 parts corn and cobmeal, 4 parts ground oats and 1 part cracked soybeans.

The grain ration should be mixed in such a way as to balance the roughage. If a legume hay and silage are available, the grain mixture should contain 13 to 15 per cent of total protein, or 10 to 12 per cent digestible protein. A grain mixture suitable when the hay is part legume hay and part non-legume hay should contain 17 to 20 per cent total protein, or 14 to 16 per cent digestible protein. Where a non-legume is used, the total protein content should be from 20 to 21 per cent, or a digestible protein content of 16 to 18 per cent. Your county agent will help you figure how much protein you have.

In making substitutions in the grain ration, corn may be replaced by an equal weight of barley. Bran may be substituted for oats; linseed oil-meal for cracked soybeans.

A good rule, is to feed daily 7 pounds of grain for each pound of butterfat a cow gives. If no records are available, the rule is 1 pound of grain to every 3 to 4 pounds of milk produced by Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Holstein and Shorthorns, and 1 pound of grain daily for each 2½ to 3 pounds of milk produced by Jerseys and Guernseys.

A Help When Feed Is Short

SOYBEAN straw is worth about one-third as much as legume hays. Oats straw is as good for feed as corn stover or kafir stover. Wheat and rye straw and cottonseed hulls are the least valuable roughages for dairy cattle. When good quality hay or silage is limited, try these lower-quality roughages for about 50 per cent of the roughage.

A Good Feeding Rule

IN DAIRY feeding allow 8 pounds of grain for each pound of butterfat a cow gives. If no records are kept the thumb rule followed is 1 pound of grain to 3 or 4 pounds of milk when feeding low testing cows; 1 pound of grain to 2½ or 3 pounds of milk for high testing cows.

Safe to Use Cowpea Hay

We have heard cowpea hay will ruin milk. What can we do to get around this trouble?—B. E. B.

GREEN cowpeas may cause trouble by giving milk an off-flavor. This can be avoided by feeding the hay right after milking, or 2 to 3 hours before. Good cowpea hay will give you no trouble.

Wheat May "Taste" Milk

FEED and weed flavors in milk, which result from allowing cows to graze on wheat pasture or on pasture containing weeds, can be held down by removing cows from the pasture 2 or 3 hours before milking time. Some objectionable flavor can be removed from the milk by "airing it out" over a surface cooler.

Quick Changes Harm Cows

A LOT of dairymen this fall and winter will be using new feeds. Change to these feeds slowly, especially if the cows are being fed heavily. Even a change from old to new corn ought to be made slowly. If soybeans have been grown this year for the first time, start the cows on them gradually.

It is hard to find a man honest enough to pay a debt that has been outlawed.

His voice
went to
town
for him



A FARMER near Pryor, Oklahoma, was in the midst of threshing. Crew and everything on hand and the work going along in good shape. Then, suddenly, a breakdown. It looked as if the balance of the day would be lost.

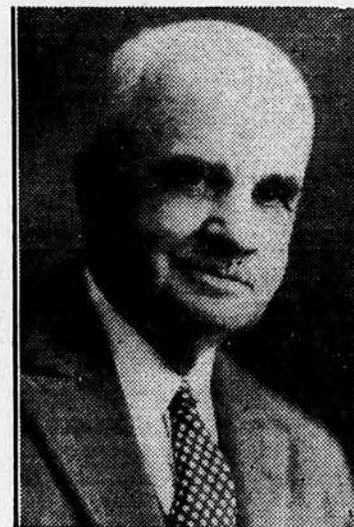
But a hurried telephone call was made to the nearest implement dealer. Yes, he had the part and would send it out as quickly as possible. In less than an hour, the grain was rolling out of the machine again.

By way of the telephone, your voice can do an errand miles away in a few minutes—can save important hours and miles of travel. Can represent you at the market in a business deal. And can summon doctor, veterinarian, neighbor at any moment in the middle of the night when the need is urgent.

A BELL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT



T. A. McNEAL

CHRISTMAS

Just Around the Corner

Often times you find it almost impossible to decide what to give them for Christmas. Let us help you solve at least one of your Christmas problems this year. We believe we know of one present that will bring real joy and pleasure. It is the one gift that every Kansan will prize. A book by T. A. McNeal

When Kansas Was Young

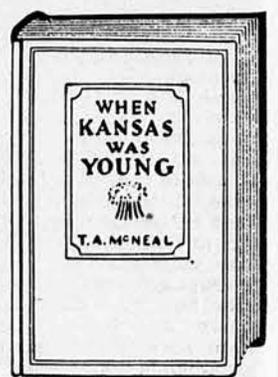
You and your friends will enjoy the experiences of those hardy pioneers of yesteryear told in Mr. McNeal's inimitable style. Mr. McNeal, who has celebrated his 80th birthday, has met and spun yarns with many of these early settlers of Kansas and knows whereof he speaks. It's history, but the kind of his-

tory you want to read and reread. We'll wager you'll not read a paragraph or two in this book and lay it away for future reference.

Entertaining! Informative!

When you get started, you're apt to burn the midnight oil, or maybe even delay a meal or two while you finish. The demand for the book has been so great that it is now in its second edition. The stories, which present frontier life and frontier characters not found in any other book, have been written at odd times and published in The Daily Capital of Topeka, Kansas. Because the readers enjoyed them and so many asked they be put in book form, Mr. McNeal complied. The book is library size, containing 287 pages, attractively and substantially bound in red cloth with gilt trim and includes a remarkable likeness, in the front, of Mr. McNeal taken this year. Order now for Christmas before the supply is exhausted. Price \$1 postpaid.

Kansas Farmer Book Shop - - Topeka, Kansas



LIVESTOCK

Get Around a Short Calf Crop

F. W. CHRISTENSEN

A FARMER will be farther ahead if he carries 10 or 12 cows thru the winter in good condition so a satisfactory calf crop may be dropped in the spring, than to carry 20 head and get a crop of premature, weak or dead calves. Knowing that much roughage fed this winter will be lacking in Vitamin A, and that our grains cannot supply it, I look for a light calf crop next spring. Premature, weak and dead calves will be all too common unless measures are adopted to prevent this.

As far as possible try to provide enough good, green-colored alfalfa hay or other green colored hays to feed at least an average of 5 pounds a head daily. Somewhat more of prairie and similar hays may be needed. Good green colored silage may help some. Choose yellow corn in preference to white if there is any choice.

In the case of a few especially good cows, ewes, calves or lambs, it might pay to feed some codliver oil. This is a most excellent source of the vitamin but is rather expensive.

A shortage of phosphorus in the ration is likely in many instances because grains, straws and other feeds may be low in this mineral. Lack of phosphorus in the ration of cows affects the calf crop and the thrift of the animals. How can the phosphorus be supplied? In the first place you can balance your ration for protein by using cottonseed meal, linseed meal, wheat bran or tankage. Tankage is not commonly fed to cattle but tests show it can be used, although they may not like it at first.

Fortunately, these protein-rich feeds also are rich in phosphorus. For instance, 1 1/2 pounds of tankage, 2 pounds of cottonseed meal or 2.2 pounds of wheat bran supply as much phosphorus as 1/4 pound of bone meal, besides needed protein and digestible matter. These amounts of phosphorus are enough to keep a 1,000-pound dry cow. More is needed for milk production.

Another important consideration for breeding stock is iodine. Not enough iodine in the ration causes pigs to be born without hair, and big neck or goiter in cattle, sheep and foals. As a result the young animals usually die or remain unthrifty. Iodine should be fed during the gestation period. Ask your veterinarian about it.

Silage Needs No Dry Help

N. N. S.

IT ISN'T necessary to feed dry roughage in addition to silage, says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State College. "Adding dry roughage was suggested by L. E. Hawkins in the June 5, Kansas Farmer," he writes, "but that gives a wrong impression of the limitations of silage as a feed. There has long existed a tradition that a dry roughage must be fed with silage for best results, but this has been proved as wrong as the one that feeding silage causes the cattle's teeth to drop out."

Experiments at Kansas State College show that feeding dry roughage with silage is not necessary either with fat cattle or stock cattle rations. The important thing to remember in feeding silage is that it is comparatively low in protein and calcium, and that these must be added in some form to make a satisfactory ration. Thruout the Mid-West protein usually can be supplied cheapest in the form of cottonseed or linseed oil meal; and calcium in the form of ground limestone, ground oyster shell or bonemeal.

Three lots of cattle at the Kansas Station the last year received silage only as a roughage part of the ration. Three other lots were fed silage and alfalfa hay as roughage. Each of the three lots fed silage alone gained better than the three lots fed silage and alfalfa hay. The prevalence of the tradition that one must feed dry roughage with silage was shown by the fact that most of the annual Feeders' Day visitors thought the station surely must have fed some dry roughage with the silage, but this was not the case.

The standard cattle-fattening ra-

tion at the station consists of a grain, a protein feed, ground limestone and silage. The standard stock-cattle winter ration consists of silage and a protein feed.

Use Sirup on the Fodder

MOLASSES sprinkled over straw and fodder will make livestock clean it up well. Cane or blackstrap and the beet molasses are good appetizers. Being low in protein, they ought to be fed with some feed rich in protein, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, soybean oil meal, wheat bran or tankage. Molasses is sticky but if diluted with 5 to 8 parts of water it handles very well. Sprinkle it over the roughage, or mix with the grain. In winter keep the molasses barrel in a warm place and use warm water to dilute it.

Look Out for Hog Cholera

T. P. WHITE

ONLY 50 per cent as many hogs were immunized against cholera in the first half of 1934 as in the same months of 1933. This is true of 25 of the big hog growing states. Reasons were low value of hogs and inability of farmers to pay for treatment.

With the hog market on the upward trend, farmers will do well to safeguard their porkers against disease, particularly cholera. Cost of serum and virus has been reduced in recent years, and immunization still is a sound investment. While hog-cholera losses have been comparatively light for a year or two, infection still exists and, as a rule, becomes active about this time of year. One outbreak of cholera may spread the disease to an entire neighborhood if the hogs are not immunized.

Bath Fine for Cattle

E. G. KELLY

IT IS time to dip cattle to prevent a serious attack of lice this winter. If one animal becomes infested in the fall, it will spread lice to all the herd by mid-winter.

Do not wait until the animals have rubbed all the hair off before treating them. Watch young calves for signs of lice, and remove every infested animal from the herd.

The most effective treatment for lice is dipping. Hand spraying is a makeshift, and the sprayed animals may require dipping later. The dipping tank or vat should be deep enough to allow the animals to be completely submerged. It is a good idea for a group of farmers to construct a vat on one of their farms for use by all.

The material to use in the dip is a matter of choice. Common coal-tar dips and arsenical dips are very good. These may be bought under various names. Correct dilutions are given on the container.

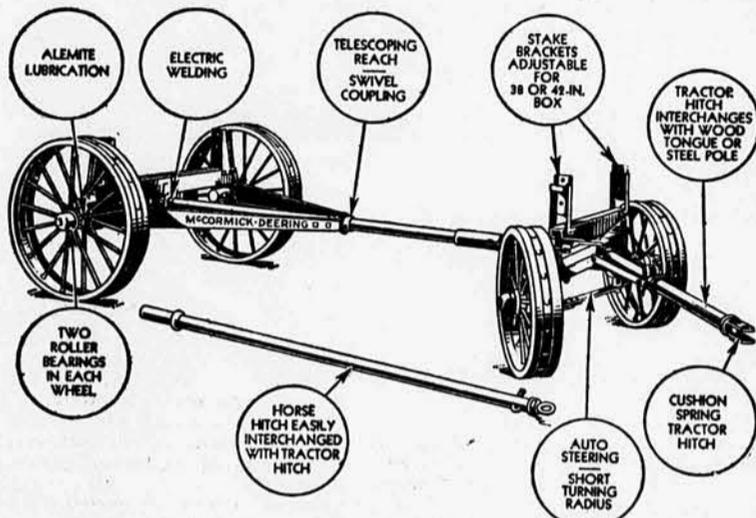
Royal Is a Month Earlier

THE 36th American Royal will be held at Kansas City, October 20 to 27, a month earlier than last year. Liberal premiums are offered for all classes of livestock and light horses, as well as for fat calves, pigs and lambs that have been fed and cared for by 4-H club members and vocational agricultural students. There will be daily judging of livestock. Also horse show exhibitions every afternoon and evening except Sunday. There will be exhibits from the U. S. Government agricultural colleges and packers, besides lectures, moving pictures, an agricultural chautauqua and special programs for women. The National Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students, the convention of Future Farmers of America and the 4-H Boys and Girls Club Conference and junior rodeo exhibitions will be held at the Royal.

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handiness adapt it equally well for use with horses.

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- Ford Exchange Service
- Concrete Silos

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Together for the First Time in 51 Years

THESE five brothers grew to manhood on a Pottawatomie county farm. From left to right they are: Robert Scott, Wamego, retired bank cashier; John M. Scott, Gainesville, Fla., chief milk inspector for the state; Adam Scott, retired farmer now living in Topeka; Charles A. Scott, Manhattan, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and William Scott, St. Louis, real estate salesman. The brothers recently spent a day together at the home of Charles A. Scott, Manhattan, the first time in 51 years that all had been together. The family reunion included



members of the five families, 34 in all. Farm bringing up is a health anchor.

Our Busy Neighbors

Harvest

I pulled my onions yesterday And laid them out to dry. And, then I bunched them neatly And hung them all up high. On poles across the smoke house loft, Some pearly white, some red And some all golden yellow, "How beautiful," I said.

—Mary Elizabeth Mahnkey.

No Grasshopper Flavor

A CONCORDIA miller found 131 pounds of grasshoppers in 500 bushels of combined wheat. No, they didn't get in the flour.

Kansas Mules Go East

AN Eastern buyer paid Henry Bonnett of Smith Center, \$230 for a span of mules the other day. Which suggests that Henry raises good ones.

Just Few Nibbles Did It

THREE cows of Al Weisner got into a cane field near Wakeeney. He could not see where they had eaten any cane, but had driven them only a quarter of a mile toward home before they began to drop and die. Tough luck.

What Just One Flash Did

WHILE he was drilling wheat near Navarre, lightning struck and killed three horses of Aaron Wingerd's 4-horse team. The same bolt knocked Wingerd from his seat, but did not injure him otherwise.

"Left-Side" Sausages

A KANSAS butcher advertises sausages made from the left hind quarters of pigs. As a pig usually lies down on its right side, the butcher says the right hams are tougher than the left. We take no sides on this fine point, merely report the butcher's opinion.

Never Foreclosed a Farm

AT SEWARD, George Schmid has just retired after serving 35 years there as a bank president. Schmid never foreclosed a mortgage on a farmer in all this time and never lost a cent either, by trusting them. A fine record for both parties.

He Didn't Lose a Tree

TWENTY 3-foot Chinese elms were set in deep holes filled with water, last spring, by Walter Byers, in Jewell county. They were not irrigated afterwards but were kept well cultivated. Today, despite the drouth, they are growing luxuriantly.

They Are Pump Farming

SEVERAL Clay county farmers are irrigating. George Cole has been pumping water from the Republican River several years with success. D. L. Wheelock, an outstanding dairy man west of Clay Center, has had several

wells sunk and is pumping water from the Republican River underflow. Henry Blanc is irrigating alfalfa from wells. Other farmers who are irrigating are Newt Glace, Earl Henry, Christian Chapman, Percy Walters, John Shandy and Ernest Stegman. These men live along the Republican River and do not have to go deeply to get abundant water.

Not in the Right Place

THIS story of a Kansas small boy is told by C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas Grange. The boy stood watching a large hog wriggle its tail back and forth. Presently the child's curiosity expressed itself. "What for does it have its windshield wiper on behind," he said.

Thistles for Herefords

OUT in Kearny county, L. Rosebrook, has put up 150 tons of thistle hay to feed 200 head of fine Herefords. Which prompts the Garden City News to remark, "there is one thing about a crop of thistle hay—the Lord plants it and the thrifty farmer can help himself to it."

Then the Shelf Gave Way

THRU the hot summer, Mrs. H. P. Lower of Stafford, overlooked no opportunity to can fruit for winter. She placed these delicious stores on a shelf in the basement. A recent day one of the legs supporting the shelf broke and down it came, destroying 65 cans. That was a tragedy.

Kicked by a Dead Cow

OUT near Tampa, Jack Costello, was helping to skin a beef. A muscle in the carcass contracted, and he received such a kick from the dead cow that it knocked the knife from his hand and sent it flying thru the air not more than an inch from his nose. And the kicking cow was headless, too.

Did They Haul Water?

NO ONE knows how much water Anderson county farmers hauled during the drouth. But checkers placed by S. S. Irwin, relief administrator, at Richmond and Welda lakes, and at the creeks on the Lowry and Coleman farms, said the farmers obtained 550,080 gallons of water from these four places alone.

Has 42 Feet of Water

SEVENTY acres of alfalfa that Paul Nitsch of Traer, seeded early, sprouted and grew after the first rain. However, if extra moisture is needed he has a 24-inch well, 75 feet deep with 42 feet of water in it. He also has a centrifugal pump hooked up with a gas engine to shoot the water into the irrigation ditches wherever and whenever needed. That is ideal farming.

Flood Gave Him an Idea

EVER since the big flood of 1896, Carl Weichbrodt has applied his spare time to reclaiming more than 20 acres of waste land on his farm near Herkimer. These 20 acres have

helped him to keep ahead of higher taxes and higher farm overhead. Weichbrodt did much of the work of transforming this waste land into tillable, fertile acres himself. But he also hired his neighbors at times to help him with teams and slips. Once he had men with a tractor and tumbler. In 1896 the creek which runs thru his 240-acre farm, destroyed more than 1,000 bushels of his corn, a few hundred bushels of oats, and drowned 30 pigs. He now is making that disaster pay him a profit.

Jury Clears Cal Ward

THE damage suit for \$20,000 brought against Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, has been decided against Mrs. O. M. Shoemaker, Shawnee, Kan., who brought the suit because of a motor car collision in 1931, 4 miles east of Topeka. The jury found the accident was due to the negligence of the man driving the car in which Mrs. Shoemaker was riding. Five other damage suits totaling \$51,900 filed against Mr. Ward by other occupants of the car, are pending. Ward has proved too good a steerer of the Farmers' Union to be a careless driver on a highway.

Speed in a Lumber Wagon

HAVING sold their car, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Riddell, Lawrence county, Missouri, now travel by means of team and wagon. Recently they decided to visit relatives in the third county away. They started at 7 a. m., visited 4 hours, and got home at 9 p. m., having traveled thru two counties, into the edge of the third county, and got back the same day. Which looks a good deal like a record even for the old times.

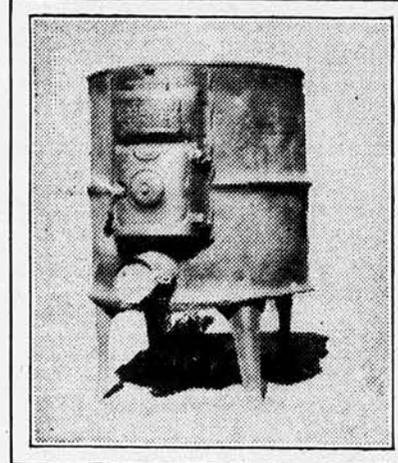
It Was Their Unlucky Day

THE Walter Sink family near Lebanon, recently had its unlucky day. Sink was kicked by a horse, the blow forcing his eyeball out on his cheek, but probably not ruining the sight. While he was at the doctor's office, his son, Gene, 8, was carried in. He had been scraped off another horse by a tree limb that had almost scalped him. We wish them better luck hereafter and a Kansas Farmer accident policy.

A Homemade Wood Heater

F. PROUSE
Harper County

WITHIN the last two years, a number of folk in this county, have made wood stoves from 50-gallon steel oil drums. These homemade stoves are inexpensive, simple to construct and ideal for burning large chunks of wood in the winter.



To make one, cut the oil barrel in two, above the first ring. The short half is then split down the side about 6 inches in order to telescope it into the end of the large half. This forms the bottom of the stove and makes a double fire bowl.

The legs and doors on this particular stove were salvaged from an old oil stove and heater and bolted into place. Most of these stoves have the opening at the top to put in the fuel, and just one opening at the bottom for the draft. An opening is also made on the top of the stove for the pipe. A collar is riveted on, to hold the pipe in place.

Two inches of earth is kept in the bowl to prevent the floor beneath from getting hot. It is then ready for stove polish and a shine.

This type of stove will accommodate large chunks of wood.

... WHY GAMBLE? when it costs only 3¢ per head a month to FEED

CAL-CARBO

GENUINE Cal-Carbo—especially prepared for feeding purposes, from chemically tested limestone—adds only 10 cents to every \$15 invested in feed. And that 10 cents will make your roughage go one-third farther in producing beef!

These days when high-grade roughage is scarce, Cal-Carbo is a "life-saver" to cattle feeders. For Cal-Carbo actually makes low-grade hay, silage and even corn fodder produce like alfalfa. That's not theory—but ACTUAL experience shown by tests at Experiment Stations and by practical feeders in many states.

Cal-Carbo Never Fails to Produce

But remember this! The results you hear about were made with genuine Cal-Carbo—not cheap limestones that are by-products of road stone quarries. You can't afford to gamble with unproved products, when the genuine costs only 5 cents more per head for a six months feeding period than the cheapest limestone you can buy. It's too late at market time to discover that the limestone you used failed to produce. So demand genuine Cal-Carbo by name! Your dealer has it or can get it quickly.

Remember This When You Buy

Cal-Carbo is Nature's own mixture of minerals—97-99% pure calcium carbonate combined with certain other essential minerals and ground to flour-like fineness. It produces marvelous results as a supplement to all sorts of roughage, even improving results from alfalfa.



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FREE BOOK for Feeders

This book proves every statement made above by authentic test records and statements by Cal-Carbo users. It also gives many ideas for making gains in beef cattle at lower costs. Send for it today.

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If We Drop the Corn-Hog Plan

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

WHAT will happen if farmers vote against the corn-hog plan for 1935, or a 1-contract plan for 1936? Kansas Farmer put that question before Victor A. Christgau, assistant to Chester Davis, AAA administrator, when he was in Topeka a few days ago.

"Heretofore the AAA has withdrawn when the majority of farmers said they didn't want a reduction program," he answered. "Likely the same thing would happen with the corn-hog program. But there still is the trouble of in-and-outers rushing in and hurting things. The idea is to stop that. Take that kind of speculation out of farming and make it safer for those who are at it year after year as a business and a way of living. The idea at Washington is to produce crops and stock for the market at a fair price."

The AAA is interested in cutting corn acreage to control hogs. It favors the 1-contract plan in 1936. It likes the Wallace idea of an "ever-normal" granary—store up in good years for the lean years. But isn't so much interested in the idea of buying a lot of so-called sub-marginal land to reduce output. "It would take so much of this poor land to make any impression, wouldn't it?" Mr. Christgau asked. By the way, he is a former congressman from Minnesota.

Kansas Votes Down Both Plans

Kansas farmers who signed contracts for 1934, said "no" to a corn-hog plan for 1935, by a vote of 19,785 to 17,429. With a few exceptions, counties in the western two-thirds of the state voted in favor of a 1935 corn-hog plan. But a heavy negative vote, especially in southeastern counties, defeated it.

The second question on which the AAA conducted a referendum, whether farmers favor a 1-contract plan of grain-livestock control for 1936, lost out by a vote of 23,629 to 11,607, among contract signers.

Non-signers of 1934 contracts, voting in only about one-half of the counties, registered 4,130 against the corn-hog plan and 1,117 for it. They turned down the 1-contract idea by a vote of 4,008 to 808. It is fair to think non-contract signers who didn't vote also are against both plans, or are not interested. According to the old saying, "If you are not for us you are against us," that would add tremendously to the votes against both questions by non-signers of contracts.

Only 37,212 Signers Voted

The vote among contract-signers shows a majority of 2,356 against the corn-hog plan being carried in 1935, and 11,022 against the 1-contract idea for 1936. Only 37,212 corn-hog contract signers voted, which represents 40 per cent or less of the eligible contract-signer voters, according to Kansas State College. If the same rule works, the other 60 per cent not voting for it are against it. That then makes it a huge vote against any 1935 corn-hog control, by farmers who co-operated in it during 1934. Had it worked to their satisfaction this year, these contract-signers certainly would at least have given it a vote of thanks.

Other States For Corn-Hog Plan

Other states take a different view of AAA control. Nebraska, with incomplete returns, favors the 1935 corn-hog plan, but not the 1-contract for 1936. Missouri favors both plans by big leads. Secretary Wallace's home

Kansas Vote by Counties

County	Corn-Hog		One-Contract	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Allen	144	258	116	274
Anderson	185	649	106	697
Atchison	365	357	257	405
Barber	143	69	85	87
Barton	79	68	67	75
Bourbon	146	236	70	299
Brown	356	604	269	647
Butler	203	742	144	643
Chase	77	173	51	199
Chautauqua	74	116	53	129
Chefokce	182	239	135	269
Cheyenne	258	166	187	229
Clark	25	12	17	19
Clay	339	572	225	645
Cloud	467	425	296	504
Coffey	143	424	102	439
Comanche	39	7	25	19
Cowley	251	427	189	478
Crawford	151	437	131	457
Decatur	325	195	181	328
Dickinson	273	410	176	474
Doniphan	310	202	246	223
Douglas	168	290	122	321
Edwards	85	26	64	30
Elk	111	296	65	330
Ellis	65	68	41	88
Ellsworth	113	106	78	139
Finney	68	29	40	44
Ford	32	12	23	16
Franklin	258	658	159	704
Geary	131	152	99	158
Gove	80	89	59	97
Graham	207	75	124	145
Grant	21	9	14	14
Gray	73	19	40	48
Greeley	61	16	44	30
Greenwood	233	455	180	433
Hamilton	18	41	16	43
Harper	107	61	81	83
Harvey	191	257	145	290
Haskell	24	3	18	9
Hodgeman	76	64	96	50
Jackson	434	445	281	530
Jefferson	258	256	201	272
Jewell	407	853	251	921
Johnson	216	318	160	359
Kearny	39	24	35	27
Kingman	120	89	91	101
Kiowa	59	25	48	31
Labette	248	332	177	362
Lane	23	12	16	16
Leavenworth	139	239	87	272
Lincoln	150	126	108	164
Linn	194	533	149	567
Logan	114	33	70	63
Lyon	236	355	145	387
McPherson	206	292	125	357
Marion	104	129	51	129
Marshall	449	603	207	720
Meade	50	5	43	7
Miami	228	723	123	784
Mitchell	168	127	122	163
Montgomery	118	177	89	191
Morris	363	507	245	576
Morton	30	24	24	30
Nemaha	423	578	301	613
Nesha	240	331	192	352
Ness	47	11	36	19
Norton	295	322	157	425
Osage	421	414	297	483
Osborne	216	146	103	245
Ottawa	210	189	150	223
Pawnee	71	20	51	38
Phillips	422	463	221	603
Pottawatomie	348	583	200	668
Pratt	102	35	85	55
Rawlins	117	72	75	108
Reno	223	223	151	280
Republic	378	811	312	837
Rice	174	205	145	216
Riley	151	420	93	452
Rooks	203	142	115	220
Rush	37	23	29	28
Russell	63	75	27	104
Saline	145	124	94	169
Scott	41	16	20	34
Sedgwick	225	237	159	284
Seward	32	14	21	25
Shawnee	345	153	263	207
Sheridan	176	84	97	151
Sherman	183	88	149	111
Smith	477	575	284	474
Stafford	200	93	104	60
Stanton	22	18	21	18
Stevens	26	9	20	12
Sumner	204	198	150	220
Thomas	189	68	108	137
Trego	95	35	51	56
Wabaunsee	181	477	111	514
Wallace	72	35	35	63
Washington	445	595	287	673
Wichita	62	20	30	35
Wilson	137	163	100	162
Woodson	89	282	59	309
Wyandotte	37	37	28	46

state of Iowa, voted heavily in favor of corn-hog control for 1935, but gives only a slight majority in favor of the 1-contract plan for the year 1936.

May Increase Wheat Acreage for Feed

THE justice of Kansas Farmer's request for an addition of 15 acres of wheat for grain to feed to farm stock before next year's corn crop matures, has been promptly admitted at Washington and a rule made which meets it part way. Reasons for the increase were graphically set out by Henry Hatch in the September 29 Kansas Farmer. Corn-hog contract signers in all drouth territory, who have a wheat base of less than 15 acres, may plant as much as 15 acres to be harvested as grain, the extra grain to be fed or otherwise used on the farm of the grower. For example, a farmer who in 1932 or 1933 planted 7 acres of wheat for harvest and sale as grain, now may increase his planting to 15 acres for harvest in 1935. He would be authorized to sell the grain harvested from the 7 "base" acres, but would use grain from the added 8 acres for feed or some other purpose on his farm. This allows corn-hog contract signers who have no wheat base to plant 15 acres for use on the farm. The new rule does not apply to signers of wheat adjustment contracts.

200,000 Motor-Minded Men

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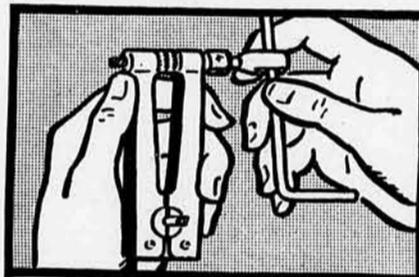
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200,000 motor-minded men—many of them farmers—have seen the demonstration pictured below. All agree that "Any oil would be better oil if Germ Processed."

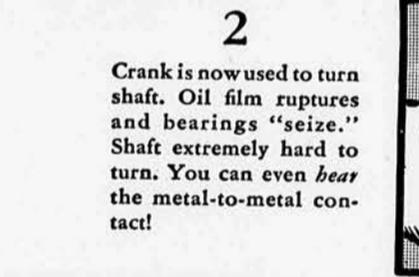
Every well-known oil has been tried in this instrument. Adding a drop of Germ Essence to every oil used gave an increase in film strength and oiliness that could be felt, seen and heard!

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1

Assembled instrument. Split bearings and shaft, lubricated with competitive oil, are clamped between "jaws" of instrument. With set-screw, extreme pressure is applied.



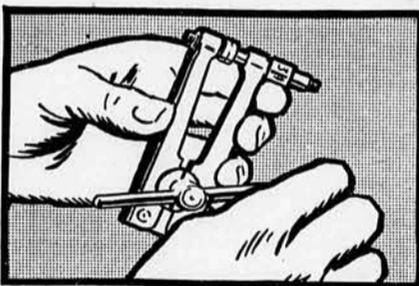
2

Crank is now used to turn shaft. Oil film ruptures and bearings "seize." Shaft extremely hard to turn. You can even hear the metal-to-metal contact!



3

Drop of Germ Essence is added to oil in bearing. Same pressure applied. Shaft can now be turned easily. Smooth, quiet movement—no seizing—no sound! Proof that Germ Processing increases oiliness and film strength of any oil!



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Just as scientific fertilizing makes the best corn land produce better corn, so does scientific Germ Processing make the best mineral motor oils produce better lubrication. Only Continental makes Germ Processed Oils. Look for the Conoco Red Triangle to get greater motor protection and lower oil consumption.



Ask your Conoco Agent or Station for wholesale prices on 1 and 5-quart cans, 5-gallon pour-pails (shown below) and half and full drums.



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 New Barn—Joe Chance, R. 1, Reamsville.
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 New Car—J. O. Beal, Norwich. Ford sedan.
 New Tractor—Stanley Scott, Piper. John Deere.
 Used Car—Walter Sharp, R. 2, Chase. Ford.
 New Car—Jim Boyle, Smith Center. Dodge coupe.
 Used Car—George Fogo, R. 1, Burr Oak. Pontiac.
 New Wheat Drill—Dave Coop, R. 1, Bloomington.
 New Car—P. O. Vance, R. 1, Norwich. Pontiac.
 New Car—I. A. Nichols, R. 1, Harlan. Ford V-8.
 Reshingling House—N. M. Blundy, R. 4, Sterling.
 New Car—C. R. Thach, R. 1, Burrton. Chevrolet.
 New Tractor—F. H. Huey, R. 1, Rago. Farmall.
 New Car—Earl Poehner, Peck. New Chevrolet.
 Car—Harry Howell, Peck. Used Model A Ford.
 New Car—Frances Rennick, Peck. New Chevrolet.
 New Car—Jody Potts, R. 1, Mankato. Ford V-8.
 New One-way Plow—Ralph Secrest, R. 1, Arlington.
 Used Car—Louis Doxon, R. 2, Formosa. Plymouth.
 New Car—Chester Kern, Frederick. Chevrolet coupe.
 New Car—Erwin Davis, Norwich. Chevrolet sedan.
 New Car—Roy Lautterbach, Clearwater. Pontiac 8.
 New Car—Art McClarey, R. 3, Esbon. Ford V-8.
 New Barn and Garage—Gordon Reideger, Holton.
 New Car—Harry Valdois, south of Haven. Plymouth.
 Used Car—C. F. Loomis, R. 1, Otego. Chevrolet.
 New Car—Barney McClure, Smith Center. Ford V-8.
 New Truck—E. O. Raymond, R. 2, Partridge. Dodge.
 House Improvements—Elmer Scott, Piper. New porch.
 New Car—E. C. Johnson, R. 1, Mankato. Plymouth 6.
 Used Car—T. R. Midiker, R. 1, Arlington. Ford V-8.
 New Power Washer—Otto Giese, R. 1, Norwich. Lovell.
 New Car—George Graham, R. 1, Webber. Chevrolet.
 New Wheat Drill—Albert Williams, R. 1, Bloomington.
 New Car—Mrs. Laura Cameron, R. 1, Athol. Ford V-8.
 New Car—Clayton Eggert, R. 1, Norwich. Plymouth.
 New Truck—Cramer & Dutton, R. 1, Harlan. Chevrolet.
- New Car—Ed Roberts, R. 2, Lebanon. Chevrolet sedan.
 New Screened-in Porch—V. F. Gutscher, R. 3, Burr Oak.
 New Tractor—Paul F. Rynicker, R. 1, Anness. John Deere.
 New Car—J. E. Edwards, R. 2, Lyons. Chevrolet coach.
 Reshingling — Ray Smith, R. 2, Hutchinson. Dairy barn.
 New Car—J. S. Moore, R. 1, Arlington. Plymouth coach.
 New Tractor—Walter H. Fieser, R. 1, Norwich. International.
 New Car—Arthur E. Snook, R. 1, Sterling. Plymouth coach.
 New Car—George Hundevadt, R. 1, Mankato. Ford V-8 coach.
 New Power Washer—Mrs. J. T. Cosand, Mankato. Maytag.
 Mule—Fred Biermann, R. 2, Kensington. Paid cash \$172.50.
 New Car—August Langrehr, R. 3, Ellinwood. Chevrolet coach.
 New Car—Herman Peters, R. 3, Ellinwood. Chevrolet coach.
 New Car—Bert Cranston, R. 1, Partridge. Hudson 8 sedan.
 Mule Colts—Charles Camp, R. 1, Lebanon. Paid \$145 for pair.
 New Barn—W. E. Peacock, R. 1, Formosa. Also painted barn.
 New Power Washer—Mrs. Frank Bell, Rfd., Burr Oak. Maytag.
 New Car—Ray "Red" Chance, Smith Center. Chevrolet sedan.
 Bought Farm—Ed Kattenberg, R. 2, Lebanon. The Schroeder farm.
 New Barn—A. A. Svaboda, R. 1, Ellsworth. Dimensions 28 by 36.
 New Power Washer—Mrs. H. A. Modlin, Rfd., Burr Oak. Maytag.
 New Power Washer—Mrs. Faye Meyers, Rfd., Burr Oak. Maytag.
 New Machinery—Gerald Callaway, R. 1, Peck. Large type John Deere tractor.
 New Chicken Houses—Coombs Poultry Farms, R. 2, Sedgwick. Fifty summer colony houses.
 House Improvements—Howard Billington, R. 2, Edna. Building addition to house, 12 by 14.
 New Tractor and New Truck—John Reddinger, R. 2, Burrton. Case tractor; Ford V-8 truck.
 House Improvements—Alta B. Chilcott, R. 2, Mankato. Reshingling and painting house; also building enclosed porch.
 New Power Washer and Improvements—J. A. Doxon, R. 2, Formosa. Speed Queen washer; reshingled house.
 House Improvements — Mrs. Alta Chilcott, R. 2, Mankato. Reshingled and painted house; new screened-in porch.
 New Machinery—John Wengert, R. 1, Dunlap. McCormick-Deering 7-foot mowing machine; Maytag washing machine.
 New Barn and Improvements—Sam Barnes, Washington county. Also chicken house, sink in kitchen; painting barn.
 House Improvements and New Radio—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ellis, Wellsford. Wiring house for electric lights; Philco radio.
 New Home—H. H. Stoneback, Rfd., Lawrence. Nine-room, 2-story frame, air-conditioned, with water, shower bath, furnace, recreation room and two bathrooms.
 House and Barn Improvements—Mrs. Gertrude Kunkle, Ellsworth. Modernizing farm home including hardwood floors; reshingling barn, garage and house.
 New Home, Well and Windmill—J. M. Ryan, St. Francis. Bored well 98 feet deep; 30-foot Aermotor windmill; house 14 by 24; wire fencing with steel posts around half-section.

Why Pay a \$16 Fire Tax?

HENRY A. WALLACE

FARMERS of the U. S. in the last year paid a "fire tax" of more than \$16 to the farm. The total farm fire loss was 100 million dollars. Fire loss on farms and in rural communities, including towns up to 2,500 population, was about 260 million dollars, which is more than 65 per cent of the annual national fire loss.

This is a tax farmers can ill afford to pay. This "fire tax" can be materially reduced by observance of small but important precautions, since a good share of all fires can be traced to carelessness.

Farm fires will have an added seriousness this year because of the shortage of livestock feed. Most farm buildings destroyed by fire, barns especially, contain stored feed. Buildings can be replaced, but replacing feed this year may be impossible.

It is hoped some day every farm and rural home will be supplied with plenty of water in storage tanks, cisterns or ponds. With the coming of better roads and the organization of volunteer fire departments in thousands of rural communities, there is no reason why most farm buildings should not be as well protected as city property. In the meantime, prevention of fires by observing simple but important precautions, will do much to reduce the farmer's annual "fire tax."

Keep a Roof Nailed Down

SHEET metal is most commonly used on implement and hay sheds, and similar buildings with large openings. Because these buildings are of open construction keeping wall and roof materials in place is difficult, owing to wind pressure from outside and inside. The wind whips the metal sheets. Metal fastened on wide-spaced supports needs to be renailed frequently.

Uncle Jerry Says

Beauty experts advise that rouged ears will be all the rage for the ladies this fall. It will not be due to the lost art of blushing.

Life insurance companies report a decline in suicides. But also refer to an increase in automobile mortality, our leading form of suicide.

Organization is the art of getting men to respond like thoroughbreds. When you cluck to a thoroughbred he gives you all the speed, strength of heart and sinew in him. When you cluck to a jackass he kicks.

Talking about a wasted life, Charley Scott offers this: "How about the woman down in Arkansas who lived with her husband 60 years and had 14 children and had never been kissed like that—that being the way they kissed in the movies, as she saw it for the first time."

Disclosures in the arms inquiry are not as startling as they might be. Certain revelations, Senator Nye said, "were not discussed in the meeting of the cabinet officers and ourselves. We would have kept them out anyhow." The worst activities are too bad to permit the public to hear about them.

James M. Beck Quits Congress. Calls It Rubber Stamp.—News headline. But not his rubber stamp.

Russell Spence of Kansas City had the unusual experience of dining with eight grandparents the other day. It was not, however, because of having three or four fathers and two or three mothers by gift of divorce courts, but of having four regular grandparents and the same number of living great-grandparents.

Let Us Know—Please

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POULTRY

Best Henhouse Floor Concrete

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

EGGS "down 2 cents today." Probably only temporary. The produce men seem as much surprised as the poultry raisers. Some buyers are inclined to blame the strike for the decline. Others contend that it is on account of the large chain stores handling only storage eggs. Storage eggs have been placed on the market earlier this year by at least 2 months. This may influence the time of the peak egg prices. November normally brings the highest egg prices of the year, reaching the peak about Thanksgiving. This season should storage stocks become depleted by the latter part of the year we will be likely to see better prices thru the late winter and early spring. This will be especially true if there are fewer hens than for many years as is claimed.



Mrs. Farnsworth

can be no dampness, for a damp floor can cause all kinds of trouble, such as colds, roup, rheumatism and possibly coccidiosis. Also when building anything that will last a long time it is doubly important to do it right.

Good Eats for Layers

A. G. K.

DESPITE high price of feed, poultry will pay better if fed a balanced ration. The Kansas State College feed plan for the laying flock is this:

Dry Mash	
Corn or kafir.....	100 lbs.
Wheat or milo.....	100 lbs.
Oats or barley.....	100 lbs.
(Foregoing to be ground together)	
Meat and bone scraps.....	75 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	25 lbs.
Salt.....	4 lbs.

Scratch Grain	
Corn, kafir or milo.....	200 lbs.
Wheat.....	200 lbs.

About 12 to 14 pounds of scratch grain a day to 100 birds will be needed. Feed mash according to condition of the birds. Usually they will eat about as much mash as grain. A ration carrying this much protein should not be fed to immature pullets as it is likely to bring on a molt.

Simple Egg-Record Rules

M. G. WOODARD

STATE tested White Leghorns make E. J. Mahoney, Dorrance, more money according to the amount invested than anything else on his farm. This is how he does it:

A good clean 40 by 60 foot standard poultry house.

Hinged roosts and dropping boards in table form.

Plenty of sunlight, light over feed hopper, and water fountain at night.

His 250 layers have broken all Russell county records. They are rated among the 10 best flocks in Kansas. This shows what can be done with poultry as a sideline.

Rape for Turkey Pasture

RAPE pasture for turkeys stood the drouth better this summer than alfalfa. Three years' tests in pasturing turkeys on rape and alfalfa have proved that quality of the flesh is not affected by rape pasture. Judges could not tell the difference between the rape and alfalfa-fed meat. In fact, their preference was toward the rape-fed turkeys. Something more to remember and profit by in years to come.

Concrete Floors Best—

It is interesting to know that where poultry authorities once recommended only wooden or dirt floors for poultry houses, that they now advocate concrete. I have mentioned in these columns many times our preference for concrete, both for brooding and for laying houses. It is true that concrete is colder to the touch than wooden floors. On the other hand there are no floor drafts, and a deep straw litter takes care of the coldness. Wooden floors unless built from matched lumber often have cracks which admit drafts and waste feed.

Concrete Easier Cleaned—

Dirt floors have little in their favor we find. Concrete is more easily cleaned and disinfected and once built lasts a lifetime. They stay clean longer too. Taking these things into account the cost of concrete is not so prohibitive. . . . Now is a good time to build the floor in the brooder house. Getting it built before cold weather prevents freezing, and it will be thoroughly dried out by early spring or possibly you might want to use it in February.

Avoid Dampness—

In constructing a concrete floor plenty of coarse material should be used underneath. Coarse gravel, or small stone is better. If the poultry house is on low ground it might be better to use tiling beneath. Be sure there

Will Pay to Pamper the Hens

R. B. THOMPSON

HEAT and drouth affected appetites and vigor of growing chickens and turkeys last summer. Many are under-developed. To make up for this, give them better care than you ever have before. It will pay, for the poultry and egg price outlook is favorable. Output is down and number of hens and pullets is low. Feed prices are higher, yet the difference is in favor of egg production.

To get most profit from eggs, provide good housing so the chickens will be content to stay inside on bad days. This means a clean house that is well lighted. It should have tight walls and roof, a dry floor, clean windows, and be equipped with feeders and water fountains, or buckets, placed in a light place so the hens will be able to get feed and water all day every day of winter.

Hens mustn't be overcrowded. One for each 2½ square feet of floor space is the most you can figure for good results. That many can be used only when the house has a board for droppings under the perches.

Hens need more than grain, because they need more protein to make eggs. The protein is the expensive part of the ration, but is necessary. Meat scrap, soybean meal, cottonseed meal

and dried buttermilk are common proteins used in poultry feeds. Where as much as 3 gallons of milk a day for every 100 hens is available, the milk with grain and a bran or shorts mash will make a fair ration, but will not give top output.

Without plenty of water, hens will not eat so much and digestion cannot go on. Have drinking fountains or pails of water near the mash feeder. If regular fountains are not available, a cheap galvanized 10 or 12 quart pail will provide water for 50 hens. In winter the water ought to be warmed, also kept clean.

Keep Eggs Clean This Way

SHAVINGS in nests, straw on the floor, and wire netting over dropping boards mean clean eggs. Under such conditions only 23 per cent of the eggs in one try-out were dirty. When straw was used for nesting material in place of shavings, the number of dirty eggs rose to 49 per cent. When no nesting material was used, 77 per cent of the eggs were dirty.

Consumers want eggs that are free from stain and dirt, but they do not want washed eggs. Washing not only takes time, but also removes the protecting "bloom," which detracts from

the appearance of the eggs. One nest to 5 birds is a good rule. Gathering two or three times a day also helps.

Destroy Lice and Mites

EXAMINE hens that become thin, droopy, and unthrifty for lice. They can be seen when feathers are pushed back. Mites do not as a rule stay on hens. They attack them at night, suck their blood, and stay in cracks and crevices of roosts during the day. For lice use nicotine sulfate. Paint a small amount on the roost poles about 30 minutes before the hens go to roost. To destroy mites, spray roost poles, nests, and dropping boards with carbolineum, or creosote, or with a mixture of kerosene and old motor oil, or with any coal tar preparation.

No Straw for Henhouses

ALTHO straw, either wheat or oats, is commonly used for poultry house litter, it is worth too much as feed to waste this year. Finely chopped corn fodder, ground corn cobs, old hay and leaves, will do well enough for litter. If all these are scarce, try clean sand. Two inches of sand on the poultry house floor make a good substitute for litter. Adding straw or other material to the sand from time to time, improves it. It will need changing about once in 6 months.

A Mix-up With Chicks

HYBRID chicks are those resulting from crossing two recognized breeds or varieties of poultry. Sex-linked chicks are hybrid chicks that result from cross-bred matings in which it is possible to recognize sex at hatching.—D. C. Warren.

To prevent poultry scratch grain from getting mixed up with the contaminated dirt of the poultry yard or house, feed it in V-shaped wooden troughs. Place a guard rail over the trough to keep birds from walking on the feed. Leghorn breeders will find it satisfactory to hopper-feed both grain and mash all the time.

Poultry Health

By Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases

Possibility of Higher Egg Prices Emphasizes Need for Immediate Worming

LIKE every other poultry raiser, you are now looking forward to making some real money, due to higher egg prices. For that reason, you should take no chances on worms reducing the egg production of your flock. You will want to be sure of putting your hens in a healthy, vigorous condition, so that they will lay heavily and steadily.



Worming Absolutely Necessary

To do this, poultry raising experience shows that worming is an absolute necessity, even though you have raised your chickens under almost ideal conditions. Wormy birds are constantly being robbed of the feed needed for egg production. They also become so badly run down that they easily contract and succumb to colds, roup, bronchitis, fowl pox, cholera, typhoid, etc. So, between light production, frequent outbreaks of disease, and perhaps a high death loss, there is little chance for making money on a flock that has not been wormed.

Use Correct Preparations

The most important factor about worming is the use of the correct preparations. Make-shift preparations, for which great claims are usually made, sometimes are the most expensive, because of their failure to do a thorough job. A correct and scientific treatment is the cheapest in the long run. This is why it will pay you to use Dr. Salsbury's line of caps.

For the elimination of round worms, government authorities recommend Nicotine as a most effective drug, and Kamala as most effective in removing tape worms. Dr. Salsbury's line of caps provides these proved drugs in the scientifically correct amounts. Depend-

ability is another important factor which you will want to consider in the selection of the caps you use. For that reason, you will appreciate that Dr. Salsbury's line of caps is made in our new, modern laboratories which provide every up-to-date facility for compounding them from ingredients of the highest quality in the exact proportion required for satisfactory results. All caps are properly coated to preserve the strength of these ingredients.

Make sure of doing a thorough worming job, this year, by going to see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer. He has the complete Dr. Salsbury line of caps in stock and will be glad to advise you what caps to use. If you prefer the flock treatment, ask your dealer for Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tabs or Avi-Tone. Note the low prices listed below.

Vaccinate at the Same Time

At the same time you do your worming, you can easily vaccinate your birds against Roup and Colds with Dr. Salsbury's Mixed Bacterin. These diseases interfere so seriously with egg production that it will pay you to prevent them by vaccinating your birds now. Ask your dealer for our new, 16-page illustrated booklet, which gives complete information on methods and advantages of vaccination.

Dr. J. E. Salsbury

Ask for the above mentioned preparations by name at your local chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply or general store. Dr. Salsbury's Chick Size Caps: priced from 60c to 90c per 100; Adult Size: priced from 90c to \$1.35 per 100; larger quantities at even lower prices. Avi-Tabs, 200 for \$1.75; Avi-Tone, 5 lbs., \$1.75; Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for \$1.00; Dr. Salsbury's Mixed Bacterin, 60 c. c. bottle, \$1.50.—Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 734 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.—Adv. "H."

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Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

They Were So Good to Me!

MRS. LOUISA RUE

I AM a big, husky woman and never remember being sick in bed a single day in my life until last spring. Then one evening I was in a stall in the barn gathering eggs when one of our horses became frightened and crushed me against the manger. I spent 3 weeks in the hospital and 6 more weeks in bed at home.

I'm afraid I've always been a little scornful of persons who were sick, not blaming them exactly, but feeling kind of superior. But now—I could cry yet when I think of all the things the neighbors did for me—brought me magazines and books, fed me the most delicious things they could cook. One let me use her radio for weeks, another took me for short car rides as soon as I was able to go out, many came in and visited with me during the lonely days and brought me flowers and gifts for my bedside. Nothing was too good for folks to give me—the same ones I had almost ignored when they were sick!

That's why, now I'm well again, the best flowers in my garden go to Mrs. White, who is crippled; why I don't burn old magazines as I used to; why I'm making scrapbooks for little Joan, who has TB; why I plan to make at least one call every week on someone who needs cheering.

Until we have been laid up ourselves, we never realize how gratefully an invalid receives the smallest attention.

I Was Just a Plain Fool

MRS. F. T. H.

HE wore overalls and a blue work shirt. He had crinkly hair and white teeth and a fine, merry laugh. His eyes were full of love and hope. But—he wore overalls.

And so when he said, "I guess it's goodbye, then, honey—" I nodded . . . poor little fool that I was.

It was years before we met again. I was an old maid school teacher, with a heart that still fluttered sometimes at the sight of overalls. He wore expensive suits now, and his hair was graying, but he still had the same laugh—and he still called me "honey."

I am his wife now. But because I once snobbishly refused him, we lost all those precious, working years together.

Everybody's Crocheting

GRAND WAY TO START



CROCHET a square today—crochet another just like it the next time you can snatch a few minutes—and before you know it you have enough square medallions to make some striking accessory that will add distinction to your home and give you much pleasure. This crocheted medallion is not only a pretty one, but is easy to sew together. Besides making this handsome chair back set it lends itself to scarfs, buffet and vanity sets, doilies, luncheon sets and many other uses. They may be made entirely of

crochet, or the squares may be combined with linen. A striking bedspread may be made of this design, using a slightly larger size crochet cotton. Pattern No. 751 bring you detailed directions for making the medallion in two sizes as well as charts for joining them to make a variety of articles. Illustrations of all stitches used and yardage requirements are also given. This pattern, which is only 10 cents, may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Why We Have a Telephone

MRS. A. R. BENTLEY
Lane County

HELLO! "Mrs. Bentley, thought I better tell you the Weather Bureau has sent out a warning that a blizzard is coming and for everybody to get the stock in."

That message came to us over the telephone at noon on that fateful March 26, 1931. Our first thought was of our children at school, 2 miles away. Mr. Bentley quickly hooked up a team and was off. He ordered school dismissed and sent the children home who lived near by, taking two home who would have had to face the storm for some distance. He found their anxious grandfather futilely trying to start a car to go after them. The old man was so relieved and so grateful he changed right then from a neighbor, a bit difficult to get along with, to a loyal friend.

By the time Mr. Bentley was on his way home with the children and the teacher, the storm was so blinding the trip could not have been made except with intelligent, homeward bound horses.

All over Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, and Southern Nebraska, that terrible day, telephone wires were kept busy by anxious folk telling their absent loved ones what to do. "Don't try to come back!" "Wait there till I come!" "Stay right where you are till the storm is over!"

Many who disregarded the warning or had no telephone, lost stock. Lives were lost in that memorable blizzard of '31, the worst in years.

Afterward, people all over the country were saying, "We must have a telephone put in." "We ought to have a 'phone in the school house," etc.

Having a telephone at a time like that is worth what it costs for a year. Of all modern conveniences, the telephone is most useful to farm folks, besides being a safeguard for all emergencies.

Dressing Up Sauerkraut

MRS. HOPPER
Wilson County

SINCE sauerkraut has passed to the top of the list on the vitamin chart, housewives find a variety of flavors welcome, for that does away with the hunting of new recipes to change the sauerkraut menu. A favorite dish with our family is the hot pepper kraut. About every 6 inches in your jar of sauerkraut place a layer of shredded peppers. We use the hot mangoes and pimientos may be used if you do not care for hot peppers.

Another tasty kraut flavor is from the old caraway kraut recipe. Cover the bottom of the jar with a heavy layer of dill then add your sauerkraut which is sprinkled well with caraway seed. Let the last layer be dill and weigh as usual.

Sauerkraut with an onion flavor adds swank to a roast pork dinner. To make this add a layer of onions now and then in your jar of sauerkraut as you make it. A few turnips added in the same manner is delicious.

Ventilate Storage Cellar

POOR ventilation is one of the common faults of farm storage cellars. Try putting in two air ducts for your vegetable cellar—one for an inlet and the other an outlet. If the intake duct is located near the ground level and

extended to a point near the floor while the outlet is located at the ceiling and extended as high as is reasonable, good circulation of air will result, and result in better storage.

Pattern for a School Lunch

ESSIE M. HEYLE

PACKING the school children's lunch box is of concern to mothers. They realize that unless the lunch is appetizing and wholesome, the children will not keep well, nor learn so easily.

For children underweight, nervous, or suffering from colds, only easily digested foods should be included and extra care given to dainty packing and variety. Older, vigorous children who play actively may be able to digest almost all foods without discomfort.

All children, however, will be better able to concentrate on their lessons if such foods as very sour pickles, highly-seasoned sausage, chili and other so-called hot foods, fat meats, fried foods, pie, and large pieces of rich cake with considerable frosting are not included.

A good pattern for a school lunch contains five kinds of food. A substantial sandwich with a filling of meat, cheese, egg, etc.; a succulent food such as salad, vegetable sandwich, raw or cooked vegetable, or pickled vegetable or fruit; milk to be drunk, or in the form of soup, cocoa, custard, or cottage cheese; fruit or fruit juice; and something sweet.

As lunches are likely to be dry, it is well to have one of the foregoing foods in the form of a drink.

Limē on Stored Potatoes

YOUR article about canned potatoes is right, I am sure, it won't work. We have had fine luck by simply putting a good dusting of lime on potatoes, just sprinkling it on as we store them, and rotting will stop. We have kept our potatoes until the next season by thoroly dusting them with the lime.—Mrs. D. M. Watson, Shawnee Co.

A Dish for the Week

APPLE VARIATIONS

Apple Graham Cracker Pudding—Now that it's apple time of year again, try this dish. The family will enjoy it. Use 12 graham crackers, 8 apples, 2 cups milk, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, 2 teaspoons butter. Crumble 6 crackers in the bottom of a well-greased baking dish. Cover with 4 medium-sized apples sliced thin; sprinkle with cinnamon and nutmeg; crumble 6 more crackers and add the other 4 apples, butter and seasoning. Over this pour 2 cups of milk. Bake until apples are done. Serve with whipped cream.—Mrs. Dale Wahlberg, R. 1, Sherrard, Ill.

Sausage Muffins—Use 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, sifted together three times. Then add 2 teaspoons melted lard and combine it thoroly with the dry ingredients. Add ¼ cup of rather fat pork sausage. Mix it well with the rest. Now you are ready to add milk or water to make it the proper stiffness to put in the muffin pans or drop on a greased cookie tin. We like these very much as a change. They come in handy when one is short of lard or other shortening but may have canned sausage.—Mrs. E. C., R. 2, Bonner Springs, Kan.

Glorified Betty—If you are fond of apple dessert, try this: Cook small green apples without peeling them until they are soft, then press them thru a coarse sieve. Use 2½ cups of the apple sauce, and while it is hot add 2 well-beaten eggs, 3 tablespoons butter and a dash of cinnamon (or nutmeg if you prefer that flavor). Butter a pudding dish and scatter bread crumbs over the bottom, cover with a layer of the apple sauce, and repeat until the dish is full. Top with crumbs, add bits of butter, and a sprinkling of cinnamon; bake in a covered dish for half an hour. Remove cover and brown. Serve with cream, either plain or whipped.—Ruth Springer, Waterville, Kan.

If Vegetables Dry Out

VEGETABLES in storage shrivel if the storage room is too dry. Try keeping a box of wet sand in the room or a tub of water directly under the fresh air inlet. The incoming air passing over the water usually will evaporate enough water to take care of the trouble.

Helps Baby and Mother

WHEN baby was old enough to begin throwing his arms and kicking, I tied a string across his bed within his reach and slipped two jar rubbers and a rattle on it, later adding a rubber doll. He soon learned to reach for them and as these playthings are never lost, he amuses himself during his waking hours. The rattle also works as a warning, day or night, to tell me when baby awakes. This saves me much time and worry.—Mrs. I. D. B.

Lines Kind to the Figure

A BELTLESS MODEL



3168—A charming dress for fall and suitable for many figures. It is modish and chic for the normally built woman, and will also have a slenderizing effect for the heavier type. For the short girl, it is lovely too, as its long bodice cut, hip seaming and center-front and back-panted effect, all have length-giving qualities. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 18-inch contrasting.

3266—Wool crepe prints have undying charm with schoolgirls. This one is made in navy blue and red coloring, this darling dress. Adorable too, is one of the criss-cross patterned woollens, or a plain wool crepe with checked or striped crepe for its trim. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yards of 35-inch contrasting.

3263—There's no reason why you shouldn't look pretty in your house frock for busy morning hours. Take this model for instance. It's pretty, carried out in flattering beige and brown tones in shirting cotton broadcloth of soft shiny finish. The V-neck and sleeves are edged with bias brown binds. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

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

Our leaflet, "An Owl-ish Hallow'en Party," gives complete plans for a party. Price 3c. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

RURAL HEALTH

Pneumonia Highly Contagious

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN a new disease bares its fangs all America becomes excited about it. We still have vivid recollections of the publicity and terror that came when "sleeping sickness" attacked St. Louis last year, likewise of the scare that swept the country about amebic dysentery. Yet an every-day disease known as pneumonia snatches far more victims every year without getting so much as a single paragraph to warn us to be on the watch.



Dr. Lerrigo

If pneumonia attacked us as a new disease, warnings would be everywhere. They would shout to us that the disease is contagious. They would tell us to guard ourselves and our children. But because pneumonia was with us in great plenty many long years before it was discovered to be contagious, little is made of that fact. Few know that it is quite as contagious as typhoid fever, perhaps as much so as diphtheria. Folks who would walk around the block rather than pass a house in which a typhoid fever patient lies will go calmly into the presence of a pneumonia patient, to their mutual harm. The most important thing in this article is that pneumonia is contagious, should be placarded, and must be avoided. When this is thoroly understood our heavy death rate will begin to drop.

Pneumonia may occur at any season, but its usual busy time is from November to April. This does not mean that it is wholly due to cold weather. Undoubtedly exposure to bad weather has much to do with starting it off, but it often occurs without any such exposure, a simple matter of contagion. The reason it flourishes in winter is because so many people live in close rooms and breathe temperatures that steal the moisture from skin and membranes. All fresh air is carefully shut out, and a wonderful culture chamber for the growth and spread of disease germs is thereby established.

Next to avoiding contagion the most effective way to prevent pneumonia is to keep in good physical condition. Pneumonia loves to wreak its wrath on the weak and helpless. It delights in snatching babies from the arms of mothers and to hurry the aged into their graves. If it finds you run down from overwork, poorly nourished, scarcely getting enough sleep, anxious and worried, it is likely to put you "on the spot."

But if you are strong and well-nourished, its attack, if it comes at all, probably will reach a favorable crisis on the seventh or ninth day, run sharply away, and leave you to get back your strength.

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.

What May Cause Bronchitis

Please describe bronchitis and what is the best treatment for it?—Mrs. M. C. W.

BRONCHITIS is not a specific disease such as typhoid fever or pneumonia. It means inflammation of the bronchial tubes and may come from an ordinary cold, an attack of pneumonia, the inhaling of irritating fumes or gases, or from direct exposure to cold winds. One told by a doctor that he has bronchitis should inquire further. The doctor should tell whether it is because of some ailment of the lungs, of the heart, or strictly an infection of the bronchial tubes.

Symptoms of Tuberculosis

My husband is bothered with night sweats a lot. He is losing weight. He coughs quite a lot; a tickling in throat that will nearly choke him at times. Shall be glad to know what to do.—S. M. R.

YOUR husband has three prominent symptoms of tuberculosis—night sweats, loss of weight and cough. No one can make a positive diagnosis without an examination, yet these

symptoms are very typical. Have him examined by an expert without a day's delay. Tuberculosis can be cured, but only if the treatment—absolute rest in open air, freedom from work and worry, and plenty of nourishing food—is begun early. Don't think of leaving home. He can be cured where he is.

Hints About Deafness

MYSELF one of the deafened, you may be sure that I give especial interest to the fact that the week of October 14 to 20, is National Hearing Week. There is much that can be done for deafened persons, and it is hoped that during National Hearing Week ministers, doctors, school teachers, newspapers and every avenue of publicity may spread the good news.

As our contribution to National Hearing Week, Kansas Farmer offers our readers a special letter entitled "Hints About Deafness." In this we tell you something about Hearing Aids and give an approved list of reliable hearing devices. Please enclose with your request to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, a stamped reply envelope with your own name and address.

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

May Pay to Can Meat Early

FLORA CARL

MANY farmers probably will find it a profitable plan to butcher and can a year's supply of meat at the present time. The drouth has left little feed to use for grown hogs or other meat animals to butcher next winter.

A medium grade beef weighing 1,000 pounds will dress out about 500 pounds. It will take from 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 pounds of precooked meat to fill a quart jar, so if all the carcass of the 1,000-pound beef were carefully utilized in canning one could expect to have from 200 to 225 quarts of canned beef, and 10 quarts of soup stock.

It is more difficult to can in warm weather than cold because the bacteria that cause spoilage flourish in warm weather. Meat needs to be heated longer before and after it is put in the can in warm weather, and it should be canned in a steam pressure cooker. The temperature for sterilization (240 to 250 degrees, or 10 to 15 pounds steam pressure) cannot be obtained inside the jar by means of any other type of canning equipment. Processing (heating the meat in the jar to kill the spoilage bacteria) is the most important step in canning.

In preparing meat for canning it should be wiped with a damp cloth and cut into desirable pieces that will go into the can. Only enough fat to give flavor should be left on as excessive fat will retard the penetration of heat.

All parts of the carcass should be used. The bones, when broken and simmered several hours, will yield a delicious soup stock, and the bits of meat clinging to the bones may be canned for hash.

Only the hot pack method should be used for canning meat in warm or hot weather. This means that all meat that is canned should be heated before it is processed. The pre-heating of the various cuts may be done in several ways, the aim in any method being to heat the meat thoroly until no red color shows. This usually means that the meat is cooked from 1/4 to 1/2 done. After the meat is precooked it should be packed in the jars steaming hot, sealed or partially sealed according to the type of container used, and processed immediately.

Enjoy WINTRY DAYS
with Indera FIGUREFIT SLIPS

Step out in perfect comfort and style on the coldest days with Indera Figurefit (Coldproof) Knit Slips.

These slips, knit by a special process, lie smooth and close without bunching, crawling or any inconvenience.

Beautiful colors—easy to launder, no ironing necessary. Exclusive STA-UP shoulder straps.

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To Help PREVENT Colds

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL*

Quick!—At that first nasal irritation or sneeze—just a few drops of Va-tro-nol. Used in time, it aids in preventing many colds.



Now... two generous sizes 30c... 50c

EACH year, increasing thousands of enthusiastic users prove for themselves the amazing effectiveness of Vicks Va-tro-nol.

This unique medication is especially designed for the nose and throat—where most colds start. It aids and stimulates the functions provided by Nature—in the nose—to prevent colds, or to throw them off in the early stages.

Where irritation has led to a clogged-up nose (a stuffy head cold or nasal catarrh)—Va-tro-nol penetrates deep into the nasal passages—reduces swollen membranes—clears away clogging mucus—brings comforting relief.

Va-tro-nol is remarkably effective and absolutely safe—for both children and adults. Don't confuse this real medication with mere "oil drops." Va-tro-nol has been clinically tested and proved by practicing physicians.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGES

Va-tro-nol is the ideal companion product to Vicks VapoRub (modern external treatment for colds). These twin aids for fewer and shorter colds give you the basic medication of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds. For combination trial packages containing these two preparations, with other medication used in Vicks Plan—and directions for following the Plan—write to Vicks, 102 Milton St., Greensboro, N. C.—enclosing 3c to cover postage.



*Note—for your protection: The remarkable success of Vicks' drops—for nose and throat—has brought scores of imitations. The trade-mark Va-tro-nol is your protection in getting this exclusive Vicks formula. Always ask for Vicks Va-tro-nol.

Make a Noise About Market Roads

Our readers may express their own views, whether they agree with the Editor or not. Letters that are short and to the point will be given preference. Unsigned and undated letters will not be considered. Names will be withheld from publication if requested. We reserve the privilege of condensing letters.

INOTE with satisfaction the progress being made in the farm-to-market road discussions in Kansas. Let the good work go on. This question should be an issue in the campaign in every county in Kansas. Every Kansas mail route could be surfaced with the money soon to be spent for concrete roads. Congress will probably appropriate much more for road building before prosperity returns. This also will be spent for concrete roads unless the farm people assert themselves.

Get up a petition asking the next legislature to establish mail-route secondary state roads and surface them with the next Federal appropriation. Get two or three friends to help. A mail route may be canvassed in a few hours and the results shown to the candidates for the legislature. Then watch them get in line. Few candidates outside the large cities can win with one or two mail routes against them. Petitions already have been circulated over several mail routes in Linn county and signed almost unanimously. One route reported 194 "for" with 1 "against." Another reported 136 "for" with 1 "against."

Our last legislature ignored farm folks on this question. They have the power to get what they want from the coming legislature if they will use it.

The readers who do not care to bother with a petition, could make themselves a committee of one to interview candidates for the legislature on this question, also to write the candidates for governor. Let's get every candidate for governor to take a stand on one side or the other of this question.—E. C. Collins, Linn Co.

Telling It to the Marines

THE article of Mr. McNeal's describing the propaganda of army and navy men in favor of war certainly was "telling it to the marines" and to the rest of the bunch of would-be cut-throats and treasury-raiders. Under the guise of patriotism, they are promoting one of the most unpatriotic and undemocratic phases of modern life. The arbitrary distinctions between commissioned officers and enlisted men violate the fundamental principle upon which this nation is founded that all men are created equal. So far as religion is concerned, I agree with the great Baptist preacher, Charles H. Spurgeon, "All the swords that ever have flashed from their scabbards have not advanced the Kingdom of Christ a single iota."—A. H. Christensen, Lyon Co.

A Saving That Doesn't Save

JUST a word in answer to "Why Use Oleo?" Since the farmer substituted machinery for working men, we too had to find a substitute for high-priced dairy products. As for the farmer who sells cream and buys oleo, he can see those few extra pennies' difference right then. It is like the old saying, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." He doesn't stop to think he is helping to keep the price of butterfat down by not using it.—Ex-Hired Man's Wife, Atchison Co.

But if much more than this saving has to be spent later for dentists' and doctors' bills, is there any gain? Milk and butter in the diet are necessary to maintain the body in health.—Editor's Note.

Farmers Must Co-operate

THE people of the First district are lucky to have a Congressman who views the farm problems, not thru the window of a law office, but thru actual experience as a farmer.

As farmers we should remember we are seeking a solution to the problems confronting our business. Let us take a look at some of these.

If you will work an 8-hour day twice a day, 8 hours before noon and 8 hours afternoon. If you will pile up surpluses until elevators and storage houses burst. If you will haul your produce to market, and stand at attention while the captains and lieutenants inspect it and tell you what you can get for it, "take it or leave it," well, fellows, that is rugged individualism.

However, if you attempt to apply business methods to your business. If in co-operation with your neighbor you are trying to bring production into line with demand. If you try to bring on conditions where you will be able to figure costs of production and have some voice as to what you should have for your labor, well, fellows, that is regimentalism.

Let us also remember there are millions of units in our big factory and it is too much to expect a 100 per cent perfect set-up. If you will consult with your neighbors, who are now serving on production-control committees, you will find they realize there is plenty of room for improvement in the set-up.

Let us keep this clearly before us at all times. We are on the right road and are headed in the right direction. We may have to rebuild the vehicle in which we are traveling, but that can be done with little friction.

Above all, let us be careful not to fall for a lot of cheap catch-phrases, projected by cheap politicians for political purposes.—B. F. Abemeyer, Jefferson Co.

Avoiding "Insect" Trouble

INOTICED in a recent number of Kansas Farmer, a farmer's letter of complaint about "insects" eating holes in his favorite farm paper, the insects being we women who like to cut out recipes, etc. The plan I follow is to keep the papers on the reading table until the new issue comes, then clip the old paper. I have large envelopes labeled meats, vegetables, preserves, helpful hints, etc. The clippings are sorted and slipped into the proper envelope. I think it would be attractive and handy to have a wall pocket in harmonizing colors with such labels embroidered on individual pockets, into which the clippings can be slipped, or pasted on pasteboard cards and slipped into the pockets.—Mrs. H. W. Twogood, Linn Co.

He Does Not Stammer Now

ASUBSCRIBER writes about stammering: I would like to offer a word of encouragement to those who have children who stammer. When our little boy first began to talk he stammered bad. We would never try to hurry him when he talked or allow anyone to tease or laugh at him. When he would try to tell us something we would use the utmost patience, stop, if possible, whatever we were doing to pay attention to him and to encourage him. One day he was trying very hard to tell one of the other boys something. After a time the other boy said, "Never mind, Billy, I know what it is anyway." "What is it then?" asked Billy as quickly as anyone could speak. He does not stammer in the least now. Children can overcome it. To punish a child or to try to make him talk excites him and makes him worse.—H. E. W.

No Faith in Tree Belt Plan

IHAVE been reading of the tree belt that is to be put across Western Kansas. Had the climate in the plains country been suitable for the growth of timber, Western Kansas would have been heavily timbered centuries ago. I have been across the plains, as they were called, 12 times in the last 60 years, and I always found it dry with very little vegetation. I went across by team about 40 years ago and saw many of those timber claims. The trees had all died as they would today if set out by our government. This is a scheme for a few hundred more government employes.

This farm relief business is making it hard on us Southeast Kansas farmers as we raised no corn or garden and had very little wheat or oats. We have to buy nearly everything we eat at much higher price than a year ago. Our law makers are enacting laws in favor of the rich and against the common people. We farmers have been taxed to death ever since the war, to furnish the big fellows millions to spend where it does the common people no good.—E. T. Wickersham, Greenwood Co.

He Couldn't Be Positive

AS recalled by Tom McNeal, Eph Winters was once a witness in a case where the reputation of the plaintiff was in question. "Do you know," asked the attorney for the defendant, "whether or not the plaintiff is considered to be a reputable citizen in his neighborhood?" "Well," said Eph, who was one of the most cautious men in the state, "I dunno as I could say just what his reputation is in his neighborhood. I have heard most of his neighbors say that he is the infernal liar that ever came down the pike and that he won't pay his debts and that he has been repeatedly accused of stealin' hogs, but I couldn't just now say that I ever heard one of 'em say right out that he was not a reputable citizen."

Pennies Beat the Hoppers

SPENDING 37 cents saved \$37 in the Western Kansas grasshopper poisoning campaign this summer. For every pound of arsenic and the necessary bran and molasses spread in the form of poison bran mash, about \$37 worth of crops were saved from hungry hoppers. . . . The Government allotment of 25 tons of arsenic and 500 tons of wheat bran was scattered in 37 counties. Reports from 20 county agents say the 50,000 pounds of arsenic saved crops valued at \$1,850,000. About 2,370,000 acres of crops were protected, in addition to that afforded fall-sown wheat.

What, a Red Holstein Calf?

W. G.

My purebred Holstein-Friesian bull, bought from a neighbor last year, has sired 6 calves from my purebred cows. His last calf was red and white instead of black and white. I am wondering whether this bull truly is a purebred Holstein.—A. S. N.

IT IS NOT uncommon for red and white calves to appear in purebred Holstein herds. This is accounted for thru well-organized laws of genetics. The truth is your cow had as much to do with giving you this undesirable calf as the new sire. Without a contri-

bution from the cow the red color would not have been produced.

A study of early Holstein-Friesian history reveals that some of the animals brought to America early were red and white, and that many of the ancestors of this breed in Holland were red and white cattle. Altho the Holstein-Friesian Breed Association of America has refused to register any red and white animal for almost 50 years, and the percentage of occurrence of this undesirable color has decreased greatly, red calves still appear occasionally.

Canada Didn't Like It

J. I. F.

BY enacting a tariff law on farm products following the passage of our Hawley-Smoot tariff law in 1930, Canadians gained a favorable trade balance in farm products of 8 million dollars. The Ontario department of agriculture tells Canadian farmers how the U. S. tariff has worked to the disadvantage of agriculture in the U. S. The report states:

"Canadian exports of farm products dropped from \$115,526,695 for the 12 months ending March 31, 1930, to the small total of \$24,578,425 for the 12 months ending October 31, 1933—a decline of 78 per cent. . . . The loss of such a tremendous market forced Canada to exact a reprisal tariff against U. S. farm products, with the result that Canadian imports of U. S. farm produce declined 99 million—8 million dollars more than the decline in American imports of Canada agricultural produce.

Tomato Is Kin to Tobacco

IT is hard to believe that tomatoes, potatoes and tobacco all belong to the same family, as scholarly William Ferguson says they do. We use the fruit of the tomato, the roots of the potato, and the leaves of the tobacco. But to use all three in a stew would be almost fatal.

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

More Dollars Per Acre

The Wise Farmer Will Be Interested in These Facts

Flax can be grown successfully in this climate. It is a money maker and is not hard on the soil. Every farmer knows that crop rotation is beneficial to the soil. Why not prepare your seed bed now for a sowing of Flax in the spring? This procedure will be good for your land and good for your pocketbook. Here are some reasons why:

- Flax is protected by a 65c tariff which guarantees a profitable market.
- Flax in Kansas grossed more dollars per acre to Kansas farmers than either oats or wheat.
- The flax straw is high in food value and can be sold or fed at a profit.
- Even otherwise unprofitable upland will produce a valuable yield of flax.
- Flax is superior as a nurse crop to clovers with little shade and gradual dropping of leaves.
- Flax fits in well with efficient distribution of labor.
- Flax reaches the market early thus benefiting from higher prices.
- Kansas soils and climate are exceptionally well adapted to Flax production.

The Fredonia Linseed Oil Works
Fredonia, Kansas

CROPS AND OUTLOOK

Many Bright Spots on the Farm

It Has Been a Helpful Fall Thruout Kansas Land

FARM folks are encouraged over the better turn of things. Good rains have greened up the grass, helped wheat and fall-seeded pasture. Sorghum crops have made good headway. They will provide more rough feed than was expected some time back. Ponds, wells and creeks have water in them and hauling water for livestock has been reduced to a few localities. The last cutting of alfalfa will make more than had been guessed a while back. The ground works well and promises better crops next year, there is some late garden stuff.

Feed prices are mighty high, livestock is going to be short of feed and there is trouble ahead if more of it isn't taken off farmers' hands. But in the face of all odds, Kansas farmers are determined to pull thru the winter, expecting much better conditions next spring. Our county crop reports size up things this way:

North Anderson—Rainfall for September, 30 inches which stopped water hauling, started creeks running, filled ponds, made plowing good, usual number of acres of wheat sown, most of it on corn ground, few hogs due to high price of corn, many shipped out half-fed, pastures growing like spring and will help feed situation. Corn, \$1; wheat, \$1; oats, 50c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Bourbon—More than 8 inches of rain in September, most wheat up, nearly all is in corn stubble, feed in shock spoiling, no killing frost so head stuff is not cut yet, very little is ripe, alfalfa looks fine, pastures doing well enough so there is little feeding going on, poultry prices lower. Eggs, 18c; whole milk, \$1.24 at condensery; cream, 22c.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Lots of rain, everything green, grass in cornfields is half as high as the corn, it will bother some in cutting corn, hard on what is in shock, last cutting of alfalfa looks good, some report of worm damage, early wheat up to a good stand and start, some corn ground still to be worked down for wheat, fall-sown alfalfa looks good, a few soybeans over the country will make seed, others have cut or pastured theirs, sorgho heading slowly, might make it if heavy frost holds off, some late corn making roasting ears, quite a bit of talk against control plan, many from this county had colts at the colt show in Fall City, Nebraska, demand for milk cows difficult to fill, milk plant still getting lots of milk, pigs at community sale bring any old price. Cream, 22c; springs, 9c.—L. H. Shannon.

Brown—Early-sown wheat making excellent growth, recent rains prevented farmers from sowing and many not yet done, apple picking has started, fruit small but good quality. Corn, 75c; wheat, 88c; poultry, 8c; eggs, 17c; cream, 22c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cherokee—Lots of rain has given farmers corn cutting instead of water hauling, but farmers will be in distress when frost comes, which probably will be in 30 days or less, no hay, corn or oats to feed in cold weather as they can't raise it, and relief doesn't pay more than enough for groceries and a few necessities.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clay—Plenty of rain last month and everything looking well, all are encouraged, some late feed that didn't get burned by hot winds making slow growth, early-sown wheat looks fine, some are pasturing, no late gardens, few potatoes, cabbage, apples and potatoes being shipped in, considerable cattle sold to government, north half of county hasn't enjoyed as much rain as the south, markets about steady. Corn, 90c; wheat, 90c; eggs, 17c; cream, 20c; potatoes, \$1.50; apples, 65c to \$1.50.—Ralph Macy.

Cowley—Heavy rains the last few weeks have brought out late-planted feed wonderfully, but it will mature no grain, all old kafir and sorghums now on hand should be saved for seed, wheat sowing about half done, some nearly ready for pasturing, stock of all kinds brings fair prices at auction, which amounts to \$2,000 or \$3,000 a week, grain too high to feed fattening stock.—K. D. Olin.

Douglas—Wheat and rye are up, some will make good fall pasture, light frosts but no serious damage yet, soil loose and works nicely, where insects did not destroy young turnips they are making good growth, many strawberry beds which died during the summer will be re-set this fall, pears and apples being picked and stored or canned, corn scarce and varies considerably in price and quality.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Twelve thousand tons of feed, including thistles, corn fodder and ensilage baled for use in Edwards county this winter, many farmers have finished drilling wheat, some fields ready for pasture, many cattle will be brought from other counties to be pastured. Wheat, 91c; corn, 88c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ford—Parts of county having rains while others still dry, some farmers have started to sow wheat but it is a question whether it will come up, some volunteer that came up died, most farmers have no winter feed for stock, no wheat pasture unless rain comes soon, hay and feeding grains high, large numbers of cattle being shipped out. Wheat, 91c; cream, 20c; eggs, 17c; corn chop, \$1.90 cwt.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Last month brought 9.58 inches of rain, but ponds and creeks are not all full of water, in some parts of county folks still are hauling it, pasture is a trifle better, some late hay will be made, kafir isn't going to do much, corn fodder looks as if it had been cut a year, quite a bit of wood being cut on shares, lots of watermelons and apples still on the market, some farmers sell-

Market Barometer

Cattle—Next few months likely will bring sharp fluctuations, with general price level next summer 20 to 25 per cent higher than this summer. Best beef fairly steady for present; as more cattle move to market price will ease off. Better again about January and February.

Hogs—Lower thru October and into November, yet seasonal decline not likely to be as much as usual. Watch for pick-up in January and February. Big advance recently enjoyed added more than consumers would pay.

Lambs—Unsteady to lower for near future. Might be slight upturn in November. Mid-December promises to be poor. Prospects favorable for late January, February and March.

Wheat—Expect some further price improvement, but it will be slow, and will be split up with losses. Better seeding conditions in U. S., larger offerings of Southern Hemisphere wheat for January and February shipment, and continued slow demand from importing countries make weaker world market just now. This hurt U. S. prices somewhat as several classes of wheat are on an import basis.

Corn—Small country marketings, short supplies of feed grains, increased Government loan on corn favor the price thru the winter. Perhaps lower for present.

Hay—Offerings light, demand limited due to high price and some pasture being available, also to efforts to carry livestock along on any kind of roughage at hand. Expect hay prices to continue firm, perhaps going higher.

Poultry—Higher prices coming for eggs due to improved demand for shorter supply. Flocks are in poorer than normal condition after severe summer. This and feed shortage cramp the egg supply. Only slightly higher for poultry.

Butterfat—Light output in prospect for winter as result of small supplies of feed grains and hay; also due to culling of herds. U. S. experts say butterfat prices will be low compared to feed grains. Yet better than usual care of dairy herds ought to return a profit. Stocks of manufactured dairy products smaller than year ago; their output likely will drop below last winter.

Feed—Combined crops of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums estimated to equal about 55 million tons of feed grains, or 34 per cent less than last year, and 46 per cent below average. This and lack of hay indicates there will be further reductions in beef and dairy cattle numbers; also many will go thru winter on extremely short rations.

ing out and moving to town, several farms offered for sale. Wheat, 92c; oats, 50c; kafir, \$1.75 cwt.; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 18c to 21c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Early-sown wheat is up, ground getting dry, about 50 per cent of wheat planted, some farmers will not sow until it rains, no subsoil moisture, feed scarce, lots of thistles cut for feed, government buying about 700 head of cattle a day, about 8,000 to be bought yet, 60 per cent of people are on relief. Hogs, \$6.25; wheat for seed, \$1; corn, 95c; cream, 21c; eggs, 17c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—South part of county has plenty of stock water, north part did not get any big rains, wheat doing nicely, all forage crops growing well, if freezing weather holds off there will be a lot of forage feed, not much old corn or oats on hand.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Little wheat planted to date due to worms and lack of rain, no wheat pasture in sight, most farmers have stacks of Russian thistles for winter feed, there will be some grain this fall as well as fodder, but all will be scarce, farmers with broomcorn busy with harvest, sugar beets look better since cool weather set in, 14 sorghum variety tests at Ward Gregory's conducted by the Farm Bureau was one of best in the state, still waiting for second payment on wheat bonus, corn and hog checks being distributed, general soaking rain would go a long way toward solving some of our farm problems, increased value of farm produce helps.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Weather fine for growing crops, especially for late feed, fall wheat is showing up green, had rain recently, water running in creeks. Wheat, 92c; corn, 85c; bran, \$1.15; shorts, \$1.40; kafir, 75c; cream, 21c; eggs, 12c to 20c; heavy hens, 10c; springs, 10c; cabbage, \$1.60 cwt.—H. W. Prouty.

(Continued on Page 21)

Asks U. S. to Buy More Beef

R. H. G.

SENATOR CAPPER sent a telegram last Saturday to Chester C. Davis, AAA chief, in Washington, urging the Government to buy another 150,000 head of Kansas cattle. In it he said:

"Due to poor chances for Western Kansas wheat pasture, also failure of feed crops to mature, it is vitally important that government buy at least 150,000 more Kansas cattle than allowed up to October 13. For example, Ellis county has an excess of 6,000 head compared to feed supplies, Hodgeman

county 12,000 too many. Other western counties are in similar distress. Without government help these animals will be forced on market and prices will be wrecked. Farmers wouldn't get enough to pay freight, commissions and marketing costs."

I had a personal check-up made. Cattle sold the Government in Kansas have averaged \$14.20 a head to the farmers. If the Government ceases buying now, it is feared at least 150,000 head will be forced on the market, flooding it, and prices will be wrecked.

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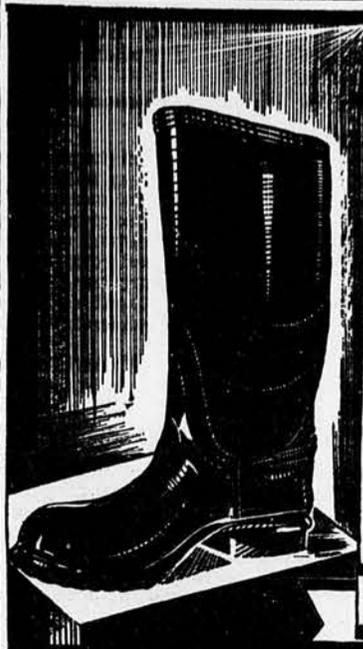
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United States Rubber Company

At Cross Purposes

Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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WHEN Eleanor Lane mounted her horse after supper she had no definite idea of where she was going. She had lingered long at the supper-table, expecting Creighton. She would tell him, and if he did not choose to believe in her, she would at least have freed her conscience.

She felt little better when she felt the horse under her. She knew now that it could never be Creighton. Creighton wasn't big enough mentally. When she had felt Allison's hand on her shoulder she had known that Creighton had failed to arouse in her the feelings that Allison's magnetic touch had stirred.

To be sure, she couldn't have Allison either, because he had told her that he already loved a girl; but Allison's generosity, his big, simple faith in her—accepting without a word or a look of doubt the fact of her stay with Krell, asking no questions, and not even referring to her experience—had inevitably compelled her to compare him with Creighton distrustful from the first, when he had found Allison in the ranch house.

She felt much better when, after riding for an hour with the cool breeze in her face, she headed for home. She meant to tell Creighton that very night.

She rode past the stable and across a little level to the corral fence, pulling the horse to a slow walk. The corral was not more than a hundred yards from the bunk house occupied by Allison, and as she looked toward it she saw a light streaming out of the doorway. She halted her horse and sat very quiet in the saddle, for she could see two figures in the big room of the bunk house—a man and a woman, silhouetted by the lamplight.

She recognized them—they were Allison and Hazel—and she caught her breath sharply, with something of the emotion she had felt that morning when she had seen them talking together near the stable.

The scene held for an instant only. Then the lamp went out. She saw Hazel come out of the door of the bunk house and run swiftly to the ranch house, which she entered thru the front door.

FOR an instant Eleanor held her position. Cold, bitter, scorn was in the glance she threw toward the bunk house. With her head held high and her eyes flashing, she rode on, taking much time to remove saddle and bridle from her horse, and moving with cold deliberation as she opened the corral gates and turned the animal inside.

Then, because she did not want to talk with Hazel that night, feeling that she would not be able to control herself, she sat for some time on the rear porch until she heard Hazel and Mrs. Norton retire.

In her own room she decided she would save Hazel. She told herself that first impressions were, after all, the most accurate. From the first night, when she had seen Allison from the rear porch after he had killed Krell, she had noted the ironic gleam in his eyes—a gleam which had told her of the imperfections of the man's character. Later, because he had seemed so gentle and generous, in the gratitude of her heart she had appraised him high because he had protected her from Bolton, and the others.

But the thing she had seen tonight betrayed him. He was like all the rest of the men she had met in this country—excepting Gordon—a human vulture, preying upon the weak and helpless.

At dawn Allison was up preparing his breakfast. The outfit, following his instructions, would be coming in today, and he meant to ride out to meet the men, merely for the purpose of absenting himself from the ranch house. He didn't want to meet Creighton, being aware that between them from now on would be a bitterness that would make life uncomfortable for both of them.

There were no signs that anyone was astir. He caught Devil, saddled him, led him out, noiselessly closed the gate, mounted, and rode away.

Loping his horse into the golden sunshine of the morning, he discovered that he was strangely perturbed. He knew that he loved Eleanor—had known it from the first time he had seen her, when she stood on the rear porch on the night he had killed Krell.

MANY times had that picture dwelt in Allison's memory—the somber bulk of the ranch house with the soft night shadows around it, the faint tracery of the porch with the girl standing upon it watching him, wide eyes glowing with apprehension and dread inquiry—her wonderful hair billowed over her shoulders in graceful disorder, the yellow moonlight shining upon her.

He was not vain enough to think that she felt toward him as he knew he felt toward her, and yet he could not misinterpret the deep interest of her glances at him; the way she talked with him, falling easily and naturally into confidences; rebuking him for seeming to be attempting to make Hazel fall in love with him; questioning him so insistently about his "girl"—who was Eleanor herself.

Also, he had not been unaware of the intimate note that, on several occasions, had been in her voice when their conversations had been strictly personal—the lingering, whimsical, almost wistful caress in her voice, as though she was pleased with him.

Yet he could not presume upon these signs. They might be mere impulses of gratitude, aroused over considerations of the things he had done for her.

He knew she did not know her own mind. She thought she loved Creighton, and she was wavering

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 fiance, Allan Creighton, would think of her predicament. In the desert an unknown rescuer frees her from the clutches of three horsemen, killing one and being wounded himself. She discovers her deliverer is Allison. Sheriff Bolton threatens to arrest Allison for murder. Eleanor recognizes the sheriff as one of the desert horsemen. Her Eastern friends come for a visit. 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, who is at the romantic age and admires Allison, enters the bunk house. Allison diplomatically escorts her outside. Creighton is thrown from his horse and hurt while on a mysterious errand to Loma.

between surrender and final rejection. But Allison knew she did not love Creighton. That was apparent, not only because of her reluctance to tell him of her experience with Krell—a reluctance founded upon lack of faith in his generosity and fear and dread of his suspicions—but also because of her cold, constrained manner toward the man—which indicated that he never roused in her the big, noble affection which would overlook his imperfections.

Her love, Allison was certain, would be no petty affection; it would not lock secrets in her heart; it would not doubt, would not dread final surrender.

She would not love Creighton, because he was not big enough mentally. And Allison pitied Creighton because, in his selfishness, and his cold, cynical and suspicious attitude toward her he had failed to realize her worth and would lose her.

However, Allison was not at all certain about his own chances. He had been hoping, and there was hope in his heart at this minute, despite what had happened in the bunk house the night before. He supposed Creighton would tell her; and it might be that his treatment of Creighton would so arouse her sympathy that she would decide to surrender to the man.

It was nearly noon when Allison returned to the ranch house. He saw Eleanor riding toward him. The stable was in a direct line between her and the house, and as Allison was riding that line also, neither could be seen from any of the other buildings.

When the Train Comes In

M. P. JENKIN

YOU'LL "write," we say, "you'll write."

As through a mist of tears
We say the last "Goodby"
And turn to face—the years.
Or with fast beating heart
We watch the coming train;
And clasping loved ones close,
Cry "Welcome home again."
Life brings to most of us
Some meeting—some farewell,
When all our world revolves
Around the clanging bell.
So, 'neath the station's lights
Recall our human tie,
And say "God comfort those
For whom it rings 'Goodby.'"

Eleanor had purposely contrived that. She did not want the others to hear what she had to say to him.

She had discovered Creighton's absence. She had opened his bedroom door, to find that his bed had not been occupied during the night. However, that Creighton had gone away without leaving any word did not disturb her. Once before Creighton had gone to Loma without letting her know. In fact, she was not interested in Creighton this morning.

AT BREAKFAST Eleanor had been seething with a desire to tell Mrs. Norton what she had seen during the night, and to express to Hazel her cold disapproval of young ladies who entered men's sleeping-quarters unchaperoned, and who slip out of darkened doors like criminals.

However, she said nothing about what she had seen. Tho a girl who would do what Hazel had done must be entirely to blame, Allison must not be permitted to remain where the girl could be further tempted. Allison was just the sort of man to intrigue the interest of a silly, romantic young thing like Hazel.

When she halted her horse close to his on the level beyond the stable, the determination to send Allison

away was still in her eyes. But Allison seemed not to be conscious of it, tho he peered sharply at her.

"Creighton has been shootin' off his mouth about what happened last night," was his thought. Aloud he said, "The outfit will be in some time this afternoon, ma'am."

"Very well," she said. She was astonished at the cold evenness of her voice.

"Allison," she said, "is there a man in the outfit you can recommend to take your place?"

She saw his cheeks redden and grow suddenly pale. And his eyes flashed with an expression she had not seen in them before—startled inquiry.

She knew before he answered that he knew why she intended to discharge him. For into his eyes, came the ironic gleam that had been in them when she had first seen him.

"Why, there's Jim Allen, ma'am. I reckon he's as good a cowman as you'll find in a week's travel. I can recommend him."

And now he smiled gravely, with just a hint of mockery:

"Are you reckonin' to make a change, ma'am?" "I shall have to let you go, Allison," she said steadily, tho she did not look at him.

There was silence for an instant. Then he said evenly:

"Well, I reckon you know your own business best, ma'am." And now he laughed oddly, his eyes, keen with speculation, watching her—noting how pale she was and how she nibbled at her lips, plainly to keep them from trembling.

YOU "ain't complainin' about my work, ma'am?"

Allison asked gently.

"No-o."

"Well," he said, "that's somethin'. You see, I ain't ever been discharged before, ma'am, an' it seems kind of strange to have it happen now. You don't mind tellin' me why you are lettin' me go?"

"I—I think you ought to know, Allison," she said, flashing a scornful glance at him.

"You're referrin' to what happened last night, I reckon?"

"How keen you are, Allison!" she mocked.

"I expect I ain't exactly keen, ma'am," he said slowly. "If I was, I reckon it wouldn't have happened. I might have known it was bound to come. But looking back now, I don't see how I could have helped it."

He was wondering if Creighton had told her how he had sneaked into the cabin to catch him unprepared, and how he had stood there with the pistol pressed against his back, threatening him. But of course Creighton had not told that.

Certainly Allison would never tell. To do so after Creighton had given Eleanor his version of the affair would make him feel as if he were whining his way into her favor—asking for forgiveness when he had merely acted in self-defense.

"Of course not!" she mocked. And then, because of a strange rage that gripped her over the lack of regret in his voice she said bitterly, "You are not the kind of a man who tries to prevent those things!"

She saw his eyes chill, his muscles leap. But he kept his voice low, gentle.

"I'm glad to know what you think of me, ma'am," he said. "That makes it pretty plain."

He tightened the reins. Devil moved forward.

But she drew her own animal over to intercept his. She didn't want him to go; she was wishing at this moment that she had said nothing about the incident. Hazel had been partly to blame.

"Allison," she went on, her voice quavering for the first time since she had begun speaking to him, "aren't you sorry for what you did?"

She believed she would forgive him if he would admit his fault.

"I reckon I ain't sorry, ma'am," he replied steadily.

ELEANOR stiffened, drew her horse back so that he might proceed.

"I think that is all," she said in a voice that she tried to make scornful, but which was woefully low and expressionless, in spite of her efforts.

"You will go immediately, I suppose," she added. "As soon as I can pack my slicker, ma'am," he answered.

He urged Devil forward, halted him, wheeled, and rode back. She would not look at him.

"I'm sorry it had to happen, ma'am," he said. "I was hopin' it might be different."

Then he wheeled Devil again and rode toward the bunk house.

He did not look back. She had brought the wages that were due to him. It seemed absurdly small—the thought of offering him money.

When she returned to the ranch house, she retired to her room, there to watch the bunk house from a window. It seemed to her that everything in the world—at least, everything worthwhile—was going out of it, leaving nothing but the dead, dry husks of memory.

And when at last she saw Allison come out of the bunk house, strap his slicker to the cantle of the saddle and ride away, she beat her hands together in an agony of remorse and cried softly:

"Why did I do it—why did I do it?"

But there came no answer to her question. For an hour she stood dumbly at the window, watching Allison as he rode away, until at last he became a mere dot in the distance.

(To Be Continued)

WIBW Presents

SUNDAY

- 1:00 Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man, singing old-time minstrel favorites. Sponsored by Old English Wax.
- 1:30 An outstanding musical program, presented by the makers of Hill's Nose Drops.
- 4:00 "Open House" featuring Freddy Martin and his Orchestra. Sponsored by the Vick Chemical Company.
- 7:00 Ford Symphony Orchestra conducted by Victor Kolar, in an hour program presented by the Ford Motor Company.
- 9:00 Lady Esther Serenade featuring Wayne King, the Waltz King, and his Orchestra.

MONDAY

- 8:00 Chesterfield Program, featuring Rosa Ponselle and Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
- 9:00 Wayne King and his Orchestra presented by Lady Esther.

TUESDAY

- 8:30 Chevrolet Program, featuring Isham Jones Orchestra. Sponsored by Chevrolet Motor Company.
- 9:00 Camel Caravan, with Walter O'Keefe, Annette Hanshaw and the Casa Loma Orchestra. Presented by Camel Cigarettes.

WEDNESDAY

- 7:30 "Everett Marshall's Broadway Varieties," with Everett Marshall, Elizabeth Lennox, a mixed chorus and Victor Arden's Orchestra. Sponsored by Bi-So-Dol.
- 8:00 Nino Martini and Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra. Presented by Chesterfield Cigarettes.
- 9:00 Two-Way Byrd Broadcast, bringing the latest news from Little America. Sponsored by Grape-Nuts.

THURSDAY

- 8:00 Camel Caravan with Annette Hanshaw, Ted Husing and the Casa Loma Orchestra. Sponsored by Camel Cigarettes.
- 8:30 Waring's Pennsylvanians with their inimitable style, sponsored by the Ford Motor Dealers.

FRIDAY

- 8:30 "Hollywood Hotel" with Dick Powell, Ted Florito's Orchestra, Louella Parsons, Rowena Williams and Hollywood guest stars. Presented by Campbell's Soups.

SATURDAY

- 7:00 "The Roxy Revue" with Roxy herself, some of the old "Roxy Gang" and new finds of Roxy's. Sponsored by Castoria.
- 8:00 Grete Stueckgold and Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra. Presented by Chesterfield Cigarettes.

Rexall "Magic Hour"

Again the Rexall Dealers bring you the "Magic Hour." Be sure and tune in WIBW at 8:45 every morning on the days of October 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. Super drug values and exceptional entertainment are featured.

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TOPEKA KANSAS

Many Bright Spots on the Farm

(Continued from Page 19)

Jefferson—Vote on continuance of production control at Oskaloosa, 15 for, 57 against, meeting to protest continuance drew attendance of 500, wheat sown earlier than usual, now being pastured, some alfalfa being pastured, political pot boiling, much interest shown, revival meetings in rural school houses well attended, community clubs and women's clubs flourishing, mumps interfering with school.—J. B. Schenck.

Kiowa—Some not quite thru sowing wheat, it is coming up nicely, have prospects for lots of pasture, hens are about to go on strike, eggs not very high. Wheat, 88c; corn, 95c; bran, \$1.30 cwt.; hens, 6c to 8c; springs, 6c to 8c; eggs, 16c; cream, 19c; alfalfa hay, \$23.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lanc—Wheat pasture prospects getting slimmer with many thousands of acres still too dry to drill, all who have any chance will try to winter a few cattle, a large number of cattle shipped, many still held, considerable cotton cake will be fed, not many hogs left as feed is scarce, one old settler says, "We will get thru altho, we don't know how yet."—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Much ground being put into wheat, rye and barley, fields getting nice and green after recent good rains and springlike weather, lilacs blooming, late gardens making good and supplying the family with tempting eats, some fields of kafir just starting to head, much poultry and many cattle marketed leaving farms looking lonesome.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Wheat sowing completed, early-sown wheat suffering for moisture, subsoil dry and top soil has little moisture, not much feed to put up, last cutting alfalfa very short.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Plenty of rain last two weeks, pastures good, rain bad for shock fodder, most all wheat sowed, light frost September 27, lots of rye seeded for pasture, hog market bad, one farmer thinking of sacking his pigs like cats and dumping them down the road, considerable fall plowing. Corn, 90c; wheat, 90c; eggs, 18c; cream, 21c; bran, \$1.50.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Continued dry weather holding back wheat seeding, wheat sown early on summer-fallow land is looking good, frost September 20 stopped further growth of sorghum, saving all feed possible is the present job. Seed wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 16c; cream, 22c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Rains every week fine for stock water and wheat, few apples or potatoes, there will be some sweet potatoes and good supply of pears, too many sparrows eating kafir.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We had a fine rain, if frost stays off there will be lots of feed, let the speculators keep their hay, they can't eat it, there will be lots of millet and sorgo hay and some alfalfa yet. Corn, 78c; wheat, 94c; cream, 21c; eggs, 16c; hogs, \$6; rye, \$1.50; millet, \$2.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Recent rains have put ground in fine condition for fall wheat, pastures greening up and late feed crops making wonderful growth, all cattle in county tested last week for tuberculosis by government inspector, government also bought several carloads of drouth relief cattle, corn-hog checks paid to contract signers last week, county taking a vote on farm adjustment program for 1935.—W. T. Case.

Ness—Rains over part of county put soil in fine condition for seeding, drills going, some of them day and night, but we need more moisture for subsoil, feed scarce, stock in poor flesh.—James McHill.

Norton—Need more moisture, feed scarce, many silos filled with sunflowers and thistles, all kinds of grain higher, a light frost, government shipped more cattle Saturday.—Marlon Glenn.

Osage—A 3-inch rain put brighter color on everything that grows out of Mother Earth, many trees and considerable bluegrass died during drouth, a lot of chickens lost due to hot weather and lack of feed, pullets not laying yet, milk cows nearly dry, feed scarce, many cattle sold to Government, large acreage of wheat being put in, early sowing looks fine, kafir and sorghums just beginning to head, some plowing being done, strawberry patches ruined by drouth, many new water ponds being made, carloads of corn shipped in and selling around 90c, numerous public sales, large crowds, very low prices, best milk cows, \$25. Cream, 22c; eggs, 16c; bran, \$1.25; corn chop, \$1.85; seed wheat, \$1.—James M. Parr.

Pawnee—Virtually all wheat sown, few farmers waited for fly-free date, recent rains have helped make rapid growth, highway No. 50N between Larned and Pawnee Rock will receive bituminous mat soon, skilled labor to receive 80c an hour, Federal relief cattle buying temporarily suspended, silo filling has progressed nicely, a few yet to be filled, sheep raising is being encouraged. Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 20c; wheat, 93c; hens, 8c; springs, 8c; cabbage, \$1.89; potatoes, \$1.89 a sack.—Paul Haney.

Pottawatomie—Several good rains, late feed making fine growth, lots of wheat and rye being sown, some up and growing well, ground works easily, no corn to husk, everyone out buying feed for winter or preparing to have stock wintered in more fortunate counties, some streams running again, water coming back into wells, springs flowing better, general outlook a little more cheerful, had frost but no damage.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Rawlins—Windy and dry, need rain badly for wheat sown lately, early-sown wheat up and nice but needs moisture, wheat about all sown in this section, not much stock going to market, prices at farm sales fair, have had a couple of freezes and frosts the last two weeks, most all feed cut and most of it is shocked, no cattle I know about being sold to government, quite a lot of volunteer wheat pasture, but is all bought up by sheep and cattlemen running their livestock on it. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; cream, 21c.—J. A. Kelley.

Roos—Still dry, some early-sown wheat dying, many farmers waiting for more mois-

ture before finishing wheat seeding, filling silos with Russian thistles, worms causing some damage to growing wheat. Wheat, 90c; corn, 90c; bran, \$1.40; hens, 8c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Seeding wheat now completed, most farmers busy putting up what feed there is, some fields made fair yields of forage, most late-planted crops still too short to cut on account of cold, dry fall, wheat needs more moisture, most of it too small to make pasture on account of the dry weather, pastures poor and livestock getting thin, there will be a shortage of feed in this county, very few silos being filled.—William Crotinger.

Smith—Nice rains, wheat ground in prime condition, early wheat all up well, late feed better than expected, a number of farm sales, prices good, general tone much better. Wheat, 95c; corn, 88c; cream, 21c; eggs, 16c to 21c.—Harry Saunders.

Summer—Weather favorable for field work and growing crops, more barley sown this fall, some making pasture, wheat looks fine, most all sown, sorghum crops have made good growth since rains came, light frost did no damage, alfalfa will make a cutting, livestock thin, flies bad, some corn-hog checks received, 509 cattle have been purchased in government's buying program, community sales go on, few farm sales, schools well-attended, general health good.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Stevens—Need rain for wheat, a few fields blowing in spots, feed will be scarce this winter, farmers hoping for wheat pasture, not many row crops, some road work being done. Wheat, 91c; eggs, 17c; cream, 19c; heavy hens, 9c; light hens, 7c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Trego—Still dry and windy, many cattle sold to government, more yet to go, no wheat pasture, lots of wheat sown but some farmers waiting for rain, thistles all cut and stacked, little feed, many farmers getting feed loans, shipped in feed too high, most farmers keeping only a few cows over, no market for pigs. Corn and barley, 95c; wheat, 90c; cotton cake, \$37 to \$45; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 20c; apples, \$1 to \$1.60; spuds, \$1.60 cwt.—Fred Zahn.

Wyandotte—Just received best rain in more than a year, subsoil now has some water in it, early-sown wheat up well and soon will make pasture, quite a lot of barley and rye sown for pasture, farmers voting down corn-hog and wheat programs by quite a majority, apple harvest has started but yield will be light and quality poor, late-sown vegetables are supplying some food, wheat sowing well under way, farmers will have little work to do this winter as there will be no corn to husk, kafir is making good growth since the rain, eggs good price but few to sell, alfalfa will make a light cutting.—Warren Scott.

Farmers on Terracing

(Continued from Page 3)

started. When they were thru, they figured there was no loss of time, and only a little more work to it. After they once got the hang of combining the new way they did a fine job and didn't stop."

Mr. McCleary has done most of his terracing, but is in the Government project now. He uses a blade grader or special terracing machine and tractor to throw up the ridges after he runs the terrace lines. "Simple enough to use a level if you watch your knitting," he said. "Costs about 47 cents an hour to run the tractor, plus 2 men at \$1 an hour. Takes about 50 hours to terrace 30 acres, or perhaps 2 hours to the acre, figuring everything. Just the texture of the soil in a few years will pay for the terraces."

You don't have to wait for outside help to make terracing pay, says Roy Phillips, another Esbon farmer. He has 75 acres protected, and did most of the work himself, starting in 1926. "I built them with a scraper," he said. "The only cost was my time and labor when I could spare it. I own a level and find it a simple job to use it when figuring out the terrace lines. Up to last year I didn't put in any more time terracing than I did plowing in ditches and re-listing. Most years I've farmed right over the terraces. This year with them. It's as good as the old way. Crops can't help but be better with contour farming. It ought to pay for the trouble over and over in saving soil."

By the way, top soil loss will be heavier than usual this fall if rains are normal. Crops have been taken off, every stalk and ribbon, to make winter feed. Nothing is left to hold soil. Then, drouth left the ground so loose that water will have little trouble washing soil from rolling land. Terraces, contour farming and seeding down will stop virtually all of this loss any year. Naturally we want to stop these huge losses. The fine thing is the work pays for itself.

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

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

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

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

LEGHORNS—WHITE
PEDIGREED COCKERELS, LARGE, RANGE-GROWN, high-production Tancreeds, 4 to 6 months, low as \$1.50. G. Daniels, "Hilltop", Lawrence, Kansas.

DUCKS AND GESE
MALLARD'S COLORED MUSCOVEY \$1.25; Toulouse geese yearling hens \$3.00. Show and utility stock. Mammoth bronze turkeys, young toms, \$5.00 up. Joe Kantack, Greenleaf, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED
LEGHORN BROILERS, EGGS, POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copey" Topeka.

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

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT
TENMARQ, EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AND plump; 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 ORDERS discounted. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

KODAK FINISHING
COLORED ENLARGEMENT WITH EACH film developed, a professional enlargement printed in six and eight Gloss-tone prints. De-Luxe finish, guaranteed not to fade, 25c. Super quality, speedy service, satisfaction or money refunded. LaCrosse Film Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

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

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 PRINTS, OIL PAINTED enlargement, 25c. Prompt service. Work guaranteed. Individual attention to each picture. Janesville Film Service, C83, Janesville, Wis.

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.

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. E. C. Bellwood, South Richmond, Virginia.

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

TOBACCO
DISSATISFIED? ORDER FROM RELIABLE company. Finest obtainable long, red leaf chewing or mellow easy burning smoking, 5 pounds either only \$1.00, postpaid. Ordinary grades, 10 pounds \$1.00. Prompt shipments. Our guarantee holds 100%. Perfect satisfaction or money back. Standard Tobacco Company, Mayfield, Kentucky.

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. BUY DIRECT from our factory "Kentucky Pride" manufactured Cheving, 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, 5 pounds smoking or chewing, \$1.00, box of twists free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

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

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

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

30 FULL SIZE QUALITY TWISTS \$1.00. Strong and straight or mild and medium. Also 24 sweet plugs, \$1.00, mild or strong. Economy Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

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.

CREAM SEPARATORS
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.

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 CASING for water and all purposes; pumps, fence posts. Drought prices. I. J. Cohen & Co., 66 North 1st, Kansas City, Kansas.

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

AUTO SUPPLIES
AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES! RADIOS! BANK-rupt stocks! World's lowest prices! Reconditioned AC spark plugs 29c. Hot water auto heaters \$3.98. House radios \$12.85. Paint 95c gallon. Seat covers 98c. 1000 Bargains. Free bulletin. Standard Liquidators, 1361-O Gratiot, Detroit.

FARM PRODUCTS WANTED
POPCORN: WILL BUY, STATE PRICE, QUANTITY, varieties. Send pound sample. John B. Mortenson & Co., 241 E. Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

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

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.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS
PATENTS—SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence A. O'Brien, 150-R Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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

CEMETERY MONUMENTS
\$9.90 DELIVERED VICTORIA MARKERS, 20x9x6; polished panels; lettered; balance etched. Install yourself. Granite Arts, Omaha, Nebr.

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.

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. F. Watkins Company, Rural Dept., 20 Liberty Street, Winona, Minnesota.

FOR THE TABLE
WHOLESALE PECANS, 1934 CROP. SPECIAL offer, 10 lbs. paper shell Pecans \$2.00. Write for complete price list. W. J. Davis Pecan Co., Valdosta, Ga.

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

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

OLD GOLD WANTED
CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, JEWELRY, Watches, 100% full gold value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or articles cheerfully returned. Licensed by United States Government. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 346 Champlain Bldg., Chicago.

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH, CROWNS, bridges, jewelry. I pay more because I refine into dental gold. Satisfaction guaranteed or 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 \$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—WASHINGTON
120 ACRES, BUILDINGS, STOCK AND TOOLS. Private irrigation ditch, plenty water. Price \$2700. Louis Kling, Route 1, Sequim, Wash.

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.

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

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

Public Sale of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
Oct. 30—Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan.

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

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, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 7—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.
Feb. 25—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfelder, Emporia, Kan.

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

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

Geo. Gibson & Son of Talmage, Kan., showed the grand champion Shorthorn at the Abilene, Kan., Free fair.

For a select Spotted Poland China boar write to Cooper Bros., Peabody, Kan. Their advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

A. R. Broadfoot, Shorthorn breeder located at Manchester, Kan., exhibited cattle at the Abilene Free fair and won grand championship on a cow.

O. J. Petefish, Scott City, Kan., is advertising Guernsey cattle in the Guernsey section of this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write him at once for prices and descriptions.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., has a fine lot of last spring boars to show you, sired by several herd boars. They are a fine lot of Duroc boars and are being priced right.

Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan., will sell you a Duroc boar of last spring farrow that is as well bred and as good individually as any in the land and at a fair price. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. Write him for prices and descriptions.

Frank Walz & Sons, Hays, Kan., breeders of Ayrshire cattle and owners of one of the large herds in the state write to change their advertisement appearing in Kansas Farmer to offer a special price on 20 head of \$30 to \$50. Better write them for full particulars at once.

Don Bacon, Lyons, Kan., has been advertising recently in the Kansas Farmer wanting to buy 15 or 20 Hereford heifers that will calve in the spring. He wants only registered heifers that are blocky and of top quality. Write him if you have something along this line that you think might suit him.

The friends of Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan., have induced him to be a candidate for the legislature and that section of the country would certainly make no mistake in sending him to Topeka this coming winter to help make laws. He is a stockman and farmer well known in that district for over 40 years.

John A. Bowyer, Manchester, Kan., showed a nice string of Jerseys from his herd at that place at the Abilene fair, recently and his son who purchased a nice Rotherwood heifer from Mr. A. Lewis Oswald's Rotherwood herd at

Activities of Al Acres—



They Didn't Come Up



—By Lect

Hutchinson last fall showed his heifer and won several victories with her. Besides winning in the club class she won first in her class in the Jersey division and sweepstakes over all in the dairy division.

You can buy high quality Holsteins this fall for less money than you can next spring and summer. If you believe that get in touch with Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan. They will sell you about anything you want, cows, heifers and young bulls of serviceable age and all with records. The Romigs make records the year round.

Warren Hunter, Geneseo, Kan., is changing his copy in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and that he does not care to sell any more females but will have bulls for sale most of the year. Mr. Hunter advertises in the Kansas Farmer the year round and is a breeder of the quality of Milking Shorthorns that meets the popular demand.

John D. Henry, veteran Poland China breeder of Leecompton, Kan., is one of the few breeders in Kansas who has breeding stock for sale. Mr. Henry raised his usual number of spring pigs but is culling close. He will offer some choice young boars for sale and will breed about 30 sows for late spring farrowing. His spring pigs were sired by a son of the world's champion broadcloth.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., breeders of registered Polled Shorthorn cattle, are wintering all their sale cattle at their farm at Plevna, Kan. They have a nice lot of Polled Shorthorns for sale including 20 bulls. They have a special offer in their advertisement in Kansas Farmer this week. Their herd numbers head at Plevna and Pratt. They write that their cattle are doing fine and that business is picking up.

H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Ayrshires; J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman; W. C. Ainsworth, Ayrshires, Elmo; Jas. Hollinger, Chapman, Angus; Jess Ruffel, Enterprise, Polled Herefords; A. R. Broadfoot, Manchester, Shorthorns; J. C. Gibson, Talmage, Shorthorns, and a number of others were exhibitors at the Abilene fair recently. It was a good livestock show and other exhibits and attractions were up to the average.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer in the Hereford section will be found the advertisement of H. P. Miller, Norcatour, Kan., who breeds a type of Herefords that suit everyone. Earlier in the season and for some time Mr. Miller had planned a public sale but later on decided not to hold it and now he is offering at private sale these splendid bulls that would have been catted in the sale. He is going to make close prices on them and there is no better opportunity to the west to buy a herd bull than right here at the Miller ranch. Write him for descriptions and prices.

Thursday, October 18, is the date of Fred Laptad's 44th hog sale at the Laptad stock farm, about two miles north of Lawrence. In addition to breeding the best Durocs and Polands, Mr. Laptad is recognized as a specialist in the growing of field seeds and if you are interested in good seed corn and oats you will get an eye full and an ear full at the Laptad farm on the above date. The boars and gilts will be as good as will be at auction in this fall. It is a field day and affords an opportunity to see and learn about profitable farming and stock raising.

There never was a time like the present to buy outstanding breeding stock at prices that are about on a level with former prices of ordinary breeding animals and certainly breeders should take advantage of it. In the H. B. Walter & Son Poland China sale at Bendena Tuesday, October 23, there will be 20 outstanding spring boars sired by the Chief, the great breeding show boar that won everywhere in 1933-1934. There will be a nice string of gilts by him in the sale. Write at once for the sale catalog. Buy your herd boar this fall and save money and get a good one while you are about it.

Barwood Farm Ayrshire bulls and heifers are advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. John Keas, who is part owner and who has full charge of the herd, says they were never before better bred to supply the trade with serviceable bulls, calves, and bred and open heifers. The young stock is all from cows with C.T.A. records. In fact, there isn't a cow on the farm in milk that does not have a record. The herd is now on its seventh continuous year in the record association. The young bulls offered were sired by a Feathered Bull—winner of C.T.A. records offered are bred to a son of Straffglass Craig Star.

E. A. Latzke & Sons, well known breeders of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, have an advertisement in this issue offering for immediate choice young bulls from calves to breeding age. E. A. Latzke is located near southwest of Junction City and has for years been considered one of the strong herds of the state. They have now about 80 breeding cows. The herd was established in 1918 and became the home of the first Earl Marshall bull ever brought to Kansas. He was followed by a grandson of Earl Marshall, a prize winner at the Chicago International. The present herd bull is a grandson of the noted bull Blackcap.

November 14 is the date of Fred Cottrell's annual Hereford sale at Irving, Kan. He is listing 50 head for this date, five yearling bulls and he is also selling Marvin, an intensely bred five-year-old herd sire in the prime of his usefulness and one of the strong Domino breeding bulls of the entire country. There will be a nice selection of young cows and heifers, some of them with calves. His next herd bull, a half brother to the Hazlett bull that won at the International and American Royal last fall, is a splendid bull bought by Mr. Cottrell in the American Royal sale last fall. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer later on.

Here is another Jersey sale that means another chance to buy registered Jerseys at auction that are as desirable as can be found anywhere. Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan., is selling Tuesday, Oct. 30, a draft of splendid cattle from his well known Shady Grove Jersey farm and there will be 25 cows and heifers that are fresh or heavy springers. These cows have D. H. I. A. records and there will not be a cow that does not show a profit. He will also sell four young bulls of serviceable age and his herd sire, and in the sale are eight of his heifers. The sale catalog is ready to mail right now and you should write at once for it. The sale will be held at Cheney, Kan. Address Frank L. Young here at once for the sale catalog.

It's the complete dispersal of herds like the E. C. Moriarty herd of registered Guernseys at Valley Center, Kan., Saturday, October 20, that affords the real opportunities for the selection of cattle that will build up a herd or prove excellent foundations for future herds. It is a working herd made up of selections from good herds and young cows and heifers retained because of their value as producers. The very best bulls have been used and the sale which is a complete dispersal of the entire herd should attract the attention of all who are interested in buying this fall. The cattle still can be bought at prices that are invariably below their real value. The sale is at the farm near Valley Center, about 11 miles out of Wichita, Kan.

The September 15 issue of Kansas Farmer carried a sale advertisement for Mr. J. C. Freeborn, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Miltonvale, Kan. Conditions had improved faster than Mr. Freeborn realized and he called the sale off, thinking he could sell the cattle for more money to the Government. The paper carrying the advertising had, however, gone to press and over fifty inquiries were received. Parties writing for catalogs were notified that the sale was off and an effort was made to let all local buyers know there would be no sale. However, pros-

pective buyers came from over 20 counties and 18 head were sold privately at prices up to \$75 per head. Cattlemen accustomed to buying and selling privately and at auction estimated that had the auction been held everything would have sold at averages of from 25 to 40% above what they brought privately. It was a rather expensive experience for Mr. Freeborn but indicated the greatly increased demand for good cattle. Mr. Freeborn had one of the good herds of Central Kansas.

Farmers and breeders from every part of Kansas should remember the annual fall consignment Shorthorn sale to be held at the stock yards in Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, October 17. This sale will afford the best opportunity especially for the purchase of serviceable aged bulls as there is to be no Shorthorn sale held at the Kansas City Royal this season. The Wichita sale will include more than 20 bulls ready for service. Many real herd bulls included. The larger number of well known breeders consigning to the sale is a sufficient guarantee of the high quality of the offering. The sale is under the management of the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association. Hans E. Regier of Whitewater, Kan., is secretary and sales manager. The president of the association is W. G. Bufington of Geuda Springs, Kan.

The rapidly increasing demand for dairy cattle due to late rains and a better feed prospect was indicated by the large number of buyers and good prices paid for breeding stock at the Frank Wempe sale of registered Jersey cattle held at Frankfort, Kan., October 3. Buyers were present and bought cattle from 13 different counties in the state. Fifteen of the young bulls suitable for herd headers. The demand justified the selling of good bulls from high testing daughters. They were sold in many parts of the state at very satisfactory prices. Mr. Wempe has proven again that it pays to breed, make records and give proper care to Jersey cattle. Col. Jas. T. McCulloch did the selling.

The Ira Romig & Sons' large herd of registered Holsteins at Topeka has been considered for years one of the strong herds of the state and their 1934 show herd, all of their own raising but one, that made the shows this season, has established this fact more clearly than ever. They started the show season with the Missouri state fair at Sedalia, the Iowa state fair at Des Moines, the Minnesota state fair and then the big Free fair at Topeka and the Kansas state fair at Hutchinson and the Oklahoma state fair at Oklahoma City. The 20th of the month they will show at the American Royal, Kansas City, Mo. Two daughters of Dean Colantha Ormsby, senior yearling, each winning a Junior championship and making nice showings all the way through. Two good get-of-sire groups, one by Sir East Ormsby, their former herd sire, and the other by Dean Colantha Ormsby, their present herd sire. In these shows were many of the best show herds of the country and the competition was strong but the success of the Romig herd adds to the Kansas Holstein fraternity. The Romig herd numbers over 100 head and they are making records the year round. The farm, Shungavaley, is located just south of Washburn college. With this issue they are starting their advertisement in Kansas Farmer and offer nothing but the best in order to reduce the herd some. If you buy here you are buying from an outstanding herd and from breeders that have a reputation for square dealing.

Linsed for Hoof Trouble

I have a young mare that foundered on wheat 2 years ago, and her front feet got bad. We keep her shod most of the time, but it doesn't seem to help. The outside of the hoof is soft and doesn't grow as rapidly as the inside, so I can't get the foot in shape.—F. S.

PAINT the outside of the hoof with raw linsed oil, including the coronary band, as linsed oil seems to be protective to the hoof, also stimulates growth. It would be difficult to give you instructions as to what should be done. Your veterinarian and horse-shoer could be of more help. These cases usually need a good deal of trimming, especially if the toe has grown out long.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

For Big Black Polands

C. R. Rowe is your man. Two great litters by the Chief, 1933 grand champion. Also some good ones by our herd boar, New Star 2nd. Farm 21 miles south of Topeka. Post office and phone, Scranton, Kan.

15 SELECTED SPRING BOARS

The deep body, mellow sort. The blood of Broadcloth, Playmate and Coal Belt line 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

DO YOU KNOW? that if pigs from a good boar bring 50c cut, more than pigs from a poor boar it will take less than the difference in 10 pigs to pay the difference on a good boar? We have the "farmer's kind." COOPER BROS., Peabody, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Reg. and Delivered 100 Miles Free Special Red bull and two white heifers, \$130. 20 bulls. Sale cattle at Plevna. Prices \$35 and up. BANBURY & SONS, 2807 PLEVNA, KS. (and Pratt)

SHEEP

50 Selected Rams and Ewes

Shropshires, Oxford and other breeds. Some that have won in the best shows. Backed by generation of careful breeding. HOGAN & 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.



Complete Dispersal of a Top Built Herd

Reg. Guernsey Cattle

AT AUCTION

Sale on the Pavement One and Three-Fourths Miles East of Valley Center, just off Highway 81

Valley Center, Kan., Saturday, October 20

These cattle were tested in July and are free of T. B. and negative to the blood test. About 25 head are cows and heifers that are fresh or that will freshen within 60 days.

Three bulls are listed including our herd bull Clyde Crowell 181939. Many of the young cattle are by Sarnia Foremost, son of Cherubs Prince 41543 and others by his son Clyde Crowell and a few by Polly's Star of Ransom Farm, an advanced register sire.

The cattle are owned by Moriarty, Bomgardner and Drake.

Address inquiries to:

E. C. Moriarty, Care Derby Oil Company, Wichita, Kan. Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

18 Bulls Priced to Sell

These bulls are the low down, heavy boned kind. Farm near town just off highway 36. Come and see. H. F. Miller, Norcatour, Kan.

Shungavaley Holsteins

We are offering 30 head of registered Holsteins from calves up. Bulls old enough for service. All with records and from our two high record and show sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,015 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernseys

Good pedigrees obtainable. \$35 to \$75 per head. Address: O. J. PETEFISH, SCOTT CITY, KAN.

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Dairy Cattle

For sale. The tabulated pedigrees of same show eight cows that average 20,840 pounds of milk and 893 pounds of butterfat. Special Price on 20 head—\$50 to \$50. J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

6 Reg. Ayrshire Bulls

calves to breeding age. Out of C. T. A. record cows. Also choice lot of heifers, bred and open, same breeding. BARWOOD FARM, FARMINGTON, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

McComb's Reg. Herefords

Correct type, Dominos and Repeaters. A few choice young bulls for sale at reasonable prices. See them. GLENN MCCOMB, ZENITH (Stafford Co.), KANSAS

ANGUS CATTLE

12 Reg. Angus Bulls

Correct type, Blackbird and Erica breeding. Reasonable prices. 6 to 16 months old. E. A. LATZKE & SON, Junction City, Ks.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

BAER'S SHORTHORN HERD BULLS

12 ready for service, good enough to head any herd in America. Best of Scotch breeding, low down, blocky, toney 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 Scottish Sultan, Out of an Orange Blossom-Avendale dam. Good individual and priced low. D. P. 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.

VALLEYVIEW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS The best combination of beef and milk. 90 in herd, Maxwellton 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

Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns

We do not care to sell any more females but will have bulls for sale most of the time.

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

The quality and size that made their ancestors champions, make them best for beef as well as milk. Both sexes in HEAVY, ROYAL PREMIUM PAYERS HARRY H. REEVES, PRETTY PRAIRIE, 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 Reds. FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IA.

44th HOG SALE

Thurs., Oct. 18

Polands and Durocs Boars and Gilts

Laptad Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kan.

(Send for Catalog)

JERSEY CATTLE

Cows That Show a Profit

Reg. Jersey Sale

25 Cows and Heifers, Fresh and Heavy Springers

Cheney, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 30

All the cows have D. H. I. A. records and all of them show a profit.

Four young bulls of serviceable age. Also my herd sire, Stockwell's Imprimis, with eight of his heifers.

For the sale catalog address FRANK L. YOUNG, Owner Cheney, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer See next issue of Kansas Farmer for further advertising of 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 Berries Raleigh in service. C. T. A. herd average 360 fat one year. Young bulls of quality for sale. Inspection invited. D. W. Boster, Larned, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Dark Red Heavy Boned

Spring boars. They are the thicker, better hammed and are the kind that are popular today. They are by Top Superba, whose get enabled me to hold one of the top bred sow sales of last spring. A better bunch of spring boars is not to be found this year. I guarantee satisfaction. WELDEN MILLER, NORCATOUR, KAN.

New Blood in My Herd

40 spring boars and gilts. Two good litters by The Fox (Welden Miller) & dandy litter by Orion Cherry King by Col. Orion Cherry King. Choice boars at private sale priced low. Come and see or write. CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.

DOXRUA FARMS

Reg. Holstein cattle and Duroc Hogs. A Son of Superba Leader and other great boars in service. 60 spring boars and 50 gilts for sale; tops from 500 head. Inspection invited. Arthur Schowalter, Mr., Halstead, Kansas

AMERICA'S OLDEST HERD

Original shorter legged, easier feeding type registered Durocs. 40 years' dams same type for over 40 years. Make big money in 1935 by using our fancy boars; the best buy on the world market. Literature, photos, immune. Shipped on approval. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

HEAVY BONED DUROC BOARS

Best of Duroc breeding. Trace to noted ancestors. Sired by the great boar NEW DEAL. Priced right for quick sale. Farm 2 miles south of town. MAURICE HOOPER, Junction City, Kansas.

SUPERBA BRED DUROC BOARS

20 Spring Boars (tops from 60 head) the easy feeding, heavy boned kind. Not too tall and not chubby. Come and see them. W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

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.

Natural Gas

We'd like to have your favorite story for this little column. Address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ALANK, disconsolate-looking farmer stood on the steps of a building where a candidate was holding forth when a stranger approached. "Do you know who's talking in there now?" asked the stranger, "or are you just going in?" "No, I've just come out," said the farmer. "A member of the legislature is talking in there." "What about?" "Well," replied the farmer, passing his hand across his brow, "he didn't say."—A. T. Welmore, Atchison Co.

Just a Misunderstanding

She entered and seated herself in a train, containing a solitary salesman.

After a while the traveler said, politely: "Excuse me, miss, but—" "If you speak to or annoy me, I'll pull the train cord," snapped the girl.

Whenever he attempted to speak, the girl threatened to give the alarm. At last the train slowed up at a station and the traveler rose to his feet.

"I don't care whether you like it or not," he said. "I want that bag of strawberries you've been sitting on for the last 6 miles."—Henry Anhalt, Linn Co.

Not Just Exactly

Judge—"I cannot conceive of a meaner, more cowardly act than yours of deserting your wife. Do you realize you are a deserter?"

Ambrose—"If yo knowed dat lady lak Ah does, Yo Honah, yo sho wouldn's call me no deserter, Ah is

a refugee—da's what Ah is."—L. G. Beverly, Marion Co.

Mouse Oil Wouldn't Hurt

She woke up in the early hours of the morning and nudged her sleeping husband.

"Wilfred," she said in a hoarse whisper, "Wilfred, wake up! There's a mouse in the bedroom!"

Wilfred unwillingly sat up. "Well, what about it?" he groaned.

"I can hear it squeaking," she said fearfully.

"Well, d'you want me to get out and oil it, or something?" he snapped.—D. C. Wellcom, Franklin Co.

Not Guaranteed

Skeptical Lady—Can you wear this coat out in the rain without hurting it?

Fur Salesman—Madam, did you

ever see a raccoon carrying an umbrella?—L. W. Wherrell, Frank Co.

That Held Him Awhile

An Irishman was seated in a Missouri Pacific train beside a pompous sort of man who was accompanied by a dog.

"Foine dog ye have," said the Irishman. "Phat kind is it?"

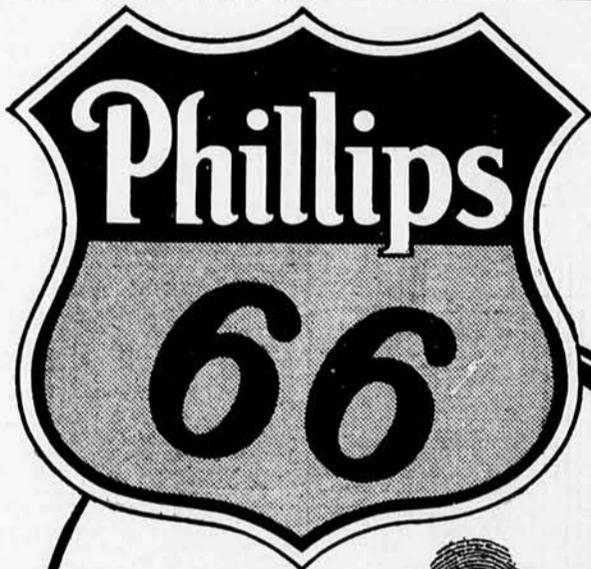
"A cross between an Irishman and an ape," the man replied.

"Sure, and it's related to both of us the Irishman rejoined.—Mrs. F. Donahue, Clay Co.

Wrong Word

He—"Don't you think Gladys shows distinction in her clothes?"

She—"Well, I'm not so sure I'd use the word 'distinction'. Don't you mean distinctly?"—J. C. Caldwell, Saline Co.



EVEN SIAMESE TWINS have differing finger-prints. For that matter, there is no exact match between any two of your own fingers. The finger-print of the babe just born will be easily identifiable in the same person when 75 years old.

GASOLINES ARE different, TOO!

IF YOU want to buy gasoline CHEAP, by all means get Phillips UNIQUE.

It is a good gas at a cut price . . . an excellent value because it more than meets U. S. Government specifications for Motor Grade gasoline. In every way it is equal or superior to other motor fuels sold at a similar cut price.

But if you want the **MOST ECONOMIC** gasoline, we frankly do not recommend this cut-price grade. We sincerely say that you will save more money and get more pleasure out of

motoring with Phillips 66 . . . the *greater gasoline.*

It contains **Lead Tetraethyl** to give it the highest possible anti-knock at its price. Its high test rating (gravity) is always at the highest point possible under our process of **CONTROLLED VOLATILITY**, which matches Phillips 66 to your location and weather.

Because Phillips *originated* this pre-adjustment of gasoline to climate at the refinery, and has been doing it for a longer time; our facilities and experience in this respect are greater than those of other refiners.

That's why Phillips 66 is the **"100% custom-tailored gasoline."**

It starts cold motors with split second speed. Needs less choke and hence delivers more miles per gallon. Reduces vibration and increases power. Cuts down noise and steps up speed. And it simply can't be beat for acceleration by any other gas even at a higher price.

These are the results you **actually feel** in your car, results that prove there *is* a difference. Get the money-saving facts for yourself by getting a trial tankful at any Orange and Black 66 Shield.



Fresh, Clean, Tamper-Proof **Phillips 66 MOTOR OIL** In Cans . . . Refinery-Sealed **30¢** qt.

OCTOBER GRAVITY (or high-test rating) 66.5° . . . ANTI-KNOCK RATING 70 OCTANE

Phill-up with Phillips for GREATER MILEAGE