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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



A Message to the Home Folks

WE NATIVE KANSANS "are watching the coming vote on repeal in Kansas with earnest interest," reads a letter I have received from Jacksonville, Ill. The writer formerly lived at Council Grove. He goes on to say: "We now have saloons here. But the new saloon is worse than the old saloon ever was. The old saloons did not have girl bartenders. They have them now. Children were not commonly permitted in the old saloons. Now they let them drink in the saloons."

The writer adds: "I find 98 per cent of native Kansans in the East are dry. They hope and we hope that the folks back home when they vote, will not vote to repeal Kansas prohibition."

These Kansas folks away from home have seen both sides of the argument. Often that is more effective than listening to an argument.

They are where they see the new saloon. They also have seen how Kansas handles the liquor evil and they much prefer the Kansas way. So I am passing on this word to the home folks.

The booze business never helped the farming business as much as it hurt it. It has hurt every business except the liquor business. And I hope no one will be misled by the tricky reasoning that turning Kansas over to the liquor business will help make times better in the state or taxes less. That is something the saloon business never has done and cannot do. It makes good business only for the liquor business and worse and worse business for every other business.

The liquor business never has improved the financial standing of any person, except the seller of liquor, nor of any town, or any neighborhood. No one has to think twice to realize that the more money there is spent for liquor, the less money there is to spend for anything else. And that about everything else one

spends his money for will give him more in return and injure him less.

In the same way the liquor business will always hurt the farming business more than it will help it.

Daily, liquor is making the use of our highways more dangerous to life and limb. Day or night, no one knows when he may meet death at the hands of a driver who has had a drink too much. Due to such drivers we read more frequently in the newspapers of fatal crashes in which several lives are wiped out. Kansas had 100 crashes due to drunken drivers during the first 6 months of this year. And every locality has heard of others about which it was whispered that drink was the cause. Under the law we have no speed limit on Kansas highways. With alcohol in the driver and gas in the tank, death is at the wheel.

John Barleycorn never has obeyed the law. The easier you make things for him, the worse he makes things for you. You don't want his friendship. You don't want him in your home, you don't want him in your car, you don't want to meet him as a drunken driver on the highway, you don't want him in your business. Nor do you want him back in Kansas politics.

In St. Louis, for example, they have more than 5,000 saloons that have taken out a Federal license. But more than 4,000 are evading their local license. The police are powerless. Too much booze in politics. We don't want booze back in Kansas politics and running our cities and counties for us.

Booze politics and booze graft have made New York City this country's most corrupt city, also its highest taxed city.

Let's keep RIGHT on the liquor question and vote NO on repeal. That is what I shall do on November 6.

Arthur Capper

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Got All the Wheat Thieves

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

IN A LETTER to the Protective Service, C. E. Squire, R. 3, Harper, Kan., says, "Wheat thieves were convicted 100 per cent in this county. They were given such publicity that I believe the stealing of farm property will be greatly decreased. With the splendid co-operation of the Protective Service and fine work done by our county officials, I believe thievery can be curbed."

The object of Mr. Squire's letter was to report that J. H. Graham, who had stolen 75 bushels of wheat from the Squire posted premises, had begun serving a 5-year sentence in the penitentiary. A neighbor of Mr. Squire's saw Graham in a parked truck near where the grain was stored. This information caused Squire to make an investigation after his wheat disappeared. The conviction of Graham was the result. A \$50 Protective Service reward has been paid to Service Member Squire and his neighbor by Kansas Farmer.

Fought It Out With Intruder

RETURNING home late at night, Service Member C. R. Bollier, Horace, Kan., found a truck parked near his wheat bin. He discovered Earl Swickard was helping himself to the grain. Bollier took Swickard by the arm and was leading him to the home of a neighbor where he intended to telephone to the sheriff, when Swickard offered to fight it out with him. Bollier proved the best man, then called the sheriff. At the trial before Judge H. E. Walter, Syracuse, Kan., Swickard was given 5 to 10 years in the penitentiary. The Protective Service reward was divided among Service Member Bollier, a neighbor, Cief Winchester, and Sheriff H. C. Smith, who made the arrest.

Sat Till Prowler Was Winded

HAVING been visited by wheat thieves twice, W. H. Luders, R. 3, Preston, Kan., armed himself with a shotgun and waited near his bin until 1 o'clock at night when the prowler returned. As a good fisherman, Luders knew the thief would be easier handled after he was pretty well winded. So Luders sat in the dark and watched the thief fill up 20 sacks of wheat and carry 10 of them to his truck. It was easy enough then, with the help of his shotgun, to persuade the thief, William Hilton, to submit to arrest. Hilton is now serving a 2 to 10-year sentence at Lansing. Because of this fine piece of detective work, Kansas Farmer has paid Service Member Luders a reward of \$50.

Owned to Stealing Grain

MANY thefts had taken place on the L. P. Schartz farm, R. 2, Ellinwood, Kan., and nearby farms. Mr. Schartz suspected Jake DeThemple and Leonard Heinz. He notified the sheriff who had tried for some time to catch the thieves in the act. Failing in this, he arrested them on suspicion and they confessed to the Schartz wheat theft. Each of the boys was given a 1 to 5-year sentence in the reformatory at Hutchinson. The reward was divided equally between Service Member Schartz and Sheriff George Caraway, Barton county.

Help Stop Army of Crooks

IN order to do your part in the war on farm thievery, follow these directions: 1. Keep your farm posted with a Protective Service warning sign. 2. Mark all farm property so ownership can be proved in case of theft. 3. Check up on your farm property daily to see if any is missing. 4. Report all thefts and swindles promptly to peace officers and to the Protective Service.

Two Car Stealers Caught

SOON after an epidemic of car thefts, during which a Ford sedan was taken from Service Member Jacob D. Schrag, Moundridge, Kan., Orville Hall and Lester Hunt, fugitives from the Boys Industrial School at Topeka,

Farm Thieving Less

KANSAS Farmer Protective Service records show that thefts of property on farms in Kansas fell off 34 per cent in 1933 while convictions increased 18 per cent. Posting reward and warning notices, marking property for identification and reporting thefts promptly to officers largely are responsible for this improvement.

were arrested and proved guilty. They now are serving indeterminate sentences in the Hutchinson reformatory. The Kansas Farmer reward was divided among Service Member Schrag and two neighbors, Ben Kaufman and J. J. Wedel.

Payment of these rewards brings the total amount paid out by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service up to \$18,675 for the arrest and conviction of 693 thieves found guilty of stealing from farmers whose premises are posted with Protective Service signs.

Another Bird Nuisance

SOME misguided individual several years ago, brought some English starlings to the United States. These bobtailed blackbirds, somewhat larger than our jays, have multiplied by millions and become a nuisance in the East. They now are invading the Chicago region and one was seen this year in Lyon county, this state. Wherever they go they drive out more useful birds and break up their nests. Also they destroy fruits and vegetables, are persistent weed seed distributors and carry and distribute poultry diseases. But they are said to be edible. If they come to Kansas we shall have to turn all our hunters loose on them. However, in Canada one man says he killed 17,000 and 200,000 starlings came to the funeral.

Fire at K. C. Stockyards

FIRE burned 20 head of cattle and a city-block of pens at the Kansas City livestock yards last Sunday. Damage about \$8,000. The fire started northwest of the Livestock Exchange building in Kansas City, Mo., and moved across the Kansas line. . . Mrs. Kathryn O'Loughlin McCarthy, in Congress from the Sixth Kansas district, owned some of the 250 head of cattle which were driven to safety. Other Kansas owners included Justice Walters, Catherine; Jacob Ney, Dorrance, and the Musenberg Brothers, Ellinwood.

Big 4-H Show at Wichita

THE finest livestock in Kansas will be shown at the Forum, Wichita, November 12 to 16, in the annual 4-H Fat Stock Show. This is entirely a 4-H Club show. About 500 4-H boys and girls are fitting their baby beeves, sheep, swine and poultry so they will be in prime condition to exhibit. An encampment will be held for all 4-H exhibitors, team members, and adult leaders from each county. This will provide the boys and girls with living quarters and meals for the week.

Ever See Winter Oats?

SAMPLES of a so-called winter oat named "Victory," have been received at Kansas State College for testing. Seed was sold by a Chicago company which claims it is a winter oat, and has been pushing sale of the seed in Kansas for fall and winter pasture. Kansas state board of agriculture and Kansas State College say oats will not live thru winter. Dr. John R. Parker, in charge of cereal crops at the college, will plant samples of the oats to verify statements made by the college that there is no such crop as winter oats in Kansas.

☐ I like Kansas Farmer very much, couldn't get along without it.—Mrs. George B. Domme, Spearville, Kan.



"I'll tell you why I buy from Standard..."

● "I don't want to pat myself on the back, but I do think I'm a pretty shrewd buyer. I've got to be, because everybody and his brother has something to sell to farmers these days. So I've gotten into the habit of figuring where I get the biggest value before I buy anything at all.

"Take motor fuel, oils and greases. I get all mine right off the Standard Oil tank wagon. Now, I use a lot of machinery and I'm pretty particular about what goes into it, and I haven't yet found anything any better than what I can buy off the Standard truck. When I put my money into Standard products, no matter what the price is, I always get full, honest value in return. I've found that out from long experience!

"The Standard man gets out my way regularly and stops in to see what I need. And what's more, he's given me so many good suggestions on how to get a greater money's worth out of the petroleum products I buy, that I've decided he is as much of an expert on his job as I think I am on mine.

"I like the way Standard fixes up their ads too. They make a list of everything the truck carries and I just tear out an ad, check the list for what I need, and tack it up so when the agent gets here I'm sure not to forget anything. Smilin' Slim says it's a swell idea.

"Yes sir. That's why I buy from Standard."

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KANSAS FARMER

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MAIL & BREEZE

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Published every other Saturday at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at the post office, Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Seventy-Second Year, No. 20 * *

October 27, 1934

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

THE wheat program is a year old. Let's see what has been done in this drive against the farm depression. Also try to figure what the future holds.

In 1932, the Kansas wheat crop was about 120 million bushels. The average farm price was only 33 cents a bushel. The farm value of the 1932 crop was about 40 million dollars.

The short crop of 57,504,000 bushels in 1933 was less than half the size of the 1932 crop. Yet, at 76 cents a bushel, the average Kansas farm price, the total farm value was about 44 million dollars, or 4 million dollars more than for the 1932 crop of twice the size. When Kansas adds to this, more than 24 million dollars paid on the 1933 crop in wheat adjustment payments, the net gain is 28 million dollars for the crop of 1933 over the crop of 1932.

Because of drouth and wind, many Kansas farmers grew no wheat in 1934. Yet all farmers in the wheat adjustment program were paid on their domestic allotment, because adjustment payments were figured on average output in the base period—not on this year's crop. To these farmers this crop insurance feature of the program was of tremendous help.

The state's 1934 wheat crop of 80,314,000 bushels was a third larger than the 1933 crop. It appears likely the total cash income of Kansas wheat growers co-operating in the AAA program will be far greater than it was in 1933.

Wheat prices have been helped by the attack upon surpluses by drouth and by the farm program. The U. S. wheat carryover was 393 million bushels on July 1, 1933. The carryover July 1, 1934, was 290 million. It now looks as if the carryover on July 1, 1935, may be about 150 million, which may be considered normal under present conditions.

Part of the fight upon the price-depressing surplus of wheat we had last year was aimed at easing competition between Northwestern wheat and Mid-Western and Eastern wheat on U. S. markets. With the decline in American wheat exports in recent years, this Northwestern wheat found its only outlet in the East, where it added to an already top-heavy surplus and forced the price lower.

Thru the North-Pacific Emergency Export Association, more than 28 million bushels of surplus Northwestern wheat have been sold abroad. The

Let's Keep WHEAT Balanced

GEORGE E. FARRELL
 Chief of Wheat Section
 Farm Administration

Government paid the difference between the purchase price and net sales price of the wheat exported. This payment is limited to exporters who signed an agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture. The average spread between the sale price and the U. S. price of the exported wheat was about 23 cents a bushel. Due in part to these exports of Northwestern grain, wheat prices during the 1933-34 marketing year averaged 19 cents higher at Chicago than on the Liverpool markets.

The hope of Secretary Wallace and Chester Davis, AAA chief, was that the program adopted would be one organized and operated close to home. Only with the heart and soul of the farmer in it, could any farm program be successfully put over.

With the help of 11,000 wheat farmers and extension workers in leading wheat states, an 80 per cent sign-up of U. S. wheat acreage was obtained last fall. There were many who felt it was one thing to get farmers to sign applications for adjustment payments, and quite another to get them to live up

to the spirit of the contract. The true test of co-operative strength, therefore, did not come until last summer, when acreages were measured.

To give every farmer equal treatment, every bit of wheat acreage under contract was measured. One purpose also was to play fair with consumers who pay the processing tax. From this tax co-operating farmers receive adjustment payments to tide them over while the farming system is revised to meet the new conditions. As check-up reports come to Washington, it becomes evident that willful violations are very few. The example of intelligent and neighborly co-operation shown by farmers and local committees during last season is proof that the wheat farmers of the country are with Secretary Wallace and Administrator Davis in this mass co-operative movement.

As Kansas farmers look at this double gain of last year, I believe they appreciate how important it is to work together. They know they can do it because they have done it—without sacrificing a particle of their individual liberty.

An important point to remember is that the wheat control program is not necessarily an acreage-cutting plan. Its flexibility is shown by the increase in acreage authorized for harvest in 1935.

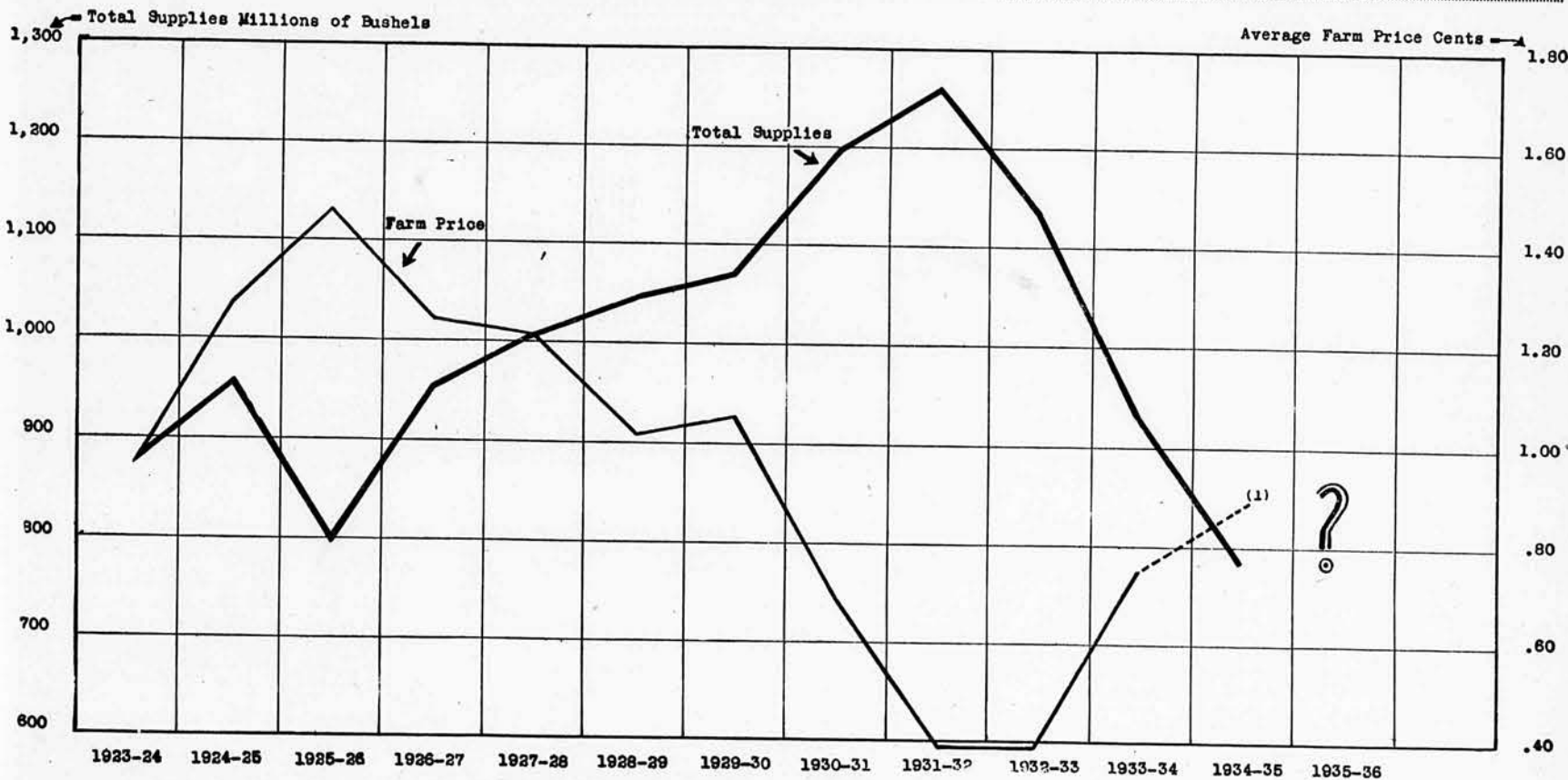
The Government estimates that planting 90 per cent of the base acreage will, under normal conditions, provide the wheat necessary for market demands of 1935. Needs for human food, seed and livestock feed, even the possibility of getting back into the export market, were considered. The main thing is to keep the present fair balance between supply and demand.

Plans for 1935 allow for building up the national forage supply, depleted by drouth the last two summers. Signers of wheat allotment contracts may seed their contracted acres in 1935, to any grass or legume crop, other than emergency forage crops, without restriction as to use for hay, pasture or seed growing. The list of such crops includes alfalfa, Sweet clover, lespedeza and several other pasture and hay crops.

They also may seed emergency forage crops for hay, pasture, or roughage, including soybeans, cow-peas, field peas, millet, Sudan grass, forage sorghums, barley, rye, oats, and similar crops. These

(Continued on Page 14)

How the Farm Price Acts When We Have Too Much Wheat



THE chart shows how well our supply of wheat and the price farmers received for their crop, got along together from 1923 to 1933. The heavy black line represents the amount of wheat on hand. After it jumped above the farmer's price line, there wasn't any living with it. The higher the fat

line climbed, the lower the wheat price dropped. It's a different story now. As soon as we brought the wheat supply down nearer what the market could take, up came the price. As surely as we grow too much wheat again, the bottom will drop out of the market. Farmers can keep the price line up.

To Repeal or Not to Repeal

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

FFIFTY-FOUR years ago the people of Kansas made a new departure from the old methods of dealing with the liquor evil. Kansas was the first state to adopt out-and-out constitutional prohibition. The amendment was carried by a rather small majority. It did not in fact receive an actual majority of all the votes cast at that election.

The enemies of prohibition contended that it was not legally adopted because a majority of all the voters had not voted to adopt. The court very properly took the reasonable position that as all the voters had the opportunity to vote on the question, if they failed to exercise that right their silence should not determine the question. It was certainly just as reasonable to assume that a majority of them would have voted for the amendment, if they had voted, as it was that a majority of them would have voted the other way.

With the adoption of the amendment and the enactment of the first prohibitory law by the legislature of 1881, a good many temperance people seemed to come to the conclusion that the fight was over; that Kansas now had prohibition in the constitution and a law on the statute book and that all the law enforcement officials would do their duty as a matter of course and that the saloon was wiped out forever.

Liquor Always an Outlaw

OF COURSE no one who knew anything about the history of the liquor business had any reason to have that opinion. The liquor business had always been in rebellion against any kind of restriction; it had never respected any law which in any way lessened its profits or undertook to mitigate its manifest evils. They should have known that the liquor interests would use any means within their power to evade the law; that it would bribe officials, establish illegal saloons and protect those who operated them. It should also have been evident that the liquor interests would make especial efforts to break down the law in Kansas, because Kansas was pioneering in constitutional prohibition and the whole country was watching the experiment.

For 30 years the fight on prohibition went on unceasingly and, it must be confessed, in a good many of the cities and towns with considerable success. There were at least a dozen cities and towns in Kansas where the law was openly disregarded and in which the city officials, sworn to uphold the constitution, entered into open arrangements with the jointists to permit them to carry on the illegal traffic unmolested.

Yet Kansas Got Results

RIGHT here in the state capital, while the city administration did not enter into an open agreement with the jointists, county attorneys and sheriffs were elected with the understanding that jointists would not be prosecuted provided they bought their liquor from the men who controlled the liquor business in Topeka.

However, after this long, bitter and disgraceful fight the prohibitionists did win at least a partial victory. No longer did any of the cities or towns of Kansas enter into arrangements with the joints. More and more officials made honest efforts to do their sworn duty.

There never has been a time when the law has been enforced 100 per cent. There probably never will be, but at least the sale and consumption of liquor were much restricted.

National prohibition came. Immediately all the powerful liquor interests united in a well-financed campaign to break it down and they succeeded. They made a great many well-meaning people believe that if the 18th Amendment were repealed bootlegging would cease and crime would be lessened. The results have been a bitter disappointment to these well-meaning but simple-minded people.

Repeal Very Disappointing

BOOTLEGGERS have not ceased business nor decreased in number. Drunkenness has not decreased but increased. Accidents resulting from drunken drivers have everywhere increased, in some cases 400 per cent, as compared with the time before the repeal of the 18th Amendment.

Proof of this does not come from fanatical prohibitionists but from disillusioned supporters of the repeal of the 18th Amendment. In view of this mountain of evidence that the repeal of the 18th Amendment has not accomplished what the repealists promised, but on the contrary that the evils of the traffic have continuously and rapidly in-

Foresight

By Ed BLAIR

"I GOT my work now, well in hand,"

Said I and lean Uriah Land.
"I've stored the water tank away
That served for rain clouds since last May,
And all the corn I raised this year
We eat when company was here.

"The stock, last spring, jist leaped the fence
Or broke right through. They showed more sence
Than I, who figgered out that they
Could make it without grass or hay.
The water's hauled. No corn to shuck!
That drouth brought me a bar'l o' luck!"

"My neighbor here, Cornelius Strong,
Sez 'Foresight boosts most folks along.'
I know he's right. Had I gone to it
(But, wasn't able, quite to do it.)
I could have had the hull world beat,
If I'd jist canned last summer's heat!"

creased since repeal, why should any lover of temperance in Kansas vote to repeal our Amendment?

We who have watched the course of history for many years are laboring under no illusions or false hopes. We know that no liquor law will work perfectly. That cannot be expected of any law, but a law which interferes with habits and appetites of people will always be violated with more frequency than a law which merely affects rights of property. But at least the law ought to be against the traffic which has always preyed upon the weak and penalized the helpless. A traffic which has always been allied with every form of crime and degradation. The saloon has always been the harbor of criminals, the despoiler of virtue, the ally of every form of corruption and the breeding place of every kind of crime from petty larceny to murder. It has robbed women and children of their natural protectors, clothed them in rags and fed them on the scant bread of poverty. It is the foe of order, the spawning bed of anarchy and is and always has been arrayed against the home and all that is best in civilization.

If you vote to repeal you vote for that. I cannot believe that you are going to do it.

Ways to End Our Troubles

FOR many years Mr. S. L. Bishop was a resident of Franklin county. He has always been so far as my recollection goes, a consistent Socialist, a great reader of Socialist literature and an earnest student of political and economic subjects. Whether his philosophy is right or wrong, I admire his consistency and mental integrity. He has lived for a number of years near Edinburg, Tex., and occasionally writes me expressing his views. In his last he lays down five propositions which he believes would solve our political and economic problems. Here they are somewhat condensed:

1. Government money for use and not for usury, issued and controlled by government banks. Money to be earned, not borrowed.

2. Social ownership for use of all public property. Private interests have no more right to own public property for gain than I have to put up a toll gate across the street in front of my house. Numerous cities have solved their tax problems by owning their public works. This can be done on a national scale much more efficiently than locally and there is the solution of our tax problems. Put all persons not otherwise employed to work on public works, paying them with service money thru the service banks. Put modern conveniences in every home, such as bath tubs, radios, telephones, gas, electricity, etc., at lower rates and with better service. Now we have indifferent service at extortionate rates and pay many billions of dollars a year to the utilities' monopolies above the cost of the service. This is the solution of our unemployment problem. To abolish crime remove all incentive to take without compensation unearned wealth. Establish a system whereby all can earn the things they need. Then crime and its twin brother, poverty, will disappear.

Other Sweeping Changes

BUT there are other sweeping changes in Mr. Bishop's plan as he continues to outline it:

3. Prices of all things are fixed by some authority, except farm products. All prices are on a profiteering basis. Let the Government fix all prices at cost, plus a fair compensation for the service of producing and delivering to the consumer, thus providing a stable and dependable market at all times for both consumers and producers and doing away with chaotic profiteering in the means of life, forever.

4. Let us have no more buying and selling of land. Every-

one has an inherent right to all the land he can properly use. Let us abolish forever all land sharks, mortgage fiends, tax collectors, rent-takers and profiteering of all kinds in our sacred soil and really be a nation.

5. A universal system of education. Give every pupil a thoro training in some useful occupation, allowing as much freedom of choice as is practical. Also see to it that all are drilled in an understanding of our American ideals of social ownership of all social things for use and not for private gain.

These five propositions will solve our problems. Nothing short of them will do so.

I have often wondered at the abiding faith and naive confidence of the real Socialist in his program for the solution of all problems economic and social. Here is Mr. Bishop, a man of more than ordinary intelligence and long a reader and student, who believes that if the propositions he has outlined were put into operation they would solve the problems of poverty, crime and right living.

Of course, as no government has actually tried them out, not even Soviet Russia, there is no way of proving whether they would work or not, but we can analyze them and weigh the probabilities.

Renting the Use of Money

THE first proposition is money. I have heard and read a good deal about service money which Mr. Bishop seems to favor. I have never yet been able to understand just what is meant by service money; money, Mr. Bishop says, to be earned, not borrowed. Usury, by which he means I suppose interest, is to be abolished.

But if a man has the right to earn money, whatever kind of money it may be, why should he not have the right to lend it? If he has for example, earned a thousand dollars of this money over and above what he has spent and another man wants to lease some of this public land which Mr. Bishop speaks of, but has nothing with which to buy the necessary farm equipment, why should not the first man say to him, "I do not want to farm my share of this public land, but I have a thousand dollars which I have earned, that I will lend to you and you may pay me a reasonable compensation for the use of it."

Is there anything immoral or unfair about that transaction? If so, I cannot see it.

There is a rather strong argument in my opinion to be made for public ownership of public utilities by cities and towns. If the management can be kept out of politics and on a strictly business basis the public ownership should succeed. In some towns in which it has been tried it is a success, in others where there has not been a careful and competent management, it has not been a success. Mr. Bishop thinks it would work better as a national policy than as a local policy. It seems to me that there is nothing in the history of government management that justifies such a conclusion. We have too much bureaucratic government now.

Price Fixing Never Works

TO his plan of government price fixing I am strongly opposed. It is an impractical theory and has never worked successfully when tried. There is no satisfactory rule for determining the cost of production of farm products, nor can there be. There are a number of factors in the cost of production and they differ in each individual case. Two farmers may occupy adjoining farms, each farm equal in soil, and natural advantages, yet the cost of production may be twice as great in one case as it is in the other. One man is a good farmer and a good manager, the other is a poor farmer and poor manager.

Finally, Mr. Bishop bases his theory on the assumption that poverty and crime go together; that crimes are committed because the criminal cannot get what he wants by honest means. In other words, that he is deprived by our present industrial system of the opportunity to earn a comfortable living. All experience proves the fallacy of this assumption. The percentage of crimes is less among the poor than among the well-to-do. It may be that there have been violations of the law caused by want of the necessities of life, but such crimes are few. Most criminals do not need either to steal, murder or racketeer in order to obtain the necessities of life.

Mr. Bishop's ideas on education seem to me to be sound, tho they will fit just as well in our present system as in this proposed system.

The foregoing is only a summary of Mr. Bishop's letter. I find on looking over the summary that I have omitted one very important point, that is, his proposed cure for unemployment. In brief it is the extension of public works to take care of the otherwise unemployed. I think this is sound. I have been in favor of such a policy for a long time. I do not think however, that the public works program should be used only to take up the slack, that is, give employment to such as cannot find profitable employment in regular industries.

Farm Matters as I See Them

The Danger Next Spring

THE new corn-hog program will be offered to producers soon and will carry benefit payments for both corn and hogs.

The Farm Administration will drop the 1-contract plan. But it may ask for a later expression of sentiment on that plan after a "more intelligent explanation" of it has been given to farmers. This plan, Secretary Wallace explains, does not call for reductions of each crop grown, but only in the total amount of a farmer's land under the plow, the rest of the land being used any way he cares to use it.

Both questions as submitted in the recent referendum were vague. Aside from a continuance of some sort of corn-hog control, the voter didn't know just what would go into the program he was voting for or voting against.

The plan soon to be offered probably will follow the general outline of the 1934 contract. The Farm Administration wishes to make the new program as simple as possible to avoid delays in operation.

The danger next spring is a natural one following a great drouth. It is that farmers may over-plant corn. Any great increase in corn acreage is likely to result in another overproduction in corn and hogs. That would mean losing the gains in price that have been made by controlling output. It would be going back to the old way of breaking down the market and prices.

The objective of pre-war parity of purchasing power for agriculture is sound and right. The principle of balancing production with consumption, thru the voluntary domestic allotment plan is worth further trial. I want to see our farmers get their cost of production and a reasonable profit. I am working for that kind of a program. I am not yet satisfied this can be obtained with a processing tax on hogs unless a way can be found that virtually guarantees the farmer may not be made to pay it.

Farmers Have Shown Them

MANY who have always said and still say that farmers cannot work together in their own interest, ignore one of the greatest examples of farm leadership and co-operation that this country has ever seen.

This was the organization of 3 million farmers in production control. Farmer committees also supervised the farm program. It has worked because they made it work. It is bringing the buying power of farm products closer to parity, the drouth having hastened the process. Allotment payments have boosted the returns from corn, wheat and cotton well over the parity line. Hogs are likely to be lower between now and Christ-

mas, but a Middle West market authority forecasts a price of \$7.80, or better, next year. Yet, unless there is a decided pickup in business, I doubt whether on a purely home market prices can go much higher.

Along with this co-operation by farmers with the Government acting as umpire, there is steady growth of the farmer co-operative grain marketing movement. This is mentioned by C. E. Huff, preacher-farm leader and president of the Farmers' National Grain Corp., headquarters at Chicago. This hard-hitting preacher's practical christianity first took him into the Farmers Union movement. He served many years as president of the Kansas Farmers' Union. Then was drafted to head the farmers' big grain corporation with which the Chicago Board of Trade is fighting a losing battle in the courts to keep farm co-ops out of the big markets.

Farmer co-operatives have not had easier sledding during the depression than other lines of business. But from July 1 to August 31, this year, the Farmers' National handled 40,169,108 bushels of grain, in the face of the shortest crop in two generations. It did this at a profit of \$683,182, which more than equaled last year's losses. Last year the grain trade and markets were disorganized by the crash of the gambler's market in July. The Farmers National's capital of \$1,048,200 is unimpaired and it has a surplus of \$64,178.

Preacher Huff is looking forward to a better year for farm folks in 1935.

It has seemed to me that agriculture is approaching a situation that may develop into a considerable prosperity in another year or so, if general business will make as much effort to hold up its end. Next year agriculture, under normal production, may be leading the way back.

Every Fellow for Himself?

FARMERS cannot hope to attain economic equality with industry by working individually. They must continue more and more to work together thru their own organizations.

I am not disturbed over the possibility that farmers are going to sacrifice any of their sturdy independence, if they co-operate in voluntary agreement with other farmers, thru government agencies. It is by regulating their production and maintaining fair market prices, they will manage to maintain their financial independence. Without financial independence we can none of us be truly independent for long. So, for farmers to join hands in a farm program, is just plain American common sense. But that does not imply a licensing program. Farmers have proved

that is not necessary and no one desires it. One of these days the Government is to step out of the picture entirely and the farmers of the United States will take over the farm program themselves.

When men didn't co-operate at all, before the Stone Age, the world did enjoy rugged, untrammelled individualism. The man who was strong enough robbed his neighbor of his wife or of his food and shelter, or of anything else the neighbor had that he wanted. He did this if he was big enough or tricky enough to get away with it.

When civilization came on, men began to co-operate. First there were tribal laws, finally national governments.

Man lost a lot of his rugged individualism in this way, his right to rob and commit murder and a few other such things. But he gained much more and with it a better kind of independence.

The work of organizing the farm industry into a business unit for producing and marketing, is going on. It must go on if that industry is to survive. But to accomplish this, we must trade in some of our so-called individualism for something better—for a more real independence.

Fight for Honest Markets

AT THE END of September, wheat dropped 4 cents in one day in the Chicago market. But not for any special supply and demand reason. The professional speculators were closing out their trades.

The bill to regulate gambling in board of trade markets, didn't reach enactment at the last session of Congress, but the Senate Committee on Agriculture reported it favorably the last week of the session which insures favorable action at the winter session of Congress. But don't think there will not be a grand fight.

One of these days this country is going to have honest grain markets. In the past such legislation would have saved farmers millions of dollars.

Canada's new minister of finance and commerce, H. H. Stevens, speaks of the "extravagance of the gamblers" who finance Canada's present system of distribution and of the "rapacious avarice" of middlemen. "Let us see if we cannot get this economic structure in Canada healthy," he adds.

That might have been written on this side of the line.

Arthur Capper

Hogs May Beat \$7.80 Next Year

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$5.75
Hogs	5.75	6.55	4.30
Lambs	6.35	6.60	6.65
Hens, Heavy	.12	.13	.08
Eggs, Firsts	.21½	.20½	.17
Butterfat	.22	.21	.16
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.06	1.07½	.86
Corn, Yellow	.82	.82	.44½
Oats	.58¾	.57½	.38
Barley	.89	.90	.48
Alfalfa, Baled	25.00	24.50	14.00
Prairie	19.00	18.00	8.50

chances out of 5 of being 15 to 20 per cent above the \$7.80, he added. The best price in 1935 has a 2-to-1 chance of being the peak price of the present hog cycle. Reduction of hog supplies by drouth and the Farm Program, may result in 10 million to 12 million fewer hogs on hand January 1, 1935, than last January 1. Hog slaughter in 1935 is expected to be 30 per cent less than in 1934. Henney believes there is better than a 50-50 chance of the fall low this year coming before December, and about 7 chances in 10 that the fall low will be around \$5.

What will happen in the next 2 or 3 months? Henney answered: The fall peak apparently was made in late August. Prices usually drop after the fall peak to a season's low, because the spring pig crop moves into market. This decline starts in July about as often as in September, but does start in August in years when August prices advance well over July.

The usual decline since the war has been about 30 per cent. If hog prices are to hold, for the next 5 or 10 years, the level of the last few years, then a

seasonal decline of 25 per cent is not too much to expect. One-fourth off of \$7.80 figures about \$6 for the low week this fall. We had those prices about 2 weeks ago. If we have a 30 per cent drop—one third off of \$7.80 leaves about \$5.50 for top hogs during the low weeks this fall.

When the advance from the spring low—which was about \$3.50 this spring—to the fall peak is more than normal, Henney said, there tends to be a sharp break from the fall peak when the decline starts. Likewise the fall low tends to come within 2 or 3 months after the break rather than 3 or 5 months.

Was the fall low in late September? Will it be in October, November or December? It could have been in late September. It usually comes earlier than December in years of advancing hog prices. It also tends to come in October and November if the fall peak is in August or July, and the probable price trend for the next 12 months is upward.

Will next year's prices be higher than \$7.80—the highest price this fall?

The general trend still appears to be upward. Judging by the time it takes hog growers to over-produce, the peak price ought to be 6 to 12 months away yet—perhaps 18 months. That means sometime in 1935, or possibly as late as spring of 1936. Since 1920, the longest general uptrend lasted 30 months, and the usual length since 1900, has been about 27 months. Thirty months from December 1932, which was the lowest prices during the depression, would be March or April of 1935.

Rolly W. Freeland, Effingham, a Duroc Jersey breeder, presided at the swine day meeting. Other speakers were Dr. W. E. Grimes, of the college, and Otis Glover, district supervisor of the corn-hog program. Dr. McCampbell conducted a question and answer box.

C. E. Auel explained the new hog feeding tests carried at the college. He said they show Sweet clover hay may be used as a substitute for alfalfa hay in hog fattening rations. Also that feeding corn and tankage separately is cheaper than grinding the corn and mixing the tankage with it.

(Continued on Page 17)

THE best hog price in 1935, has about 4 chances out of 5 of going higher than this year's \$7.80 August top at Kansas City. Homer J. Henney, Kansas State College, made this statement to 350 farmers attending annual Swine Feeders' Day at Manhattan, October 13.

Top money in 1935, has about 3

Western Kansas Finds An Easier Way Back to Sod

BY
RAYMOND H. GILKESON

WESTERN KANSAS needs more grass. The trouble is getting a grass that will stand the weather. Buffalo grass beats everything found so far for pasture. It can stand heavy tramping and close grazing. It recovers promptly after drouth.

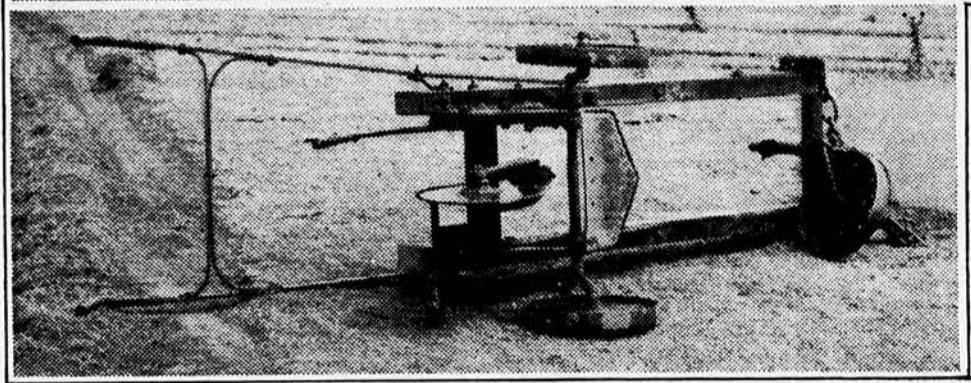
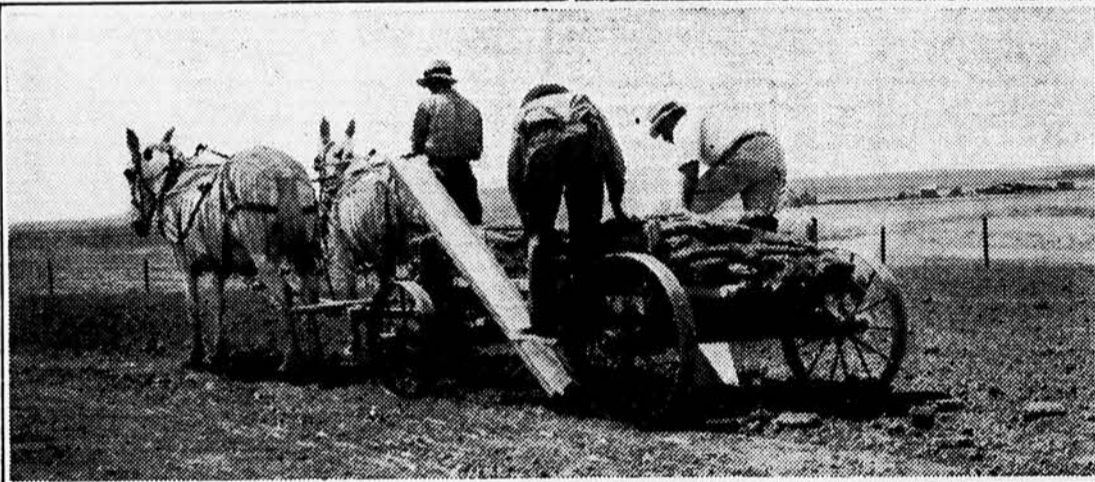
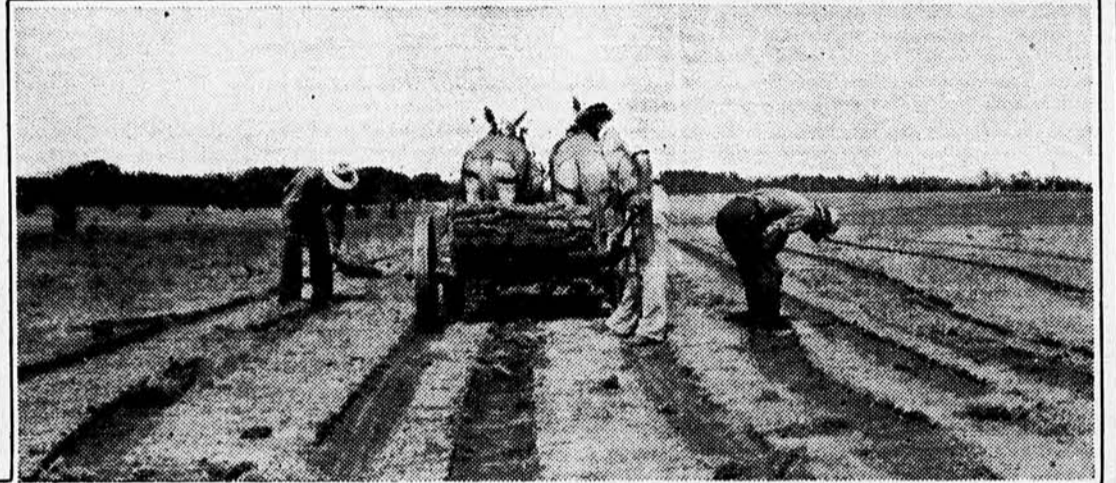
Buffalo grass is a low producer, but what there is of it makes mighty good feed. If moderately grazed in summer it cures on the ground. It provides excellent winter grazing. Also it will stop soil blowing, run-off of water, soil washing, and will spread almost as rapidly on badly eroded land as on fertile soil. But it cannot stand much water on low land.

With all these good points, Buffalo grass has a big drawback. It takes so long to get a stand—or has in the past. That is one likely reason many farmers haven't turned more of their excess wheat land over to it. Left to make its own way back, it couldn't do the job in less than 20 to 50 years. A person can't wait the better part of a lifetime for that. Reseeding is out of the question because seeds are difficult and expensive to collect and their sprouting ability is low. Setting out runners also is expensive and tedious, and isn't much of a success.

But setting small pieces of Buffalo grass sod in well-prepared soil, works well. Tackling such a job on much of a field by hand would be too wearisome. But, D. A. Savage, at the Hays Experiment Station, took an old plow frame—cultivator frame will do—

His sod cutter cost about \$25, and would be a good investment, especially if a group of men had one made. Bolt a cutting blade to a plank and you will have a fairly good sod digger for much less money, but it won't work so well.

"For sod, pick a stand of nearly pure Buffalo grass," he said, "avoiding mixtures of blue



Top picture shows homemade sod machine cutting two 6-inch strips. Next one, shoveling sod on flat wagon for hauling to the field being sodded—a manure spreader works even better. Third picture shows men sliding squares of sod down sheet-iron chutes; a heavy roller packs them into the well-worked "sod bed." Bottom picture shows how sod-cutter is made, using parts from old machinery.

with sods as rapidly as they can handle them. "Broadcasting sod with a manure spreader is successful when followed by rains, or when irrigation water is available. Strips of sod 2 inches thick or even less, and as large as can be handled with a shovel, are loaded on the spreader. The spreader reel not only unloads the sods, but breaks them into small pieces and scatters them evenly over the ground. Broadcasting a field twice with a manure spreader in high gear, and packing will start growth, if conditions are favorable, and in 3 years the grass will become fully set.

"Buffalo grass does well without irrigation. But water, sparingly used, helps to start growth, makes the grass spread better and keeps it green in dry weather. Too much irrigation is harmful and gives weeds a head start. The grass spreads largely by surface runners, which should not be hoed or cultivated.

"Six-inch squares of sod, 2 inches thick, spaced 1 foot apart will cover all the field the first season; spaced 2 feet apart, the second season; 3 feet apart, the third season. Size of sod and width of setting can vary to suit the person doing the job. Buffalo grass sod has been transplanted with success at Hays every month from March to August. But the best time is in March and April following a heavy rain and before spring growth has started.

"Clipping at a height of 2 inches, or moderate pasturing off and on thru the season, controls other growth, and lets more sunlight get down to help the Buffalo grass spread. Sweet clover, properly grazed, may be grown right along on fields being re-sodded. This will control erosion and make more pasture while the grass is getting a foothold. But with Sweet clover, the grass takes about twice as long to spread compared to where it is alone. The clover will not reseed itself well if grazed too closely. If allowed to make rank growth it shades the grass too much and holds back its spreading."

Ten to 20 per cent of the cultivated land might well go back to Buffalo sod, Savage believes. Might be a good place to use relief labor, somebody suggests. Cost to a farmer, or a group of farmers trading work, wouldn't be much for the job. Hired done, it might run \$10 an acre for all work from plowing or deep one-way to packing—including cost of sod at \$1 for enough to re-sod an acre. Perhaps 60 per cent of the farms in Western Kansas have native sod that could be used.

Solid spacing of Buffalo sod gives good, prompt results for lawns. Grade the yard level. Cut smooth sods of the best quality you can find and fit them snugly together on the yard. Don't hesitate to use a little water to encourage growth if needed.

two 2 by 8-inch planks, a rolling cutter from a plow and a steel blade made from scrap material, and has contrived from them a sod cutter that will keep all the kinks out of a person's back when he works at such a job.

"Any blacksmith can make one by looking at it, or at a picture of it," Savage said. "Just bolt a sharpened U-shaped flat steel blade on sled runners or frames similar to those on a walking plow. The steel blade dips at the point slightly. It is 12 inches wide and 3 to 4 inches from point to back edge. The narrower it is, the less friction you will have. The frame is mounted on the shaft with drop-axles for wheels. A lever on this shaft raises or lowers the whole frame to regulate the blade."

This blade cuts a strip of sod 3 inches deep—or more if desired—and 12 inches wide. The rolling cutter splits this strip into two 6-inch strips, which in turn are chopped off into 6-inch squares with a spade. "We can cut enough in one day to re-sod 36 acres, placing the pieces 3 feet apart in rows both ways," Savage said. "It is better to use a sod-cutter of this kind than a plow, because it disturbs roots less and cuts a smooth strip of sod which is easier to handle."

Gramma grass. Both grasses are much alike. Cut out the sod in alternate strips—cut out a strip and leave a strip. These uncut strips spread and heal the furrows left by the cutter, usually by the end of the first season. If you wish to have the surface smooth, fill the furrows with fresh soil. In a few years it will be impossible to tell where sod was cut out. Cutting on the contour will prevent erosion in the furrows."

Savage moves the cut sod to a new field on a flat-bed wagon—a truck would be quicker—loading with shovels. Unloading and setting the pieces is simple. Men stand on steps on each side of the wagon and slide the sod pieces down sheet-iron covered chutes, then a surface-packer or roller presses them into the deeply cultivated soil. This cuts out all back-breaking work such as digging holes or plowing furrows and setting out the sods by hand, and leaves a smooth job. Sods 2-inches thick pack into the ground best.

"Hauling sod on a manure spreader will speed up unloading," Mr. Savage added. "Take off the reel and fix places at the rear end for the men to stand while unloading. The driver can operate the apron-moving lever and keep the men at the rear supplied

Feed Shortage Nation-Wide

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

A RECENT government survey of feed available in the nation to winter the livestock still on hand, indicates it remains far short of what will be needed. The unusual mild and favorable growing weather of October probably has made some of us a bit optimistic concerning our feed supply. When severe freezes come, as some they will, and every mouthful must come out of the stored supply instead of from the pasture, it will be quite a different story. I have "wintered thru" too many drouth years to ever again become too optimistic concerning the results that can be expected from feeding a drouth-stricken crop. It just simply takes a lot of it to "reach thru," and a great bulk of it has a way of disappearing too quickly. The survey shows the nation to be short 1 1/2 million tons of hay for the stock still on hand, with an even greater proportionate shortage of most other roughage. The only thing we seem to have plenty of is wheat, and that comes quite largely from that old carryover—an overload that many continue to hang right along with us because the folks of no other nation are helping us to eat it as in the days of old.

It has been a part of our plans for next year, if everything went well, to put up another silo. After making a thorough survey of the 18 acres of Atlas and Sumac sorghum that has been making a wonderful comeback since the rains of a few weeks ago, and considering what it would mean to us to have it in a sure-enough silo for feeding this winter, it was decided to put up a 14 by 40 silo. It will be just like the other, a cement stave construction, a Kansas product thruout, except perhaps for the steel that is in it. A job just now completed is the foundation for it, and the silo itself will likely be up and ready for filling before this appears in print.

It had been our plans before this change to put this sorghum into bundle silos soon after being frosted, which is one of the next best ways of handling it where one has no permanent silo, but since it was in the plan to put up this silo in a few months anyway, we followed the well known slogan of "eventually, why not now?" The financing of this new addition to the equipment of the farm was done by the junior member of the firm. In fact, it was his suggestion that the silo be built this fall in time to take care of the sorghum silage which will be needed so badly before the grass grows again. Having had the necessary cash in the bank for several months, without finding a profitable or safe source of investment, he naturally and wisely decided that the best investment of all was in something that would make more profitable the business of the farm. This will bring our silage capacity up to 320 tons—180 tons in the one already filled with corn and 140 for the sorghum, all of which will be needed before next May.

Another hurry up job now on, is the cutting of the alfalfa. Three or four days ago it was noticed that a yellowish cast appeared on it in spots. The coming of an army of worms was indicated until investigation proved it to be largely a plain lack of moisture to continue the growth started. This was proved again when the excavation was made for the silo foundation—no moisture whatever in the subsoil. Alfalfa is always thirsty. Altho 5 or 6 inches of rain has fallen since the newspapers announced to the world that "the drouth has been broken," the alfalfa none of it reach into the subsoil and it has used it all from the surface soil. This leaves us wondering if after all the drouth has yet been broken. A few have gone back to hauling water, while but a few miles away ponds were filled to overflowing. "Streaked" rains do not indicate a complete breaking up of the drouth—will come only when the rainfall is nation-wide, when springs again run freely and the subsoil is filled completely with needed moisture. Wheat

It's going to take a lot of drouth feed to get thru—Fertilizer in drouth years—Big cows that like to hunt for stray beans in their soybean hay—Planned agriculture nothing new.

pasture, so much desired, is being held in check by this dry tho comfortably pleasant weather.

In years of drouth the use of manure and any other fertilizer can show to a disadvantage, but what a difference when there is plenty of moisture! A year of drouth proves that the first requisite of any crop is sufficient moisture—good farming and good soil follow along to complete a perfect yield. We cannot produce crops without water. When it does not fall from above, few of us in Kansas are prepared to provide it by irrigation. But those who have water that can be used in this way can grow certain crops—some better than others—whether it rains or not. In 9 years of the average 10, however, there is enough moisture in a natural way to make it highly profitable to get out on the land every forkful of manure that can be made on the farm. It has been a fine October for doing this job. And a cleaned lot for the cattle when brought in off pasture assures the minimum of mud this winter, providing that a wet winter materializes that so many of the goosebone weather prophets say is on its way.

Last spring, it may be recalled by Kansas Farmer readers that we tried phosphate on a few acres of corn and soybeans. As a check, we planted so many rows with phosphate, then so many rows without. The unusual drouth made the fertilized rows dry up the sooner, altho early spring growth was started off faster and had moisture been sufficient all the way thru there is no question but what the use of the phosphate would have been very profitable. So it was with our more heavily manured land—the crops began to show the effect of the drouth sooner because the forage growth was greater and for that reason required more moisture. No one thinks of leaving manure in the lots because there is a year occasionally so dry it does not pay to have it on the land.

Yesterday we finished threshing the soybeans, a small acreage that was grown largely to be sure of our own seed for next year, and a good thing we planned it that way, too, for seed is going to be scarce—acclimated seed. There is more to the idea of planting seed that is acclimated than many realize, it makes no difference what it may be, unless it be oats and potatoes. For years it has been the custom to get seed of potatoes from the North and of oats from the South. Since Kanota oats have become popular, getting new seed of the Texas Red from the South every third or fourth year has been almost forgotten—and we are growing just as good oats as when getting new seed so often. A noticeable difference, altho it does not seem to affect yield, is the Texas Red becomes almost a white oat when acclimated, while the color from new seed brought from the South is a decided red for at least 2 or 3 years.

While the soybeans made no yield, as in an ordinary year, the yield was better in proportion than other crops grown from a late May or early June planting. It was 3 bushels to the acre, but of fine quality. Except for the September rainfall, which was too late to affect the crop one way or the other, there was none but the July 5 rain of consequence from the time the beans were planted until harvested. The crop was really produced on one rain. I know of no other crop that would have produced as much under the same conditions. They were threshed in one of the lots, and now the milk cows that have access to the straw spend their late evenings and early mornings before going to pasture, hunting for the stray beans. It looks like a small business for a big cow to nose around for a chance to pick up an occasional stray bean, but it demonstrates their taste for them, as if it were nuts to us—the right kind of nuts.

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Making the Cows Count

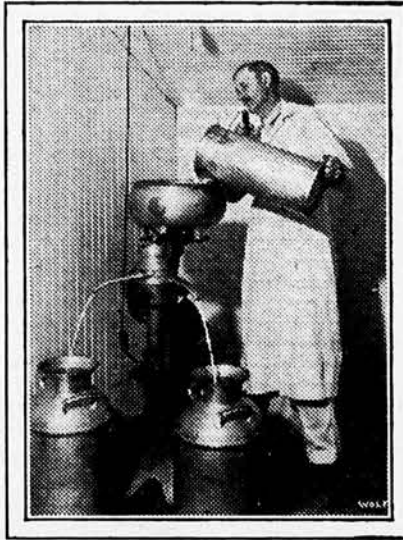
B. O. WILLIAMS

YEAR in and year out a dairy herd will come closer toward keeping the wolf away from the door than any other form of agriculture, says Ira Romig, one of Shawnee county's successful dairymen.

For the last 15 years Mr. Romig has been developing a herd of purebred Holsteins on his farm, a mile southwest of Topeka. At present, 35 cows are producing milk, which is an average number. In addition to the income from milk, cream, and other products, Mr. Romig realizes a large income from the sale of breeding stock.

While most of the milk from the herd is retailed "whole" to Topeka consumers, the sale of cream is no small item. In the picture, Mr. Romig is shown operating a 750-pound DeLaval cream separator which skims about 50 gallons daily. As electricity is at hand, Mr. Romig is spared a lot of exercise, a small motor doing the work.

The machine is 2 years old and the cost of upkeep has been virtually nothing.



Substitute Dairy Rations

H. A. HERMAN

DAIRYMEN may be forced to change the dairy ration this year to hold down on costs. Hominy feed, corn and cob meal, and ground barley all are substitutes, pound for pound, for ground corn. Wheat bran and oats may be used turn about. Crushed soybeans may be used in place of cottonseed or linseed oil meal for high protein supplement.

Roughages such as alfalfa, clover and soybean hay are fed at the rate of 1 pound a day to 100 pounds live weight, where silage also is used. Silage generally is fed at the rate of 3 pounds a day for every 100 pounds of live weight. A 1,000-pound cow eats about 10 pounds of legume hay and 30 pounds of silage a day. If silage is not available, more hay or other roughages naturally have to be fed. From 1½ to 2 pounds of hay to 100 pounds live weight is generally recommended.

Feed grain according to daily milk production. Jerseys can use 1 pound of grain daily for each 3 to 3½ pounds of milk. These rules apply where pasture is not available. Good pasture will provide necessary food for cows giving a pound of butterfat a day, so grain needs to be fed only to those cows on good pastures producing more than that. A good plan is to feed Jerseys 1 pound of grain for each 4 to 5 pounds of milk. Holsteins, 1 pound of grain for each 5 to 6 pounds of milk.

Feed Silage Same as Usual

FLOYD ARNOLD

WHERE drouth-corn silage and corn fodder are fed as roughages in a dairy ration, we find it advisable to feed a grain ration containing from 16 to 18 per cent digestible protein—say equal parts corn, oats and soybeans.

If silage is the only roughage, equal parts of corn and cobmeal, ground oats and cracked soybeans make a satisfactory ration. If no oats are on hand, bran or some other light bulky feed may be substituted.

Feed the same amount of silage made from drouth-injured corn as when feeding normal silage. This year, in view of the price of hay, the dairyman who has plenty of silage ought to feed all the cows will clean up.

Pinch-Hitting for Hay

P. C. MCGILLIARD

ALFALFA hay is scarce, yet every dairyman ought to try to get a little, or at least feed some legume hay. It will help keep up milk flow. Non-legume hay may be used as filler.

Some dairymen will not have the better non-legume hays such as prairie, Sudan or cane, and must resort to straw. One man reports his cows relished straw. He sprinkled the straw with a small amount of water to which he added a little salt and enough molasses to sweeten slightly. As the moistened straw is put into the manger, sprinkle it with a little

shorts, which of course, sticks to the straw.

The cows will eat the straw prepared this way, and altho the feeding value is not high, they will fill up on it, and produce more milk than if they were not able to satisfy their appetites.

Some dairymen suggest saving feed this year by giving the cows a long rest or dry period. During these times of high feed prices, many dairymen milk their cows too close to calving time, thinking this is the most economical way. It actually hurts the following lactation. A rest of 2 to 3 months before calving generally gives increased milk flow during the following milking period and may be the most economical way.

Use Corn Silage for Hay

C. Y. C.

WITH legumes and other hay short for winter, try using corn silage for hay. Iowa cows were fed a balanced ration of 4 parts corn, 4 parts ground oats and 1 part cracked soybeans with all the corn silage they would eat. Another group got the same grain ration and all the alfalfa hay they would eat. No important difference in amount of milk was noted.

A similar trial in Ohio gave the same results. When alfalfa or other legume hay is eliminated from the ration the protein in the grain ration must be increased. This may be done by adding more soybeans.

Use a small amount of oats if available and increase the soybeans. When oats are not obtainable on the farm, increase the soybean portion of the ration and provide oats hulls and wheat bran if possible. A good emergency ration, if you have no oats, would be: 6 parts corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part oat hulls, and 1½ parts cracked soybeans.

Going Ahead With the Cows

WITH 48 head of purebred Jerseys, O. A. Hart and his son Ray, are conducting a modern dairy farm on a fifty-fifty basis near Ellsworth. They have recently built a new barn with steel stanchions and stalls for 26 cows, Ray doing all the carpenter work. The floors, feed troughs and walls as high as the mow floor, are of cement. The nearer a man gets into dairying right, the better the results.

Breed Cows After Nov. 1

WAIT until after November 1, to breed cows that freshened after June 1, advises H. W. Cave, Kansas State College. He says fall-freshening cows are the most profitable. They are in the flush of output when prices are highest and the weather is suitable for good milk flow. Fall freshening also evens up the dairyman's labor better.

¶ A woman in Wakefield, who won't write much because her "grammar is smelly" tells us of some city folks who came out to hunt on their farm. When they returned to the house, her husband asked if they had shot any of his cattle. "No," they said, "but we heard the squigs peal."

Sorghum Seed Is Scarce

KANSAS has almost no sorghum seed. With a small carryover from last year, there was a near failure of this year's crop. Sorghum seed varieties do best near where they grow. Shipped-in seed won't do so well for 1935 planting.

The best chance for growing even a small acreage of sorghums next year, lies in saving all old seed available. Select, cure and store the heads that make a little seed this year in the low spots and sheltered places.

These Make Hogs Sick

HENRY BAKER

HOGS may be poisoned by spoiled feed, frosted alfalfa, excessive amounts of cottonseed meal, poisonous plants, and garbage containing lye and soap powders.

Sometimes hogs are poisoned by eating too much salt or from drinking meat brine. Carelessness in handling disinfectants like carbolic acid, bichloride or mercury, and creosol compound in lots, may poison hogs.

Salt poisoning creates intense thirst, intestinal disturbances, and sometimes paralysis. Symptoms of poisoning are restlessness, loss of appetite, vomiting, frequent urination, weakness, unsteady gait, increased respiration, or convulsions.

Treatment is of little use, except where the cause is known and the illness is detected early. Then emetics, followed by purgatives, give good results. Give sick hogs access to plenty of clean drinking water and feed lightly for a few days following the poisoning.

More Milk on Ground Grain

A. H. K.

MILK cows make better use of ground grains than whole grains. But there is no difference in feeding either ground or whole grain to young calves. For cows, it is not necessary to grind the grains to a fine meal. Medium-fine ground cracked corn and oats give good results for milk output, keeping up body weight and economy of production.

Several dairy calves 30 days old were fed equal parts corn and oats until 6 months old. Half of the calves were fed ground grain and half whole grain. There was virtually no difference in growth between the two bunches. This fits in with the practices of many farmers who have fed whole oats and shelled corn in calf rations for many years.

Take Out All the Cream

MRS. SHERMAN ALLEN

THE cooling system and cream separator have been of great help on our farm. A dairy farm can't be run successfully without a separator where one has to sell cream. All dairy farms are not located on milk routes, and the dairyman must sell sour cream which must be cooled, or the whey eats up the butterfat. It's as necessary to have a good separator as it is to have any other farm equipment. We never could have been in the dairy business without a separator, and it pays to have one that takes out all and not just part of the cream. Of course, a little cream won't hurt the pigs and chickens but they can grow on cheaper feed.

The Bull Pays His Way

B. M. C.

OUR purebred herd bull has almost outlived his usefulness. In the years we have had him, good years in the dairy business and thru the depression, we find it has paid us well to have a purebred rather than a scrub. Only last spring we sold one of his bull calves, from a grade cow, for breeding purposes at \$15 more than he would have brought on the market. We also find service fees from a purebred pay for pasturage—an income usually not realized if one owns a grade. We also find that better sires mean better heifers, better cows, more profit.

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GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

Kansas Growing a New Apple

Golden Delicious an Apple-Eaters Joy

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County, Kansas

PROBABLY one week more will see an end to the apple harvest of 1934. The picking of the later apples like Ben Davis, Winesap and Black Twig now is in progress. We still have inquiries for Jonathan, Delicious and Grimes Golden altho these varieties have been gone for some time. Ben Davis, because of its commonness, has come in for more than its share of abuse for it is far from being a poor apple. It is true that the tree is more or less subject to disease but the apple itself is a good keeper and one of the best pie apples grown.

Virtually our entire output of best grade Ben Davis this year, went into storage for a pie factory which has been a customer of ours for years. Because of the black eye the Ben Davis has always received it is not being planted any more in this section. All of the young orchards are of the more popular varieties. The old Ben Davis orchards are rapidly dying off and soon the apple will come into its own in popularity for no other reason than its scarcity.

In my opinion, the finest apple grown is the Golden Delicious. It is a comparatively new variety and not popular yet, simply because the public is not acquainted with it. As an eating apple it far surpasses the Red Delicious and is a good cooker and canner besides. That it is a yellow apple is against it, for there seems to be a prejudice against yellow apples. There are 88 Golden Delicious trees on this place which bore heavily this year, for the third successive year. They did not begin bearing until they were 12 years old and then only after I had stimulated them artificially by sawing a spiral kerf around the trunk from ground to first branches. This operation was done in June 1931 and the trees bore a crop the very next year. The sawing was done only as deep as the cambium layer. Four trees died as a result of this drastic treatment.

Rome Beauty is another apple that is rapidly coming to the front. It is destined to go far as a market variety as soon as its merits become generally

recognized. To the grower, its greatest value is that it is a late bloomer and therefore less likely to be injured by late spring frosts. Regular crops can almost always be counted on. Like the Ben Davis, it is susceptible to scab injury, but this may be controlled by Bordeaux sprays. It is one of the last apples to mature in the fall and when fully ripe attains a beautiful orange-red color attractive to the eye of any prospective buyer. It is a good keeper and makes a dandy apple for pies.

An interesting story is told of how we came to have such an apple as the Rome Beauty. It originated in Rome township, Lawrence county, Ohio. An old gentleman, a Mr. Gillette, was an apple raiser of reputation. One day he received a shipment of nursery stock, and found a small crooked apple tree in the lot. The old gentleman was a rank partisan Republican. He threw the little crooked apple tree to his boy and said: "Lad, you can have that tree. That is a little Democrat tree." The boy planted the little Democrat tree, and from it came the wonderful Rome Beauty apple. The tree grew near the Lawrence county fairgrounds, and a monument has been erected on the fairgrounds to commemorate it.

Orchards hanging full with luscious red apples, ready to be picked, are a temptation at this season of the year. Every country road radiating from the three apple towns in this county, is lined with orchards. Some there are, whose will power is not capable of withstanding such temptation and many growers find it necessary to employ armed guards to patrol their orchards until the apples can be picked. One night someone swiped 13 full barrels from an orchard where they had been left ready to be hauled to the packing shed the next morning. Part of the loot was taken right off the loaded wagons. Car tracks left in the orchard furnished a clue. Men have served penitentiary sentences for apple stealing in this community but this does not seem to deter others who think they can get by with it.

Wheat Could Use Some Rain

Thousands of Crows Cleaning Up Late Seed Crops

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

WHEAT is making excellent growth. A few pieces are large enough to pasture. A good rain is needed, however, to settle the top soil and make pasturing safe. Much of the western part of the state is lacking soil moisture. In western Pawnee county, much wheat is yet to be sown, farmers being afraid to sow on account of wire worms. The weather has been so warm the worms have never stopped working. . . . Where there is no hope for wheat pasture the feed situation is acute. One fifth of all the cattle will be taken out. Farmers and cattlemen from other parts are coming here hunting feed and wheat pasture. And truckers are hauling alfalfa hay to Northeastern Kansas! A few weeks ago alfalfa hay could be bought at \$15 a ton. Now the price has gone up to \$20 or more.

The delayed frost offered hope that feed crops might mature a little seed. But birds of every description are harvesting every seed prospect. The sparrows began as soon as seed started to form. Blackbirds going south, hunt out fields that have seed developing. But the worst pest is the crows. Thousands of them are coming here. They are rapidly cleaning up our wheatland milo. Hitherto farmers have always been able to raise feed for the birds and never miss it. This year they would like to have enough seed left to plant for themselves and the birds next year.

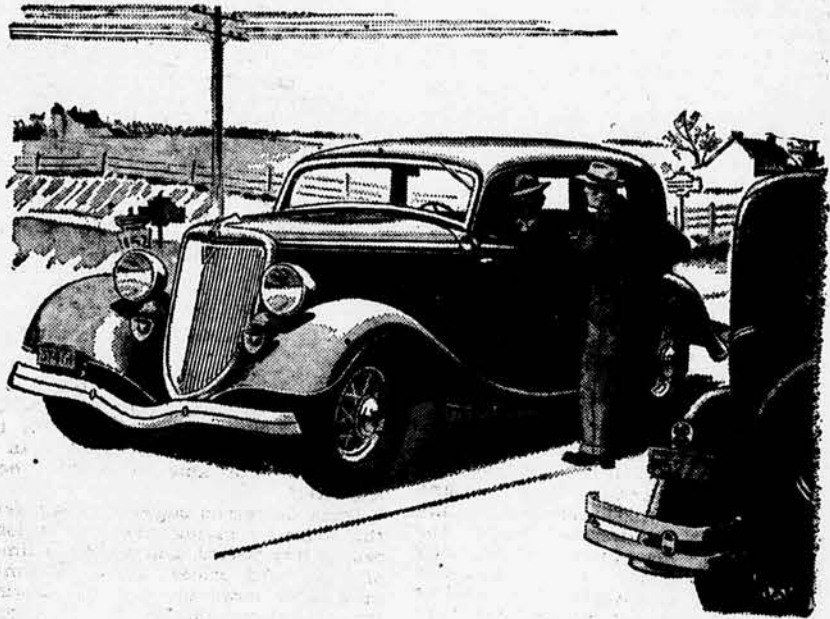
The increasing number of crows is becoming a serious problem. Only a few years ago one rarely saw a crow. It looks as tho united effort will have to be made to rid the country of the

crow pest. They are doing a vast amount of damage here. . . . A bird we have a lot of respect for is the seagull. Thousands have been roaming the country picking up hoppers and worms. A flock will clean up a quarter section in a few minutes. They fly slowly near the ground and when they see a nice worm or hopper they drop down and get him.

The new bank rule of charging for cashing checks is creating much dissatisfaction. A number of such new charges is causing the small money handler the most expense. There seems nothing but public sentiment to prevent the banks from making any charge they want to. A member of the allotment committee said it would cost the farmers of this county more than \$1,000 to get their checks cashed. The banks also close an hour earlier. By opening in the middle of the morning and closing in the middle of the afternoon, the banks are making their service very inconvenient for rural people. The post offices are probably going to do a larger money business as time goes on.

October 12 was a big day for the Farm Bureau women of Pawnee county. They had an all day meeting with a basket dinner at noon. The men were on hand for the noon part of the program. The farm women's clubs each had a booth showing the nature of the project work done for the year. This year it was health sanitation. Following a talk by Miss Pearl Martin, from the college at Manhattan, the ladies put on a pageant of the early history of Kansas and Pawnee county.

It happened at the Crossroads



BY CHANCE, they reached the corner at the same time — one in the car he had been driving for several years and the other in his Ford V-8. The neighbor in the old car hailed the other — got out and came over to have a chat.

"Say, Charley," he said, "how do you like that Ford V-8 you got? My car's getting pretty old and the wife and I have been thinking quite a bit about getting a new one."

"Well, it's a real car, John, it's a real car. Best one I ever drove. What I like about it is that it's not afraid of a tough stretch of road or a hill. And I swear, it eats less gas than any car I ever owned."

And so they talked for some time. They talked about the sturdiness of the Ford and its V-8 engine. About how it was just about built to order for the farmer. And how Henry Ford had boosted values, but kept prices down. John got into Charley's car and drove it a way down the road. Then he bought one for himself.

Features of the New Ford V-8

Only car under \$2500 with a V-type eight-cylinder engine. Most economical car that Ford has ever built. More room, front and rear, than any other low-priced car. Rides easily because of Ford transverse springs, newly designed spring leaves and hydraulic shock absorbers. Combines speed and power with reliability. Carries on that old and long-established tradition that a Ford car is the farmer's car.



NEW FORD V-8

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

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, 3695 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Michigan

Gentlemen: Please send me the free booklets on the subjects checked below.

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Our Busy Neighbors

A SPAN of mules that must have been mules, has been sold for \$400 by Harry May, who farms near Smith Center.

Good Flock of Minorcas

WHAT is said to be one of the best flocks of Buff Minorcas in that part of the state, has been established near Anthony by Mrs. Eugene Slaughter.

They Promise Winter Eggs

OUT at Oakley, Weir Hall has 185 hens not 6 months old from which he is getting from 18 to 26 eggs a day. And eggs are getting to be eggs.

May the Best Apples Win

GOOD northeast Kansas apples, the best in the world, trucked west, are meeting some competition this year from Colorado apples trucked east into Western Kansas.

As Good as a Gold Mine

FROM a 30-acre field of alfalfa, Clarence Stensass, near Norway, sold \$4,000 worth of alfalfa this year. He got 314 bushels of seed, selling 300 bushels for \$3,000. He also sold \$1,000 worth of hay.

Ready for Pawnee's Lake

A 40-ACRE site for Pawnee county's proposed state lake, has been offered unconditionally by Ralph Renner. The site has been inspected and surveyed and everything looks favorable for an early start on the work.

Building a Chicken Hotel

A NEW chicken house being erected by John Patterson in Chase county, is 120 by 20 feet. It has concrete floors, a composition roof and a straw loft. Patterson has a flock of 1,000 White Leghorns and is doing the work himself.

Silage Sells at \$6 a Ton

ENSILAGE is selling in Chase county at \$6 a ton for cattle feed, the first sale being made by Victor Kirk of Matfield Green. While silage is in most demand, there have also been small sales of shocked corn, kafir corn, and cane.

Farm Dam 200 Feet Long

WORK on the big dam on the Rudolph Meinen farm near Ruleton in Sherman county, is being pushed. The dam will be 200 feet long, 14 feet high, 7 to 6 feet wide at the base and 7 feet wide at the top. It will back up water for a quarter of a mile and be deep in places.

An Air Conditioned Home

THE 9-room modern home of old-fashioned size that H. H. Stoneback is building on his farm near Lawrence, will be air-conditioned. There will also be a bathroom on the first and second floors and a shower in the basement. The new home will be furnace-heated and have a fruit room and a recreation room. We haven't any doubt either, that the livestock are well cared for on that farm.

Terracing Their Farms

IN 15 hours 5,760 feet of terraces, were built on Fred Christenson's farm in Marshall county, at a cost of less than \$1 an acre. This will protect 30 acres from soil washing. Part of the terracing was done with a Caterpillar tractor and part with a Fordson. Christenson will continue the work until his entire farm is terraced. The job was supervised by Alfred L. Casey, district erosion engineer.

In the same county, near Waterville, Harold Nelson is terracing a 50-acre field with a McCormick-Deering tractor and an 8-foot road grader. He

is able to terrace almost 300 feet an hour.

Farmers near Bazaar, turned out in numbers to see a 3-day terracing demonstration October 17-19, on the W. B. Hilton farm. All of which proves that Kansas farmers are quick to see the great benefits to be had from this soil-saving, moisture conserving type of farming.

Gas Cheaper Than Feed

NEARLY all the farm work in Harper county is being done with tractor power. Most of the farms are horseless, but it is noticed on farms where they have both horse and tractor power, that the tractor is used as gas is cheaper than feed.

Best Talker in 11 States

A KANSAS boy, J. W. England, a junior in Merriam high school, and son of a dairyman, won the speaking contest of the North Central division, Future Farmers of America, at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia. His topic was "The Challenge of Rural Leadership." Eleven state champions took part in the contest.

Wheat Smugglers Caught

FIFTEEN farmers of Towner county, North Dakota, have pled guilty to aiding a ring of Canadian smugglers that have bootlegged more than 160,000 bushels of Canadian wheat into this country to obtain the higher prices resulting from the processing act. Most of the wheat was marketed at Ellsberry and Hansboro, N. D., and an elevator operator was one of the key men in the ring.

Death Seemed Certain

WHILE trying to clear away a pile of thistles from the front of his wheat drill, Albert Sponberg near Tribune, slipped and fell in such a way he couldn't help himself. Quick death seemed certain, but the tractor hit another pile of weeds and blown dirt which killed the engine and saved Sponberg's life. Even then it took him 2 hours to work himself free at the expense of about all his clothing. Sponberg was laid up a week by cuts and bruises.

What the Great Rush Was

WHAT men do with the time they save by driving at a dangerous rate of speed, has been discovered by C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas Grange. Two men left Topeka for Wichita at the same time. One of them, after several close squeaks, arrived 15 or 20 minutes ahead of the other and began telling about the time he had saved by having a fast car. About the time he had finished his bragging, the second man drove in, ready to begin his business the same time as the first.

Young Kansas Mothers Now

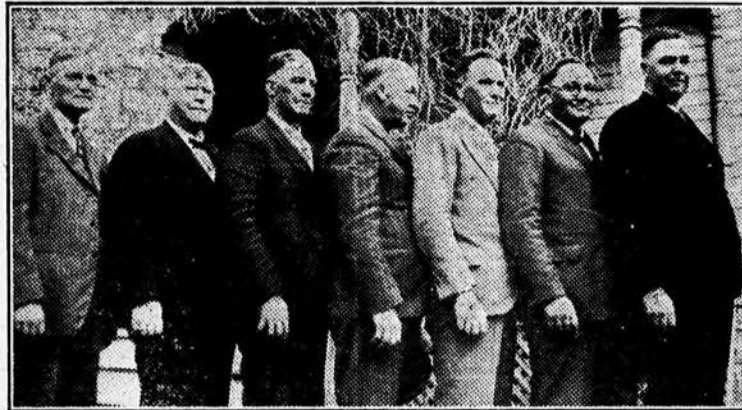
ON the wall of his office in Washington, Senator Capper has a picture of a group of Rooks county girls that were members of the Rooks county Capper club which won the state championship in 1914. When the senator was at Stockton a recent week, two of the girls, both of them mothers of fine young Kansans now, came up and introduced themselves and they had quite a reunion. Mr. Capper is proud of the fine record made down the years by members of his pig, calf, poultry and sewing clubs.

Death Looked Him Over

PLOWING along the railroad right-of-way in Jewell county, the plow overturned on Irwin Underwood as he made a sharp corner on a side hill. He was pinned to the ground with the point of the plow directly on his stomach. The mules didn't run, or move, they stood still. Underwood with a horrible death staring him in the face for many long minutes, was finally rescued by the crew of a freight train that saw what happened as the train went by, then backed up and rescued him. Anyone who thinks farming is not an adventurous life, doesn't know the things that can happen on a farm.

☐ I enjoy Kansas Farmer very much. —Mrs. Nettie Warren, Anthony, Kan.

Here Are Seven Husky Kansas Brothers



THESE are sons of the late John Samuelson of Randolph. Their average height is 6 feet, their average weight, 211 pounds. The oldest is a merchant at Cleburne, the youngest

manages the Farmers Union elevator at Randolph. One is a lumberman at El Reno, Okla. The other four are farmers. Five of the brothers live in Kansas and two live in Oklahoma.

A Promise of Good Years Ahead

J. C. MOHLER

THE condition of Kansas agriculture appears better in 1934 than any year since 1931. The significance of this is the possible trend rather than a sign of substantial headway toward recovery. Returns of Kansas farmers in 1932, totaling \$203,869,000, were perhaps the lowest in a third of a century. In 1933 these returns amounted to \$220,613,000. A preliminary estimate for 1934, including benefit payments, is 240 million dollars. Compare these figures with the annual farm average in Kansas for the last 20 years, of \$437,710,000.

To reckon that farmers are better off on the basis of income might be wrong. With greater income, one has more to spend. But it might buy less. Price relationship between what farmers sell and buy is decidedly important. . . . This year drouth was disastrous for Kansas crops and livestock. The state's total farm output was less in gross value than any year since the early nineteen hundreds. . . . Still, rising prices for this year's output plus Federal benefits, increased farm buying power and this is reflected in business conditions.

Farm Markets Improving

Markets for farm commodities are improving, evidently owing to drastic curtailment in production. Yet, there is mockery in higher prices with little or nothing to sell. . . . and the year's experience emphasizes anew the age-old truth that production is not only a primary necessity of mankind, but the first principle of agriculture.

There seems a general feeling that the drouth has done what it would require the AAA several years to accomplish. Thru this act of Providence, it appears that surpluses will be wiped out and real parity may be attained. This gives promise of profitable years ahead for agriculture. But more cheering than all else was the coming of rains that broke the drouth in Kansas early in September. They changed the situation materially.

The big task Kansas has before it, is to devise ways and means of saving breeding herds. Steps taken promise to accomplish this after a rigid culling of animals. Following this weeding-out process, the foundation herds of Kansas and other states, will be capable of producing, at low cost, farm commodities of choicest quality.

Cattle-Buying a Great Help

The cattle-buying project of the Government has been one of the most constructive acts for aiding the cattle industry. It will result in better animals and better markets in years to come. It requires years to replenish livestock, but crops may be restored in a single season. Hence, a chief concern is to preserve breeding herds.

☐ A good man is killed when a boy goes wrong.

☐ It takes a lot of hustling to make up for bad judgment.

Kansas Taxes Shifting

STATE and county taxes in Kansas are the only items which do not show reductions for 1933 compared with the previous year. Part of the state increase is due to failure to collect taxes and part of it to the deficit caused by the small levy for state purposes the preceding year. County schools took an almost 40 per cent cut in revenues, dropping from 7 million dollars in 1932 to 4 million in 1933.

The state tax has become 10.83 per cent of the whole tax burden, instead of 8.74 per cent as in 1932.

County taxes are 25.09 per cent. A year ago they were 21.97 per cent.

Township taxes have dropped from 5.38 per cent of the total to 4.09.

City taxes have made the least change, moving from 17 per cent a year ago, to 17.95 per cent in 1933.

School taxes dropped from 39.21 per cent to 34.72 per cent of local taxes.

To Identify Banned Ducks

SO HUNTERS can identify ducks that are wholly protected and those on which bag limits are reduced, some of the local names commonly applied to such species are given:

Blue-winged Teal—Blue-wing, teal, teal duck.

Bufflehead—Butterball, butter duck, dipper, dipper duck.

Canvasback—Can, canvas, whiteback.

Cinnamon Teal—Teal, teal duck.

Gadwall—Gray duck, redwing, creek duck.

Greater Scaup—Big bluebill, bay broadbill, scaup, blackhead.

Green-Winged Teal—Greenwing, common teal, teal duck.

Lesser Scaup—Bluebill, blackhead, scaup, little bluebill, broadbill, little broadbill.

Redhead—Fiddler, fiddler duck, redneck.

Ringneck—Ringbill, blackjack, blackhead.

Ruddy Duck—Stiff-tail, butterball, ruddy, booby, greaser.

Shoveller—Spoonbill, spoony, shovelbill.

Wood Duck—Summer duck, woody, squealer.

This Helps Make a Market

IT IS now more than 30 years since Swift & Company began distributing butter, eggs, poultry and cheese with meat products. These packers now operate more than 100 produce plants thruout the Central West and West, where this farm stuff is bought and graded. The same refrigerating equipment is used for the shipment and storage of all these products. They are shipped over the same car routes sold to retailers by the same salesmen and delivered in the same trucks to the benefit of the producer and consumer, as well as of Swift & Company.

Re-Elect Landon

GOVERNOR of KANSAS



ALF M. LANDON

“He Has Established a Brilliant Record of Achievement in the Face of Many Obstacles.”

—SENATOR CAPPER

A Few Direct Landon Aids to Farmers

Governor Landon has cooperated loyally with the program of national relief and recovery, and the organization developed in this state has had high praise from federal administrators.

Governor Landon's Drouth Relief program has been endorsed by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, as one of the best in the country. Kansas has received \$500,000 each month for drouth relief.

Governor Landon was among the first to appoint debt conciliation committees which have assisted hundreds of Kansas farmers in making new credit terms.

The gigantic national feed distribution plan, which is to aid farmers of drouth regions, was conceived in Kansas through the efforts of Governor Landon, and would have been adopted as a state program if federal agencies had not acted.

Contract acreage was released for planting of forage and certain other crops, largely through the efforts of Governor Landon.

The corn warehousing law was adopted in Kansas, enabling farmers to store corn on farms under corn allotment, and bringing benefits of \$1,500,000 to Kansas farmers in increasing corn prices.

He Has Been a True Friend of Kansas Farmers

His Economy Program Saved Kansas Over \$11,000,000 in a Single Year

Direct Taxes have been reduced for a total saving of \$7,345,000.

Automobile licenses have been cut in half, saving \$2,800,000 in one year.

The state general tax levy for 1934 has been fixed at 1.3 mills, the lowest since 1918.

Republican Candidates for State Offices

WILLIAM A. SMITH
Justice of the Supreme Court,
Position No. 1

W. W. HARVEY
Justice of the Supreme Court,
Position No. 2

ALF M. LANDON
Governor

CHARLES W. THOMPSON
Lieutenant Governor

FRANK J. RYAN
Secretary of State

WILL J. FRENCH
State Auditor

J. J. RHODES
State Treasurer

CLARENCE V. BECK
Attorney General

FRED A. SEAMAN
State Supt. of Public Instruction

CHARLES F. HOBBS
Commissioner of Insurance

W. C. AUSTIN
State Printer

A VOTE FOR LANDON IS A VOTE FOR CONTINUED ECONOMY

Republican State Central Committee

W. T. BECK, *Chairman*

W. A. LONG, *Treasurer*

(Political Advertisement)

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

My Friend Mrs. Gabby

BEE PENCE

I MET Mrs. Gabby on the street corner. "Oh, hello! there," said she. "What's that you've got, more magazines? Well I declare you must have a lot of papers to start fires with. You know we used to take a paper, I like to know when folks visit their relations. Then too, them papers is right nice to do up packages in and line my burey drawers. I think books is nice too, your bookcase don't look so empty. I started a book once but honestly I was so disgusted with the goin's on in it that I never finished it. "Land sakes there's old man Gerrit. Look at him roll his eyes at those hussies and him with a wife not dead 2 years. Well, no fool like an old fool! "See that Rankin girl, she come home drunk the other night. Ther's them that say 'her poor mother,' but I remember when she was young, she was pretty gay.

"Look at that Fuller boy drive, he'll put his poor old father in the grave. They say he has a weekly allowance. Allowance, humph! What that boy needs is a good strappin in the woodshed.

"Well I must be goin'. I don't do much gaddin' around. In my opinion, self respectin' folks should stay to home and mind their own business!"

So this busy woman left me, that too, before I had found anything to say, or time to say it.

Bread With Home Yeast

MY FAMILY thinks bread made with homemade yeast, is better than that made with starter. To make the yeast, I bring 1 pint of fresh buttermilk to a boil, thicken this to a mush with cornmeal, then remove it from the stove. When cooled to lukewarm, stir in 1 cake of yeast softened in a little warm water. Set this in a warm place and when light, work in more cornmeal until stiff enough to handle. Now spread out on waxed paper and mark off in squares. When dry, break apart and keep in closed can or fruit jar.—Mrs. L. N. G., Bourbon Co.

Oriental Monograms

PICK YOUR INITIAL

NOW you may have all your linens and wearables monogrammed, for this set of oriental initials comes in two sizes that are just right for both kinds of markings. The smaller size measures 1½ inches in diameter, the larger initials are 2¼-inch size. They



come perforated on a special heavy bond paper that can be stamped thru any number of times with stamping paste or powder. The perforated pattern of any letter of the alphabet in the two sizes comes in package No. 348 for 20 cents. They are decorative for breakfast or luncheon linens, for towels, sheets and pillowcases; for pajamas and nighties and all kinds of underwear; and many of the new fall

scarfs are initialed. In fact, monograms are so distinctive and make one's things so very personal, you'll be wanting your very own "letter" embroidered on most everything. And monogrammed gifts, you may be sure will please your friends. These oriental initials may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

What Is a Good Husband?

HELEN ROWLAND

ALL women admire a clean-cut, well set up man. All women admire good breeding. Every woman admires a modest man; and every woman admires capability, achievement and success.

But when it comes to choosing a life-partner, you'll be astonished to discover how little these glamorous qualities count.

One type of woman actually wants a strong-willed, iron-jawed man who will boss her about. She would feel all at sea, unless she had somebody to plan her life and order her days for her. While another sort of woman prefers an easy-going, good-natured yes husband, who will wipe the dishes, run out for a loaf of bread and keep his feet off the best divan.

Still another woman yearns for something to "mother."

While a fourth woman wants a hard-boiled business man, who gets out of the house and out of the way every morning, and brings home plenty of bacon and diamonds.

But do women choose husbands according to their temperament and congeniality? They do not! And a "good husband" is any husband, rich or poor, wild or tame, reliable or irresponsible, intelligent or dumb, who makes his wife happy.

What Are Parents For?

MRS. B. A. B.

RECENTLY I heard a speaker telling a group of children that when they were 12 years old, they were capable of making all their own decisions, of directing their own activities, of running their lives without interference by their parents. Twelve-year olds:

In my rural neighborhood lives a 13-year-old girl wearing spike-heeled, red slippers—crippling her feet and making herself ridiculous. I think she realizes it too, now—but she chose the slippers herself, they are paid for, and she must wear them. It seems actually cruel to me that a little parental guidance isn't used to choose Mary's clothes.

There is 14-year-old Henry spending all his spare time and money in the pool hall.

There is 15-year-old Daisy burying herself in her books, hurting her eyesight and shutting herself away from normal social affairs.

What are parents for, if they do not pass on their own experiences to their children? A thousand tragedies of adolescence might be avoided if parents gave kindly, intelligent guidance to these youngsters in their decisions. Poor kids—if we older ones can't meet all our problems without help, how can we expect them to?

Ready-to-Mix Gingerbread

RUTH GOODALL

GINGERBREAD like George Washington ate when a boy, from his mother's own recipe, may now be bought in package form at your grocer's. A large food manufacturer obtained the right to use the recipe. It comes all made up. It is only necessary to add a cup of water to the mixture, then bake it. The result is gingerbread that you'd be willing to serve at a party.

The new product is called Dromedary Gingerbread Mix. It may be served hot, cold, plain, buttered,

sugared, frosted or topped with a generous portion of whipped cream.

If you prefer to make cookies instead of gingerbread, add only ¼ cup of water to the packaged contents and drop by small teaspoonful well apart on an oiled baking sheet. Then bake 12 minutes in a moderate oven.

I have tried the new gingerbread and find it first-class and no trouble at all.

I Followed My Heart

MRS. S. H. S.

WHEN I married my youthful husband, who is just 20, everyone said I was crazy, that my marriage would end in disaster. I was a city girl of 22, a stenographer with a good salary. He was a country boy with that honest, manly look common to farm boys.

His mother had tried to talk him into giving me up, thinking she was saving him from heartbreak and pain later. My mother said I never would be satisfied giving up the city and my job for a lonely farm. All my friends said I was certainly taking a great risk.

I remained deaf to all this advice. What they couldn't see was the way his clear blue eyes looked at me, the tenderness and understanding of his heart, the honor of his love.

We have been married 6 years, have two little girls and have come thru this awful depression, yet every day when my husband, his clear eyes still so much like an innocent little boy, comes into the house for something or other, he never passes me without stopping to put his arms around me and give me a kiss. "Gee, honey," he'll say, "seems as if I can't pass you by without stopping to show you how much I love you."

Sometimes I have to take my hands out of the dishwater to return his caress. Sometimes my hands leave white marks on his shoulders, as they came out of the pie dough. But I always stop and hug him tight and thank my lucky stars I didn't listen to all the advice well-meaning folks gave me long ago.

A Dish for the Week

TESTED RECIPES

Sour Cream Pie—This is a favorite with my family. Use 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, a little nutmeg, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 cup sour cream, 2 teaspoons vinegar, ½ cup raisins and 1 egg. Mix thoroughly and bake with one crust.—Mrs. Samuel Wilson, Douglas Co.

English Apple Pie—It is different and so good and can be prepared in half the time it takes to make the usual pie. Peel and slice 4 or 5 large apples. Put them in a greased pan or casserole and sprinkle with ½ cup sugar. Mix thoroughly 1 cup flour, 1 cup brown sugar, and ½ cup melted butter. Press this on the apples and bake in a medium hot oven about 45 minutes. Serve warm with cream.—Mrs. E. D. Stewart, Lincoln Co.

Melasses Cake—This is easily made and good to eat. Use 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter or lard, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon ginger, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup boiling water, 1 teaspoon soda, 2½ cups flour. Mix and sift dry ingredients; cream butter and sugar; add molasses and dry ingredients, then boiling water, and mix well; add well-beaten egg and bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven.—Marinda Wahlberg, Clay Co.

Baked Macaroni with Chicken—At this time of year when flocks are being culled before put into winter quarters, the family is apt to tire of chicken. This dish will provide a welcome change. Boil 1 cup macaroni in salted water until it is tender. Drain and blanch. Grind or dice 2 cups cooked chicken and arrange in a casserole with alternate layers of macaroni. Pour 2 cups rich milk over the top, sprinkle with bread crumbs, and spread lightly with thick sour cream. Bake for 45 minutes in a moderate oven. Garnish with parsley.—Nelle Portrey Davis.

¶ Shriveled pickles are usually caused by too much salt, too strong vinegar, and too much sugar.

¶ For burns, make a paste of white vaseline and baking soda, and apply, binding in place.—M. W., Clay Co.

An Economy That Works

I FIND it economical to make two garments of the same piece of material, two aprons, two house dresses, or an apron and house dress, etc. Then when they become worn, the best parts of one may be used to repair the other.—Mrs. L. N. G., Bourbon Co.

Older Hens Can Better

EXPERIMENTS prove that plump, well-fed hens, 2 years old or older, and no longer at their best for egg production, have as good texture and better flavor when canned than chicken 6 months old.—Flora Carl.

Child's Play Suit and Hat

SLIM LINE FROCKS



3291—Soft lightweight diagonal woolen in rich dark red shade with shiny matching buttons and belt buckle, made this lovely day dress. You'll like its slim lines and smartly cut wide and casual armholes and loose hanging sleeves that are fitted at the wrists. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

3315—An easy-to-make, one-piece "self-help" play suit and hat for sister or for brother is patterned here. It's designed for comfort, permitting plenty of freedom and natural movement of the body. Zipper (sliding fastener bought already to sew to the garment) front closing keeps the abdomen warm and lessens the chance of snow and rain getting in thru opening. Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 35-inch material and 1¼ yards of 2½-inch elastic knit.

3279—A darling dress for busy morning hours. It's so easy to slip into—and smart! It's a model that will adapt itself to the figure a little above normal weight as well as the slim youthful type. The bias lines and the wrapped effect of the skirt have a decidedly slimming effect. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with 2½ yards of binding.

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

RURAL HEALTH

Anybody May Have a Boil

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.



Dr. Lerrigo

BOILS come from infection by pus germs. Even a person in robust health may develop an accidental boil. But when they come repeatedly, one after the other, the probability is that something is wrong with the system. If the diet is too rich in fats and sweets, it should be corrected by cutting down cream, butter, fat meats and sugars. But that may not be the trouble at all. Such a serious disease as diabetes is marked by boils. So it is important to find out just where the trouble lies. Lately doctors are getting good results in aggravated cases of boils by using a compound of tin known as Stannoxylin.

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.

Troubled With Adhesions

Am troubled with adhesions. Have had three operations and not much better. Do you think there is any cure without another operation? Is there anything I can take?—Mrs. A. W. D.

YOU do not give the nature of the operation that produced the adhesions so I am rather in the dark. However, my experience leads me to discourage any surgical operation to break up adhesions. There are too many chances that they will come back in spite of the operation. The better plan is to build up your general health and do your best to ignore such symptoms as the adhesions produce. Altho very annoying, they seldom are dangerous.

Don't Overdo the Reducing

I should like exercises to reduce flesh for a girl 15 years of age; height 4 feet 5 inches, weight 137 pounds.—M. J.

THE weight of a girl of that age and height should be 105 pounds so there is much overweight. It is not

at all likely that a girl of 15 needs special exercises. What she needs is to reduce diet. She must cut out sweets, cream, butter, fat meat and other fattening foods. She must materially reduce the amount of white bread, potatoes and cereals. She may eat vegetables having much roughage such as lettuce, kale, spinach and cabbage. There must be a radical reduction in the amount of her food but do not forget that 15 is a critical age and the diet must contain both nourishment and vitamins.

Broken Arm Needs Use

Our boy broke his arm at the elbow a few weeks ago. Doctor put it up in plaster and nothing has been done since. Is it all right to just leave it alone?—M. R. S.

YOU must take your boy back to the doctor at once. By this time the splint should come off and a certain amount of passive motion be begun to keep the elbow from becoming stiff. The doctor will show you how to massage the arm and what motions to make and you must see that the work is done faithfully, no matter if it does hurt at first. Fractures in children should never be kept rigid for a long time. It is important to get motion as early as possible so as to save stiffness in joints and insure good function. Do not be discouraged if you get only slight motion at first, but keep it up.

What Will Help Stammering?

I have a child 6 years old that stammers. I am afraid the trouble is getting worse. What will cure it? Is adenoids the cause?—B. R. H.

STAMMERING is due to a defect of the nervous system. Adenoids might affect it if they were so bad as to impoverish the health of the child, but as a general thing the trouble is not so brought about. The cure for stammering is by very careful training. The child must not be frightened nor dealt with impatiently. He must be taught to take matters of speech with great care. He must be made to feel that it is just a habit that he can overcome. When he stammers he is just to wait a little and then begin over again. A patient mother is the best teacher for a stammering child.

ditioners for poultry. E is abundant in the germ of the wheat, so that if wheat is used there is little need to worry about this vitamin.

Spring Eggs This Winter

R. H. G.

THE reason for using artificial lights to lengthen the hen's working day, is to shift spring output to winter when egg prices are high. Several ways of using lights have been found good.

Lights turned on at 4:30 or 5 a. m. give birds a chance to feed early in the morning and lengthen their feeding day. Evening lights ought to be dimmed so birds will go to roost before lights are turned off. Length of day can be adjusted better by using both evening and morning lights.

All-night lights encourages birds to feed any time during the night. Results at Missouri College of Agriculture last year show egg output during October, November and December was more than doubled by using all-night lights. The "unlighted" hens layed more eggs during February and March than birds having all-night lights.

Feed Can Prevent Roup

THE unusual amount of colds and roup in the poultry flock may be due in many cases to scarcity of green feed, alfalfa hay, and yellow corn. Lack of these feeds in the feed ration causes shortage of vitamin A. The trouble can be controlled by adding 10 per cent of bright green alfalfa meal to the mash mixture, or by providing the flock with green rye or wheat pasture.

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

For Bad Cough, Mix This Better Remedy, at Home

Needs No Cooking! Big Saving!

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough. It's no trouble to mix, and costs but a trifle, yet it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water for a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, put it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your sugar syrup. The pint thus made gives you four times as much cough remedy for your money, yet it is far more effective than ready-made medicine. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine. This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and clears the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, famous as a healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Here's the ABC of COLDS - CONTROL



A To Help PREVENT Colds

At the first sniffle, sneeze or nasal irritation, quick! . . . just a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol. It aids the functions which Nature has provided—in the nose—to prevent colds, and to throw off colds in their early stages.

B To SHORTEN a Cold

If a cold has already developed, massage the throat and chest at bedtime with Vicks VapoRub—mother's standby in treating colds. All through the night, by stimulation and inhalation, VapoRub fights the cold direct.

C To BUILD RESISTANCE to Colds Follow the simple rules of health that are also a part of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds. In clinical tests among 5,118 children, followers of the Plan averaged 40.20% fewer school days lost due to colds.

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

VICKS PLAN FOR BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS

PRICES
SENSATIONALLY
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MAYTAG

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Yes. IT'S THE FAMOUS
SQUARE-TUB, CAST-ALUMINUM MAYTAG

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POULTRY

Hens Must Have Their Vitamins

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

THE laboratory analysis of a hen's body shows it to contain 3.5 per cent of mineral matter. The better known minerals are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, potassium, magnesium, iron and copper.

Limestone and oyster shell are rich in calcium. If one keeps these things for their fowls they need not concern themselves further about bone building, shell-making mineral. Bone meal furnishes phosphorus, and while it is an important addition to the ration, if fed too liberally it may cause digestive troubles.

Mineral Feeds

Many feeders omit bone meal when feeding a good grade of meat scraps as they find they get enough phosphorus in this way. Salt is the mineral used by most feeders to add a tastiness to the food. It provides the sodium and chlorine. But too much salt may act as a poison. Only 1 to 1½ per cent is necessary. If one wishes to mix a necessary mineral mixture, a good one consists of 60 per cent bone meal, 20 per cent limestone and 20 per cent salt. Two to 3 pounds to the hundred should be added to the ordinary mash food.

Vitamins were unheard of a few years ago. Thru laboratory experiments it was found that the feeding of certain foods resulted in certain

reactions in growth and development. That when these foods were omitted in a ration that certain diseases would develop—showing these foods are necessary for best growth and the prevention of disease. It has been found that vitamin D is one of the most important in poultry feeding. It seems to take an abundance of this vitamin for best growth, egg production and health. It was found necessary so that the hens could utilize mineral substances.

Cod Liver Oil Has It

Cod liver oil was especially rich in this health-giving vitamin. It also seemed to take the place of sunshine. Hence this vitamin was called by many the "sunshine vitamin." Lack of sunshine or cod liver oil was found to be the cause of rickets in children, and a condition resembling this disease in poultry. There are different ways of feeding the cod liver oil to fowls but we prefer it mixed with the mash mixture. Others prefer it fed in a wet mash once each day.

Vitamins in Feeds

There is little need to worry about vitamins A, B, C and E, provided the flock is well fed, has plenty of wheat, corn, oats and their by-products. Vitamin A is found in yellow corn, green foods and alfalfa leaf meal. B is abundant in bran and the hulls of grains especially. C is found in orange juice and tomatoes. While some authorities find C not a necessary poultry vitamin we know by experiments that tomatoes are one of the finest of con-

More Power to WIBW

Beginning sometime between November 1st and 15th, WIBW will transmit with increased daytime power of 2500 watts.

New high-powered equipment, a new 255 foot tower, and ground system, additions to the transmitter building, are all underway.

Quality of reception as well as much improvement in volume will be experienced after these changes have been made.



MAUDIE SHREFFLER

"Breakfast Club"

For a load of fun and clean entertainment, join the WIBW "Breakfast Club." It's on the air every week-day morning from 7:30 to 8:00. There's not a lot-up in the whole half-hour.

The Breakfast Clubbers, directed by Maudie Shreffler, play the music everyone enjoys. Maudie is gathering many new guest stars who are appearing on the programs regularly.

Start your day off right with the "Breakfast Club." You'll become a steady customer after one hearing.



FREDDY MARTIN

Vick's "Open House"

This popular Sunday afternoon program is heard from WIBW at 4:00 o'clock. It features Freddy Martin and his Orchestra, who are sponsored by the makers of Vick's Vapo-Rub and other Vick's products.

Thirteen men, including Freddy, make up this band, and Freddy, in addition to being leader, plays the saxophone occasionally and acts as master of ceremonies on the program.

Camel Caravan

The Camel Caravan comes to WIBW again this year on Tuesdays and Thursdays but at slightly different times. Tuesdays the Caravan is heard at 9:00 o'clock and Thursdays at 8:00 o'clock.



ANNETTE HANSHAW

Annette Hanshaw, one of the most popular radio stars today, is the featured songstress. With her is heard the Casa Loma Orchestra with "Pee Wee" Hunt and Kenny Sargent as vocalists; Walter O'Keefe as master of ceremonies; and Ted Husing as news and sports commentator.

Senator Arthur Capper

Senator Arthur Capper, the senior United States Senator from Kansas, and owner of WIBW, gives his weekly talk every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. When he is out of the city, his talks are by electrical transcription or are read by a member of WIBW's staff.

Senator Capper visits informally with his audience and has a great deal of accurate information for his listeners. This is a mighty fine way to keep abreast of the doings of the National Government from a man who is one of the most powerful directing forces.

COLUMBIA NETWORK STATION
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WIBW

RADIO STATION
The Capper Publications
TOPEKA KANSAS

Just Vote "No" on the Ballot

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

IT IS so important that we keep prohibition for Kansas, that I am asking you to publish as much about it in your paper, as you can, until election. Please make it clear just how a person should mark his ballot when he votes against repeal. It will be easy for the careless to vote opposite to their wishes.—A. L. Potter, Montgomery Co.

If the voter wishes to retain prohibition, and therefore is against repeal, he should vote "No" on the ballot.—Editor.

Too Easy to Vote More Taxes

WHY should a 70 per cent non-tax-paying majority be permitted to vote bond issues upon a 30 per cent tax-paying minority? A taxpayer only should have the right to vote upon any bond issue the taxpayers of Kansas must pay for. In many instances in Kansas, bond issues in which the taxpayer sees no value, have been voted on him by an influenced and largely non-taxed majority.

State and county government is costing in excess of what the stockholders are receiving in return for their investment. This cannot be overcome until many offices and departments overrun with inspectors (who, in many cases are only party organizers) are depleted of this set of tax-money consumers.

It was taxpayer organizations that advocated real estate reductions and obtained a total reduction of 24 1/2 per cent on city and 30 1/2 per cent on rural real estate. Likewise these organiza-

tions sponsored the move which brought about a 50 per cent auto tag tax reduction, also a salary reduction move which brought about reductions in 22 state departments, totaling \$105,200.

It is the duty of all taxpayers in Kansas to join such an organization for tax justice. Politically, housecleanings of undesirable office holders, regardless of party, should be more often undertaken.—George Herzog, Atchison Co.

Wet States Are in Trouble

REPEAL was to stop bootlegging but the U. S. revenue authorities say there is as much or more bootlegging as there was under prohibition. Drunken driving has increased on every highway to the constant menace of life. Will somebody just tell us a few instances in which the situation has been improved by repeal. The prohibition law was violated in Kansas thru the years past but even at that we are better off than other states are under repeal. The saloon was not to come back but it has come back just as every prohibitionist knew it would under repeal. A well-known brewer said in one of the metropolitan papers that the traffic would compel obedience to the law if repeal were granted. But the liquor traffic never did obey the law and never will. Yet we handle the liquor evil better than the other states. Kansas would better keep the old historic law and elect men who will enforce it.—Arthur S. Henderson, Leavenworth Co.

New Corn-Hog Plan Ready Soon

Forty States Voted in the Referendum—Even Maine

THE new corn-hog program for 1935 will be ready soon, perhaps by November 1. This is in answer to the big majority of corn-hog contract signers who voted for the plan in the recent referendum. With 41 states voting, the referendum ballot now stands 345,330 "for" and 153,181 "against." One-third of the farmers who did not sign contracts voted for a plan in 1935, and two-thirds voted against it. Counting all votes cast, corn-hog control for 1935, won by 67 per cent of all votes cast. Kansas turned it down. Complete returns are expected next week.

Corn-hog control for 1935 will follow the general plan of the 1934 contract, with benefit payments for both corn and hogs. Committeemen and extension workers from 18 states were in Washington last week talking over the plan. It is hoped to have the contract ready for sign-up before Christmas. Every effort will be made to have it plain and simple.

Vote on the 1-contract plan for 1936, won in the U. S. by a vote of 227,789 to 188,008 among contract signers, but lost among non-signers by a vote of 18,030 to 8,442. Kansas voted against it.

The corn-hog and 1-contract vote among contract signers by states follows and shows interesting comparisons. New England took the yes-side;

State	Corn-Hog		One-Contract	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	772	31	583	52
Arkansas	4,185	625	2,672	1,188
Colorado	3,403	1,001	2,166	1,998
Delaware	206	1	51	165
Florida	721	46	638	97
Georgia	177	2	171	4
Illinois	32,655	10,678	23,306	12,864
Indiana	25,920	14,082	20,673	18,239
Iowa	60,524	24,460	39,579	39,411
Kansas	17,429	19,985	11,607	23,629
Kentucky	8,233	654	6,767	1,358
Maine	4	3	4	2
Mass.	12	9	59	45
Minnesota	25,442	9,110	16,143	14,689
Michigan	4,415	2,690	2,969	3,853
Missouri	32,623	15,845	25,085	19,946
Maryland	831	102	528	219
Montana	630	126	447	233
Nebraska	27,301	26,488	2-1 vs.	
New Jersey	129	24	111	36
New Hamp.	50	24	36	31
Nevada	218	18	130	88
New York	358	211	236	339
New Mexico	712	27	655	57
N. Carolina	1,311	110	149	122
Louisiana	220	58	932	261
Ohio	15,988	11,165	11,322	14,894
Oklahoma	11,045	4,743	7,345	7,114
Pennsylvania	619	71	496	141
Rhode Is.	8	2	8	2
S. Carolina	424	75	365	106
S. Dakota	23,309	3,512	15,011	10,759
Tennessee	6,715	1,072	5,498	974
Texas	16,343	1,577	13,106	4,055
Utah	933	87	800	190
Vermont	235	104	144	172
Virginia	3,432	483	2,918	547
Washington	1,265	351	986	409
Wyoming	1,052	415	798	612
Wisconsin	15,481	3,114	8,285	9,107
Total	345,330	153,181	227,789	188,008

Let's Keep Wheat Balanced

(Continued from Page 3)

crops, if grown on contracted acres, must be used for pasture or forage only. Other permitted uses are planting trees, summer-fallowing, and leaving the acreage unplanted, if this does not result in erosion or spread of harmful weeds. This new ruling is included in a circular which you can get thru the secretary of your local wheat production control association.

In applying this ruling to your locality, please keep in mind that where it is not considered good farm practice to seed a certain crop, it should not be grown altho the regulations permit it. For instance, seeding rye is objectionable in some parts of Kansas. In such areas, choose some other crop. The advice of county and extension agents can be followed in this.

Use of airplanes, for measuring wheat acreage has been found inexpensive in Washington and Oregon. Whit-

man county, Washington, used this method after starting with the wheel system. Other counties since have used it and found, in large-scale farming country, the expense of measurement by aerial photographs has been considerably less than by the other method. Photographs are taken from about 13,000 feet in the air, one picture covering a square mile. Whether airplanes would work out as well under Kansas conditions may be worth investigating.

Looking at the Future

We have some valuable experience behind us. In the last year and a half wheat farmers have traveled a long way from doubt and uncertainty toward security and stability.

"But," as Chester Davis points out, voicing, no doubt, the opinion of the majority of wheat growers, "the next

step is to see that the ground gained is not lost thru a return to top-heavy wheat crops."

Some will forget that the longest breadlines existed when wheat for bread was too plentiful. They will say we should let Nature do the work of adjustment. But Nature's way of adjusting crop output is ruthless and savage, as many wheat growers in Kansas have learned thru experience. And Nature never provides adjustment payments for the grower whose crop is destroyed.

There are two main points upon which the wheat program for the coming year center. One is the welfare of the grower. His crop should be balanced with effective demand, to sell at the best advantage and to prevent surpluses that rob him of a fair price and an assured income. This must be done in such a way as to avoid a shortage accompanied by high price, but little total income.

The other is the welfare of the consumer. The nation should produce enough wheat to maintain an adequate supply at a fair price.

The program of the Farm Administration undertakes to bring about a balance between supply and effective demand, in order to insure a fair price to the farmer for the products the farmer sells. The last year has seen a gradual climb toward this goal. Plans for the coming year are aimed still nearer to it.

No Foreign Market Soon

If Kansas farmers, and with them wheat growers thruout the U. S., decide to return to the old way of unlimited wheat growing, they would have to face the low prices which the old way created. There seems to be no immediate prospect of regaining the peak of wheat exports once held, altho present plans make provision for a possible stepping up of exports. Unlimited production would lead to mounting supplies for which there is no immediate prospect for effective demand. Surpluses and low prices are the inevitable result of such a planless program.

Without a reduction program there would be powerful incentives to plant too much wheat for 1935. Most powerful would be the present price commanded by wheat as compared with the price of only a year ago. But we must remember our price is far above world levels, and if we grow a surplus we would have to be prepared to take the low price the world has to offer for surplus goods.

It takes thought on the part of farmers to plant wisely when the supply is low and the price high. Plantings for 1935 will determine how well farmers have learned the lesson from previous top-heavy surpluses and bankruptcy prices.

The New Corn-Loan Plan

THE new AAA corn loan plan provides for loans of 55 cents a bushel at 4 per cent on 1933 and 1934 corn stored on farms, if stored under warehousing requirements. This is a 10-cent increase over last year's loan figure.

The new loans mature June 30, 1935. Holders of notes if they wish, may call the loans while corn is at or above 85 cents on the Chicago market. The borrower is to take out primary insurance covering fire, lightning, and windstorm on the corn on which loans are made. Old corn, stored in temporary or unsuitable cribs, will not be accepted for loans.

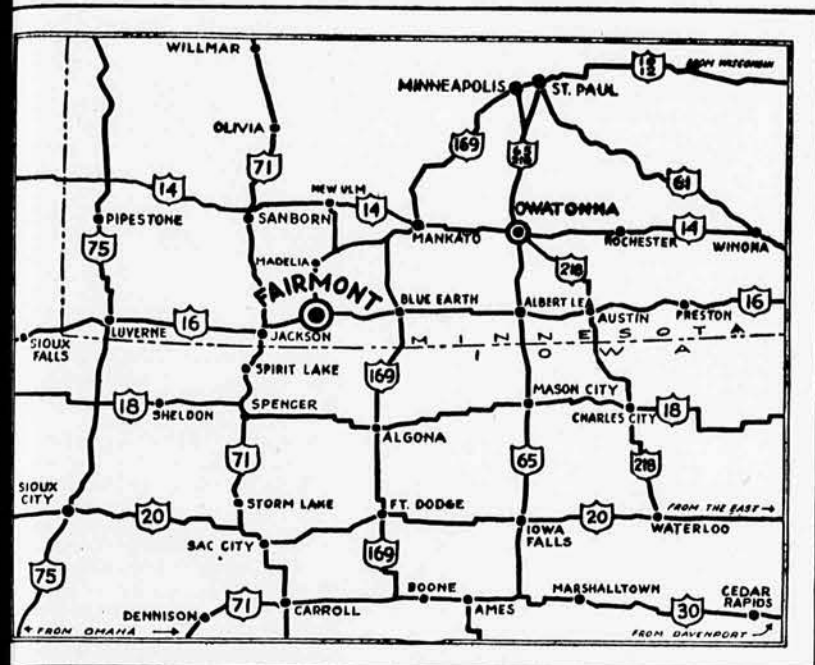
Loans will be available in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota. Corn must be No. 4 ear corn or better. The standard of measurement used last year—2 1/2 cubic feet a bushel—will be used this year.

Offer Extra Feed Loans

FARMERS and stockmen in primary drouth counties now may get feed loans for purebred cows, heifers or bulls bought for breeding purposes since April 1, 1934. No advances will be made to buy feed for stock brought into drouth areas from another state, or for animals bought from a person who did not own them before April 1. Feed loan allowances may not exceed the number owned on October 1, or the number the applicant will own after culling his herd in accordance with the cattle-buying program. Apply to your local crop and feed loan committee.

Kansas Huskers to Minnesota

RAYMOND H. GILKESON



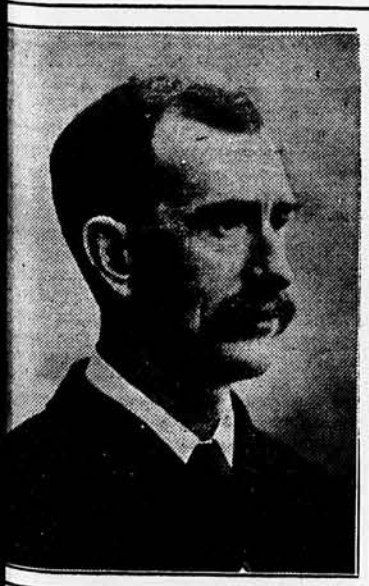
Routes You May Take to Reach Fairmont, Minn., Where This Year's National Corn Husking Contest Occurs, November 8. Let the Old Car Carry You to the Farm's 1934 Olympic.

THE Corn Belt's champion corn huskers will meet at Fairmont, Minn., November 8, to decide the world's champion for 1934. Kansas will go on it with two mighty good men Lawrence House, Goodland, and Bill Vining, Baldwin. As it was impossible for most counties to hold contests this year and earn a place in a state contest, Kansas is sending last year's top men into the national. If you cannot go to Minnesota to cheer for them, listen in over NBC's Farm and Home Hour, at 11:30 a. m., central standard time, November 8. Al Totten, veteran Chicago sports announcer, and Everett Mitchell, regular Farm and Home Hour announcer, will be on deck to give an "ear by ear" account of this annual cornfield battle. Eight states are entered besides Kansas — Minnesota, South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa. We'll venture to say

there will be some mighty tall stories told about, "Shucks, our corn just naturally didn't pay any attention to the drouth. Yes sir, more bushels to the acre than you could shake a stick at." Kansas Farmer and the other state farm papers sponsor these yearly husking contests. They offer \$100 top prize for 80 minutes of husking. The man with the biggest, cleanest load wins. Next four men in line divide another \$100 among them. Maybe this year House and Vining will bring home the bacon. Never can tell exactly what Kansas will do next. Our champions will be working in a field of corn planted especially for this contest—55 to 60 bushels an acre, despite drouth and ear worms. All of the larger farm machinery companies are putting on special exhibits at the contest field, and seven of them are supplying brand new steel wagons and rubber-tired tractors for use of the huskers. Something to see.

A Life That Was Well Lived

Andrew Shearer, Good Farmer and Good Citizen



KANSAS lost a real man when death claimed Andrew Shearer, after a month's illness at his home in Bankfort. Born at Salisbury, Scotland, March 10, 1850, he came to America in 1870, with his father. The family settled on a claim bought from a homesteader in Marshall county, and became interested in cattle, due to the abundance of free grass. Cattle raising carried them thru the calamity years of grasshoppers. Andrew Shearer spent his first 16 years on a farm in Scotland, also learning the woodworking trade. After getting his Kansas claim he worked hard

to improve it and later acquired a quarter section. For a half century he raised wheat, corn, hay, cattle and hogs.

In 1910, he was chosen to represent his district in the legislature. He was on the committee of railroads, elections, agriculture and highways, and was influential in getting the legislature to pass the first law to control surface water.

His activities with farm organizations began in 1871. That year he joined the Farmers' club movement. Later he was prominent in several farmers' political parties. For years, he was an active member of the Kansas State Farm Bureau and the Farmers' Union. During the World War, he called the first meeting to organize the home guard and was the second oldest man of the company to drill.

His fame as an inventor rests upon the wide-tread lister, which he patented and which was manufactured and sold on a royalty. Finally he sold his invention outright to the International Harvester Company, which now manufactures it.

Mickey Mouse Champions

THE Mickey Mouse contest, announced in the September 15, issue of Kansas Farmer, brought in some very good drawings and color work. Judge R. R. M., and his helpers, had a real job trying to decide who were winners. But here they are:

- First—\$2, Ailine Pittman, Minneola.
- Second—\$1, Eleanor Mundt, Pittsburg.
- Third—\$1, Dorene Sullivan, Weir.
- Fourth—\$1, Olander Calum, Tampa.

Work

The comforter of sorrow and of care;
The shortener of way prolonged and rude;
The lightener of burden hard to bear;
The best companion 'mid the solitude;
The draft that soothes the mind and calms the brain;
The miracle that lifts despair's thick work;
When other friends would solace bring, in vain;
Thank God for work!

That boon for which the prince in splendor sighs
But which attends the humble peasant's lot;
Without which, castles but as prisons rise,
And with which, prisons crush but strangle not.
The sum of life; all evil's sovereign cure;
The measure of employer as of clerk;
The true nobility's investiture—
Thank God for work!

—Edwin L. Sabin.

Tree Belt Not a New Scheme

PLANTING a belt of trees from Canada to Texas may sound fanciful to us, but a similar scheme worked in Russia. F. A. Silcox, chief forester of the U. S. says the plan was tried in Russia in 1860, when they planted a belt of trees on the lands of nobles in the Ukraine. "Our reports show," he says, "that the project had a tremendous influence in cutting down evaporation of water and breaking winds that dry out land." Mr. Silcox doesn't anticipate insurmountable difficulties in getting the trees to grow in extremely dry areas. "As they grow they will cause moisture to collect and this itself will give the trees water." The trees also are expected to retard the drain-off of heavy snows and rains. Work is starting in Texas and will be extended to other states.

Just When Is a Mule Old?

FIVE mules at Fort Sam Houston, survivors of 272 which were used to haul supplies for General Pershing's punitive expedition to Mexico in 1915, have been condemned to death because of their age—29 years. Which raises a question: How old is a mule when it has reached old age? Last year we read the story of Nellie and Mamie, two mules belonging to the city of New Orleans. They were 40 years old, and since 1925 have been pensioners of the city. They have quarters furnished and rations, and no work to do.

Myriads of Insects Died

THE drouth was a severe blow to farmers, but the intense heat was particularly disastrous to the chinch bug, Hessian fly and grasshopper. Millions of them died, says George A. Dean, bugologist of the college. Drouth may have been a necessary part of nature's scheme for control of insect pests in centuries past, he believes, but man no longer depends on such methods since scientific methods of control have become available.

Six Forgotten Town Lots

NOT always does time add value to a real estate investment. The county clerk of Haskell county recently received a request from a New York attorney to estimate the value of six lots in Lockport, Haskell county; the owner being dead and the estate in process of settlement. The county clerk found the whole townsite had "reverted to tax deeds" in 1891 and the townsite had been vacated by act of legislature in 1903.

While Mother Was Away

WHY mothers get gray is no secret to Mrs. Wilma Crabb of Barnard. During a brief absence from home, her wee daughters Lillian and Wilma, aged 4 and 2, "played barber." Returning she found Wilma virtually hairless and at work in making Lillian look the same way. A real barber had to finish the job. He gave both girls real boyish bobs.

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A Man and His Horse

Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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WHEN Creighton regained consciousness he was lying flat on his back. The sun was beating straight down into his face. He struggled and sat up, caressing a huge bump on the top of his head. It was some time before he recalled what had happened to him, and then he looked around, westward, to see his horse lying on his side, moaning.

Creighton got to his feet. A rattler buzzed from a mesquite clump near him; he could see the dirty brown coils with the triangular head rising from them, the lidless eyes glittering evilly.

With a snarl of loathing and horror, he leaped back, reeling dizzily; drew the pistol from the holster at his hip, and began to shoot frenziedly. There was a violent thrashing from the sinuous brown body, which at last grew still, and Creighton stepped closer to peer at it.

"Ugh!" he said, shuddering. "The damned thing might have been crawling around me when I was unconscious! It's a beastly country!"

When he had mastered his repugnance and the dizziness that had afflicted him, he walked over to the horse. The animal raised his head at Creighton's approach and whinnied appealingly. Creighton shuddered again when he saw its oddly twisted leg.

But his thoughts at this moment were for himself. He got the canteen of water, drank deeply, and stood erect to gaze about him.

Behind him, not far away, was the low hill he had passed the night before, and the dry arroyo that ran from east to west. Not more than a quarter of a mile north, in the direction he had been going when the accident had happened, was a big timber grove. The Loma trail ran along its eastern edge, beside the dense growth of nondescript brush that fringed it.

"It's all your fault, you damned careless fool!" he cursed, speaking to the horse.

Creighton looked down at the animal. It was suffering acutely; but Creighton was in an evil humor, and the prospect of walking back to the ranch enraged him. Had Eleanor seen his face at this instant she would have known that the instinct which had kept her from surrendering to the man had accurately valued him. The malignant impulses he had masked with a smooth suavity and impeccable mannerisms were now released. He seemed to yield completely to an insane frenzy of fury. His face was seamed with rage, his eyes were wild, his voice shrill, screeching.

He reached for the bridle, jerked viciously at it. The animal screamed with agony. Creighton laughed insanely.

FIVE minutes later, while Creighton was still working with the horse, he heard a voice, hoarse with horror, calling to him:

"Damn you! What are you doin' to that hoss?" Creighton wheeled, looked up. Two horsemen were near him—Bolton and Lally. Lally was dismounting, slipping off his mount with desperate haste, his eyes aglow with disgust, contempt, and cold fury.

Creighton did not seem to recognize the men. "I'll teach him to fall and break his leg," he said in a dry, light, whining voice. "He threw me, and damn him—"

He jerked again at the bridle. Lally's rush took him to Creighton's side too late to prevent the atrocity; but his fist crashed against the man's jaw with a force that sent him spinning, to fall headlong several feet distant.

"Good Gawd!" growled Lally. "Loco, I reckon," said Bolton from the saddle. "Or mebber it's just his natural meanness. You'd better shoot that hoss, Lally."

"I'd a heap ruther shoot that damned dude!" declared Lally. But he walked up to the animal.

The sound of the shot brought Creighton to his feet. It also seemed to force into his mind a realization of what was happening. He sat on the ground, his hands extended at his sides to balance him, swaying back and forth like a man suddenly aroused from a deep sleep.

He rubbed his eyes, stared at the two men, and finally got up, seemingly having recovered from the insane fury that had possessed him.

"I must have lost my temper," he said, with a ghastly attempt at a smile.

"That ain't no excuse for what you was doin'," declared Lally. "A man that'll do that to a hoss ain't fit to go on livin'!"

"It was my horse," said Creighton.

His eyes were again malevolent. The memory of Lally's ridicule upon another day still rankled. His hatred of the man lay naked in the gaze he turned upon the other.

Lally saw it. He crouched, his chin went forward, he sneered with stiff lips.

"If you're lookin' at it that way—" he began. "Shut up, Lally!" came Bolton's voice, laden with cold mockery. "He's got a gun at his hip. I'd go a little slow with him."

At Lally's flashing glance of savage disgust over the interruption, Bolton slyly winked at him—a silent message that Creighton did not catch.

"Shucks! I didn't notice his gun," sneered Lally.

BOLTON lounged in the saddle. "Threwed you, eh?" he said to Creighton. "Threwed you an' broke his leg. An' it made you mad?"

Bolton's voice was coldly derisive. But behind it,

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 the ranchmen, by changing the date in the letter, caused Eleanor to arrive when only he was there. He wished to compromise Eleanor, marry her and obtain her property. Allison, one of Gordon's men, arriving unexpectedly at night, finds Krell trying to effect an entrance into Eleanor's room by stealth. He takes Krell outside, and when Krell reaches for his gun, kills him. Eleanor seeks safety in flight, wondering what her fiancé, Allan Creighton, would think of her predicament. In the desert an unknown rescuer frees her from 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 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. Hazel, who is at the romantic age, enters the bunk house at night. Allison diplomatically escorts her outside. Eleanor sees Hazel leaving. Next day she discharges Allison, as he believes, for his trouble with Creighton. While on a mysterious journey to Loma, Creighton is thrown from his horse.

unuttered, deep, concealed except for the hard glitter of his eyes, was menace, deliberate, calculating. "I'd lost my temper," repeated Creighton sullenly. "An' you took it out on your hoss?" said Bolton. His voice took on a new note—sharp, cold.

"Whar you headin' for?"

"I was going to Loma."

"What for?"

"That's my business, Bolton."

"It is, eh? Well, I reckon that's right. Whar's Allison?"

"At the Two Bar."

"An' Miss Lane?"

"She's there too. Bolton, I'll have to go back, I suppose. If you are going to the Two Bar, I'll ride with you." His glance at Lally informed that gentleman that he would rather walk to the ranch house than ride with him. And Lally's answering look told him that he would never get to the ranch house if he depended upon Lally.

"Plenty of time, Creighton—plenty of time," said

All 'Round the World

IDA KIRBY RIDGWAY

MEAT and potatoes, and butter and bread,
All 'round the world, I've heard, 'tis said;
Tho' the dining be humble or a banquet spread;
You have meat and potatoes, and butter and bread.

The meat may be pork, or beef, or fish,
Served in royal platter or poor man's dish.
But wherever dinners are served, I've read,
There's meat and potatoes, and butter and bread.

Potatoes may be mashed, or 'scaloped, or fried;
The meat may be roasted, or broiled, or dried.
Whatever your hunger, whatever your dread,
You're served meat and potatoes, and butter and bread.

You may begin your repast with coffee or wine,
And end with desserts, delightfully fine,
But sooner or later at your dinner, 'tis said,
They'll serve meat and potatoes, and butter and bread.

You say all this musing on food, is not kind;
Appetite is mostly a state of the mind;
But I hope we have plenty, so all may be fed
On good meat and potatoes, and butter and bread.

Bolton. "You going to Loma for Miss Lane or for Allison?"

"Damn Allison!" shouted Creighton, with an ugly sneer.

"Ho, ho!"

Bolton leaned toward Creighton, his eyes gleaming.

"Not likin' Allison, eh?" he said. "Had a fallin' out?"

Creighton's sullen gaze convinced Bolton that he had struck the right note, and he enjoyed it.

"Haw, haw, haw!" he laughed. "You finally tumbled, eh—tumbled that Allison's been monkeyin' around—eh?"

"What do you mean?" demanded Creighton.

"Bah!" sneered Bolton. "You're a kid with women. Or mebber you're bluffin'. Thar ain't a man in Loma that can't tell you about that deal!"

"What deal?"

"About Krell—an' Allison."

TAKE "your blinders off, man!" the sheriff admonished, adding, "Ain't you heard about Krell bein' at the Two Bar?"

"Miss Lane said Krell was at the Two Bar," answered Creighton. "He stayed one night, and disappeared."

"One night—eh?" scoffed Bolton. "She's been stringin' you! One night! Waal, I reckon she wasn't born yest'iday! One night—haw, haw, haw! Listen Creighton; I'll put you wise a few. Krell was thar for three or four days. He met a Pig Pen man and made his brags about it—sayin' she was stayin' thar on her own hook.

"Allison heard of it, an' went there to horn in. An' I reckon he did. For a Triangle K man rode past that way one night an' heard shootin'. I reckon that was Krell gettin' snuffed out, because he wouldn't slope when Allison come. One night—haw, haw, haw!"

Creighton believed this. Bolton's words vindicated the suspicions that had been torturing him for many weeks. The contemplation of Eleanor's deceit maddened him, brought into his brain again the frenzy to which he had yielded a few minutes before the sudden appearance of the two men.

"I knew it—I suspected it," he said hoarsely. "I knew it all along. She has fooled me—she and Allison!"

He took a step toward Bolton, and the light in his eyes caused the latter to throw his right hand swiftly to the butt of his pistol.

"Plumb loco, that's what he is!" sneered Lally. Creighton was trembling; his face was a pasty white, with purple blotches showing here and there upon it. He turned his gaze upon Bolton as the latter spoke, and Lally sneered with disgust.

Creighton spoke. His voice was hollow, expressionless; he seemed dazed.

"I'll kill him," he said. "Lally, I want your horse."

He started toward the animal. Lally got in front of him.

"Don't you touch my hoss, Creighton," he warned.

Creighton did not answer. He pushed Lally violently aside and leaped toward the animal, which was not more than a dozen paces distant, contentedly browsing the tops of some mesquite.

LALLY'S face flamed with hate. Bolton's shout came too late to avert the tragedy. Creighton was not more than halfway to the horse when Lally fired. Creighton stopped, straightened, half turned toward Lally, and pitched forward, face down, in the grass.

"I reckon that settles you, you locoed maverick!" said Lally grimly. "A guy that'll do to a hoss what you done to that cayuse ain't got no right to—"

"Quit your rantin'!" interrupted Bolton. "We've got to slope at once—someone's comin'!"

Lally ran to his horse, leaped into the saddle. Both men peered southward toward a point several miles distant, where a dust cloud seemed to be lazily drifting toward them.

"Someone from the Two Bar," said Lally after a time.

"Headin' this way," added Bolton. "I reckon we'll lay low till we find out who it is." He grinned evilly. "I'm hopin' it's Allison," he concluded.

Wheeling their horses, both men rode southward until they reached the dry arroyo Creighton had crossed. They kept the low hill between them and the coming rider until then. When they reached the timber grove that Creighton had seen, they dismounted and led their horses, finally bringing them to a halt in some undergrowth, which concealed them, tho' affording them an unobstructed view of the spot where the murder had recently been committed.

THERE was a smile on Allison's face when he turned his back on the Two Bar ranch house and headed Devil into the northern distance. He had come unheralded and unwelcome, and was going away unregretted. But he was not so sure of the last, and his smile was a reflection of the grim irony that dwelt in his heart over the wrecking of his hopes—hopes that might have been realized had Creighton not permitted his jealousy to drive him to the insane attack the night before.

It seemed evident to him that Eleanor had at last decided in favor of Creighton—that she had finally found herself. Unwittingly, Creighton had influenced Eleanor to a decision by provoking Allison's attack on him. But what sort of a man was it who would repeat such a tale to the woman he loved?

Allison could find no blame in his heart for her. He told himself that he was riding out of her life, and that he must forget her.

But, as he rode, his heart was heavy, his eyes somber, and his face seamed with lines that had not been in it that morning. His thoughts persisted in dwelling upon her; he kept seeing her as she had sat on her horse while talking with him that morning, trying heroically to suppress her emotions. What emotions had she suppressed? He was not certain.

It had seemed to him that she regretted doing what she had done, that she had been hoping he would deny being to blame for what had happened to Creighton; and yet the fact that she had discharged him indicated fault in that theory.

His dream had been a pleasant one, full of high hopes and the promise of happiness. He was not so sure that he had ever seriously expected her to look upon him as he had hoped she might, for he knew she had spent much of her life in the East, where she had come in contact with men who must have impressed her more deeply than he would impress her with his rough mannerisms.

(To Be Continued)

CROPS AND OUTLOOK

Farm Conditions by Counties

Feed Crops Doing Fine But West Kansas Needs Rain

Allen—We have had enough rain to make wheat grow and give livestock considerable pasture, but many still without stock to go into winter, kafir will not make good but a very large roughage crop, we will not suffer for rough feed this winter, prices scarce and selling at 20 cents, considerable wheat has been seeded and much fall plowing done. Butterfat, 22c; corn, 85c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—Most farmers thru sowing wheat, early wheat up nicely and soon will be ready to pasture, another good rain puts the crop in good condition for winter, all busy putting up feed, alfalfa seeded this fall doing fine, livestock doing well since pastures greened up, few hens laying. Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 20c; corn, 81c; wheat, 93c.—Albert Pelton.

Brown—Plenty of moisture for pastures and growing wheat, last cutting of alfalfa sold for \$15 to \$20 a ton out of the field, some sorgo yet to put in silos, seems queer that corn is all cut and none to husk, no demand for bump boards this year. Cream, 22c; eggs, 18c; poultry, 9c.—E. Taylor.

Brown—More moisture will start alfalfa after the last cutting, giving it some growth for winter, late wheat needed moisture and this will bring it all up, that sown early usually looks good, many mowing grass in corn fields for hay, sorgo has headed and if frost holds off several weeks it will make feed, if it frosts in the next week it will have to be hand-picked in order to have seed that will grow, most corn fodder that will not be fed out of the field hauled in during two weeks of nice weather, last cutting of alfalfa up in fine condition, it wasn't so heavy but was fine quality, everybody getting in wood and fixing up for winter, corn being shipped in and trucked on west, some going to feeders here.—L. H. Shannon.

Cowley—A 3-inch rain recently in east Cowley, lightning struck a barn destroying contents for Alex McConegy, need 2 weeks of nice weather to ripen sorgo which is filling nicely for a fair crop of seed if it matures, some feed already cut, plenty of feed for winter with some to spare, a little feed already contracted at \$4 to \$6 an acre, grass making excellent growth since rains, wheat and rye getting good start, some have sown oats for pasture, demand for baled oats straw, young mules being bought to ship out of county, several seeking information on kind of a roughage mill to buy, more feed will be ground than usual. Wheat, 90c; oats, 59c; corn, 80c; cream, 20c; hens, 5c to 7c; springs, 7c; eggs, 14c to 18c; hogs a pain, cattle a problem.—Cloy W. Brazie.

Cowley—Heavy rains of last week soaked ground to a good depth and caused some fields to wash, wheat growing fine with no insects bothering, all feed stuff except early plantings has greened up and will make a lot of feed and possibly a small amount of grain, farmers sell virtually everything thru community sale.—K. D. Olin.

Crawford—Wheat sowing finished, some looks good, some bad, need a nice shower on it, crows taking kafir as there is no corn, hay high and scarce. Wheat, 85c; corn, 87c; oats, 58c; hogs, \$5.50; eggs, 18c.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Farmers hoping there will be no killing frost before November 1, so cane and other crops will mature, if cane matures well, much sorgo will be made and used, pears have ripened rapidly and are being picked and stored, good demand for apples and pears.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ford—Rains of late were spotted and most subsoil still is dry, wheat sowing will start soon, worms again doing some damage to wheat sown in dry ground, some may have to be resown. Wheat, 94c; corn, \$1.80 cwt.; cream, 20c; eggs, 17c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Nice rain recently, some have mowed last cutting of alfalfa which was pretty good, hay selling a trifle cheaper, fodder also at a reduction, 1,000 bushels of apples auctioned off at Ottawa, October 13; our traveling groceryman has quit coming, farmers still sowing wheat and rye, a few pasturing early-sown wheat, some fruit trees in bloom, a few farmers still selling roasting ears, people enjoying green onions, radishes, beans and spinach from fall gardens; a pair of mules sold at auction for \$320, a team of 2-year-old mares, \$155; a Belgian yearling mare colt, \$75; a nice bunch of calves, \$22.50 each, an 18-months old Whiteface bull at \$11.25, \$35 was the top on cows; apples selling from 40c to \$1.80, pears from 25c to \$1; honey crop poor, plenty of watermelons still on market, we have a buyer for old jewelry and precious metals, also a new meat man who delivers fresh beef once a week; but the biggest-hearted person of all delivered us 9 cats free of charge in the small hours of the night.

October 10, we feel thankful, sometime possibly we can return the favor; walnuts plentiful but much smaller than usual, several bridges being repaired, politics warming up, many parades and barbecues. Wheat, 85c; corn, 80c to 82c; oats, 50c; kafir, \$1.75 cwt.; butterfat, 18c to 21c; eggs, 19c to 21c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Some rain after several days of dry, windy weather that damaged wheat, some wheat has died, what is left is a thin stand, livestock being shipped to other places to be wintered, many farm ponds being built to provide relief work. Corn, 97c; eggs, 17c; cream, 21c; bran, \$1.20; shorts, \$1.55.—C. F. Welty.

Gray—Some rain has helped local conditions, much wheat to be sown if more rain comes, large sales of cattle being made, considerable straw being shipped in, many have sold all poultry. Wheat, 90c; cream, 19c; eggs, 19c.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

Greenwood—More nice rains but not very heavy, wheat all sown, some silos being filled with kafir and cane, plowing being done, Government has shipped quite a few cattle, truck drivers busy hauling fat stock to market.—A. H. Brothers.

Market Barometer

Cattle—If it hasn't yet arrived, next few weeks likely will bring as high a price on fed steers as may be expected until next June or July. In years of short corn crops, the price usually gets too high and consumers turn to something cheaper. Look for rally first 10 days of November if feed shortage doesn't drive too many in at that time. Lower grades likely to pick up moderately. Demand for stockers and feeders slow.

Hogs—Lower now and into November, but less seasonal drop than usual. May go near \$5 top before it is thru, and could stay down until December. Of course, rush of hogs in panic of selling would bring low point sooner.

Lambs—Not expected to drop below a \$6 top. Look for some improvement in next week or two. Prospects good for January, February and March; if you get out in late December or January, may beat late winter prices.

Wheat—Unsettled, affected by world market. Large offerings from the Southern Hemisphere and big sales of French wheat have weakened foreign markets, as demand from importing countries is slow.

Corn—Firm because of short supply, small offerings at markets, increased Government loan and small crops of all grains.

Hay—Many expect higher prices as winter comes nearer. For now they ought to stay close to present level, perhaps drop a little.

Poultry—Steady to higher, due to better demand for fewer eggs. No particular help in sight for poultry.

Butterfat—Output no doubt will work lower thru winter. Due to high cost of feed, prices to farmers likely will be forced upward both for whole milk and butterfat. Co-operatives ought to get action on this.

Hamilton—If we could receive as many good rain storms as we have dirt storms this fall, our 1935 wheat crop would be in much better condition, about 50 per cent is seeded and is in all kinds of conditions from good to dying. Russian thistle harvest about over, farmers cutting all available feed from late sorgo crops before frost, broomcorn balers busy, wheat allotment checks being distributed, considerable interest in recently organized 4-H clubs, sugarbeet harvest just starting. Wheat, 91c; corn, 86c; kafir, \$1.60 cwt; butterfat, 24c; eggs, 27c.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Rain October 17, measuring 2 1/4 inches, added to earlier 3/4-inch, makes ground very wet, all vegetation growing rapidly. Wheat, 90c; corn, 85c; oats, 53c; kafir, 87c; bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.45; cream, 21c; eggs, 18c to 21c; heavy hens, 9c; springs, 9c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Belated cutting of alfalfa being put up is light, pear harvest is on, wheat sowing about finished, wolf hunt in southern part of county, pigs at community sale bring from 5 cents a head up; calves, 25 cents up; cows, \$10 to \$65; horses, any old price, mules up to \$125.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Wheat up but poor, needs rain, had only a light one in last month, water for stock bothering again, Government still operating public wells, much relief work being done, soil erosion project looks better all the time, CCC will plant thousands of trees next spring. Eggs, 20c; cream, 22c; corn, 88c; wheat, 91c; good milk cows, \$40.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—We are having a nice October, need rain, wheat looks fine, some pasturing it, many on relief work, expecting second corn-hog payments, some sickness, eggs scarce but not much change in price. Wheat, 91c; corn, 93c; bran, \$1.25 cwt; shorts, \$1.35; hens, 5c to 7c; springs, 5c to 7c; roosters, ducks and geese, 2c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Fine growing weather and plenty of moisture, will be plenty of late feed, kafir only in bloom, most of wheat has been sown and looks fine, will make good pasture, everything is green, many fields of turnips, sweet potatoes will make fair yield in timber hill district, many fields of prairie hay will be cut second time. Butterfat, 24c; wheat, 85c; eggs, 21c; oats, 45c.—Earl McLane.

Lane—A few scattered showers, lots of dust, considerable wheat drilled but many waiting for moisture, numerous inquiries for wheat pasture, feed about all gathered, Government cattle buying continues, sorgo seed and seed corn will be in big demand next year, virtually none here.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Local weather bureau reports driest and warmest 2-year period on record, Saline river is lowest since settlement of county 70 years ago, crops have been short last two years and prospects are pretty slim for wheat crop unless it rains soon, feed scarce and high, farmers fear drought ruined pastures in some localities.—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—Rain last week good on wheat, tomatoes and turnips; if freeze doesn't come soon there will be fall pasture for stock, last cutting of alfalfa will make considerable feed, ground is in good condition to plow for spring oats, many sparrows devouring kafir.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—No killing frost, feed and fall gardens still growing, some feed being put up, plenty of rain, wheat looking fine.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—We had a fine rain last week which is very beneficial to wheat and fall pastures, the bottom has fallen out of the hog market. Hogs, \$4.50—bacon 25c a pound; corn, 86c; wheat, 94c; cream, 22c; eggs, 18c; millet, \$3.—J. D. Stosz.

Neesho—Virtually all wheat planted and is looking the best ever, early-sown providing much-needed pasture, sorgo crops have been doing well and there will be an abundance of roughage, few fields will yield grain, chicken feed will demand good prices, about 8 inches of rain last month and a 2-inch rain last week; wells, ponds and creeks have been well supplied, but subsoil still needs moisture, third cutting of alfalfa excellent and now being harvested, Government buying cattle and beef cannery at Chanute running at full capacity and employing more than 450, two ponds being built near Thayer, work being done by those on relief rolls.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—One of worst dust storms in a long time came October 15, but it brought a nice rain that will do wheat a lot of good, it is too late in the season for pastures or feed crops, but wheat pasture would be a life saver for Ness county stock, most all wheat in the north part of county is sown and coming up.—James McHill.

Norton—Need a good rain, wheat is safe yet, but soon will have to have moisture, stock pigs selling cheap at community sale the same as all other livestock, lots of people on relief work, Senator Capper talked at Norton, October 13, to a good crowd, he has done his best for the people while in Washington, all have done their best to help the poor.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Recent rains started pastures, wheat making fine growth, every farmer has put out a few acres of wheat, early kafir making another start with from 3 to 5 new heads, fine weather and late freeze will make a fair crop of seed, late gardens looking good, many cattle being trucked to market, hogs and pigs scarce on account of no feed, many farmers sowing wheat mixed with rye, dairy cows are improving in flow of milk, 100 per cent young pullets just beginning to lay. Shipped in corn, 86c; corn chop, \$1.70 cwt. by the ton; cream, 21c; eggs, 18c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Damp, showery weather but not much moisture has fallen, we need a real rain for wheat, most wheat up, some rather spotted because of dry weather, considerable winter barley sown, it is a new crop for this county and will be watched with interest, if satisfactory it will replace spring barley to a large extent, a few silos filled with "Soviet alfalfa" have caught afire, our pest of worms did little damage, few chinch bugs this fall, they probably starved or died of thirst this summer, no killing frost, corn-hog vote in county carried, one-contract plan lost, considerable talk of a Farm Bureau for our county.—Niles C. Ensley.

Pawnee—Received several nice rains last week, should make some good early wheat pasture, first work on refinishing highway No. 60N has been completed, all feed has been cut.—Paul Haney.

Reno—Wheat pasture taking the place of a lot of feed, sorgo crops still growing, if we have a late frost some will make seed but will be a small per cent, corn crop a failure, nearly everybody lost the seed. Wheat, 91c; corn, 95c; butterfat, 20c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rooks—Wheat pasture has gone a-glimmering, mostly drying up, some will not come up until we have moisture, high winds have about depleted what little moisture we did have, and scattered out what little feed there was, farmers can tell why they voted against the corn-hog proposition if they can't in Washington, Russian thistle worms have about stripped the thistles. Hogs, \$1.80; cattle, \$1.50; hens, 5c; eggs, 16c; corn, 85c; wheat, 84c; bran, \$1.30.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Two-thirds of an inch of rain last week revived winter wheat, feed crops and pastures, all crops were suffering for moisture but now are doing better, there will be a little grain sorgo to harvest if killing frost waits another week or two, livestock thin on account of bare pastures, and winter wheat scarcely in condition to be pastured much yet on account of drought.—Wm. Crotinger.

Stevens—Too much wind and not enough moisture for good of wheat, no frost, for which we are thankful, everyone cutting feed where there is any, 4-H club fair at Hugoton was well attended, beautiful exhibits. Wheat, 87c; hens, 7c to 9c; butterfat, 22c; eggs, 20c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Trego—A few days of damp weather with 3/4-inch of moisture, all soaking in ground, first moisture this fall, wheat was dying, not much has been sown in central part of county, some came up spotted and some will be re-drilled, everyone has put up all feed available since freezes September 26 and 27, none tall enough to bind, all mowed or cut with header, two new oil wells being drilled, oil from one recently-drilled used for steam boilers at new wells. Butterfat, 20c; eggs, 16c.—Ella M. Whisler.

Washington—Government still buying drought cattle, corn and hog project voted down by farmers of this county, recent rain badly needed for wheat, a few sales being held, horses in fair demand, good milk cows bring fair prices, farmers paying 90c for corn and \$25 a ton for alfalfa hay, many pigs being sold to save feed. Butterfat, 22c; eggs, 16c; springs, 9c; hens, 9c.—Ralph B. Cole.

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Natural Gas

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

THE town lady had moved to the farm to lead the rural life. In the course of time it fell upon her to form a threshing crew.

The day was exceedingly hot. The work had been hard and continuous. It was a sweaty crew that assembled on the porch awaiting the summons to the table.

The lady stepped out to bid them a good day. She took one look and sweetly remarked: "Men, will you please take your overalls and come in to dinner."

Had to Mark Him "A"

Arthur was being drilled in arithmetic by his teacher. "If I put 11 men in your hands, and you eat 4, how many will you have?" she asked Arthur.

"Eleven," said Arthur.

"But can that be true if you eaten 4? Think again."

"Yes," insisted Arthur. "I'll have Four inside and 7 outside." — James Meincke, Clay Co.

Not Entirely Aimless

A kind old lady was calling on a prison convict in order to cheer him up prior to his being set free. "Have you any plans for the future when you are released?" she inquired sympathetically.

"Yes," said the culprit, "I've got to plans of three banks, two postoffice and a gas station." — H. T. Beebe, Jefferson Co.

Almost Nervous Prostration

The worried countenance of the bridegroom disturbed the best man. Tiptoeing up the aisle, he whispered: "What's the matter with you? Erasmus? Has yo' lost de ring?"

"No, I ain't lost no ring," blurted out the unhappy Erasmus, "dat's so enough. But, Joe, I's certainly lost my enthusiasm!" — L. A. Bayne, Douglas Co.

Bury the Opposition

An Episcopal missionary working where there was a large number of Baptists, was asked to bury a member of that sect and to allow the church to be used for the service.

Not feeling sure it would be correct from a church point of view, he wired to his bishop for instructions. The bishop's reply read:

"Bury all Baptists possible." — H. C., Butler Co.

The Daily Forecast

Judge—"I'll let you off with a fine today, but another day I'll send you to jail."

Driver—"Just what I predicted."

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Driver—"Fine today—cooler tomorrow." — H. L. Seever, Jefferson Co.

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

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Shorthorn Bull For Sale Solid red, two years old, sired by Scottish Sultan. Out of an Orange Blossom-Avendale dam.

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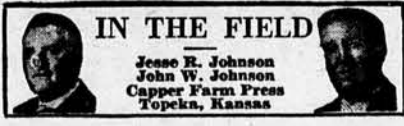
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IN THE FIELD Today, October 20, is the Moriarty Guernsey dispersal sale at Valley Center, Kan.

Spring boars, Poland Chinas, sired by Double World's Champion boars is what Leland W. Duff, Concordia, Kan., is offering for sale in his advertisement in Kansas Farmer this week.

W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Duroc breeder that has made Duroc history has 20 Superba spring boars for sale and at prices that will move them.

Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., did not raise so many Duroc spring boars as former years but boy they are good. He says he is going to sell boars after this issue to everyone that comes.

Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, Kan., has a splendid herd of registered Shorthorn cattle and will sell you most anything you want and at attractive prices.

J. F. Walz & Sons, Hays, Kan., owners of the largest herd of registered Ayrshires in the state are advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Have you visited R. R. Rowe's Big Black Poland China herd near Scranton yet? If you are looking for an outstanding herd boar for use now and in the future and at a very low price considering, you would better do so at once.

If you are going to buy an Angus bull buy him this fall and we would suggest that you write E. A. Latzke & Son, Junction City, Kan.

G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas with three or four of the best Poland China families known to the breed close to the top all thru his herd.

W. R. Huston, Duroc breeder at Americus, Kan., specializes in the shorter legged kind of Durocs, and is a breeder of over 30 years standing and a good farmer and stock man.

S. B. Amcoats reports recent sales of Shorthorn bulls to the following parties: Geo. H. Hengemier, Clay Center; Jess Rankin, Idiana; H. H. Elsassner, Industry; Fred Hartner, Clay Center, and a nice bunch of heifers and cows to J. Bass Taylor, a Kansas City man who is founding a herd at Onkaloesa, Kan.

H. J. Meierkord, Holstein breeder located at Linn, Kan., reports unusual heavy demand and good sales of Holstein cows.

Weldens Miller, Norcatour, Kan., is one Duroc breeder that has carried on and today it is considered by many to be the very strongest herd in the West.

No Hampshire herd in the Central West can boast of more fashionably bred sires and matrons than the one owned by the Quigley farm near Williamstown, Kan.

If you are interested in Polled Shorthorn cattle you know about the J. C. Barony herd at Pratt, Kan. In their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer they announce that their sale cattle will be at the farm near Plevna this winter starting October 1.

This is the eighteenth year that Homer Alkire of Wellsville, Kan., has grown a crop of registered Poland China pigs for his neighbors and others.

It might look like you were piling it on some when you say that one of the very strongest herds of registered Shorthorns is out in Ness county. But nevertheless it is true.

Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, are advertising in the Holstein section of this issue of Kansas Farmer. They offer 30 cows and heifers and bulls that are old enough for service.

H. F. Miller, Norcatour, Kan., has been advertising on and off in Kansas Farmer for some time. He breeds a type and quality of Herefords that seem to suit the most exacting.

He has a nice string of young bulls, sired by two of the best Hereford bulls owned in northwest Kansas and these youngsters are many of them suitable for herd bulls to go to head real Hereford herds.

Farmers and breeders desiring to start new herds or build up those already founded should be interested in the announcement of C. E. Callaway in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

This is the last call for the Frank L. Young Jersey cattle sale at Cheney, Kan., Tuesday, October 30. In the sale are 25 cows and heifers that are fresh and heavy springers.

The big rain of the night before and early morning interfered some with the annual Southern Kansas Association sale held at Wichita, October 17.

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.
Poland China Hogs Feb. 7—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.
Duroc Hogs Feb. 25—Weldon Miller, Norcatour, Kan.
Percheron Horses Feb. 4—J. C. Robinson, Whitewater Fall Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan.

We're Away Off on Colts

IT IS ESTIMATED the birth rate of horses and mules is only three-fourths of the number necessary for replacement.

JERSEY CATTLE

The Yeoman Jersey Farm Intensified Hood Farm breeding. 75 in herd, must reduce. Special prices on young bulls, cows and heifers.

BOSTER'S HEAVY PRODUCTION JERSEYS Eminent Bertles Raleigh in service. C. T. A. herd average 360 fat one year. Young bulls of quality for sale.

Seven Purples Our Jerseys Were the Class of the Colorado State Fair and Kansas State Fair

At Pueblo: Eagle's Ernestine of Oz was Junior Champion, Tulip Noble Volunteer was Senior and Grand Champion, and Longview's Repeater was Junior Champion Bull.

At Hutchinson: Design Majesty Lady Ellen was Junior Champion and Longview's Repeater was Junior and Grand Champion Bull.

A. LEWIS OSWALD Rotherwood Jerseys Hutchinson - - - Kansas

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.

WELDEN MILLER, NORCATOUR, KAN.

New Blood in My Herd

40 spring boars and gilts. Two good litters by the Fox (Weldens Miller); a dandy litter by Orion Cherry King by Col. Orion Cherry King.

CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.

DOXRUA FARMS

Reg. Holstein cattle and Duroc Hogs. A Son of Superba Leader and other great boars in service.

AMERICA'S OLDEST HERD Original shorter legged, easier feeding type registered Durocs.

HEAVY BONED DUROC BOARS Best of Duroc breeding. Trace to noted ancestors. Sired by the great boar NEW DEAL.

SUPERBA BRED DUROC BOARS 20 Spring Boars (top 60 head) the best in feeding, heavy boned kind. Not too tall and not chubby.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

20—HAMPSHIRE BOARS—20 Extra select Spring Boars. A few older for heavy service. Write for prices.

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.

15 SELECTED SPRING BOARS The deep body, mellow sort. The blood of Broadcloth, Playmate and Corn Belt King close up.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

WE GOT 1, 2, 3, BOAR FIGS First gilt, champion sow, and champion boar at our Mound City Fair.

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, Neb.

Registered Jersey Sale!! 25 COWS — 9 BULLS

Herd Federal Accredited No. 78003—All Cows Fresh or Springers

Cheney, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 30

All cows have D. H. I. A. records and all show a profit. Herd average the past 4 years, 851 lbs. fat. Average profit per cow per year above all feed costs, \$79.25.

FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KANSAS Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer, will attend this sale.

Kansas Farm Betterments

New Car—H. O. Crain, Elgin. Ford V-8.

New Car—Tom Carter, Elgin. Ford V-8.

New Wash House—John Post, Bellaire.

New Barn—Fred Thomm, R. 2, Athol.

New Radio—Dilsaver Brothers, R. 1, Athol.

Painting House—L. M. Yunghans, Bethel.

New Radio—Ike Rust, R. 4, Smith Center.

New Radio—Vern Rorabaugh, R. 2, Bellaire.

Used Truck—C. T. Brunnemer, R. 3, Lebanon.

New Car—Everett Boulanger, Elgin. Ford V-8.

New Car—L. D. Noel, Portis. Ford V-8 sedan.

New Car—Art Jones, Portis. Ford V-8 sedan.

New Tractor—Bud Irby, Murdock. John Deere.

Used Car—S. L. Eller, Kirwin. Chevrolet sedan.

New Radio—Winifred Wurster, R. 1, Smith Center.

New Radio—Bob Pennington, R. 2, Smith Center.

New Wheat Drill—Guy Reed, R. 1, Smith Center.

New Garage—Bill Williams, R. 2, Smith Center.

New Truck—Howard Hughes, Harlan. Chevrolet.

Used Car—J. A. "Jap" Duvall, Gaylord. Whippet.

Used Car—Clyde Rust, Smith Center. Chevrolet.

New Car—August Ravenstein, R. 1, Basil. Ford V-8.

Used Car—H. J. Griest, R. 2, Plevna. Ford V-8 coach.

New Car—H. D. Lear, Bluff City. Plymouth sedan.

New Tractor—H. V. Minges, R. 1, Cheney. Wallace.

New Tractor—Howard Cox, R. 1, Langdon. Lauson.

New Car—T. J. Wright, Esbon. Ford V-8 Deluxe sedan.

New Truck—Sam Carver, Smith Center. Ford V-8.

New Tractor—A. E. Wohlford, R. 1, Cheney. John Deere.

New Car—Ester L. McCormick, R. 1, Basil. Ford V-8.

New Screened-In Porch—H. W. Jones, R. 1, Langdon.

New Ensilage Cutter—Paul Forrester, R. 1, Lebanon.

New Car—William Selfert, R. 1, Cheney. Dodge sedan.

New Car—Joe Padgett, R. 1, Murdock. Chevrolet sedan.

New Power Washer—D. Schlobohn, R. 2, Reading. Maytag.

New Truck—Louie Wales, R. 1, Smith Center. Ford V-8.

New Car—L. L. Austin, Kirwin. Ford V-8 Deluxe sedan.

Used Car—James Janousek, R. 3, Oberlin. Chevrolet sedan.

New Car—Dan Nunemaker, R. 1, Langdon. Ford V-8 coach.

New House—Eli Alexander, R. 4, Independence. Six-rooms.

House Improvements—Roy Lumpkin, Bellaire. Remodeling.

New Tractor—Lafe Hale, R. 3, Lebanon. McCormick-Deering.

New Cream Separator—Mrs. Ora Rollins, Cheney. De Laval.

New Power Washer—George Davis, R. 2, Kensington. Maytag.

Used Car—Alfred Rorabaugh, R. 1, Lebanon. Chevrolet sedan.

New Tractor—Victor Baker, Bluff City. Allis Chalmers 20-35.

Painting—Chris. Frydendall, R. 1, Bellaire. All farm buildings.

House Improvements—Mrs. Eva Cronn, Cedar. Adding kitchen.

House Improvements—V. P. Lee, R. 1, Langdon. Reshingled house.

House Improvements—C. R. Ingmin, R. 4, Coffeyville. New roof.

New Car—H. A. Albright, R. 2, Pretty Prairie. Chevrolet coach.

New Car—Nick Kirkendall, Smith Center. Ford V-8 Deluxe sedan.

Improvements—J. T. McWilliams, R. 1, Geneseo. Reshingled house.

Improvements—M. B. Eickelberry, R. 2, Geneseo. Reshingled house.

New Home—L. E. Rein, Russell Co. Six-room house and outbuildings.

New Power Washer—Mrs. Elton Gillette, Rfd., Burr Oak. Maytag.

New Car—Clarence Brenn, R. 3, Ellinwood. Chevrolet deluxe coach.

New Electric Refrigerator—C. L. White, R. 4, Wellington. Frigidaire.

New Kitchen Range—Mrs. E. E. Jacob, R. 2, Reading. Home Comfort.

New Power Washer—Mrs. Nell Ehly Atkinson, Smith Center. Maytag.

New Power Washer—George S. Whitcomb, R. 1, Cedar Point. Dexter.

Used Tractor—Frank B. Langdon, Lebanon. Farmall McCormick-Deering.

New Wagon—B. E. Wilson, R. 1, Cottonwood Falls. Low-wheel 3¼-inch.

New Machinery—Tom Carter, Elgin. McCormick-Deering mower, rake and binder.

New Wash House and Shop—D. C. Yoder, R. 2, Hutchinson. Dimensions 18 by 30.

New Barn—Peter Orth, Yocemento. To replace one destroyed by an August storm.

House Improvements—Leon Neilson, R. 2, Mankato. Reshingling and painting home.

Used Machinery—Norman Doxon, R. 2, Formosa. McCormick tractor and one-way plow.

House Improvements—B. B. Rufener, R. 1, Strong City. New porch and house painted inside.

Painting—W. O. Davis, R. 2, Reading. Painting house, barn, garage, poultry house and storehouse.

House and Barn Improvements—R. E. Ball, R. 1, Formosa. Reshingling house; painted house and barn.

Bought Farm—Cliff Kirchenschlager, R. 4, Smith Center. The Cole farm of 240 acres, at \$30 an acre.

Bought 9-Acre Tract—Herman Graverholz, R. 1, Kensington. Also bought the Eberstein property in Kensington.

New Barn—Charley Shackelton, R. 2, Lebanon. Dimensions 20 by 40 made from native homemade lumber.

New Mowing Machine and Power Washer—E. C. Lindholm, R. 1, Cheney. McCormick-Deering; Water-Witch washer.

New Chicken House and Washer—Weir Hall, Oakley. Poultry house, 18 by 20, shingled and cement floor. Universal washer.

New Barn—Byron Robison, 4 miles west of Princeton. Dimensions 32 by 40, balloon-type roof with cow shed on one side. Equipped with lightning rods. Cement foundation, cement floor.

Farm Homes Are Included

THE Government's housing program, which city newspapers are printing so many columns about, works in the country as well as in the city. A farmer who is out of debt and wishes to modernize his home or buildings, may borrow the money for 3 years to pay for the materials and cost of having the work done. The state director of this program is Homer Bastain, Atwood, Kan., head of the Federal relief committee of Kansas, and for many years a merchant and banker.

ATWATER KENT

World-Wave

RADIO

FOR AIR-CELL BATTERY POWER



SHORT WAVE broadcasting overseas adds a thrill to radio that you don't want to miss. But it is one thing to get foreign stations—and quite another to enjoy their programs. Be sure that the new radio you buy does more than "bring in" those distant stations. Be sure it brings them in truthfully—clearly—enjoyably. Be sure it is an Atwater Kent *world-wave* Radio.

And in addition to foreign reception . . . these short-wave radios open another, and often better, way to hear American broadcasting. Short-wave programs from distant American stations come in clearly on many days when regular broadcast waves are marred by electrical disturbances.

Remember: The precision workmanship, the accurate engineering, and the fine materials that make a radio really good are **HIDDEN**. You can't see them. You can't hear them in showroom demonstrations. But they prove themselves by years of trouble-free service—by the long-lived *truthful* tone for which Atwater Kent Radios are famous.

FOREIGN SHORT WAVE and BROADCAST—

Model 655QE (above at left). 5-tube superheterodyne, 6 tuned circuits—3 tuning bands from 540 to 1600 kilocycles, 1.6 to 4.8 megacycles, and 5.3 to 16 megacycles—illuminated airplane dial shows which tuning band is in use. Reaches all American broadcasting, including police, airplane, etc., and foreign broadcasting. 8-inch speaker, 2-speed tuning control. Battery requirements are 2-volt A battery (the Air Cell battery made by National Carbon Company is recommended). Three 45-volt B batteries and one 7½-volt C battery.

Less batteries **\$57.50**

Model 768Q (in front at left) same radio as Model 978QK in compact cabinet.

Less batteries **\$69.90**

ALL WAVE—Model 978QK (above at right). It is our sincere belief that this is the finest battery-powered radio ever put on the market. Tuning range in 4 bands covers everything between 540 kilocycles and 22½ megacycles—complete world-wide reception. It is an 8-tube superheterodyne with 9 tuned circuits, 6-section gang condenser, 11-inch speaker, 4-point tone control, 2-speed tuning. Battery requirements are a 2-volt A battery (the Air Cell battery made by National Carbon Company will be found most satisfactory) and four 45-volt B batteries.

Less batteries **\$84.50**

Model 465Q (in front at right) same radio as Model 655QE in compact cabinet.

Less batteries **\$44.90**

ALSO FOR 32-volt power; Model 215E, \$72.50 (in same cabinet as Model 655QE) and Model 135, \$59.50 (in same cabinet as Model 465Q). Will operate directly without batteries, on 32-volt lighting systems.

Prices quoted (subject to change without notice) are f. o. b. factory, without batteries.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY A. Atwater Kent, Pres. PHILADELPHIA, PA.