

# KANSAS FARMER

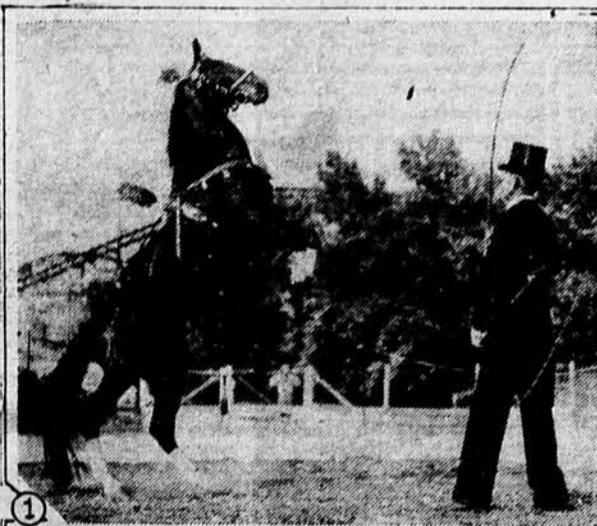
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MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 74

September 12, 1936

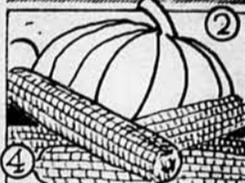
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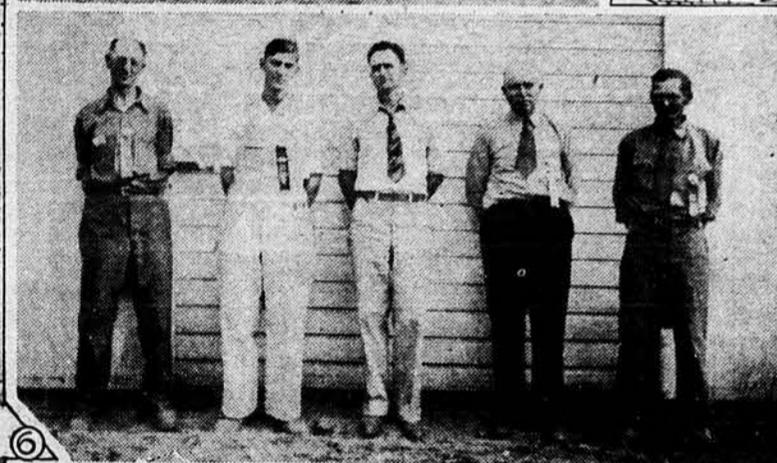
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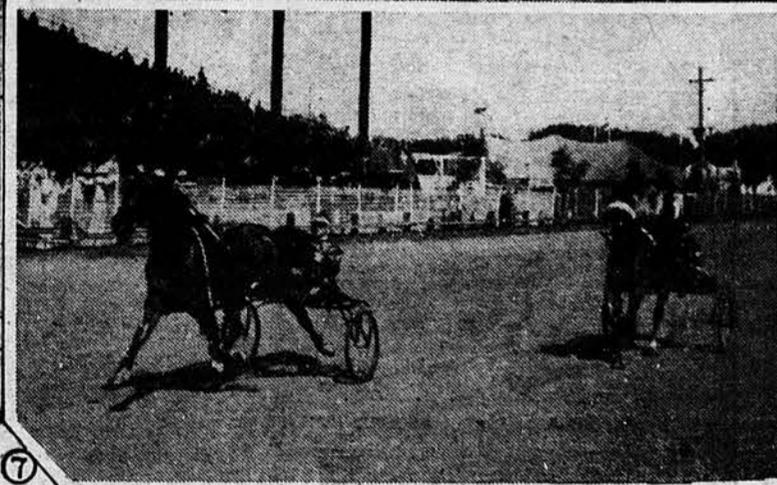
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## It's Fair Time Again

ENTRIES of livestock are the biggest ever, is the word from every Kansas fair this season. There will be new herds of cattle from the Northern part of the United States at both the Kansas Free and the Kansas State shows. H. W. Avery, secretary of the State Fair, said available show space was rapidly being taken in the agricultural halls. The district dairy and beef shows are (Continued on Page 11)

### The Pictures:

- 1—Each year the afternoon and night shows in front of the grandstand at the big fairs feature new and novel performances. Here is a trained horse act.
- 2—Ruth Essmiller, Great Bend, as she appeared while winning the gold medal on her party dress in the 4-H style revue at the Kansas State Fair last year.
- 3—Everett Sweet's junior champion Spotted Poland sow at the Free Fair last year. Everett is a successful club and open class showman and comes from Jewell county.
- 4—Springdale Countess, senior champion Guernsey at the Central Kansas regional show last spring. She will be seen in the district herds at Topeka and Hutchinson, exhibited by Larry Jost, Hillsboro, in picture.
- 5—Popeye, reserve grand champion steer of the 1935 Kansas Free Fair, held by Willis Van, Carbondale, the feeder and owner.
- 6—These farmers will represent the North Central Kansas Ayrshire district in the state dairy judging contest for which Kansas Farmer is offering \$280 in prizes. They are, left to right, J. L. Griffiths, Riley; Verland Hoffman, Abilene; Marion Vettehon, Manhattan; W. W. Unruh, Hillsboro; E. S. Hiebert, Hillsboro.
- 7—Down the track go trotters and pacers, and "the fair" still means horse racing to thousands of farmers who think the day isn't complete without it.

Kansas Free Fair—Topeka, September 13-19

Kansas State Fair—Hutchinson, September 19-25

"This prize-quality tobacco is easier rollin' and better smokin'"

SAYS WALT CARR



WALTER CARR sure looks happy. And no wonder, seeing as how he rolls his own with tobacco made for "makin's" cigarettes—mild, mellow Prince Albert. "I spin out swell cigarettes in jig time with P.A.," says Walt. "Being 'crimp cut,' it burns slower—gives me a longer, cooler smoke."

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Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

**PRINCE ALBERT**  
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

## Railroads Aid Livestock Men

WESTERN railroad executives have notified Governor Alf M. Landon that they were authorizing reduced freight rates on drouth area livestock feeds on joint as well as single-line shipments. This is in accordance with Governor Landon's request to the roads of early August.

The roads added cottonseed meal, cake and hulls, linseed cake and meal, soybean cake and meal, and chopped and ground alfalfa as well as grain, except wheat and rye, for animal consumption, to the commodities included in the 33 1/3 per cent freight reduction. All reduced rates authorized on hay, grain products and concentrates are subject to the certificate plan. This requires a certificate signed by a designated state or federal government representative, certifying that the shipment is to be distributed in a county designated by the Department of Agriculture as drouth stricken.

Previously the Interstate Commerce Commission had modified an earlier order providing reduced rates on cattle shipments from drouth stricken areas to include 72 additional counties in Kansas, Nebraska and Montana, affecting 24 railroads serving feeding grounds in 15 states. The reduced rates provide for a charge of 85 per cent of the regular rates for taking the cattle out and 15 per cent for returning them.

The feeding grounds are located in Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The order affects 51 drouth-stricken counties in Kansas, one in Montana and 20 in Nebraska. The Kansas counties involved are:

Atchison, Barber, Brown, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Cloud, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Edwards, Finney, Geary, Gove, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Logan, McPherson, Martin, Marshall, Montgomery, Nemaha, Neosho, Ottawa, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Rice, Riley, Rush, Saline, Scott, Sedgwick, Stafford, Sumner, Washington, Wichita, Wilson.

Kansas Farmer crop reporters say:

**Anderson**—A light shower recently. Cattle being sold at a sacrifice because of scarcity of feed and high prices. Quite a number of cattle died of poisoned feed. Farmers preparing ground for wheat seeding. Some borrowing seed money from relief fund, and a great many getting feed loans.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barber**—The drouth broken at last. Water was lowest in ground for 56 years, if not longer, as we have been in Barber county 56 years. With good rains like it looks as if we are going to get, farmers can sow wheat early and get some winter pasture, and it will help the feed. There were about 550 cattle died from eating green feed. Farmers will be busy now getting ground ready and sowing wheat. Butterfat, 31c; eggs, 18c.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Pastures terribly dry. Wheat ground all prepared. Several "Labor Day" picnics held thruout the county. Farm Bureau units and social clubs have started their meetings after enjoying the summer vacation. A 4-H Fair held in Great Bend in August. Moisture badly needed. Butterfat, 28c to 31c; eggs, 16c; wheat, \$1.09.—Alice Everett.

**Cherokee**—So much drouth causes many people to haul water, an every day job. A few showers to cool the air but none to grow any crops. Farmers put up hay but it burned so rapidly they didn't get what they needed. Late crops don't show up much. Rains might help.—J. H. Van Horn.

**Clark**—Had a few light showers in August, but still very dry. Pastures drying up and grass is very short. All kinds of grain are high and sowed feed will be scarce because of the drouth. Eggs, 17c; cream, 31c.—G. P. Harvey.

**Clay**—Silos all filled, plenty of fodder in this vicinity, some was stripped of leaves but stalks made good silage. Many farmers hauled fodder several miles to fill silos. Cane and kafir not growing, some fields dying. Pastures short. Many cattle going to market. Farmers busy getting wheat ground ready for planting. Large acreage being prepared for planting. No home-grown fruit. Apples and peaches are drying, half-grown on trees. Peaches, prunes, apples and tomatoes being shipped in. Allotment ground being measured. All feed high. Some indication of rain soon.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cowley**—Almost everyone hauling water. Lots of folks going to river for water, creeks are so low. Some working wheat ground. Corn fodder very poor, some mowed and raked and lots put in silos. Kafir will not make much fodder this year. Chinch bugs and grasshoppers were very bad, they trimmed the corn of leaves and tops, also stripped the trees, but a good many have disappeared now. Lots of shipping of stock because of shortage of feed and water. Quite a number of public sales.—C. W. Carter.

**Cowley**—Only a few have stock water without hauling. There is about half enough feed on farms to carry stock thru winter unless we get wheat pasture. Fall plowing is mostly done. Quite a good demand for all stock at sales altho the price is much lower. Chickens are too cheap to pay for feed they eat.—K. D. Olin.

**Douglas**—Rainfall from 1/2 to 1 1/4 inches fell over county early September. Considerable straw is being baled and put away

for winter use. Quite a number of farm sales being held. Douglas county livestock and agricultural fair held at Big Springs September 2, 3 and 4. Hot weather and scarcity of cold drinking water has made a good demand for various types of refrigerators. Scarcity of good, fresh eggs, prices vary from 18c to 25c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Franklin**—A lot of plowing done without moisture. A few patches of corn were left standing for seed. Lots of melons and grapes being trucked in. Grapes sold at \$1.25 a bushel. A good many closing out farm sales. Much hay and straw being marketed. Some wells being dug and several ponds made. Many trees dying. Milk and eggs scarce. Franklin county free fair a big success. A 160-acre farm in this county sold for \$1,460 a few days ago. Wheat, \$1.65; corn, \$1.10; oats, 40c; eggs, 17c; hens, 9c to 12c; old roosters, 8c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Geary**—Too dry to get wheat ground in condition. Farmers hoping for rain soon, so they can sow alfalfa and wheat for pasture. Pastures dry but still provide plenty of feed for stock. Hoppers ruined most of the upland feed but taking county as a whole, feed situation for winter is considerably better than in 1934.—L. J. Hoover.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Local showers last week of August, but more rain needed to be safe in drilling wheat. A few public sales. Prices fair considering. Pastures virtually done for. Some straw being baled, presume most of it will be stored until holidays. If conditions are favorable in the next 2 months there will be more wheat seeded than usual. Grasshoppers still plentiful. No water shortage here. A few summer-fallow fields blowing pretty bad.—John I. Aldrich.

**Greenwood**—Farmers preparing wheat ground, will sow a great deal for pasture as feed will be very scarce. Some public sales, horses sell very cheap, cattle and hogs sell fairly well. Considerable road work being done. Will be some alfalfa seed.—A. H. Brothers.

**Jefferson**—Several disastrous barn fires lately. We received a light rain September 1. Plowing for wheat almost completed. Silo filling continues. Springs, 12c; eggs, 17c; cream, 30c to 33c.—J. B. Schenck.

**Jewell**—Wheat ground in fine condition, but needs more moisture. Water shortage for livestock getting worse, many hauling water. Silos being filled. Corn fodder selling from \$3 to \$5 an acre, but hoppers have destroyed about 90 per cent of the corn that would have made fodder. A large amount of straw has been baled. Twelve Government ponds now under construction. Some sorghums will make some seed, other lots of feed if rain comes soon. Corn, \$1.30; wheat, \$1.10; pigs, \$6.50 to \$7.50 cwt.; oats straw, \$3; wheat straw, \$6; alfalfa, \$15 up; oats, 60c; eggs, 23c; cream, 31c.—Lester Broyles.

**Lane**—Still hot and dry. No wheat drilled yet. Many inquiries for pastures. Some feed still holding out and a good rain would still make a lot of forage. Grass extra good where it is not too short. Cattle sell cheap at community sales.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Cooler weather and showers came before opening of school. Most corn stalks have been fed or put into silos and many leaves gone from trees, so country has a rather lonesome look. Some tractors running day and night preparing ground to seed. Grasshoppers ate many large melons, some even ate holes in clothes on line.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Linn**—We are having it dry here, no rain in August. Corn fodder all in shock or silo. Kafir too short to cut with corn binder. Very little help in way of work for the farmer. Lots of farmers quitting farming and going to other states for work. Most all the work here tied up with WPA. Grain prices getting higher.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—Farmers disking ground to sow wheat, very dry. Grasshoppers not so thick as they were. Chicken feed very high-priced, it does not pay to keep poor layers. Not much fruit. Too dry to sow turnips. Dry, hot weather did not kill weeds.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—We need a rain. Marshall county is having more public sales than ever before. There is no fodder, grasshoppers got it all. Corn, \$1.50; wheat, \$1.15; oats, 60c; alfalfa hay, \$25; millet, \$1.25; rye, \$1.—J. D. Stosz.

**Ness**—Pastures dry but stock doing very well on pasture and fields. There will not be very much feed. Hoppers have been bad, not so bad now. Plenty of water in wells and creeks. Most fields ready for drill when moisture comes. Some stock will be shipped out to feed.—James McHill.

**Osage**—Many acres of ground have been prepared to sow wheat as soon as it rains. Silos are only 1/4 filled. Many cattle going to market. A public sale nearly every day. Everything going cheap, milk cows the best sellers, they sell from \$15 to \$35. Bluegrass pasture and alfalfa most all killed. Many forest, shade and fruit trees died. Nearly every farmer hauling water, best wells getting low. Many are selling bulk of their chickens, no feed to hold them.—James M. Parr.

**Books**—Dry weather still continues. Pastures drying up and cane, kafir, Sudan and milo at a standstill. Farmers have their wheat ground about prepared for sowing, the number of grasshoppers probably will delay seeding. Some are filling silos. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, \$1.35; cream, 31c; eggs, 15c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Trego**—Needing rain. Prospects for winter feed not good. Feed burning up, drilled feed virtually gone. High winds last few days are moving some real estate. Some farmers already have shipped and trucked in alfalfa. Wheat ground all prepared but too dry to drill. Good many farmers raked stubble fields following combine. Poor quality straw but as good as some bought 2 years ago. Pastures virtually bare. Cream, 34c; eggs, 16c; tomatoes, \$1.25 a basket.—Ella M. Whisler.

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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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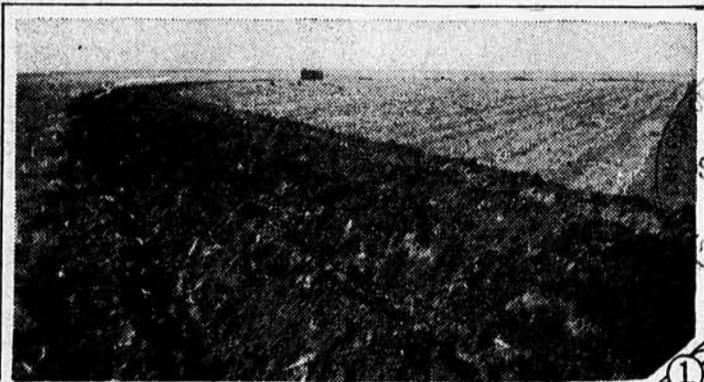
Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 19 \* \* \*

September 12, 1936

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

## Rain-Catching Fields and Hillsides

By Tudor Charles



SEP 17 1936  
KANSAS

THOMAS county farmers have varied types of endeavor, as do men in every section. But they are concentrating the efforts of the county Farm Bureau on moisture conservation. The program they have inaugurated may not make normal crops in a year like this—it is not expected—but it will make near normal yields of wheat and barley, carry feed crops thru the hot weather, and enable pastures to produce the largest amount of growth possible under drouth conditions.

Determined efforts toward moisture conservation, followed year after year, will store up the soil water supply much quicker under any conditions, than will a system of watching the sky and waiting. The Thomas county plan is entirely voluntary. They are receiving no outside funds for this moisture work.

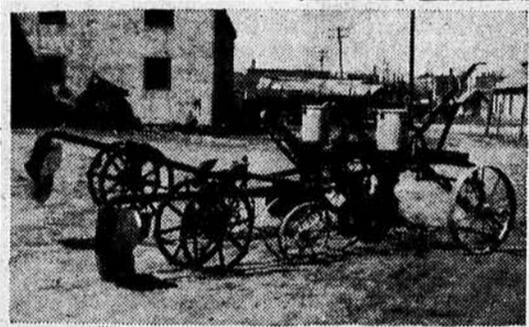
Farming gently sloping land on the contour looks smart to farmers who co-operated in the movement this year, despite the fact that extreme heat and lack of rain caused their corn crop to fall, and pastures to become unusually short. For instance, Arthur Imhof contour-listed 1,100 acres of corn all in one tract, altho several roads crossed it. The land looks quite level, but as we rode thru it, M. M. Taylor, county agent, explained that a surprising grade was found in certain places. The general grade varied from about 2 per cent down to zero. There were as many as 6 different contours followed on one half-section of the Imhof land.

Whenever a contour began to get low in one point a new contour was started. This is necessary to prevent water from damming up in a low point and breaking over during a heavy rain. Where there had been a large lagoon, the rows were laid out to circle it, so that water was kept from running down to the base. Ten acres of the lagoon bed itself were listed and after a heavy May rain there was no accumulation of water there.

One might think farmers would detest to farm in apparent random circles, even if on the level, but no farmers who have tried the plan have any serious complaint to make. Their rows are often much longer and they can concentrate on a good job of planting or cultivation instead of trying to keep the rows "as straight as a string."

Another rain-catching device which shows promise on Northwestern Kansas short grass pastures, in the pasture contour. This is made with a sod-furrowing machine developed by the Soil Conservation Service at Mankato. New models are being made by groups of farmers in various counties, where they expect to begin the work "on their own hook." The machine is reversible so that sod strips are cut out and laid in either direction at the lower side of the furrow. Buffalo sod spreads primarily by surface runners, and the sod soon covers the furrow.

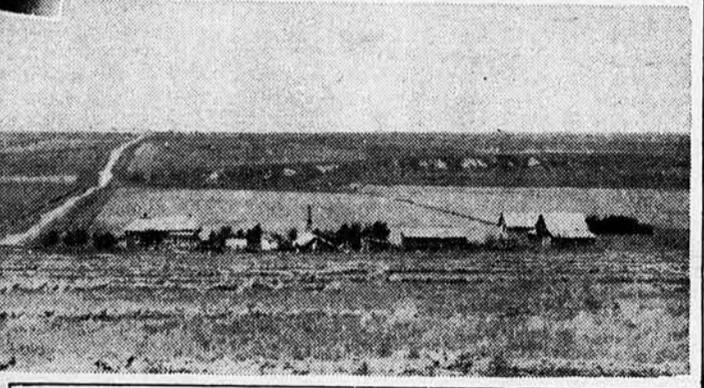
Alonzo and Kenneth Ketchum, who farm for their mother near Colby, have considerable contouring work done in their pasture. Within 4 weeks after



the job was finished there were runners clear across the furrows. Mrs. Ketchum was naturally more skeptical of the pasture contouring idea than her sons, for she has lived in Kansas for a long time and is slow to accept new ideas until they justify themselves. However, she went out and looked at the pasture after a hard rain had filled the furrows and backed water halfway to the next strip above. "I've lived in this country a great many years, but I never saw water stand on a pasture hillside before," was her reaction.

The Ketchum brothers believe the strips should be close enough together so that water can be held back as far as the next strip, if rain enough falls. They think best results from pasture furrows will be obtained in dry weather. Their buffalo grass in mid-June was a green mat, with grass twice as tall where the water had been held. They laid the furrows so they circled small lagoons, and ran in extra furrows, or took them out when necessary. The sod which was quite thick and of good quality came off the machine in regular strips with few breaks.

F. D. McKinney is one of the leaders in the moisture conservation movement in Thomas county. He has a rather rough pasture contoured in sweeping furrows with the sod-stripping machine. A 3-inch rain which formerly would have run off his pasture and dashed across his yard, around the house and onward to the creek, was held under control so only a slight run-off was noticed. The sod in Mr. McKinney's pasture was not the best, but where the strips broke they were repaired with a shovel. The usual drop from one strip to the next in this pasture is 4 to 8 inches, but where the slope was steep there was a 16-inch fall in places. (Continued on Page 18)



### The Pictures:

- 1—How new rows compare with old on the McKinney farm, Colby. These are blank furrows on the level, clear across the field.
- 2—A commercial basin-lister on display at Colby. Many machines of this type will be used in the future for planting feed or fallowing the soil.
- 3—Here Mrs. Cora Ketchum saw water stand on the hillside for the first time, where her sons, Alonzo and Kenneth Ketchum, Colby, contour-furrowed the Buffalo grass.

4—Sod strips, 10 inches wide, traverse this hillside on the level, in F. D. McKinney's pasture; and protect the farm house where it stands part way down the hill. Moisture is held on the grass instead of running away to the valley.

5—Laying out strips of compact sod on the Jack Vawter farm, Oakley.

6—Where 1,100 acres of corn were contour-listed on the Imhof land near Colby last spring. Instead of crossing this gully, the new rows run along it and protect both field and gully from further erosion.



# Control Smut on Imported Seed

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE result of the severe drouth will necessitate the importation into Kansas of seed wheat, oats, barley, sorghum, and other crops for the next season. Farmers should remember that with the introduction of grain from other states, there is the danger of obtaining seed that is contaminated with smut and other diseases, Prof. L. E. Melchers, of the Kansas State College, tells us. This he believes may be the starting point of a good deal of difficulty on farms which have been relatively free of the smut diseases. People should not accept the statement, "that the seed which they are purchasing is disease-free," even if it may be guaranteed to be so. There is only one safe, economical course to follow when such seed is purchased, Mr. Melchers says and that is to see that it is treated with one of the standard seed treatments to control smut. Since the cost is so small, a farmer cannot afford to take the chance of planting untreated seed. The terrific loss from oats smut last spring is an example of what this disease will do to a crop.

It is highly advisable, states Mr. Melchers, that wheat seed and winter barley that are planted this fall should be given either the New Improved Ceresan treatment, or in the case of wheat, the copper carbonate method. If this is not done, there is no question but that considerable loss will occur from smut in the crop. There is great danger of introducing new forms of smut which Kansas does not have. It may be equally important, according to Mr. Melchers, to see that all seed oats and sorghum seed which are purchased for next year's planting are treated before they are sown, regardless of what guarantee may be made of freedom from disease. The cost is only a few cents an acre, and if the treatment is carefully carried out according to directions, complete control may be obtained.

The loss from oats smut in Kansas in 1936 took about 20 per cent of the entire oat crop of the state, which equals about 5 1/4 million bushels. It is believed that this tremendous loss was the result of farmers becoming lax in treating the seed oats and in many cases where they treated, the treatment was given "by guess and by gosh," so that unsatisfactory control was obtained. This matter was carefully investigated and found to be true. Where farmers carried out one of the standard treatments according to directions, very satisfactory results were obtained.

Farmers are advised to get in touch with their county agricultural agents if they are not fully acquainted with what treatment to use to prevent these diseases, or to write to the Department of Botany, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

## Life Blood of Industry

SUPPOSE that some strange blight should suddenly obliterate all petroleum products in America!

Some 26 million automobiles would immediately be stalled along every street and highway in the country; airplanes would be grounded; thousands of vessels would lie motionless at their moorings.

The lights would blink out in nearly every home and farm and factory in the nation; elevators would be stationary, and the great skyscrapers would be virtually useless. Road building would be halted.

Many medicines would be wiped out of existence; the never-ending battle against disease would be seriously hampered. Appliances for home convenience would be unusable. Wheels of every description would stop turning, and industries of all kinds would be paralyzed. Farm work would revert to the drudgery of former generations. Millions of homes and other buildings would be without means for warmth.

Cities would no longer receive the steady flow of fresh fruits and vegetables which contribute so greatly to health during the winter months. An inestimable number of men and women would be thrown out of work. More than 1

## More or Less Modern Fables

A busy ant which was almost continually lecturing to her offspring on the benefit of industry and early rising, started off at the first streak of dawn in search of food. A mother robin also was out scouting for grub for her young brood and seeing the ant, picked her up.

One of the young ants happened to be looking out of the front opening of the ant-hill home and saw his mother being carried away in the bill of the mother robin. Turning to his brothers and sisters he said: "If mother had been content to lie abed while and take it easy, she wouldn't have been fed to those blamed young robins this morning."

## Mr. Butterfly Explains Why

ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

Old Mr. Butterfly, why do you fly  
This way and that way when going by  
Have you been drinking bad liquor so strong  
That you must swagger while flying along?  
A crazy old flyer sir, you seem to me  
Zigzagging always whenever I see!  
"I know my job," Mr. Butterfly said.  
"I am a zigzagger. I use my head!  
The danger I fear, is, when I am still  
Not when I'm zigging, or zagging at will.  
When a bird thinks I am going to zig  
Making quick darts I don't care a fig!  
I'm doing zag as he ziggers by  
So he must turn back and once again try.  
Then he tries zag and zig up and down  
Making him look like a silly old clown.  
The straighter men go, the better they thrive  
But it's zigging and zagging that keeps me  
alive!"

billion dollars a year would be lost to the nation in direct taxes alone . . . plus 876 million dollars spent by the petroleum industry for supplies . . . 200 million dollars given to farmers and other landowners for drilling privileges . . . and \$1,216,764,000 paid out in wages.

Luckily there is no danger of any such catastrophe striking America. Our "black gold" resources are sufficient for many years to come and, in addition, the industry has taken intelligent and effective steps toward conservation.

Kansas is fortunate in being able to contribute its share of the "black gold" necessary to operate modern civilization at its present high standards.

## Rain Crow Goes Cuckoo

QUITE a controversy has arisen concerning the family tree of the rain crow, the bird that is supposed to herald the coming of a fine down-pour of water from the Heavens. He has been called a grackle, a crow and lately farmers have been labeling him a false alarm. An ornithologist says the weather prophet is a cuckoo, and he looked it up in the records instead of taking his own judgment, based on performance of the secretive bird.

As a forecaster of pending rain, the cuckoo has been very erratic this season. Perhaps it is because he is ashamed, but the male of the family that resides in our neighborhood has virtually quit his "cow-cow-cow" cries. Occasionally, when the clouds are gathering he lets out a weak imitation of his former lusty yells, but soon subsides. He has been fooled too many times. His voice now has a plaintive quality probably because he is unhappy over the lack of rain.

The rain crow is a native of Brazil, where he is known as the "black witch." It is about a foot long and has feathers that are lustrous black with violet and blue reflections. It seldom is seen because it keeps deep in the foliage.

## Irrigation Proves Dependable

THERE is every reason to believe that Kansas will continue to be one of our leading farm states. And to expect even greater things in the future than have been accomplished in the past. That is, if we use our heads and take advantage of the forces we have at hand to ease the shock of tough years.

For example, I learn that Joe Schmidt, who farms near Catherine, in Ellis county, expects to clear \$300 from a 1/4-acre garden plot after a summer-long battle. He pumps water with an electric motor from a well for irrigation. He fought the hoppers successfully with poison and they finally settled in a popcorn windbreak instead of in the garden. His cucumber sales will run around 300 bushels, the family has canned heavily of bean, peas and tomatoes and a sweet potato crop is on the way.

I am glad to have information of this kind. It proves again that irrigation is one of the most dependable measures of crop insurance that we could desire. I can point out many successful farmers who

depend on irrigation to aid them in dry years. In fact, they tell me there are few years in Kansas in which irrigation cannot be used to good advantage. In view of their experience, I am sure I would investigate the possibilities of irrigation if I were farming in any section of the state where it is practical.

## Another Drouth Victim

HERE is a moving little story of a drouth victim. He is a large-scale rancher of Alberta, near Pekisko.

He has 160 registered Scotch Shorthorn cattle. They are prize cattle, raised in an effort to improve the breed in Canada.

But the drouth came. Feed was short. It is an old story, well known to farmers and ranchers thruout the Northwest.

No feed, no cattle. They must be sold. So the ranch owner's manager was directed to take the prize cattle to Ontario and sell them.

And who was the rancher who found himself so short of feed that he had to sell his cattle?

Just King Edward VIII of England.

## No 100-Year Farmers Here

IN ITS quest for farms which have been owned and occupied by the same family for 100 years or more, the National Grange probably will not look toward Kansas, which is a mere youth compared to the older Eastern states. However, there are many farms in the Sunflower state which have been occupied continuously by the same families since the territory was opened to settlement in 1854.

Most of the 100-year farms naturally are found along the Atlantic seaboard where probably a number may be found that still belong to the original families who settled in this country. It is characteristic of thrifty farmers, in Kansas as elsewhere, to pass the farms on from father to son, generation after generation. We have many third generation ownerships of farms in our youthful state.

## Two Kinds of Mortgages

In regard to the mortgage law, how long can an owner hold his farm after he has stopped paying either taxes or interest on the mortgage? In the case I have in mind, the last December taxes were not paid, but the interest on the mortgage was paid in March at the usual time. If no more taxes are paid, how long can the owner hold the land? Does living on the land shorten the time the owner can hold it?—Kansas Reader.

There are two kinds of mortgages in Kansas. There is the ordinary mortgage where the money is borrowed from some bank or mortgage company or insurance company and a mortgage is given to secure the debt. Then there is the mortgage given to the seller to secure part of the purchase price; in that case, if the mortgagor fails to pay at least one-third of the debt secured by the mortgage and the mortgage is foreclosed, the mortgagor has only 6 months after the mortgage sale in which to redeem. In the case of an ordinary mortgage the mortgagor has 18 months in which to redeem the land after the mortgage sale and confirmation by the court.

Usually there is a provision in the mortgage permitting the holder of the mortgage to begin foreclosure if the taxes are not paid when due. Or if the taxes are delinquent the mortgagee may pay them and add the amount to the debt of the mortgagor.

It requires about 2 years to acquire title by foreclosure. The suit must be commenced in the district court. Summons then is issued to the mortgagor and he has 30 days in which to file an answer. If he fails to answer he then is in default and the case may be called for trial at the next term of court. If judgment is taken, the sheriff then is required to advertise the land for sale for 30 days. When the sale is made the sheriff makes his returns to the court and if the proceedings are regular the court confirms the sale and then the redemption period of 18 months begins to run. Usually the preliminaries leading up to the sale require about 6 months.

Living on the land by the mortgagor does not shorten the period of redemption. On the contrary, if the mortgagor abandons the land the court might shorten the period of redemption to 6 months. Tax deeds are not issued until 4 years after the sale of the land at tax sale, and if the first year's delinquent taxes are paid during the 4 years, that delays the issuance of the tax deed for one more year.

# Farm Matters as I See Them

## The Drouth Conference

WAS keenly interested in the Des Moines drouth conference last week. Not so much from the dramatic political possibilities that unique meeting of the two major candidates for President offered—none of which resulted in anything approaching the dramatic, by the way—but from the result in the way of drouth relief, immediate and permanent.

From this latter viewpoint, I believe the drouth conference accomplished considerable good. It was developed that the two leading candidates for President, and the parties they represent, are not very far apart on the important features of drouth relief and a permanent program for agriculture.

The program presented by our own Governor Landon of Kansas, the Republican nominee for President, is a good, sound constructive program. I take it from the attitude of President Roosevelt it is much the same program that he and his own advisers have in mind.

It is plainly apparent that when we face as widespread and critical a situation as that presented by this drouth, and by the one of 1934, that a national problem is presented. Also that it is in the national public interest to deal with it as a national program.

That course, I am glad to say, is recognized now on all hands as the only logical and proper course to pursue. It calls for Federal aid in the way of funds. It requires full co-operation of Federal, state and local governments. Each region and state, in fact each section inside the states affected, has to meet some of its problems in a little different fashion.

That calls for local planning, local control to the largest possible extent. On the other hand, the local plans should and must fit into the general national plan, particularly in its long time aspects.

In Kansas, and in most of the Great Plains area, the relief program should be met, as far as possible, thru highway construction on local farm to market roads; thru lake and pond construction; thru applying the best known methods in each locality to prevent wind and water erosion. In some cases, where work of this nature

cannot be provided in sufficient amount to take care of those in distress from the drouth, the grants in aid such as have been made by the Federal government are necessary and justifiable.

Governor Landon is to be commended for the excellent programs presented and carried into effect in 1934 and 1935, and on the constructive program presented at Des Moines. Also for the aggressive fight he made for reduced emergency freight rates and the other steps he took as governor of Kansas to accomplish results during the emergency. At the same time I give full credit also to President Roosevelt for his broad view of the necessities of the situation, and for the promptness with which the Federal agencies attempted to meet the situation.

Drouth and other disasters are beyond the pale of party politics, and relief should be handled entirely outside of politics. This applies also to relief made necessary by the depression. It is a crime to use disasters and relief rolls for political purposes.

The farm problem also should be beyond the pale of party politics, and I am glad to know that this is the view now being expressed by both major political parties. They both declare this in the national platforms of 1936. And that the declaration is made in good faith seems to be evinced by the fact that broad, general outlines of the programs proposed by both Republicans and Democrats are much along the same lines.

I feel more hopeful of the future as I see the two candidates for the Presidency meet together and view a national problem from a national viewpoint, and have every hope that the Des Moines conference will bring about a closer and more understanding co-operation all along the line in meeting national problems.

## A Growing "At Home" Market

WE ARE not going to depend nearly so much upon food consumption for our farm income in the future. Chemistry is lending a hand. Not entirely with the altruistic idea of helping farm incomes; more, perhaps, to satisfy the industrial appetite for farm products which constantly is being enlarged by science.

Farm products formerly used as food entirely, or feed, coming to the table indirectly by the livestock route, now are being used in increasing volume by industry for producing many useful things. One of the most talked-about farm crops in this connection, is the soybean. The beans are used in making industrial and food products such as paint, enamel, varnish, glue, printing ink, rubber substitutes, linoleum, insecticides, plastics, glycerin, flour, soy sauce, breakfast foods, candies. Indeed, it is a many-sided crop. More than a dozen extra uses for a single farm product.

Let's see what one big industry now requires in the way of farm products. The automobile industry. Farm products used in the manufacture of motor cars include cotton, soybeans, flax, corn, sugar cane, wheat, timber, hides, wool, lard, goat's hair and even beeswax.

Discovery that drugs, and substances suitable for making varnishes, may be derived from lignin, which is found in all farm wastes such as straw, corn stalks, grain hulls and corn cobs, as well as in wood pulp, has spurred chemists of the Department of Agriculture in their research on this big farm-waste problem.

Use of farm products thru chemistry is in its infancy. Some of the findings so far are impractical or too costly. But all of this research goes to prove that many new demands for farm products are possible. When we have learned to use them more advantageously, the farm surplus threat will not be so menacing, to say the least.

And while this expanding use of farm products promises more permanent and better diversified farm incomes, it also does something else. It proves more fully how interdependent agriculture and industry really are. Agriculture depends upon industrial labor to buy its food products. The more ways chemistry finds to use extra farm products, the more folks will be employed and they must be clothed and fed. On the other hand, industry depends upon the farmer to feed its collective physical being, and to satisfy its healthy appetite which demands raw farm products to turn into automobiles, or any of the numerous things already mentioned.

*Arthur Capper*

# Farm Income Still Above 1935

## 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.....	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.10	\$10.80
Hogs.....	11.25	11.10	11.50
Lamb.....	10.25	9.25	9.15
Hens, Heavy.....	.16	.15	.18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Eggs, Firsts.....	.24	.22	.26
Butterfat.....	.32	.33	.22
Wheat, Hard Winter.....	1.20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Corn, Yellow.....	1.12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Oats.....	.44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.47	.32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Barley.....	.84	.87	.51
Alfalfa, Baled.....	22.00	21.00	18.00
Prairie.....	13.50	13.00	8.50

ably will be good right at the start of of the year.

## Higher Fat Cattle Prices

The summer's drouth changed the outlook for producers of livestock in Kansas. W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College, told stockmen recently. Reduced marketings are in prospect for 1937, instead of heavier supplies as were expected until June. Three months ago the beef cattle situation was bearish. Market supplies of fat cattle were on the upgrade and were expected to continue in that general direction for the next 12 months. Now since the corn crop is so near a failure, fewer fat cattle and higher prices are slated for 1937. Cattle that normally would have gone into feedlots this fall and winter probably will be slaughtered in half-fat condition, leaving fewer steers to feed.

## May Pay to Wait

Within the next few months prices of stocker and feeder cattle and fat cattle will widen, due to reduced demand for one and lack of the other. Excessive marketings of grass cattle and liquidation of half-finished kinds, may cause the low for replacement cattle to occur in early fall this year, instead of November or December as often is the case. Looking forward in 1937, Mr. Grimes sees prices of beef cattle on the upgrade during most of the year, with higher levels in the last half than the first 6 months. "The Kansas cattleman who has stocker or feeder cattle to sell and who can hold them until late fall, apparently has a chance to profit by waiting until November or December to sell these cattle," he said.

Sheep values have been tending upward since the fall of 1932. Numbers were not burdensome at the beginning of the recent drouth. Not as many sheep were sold as were hogs and cattle, since more of the

breeding flocks are located in Western areas and other localities where feed was plentiful. Feeder lambs may average lower in price this fall and considerable numbers of good range lambs may go direct to the packers unless feeding demand becomes much better. This situation should be favorable to the feeder of lambs if feed costs are not unreasonable. Ewe flocks carried thru this winter ought to be in an excellent position to return profits to their owners in the years immediately ahead. Higher wheat prices seem probable during September, Kansas State College economists announced this week. Small world crop and limited supplies in the United States indicate the peak of the present up-trend of the wheat cycle has not been reached. Steady corn prices seem probable this month, since most of the speculative elements in the market have about spent themselves.

## AAA Plans for 1937

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration soon will be holding a series of state meetings to discuss recommendations of farmers concerning an agricultural conservation program for 1937. H. R. Tolley, administrator, believes experience has demonstrated that the principals of the AAA conservation program are sound and that the program is practical.

The conferences, and other opportunities for farmers to transmit their recommendations for a 1937 program, are being arranged by the regional directors of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The directors are: East Central Region, J. B. Hutson;

## Market Barometer

**Cattle**—Steady to higher on fat cattle and choice stockers.

**Hogs**—Chances point to lower values.

**Sheep**—Steady to lower for all classes.

**Wheat**—Higher prices are probable this month.

**Corn**—Not much prospect for any change.

**Butterfat**—Some improvement is likely.

**Poultry and Eggs**—Usual seasonal trend. Poultry lower, eggs higher.

Southern Region, Cully A. Cobb; Northeast Region, A. W. Manchester; North Central Region, Gerald B. Thorne; and Western Region, George E. Farrell.

## To Push Soil Work

Rice county has several farmers following numerous soil conservation practices. Contour listing can be seen by visiting J. G. Rickard, O. D. Evans, Charles Wilson and E. H. Hodgson. Robert Hodgson has a damming attachment on his lister. Rice county Farm Bureau has ordered blue prints of this attachment. They hope to have a large number of farmers following these practices by next year.

# Stretching the Dollar Spent for Feed

D. M. SEATH, Extension Dairyman, Kansas State College

IT WILL be necessary for thousands of owners of beef and dairy herds in Kansas to stretch the dollar that they spend for feed between now and spring if they are to conserve foundation herds for future breeding operations. Field observations indicate there will not be the heavy liquidation of herds as occurred in 1934. There is taking place, on the other hand, a drastic culling program in various herds. The less valuable animals are being sold which includes those which are least profitable from a beef or milk production standpoint, those that have unsound udders, and in many cases those that are infected with Bang's disease. The Bang's disease eradication program now is witnessing an increase in the number of herd owners signing up under the government's program. Even with these reduction programs playing their part to help the feed supply meet the demands of the various herds, it still will be necessary for herd owners to purchase feed if their herds are to be properly fed between now and spring.

What feeds should one buy to supplement that already available on farms, is the question that is becoming increasingly common these days. In answering such a question, it is not only necessary to know of the kinds of feed available on the various farms, but also to have in mind comparative values between the various classes of feed. To assist in solving this latter question it will help to refer to the table on this page entitled "A Guide for Selecting Feeds."

## These Feeds Are Important

Four groups of feeds are included. They are carbonaceous concentrates, concentrates medium rich in protein, concentrates high in protein, and roughages. This division was made because of the very important part that the various classes of feeds play in a particular ration. For example, this year, protein rich feeds are particularly needed in most rations.

The relative values applying to the various feeds included in this table were all based upon the feeding value of corn. Column 1 has these relative percentages listed. Column 2 lists the relative values when compared to corn at \$45 a ton. The practicability of this table is realized when one inserts in Column 3 the market value of the particular feed in question. The examples of prices listed are as they appeared September 1. These prices are then subtracted from the relative values listed in Column 2 to arrive at the comparative saving as found in Column 4. The feed showing the greatest saving within the respective classification of feeds would represent the best buys from that particular group.

Among the carbonaceous concentrates, molasses apparently is the best buy. We note that it represents a comparative saving of \$14 a ton, as compared to a saving of \$7.75 for rye, and \$5 a ton for ground wheat. Several counties in Kansas are taking steps to capitalize on the relative cheapness of molasses as a livestock feed. For example, Franklin county already has three agencies in the county that are handling molasses in carlot quantities. After these cars arrive, molasses is put into barrels for various livestock men wishing it. In like manner, arrangements are being made in Anderson, Bourbon and Linn counties for similar shipments. Undoubtedly, other counties are taking similar steps.

## Using Molasses Half and Half

During 1934, various Kansas farmers became familiar with the feeding value of molasses. Where a poor grade roughage was being fed, molasses often was sprinkled upon this roughage after first being diluted half and half with water. In other cases, the molasses was used to dampen the grain fed. Various beef feeders report the self-feeding of molasses with apparently good results. After animals become accustomed to molasses there is little difficulty experienced in feeding it regardless of the method used. Molasses apparently is often equal to more than 80 per cent of corn, particularly when there is a very small quan-

tity being fed, due to the fact that it stimulates appetite and increases the consumption of water.

Wheat bran takes the lead on a comparative saving among the concentrates medium rich in protein. As indicated by the table it represents a comparative saving of \$9 a ton compared to \$5.50 for wheat middlings, and \$7.50 for medium weight ground wheat screenings. From all indications the supply of wheat bran is ample, yet the price has increased very rapidly within the last few months due to the shortage of corn and the fact that bran was used freely in a poison for grasshoppers this last summer.

## Best "Buy" on the Market

An examination of the relative saving for the high protein concentrates as compared to corn will illustrate a peculiar situation as compared to normal years. This year we find this group of feeds the best buy of any of the concentrates on the market. Cottonseed meal heads the list with 43 per cent showing a comparative saving of \$21 a ton, while the 41 per cent registers a comparative saving of \$19.85. Likewise the 32 per cent commercial dairy feed registers a comparatively high saving of \$16.

Tankage as a high protein concentrate for cattle is apparently not in the picture this year. During 1934 it played a conspicuous part in supplying cheap nutrients for cattle. This year it is somewhat higher and inasmuch as feeding results show that it is only equal to cottonseed meal or oil meal, and with the two latter feeds considerably cheaper to the ton, it is quite probable that very little tankage will be used to help put the cattle thru this fall and winter. The wider use of the high protein supplements, such as cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, soybean meal, and 32 per cent commercial dairy feed is certainly to be recommended, particularly on farms that have either a very small amount or no alfalfa.

## Dairy Contest Time Nears

Farmers and farm women who are taking part in the state-wide dairy judging contest at the Kansas Free Fair the week of September 13 to 20, are making last minute efforts to brush up on all the finer points of dairy cow finesse. Twenty-one teams of 4 people each were selected at the spring district dairy shows and these folks will compete in four major breeds at the fair. The judging will be at the same time as the regular placings and will take place in the show ring. Kansas Farmer is giving \$280 in prizes for the winners of this state contest.

Despite its phenomenal increase in price from about \$5 a ton during the period of first cutting to its present market value of \$20 a ton, alfalfa remains at the top of the list among the available roughages that one can buy. Comparable feeding values ranks it about 70 per cent of corn, thus making it worth \$31.50 a ton when corn is selling for \$45. On this basis, even if one must pay \$20 a ton for alfalfa it still would be \$7.50 a ton cheaper than corn. Alfalfa leaf meal as well as alfalfa hay should in certain cases also receive serious consideration by livestock men this fall and winter. The reason for this emphasis is that these two feeds are very rich in their vitamin A content. Results from the drouth of 1934 indicate that many Kansas herds suffered from irregular breeding and various other disturbances, apparently due to the fact that their rations contained very little vitamin A. Various state government experiments indicate that breeding troubles normally result from the lack of vitamin A.

Various other roughages are listed without any current market value attached to them. This was done due to the lack of uniform prices being asked in various localities. One of the encouraging things one can note from the present situation is that the quality of straw on the various Kansas farms is much above normal. Much of the oat straw, for example, appears to be fully equal to prairie hay, on an average, in feeding value. Prairie hay, on the other hand, is not up to par in quality. Much of it is very weedy and it is not as green or bright in color as normal. This undoubtedly will make it low in its vitamin A content.

## Include One of These

As a safeguard for providing cattle with vitamin A it is well to include a few pounds daily of one or more of the following feeds: Alfalfa, alfalfa leaf meal, green pasturage, whole milk, any hay having a green color, yellow corn, gluten feed and gluten meal from yellow corn. In like manner, one should guard against any mineral deficiencies by feeding such feeds as limestone, bonemeal, alfalfa, skim-milk, cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal or wheat bran. As a safeguard, however, it is being generally recommended this year that animals be fed free choice on a mixture of equal parts bonemeal, ground limestone and salt. In addition one should keep fresh salt before his animals. When these precautions are followed, animals seldom lack minerals.

This year is witnessing an ever growing demand for more information in regard to the various values of feeds and how they should be used properly in the ration. Reports from the field indicate that several counties that suffered the worst from the drouth are planning within the next few weeks, or already have held, a series of meetings pertaining to feeding problems and where emergency feeds may be obtained. In various counties key men from the various townships are co-operating with the county agricultural agent in holding these meetings.

## So Dairy Prices Go Up

The smallest domestic supply of manufactured dairy products in 5 years is forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices are at a 6-year seasonal high.

Milk production on August 1, was 6 per cent less than on that date last year. Poor pastures and short harvests indicate that production probably will continue below last year's levels.

Altho dairy production has been reduced by drouth, the demand for dairy products has been increased by an expansion of industrial employment and payrolls, the bureau reports.

Stocks of manufactured dairy products were small on August 1, with prospects for even smaller supplies this winter than last. Domestic supplies this winter may be as small as 2 years ago, the low point for 3 years.

Milk production to the cow was about 5 per cent less this August 1 than last, but about 6 per cent greater than on that date in the drouth year 1934. A reduction of 1 per cent in number of milk cows on farms this August 1, over a year ago was reported.

Condition of pastures in dairy states was 41 per cent of normal, as of August 1, the poorest ever reported for that date. In the West North Central States the condition of pastures was only 22 per cent of normal, and in the East North Central States 28 per cent. These two sections are the areas worst affected by this summer's drouth. Pastures in all major regions of the country were reported below average.

## Do You "Age" Your Cream?

If cream is to be "aged" or ripened it should be done at the creamery, and not in the can either at the farm or on its way to market. Ripening cream is mainly to increase the speed of churning; but "aging" by the producer is the belief that the butterfat content is increased is a fallacy that does not hold true. It may spoil good cream.

## A Guide for Selecting Feeds

Kinds of Feed and Per Cent Total Protein	1	2	3	4
	Relative value on basis of 100	Relative value with corn at \$45 a ton	Actual market price a ton Sept. 1	Comparative saving. Subtract prices in column 3 from col. 2
	Per Cent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<b>Carbonaceous Concentrates</b>				
Barley, ground 11.8%.....	95	42.75	41.00	1.75
Beet pulp, 9%.....	90	40.50	.....	.....
Corn, ground, 9.2%.....	100	45.00	45.00	.....
Molasses, 2.8%.....	80	36.00	22.00	14.00
Rye, ground, 12.3%.....	95	42.75	35.00	7.75
Wheat, ground, 13.5%.....	100	45.00	40.00	5.00
<b>Concentrates Medium Rich in Protein</b>				
Bran, wheat, 16%.....	80	36.00	27.00	9.00
Dairy feed, commercial, 16-20% (10 to 12% fiber).....	95	42.75	38.00	4.75
Gluten feed, 23%.....	115	51.75	.....	.....
Middling, Standard Wheat, 16%.....	90	40.50	35.00	5.50
Oats, ground, 12%.....	85	38.25	36.00	2.25
Screenings, wheat, medium weight ground 13.9%.....	70	31.50	24.00	7.50
<b>Concentrates High in Protein</b>				
Brewers grains, dried, 25%.....	95	42.75	32.00	10.75
Cottonseed meal, 43%.....	140	63.00	42.00	21.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%.....	133	59.85	40.00	19.85
Dairy feed commercial, 32% (8 to 10% fiber).....	140	63.00	47.00	16.00
Gluten meal, 44%.....	140	63.00	39.00	24.00
Linseed meal, 33-37%.....	140	63.00	53.00	10.00
Linseed meal, 30-33%.....	128	57.60	49.00	8.60
Soybean meal, 43%.....	140	63.00	48.00	15.00
Tankage (for cattle), 60%.....	140	63.00	63.00	.....
Skim milk, liquid, for cows, 3.7%.....	15	6.75	.....	.....
Skim milk, liquid, for calves, 3.7%.....	25	11.25	.....	.....
<b>Roughages</b>				
Alfalfa hay, No. 2 leafy, 14.7%.....	70	31.50	20.00	11.50
Alfalfa leaf meal, 21.1%.....	90	40.50	38.00	2.50
Fodder, corn, mature ears, 7.8%.....	50	22.50	.....	.....
Fodder, corn, no ears, 5.9%.....	40	18.00	.....	.....
Prairie hay, 3.6%.....	45	20.25	14.00	6.25
Silage, immature (no grain), 1.8%.....	12	5.40	.....	.....
Sorghum fodder, dry, 6.4%.....	40	18.00	.....	.....
Sorghum hay, 6.4%.....	45	20.25	.....	.....
Straw, oat, 4.0%.....	35	15.75	.....	.....
Straw, wheat, 3.8%.....	28	12.60	.....	.....

## Scale-Down Contracts Valid

Scale-down agreements executed by creditors of farmers to enable them to accept loans from Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner have been held to be binding on the creditors in two recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Georgia. This is regarded important because they are the first rendered by an appellate court in a number of similar cases arising in various parts of the country. The court upholds the right of these farm credit agencies to require strict adherence to the terms of creditors' scale-down agreements.

In both cases, the Federal land bank system had approved loans to be made to farmers for the purpose of paying off mortgages on their farms. The applications were approved on condition the farmers' debts be entirely satisfied from the proceeds of the loans. The creditors agreed to accept a reduced amount in full settlement of the debts. Despite these agreements, some of the creditors required the farmers to give promissory notes for the portion of their claims not paid from the loans. The decisions handed down in these cases enjoin the attempted collection of the notes taken by the creditors and require the creditors to abide by their agreements. Generally the credit agencies and farmers have the willing cooperation of creditors in adjusting debts to amounts which can be paid.

## Plan Seed Buying Programs

A 10-million-dollar seed program, to help farmers whose grain for next season's plantings was destroyed by drouth, has been framed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The seed to be bought and stored includes spring wheat, oats, rye, barley and other grains. The price to farmers next spring will represent the cost to the government plus carrying charges.

More recently, Secretary Wallace announced that a loan program to assure seed corn for drouth areas and an emergency sheep buying program are being planned as drouth relief measures. He estimated that about 2 million bushels of seed corn will be needed and that the loan program might involve from 5 million to 10 million dollars.

Word from the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, confirms the report that the seed buying program will be handled thru this organization. Seed will be acquired from farmers, county elevators and other independent dealers. It is reported that every effort will be made to prevent any disturbance to the seed grain industry which adequately serves the grain states in normal times.

## Sod Grows Buffalo Grass

Requests for buffalo grass seed to reestablish the natural vegetative cover in the Western Plains country are in tons while the supply is only a few pounds, according to H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service. It was only yesterday that short grasses on the plains were being destroyed by the plow, overgrazing and occasional devastating fires. Today men are using their wits to bring back the grasses which thru centuries have demonstrated their value as a protection against wind and water erosion.

Seven years ago a farmer in Western Kansas wished to reestablish buffalo grass on a small field that had been in cultivation a long time. He cut strips of buffalo grass sod from along a highway. These strips were spot planted in furrows in the field. Today, despite 4 years of subnormal rainfall, the field is almost completely covered with buffalo grass.

## U. S. Will Import Corn

Formal announcement has been made by the Department of Agriculture that importation of corn from the Argentine will be necessary to meet our domestic needs. Drouth damage in the United States has reduced the corn crop sharply, despite an increase in our plantings over 1935. No estimate is made of the amount needed to be imported, but this will be determined by farm demand.

The Department says corn imports should add directly to the nation's supply of meats and other animal products. Imports of corn from Argentina for the year ending June 30, 1936, amounted to 27 million bushels.

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● "Bill" Wulf is recognized as one of the most successful farmers in the Cheney territory of West Sedgwick County. At present he is farming 280 acres of wheat and 25 acres of corn and kaffir, that he uses for feed for his several head of milk cows. In addition he raises large flocks of chickens and ducks. Bill likes baseball, but says he doesn't get time enough to see all the games he would like.

Bill's farm is highly mechanized. He operates a tractor, combine, general utility truck and passenger car—and is a 100% user of Standard Oil products to keep his equipment in perfect running order.

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## Potatoes Brought \$346 an Acre

WILLIAM R. ESSICK

**B**ELIEVING the early bird gets the worm, Junior Heck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Heck, Lawrence, harvested his vocational agriculture project of 4 1/4 acres of cobbler potatoes early this year on June 22, making a nice profit.

Potatoes always have been a choice crop of the vocational agriculture boys enrolled in the department at the Lawrence High School. The projects have not always been profitable, but on the average they have proved a profitable crop to the potato growers who have stayed in the potato growing business.

The 4 1/4 acres of potatoes yielded 828 bushels of firsts, and 58 bushels of seconds for a total yield of 886 bushels of marketable potatoes. This represents an acre yield of 204 bushels. The 828 bushels of firsts were loaded at Midland, 3 miles northeast of Lawrence, in two refrigerator cars. The potatoes from Junior's project did not quite fill two cars and some potatoes from his father's crop were loaded to make out the car.

### Used Their Farm Brand

One car was shipped to Muncie, Ind., and one car to Galesburg, Ill. The potatoes brought \$2.93 a hundred, which probably was as high as any Kaw valley crop brought. The potatoes were sacked in sacks stamped with the brand used on the Heck farm for a number of years. The 828 bushels of firsts brought \$1,455.62. The 58 bushels of seconds brought \$45.25. The gross income from the 4 1/4 acres was \$1,500.87 or a gross income of \$346.62 an acre.

After Junior pays his father for rent, and pays for all labor, seed, use of equipment, sacks and other expenses, he will have a net income of about \$1,200. However, the young potato grower is carrying over from 1935 a loss of \$151.27 from the same field. This year's profit will have to pay for the 1935 loss when the Kaw river overflowed the field in June. Only 11 sacks of potatoes were harvested from the field.

### More Spuds Next Year

The money Junior makes from his project will be used for his education and for enlarging his 1937 potato acreage. Junior is a member of the Jayhawk Chapter of Future Farmers and in addition to his potato project has a purebred Poland China sow and 8 pigs and a Hereford calf he is feeding for the American Royal Live Stock Show next October.

The Emil Heck farm is a modern Kaw valley farm 3 miles northeast of Lawrence. The home is modern and attractive and shows that potatoes have been a profitable crop in past years. Altho the yield of 204 bushels an acre was the best yield on the Heck farm, the average for the 90 acres on the farm was close to 150 bushels an acre.

Only last year some of the Kaw valley growers around Lawrence made the statement that they believed the Kaw valley was going out as a potato growing region. Just what effect the success of the 1936 crop will have on the 1937 acreage is a problem. No doubt it will have a tendency to increase the acreage in 1937. With the potato crop in the valley up and down the last 5 years, it seems a better and more certain crop than corn.

Two other boys in the vocational agriculture department made a fine showing with their 1936 potato projects. Howard Heck, cousin of Junior, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heck, harvested on June 27, 858 bushels of potatoes from 6.75 acres for an acre yield of 127 bushels. The gross income from the 6.75 acres was \$1,079.25. Dick Wise, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wise, harvested 297 bushels of potatoes from his project of 2.9 acres. The gross income was \$348.60.

Now that the 1936 crop has been harvested from the boys' projects they are looking forward to the 1937 crop. To grow good potatoes in the valley the growers must look to the available plant food supply for the short growing season. A winter cover crop seems best and most satisfactory, and rye seems most desirable. The rye is planted early and may be pastured during the winter and plowed under in late winter or early spring. The last several years buckwheat has been grown on the potato land and yields of 15 to 20 bushels an acre have been obtained. Buckwheat, however, is not a winter cover crop, and for this reason is not as good to improve the soil as rye.

The Kansas Potato Show will be held November 19 and 20, 1936, at Lawrence. Potato growers of the valley are looking forward to the show as a valuable educational feature and exhibit. An excellent program has been arranged.

### Peach Fuzz Slows Rot

Rubbing the fuzz off a peach makes it more attractive and more pleasant to eat, but it also makes it easier for the organisms which cause brown-rot to enter thru the broken hair sockets and start decay. Elberta peaches, placed in a damp chamber containing the spores that cause brown-rot, become infected about twice as quickly when the protective hairs had been broken by brushing. Minimum time for infection of the brushed peaches was 4 1/2 hours; for the unbrushed, 8 hours.

At large packing centers attachments on brushing machines spray a fine sulfur dust over the peaches to protect them in transit to market against brown-rot infection. In orchards the disease is controlled by spraying or dusting the trees during the growing season and just prior to harvest.

### Hawk Came From Canada

A letter from the biographical bureau of Washington, received by Charles Stienforth, Yates Center, stated that the banded hawk caught by him on his father's farm was of the Redtail specie and that it was banded March 30, 1924, at Saskatchewan, Canada, by R. N. Carter, jr.

### He Saved Straw Too

Nineteen acres of wheat on Fred Van Wey's farm in Jewell county, were cut in one day, with a new 5-foot all-crop harvester. Wheat was way down in places. Yield was 29 1/2 bushels an acre. Mr. Van Wey raked the straw after combining and stacked. He estimated he has 25 tons of fine straw free from beards.



Junior Heck, Lawrence, vocational agriculture student, harvests 828 bushels of firsts, and 58 bushels of seconds, from his project field of 4 1/4 acres. Gross income was \$1,500.87.

# Raise Those Orphan Pigs

C. E. AUBEL  
Kansas State College

RAISING orphan pigs is somewhat difficult and takes considerable time. If the new born pig has been unable to secure any of his dam's first milk, the difficulty is increased. In such cases it is best to get them to suckle another sow even tho this can be done for only a few days. They will then receive some of the early colostrum milk which is quite valuable the first few days of life. Raising pigs without any colostrum milk is extremely difficult and every effort should be made to provide some from another sow. Generally, little pigs may be easily transferred to another sow if the change is made before they are 5 days old. They may be transferred right after birth.

If the little pigs cannot be put on another sow one can put fresh whole cow's milk in a clean bottle to which a nipple is fitted. At first the milk should be heated to about 100 degrees F. or it may be offered fresh from the cow.

The hand feeding by nipple and bottle is a good way to care for the young pig, but it may be dispensed with after a few days. Indeed it is possible to feed the orphan out of a shallow dish or pan. To do this, a little fresh, whole cow's milk which still is warm or had been heated to about 100 degrees F. is just the thing. It is unnecessary to dilute the milk as the sow produces richer milk than the cow.

Orphan pigs should be fed every three or four hours for the first few weeks. This may be gradually cut down to three times a day. Good results have been obtained from feeding the pig three times a day from the beginning. No doubt, however, he will do better if fed more often at first. Not more than a quart of milk a day is needed.

As soon as the pig will eat feed, give him some rolled oats and shelled corn. A young pig likes to chew on shelled corn. A little mineral oil or codliver oil should be given the pig frequently. This will help keep his digestive tract in the proper condition. In about three weeks the whole milk may be changed to skimmed milk or buttermilk.

## Feeds Book Revised

Since 1898 the book Feeds and Feeding, by the late William A. Henry and F. B. Morrison, has grown to be a virtual livestock man's feeding handbook. There is little available experimental information about livestock feeds which is not summarized in this book. Since 1898, 20 revised editions have been published, each containing the latest experimental evidence in addition to earlier work. Many parts of the book contain the counsel and experiences of well seasoned livestock feeders. It is a good guide for new or experienced farmers. There are 1,050 pages and 200 interesting illustrations in the new edition. You can obtain it at book stores, Kansas Farmer can order it for you, or you may write directly to Morrison Publishing Company, Ithaca, New York. The price is \$5.

## Makes Loading Easier

A loading chute needs to have a long approach to make loading easy. Cattle or hogs won't walk up to an abrupt incline in the side of a pen and climb into the truck. They need to be started down a narrow alley. Once the first animal goes up the chute the rest usually follow in single file. When the first animal reaches the truck the last one is often marching into the opening of the chute. A good place to make such a loading place is along the side of a barn or shed, with the upper end of the chute opening out into the driveway or roadway. An even simpler and more effective type of chute is one with a long approach built on an incline so the stock walk into the truck more nearly on a level.

## Livestock Must Have Salt

Every farm animal needs salt—even chickens. A horse or a cow requires an ounce of salt daily; a fattening steer from ¼ to 1½ ounces; a hog will not need more than a pound in 150 days, or

just a little more than ¼ ounce daily. The easiest way to feed salt is to put it before the animals and keep it there. If cattle or horses come running when salt is fed, they are not getting enough and not at the right time.

With hogs it is dangerous to feed fine salt if they have not had any for some time. Several methods can be used to get them used to it so it can be put in a salt box. One is to give them a block of hard salt on which they will chew and gradually satisfy their appetites. Then in a few days fine salt will not be a dangerous feed. Another way is to feed a little each

feeding in the troughs or mixed with grain or some other feed. When making mixed feeds for any type of livestock, salt can be included at the rate of 1 pound to each 100 pounds. This is enough to prevent serious lack in the ration.

## This Gets Uniform Pigs

Hog men like to have their litters come as close together as possible. A long drawn-out farrowing time makes extra work, and the pigs will be uneven clear up to market. A good way to insure uniform litters is to feed the boar well before breeding. As large and vigorous a male as can be used is best. He will stand the breeding period better. An older boar is not as excitable as a general rule. If sows are bred by turning the boar with 10 to 20 head, an older male will not waste his en-

ergy. The person looking after the herd can take out each sow he is sure has been bred. Another important point in getting sows to "settle" is to have them gaining in weight and in good condition at breeding. The best way to do this is to wean early enough that the sows may be fed heavily for 3 to 4 weeks before turning in the boar.

## Fall Pigs Skip the Worms

F. W. BELL

Fall pigs can easily be kept free from worms. They become infested only when kept on ground where hogs have been for some time. On fresh ground with a pasture crop such as alfalfa, rye or wheat, pigs will not become wormy. Sows can be turned to individual houses in the pasture before they farrow.

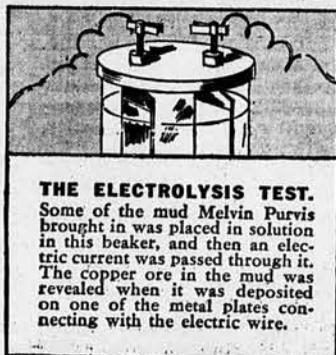
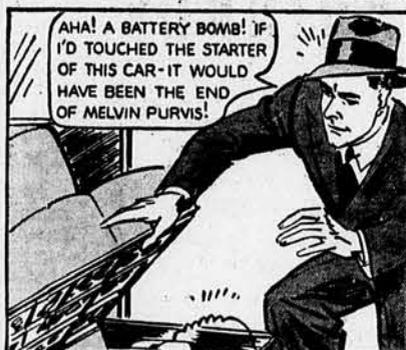
# THE DEATH BATTERY

## OR HOW MELVIN PURVIS CAPTURED THE GARSON JAIL-BREAKERS



AN INSIDE STORY OF MELVIN PURVIS  
AMERICA'S NO. 1 G-MAN

MELVIN PURVIS, the young lawyer who became America's ace G-Man, who directed the capture of Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and others. Mr. Purvis reveals here methods used in capturing criminals. Names have, of course, been changed.



**THE ELECTROLYSIS TEST.**  
Some of the mud Melvin Purvis brought in was placed in solution in this beaker, and then an electric current was passed through it. The copper ore in the mud was revealed when it was deposited on one of the metal plates connecting with the electric wire.



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"Post Toasties are made from the sweet, tender little hearts of the corn... where most of the flavor is stored. And every golden-brown flake is toasted double crisp, so it will keep its crunchy goodness longer in milk or cream. And Post Toasties are just the thing for a cool lunch, for a supper treat, too!"

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When farmers have a good year, so do railroads, and vice versa.

I see more and more farmers are using dependable railroad freight. Why shouldn't they? The railroad is responsible and if anything goes "hay-wire" in transit, the farmer knows where to find the railroad agent. Right down there at the freight depot.

Another reason why farmers like shipping by railroad is that freight schedules have been speeded up. Why, it's getting so on my run that freight conductors think they ought to have the right of way. But our passenger trains have also got faster running orders.

We carry a great many more passengers, both local and long haul, since folks discovered how they can save money traveling by train—fares lowest in history—with substantial savings on round trip tickets—and no more surcharge for riding in sleeping cars.

Safety is a big reason for train travel. You don't have to worry when any of your folks make a trip on the railroad. Not one passenger life was lost in a train accident on western railroads in 1935.

If it were not for the farms there wouldn't be much use for railroads—and if it were not for the railroads there wouldn't be much use for farms throughout the west. Railroads are as much a part of the farm as horses, wagons, trucks and tractors. In fact, the railroad moves the distant farm right smack into the middle of the biggest and best markets.

Farmers figure every angle of a proposition. They appreciate that railroads don't wear out expensive public highways that are paid for out of public taxes. The fact is, railroads pay a large share of the taxes used to maintain highways and for other purposes.

We are proud of railroad achievements, appreciate the public's good will and increased patronage, and pledge continued progress.

*Railroad Jim*

**WESTERN RAILROADS**

and THE PULLMAN COMPANY

## Stored Moisture Determines Yield

CARL C. CONGER

STAFFORD county farmers demonstrated this year, the truth of the conclusion that the depth of soil moisture at seeding time has a direct relationship to the yield of wheat. Depth of moisture last fall was determined by using a post hole digger, and the yields on those fields tabulated at harvest.

G. D. Hammond, St. John, had three fields in the demonstration. Field number 1 at seeding time was wet down 3½ feet. The yield was approximately 30 bushels. Field number 2 had 2 feet of moisture and yielded 8 bushels, and field number 3 had surface moisture only. This field was abandoned with the exception of a small area the yield of which was estimated at 4 bushels. Mr. Hammond thinks it is better to abandon a low yield crop than to allow it to mature and deplete the soil moisture which might be stored for a future crop.

One field measuring 3 feet of soil moisture yielded 25 bushels on the Norman J. Soeken farm, Hudson. Another field with 1½ feet yielded 18 bushels an acre. Otto Pundsack, Seward, found about the same ratio in his fields. One foot of moisture produced 15-bushel wheat and ½-foot resulted in 8 bushels to the acre.

Clifford Fort, St. John, produced 20-bushel wheat on a field testing 3½ feet of moisture at seeding time and 7 bushels where only 1 foot was present. He divided a field showing 2 feet depth of moisture and on part he seeded 5 pecks which yielded 10 bushels and on the remainder he seeded only 4 pecks which produced 12 bushels. This observation might indicate that where limited moisture is present a low rate of seeding will produce a greater yield, whereas a greater rate of seeding may give a stand rank enough to deplete the moisture before maturity.

### Reseeding Bluestem Grass

Bluestem grass can be reseeded by stripping the seed after it has matured on the bluestem grass and planting this on the land in the same way that one would seed a tame grass pasture. A stand of bluestem grasses can also be obtained by cutting the hay after the seed is matured and scattering the hay on the land to be reseeded. This hay can be either fed to livestock or the hay can be disked in the ground. To obtain a stand of bluestem it appears that late fall or early winter seeding where it is done on the surface of the soil will give the best results. This allows the grasses to go thru the winter maturing period which is necessary for most of the native grasses in order to have the highest germination.

### Experience With Brome

When Brome grass is once sodded, the soil cannot wash. Brome grass is unexcelled for pasture. It starts growing in March and stands the drouth of the hot summer and grows until hard freezing weather. The life of Brome grass is everlasting if not pastured unreasonably hard. It also can be used for hay, making a good rich feed for all kinds of livestock, if cut at the right time.

Brome grass is profitable as a seed crop. I harvested 3,370 pounds from 12

acres, yielding 280 pounds an acre, and sold it at 10 cents a pound, making \$28 an acre. Some of this land was washing before it was seeded to Brome grass. I harvested the seed crop with a grain binder and cut it as high as possible. Then just as soon as the seed crop was threshed I turned my seven work horses and a bunch of calves on it and pastured until hard freezing weather and on March 10, 1936, it was greening up and my 13 calves were pasturing on it.—Albert Groff, Osage Co.

### One Pond Protects Another

WALTER J. DALY

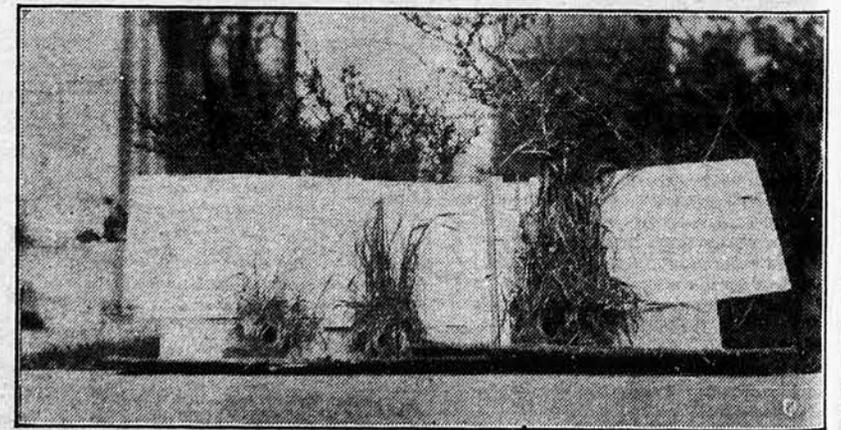
Altho he has been hauling water, J. T. Harrell of Linn county, does not aim to be caught this way again. He is building three ponds. One is a deep one that will last thru any drouth. Another is quite large. Most of the land above these ponds is being terraced. Just above his big, deep ponds, Mr. Harrell has built a small shallow pond. This small pond is not expected to be of much value in dry spells. It is there to catch silt which in time would fill the deep pond. When the little pond does silt full, it will be an easy matter to clean it out. These ponds are being made with the horse power available on the farm. It is not a fast way to make ponds, but Harrell is getting the job done. Most of the drainage area above these ponds is worn out cultivated land that is being put back to pasture. This land is on a steep slope and is subject to serious erosion. Mr. Harrell is terracing this pasture to stop washing and make it easier to start grass.

### Fall Clover in Rows

Sweet clover was planted in lister rows on H. H. Burns farm, Pierceville last spring. He had 30 acres of this crop and in spite of dry weather it stood the "gaff" until mid-summer. This indicates that planting clover in rows in Western Kansas may be the thing in dry years. It might be planted that way this fall and would make early pasture or seed next year. Fall-sown clover is most successful in a year like 1936 if there are generous fall rains.

### Rich Soil for Nodules

Legume bacteria which gather nitrogen from the air by means of the nodules they form on roots of clover, lespedeza, soybeans, and alfalfa, need rich soil in which to thrive. Legume seed, inoculated and planted on poor soil, will not produce plants which do a good job of improving the soil, because nodules of sufficient energy will not form on the roots. Nodules can be considered a companion crop, and one which needs a fertile soil to thrive and protect the legume. Poor or worn-out soils will produce satisfactory legumes if given a good application of fertilizer. Barnyard manure may be enough, or a good commercial fertilizer can be used to complete the job. Lime and phosphorus are the items commonly needed. Lespedeza will do better on poor soil than other legumes, but it may not do its best job of building fertility, unless given a good start, which is the only thing you can afford to do.



This picture compares the height of wheat on April 25 in three adjoining fields tested for moisture depth by G. D. Hammond, Stafford county. The fields showed 1, 2, and 3 feet of moisture respectively at seeding time.

# May Get 18 Per Cent More Lambs

T. A. EWING

What is meant by "flushing" sheep and what are its advantages? R. L. T.

FLUSHING means bringing the ewe from a thin condition into a good, strong, vigorous condition in a short time. When this is done, the breeding ewe will be in proper condition to assume her duty again when breeding time arrives. Flushing is highly recommended as it has several advantages. If the ewe is bred in a rundown condition, she probably will be brought into winter quarters in a weak condition. In such condition she will be subject to many diseases. She will be so susceptible that any little ailment which may attack her is likely to cause her death, while another ewe in good condition will resist the attack. Another benefit from flushing ewes is that to a certain extent, the flock master has control over the per cent of lambs dropped by his ewes the following lambing time. It has been found that whenever ewes and rams are mated, with both in a strong, vigorous condition, more twins and triplets may be expected. Experimental work by the department of Agriculture shows the per cent of lambs dropped can be increased as much as 18 per cent. These results can be obtained only when both sire and dam are in good condition. Another point in favor of having ewes flushed before breeding is that when properly flushed, the ewes all will breed within a shorter time, thus shortening the lambing period. This will save the shepherd much work and loss of sleep.

## Sheep Aid Wheat Farm

OSSE R. JOHNSON

An extensive wheat grower of Cheyenne county, J. W. Lavell, has practiced diversified methods on his farm for many years by maintaining a good herd of registered Jersey cattle. The Jerseys always have proved a good investment. Three years ago he bought a small flock of sheep and ever since has kept from 60 to 100 ewes. They are bred to lamb in December and January. Wheat affords plenty of pasture without injuring the crop until about June 1. At that time they are sold on the Denver market at a net price of \$10 a head, sometimes more. The others are sheared once each year for an average clip that sells for about \$2.55 to the ewe. Mr. Lavell says a flock of this size is a benefit to fair-weather wheat fields rather than an injury.

## From a Small Start

The strain of Polled Herefords was originated in 1901, by locating and assembling 11 head of purebred registered Herefords which by freak of nature had failed to develop horns. From that herd, Polled Herefords have increased to upwards of 100,000 animals scattered throughout the U. S. and on every continent except Europe. Just recently the 100,000th registry number was issued to a Texas bull, Polled Domino Mischief. He was bred by B. A. Elliott, Moran, Texas. He now is owned by Johnson Brothers, Jacksboro, Texas, who paid \$106 for the privilege of registering the 100,000th animal. There are several good Polled Hereford herds in Kansas and there is growing interest in this breed for smaller farm herds, particularly.

## 's Fair Time Again

Continued from Page 1)

Expected to make those barns bulge this year at both Topeka and Hutchinson. There are two state-wide beauty shows. The fair at Hutchinson scores the healthiest, and incidentally, prettiest and cutest babies. You may enter your baby, but it must be done by September 16. The Kansas Free Fair, at Topeka, is having a beauty pageant for young ladies who have been selected at 40 local Kansas contests. These Kansas beauties will appear in party dresses. The winner will go to the National Pageant, at Atlantic City. There are important meetings and contests at every fair. At Hutchinson there will be farm organizations day, with the state officers of the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union and Grange

present. The county agricultural booth exhibit always is exceptional. Kansas Master Farmers, selected by Senator Arthur Capper thru Kansas Farmer, will be guests of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce on September 22. At Topeka is Old Settlers' Day, the old fiddlers' contest, a checker and chess tournament, and the amateur band congress. In short, there is all you can see if you take the time to see it.

## When Horses Were Cheap

Five years ago, A. L. Bird, Cherryvale, sold his mules and bought a registered Percheron stallion, 2 registered mares, and 4 grade mares. Now he has a good 3-year-old stallion and a 2-year old of his raising. The fillies are coming into breeding age, too. This investment in horses at a time when they were unusually cheap and no one

seemed to want them, proved a profitable investment for Mr. Bird. He uses a tractor, too, and keeps a herd of Shorthorn cows. Some of them are good milkers, and are used as dairy cows. The ones which don't milk heavily enough to make them pay that way, raise their own beef calves. By this method Mr. Bird and his family have been able to maintain a high average production in their milking herd.

## Need More Riding Horses

Any mare big enough to wear a harness is big enough to breed to a good stallion of either draft or riding blood. There is more need for work stock than for riding blood. But it is surprising how many livestock men remark that there are not enough good riding horses left in their communities to properly work their cattle. Many old mares may be gotten in foal if handled by an experienced stallion owner. Of course, he cannot take time to do this if his horse is busy during the breeding season, but later he may be glad to handle aged mares.

Mares are more likely to settle if they are walked slowly to prevent straining for 5 minutes after service. They then should be kept quiet for a few hours. Moving them on the road, at a trot or gallop, will prevent shy breeders from getting in foal. Nearly all mares are shy breeders if not handled properly. Young stallions, if not too valuable, may be turned on pasture with mares of any age. Old mares sometimes will get in foal this way, when hand service is unsuccessful. Stallions which never have been given the run of a pasture cannot safely be turned with other horses.

## Cheap Shelter for Cattle

An inexpensive shelter for stock cattle, which fills the bill in Southern Kansas, is used by R. E. Snelling, Norwich. He piled straw to a height of 6 feet back of the hedge fence which is along his north pasture line. It extends for 75 feet. Even if there is no roof, the shelter from north winds gives enough protection. Cattle pay a heavy penalty if they lack shelter.

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- DEEPER GRIP—deeper notches give firmer "bite," longer wear
- WIDER GRIP—gives more traction and more tread wear
- SELF-CLEANING—wider, rounded channels force out mud and muck insuring constant grip
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- EASIER RIDING—sturdy riding rib and wider lug for smooth easy rolling on hard roads

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YOU will be quick to appreciate the extra advantages in this sensational new Goodyear Sure Grip Tire for mud, snow and off-the-road service—extra features that put it in a class by itself for farm work!

See how its heavier, deeper-notched tread is scientifically designed for maximum traction—with big husky lug bars, interlocking at the most efficient pulling angle, that knife straight through mud, sand, snow and soft ground without need of chains!

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more pull. Those big wide self-cleaning channels prevent packing. And look at the sturdy zig-zag riding rib that reinforces the husky lug bars, insuring longer wear and smooth, easy riding.

Extra endurance in every ply To support the tremendous pull of this wider Sure Grip tread requires extra carcass strength. You get that with Goodyear's patented SUPER-TWIST Cord in every ply—the most resilient, most enduring cord known! Don't let bad weather tie you up

IT GIVES YOU MORE OF EVERYTHING!



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this fall and winter. Equip your car and trucks with this great tire that blazes its own trail through any going. See it—now—at the nearest Goodyear Service Store or your local Goodyear dealer's.

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# GOODYEAR

KLINGTITE FARM BELTS SPRAY HOSE

# Meat Loaf

In All Its Variations  
Puts on Company Airs

MRS. L. E. EDOFF

**I**N WINTER we like a meat loaf steaming hot with a still hotter sauce. But did you know that in hot weather and in between times one of the easiest ways to have prepared meat on hand is cold meat loaf? It may be baked early in the morning before the heat of the day and allowed to cool for slicing at dinnertime or lunch or to have on hand for filling in sandwiches. It is convenient to bake a meat loaf on Saturday to have on hand for Sunday. It is also grand for picnics.

Leftover meat may be ground and combined in a refrigerator meat loaf or combined with vegetables in a jellied loaf that is chilled in the refrigerator.

Following the example of cakes in going "upside down," meat loaf now comes to the table ornamented with truffles and fruit. The molded meat loaf offers an especially attractive means of decoration in that the designs may be arranged in the mold in a thin layer of gelatin before the meat is added. For baked meat loaves the decoration is usually limited to fresh, canned, or dried fruits which may be placed in the bottom of the baking dish before the meat is added.

Fruit adaptable to this use include pineapple, peaches, dried prunes, apricots, and peaches. The baking dish should be thoroly buttered, and if canned fruit is used, it should be well drained so there will be no excess moisture in the loaf. When dried fruits are used, they are plumped in boiling water before being arranged in the baking dish.

## Upside-Down Meat Loaf

Use either your favorite meat loaf recipe or the following: Butter a loaf pan and arrange the fruit you desire to use in any desired pattern. Mix 2 pounds of finely ground beef, 1 pound ground pork,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound ground veal,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound ground ham,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup finely chopped onion, 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon thyme,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup bread crumbs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup maple sirup, 1 can vegetable soup, 1 egg. Place the meat mixture on top of the fruit; pack it down well. If desired the vegetable soup may be left out of the loaf and poured over the meat in the pan instead. Bake  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours in 350 degree oven. The time will depend on the depth of the pan. Turn out on a platter and garnish with additional fruit.

## Ice Box Meat Loaf

Put  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups cold cooked pork or veal and enough sweet or mustard pickles to make  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup thru the food grinder. Add  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper, and some melted butter. Mix well and pack firmly in loaf pan lined with wax paper. Keep in refrigerator over night.

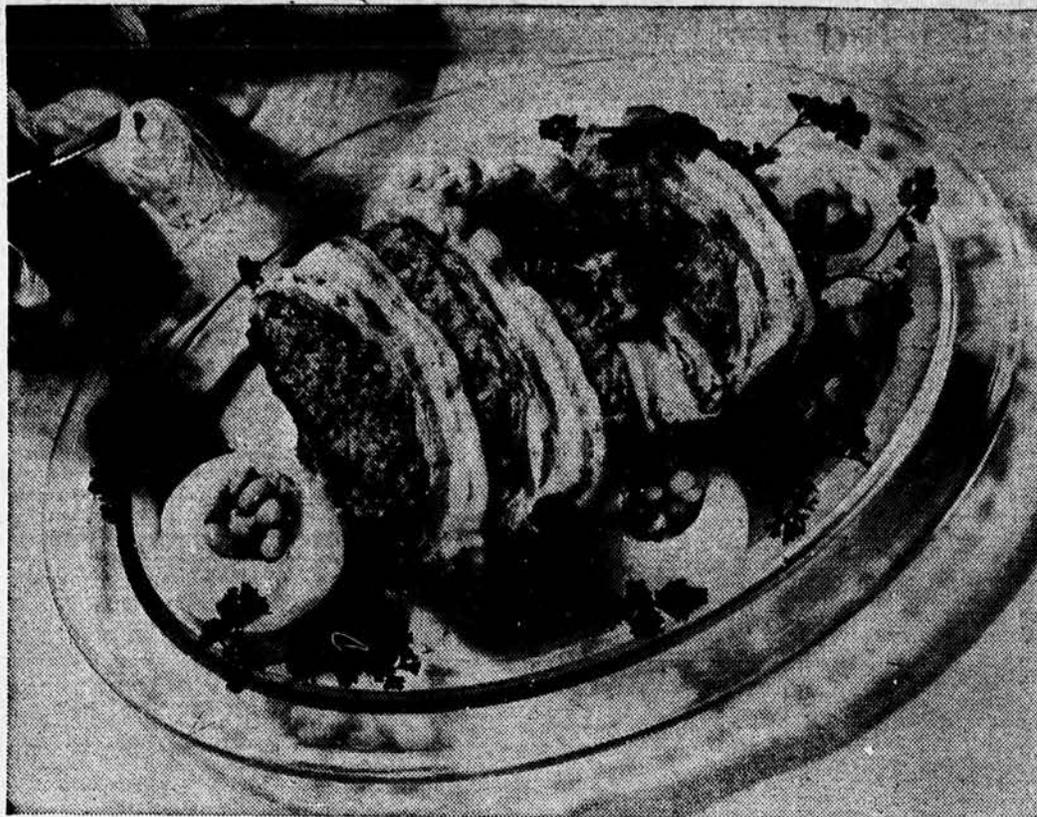
## Jellied Meat Loaf

Cook 1 cup well-seasoned meat stock with  $\frac{1}{2}$  sliced onion and 1 stalk celery; bring to the boiling point and boil 3 minutes. Strain. Pour  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water in a bowl and sprinkle 1 tablespoon gelatin on top. Add this to the hot mixture and stir until dissolved, then add 1 tablespoon lemon juice and let it cool. When mixture begins to thicken, add 1 cup chopped cold cooked chicken, veal, lamb, beef, or ham, 1 teaspoon finely chopped parsley, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup canned pimentos cut in thin strips. Turn into a mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. To serve, unmold and cut in slices. Broth, canned soup, or bouillon cubes may be used to make stock. Use 1 bouillon cube to 1 cup water to make 1 cup stock. If beef is used, season with 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce and omit the lemon juice. Use lemon juice with veal, garnishing the loaf with sliced cooked eggs and sliced tomatoes.

Lamb may be used, seasoning with a little minced mint. Garnish it with lettuce, green peppers, asparagus first dipped in French dressing or with small stuffed tomatoes. With ham less salt is required.

## Meat and Cucumber Salad Loaf

Soften 1 tablespoon gelatin in 2 tablespoons cold water and dissolve in 1 cup of canned tomato juice which has been brought to the boiling point. Add



Meat loaf, all bacon-stripped, is as attractive as it is good to eat—and economical enough to balance the budget nicely.

1 teaspoon lemon juice and salt and pepper to taste. When cool and beginning to thicken, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of mayonnaise, 2 cups finely cut meat, 1 cup diced cucumbers, and 2 tablespoons chopped pickle relish. Any kind of cooked meat may be used. Or 1 cup of canned ham loaf plus the contents of one 6-ounce can of chicken, or equal quantities of canned ham loaf and veal loaf. Pour the gelatin meat mixture into wet, oblong mold to chill. Turn out on a platter and garnish as desired. Serve in slices on crisp lettuce.

## Chicken Salad Pies

Prepare your favorite pie pastry recipe; roll out  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. Sprinkle

lightly with 2 tablespoons grated American cheese and roll it into the dough. Line 4 small individual pans with dough and bake in a moderately hot oven. In a chilled bowl put 2 cups diced cooked chicken, 2 tablespoons minced onion, 1 hard cooked egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup diced celery, 2 tablespoons chopped sweet pickle,  $\frac{1}{2}$  green chopped pepper, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup nut meats. Sprinkle the mixture with 1 tablespoon lemon juice and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt and mix well. Place in the refrigerator until chilled well. When ready to use, blend with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup mayonnaise. Fill the cheese pastry shells with the salad and garnish with wedges of hard-cooked eggs and potato chips. When ready to serve, arrange pies on platter with lettuce leaves.

# Read for Profit and Pleasure

HILDA RICHMOND

**P**ERHAPS most women would say without thinking that they read for pleasure, picking out the bits that please them and letting the rest go. Or that they read merely to kill time without a thought of getting something really valuable from whatever newspaper or book or farm journal they have. But a woman at our club meeting recently declared when she read she read for profit. She enjoyed the pages of her favorite farm paper that were particularly designed for feminine readers, but she made the whole paper contribute to her store of knowledge, her enjoyment and profit financially and every other way.

It was an informal meeting so she had time to explain. Her club paper of that afternoon had been arranged out of some recent farm paper articles. She read all she could, sent for a bulletin, and presto her club paper was polished off and laid aside for the meeting. And a good one it was, too! Out of one paper she got an idea about scouting around for some old furniture really needed altho funds were low. With the accurate pictures of antiques saved from former magazines she attended sales, particularly on stormy

days, and was rewarded by getting a scuffy looking gateleg table, a chest and several other articles. These she finished at home by following directions to that effect found in the magazine. The purely farm information also came handy for she began to look at flowers as a crop and not simply as beautiful assets to the farm. Starting modestly she supplied a town store with garden flowers for folks who could not afford hot-house blooms for the weekly visit to the cemetery, and made a fair profit by it. Up to that time the flowers had been considered a necessity for beauty but nothing more.

Several of the departments and livestock articles had not as yet contributed to her scheme of making all grist that came to her mill, but she is saving small sums for a purebred calf that in time will result in a herd of Guernseys or Holsteins or some breed still to be settled by study while the pennies are being dropped in the cracked teapot for that unknown calf. And in the same way she is interested in seeds, in machinery and all things pertaining to farms. Once at a sale while looking for a drop-leaf table she bought a piece of machinery needed on the farm, much to the surprise of her husband. "I knew we needed it, it was cheap, it was from a good firm that advertises in the best magazines, and I had enough money of my own to get it," was her explanation. The husband gladly refunded the money and added a good sum to it as the machine was a real bargain, but a poor crowd made cheap prices.

At any rate hers is a new way to look at farm or other papers. Get all you can for the subscription price and use your material at the social or club or farm gatherings and at home and everywhere you go. A well trained mind that digests articles is a priceless possession whether or not it brings in money, but this alert woman declares her plan brings both money and happiness to her.

## The Sphere of Woman

They talk about a woman's sphere as tho it had a limit; There's not a place in Earth or Heaven,  
There's not a task to mankind given,  
There's not a blessing or a woe,  
There's not a whispered yes or no,  
There's not a life, or death, or birth,  
There's not a feather's weight of worth—  
Without a woman in it.

—C. E. Bowman.

## Watermelon Pickles

So many women have written asking for Mrs. Washburn's watermelon pickle recipe, I am printing it again this year for the benefit of all of you. Frankly, they are the best watermelon preserves I ever tasted. —Mary Lou Williams.

Pare the green rind off of 1 large melon, cut it into small shapes, and cook until tender in 1 gallon of water, 1 tablespoon of salt, and 1 teaspoon of alum. Drain and put in a stone jar.

To 1 quart of vinegar add 3 quarts of white sugar and spice to taste. I use whole cloves and cinnamon bark and tie it in little bags. Heat the mixture and pour over the pieces of melon. When the pickles begin to brown, take the spice out. For 9 days pour the sirup off, reheat and add again. On the last day cook the melon and sirup together to the boiling point, let remain over fire for 5 or 10 minutes, then can. Should you run short of juice, make more, using 1 part of vinegar to 3 of sugar.

## Cellophane Book Covers

MRS. N. E. B.

Another use for that many-purpose, ever-popular cellophane! We are using it to cover our books, those in our library as well as those used at school. At first we saved the cellophane wrappings taken from our purchases. Delighted with the effect, we then bought several sheets in various colors to match the books. These gay covers renew shabby old books and protect the covers of new ones. The titles are easily readable thru the covers.

A straight piece, the ends of which fold back to slip over the backs of the book is suitable for the home library while a fitted cover is more practical for school books. A bit of vinegar holds the seams securely and helps in making corners fit neatly.

## A Husband's Privilege

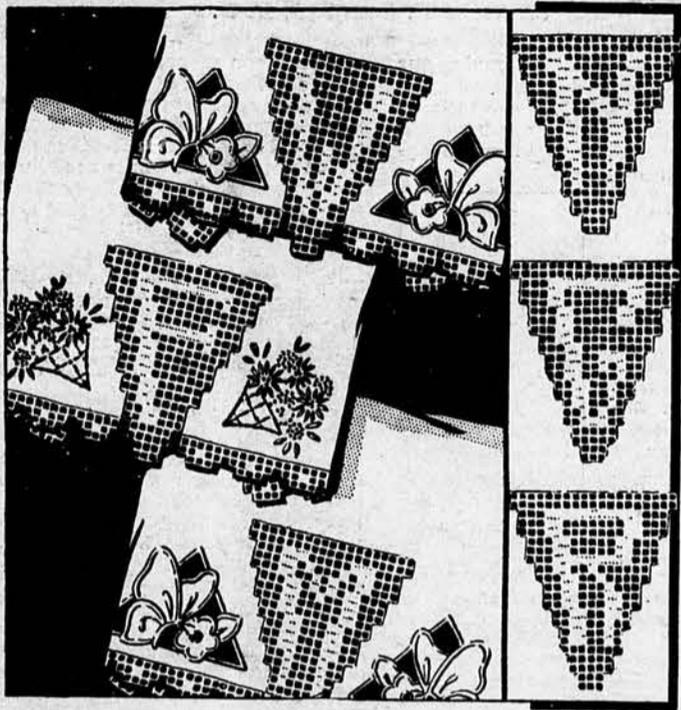
MRS. DESIGNER

My husband was away for a few days. I thought I would surprise him and fix the rock garden. We had been gathering rocks for a year or two. A dozen neighbors stopped and complimented me on my garden, a few even assisted me. I was quite elated. And then my husband came home. I remained on the porch to give him a chance to admire it alone first, and then I went out.

"Where did you get the dead Indian you buried here," he asked casually. "I saw a chief's grave once that looked just like that."

It takes a husband to knock the wind out of your sails.

# Crocheted Initials for Linens



**L**ACY, flet initials—something entirely different in crochet—to mark your towels, household linens, scarfs or hankies in a new and exciting way! Initials will vary in size according to the weight of thread used. To add decorativeness, dainty cutwork butterflies or lazy-daisy nosegays may be embroidered on either side and there are enough of each to make a matching set of twelve! Pattern 1267 contains directions and charts for a complete alphabet; a transfer pattern of twelve and twelve reverse butterflies 2 1/4 by 3 inches, and twelve and twelve reverse flower motifs 2 by 2 1/4 inches; directions for use of the initials, and illustrations of all stitches. The pattern which is only 10 cents may be from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Fashions for Early Fall

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Paris, style center of the world, is full of ideas that you or I can apply to our clothes, our hair fixing, or knitting needles! Here are a few I collected on a recent fashion hunting trip:

Smartest French women are addicted to stubby little scarves knit or crocheted in vivid yarns knotted high and bunched around their throats. Many wear plain wristed gloves to match. Crochet or knit a set for brightening up your fall suit or your winter outfit. Skull caps or berets knit or crocheted to match your gloves and scarf are new, too.

Don't be afraid to use crazy looking buttons on dresses. So's you'll have courage, here are a few Schiaparelli—who loves to "startle the natives"—introduced: Half anchors, Chinese lanterns, bell-shaped ones in leather, and pigs that look like gingerbread with colored frosting!

Black velvet ribbon tied around your curls into a bouquet of artificial pink roses or blue forget-me-nots at side or front is a favorite French stunt. Or a long-stemmed artificial silk rose laid around the front of the head, from ear to ear with blossom at one side.

At important racing events in Paris, many of the smartest women were wearing bright velveteen, wrist length swagger coats over their dark sheers, prints, or light frocks. Make one now, to wear in vivid contrast with your white things and later on with dark fall clothes. They make dashing evening wraps, too.

Fabric contrasts were important in all the Paris collections. Satin and crepe, velvet and crepe and velvet and wool were used.

Idea for old or new party frock: Lucille Paray uses ribbon in a little different fashion for trimming a party frock. On a simple pale blue satin frock with a square neck and short puffed

sleeves, she uses purple velvet ribbon, coming around from the back of the neck, down to the front, tied in a bow and attached at the waist with long streamers flowing almost to the hemline. On a neutral colored frock you could change the ribbon for different occasions.

Parisian designers, one and all, favor odd jackets of vivid colors and warmly hued cardigan sweaters for making other outfits with your suit skirt—or wearing casually over summer frocks now and dark ones later.

At Ram's—beauty salon on the rue de la Paix, Paris—they comb and brush your hair when it's almost dry, but still a bit damp. Push the waves and curls in—then put the net back on and complete the drying process. Result: Soft, very natural-looking waves and curls.

Schiaparelli is fond of double-knot closings. On a black wool suit she uses a closing of three double-knots in bright blue antelope down the jacket front. This is an idea you could work out in vivid shades of velveteen. For instance, a little navy blue jacket frock with double-knotted bows of scarlet velveteen for closing will give a Frenchy accent.

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## Be Careful How You Reduce

EXERCISE AND DIET

Reducing may be accomplished satisfactorily without danger to the health only by careful diet approved by your doctor and regular exercise that neither increases the appetite nor leads to fatigue. Medicines for reducing are usually harmful because they contain thyroid, dinitrophenol or cathartics or because the patient lives on the pills and is actually starving.

The diet should be compared with a normal diet and should contain protein from meat, eggs, fish and milk for growth and repair of tissues; calcium from milk and cheese to maintain the bones and teeth; iron and other minerals for red blood cells from lean meat, whole cereals, fruits and green leafy vegetables; and last the vitamins needed for protection, to be found abundantly in milk products, fruits and vegetables.

Exercise should be regular but not excessive.

Read the label before buying a fat-reducing medicine then consult a physician. You may be spending your money for a mixture of sugar, soybean flour, cocoa and salt under the name of "Miracle Food" and advertised as "Stardom's Hollywood Diet." Or you might actually be buying dangerous drugs which would permanently impair health or even cause death. Even after you have read the label, better not buy the reducing medicine, certainly not unless the doctor approves. There is no sure-fire easy, quick way to reducing. Weight should come off slowly—as slowly as it is put on—by exercise and diet.

## Can't Take 'Em to Heaven

MRS. S. T. E.

Mother and sister scold me for using my best needlework, quilts and dishes every day. They both have lovely pillow slips, dresser scarves, table runners and centerpieces that have taken days and weeks of work, packed away in chests and trunks. Many have been used. Many more have been used only a few hours when they were entertaining, then packed away again. They often unpack them and show them to callers and comment on how many years ago such and such was made. Years ago an aunt sent each of us a lovely woolen blanket. Mother and sister still have theirs packed away in moth balls. Only on a few occasions have they been used on an extra bed.

To use or not to use, that is the question. But since the word hoarding has been used so widely, I tell them that's what they do with their best things.

## Perky Frock for Sister

WITH FRENCH PANTIES



Pattern KF-4062—Active little Sister! Never still a minute with her games of Hide 'n' Seek, and Tag! Of course she needs comfy, practical—and above all—pretty little frocks to enhance her youthful grace! This adorable pantie frock is perfect for romping when made of sturdy gingham or gay percale. The simple pattern is so easy to follow, that you'll want to run up several. The young Miss will love the Peter Pan collar, saucy all-round pleats, and demurely puffed or flared sleeves! Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 requires 2 3/8 yards 36-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin. Our new Autumn Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous new fall clothes, 15 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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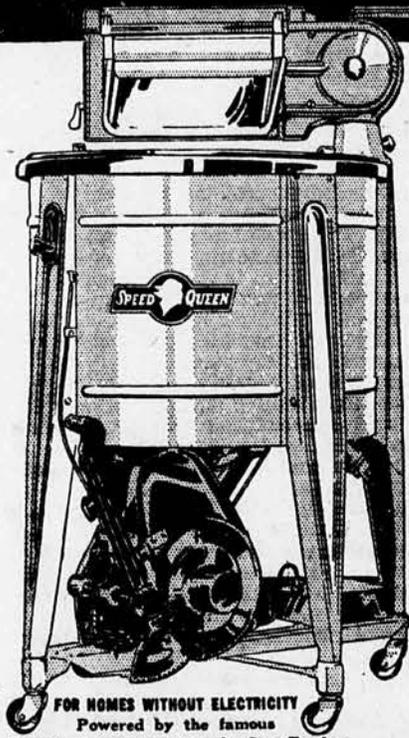
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- Business College Catalog (page 13)
- Booklet—7 Reasons Why the Speed Queen is America's Finest Washer (page 14)
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## We Worry a Lot About Our Hair

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THRU life we spend time having our hair trimmed, brushed, curled, clipped and bobbed. It seems to be quite a nuisance. The boy in his teens watches eagerly for signs of its approach upon his face and is very proud when it comes. But there is no pride or pleasure in the heart of his sister if she sees it on her lip or cheeks. She is in great distress. She counts it a calamity!

What can a woman with a tendency to grow superfluous hair do about it? It depends very much upon the amount and character of the hair. If there are only a few strong, aggressive hairs the electric needle will make short work of them. The needle must go to the follicle of each individual hair, so it is a tedious job if there are many. It should not be attempted unless the hairs are so few that they can be counted readily.

Where there is a large surface, covered with vigorous hair, I do not advise the use of the needle; neither do I think it worth while to try to remove such a growth of hair with drugs. I often have wondered what objection can be made against shaving in such cases. I would much prefer to see a woman with a clean face that gave some evidence of acquaintance with a razor blade than one with a straggling growth of nondescript hair.

Drugs for external application known as "depilatories" are familiar to all doctors. Some very good ones are made. It is a mistake to try to use them when the hair is removable by an electric needle. But there are many cases in which the hair is not very vigorous nor does it cover any great surface. In such cases a good depilatory may give satisfactory service.

A good combination treatment is that of first using a safety razor to get a clean skin and then applying toilet pumice to keep the growth in subjection. Toilet pumice may be bought at any good drug store.

Beware of the temptation to apply unknown materials; beware of wasting your money with unknown "beauty doctors" who promise much that they cannot perform. A growth of fine hair that is not "patchy" but uniform in its development may well be left alone. But if you prefer to get rid of it, the safety razor will do a good job and leave no ill effects. It will not increase the growth of hair.

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.

### Leaky Heart Adds to Risk

Can a person who has leakage of the heart take an anesthetic?—B. S. D.

A leaky heart adds to the risk of general anesthesia but a careful an-

esthetist can manage it. If the condition is extreme it is well to know that almost any surgical operation can now be performed under what doctors call "regional anesthesia." The tissues upon which the surgeon works are deadened but the patient does not lose consciousness. Spinal anesthesia should also be considered.

### Tend to Teeth First

I have much pain in my heart by spells. It is especially likely to come if I turn suddenly or stoop. Would a mouthful of ulcerated teeth be a probable cause?—E. R. C.

I take it that you feel pain only when changing the position of the head more or less suddenly. If you have ulcerated teeth, have repair work done at once for bad teeth affect every part of the body. Then I suggest that you have your doctor make a careful test of blood pressure.

### It Is Painful to Swallow

Very severe pain comes as I swallow. I get so I cannot get food down. Perhaps it is nervousness. Can you suggest anything?—M. H. S.

I think your trouble may be cardiospasm which is due to an irritability of the cardiac end of the stomach. This cannot be cured by ordinary remedies. But a competent doctor can relieve you by a radical course of treatment which may include the passing of "sounds" at intervals down into the stomach.

### Night Sweats Bother

What do night sweats mean? They wear me out. I am not quite 40, so why should I have such troubles?—S. R. J.

Night sweats coming repeatedly are an indication of deep seated disease. The most common disease having night sweats as a prominent symptom is tuberculosis. However, any collection of pus, ulcer, abscess or profound infection may produce night sweats. It is very important for you to be thoroughly examined to find and remove the cause.

### See Your Doctor Again

I am 56. Recently I had what the doctor said might be gall stones. About 3 days after there passed from me a worm about 6 inches long. Would this cause those symptoms?—R. J. M.

When a woman of 56 passes intestinal worms for the first time, it is more likely to indicate a serious infestation than in the case of children. It is quite possible it might be responsible for a colic akin to gall stone colic. You owe it to your doctor to go back to him and tell him the circumstances.

### May Be an Exception

Lately I had a breaking out the doctor called smallpox. I've had it once. Can you have smallpox a second time?—S. D. C.

Smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and some other diseases seem to generate in the patient's body enough resisting antitoxin to keep off future attacks, but in every one of these diseases exceptions have been noted.

### Woman Beats Bindweed

**B**INDWEED can be beaten! Miss Dora Durham, Jewell county, proved the truth of that statement by killing out the weed from 30 acres of the farm she purchased in 1934. Clean cultivation did the job at a cost of about \$6 an acre. In July, 1934, the weed completely covered the 30 acres of infested land. Miss Durham had the field plowed at that time. Dry weather prevented growth from starting until early August. The land was cultivated with a one-way disk on August 2 and 3, and again on August 16 and 17, September 13 and 14, and September 28 and 29. A mold board plow was used on October 12 and 13, and cultivation with a spring tooth harrow followed on October 30 and November 4.

The bindweed renewed its growth in 1935, and the land was cultivated with a "one-way" on July 8 and 9 and with a duck-foot cultivator on July 28 and 29, August 16 and 17, August 20 and 21, September 12 and 13 and September 22 and 23. The field was then seeded to wheat, and a good crop was harvested this year. A total of 13 cultivations destroyed the weed on 30 acres of ground and made it possible to grow a good wheat crop.

# Worming Avoids Other Troubles

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

PERHAPS of all the treatments that we should give our flocks at this season, worming them is most important. Worms indirectly may be the cause of so many other troubles. Altho we cannot say that worms are the cause of this disease or that, they indirectly may be the cause on account of the run-down condition of the flock. Birds that are on poor rations also may be susceptible to many diseases and if in addition they also are wormy they are much more susceptible to poultry ailments of all kinds. Infectious bronchitis seems to be making its appearance in many places even this early in the season, judging from letters sent to me by readers. The fact that poultry feeds are high priced and fowls wormy and in poor flesh doubtless will cause many poultry losses.



Mrs. Farnsworth

to the south have experienced this trouble for years, and have been troubled more than we in the northern part of the state. This disease has wiped out the profits from many flocks in past years. Vaccination is the best means found to date to combat this disease. A good age to do this is when the fowl is 3 months old, altho it may be done from 6 weeks old. If there is a good "take" it means immunity for life to this disease. Not only is this a serious disease in itself but unfortunately it usually is accompanied by roup complications.

### Good Feed Comes First

Vaccinating is easily done and one need not hesitate to use this means of ridding their flocks of these troubles. There are certain vaccines to use for certain diseases. We must remember, however, that all the medicines and vaccines cannot make up for a lack of nourishing feeds. In addition to the vaccines there are spraying materials and disinfectants in the drinking water that may help us in ridding our flocks of germs.

### This Disease Is Different

Bronchitis is a little different from the usual run of colds. Its usual symptoms are a choking, wheezing and gasping for breath. There may be some roup symptoms present, such as watering of the eyes or a swelling of the face and eyes. But many times the outbreak of bronchitis is only known by the choking to death due to the bloody mucous and phlegm that collects in the windpipe. Birds that go thru a siege of bronchitis seem to be immune to the disease thereafter.

### Good Time to Vaccinate

As a treatment vaccination seems to be the most effective way of combating the disease, both as a means of prevention or as a cure. This month is a good time to vaccinate. Vaccination usually will get this disease out of the way for the life of the fowl. Bronchitis is a disease that has caused little concern until the last few years thru this section of the country. If it makes its appearance in your flock, vaccinate by all means.

### Watch for Chicken Pox

Another disease that we should watch is chicken pox. The southern portion of this state as well as states

### Best Laying House Floor

K. B. HUFF

Concrete makes the most satisfactory type of poultry house floor. It is easily cleaned, rat proof, and provides a dry durable floor. Where the sand and gravel are available, a thin section concrete floor can be installed for 2 cents a square foot.

The success of such a floor is dependent upon having a dirt or rock fill 8 to 10 inches above the ground level. This fill must be tamped well to prevent it from settling. If a dirt fill is used, it is desirable to place a layer of cheap tar paper on top of the fill to prevent any capillary water seeping thru the concrete.

Use of good quality concrete is important in making a poultry house floor. In order to have a water-tight floor it is necessary to limit the water to 5 or 5½ gallons for each sack of cement. Creek gravel can be used if there is enough sand in the mixture to make the concrete smooth. A mixture of 1 part of cement to 4½ or 5 parts gravel, or a mixture of 1 part of cement, 2 parts sand, and 3 parts gravel can be used. After the concrete is poured it should be smoothed as much as possible in order to make the job of cleaning as easy as possible.

## 4-H Folks Make Model Farmsteads

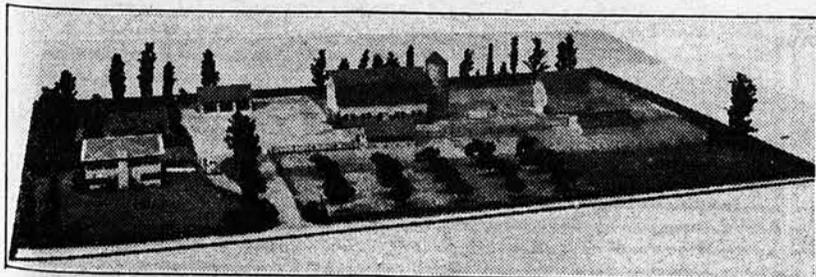
SO IMPRESSED have Kansas 4-H leaders been with the possibilities of model-building in planning of farmsteads, that they have started a farm house model project in 20 Kansas counties. During March and April of this year a school for model building was held in 25 counties that are building farmstead models as a project for this coming year, and now numerous groups of 4-H girls and boys over the state are busy planning the ideal farm home and surrounding grounds.

The main purpose of the model building project is to promote well-planned farm houses, attractively landscaped yards and drives, and good distribution of the various buildings. The boys and girls take to the model idea immediately and it can't help but leave the idea of good planning in their minds.

In examining a model constructed by students, it was apparent that model-building is a fascinating game in itself and develops the builder's ingenuity as well as his knowledge of

planning. For example, the house was built, on perfect scale, out of cardboard; the trees that were tastefully grouped to provide beauty as well as windbreak, were depicted faithfully by immature kafir heads, dyed green. The rolling lawn was realistically portrayed by turkish toweling that had been dyed green and pasted to the base of the model.

"Notice how the drive is planned," said E. D. Warner, extension engineer. "The driver may take the car out without any difficult turns, neighbors may park at the gate and yet the driveway will not be blocked in case there is a load of hay or some machinery to pass. The boys and girls learn to look for details like that. See how the room arrangement and location of the house permits the homemaker to have a view of the highway, the drive and the barnyard from her kitchen window. She can tell whether anyone drives up, or can call her husband without running out of the house."



A model farmstead planned at Kansas State College, Manhattan

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# WERE FARM MACHINES

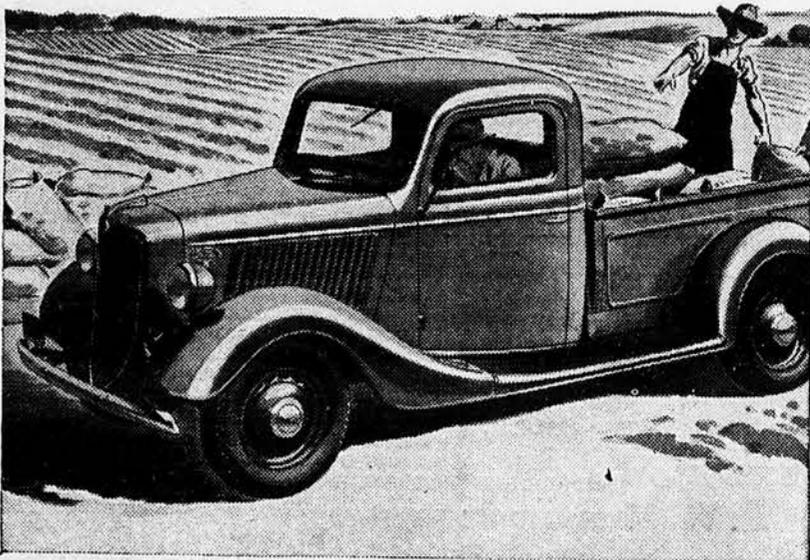
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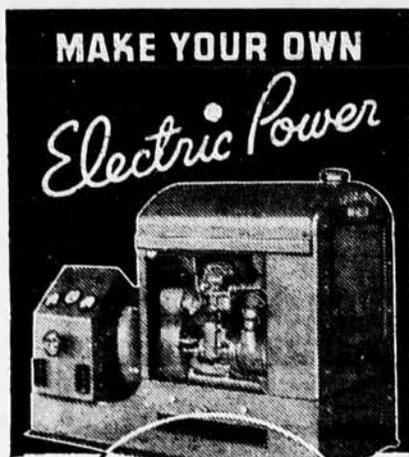
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**Smart Crawfish—More Ponds—  
Feed Supply—Grind It**

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

SEEING that 150 head of stock have plenty of water when the thermometer registers above 100 is almost a full-time job. With water to be pumped with an engine one place, hauled in a tank on a truck at another, pumped by hand at a third stop, and to see that a windmill is keeping the tank full at the last stop—all this is qualifying us as expert pump and well operators. Dozens of the neighbors have become equally well qualified. One of the best tricks we have tried is an automatic float and windmill regulator on the one remaining well we have which is holding out with a supply of water sufficient to water 45 head of cattle each hot day. This regulator causes the float to ratchet the mill off when the tank is full by an arm working from the pump rod. So far it works 100 per cent perfect, not letting the water in the tank vary more than 10 inches.

**Likely Spots for Water**

Every dry year brings a few more good wells into each community. A well good enough to provide a needed supply a year like this is worth \$500 to any farm. It is a good plan to test as much as possible with an auger before digging. We use the ordinary 6-inch post hole auger, screwing on additional 3-foot joints of ¾-inch pipe as we go on down. We have learned to respect the geology of the land in hunting "likely" spots for water, and also to give crawfish holes some credit in making a location. Crawfish never go into mother earth without finding water—in this respect they are smarter than are we. But sometimes their find is only enough to provide for them a pint to sit in. Again they may show man the way to a never failing supply, no hint of which appears on the surface except their small holes with the little ring of mud which they have brought up from below.

**More Are Building Ponds**

In an effort not to be caught without water again, folks in this community are going in for pond building. Some are deepening old ponds with tractors or teams. The continuous high temperature was even too much for the muck of the old ponds to remain long, this year. A few have been digging wells, some with success; a few have been trying for deeper water with the well drill. We have such a well drilled 130 feet 8 years ago. By pumping it out morning, noon and night of each 24 hours, we can get from 10 to 12 barrels from it. It seems dependable for this amount, whether the season is wet or dry, no more and no less. Oil well drillers tell us if we had "shot" it at the bottom, then cleaned out before taking the drill away the water supply probably would have been increased.

**Shall We Buy or Sell?**

Unless rains come in time to make liberal pasture where wheat, barley, rye and possibly oats are sown, the supply of feed for carrying stock thru to another pasture season now is known. It is far too meager for carrying thru the stock we have here, so how to use it to make it "go further" is a timely subject. Likewise, what to buy to go along with it is interesting many. Our feed supply on this farm

**Many Benefit From Pond**

A large pond was constructed near Dentonia in Jewell county, 1½ years ago, with Federal aid. This summer the county commissioners furnished a pump and engine to pump water into water tank from the pond. There are between 25 and 30 different farmers now hauling water from this pond. Money well spent. Kansas needs more large ponds.

consists of about one-third as much silage as we usually have, about three-fourths of the usual supply of prairie hay, one-half as much alfalfa and almost a normal amount of wheat and oats straw. With this feed supply, we are much better off than many, but for the stock we have it will not be nearly enough. The problem now is whether it will be better to sell off, at a low sacrifice price, until the stock remaining balances the feed on hand, or whether to keep all, buying concentrated feeds, such as cotton cake and molasses, to help what we have put all the stock thru to the next pasture.

**Our Roughage Mill Will Pay**

If there ever will be a time when milling rough feeds will pay it will be this winter. Having had some years of experience using a roughage mill, I am inclined to believe milling pays any year except possibly when feeds are very cheap and plentiful. Hay chopping is gaining in practice, especially with dairymen who feed cows a great deal of the time in stanchions. It certainly does pay to finely chop alfalfa, unless the growth is quite fine and short. Some not only chop but run the chopped hay right on thru the burrs and grind it into meal. I have a neighbor who not only chops but grinds every year all the alfalfa he feeds to his milk cows and brood sows. He is a successful feeder and no line of argument can convince him this way of feeding alfalfa does not pay. We have tried it with our milk cows enough to convince us we can make 3 tons do the work of 4 where the latter is fed "rough and raw," as my neighbor calls feeding direct from the stack or mow with a pitchfork.

**A "Corner" on the Market**

At this time, before the new crop is on the market, the price of cotton cake is higher than it should be, due, so dealers here say, to a reported "corner" on the cottonseed market by one of the major manufacturing companies. A local cattleman, a fellow who handles cattle by the hundreds every year, is feeling especially bitter. He says every user of cotton cake is now paying an unearned profit of \$5 a ton because of the squeeze on the market. In years of scarcity, just when folks can least afford to pay for it, profiteering usually is the greatest; No doubt the margin taken in handling feeds this season will be greater than normal, just because an emergency demand will take the supply regardless of high profits taken all along the line. Cotton cake usually is our best and cheapest protein feed supplement, and both beef and dairy cattlemen everywhere are hoping the coming of the new crop will see a fair reduction in price, at least to eliminate the expense of maintaining "corners" on the market.

**Rule Sometimes Goes Wrong**

The old rule, "Sow wheat in the dust and oats in the mud," sometimes finishes out right and sometimes wrong. Last year, in a hurry to get pasture for the milk cows as soon as possible, we seeded 20 acres of wheat early in rather dry ground. The stand was only about two-thirds of that sown later. At this writing our soil is bone dry, yet some are talking of seeding soon, believing in the old rule of sowing in the dust. A few days ago we had seventenths of an inch of moisture. A neighbor rushed in some wheat in a small plot for hog pasture. The seed sprouted but soon died. So it may be well to wait with seed wheat worth more than a dollar a bushel. A shower could sprout it, and hot, dry weather following kill it. As we get into October and cooler weather, even the effect of light rains will last longer, and it will be safer to take a chance, but until past September 20, Old Sol still has the power to draw top moisture quickly from a soil that is dry below.

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# Short of Apples—Exports— Jelly Pack—Full Tomato Jars

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

IF THE law of supply and demand was operating normally this apple season there would be every reason for the growers who have a crop to be in jubilant spirits, for the present crop, taking the country as a whole, is the lightest in 16 years. But the wise grower does not expect the high prices that prevailed then for there are too many people on relief or on government projects. As long as this situation exists we cannot expect unusually high prices altho the crop is unusually short.

## Export Chances Are Poor

Apple exports are beginning early this year, the first car of King David apples from the Wenatchee district having been shipped by the American Fruit Growers, Inc., on August 15, billed to Capetown, South Africa. Regardless of this early start, the export business this year does not look promising on account of a large crop in England, which is our best market. Exports have been steadily dwindling the last 6 years due to the heavy import tax imposed by most European countries on American apples. Just last week the Division of Foreign Tariffs of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reported that, according to a cable received from the American Legation at Oslo, Norway, a decree has been issued by the Norwegian government which provides for the extension of the duty on apples from this country from August 1 to March 1, next year.

## An Early Apple Story

Despite the depressed outlook, Hampton Roads, Va., is making a strong bid for apple exports this season. Virginia growers have been brought up on the export tradition and it is difficult for them to give it up. Ever since the days of Queen Victoria the English have been heavy users of Virginia apples. At that time the American ambassador to the Court of St. James was a gentleman from Albemarle county, Virginia. He had several barrels of his favorite apples sent to him from home, some of which he courteously presented to the new queen. The apple thus made famous was the Albemarle pippin, so called in Virginia. In New York state the same apple goes under the name of Newtown pippin. The queen was delighted with the quality and flavor of the fruit so she repaid the Virginian's courtesy by removing the import tax, and from that day in 1837 up until a few years ago this country enjoyed an excellent export trade with England.

The facilities for export are thoroly adequate at the great Virginia port of Hampton Roads, large enough in itself to hold the navies of the world. Most apples reach the port in refrigerated cars and most of the vessels sailing from this port have refrigerated space for such shipments. The transfer of the cargo from train to ship is made thru covered piers.

## Heat Made Them Drop

Due to the sweltering August heat, apples are beginning to drop at such rapid rate that it is feared no Jonathans will be left on the trees by harvest time. Undersize and without color, these inferior apples are being offered for sale and are gobbled up by truckers like hot cakes at around 85 cents a bushel. As usual the Stayman is up to its well-known trick of cracking before maturity and if rains should come now this variety will scarcely be worth picking for anything but cider.

## Concords Disappointed Us

The Concord grapes turned out a sad disappointment after much promise and especially after one of the finest Moores Early crops we ever had. Due to unfavorable weather conditions there is an uneven ripening of the bunches, making it necessary to cut the vineyard over at least twice and perhaps three times. This necessity is going to add to the harvesting expense, as will also the extra shed help that

will be required to pick off the green ones. Another regrettable factor is that the price to the grower now has settled down to 11½ cents a basket, with possibly 9½ cents if the grower does not care to go to the expense of removing the green ones. Some growers who did not get in a hurry to stock up on the 5-pound baskets plan to sell their grapes by the bushel, picking the vineyard clean as they go. The bushel will be made to weigh 40 pounds net and will contain grapes both green and ripe. The road stands are paying 60 cents a bushel for such a pack and the demand seems very brisk. This pack has come to be called "the jelly pack."

## Tomato Demand Lags

The hot winds and scorching sun have affected both the quality and the quantity of tomatoes. Mrs. Housewife, however, must have her jars all full for the demand is beginning to lag. But the price to roadstand buyers still remains at around \$1 a bushel for patch-run fruit. I can safely call the tomato

a fruit now, for this long argued question has at last been settled by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. The question arose when a juryman was excused from duty to pick tomatoes under a statute permitting exemption to "any fruit grower who is engaged in harvesting his crops."

## Ready for the Pullets

Here at Echo Glen we have just finished giving the laying house its annual cleaning before bringing the pullets in off the range. Walls and floor were washed with the orchard sprayer which cannot help but do a thoro job under 350 pounds pressure. After drying, the walls, nests, feedhoppers, water stands and roosts were saturated with a mixture of kerosene, used crankcase oil and a disinfectant, applied with a 2-gallon hand pressure sprayer. Fresh ground corn cobs were placed on the floor for litter and fresh straw in the trapnests. We plan to have most of the pullets housed before the middle of September, but before they are brought in they will be wormed, vaccinated and treated for lice.

## Low on Eggs This Winter

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports the average production of eggs to 100 hens on August 1, for the country as a whole was 35.8. This is considerably less than the comparable figure of 38.2 eggs on that date last

year. The number of laying hens in farm flocks on August 1, was about 1.5 per cent larger than on the same date last year, but the increase was more than offset by the low rate of laying per hen so that total egg production on August 1 was 3.6 per cent less than a year earlier. Altho the production of baby chicks was the largest this spring in hatchery history, because farmers were attempting to rebuild their laying flocks, the high price of feed has led to heavy selling so it now is evident flocks this winter will be little larger than last winter.

## A Dry Weather Well

Back in 1887, the father of William Regenold dug a well on the homestead where the son now resides, near Osage City. In 1895, it went dry. The Regenolds drilled 60 feet farther without results. In 1934 Regenold drilled down another 40 feet. Still no water. Recently during the water shortage Regenold chanced to look into the old well. It was filled with water to within 7 feet of the top.

## Tough Weed to Stop

When the floor was laid in the new vocational agricultural building at Frankfort, two feet of crushed rock was put on the bottom, then covered with 6 inches of concrete. Now bindweed has grown up thru every seam.



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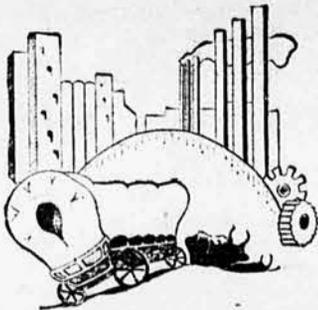
will have reliable belt power to operate machines used in processing these crops. You will be able to do road work or custom work if you desire. And you will be fully prepared to get into your fields without delay next spring.

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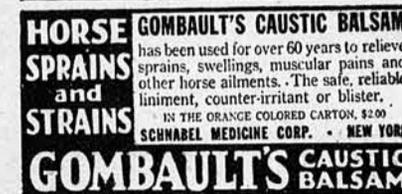
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## Rain—Catching Fields and Hills

(Continued from Page 3)

One interesting fact is pointed out by these Thomas county farmers. Weeds don't necessarily come in where the sod has been broken. This fear has been voiced by farmers who view pasture-contouring for the first time. An old road crosses the McKinney pasture, and the cuts can be plainly seen. But the buffalo grass is thicker and taller here than elsewhere and the same is true in the Ketchum pasture—so the weed theory is pretty well discounted. Mr. McKinney ran blank contour furrows on a field of farm land this spring and is ready to store up every

furrowing outfit would be the only recommended machine where there is fair to good sod.

Roy Kistler furrowed part of an 80-acre pasture last spring. It had a fair covering of buffalo grass. He showed us remarkable results of renewed growth and thicker sod both above and below the furrows. "If one of us does this work in a neighborhood, we'll all be doing it," he said. "It's the only thing for this country. Inside of a few years about all the pasture in this county will be contoured."

The Thomas county moisture program is voluntary with the local farmers. Members of the Farm Bureau board who have authorized definite stress on moisture conservation are Harry Eicher and Clifford Miller, Brewster; Roy Kistler, Earle Howard, John Pratt, and E. H. Coles, Colby; Ray Dible and Harley McKee, Rexford; Roy Brenn, Levant; and C. V. Zeigelmeier, Gem. They expect to follow the plan until they get real results.

## Wheat on the Contour

The latest development in Thomas county is listing wheat on contour with deep-furrow drills. M. M. Taylor, county agent, was surprised to see this interest develop so quickly. He has received requests to lay out contour lines for R. R. Seymour, Monument, and W. A. Engelhardt, Oakley, who will drill their wheat in this fashion. Also, a rough estimate shows that 1,500 acres of pasture will be contour-furrowed in Thomas county next spring.

bit of any reasonable kind of a rain that falls. An adjacent field has been left since 1926 to return to native grass. Farmers call this "go back" land. Every square rod has considerable growth of grass. A perennial, known as sand drop-seed, was one of the first grasses to reappear. A. E. Aldous, pasture specialist, says this grass is welcome on such land and while not as palatable as buffalo or grama it will make an acceptable covering and probably will be replaced later by the others. It grows rather tall and tends to start in scattered and small bunches. It seeds in June.

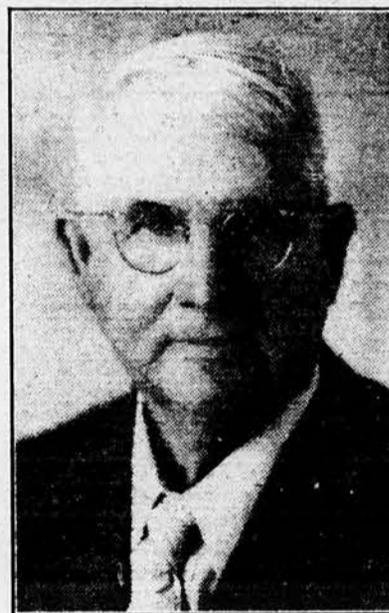
Another plan on the McKinney farm is to use strips of crops where possible to aid in soil blowing control. One field is made up of six smaller lands—wheat, barley, Sudan, fallow, oats and fallow. C. D. Pabst also is strip farming. His fields may be seen along U. S. highway No. 83 south of Halford. He had fields this summer of corn, barley, fallow, barley, row-crop and barley again. Each field was 15 to 20 rods wide from north to south. This was land which had blown badly and Mr. Pabst plans to control it, for it is exceptionally fertile, black soil.

Another idea tried in Thomas county was to furrow a badly-injured pasture with a plow and with a grader. This work was done on W. B. Woofter's farm. Advantage was apparent for the grader furrow, because the blade threw the soil out farther and left a strip of undisturbed soil between the furrow and the loose soil. Since there was some grass sod left, this strip would have a chance to grow out over the furrow. The grader did a smoother job, too. The reason plow and grader were used on this pasture, was because there was not enough sod to make the strips hang together. The regular sod-

## Hurry Cattle to U. S.

Apparently the idea of selling cattle to the United States under lowered tariff rates is a success—for other countries. At any rate the Department of Agriculture has announced that increased imports of cattle during the first 6 months of this year, nearly exhausted 1936 quotas for reduced duty imports. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that the 52,000 quota for calves weighing 175 pounds or under, had been filled August 8, and that 89.9 per cent of the 156,000 cattle allowed to enter this country under lowered tariffs had come in by that date.

## World's Largest Jack Farm



H. T. Hineman, Dighton

H. T. Hineman, senior member of the firm of Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., has lived at his present location in Lane county for 50 years. Before Lane county was organized, with his wife, he drove a yoke of oxen from Stafford county to his present location, in what is now Lane county, and used the oxen to break the sod on his homestead. The Hinemans own the largest jack farm in the world. They have bred them for more than 35 years and have sold more than 1,000 of them. They have shown jacks and jennets at leading state fairs for 25 years and in 1915 they exhibited at the world's fair at San Francisco, and Kansas Chief, a magnificent jack of their own breeding, and direct from their jack farm in Lane county, was made the World's champion jack. Kansas Chief was a great individual and made the Hineman's great jack farm in Lane county famous everywhere. Today virtually everything in the jack line on the farm carries the blood of this illustrious show and breeding jack. From January 1, of this year to August 5, 45 jacks have been sold from the Hineman farm, going to 11 states. At present there are more than 100 jacks on this farm of different ages.

¶ We are readers of Kansas Farmer, and like it very much.—Mrs. W. B. Brown, Clay Co.

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# We Take a Look at Other States

BY THE EDITORS

## Uses Brahma Cross

In Barton county, Missouri, near Golden City, D. D. McBride is experimenting with cross-breeding in cattle. He is using a Brahma bull bought from the King ranch in Texas and finds that a Brahma-Hereford cross results in a much larger calf at birth than the purebred Hereford. The local editor asserts that heifer calves are 25 per cent bigger and bull calves fully a third larger than the purebreds dropped by other cows. McBride expects to breed the crossbred heifers back to a Hereford bull. It is said the hump disappears in the second generation and the animal is larger than ordinary beef breed animals.

## Molasses-Legume Silage

Word from Eastern states indicates that silage made from such crops as alfalfa or soybeans, when as much as 60 pounds of black-strap molasses is mixed with it, smells worse than straight corn silage but keeps much better where a minimum is fed from the silo. The molasses is added to provide the necessary starch for proper fermentation. While we may not have any soybeans for silage this fall, where they are available they can be used with molasses, or what is perhaps better for us, be chopped at the same time as corn or cane.

## Any Day But Monday

If you are a dairy farmer, and get marooned at home by a 4-foot snow, try this one on your washing machine. Dairy farmers in the Oatka sector near Perry, New York, could not get their raw milk to market because the roads were buried beneath snow. Few farmers in the locality had an old fashioned churn and it would have been too slow anyway. So they churned their cream in electric washing machines and stored the butter. Just another use for electricity.

## How About Hessian Fly?

Great progress is being made in breeding a hardy perennial wheat. Dr. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, South Dakota, brought back the seed of perennial grass from Russia in 1934. He is crossing this with American wheats. Similar experiments on perennial wheat are being conducted at the University of Minnesota, by the U. S. department of agriculture and Russian natural scientists. At the Dakota college Dr. Hansen has 41 plants raised from Russian grass seed. These he is crossing with wheat. The resulting hybrid will be crossed with wheat again the following year.

## Like Early Beardless Barley

The largest single acreage of early beardless barley in Missouri, is on the McRoberts brothers' farms, in Saline county. Ernest and Benjamin McRoberts operate adjoining farms. Ernest has 120 acres of the barley and Ben-

jamin, 40. Ernest has been growing early barley since 1933, when the college of agriculture sent him some seed for trial. He says it will winter-kill if the seedbed is not firm or if it is allowed to joint in the fall, but this fall pasturage is one of the big reasons for growing it.

A second advantage is that it may be harvested soon enough—about June 1—to allow one to follow it with corn for silage or soybeans for hay. The McRoberts say the grain is equal to corn for feeding cattle, and they estimate their best to yield about 50 bushels an acre.

## Farmers Buy Canned Goods

Reports of Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa farmers making a rush to buy canned goods is being taken by city newspapers as indicating a scare of a food shortage. To most farm persons, however, it will indicate good judgment in buying goods by case and buying before a rise in price sets in. Food prices undoubtedly are bound to rise, but as for famine, there is assurance of a food supply in this country ample for the next 12 months. We might rest a bit easier if there was more food in sight—particularly more grain feed for livestock. But there will be grub enough to go around, even at that.

## Soil Blows There Too

To control soil blowing, farmers in Montana are practicing strip farming. County Agent M. J. Peterson, of Sheridan county, who adopted soil-erosion control as one of his leading projects, believes that the proper use of the soil and soil moisture in the county will increase the income \$250,000 yearly, based on the saving of 21 cents per bushel on wheat by summer fallowing and proper tillage.

## More for Better Eggs

Prices to farmers for extra quality eggs at three Ohio markets in July, August and September, 1935, were as much as 4 cents a dozen above the prices for standard quality eggs some days and the spread usually was 1 cent a dozen or more in favor of the extra quality. The difference in price was entirely due to the better quality of the "extras" as the price comparisons were made by the poultry department of Ohio State University on eggs of the same size and color. The quality was determined by the firmness of the white of the egg, lack of yolk shadow, and freedom from germ development.

## Dakota Cleans Up Too

South Dakota farmers realized something must be done about tuberculosis in their herds when they learned that most of the surrounding states had been accredited and were placing quarantines on South Dakota cattle. Prompt action by cattlemen in early 1935 has resulted in a large part of the state being declared accredited.

## "Hay Silage Is Remarkably Fine"

SILAGE from hay is not new. Clark Brothers, of McBaine, Missouri, have put their third crop of alfalfa in the silo in some years, and in years when a fourth crop was available, they ensiled that. They say such silage is remarkably fine for brood sows, and they also fed alfalfa silage to their turkeys.

Alfalfa sown with oats in the spring usually makes a light growth that contains many weeds. A temporary silo would take care of such a crop, and also care for a late crop where the crop was light and the weeds heavy. A crop of clover spoiled by rain, if ensiled before too dry, likewise would be worth more as silage than otherwise.

There is one precaution to making silage from legumes. They do not contain enough carbohydrate or starch to cause sufficient fermentation. To offset this, dairymen in the East especially, run about 60 to 75 pounds of molasses with each ton of alfalfa or clover. Temporary silos, which can be quickly constructed and of various sizes, will be an aid in conserving crops that otherwise might go to waste, and if the materials were on hand and not needed during the growing season could be held over for filling with corn.

# BEWARE OF THE IMITATION HIDING BEHIND A "WINDMILL"

LAST year, Zenith introduced, as a power source for the Zenith Farm Radio, the "windmill" generator for the home without power line.

This year, many imitations of the Zenith Farm Radio are on the market . . . all of them using the "windmill" power introduced by Zenith in combination with its radio.

Do not be deceived.

There are a number of radios today with "windmill" power but there is only one genuine Zenith.

And—the important thing is not the power source but the radio itself.

Zenith Farm Radio is a proven product. Your neighbors right near can tell you their experience with Zenith.

Don't think you're getting a Zenith simply because you're buying a radio with "windmill power." Lots of imitations are hiding behind the windmill today. Look for the name on the set itself if you want city performance and experience instead of experiments. And—you don't need glasses to read the big, black Zenith dial.

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And last—but not least. If, after you buy a Zenith 6v Farm Radio high-line electric power comes to you, you do not need a new radio, the 6v Zenith will work on electricity from the power line.

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# Taming Fierce Elton

THE interview with Ferguson completely robbed Elton of the joy he had felt. The engineer's assumption of being in Dorothy's confidence roused him from the ecstasy of remembering how he had held her in his arms, had kissed her, had taken her yielding for a sign that she loved him, to a realization that she had not said she did.

Then the unnecessary deception about the money itself struck him as absurd and underhanded. Why did Ferguson prefer that Dorothy should not know he had the money at hand with which to pay her?

His first impulse was to speak to Dorothy, to clear up the worry he felt by his usual direct measures. A light still shone from the open door of her shack. He started toward it and then hesitated. Their relations were changed. Before he had approached the little house confidently.

"Dr. Mills?" he heard himself say as he stood before the open door.

Dorothy was writing. She looked up, an expression of surprise on her face, then she rose and came toward him. He could see that she was pale.

She came shyly. His calling her by her professional title had startled her, and she was wrestling with the dragons that destroys a woman's security in love. She thought she had yielded too much and too soon.

Elton looked at her with his heart in his eyes; but her own were lowered and she did not read his glance.

"I—I came to speak to you about money," he began awkwardly.

"Yes?" she said, lifting her eyes.

"Ferguson says you are short—he says you asked him for some—"

Dorothy's eyes flashed.

"I told him I needed money for this trip East. I asked him to pay his bill," she said.

"Yes, but he—well, he seems to look on it in the light of a favor."

"It isn't a favor!" Dorothy exclaimed.

"Dorothy, I came to ask you to let me do everything for you," Elton exclaimed.

"Thank you, I do not need anything," she replied, her pride in arms and her heart aching.

"Don't you love me?" he asked, goaded by the fear that had taken possession of him.

"I—don't know."

It was perfectly true; she did not know. If he had approached her with the air of a conqueror and taken her in his arms, she would have yielded in ecstatic satisfaction.

But his hesitation, his fear of her, his failure to reveal the intensity of his own feeling made her somewhat doubtful.

THEN she had the anxiety of that letter from the East pressing heavily upon her. She had the worry of a divided duty; she was urged by a call that could not be denied to take the journey, while Ferguson, whom she had saved from death and who was but just started on the return to health, must be left.

Everything was uncertain, menacing; and the man who had fascinated her by his stability and strength was as uncertain as the rest.

"If you can arrange to take me down to town late tomorrow evening, it will give me a longer time to look after Mr. Ferguson," she said quietly and as if the invalid were her chief concern. "Mrs. Willis has settled my house for me so that I can get all I shall need in a few minutes."

"I'll take you down in the new car whenever you say," Elton replied.

"About eight, then," she said. "Good night."

"Dorothy!"

Elton was desperate. He took her suddenly and securely in his arms. She felt the strength of him, and his love enveloped her.

"Give me a chance to win you, Dorothy. I'm not a gentleman like Ferguson; but I can learn to—"

Suddenly Dorothy, standing on the door-sill, drew her lover's head against her shoulder. Her cheek rested on his forehead.

Elton had never been mothered; the pure rapture of the caress permeated him.

The cookhouse door opened. The cook was taking food to the invalid.

"Damn that cook!" Elton exclaimed, suddenly alert and resentful.

Dorothy laughed. She liked the quick power with which he could gather himself.

"Stop swearing; he's a good cook. Good night," she said, shutting the door quickly.

"I'm saying good night thru the crack!" Elton whispered, stimulated and elated by the change in her.

"Go 'way! Go 'way! Go 'way!" he heard her call, while her hands beat softly on the planks of the door.

He moved off thru the night.

"Say, chink, anyone come to see me since I was sick?" Ferguson asked.

"Mistee Elton takee allee glood tings," was the reply.

"Did he ask where they came from?" Ferguson questioned quickly.

"He readee box."

Ferguson made no comment, but he looked worried. Then he started and listened. The hooting of an owl sounded from the rocks. He glanced toward

## Seventh Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON  
(Copyright. All Rights Reserved)

the lamp which cast its rays out thru the open window.

"That'll do. Don't you wake me till time for the next feed—two hours," he cautioned the cook as he left.

Ferguson crowded his pillows and pulled himself up on them. Ten minutes passed, and the stillness of the camp was unbroken. Then a man stole carefully into the shack and made for the lamp on the shelf.

"I notice they keep it here," he said, putting it on the table.

"Stand it back on the shelf; I had Elton move it. Glad you were on duty."

The man obeyed. As the light fell on his face it revealed him as the individual who had inquired of Dorothy about the invalid's health.

"Smith, you've been around this camp a good deal—watching for the signal?" Ferguson asked, with a sharp glance at his visitor.

"Most of the days and all the nights since you got sick," was the reply.

"Have you been here before?" Ferguson asked.

"Yes."

"Why?"

FERGUSON spoke with some sharpness, with an air of intolerant authority. The man shifted about as if he felt uncomfortable and resentful. "They's a deputy United States marshal hanging 'round. He jes' nails hisself to Callahan's—"

Ferguson was leaning forward; his eyes, large and deep because of the ravages of the fever, fixed upon the face of his visitor.

"Callahan's lost his nerve!" he interrupted.

"That's 'bout it! If they'd 'a' knowed where you hid the money they'd 'a' took it an' hiked."

Smith's shifty eyes traveled about the shack as if they hunted something.

"Well, I guess they won't light out with the money and leave me yet!" Ferguson exulted. "Maybe you know something about who's been in here investigating. Look at the lock on that trunk!"

Ferguson showed the cool, deliberate, chance-counting courage he possessed by directing Smith's attention toward the very trunk that contained bags of gold. He wanted to know how that lock had been broken.

But Smith had not done it. His face showed cupidity rather than guilt as he put a question:

"Did they git anything?"

"Not a thing! There is nothing to get except some clothes—the fancy kind they don't wear here," Ferguson replied indifferently.

"Callahan's got too much ag'in him to stay 'round and let that deputy suspicion him," Smith said.

"Tell Callahan I'll fix everything, now that I'm almost well."

"Don't think we all better make tracks, do you?" Smith asked with a deference to the other man's opinion which showed that Ferguson possessed a marked ascendancy over him.

"Not on your life! Tell Callahan to pull the wire. You understand?"

"When?" Smith asked, his breath short and his eyes fixed on the invalid.

Ferguson looked almost well. Color had come into his face, and his eyes shone with the old spirit of daring and calculation. His visitor regarded him with unmixed admiration.

It was not hard for the keen man in the bunk to guess that Smith and his associates had thought of him as a falling force. It invigorated him to see the signs of his domination.

SMITH would let the others know that he was still very much able to take care of himself and his own interests and to use his superior brain and finer courage in directing them.

Suddenly Ferguson lay back among his pillows. A stone rattled outside. Someone was coming. Smith looked frightened.

"If that's Elton I'm a goner!" he whispered.

"Keep your nerve," Ferguson said with the quiet that always impressed his instructions on less cool-headed men. "Stand close to the door and slip out after he gets in."

Smith stepped noiselessly to the door. Dorothy entered the shack.

"Doctor, I have a caller," Ferguson said.

"Jes' stopped to see how Mr. Ferguson was gettin' on," Smith explained.

"You ought not to come," Dorothy said. "Mr. Elton was vexed when you came before."

"Yessum, I know that. I'll move on to town," Smith said, plainly eager to get away.

"You haven't any message you want to send down, Dr. Mills?" Ferguson asked.

Smith stood by the door, uncomfortable for fear of the appearance of the mine-owner, but sure that Ferguson was manœuvring to get a few words with him.

Dorothy thought of the telegram she had been writing when Elton interrupted, but she looked at Smith and decided not to trust it to him.

"Nothing, thank you," she replied.

Ferguson was silent for a moment, baffled by her presence and the small chance offered him to speak to Smith.

"Doctor, you'll excuse me if I talk a little business with this man?" he said, after a pause.

"Certainly," Dorothy replied, pulling the rocking-chair Elton had fetched for her up to the table and beginning to shake some powder out on little squares of paper.

"Smith, you tell any inquiring friend of mine —" he began, finally, with a look at Smith which made the crafty eyes fix intently on his face, "that I'm almost well, and if I had anything really important to do I'd do it—tomorrow night."

Smith's breath seemed to stick in his throat.

"I mean that," Ferguson said, then he spoke to Dorothy. "Don't I, Doctor?"

Dorothy laughed as she went on with her work. "It would have to be something easy if you did it tomorrow night," she said.

"Anything's easy if you keep your nerve and follow—instructions," Ferguson said. "So-long, Smith, glad you dropped in."

Smith took the dismissal, but he made his way down the trail with a look of scowling dissatisfaction on his ill-favored face.

Ferguson, too, looked anxious. He muttered something under his breath.

"Dr. Mills!" he called. "Here's the money. I'm sorry it's gold. It's awkward to manage, but we don't see much paper out here," he said, shoving the canvas bag toward her.

"I'll give you a receipt at once; then, when I have time, I'll make out an itemized bill. If there is a difference one way or the other, I will make it—"

He seized her hand as she reached for the bag.

"Don't—please," she said, trying to loosen his hold.

"Dorothy, I love you, and—you are going away," he exclaimed.

"Every man thinks he's in love with his nurse—till he gets well," she said, trying to laugh off the tenderness of the situation.

"It isn't that way with me. You are—everything to me. I had thought all that you stand for was gone out of my life. Then—you came. I'm not very much impressed with my employer; but it was a pleasure to ask a favor of him for your sake."

"Mr. Elton doesn't think paying his employes what he owes them is doing them favors," she exclaimed warmly.

"I wanted you to have the money because I love you. I wanted to give it to you—"

"Don't be absurd," Dorothy warned. "You're not giving it to me. I earned it. I want you to understand—"

"What's Elton been saying to you?" Ferguson demanded suddenly, rudely.

Dorothy's blood leaped into her face; her eyes fell. Ferguson stared at her as if he could not believe what he saw. His real intention in asking her the question was to find out what Elton might have said to her about the money, but she thought he meant something else.

"Dorothy Mills, you don't mean that Elton—that big boor—has been making love to you!" he exclaimed, as if she had said so in words.

She did not answer; she stood helpless in the grip of her embarrassment. Blind, unjudging rage seized Ferguson.

"You can't mean that—you care for him!" he cried, utterly unable to realize that he ran the risk of destroying whatever tenderness she might have had for him. "Why, he's a savage. You're fascinated, just fascinated, by his big, handsome body. It's not love. You couldn't love him, Dorothy."

Dorothy had drawn herself to her full height. She was looking down at him with scorn written over her expressive features. But the look only urged Ferguson to more desperate and unwise protest.

"Maybe it's his money. Is it that, Dorothy? What brought a girl like you out here? Do you have to have money to cover up something back East? Is that why you listen to Elton? He has money—"

(Continued on Page 22)

## What Has Happened So Far

Elton, a western mine owner, was hard at work on a dam—a power project of great importance to him and the whole community—when his engineer fell sick of fever. And the engineer couldn't be spared. So Elton rode into town for a doctor and found a new arrival—a woman doctor, Dorothy Mills, young and beautiful. Elton had an unconquerable fear of women. So he blurted out, "Guess I better telegraph for a real doctor." A heated argument followed, with Dorothy the victor. But she had said something about seeking a new country in order to forget or live down something? Back at camp Elton discovers six bags of gold coins in the engineer's trunk. A "spy" is caught by Elton. The patient improves. Then Dorothy gets bad news calling her East. Ferguson's actions are strange.

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11.....	88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

# FARMERS MARKET

**RATES** 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 8 cents a word each in minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertions. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

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

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

### BABY CHICKS

**BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS: STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 612, Clinton, Mo.**

**CHICKS. THOROBRED, BLOOD TESTED. ALL varieties. Ship prepaid. Reasonable. Superior Hatchery, Newton, Kan.**

### TURKEYS

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.50. Helen Hutchinson, Route 3, Leavenworth, Kan.**

### PULLETS AND COCKERELS

**PULLETS - COCKERELS, WHITE GIANTS, Buff Minorcas. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.**

### BABY BIRDS

**CASH CROP EVERY WEEK RAISING ROYAL Squab Baby Birds. Orders waiting for hundreds of thousands. You get your money for them when only 25 days old. Particulars and picture book for three cent stamp. PR Company, 319 Howard, Melrose, Massachusetts.**

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

**EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED. COOPS loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.**

### POULTRY REMEDIES

**PREVENT WORMS, BLACKHEAD, POX, COCCIDIOSIS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS with proven hen tested pioneer remedies. Our Wormer treats 500 fowls, only \$2.00. Bottle Jerminox free. Agents wanted. Quisenberry-Hobbs, Kansas City, Kansas.**

### SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

**WHEAT SEED - FIELD INSPECTED, CERTIFIED, Tenmarq, Turkey, Kanred, Blackhull, Kawvale, Clarkan, Harvest Queen wheat seed for sale. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.**

**CERTIFIED TENMARQ SEED WHEAT, 100% purity. Re-cleaned and germination tested. Price in bulk at farm \$1.35 bushel. In sacks F. O. B. cars \$1.50. R. J. Haffe, Chapman, Kan. Phone 85712.**

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.40. GRIMM \$9.90. White Sweet Clover \$3.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.**

**WESTERN WHEAT GRASS SEED, HARDEST grass for pasture and hay. Reasonable prices. Sam Bober, Newell, So. Dak.**

**PURE CERTIFIED KANRED SEED WHEAT of high germination. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.**

**WANTED: SWEET CLOVER, ALFALFA, Barley, Pop Corn seed samples. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.**

**NEW HARDY BEARDESS WHEAT, FREE samples. Reduced prices. Earl G. Clark, Sedgewick, Kan.**

**CERTIFIED CLARKAN AND HARVEST Queen seed wheat. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.**

**FOR SALE: CERTIFIED BLACKHULL SEED wheat, 99.36 pure. G. W. Geiser, Beloit, Kan.**

### FARM MACHINERY

**16-30 OIL PULL, 15-30 McCormick DEERING, 10-20 McCormick Deering, 20 Farm All, Model D John Deere, Model G-P John Deere, several Fordsons, Baldwin Gleaner Combine, International Hay Press, Gardner 8x8 single cylinder air compressor with jack hammer and drills, No. 3 Midwest limestone pulverizer. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.**

**SMALLEY RECUTTERS, SILO FILLERS, Alfalfa mills, complete repairs. Letz Combination cutting and grinding mill. Model No. 260. Slightly used. Bargain. Ann Arbor Hay Presses, Ann Arbor-Klughart Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.**

**RECONDITIONED TRACTORS, 10-20, 15-30 Twin Citys, John Deere, Allis-Chalmers, Welder Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.**

**WINDMILLS \$19.25. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.**

### MACHINERY WANTED

**WANTED: WINDROW PICK-UP HAY BALER. William Inslee, Isabel, Kan.**

### FARM LIGHT PLANTS

**NEW THOUSAND WATT ELECTRIC PLANT, Wind Chargers, with flyball governed propellers. Electric fences. Parts. Write, Valley Wind Electric, Fargo, No. Dak.**

### KODAK FINISHING

**IMMEDIATE SERVICE, NO DELAY. ROLL fully developed, carefully printed and two beautiful full-size 6x7 double weight professional enlargement, (or one tinted enlargement) all for 25c coin. The Experts' Choice. Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-5, Minneapolis, Minn.**

**\$25.00 MONTHLY CASH PRIZE. MAIL US your kodak films and learn how to win this valuable prize. Two beautiful double weight enlargements free with 8 reprints. 25c coin. Nu-Art Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wis.**

**COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE - ROLL DEVELOPED, two professional double-weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints 25c coin. Excellent service. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minn.**

**ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 5 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.**

**ROLLS DEVELOPED TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Christmas cards 60c dozen. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.**

**GET THE BEST! ROLL DEVELOPED, BEAUTIFUL hand colored enlargement, 8 Neverfade border prints, 25c coin. Prompt service. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minn.**

**FILMS DEVELOPED: TWO BEAUTIFUL olive tone double weight professional enlargements and 3 guaranteed perfect prints, 25c coin. United Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.**

**ROLLS DEVELOPED 116 SIZE OR SMALLER, eight enlargements. Yes Sir, eight, no mistake. No small prints, only 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. LaCrosse Photo Company, LaCrosse, Wis.**

**DAILY SERVICE - ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 guaranteed prints 25c. Valuable enlargement coupon; 16 reprints 25c. Modern Finishers, Box 3537-M, St. Paul, Minn.**

**AT LAST! ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 BEAUTIFUL professional permanent prints in gay, natural colors. 25c. Natural Color Photo, PXL1, Jansville, Wis.**

**BRILLIANT ENLARGEMENT FREE, 8 FADE Proof snappy prints, 1 roll 25c coin. Diamond Kodak Finishers, Box 184, Ottawa, Kan.**

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

**FINEST PHOTOS, 8 GENUINE MOEN-TONE prints. Roll developed. Colored enlargements, 25c (coin). Send roll today. Moen Photo Service, Box G, LaCrosse, Wis.**

**TWO BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE WEIGHT PROFESSIONAL enlargements, 8 guaranteed never fade prints 25c coin. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.**

**LOOK! COLORED ENLARGEMENT AND 8 Money Art prints from every roll only 25c. Comet Photo Service, Box 266-7, Minneapolis, Minn.**

**BEAUTIFUL COLORED ENLARGEMENT with each film 25c (coin). LaCrosse Film Company, LaCrosse, Wis.**

**ROLL DEVELOPED, SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL prints, free snap shot album, 25c. Photoart, Mankato, Minn.**

**20 REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEVELOPED, 2 sets prints 25c. Skrudland, 6970-63, George, Chicago.**

### SILOS

**INCREASE PROFITS, FEED MORE SILAGE. Store in Sisalkraft Silos. Built by yourself quickly and easily. 50 ton capacity. Cost: less than \$40.00 first year, \$10.00 second year. 28,000 built in 1935. Write for samples, information. Sisalkraft Company, 210 West Wacker, Chicago.**

**RIBSTONE CONCRETE STAVE SILOS. A PERMANENT and superior silo priced reasonable. Big discount for early orders. Write for circular. The Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.**

### WATER WELL CASING

**THOMPSON PERFORATED WELL CASING produces more water because it has a greater perforated area. Supplied in all diameters and gauges, both perforated and plain and riveted, lock seam or welded construction. Thompson also manufactures steel pipe, metal flumes, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on request. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.**

### TOBACCO

**SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO - BUY DIRECT from our factory. "Kentucky Pride" manufactured Chewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natural, \$1.00. 30 full size sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00. 34 full size Sweet Plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.**

**GUARANTEED: CHEWING, SMOKING OR Cigarette tobacco, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.**

### EDUCATIONAL

**No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.**

**MEN-WOMEN, GET GOVERNMENT JOBS. Start \$105 to \$175 month. Prepare now for next announced examinations. Short hours. Influence unnecessary. Common education usually sufficient. Full particulars, list positions and sample coaching tests free. Write today. Hurry. Franklin Institute, Dept. R30, Rochester, N. Y.**

**GET INTO AVIATION. AIR TRANSPORT Pilots get up to \$8,000 per year, mechanics \$2,500. Learn at this government approved school. Write for complete information. State age. Lincoln Flying School, 4602 Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.**

**\$135 MONTH PAID GOVERNMENT ASSISTANT Lay (Meat) Inspectors at start. Age 18-45. No experience required. Common education. Want to qualify for next entrance test? Details free. Write. Instruction Service, Dept. 187, St. Louis, Mo.**

**AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevenson's 2008-L Main, Kansas City, Mo.**

### IRRIGATION SUPPLIES

**IRRIGATION HOSE - CHEAPER THAN ditches. Beatrice Tent & Awning Co., 113 North 3rd St., Beatrice, Nebr.**

### INSURANCE

**INSURE YOUR PROPERTY WITH THE BEST for less. Kansas' largest and strongest fire and tornado insurance company. Standard policies give you 100% protection. May we give you further information on your farm or city insurance? Write the Farmers Alliance Insurance Co., of McPherson, Kansas. Resources over a million dollars. Time tested since 1888.**

### GRAVE MARKERS

**\$9.90 FREIGHT PREPAID. LETTERED. Grave markers, monuments. Catalog. Art Memorials, Omaha, Nebr.**

### DOGS

**HUNTING HOUNDS, POINTERS, SETTERS. Cheap. Trial. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Hickok, Ill.**

**FOR SALE: FEMALE ST. BERNARD PUPS, \$5.00. Frank Schmidt, Collyer, Kan.**

**ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES - HEELERS. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.**

### HORSE TRAINING

**"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES" - a book every farmer and horseman should have. It's free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 279, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.**

### LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

**ABORTION: LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VACCINATION. Government licensed. Money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Serum & Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.**

### LIVESTOCK WANTED

**WOULD TAKE FEW GOOD COWS ON A share for winter. Good feed, care, shelter. Box 245, Sabetha, Kan.**

### FARM PRODUCTS WANTED

**POPCORN: STATE PRICE, QUANTITY, VARIETIES. Old and new. Send sample. John B. Mortenson Co., 241 E. Illinois, Chicago, Ill.**

### FOR THE TABLE

**PRUNES DIRECT: GUARANTEED. "NONE Better." 40/50, \$6.75 hundred; 45/55, \$6.50; 50/60, \$3.00; f. o. b. Salem, Oregon, Red Hill Orchard, Rt. 4.**

### HONEY

**EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, 60-pound can \$4.90; ten-pound pail \$1.00. Bulk comb, \$1.10. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.**

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

### SPARROW TRAPS

**SPARROW TRAP - GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.**

### AGENTS WANTED

**MAN WANTED, BY SHOE MANUFACTURER established 33 years, for sales work. Ready cash daily and extra bonuses to producers. No experience needed. Your own shoes at factory prices. Sales outfit sent free. Write Mason Shoe Manufacturing Company, Dept. A49, Chippewa Falls, Wis.**

### MALE HELP WANTED

**WANTED: SALESMEN TO SELL FARM TRACTOR tires. Write Kansas Farmer, Box 100.**

### AUCTION SCHOOLS

**\$25 TO \$200 DAY AUCTIONEERING. WRITE for free catalog. Reisch Auction College, Austin, Minn.**

### MISCELLANEOUS

**FOR SALE: LESS THAN HALF PRICE: Battery equipment, Hobart, Constant Potential, 15 battery size \$100.00; Tungar 10 size \$25.00; water still \$25.00. Powers, LeRoy, Kan.**

**INQUIRIES, ERRANDS, PROBLEMS OF FARM or home given careful attention. Make us your city contact. Universal Service, 3119 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.**

### LAND-TEXAS

**TEXAS GULF COAST, CROP FAILURES UNKNOWN; highly diversified, plenty rain. Write for free Farm Booklet, Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas.**

### REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

### LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

**60-ACRE VALLEY VIEW FARM, TEAM mares, cow, new harness, wagon included at only \$1150, part cash; just 2 1/2 miles fine fishing stream, 2 to cannery paying cash for farm produce; 4-room house at high elevation, large shade trees, well, good barn, poultry house, garage; part bottom land, timberlot, home fruit - independence and security for your family. Free September catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428, B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

**FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway Agricultural Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 902, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.**

**FOR SALE FARMS AND RANCHES IN KANSAS, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Prices based on actual value. Favorable terms. No trades. In replying indicate locality in which you are interested and descriptions will be mailed. Federal Land Bank, Wichita.**

**NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES: WASHINGTON, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota. Farm income is up. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.**

**NEW STROUT'S FARM CATALOG, HUNDREDS bargains, many sections. Write today for early copy. Free. Strout Agency, 920-AT Chemical Bldg., St. Louis.**

## Grows Feed Already Mixed

Growing "mixed" feed may come in handy this year for John White in Center township near Wheaton. When winter killed out a lot of his wheat stand he sowed oats on the 12-acre tract last spring. There was considerable rye mixed in the oats. Some of the wheat came thru. So did the oats and the rye. It offered quite a problem in cutting as the different grains refused to get to the proper ripeness all at the proper time. Finally White cut and threshed it. On an oats-weight basis it made 75 bushels to the acre, or 916 bushels in all of mixed grain. Now White is planning to grind it all up and offer it to his livestock as mixed feed.

## Activities of Al Acres -

## Slim's Uncle Should Sue the Engine

-By Leet



## Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 20)

money to burn. But he can't talk without breaking every rule of grammar. He'd set you crazy. What would your friends think—"

"Be still. You're not strong enough to excite yourself so," she interrupted, determined to suppress the anger that raged in her.

"I won't be still, not if talking kills me!" he cried. "I'm not going to let you marry Elton. You've got to see what you are doing. You shan't throw yourself away. If you're so blind—"

"I'm not blind. I can see you are hurting yourself more than Mr. Elton—"

"Mister Elton! Mister Elton!" he sneered. "Fierce Elton—just Fierce Elton, that's what you mean. Nobody calls him mister—unless they've an axe to grind.

"He's a waif; an Indian woman brought him up. He doesn't know his own mother—or his father! He's grown up in the camp with the squaws and the dogs and the papposes. You'd be proud of him as a husband, wouldn't you? There's an Indian girl—"

Dorothy bent over him, pouring the angry flame of her glance straight into his eyes.

"If what you say about Mr. Elton is true, he deserves more credit than I knew. More than you deserve! He has made more of himself."

A sudden quiet fell on Ferguson. He looked at her with less excitement; but his eyes were keen and inquiring.

"What do you know about me?" he asked slowly.

"Only what you have shown me," she said, and the scorn in her voice made him wince.

Ferguson fell back on his pillow, gasping and wretched. She brought him a drink, and he turned his face away ashamed. She left the shack without a word.

The engineer was himself again. Miserably, he tried to recall what he had said. He was dumb-founded at his own stupidity; he knew she could not forgive his insults.

His previous dislike for the mine-owner grew to hate. His supremacy as a man of affairs, a force directed toward the upbuilding of the town and country about, appeared now as one of the reasons for Dorothy's interest in him.

His wealth was another thorn adding to the engineer's misery. His unusual height and the symmetry of his strong body inspired Ferguson's jealousy. All were attractions which might win Dorothy Mills.

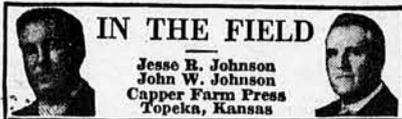
Ferguson's jaw set. He would not acknowledge Elton's triumph. He would use the invention and the daring that had served him often before to keep Dorothy from becoming the wife of the mine-owner.

But the determination did not carry with it any suggestion of the means by which he meant to succeed. He turned and tumbled on his bed, his feverish eyes hot and burning and his weak hands clenched even while they trembled.

Suddenly the tenseness of his figure relaxed. He lay staring into the air as if he beheld a vision. For a long time he was still. Then he turned on his pillow, muttering:

"I guess that will fix him!"

(To Be Continued)



Holstein-Friesians exhibited at the Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., will be "judged" Tuesday, September 15. At the regular place, the livestock judging pavilion.

Milking Shorthorns will be "judged" Thursday, September 17. They will be placed by Roy A. Cook, secretary of the Shorthorn Milking Society, Independence, Iowa.

Guy Shaw of Oberlin, Kan., has one of the smaller but more select Shorthorn herds of Northwestern Kansas. He usually has ready sale for his young bulls and surplus females.

Fred Chandler, Charlton, Iowa, breeder of registered Belgian horses and an advertiser in Kansas Farmer the year round had the grand champion stallion at the Missouri state fair, Sedalia, last week.

Fred C. Williams, auctioneer, located at Marion, Kan., reports farm sales of livestock as being very good. Mr. Williams grew up on a Hereford farm near where he now lives and knows a lot about the livestock game.

Dr. W. H. Mott announces a Holstein breeders consignment sale to be held on his farm near Herington, Kan., October 30. Consignments

have been secured from several leading herds and there is still room for a few more if Dr. Mott receives word soon.

Dr. C. A. Branch of Marion, Kan., is joining forces with Orle Harrison, his neighbor, in a sale of high grade and registered Holstein cattle. The date is October 20 and the sale of 40 or 50 head will be held on the Branch farm near Alne, Kan. Advertising of this sale will appear in future issues of Kansas Farmer.

Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan., topped his spring crop of 100 Duroc boars and gilts early but the corn crop failure suggested the idea of topping them again. If you are looking for a future herd boar or some gilts that are as good as you find anywhere, the writer suggests that you see these Miller boars and gilts of late February last and March farrow.

The north central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville, Kan., the first week in September was very much of a success as it always is. The livestock exhibits filled five big barns and there were 2,000 birds in the big poultry show. Tudor Charles, sr., is the secretary and he and his assistants are backed to the limit by Belleville's wide awake commercial club.

The Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., the week of September 21, promises many surprises in livestock and other farm exhibits. Those in a position to know says it is going to

Friend John: Just a line to tell you about the Russell Lucas, Healy, Kan., Lane county, Hereford cattle sale, August 24. I did the selling and Jesse worked in the ring. The sale was a good one when you consider it has not rained for months. We had a good crowd and the bidding was really pretty snappy. The sale was held under a metal roof and your brother Jesse lost four pounds in three hours selling and fanned away one pound with his straw hat. But he will get it all back when it gets cooler. He sure made friends for himself and for Kansas Farmer that day with his efforts in behalf of the sale. Several said they wanted Johnson when they made their sale. The herd bull sold for \$142.50; top cow and calf, \$100; cows of good age, with calves at foot, late calves, brought from \$60 to \$100 each. Coming two year old bred heifers, \$45 to \$67.50 each; yearling heifers, \$35 to \$45. Bulls sold very conservative as they were undeveloped, top, \$54.—Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., Auctioneer. Sept. 29, 1936.

be a real fair with plenty of attractions and an attendance that will very likely tax the capacity of the big fair grounds. The management has worked hard to insure the success of the 1936 Kansas State Fair.

C. F. Withum & Son, Caldwell, Kan., is advertising in Kansas Farmer Poland China boars of spring farrow. These boars carry the blood of Black Eagle, Orange Model, The Freshman, Gateway and Grandmaster and have nice straight legs, nice coats and plenty of feeding qualities. Their dams have 20 years of selection and are capable of raising large, even litters. Write them about a herd boar at a fair price.

With this issue of Kansas Farmer 32 Kansas livestock breeders are starting their fall livestock advertising campaign. All kinds of purebred breeding animals for sale are very scarce and the demand is good and the quality of the animals that are for sale are of a high quality. If you are looking for registered livestock of any breed you can't do better than write to these Kansas breeders advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Fickel & Sons, prominent breeders of high producing registered Holstein cattle, will hold a dispersion sale on their farm south of Chanute, Kan., soon. The date has not been announced yet but the sale will be duly advertised in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Fickel, senior member of the firm, has put in many years of hard work building the herd and says he is entitled to a rest. This offering will be second to none to be presented, and sold in the West this year.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., nationally known Kansas Poland China breeders, in sending us their fall boar and gilt sale date to claim in Kansas Farmer for October 21 imparts this bit of wisdom that has always been true. "We have some nice pigs to sell and now is a poor time to quit raising good hogs. Next year Kansas will raise a big corn crop and then everyone will want hogs and the lucky fellow will be the one that has them for sale."

Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr., are breeders of Poland Chinas of a kind that has made Nebraska Poland Chinas popular for years. They are offering in their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer some big, choice boars, herd header kind, and some nice classy gilts, out of big show yard type sows and sired by real herd boars and at attractive prices. Their farm is two miles west of Gladstone and 10 miles north of Fairbury, Nebr. Write them or go and see them.

For more than 25 years good registered Shorthorns have been going out from the farm at Clay Center, Kan., and helping to improve the quality of the cattle of the state. Besides this many herds have been established with foundation stock from this great herd. It is hard to estimate in dollars what such a herd has been worth to the commercial cattle growers of the territory. I think Mr. Amcoats has never had a more select lot of young bulls to choose from than he has this season.

M. H. Peterson and A. N. Johnson are neighbor breeders of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle at Assaria, Kan., Saline county. They are starting their fall advertising campaign in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offer for sale their nice large roan five year old herd bull, Hillcreek Gulman for sale. Also some nice young bulls sired by him that will be yearlings this winter but suitable for light service this fall. They will also price a few nice heifers, some bred to their junior herd bull, Fair Acres Judge.

Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan., breeder of Milking Shorthorns, is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has for sale some young bulls, from calves up to 16 months old. There are about 30 head of registered Milking Shorthorns in Mr. Rock's herd and many of the cows are from leading Milking Shorthorn herds and he has always used a good, well bred bull. He is expecting calves in November by his



## Good Holstein Cattle

ALWAYS HAVE AND ALWAYS WILL

make profits certain in good times and hold the money together during feed shortage periods.

FOUNDATION HERDS SELECTED and purchased in times of low prices have made immense profits within a few years.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Every owner of Holsteins should hold his best breeding animals and every dairy minded farmer should strive to secure breeding stock while it can be done.

WE HAVE 100 TO CHOOSE FROM and can furnish the names of other breeders who must reduce their herds.

IF CONDITIONS MAKE A PUBLIC SALE NECESSARY

we can and will be glad to help you. Yours for more and better Holsteins in Kansas,

W. H. Mott, Herington, Ks.

(At Left)—W. H. MOTT

## MILKING SHORTHORNS At Auction

Dodge City, Kan., Saturday, Oct. 10

in the Sale Barn, Starting at 1 p. m.

48 HEAD—39 FEMALES, 9 BULL CALVES—A good lot of choicely bred cattle are presented in good condition. Four daughters, three daughters' daughters, of Diamond K Royal Isabel, a grand individual from a grand production ancestry, all bred by Mr. Rhinehart, sell. Two females of 1929, one of 1930, five of 1934, eight of 1935, four of early 1936, are cataloged. Twelve females are bred by Mr. Rhinehart, others from good production herds of Finley McMartin & Sons, Otto Jech, Dewey Ronerts, Brington Bros., and Northwoods Farms.

Milking Shorthorn dinner at Lora Locke Hotel, 6 p. m. evening before the sale. Cattle judging starts morning of sale, 10:30 a. m. For the sale catalog, ready Sept. 30, write to

Roy A. Cook, Independence, Iowa, or W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City, Kan.

H. O. Teller, Farmington, Minn., Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer

## Rowe's Big Black Polands

Our 1936 public sale has been called off because of crop conditions. But our Annual Private Sale of big Black Poland spring boars and gilts starts

Next Monday, September 14

at the farm, 3 miles south, 1 1/2 east of Scranton; 21 miles south of Topeka Highway 75, one mile west.

A fine offering, 75% by The Cavalier, a sire of big even litters; five boars out of a litter of 11 by Farmer's Evidence; dam, Lady Messenger by The Messenger, Mr. Farmer's 2nd prize boar, Topeka, 1935. This private sale of choice boars and gilts lasts as long as we have them. Come and see them. "Old customers and new."

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.



C. R. Rowe

AUCTIONEERS

## "Lest We Forget"

Livestock always has been and always will be the basis of successful agriculture. Every period of low prices, whether caused by depression or short crops, has resulted in decreased numbers of livestock, followed by a rapid upturn of prices.

The remunerative public and private livestock sales of 1935 is proof of the above statement.

The threat to this important industry, because of the present feed shortage, is even greater than that of previous years.

This year's losses can, and will, be turned into future profits by breeders in a position, and determined to maintain their breeding herds.

BERT POWELL, McDonald, Kansas.

C. W. COLE

Live Stock Auctioneer The right kind of salesmanship is more important now than ever before. Write or phone at my expense for date and terms. WELLINGTON, KAN.

FRED C. WILLIAMS, Marion, Kansas Livestock and Farm Sales Auctioneer

MARTIN C. TIEMEIER Specializes in selling Livestock, Land and Farm sales. Lincolnville, Kan.

new herd sire, Bar None Topsy's Guard. This bull is by Bar None Clay Duke, an international prize bull.

It takes a lot of real courage and genuine love for the Poland China for a breeder to hang on to a fine lot of breeding stock as George Gammell of Council Grove has done. But he has finally decided to forego the cost of a public sale and let his old and new customers have them cheaper than he could sell them for with sale expenses added. Now it is sincerely hoped that prospective buyers will give their cooperation and not ask Mr. Gammell to feed them any longer than possible. From his 100 head he has selected some of the fine boars and gilts to be found anywhere. They are well grown and sired

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER Available for purebred livestock and farm sales. HORTON, KANSAS

## Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

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

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

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale this fall or winter write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

John W. Johnson, Manager, Livestock Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1936

January	4-18
February	1-15-29
March	14-28
April	11-25
May	9-23
June	6-24
July	4-18
August	1-15-29
September	12-26
October	10-24
November	7-21
December	5-19

Advertising

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



Hogs

Beef Cattle

Dairy Cattle

Draft Horses

Sheep



Jesse R. Johnson

Representatives

John W. Johnson

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GALLANT MINSTREL IN SERVICE

A great son of the Champion Thoraham Minstrel; is assisted by Calliope Crown. Mating with daughters of Maxwellton Lord and other great sires. Stock of different ages for sale. ALVIN T. WARRINGTON & SON, Leoti (Wichita Co.), Kan.

Real Herd Bull Prospects

Nice reds and roans, best of Scotch breeding and type. Out of our best cows and sired by Sni A Bar Red Robin. Also choice females of different ages. Tb. and abortion free. Federal tested.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Young Bulls and Females

sired by GOLDEN KNIGHT 3D. Plenty of Short-horn type. Good individuals priced so they can be bought by those who appreciate quality. Inspection invited.

KING BROS., DELPHOS, KAN.

ELM LAWN SHORTHORNS

Foundation cows by such sires as Imp. Babton Corral and Collyne Banner Bearer. Young bulls and females of different ages for sale. No culls offered.

R. E. WALKER & SON, OSBORNE, KAN.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Ashbourne Guardsman, 3-year-old sire of excellent calves. His grand sire Brownhead Premier, was Schellenberger's great show and breeding bull. Also some young bulls and some cows for sale. Guy W. Shaw, Oberlin, Kan.

CORRECT TYPE REG. SHORTHORNS

Young bulls and females for sale sired by our deep bodied, low set herd bull, GRIGGS FARM ARCHER. Come and see our herd.

Perry K. Cummings, Kingsdown (Ford Co.), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

MUST SELL SOME CATTLE

and offer for quick sale 12 choice young recorded cows, all under 5 years. Bred to a son of VILLAGE COUNT JR. Also bulls and heifers. See us.

W. G. DAVIS, HAGGARD (Gray Co.), KAN.

Clippers and Brownheads

Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show types. Halter broke.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

OUR POLL SHORTHORNS LEAD

and are bred and developed for both milk and beef production. Bulls for sale from calves to serviceable ages. Also females of different ages. Best of blood lines.

Ralph P. Kandel, Cedar Bluffs (Decatur Co.), Kan.

WE OFFER 15 CHOICE HEIFERS

None better bred. Range in age from 5 to 18 months. Also few bred cows and young bulls. Here bull has 44 A. R. dams in pedigree. Visit our herd.

Wm. Hebbard, Milam (Sumner Co.), Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Our Large Roan HERD BULL

Hillcreek Gulman, for sale. Also some choice young bulls, sired by him, and yearlings this winter. Also a few heifers, some bred to our Junior herd sire, Janar Acres Judge.

M. H. PETERSON or A. N. JOHNSON Assaria, Kan.

REG. MILKING STRAIN

Shorthorn. Bull calves, one to 16 months old, from best Clay and Bates families. Rank production and show records back of them. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

LUCUSTDELL MILKING SHORTHORNS—60 head in

herd. 50% daughters and granddaughters of General Clay 4th, a great son of old General Clay. 7 bulls for sale, calves to breeding ages. Mostly by Penney Cardinal. Inspection invited. Also females. W. S. Mischler & Son, Osborne, Kan.

60 HEAD OF GOOD CATTLE

from heavy production ancestors. 50% carry the blood of Flintstone Waterloo Gift. Must reduce on account of feed shortage. 30 head for sale.

John A. Yelek, Rexford (Sheridan Co.), Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

CHOICE BULLS, BREEDING AGES

Also younger ones. All of best of breeding. Come and see them or write for descriptions and reasonable prices.

G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KAN.

OLSON'S REGISTERED RED POLLS

20 years of careful mating has brought our herd to its present standard of excellence. Bulls 5 to 15 mos. old for sale. Also females. Carey Olson, Bazine (Ness Co.), Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

WHR EVANS DOMINO HEADS

our registered Hereford herd. Young bulls, and females of different ages. Also variety bred dams.

AMOS C. RYDING, FALUN (Saline Co.), KAN.

HEREFORD BULLS SERVICEABLE AGES

Eight rugged yearlings, also bull calves and also a few heifers. Strong Domino bloodlines. Prices attractive. 250 in herd.

PAUL J. WILKENS, McDONALD, KAN.

SON OF BEAU CALDO 6TH

heads our Herefords. Cows carry Gudgeon & Simpson and Wyoming Hereford Ranch breeding. Young bulls for sale. Good individuals.

Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan (Saline Co.), Kan.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

Two, three and four-year-old sorrels, chestnuts and strawberry roans in good breeding condition and not high in price. 177 miles above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

We Offer Bred Gilts

A nice selection bred for September and October. Best of breeding and good individuals. Priced right for quick sale.

VANDIE RICHIE, SPEARVILLE, KAN.

FIGS \$10 TO \$15 EACH

4 to 8 weeks old, sired by a son of the state fair champion, Alfalfa B. Good individuals. None better bred. These prices for quick sale.

C. B. Palmer, Aulse (Marion Co.), Kan.

by the Dr. Stewart boars, Gold Nuggett and Pathway. The last named boar will be shown at the two big Kansas fairs and good judges predict that he will be the 1936 grand champion of his class. Mr. Gammell will have with him for show and sale some boars and gilts, make it a point to visit his pens.

In this issue will be found F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., advertisement. In it he is offering a splendid 15 months old Jersey bull that has a fine breeding and production record back of him. Mr. Wempe is also offering some baby bull calves out of high record cows and sired by good bulls. The Wempe herd is one of the really strong production Jersey herds in the West and you will make no mistake when you buy a bull from F. B. Wempe. Write him today for prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

W. G. Davis who lives at Haggard in Gray county, finds he must reduce the size of his registered Polled Shorthorn herd. This is necessary on account of feed shortage. The herd has been established for more than 20 years and is one of the strong herds in Western Kansas. The cows offered are all under five years and of good quality. Most of them are bred to or sired by the Thiemann bred bull Village Count Jr. or a good son of his. Village Count Jr. is a Cruickshank Violet bull and carries a lot of good Scotch breeding. Mr. Davis also offers young bulls and a few heifers.

Short corn crops for the past few years has greatly reduced the number of purebred hog breeders over Kansas. But H. D. Denton, Norcat, Kan., is continuing in the purebred Hampshire hog business in quite a big way. At present he has around 400 head and 350 spring pigs were farrowed on his farm last spring. The foundation material in his herd come from Levi Burton's herd of Bartley, Nebr. His herd at present is headed by a splendid mature herd boar, Hiway, a Burton bred boar. If you are looking for a herd boar or a few bred or open gilts see Mr. Denton at Norcat, Kan.

Guy W. Shaw, northwest of Oberlin, Kan., (Decatur county) does not have the largest herd of registered Shorthorns in northwest Kansas but it is a very select herd, both in individual merit and breeding. Not breeder could be more particular in the selection of a herd bull than Guy Shaw and is sure to count in building a good herd. He cannot use his present herd sire any longer so wishes to sell him and is advertising him in the Kansas Farmer this issue. This splendid young herd sire is strong in Brownhead bloodlines. Also some young bulls for sale and a few good cows are offered by Mr. Shaw.

Two hundred and fifty head of registered Herefords, strong in Domino blood are to be found in the Paul J. Wilkens herd located 11 miles northwest of McDonald, Kan., in Cheyenne county. The principal herd sire in service is Champion Domino 4th, bred by Kimberling Bros., Champion, Nebr. The Wilkens cattle will be found in just good breeding condition, just the kind that do so well for the farmer. Right now they have for sale a nice number of young yearling bulls and are pricing some bull and heifer calves at prices that are very reasonable, size, quality, considered. Write to Mr. Paul J. Wilkens, McDonald, Kan., for descriptions and prices and mention Kansas Farmer when you write him.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., has bred "Big Black Polands" for years and last fall sold a nice offering at public sale, his first venture in the public sale method of selling and had planned to hold another public sale this fall but because of crop conditions he has called off the public sale and will sell top boars and gilts at private sale as he has done so successfully in the past, pleasing his old customers and the new ones each year and finding the private sale way a very satisfactory way. So write to him at once for descriptions and prices. He really has a very fine lot of both boars and gilts. Look up his advertisement in this issue, and it is just 21 miles south of the Free Fair grounds, Topeka, and three-quarters west to the Rowe farm. Why not drive down there some morning while you are visiting the fair and buy your boar.

This week I had a fine letter from my friend, Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., Marshall county. Mr. Cottrell has claimed November 2 as the date for his annual Hereford sale and has again engaged the services of Fred Reppert, who will conduct the sale. The Cottrell herd numbers as usual right at 200 head and is as up to date in modern bloodlines as any in the country. Two herd bulls, outstanding in breeding and as individuals, are from Mr. Hazlett's herd at El Dorado, Kan. In the sale will be 18 young bulls of serviceable ages; also about the same number of cows and heifers. Thirty-five or 40 head will be cataloged. In his letter Mr. Cottrell says he has had his herd government tested twice without a single reactor and that his cattle can go anywhere now. Hereford history has been made in Kansas in the vicinity of Irving. Among the first Anxiety 4th Herefords in Kansas were in the Marshall county herds in the vicinity of Irving and Blue Rapids, and the Cottrell herd was one of the strong herds then as it is today. The sale of November 2 will be advertised in Kansas Farmer as usual, in due time.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement announcing the W. F. Rhinehart Milking Shorthorn sale to be held in the sale barn, Dodge City, Kan., Saturday, October 10. In the sale are 48 head, 39 females and nine bull calves. The Rhinehart herd of registered Milking Shorthorns, owned by W. F. Rhinehart of Dodge City, Kan., is known for its high quality of individuals and choicest of bloodlines. In the sale are four daughters, three daughter's daughters, of Diamond K. Royal Isabel, a grand individual from a grand production ancestry. They were bred by Mr. Rhinehart. The females are of nice ages and all of them in good condition. The entire offering is of the very highest quality, in individuals and breeding and production. There will be desirable cows and heifers in the sale from many of the leading Milking Shorthorn herds of the country. Mr. Roy A. Cook, secretary of the Milking Shorthorn society, Independence, Iowa, has been engaged

by Mr. Rhinehart to handle the sale for him. The evening preceding the sale it is planned to hold a Milking Shorthorn dinner at the Lora Locke hotel in Dodge City and all interested are invited to attend. At 10:30 a. m. Saturday, October 10, the day of the sale the cattle will be judged for the information of all those who are interested in Milking Shorthorns. For the sale catalog you should write at once to Roy A. Cook, Independence, Iowa, or to Mr. W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City, Kan.

The dispersal sale of J. A. (Tim) Lavell's herd of registered Island and American bred Jerseys at the farm, three west and eight miles north of McDonald, Kan., Rawlins county, affords those in northwest Kansas, especially, and elsewhere, a very fine opportunity to secure the very best in breeding and nice individuals. This splendid herd, all bred on the farm with one or two exceptions, they are acclimated and very desirable for foundation cattle or with which to replenish herd of that section of the country. There are 30 head in the sale and 15 of them are young, fresh cows and eight are bred or open heifers. There will be an 18 months old son of Bowlin's Noble Monarch, Imported. The foundation of the herd was Noble of Oaklands and Financial King. Most everything on the farm carries the blood of Bowlin's Noble Monarch whose dam was also Imported from the Island. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer but you can write now for the sale catalog to J. A. Lavell, McDonald, Kan.

A letter from Carl McCormick, Cedar, Kan., dated August 24, said: "Altho parts of Smith county had two and a half inches of rain last week, all indications are that feed is going to be mighty scarce here this winter. Baled alfalfa is selling from \$18 to \$20 per ton." Carl McCormick is the owner of Mac-Bess Holstein farm, and the accomplishments of this herd compare very favorably with what is being done farther east where conditions have been so much more favorable for dairy production and making good production records. So impressed with Mr. McCormick's ability to do things was the head of the Security Benefit Association Insurance company at Topeka, that this concern has leased to Mr. McCormick one of the really great sires of the west. They naturally expect that Mr. McCormick will produce some outstanding heifers with him and outstanding records. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offers for sale some young bulls that you should know about before you buy your future herd bull.

The National Ayrshire Breeders Association, cooperating as always with the Kansas Ayrshire breeders will be at the Kansas state fair, Hutchinson, starting the week of September 21, with a nice exhibit in charge of Mr. E. E. Ormison. Everyone interested in Ayrshires or dairying should try to see Mr. Ormison at Hutchinson. You will find him in the dairy barn with the Ayrshire exhibit or at the judging pavilion while Ayrshires are being judged. In a recent letter from Mr. Conklin he says: "We are going to miss old '29' this year. You might be interested in knowing she has completed of 1,956 pounds of milk and 460.43 pounds of butterfat since her last calving, having made part of this while on the fair circuit. This puts her clear out in front of all other grade cows regardless of breed." Old '29' is the grade Ayrshire cow, born at the Colby, Kan., station, I think, 14 years ago. She was shown on the state fair circuits last fall and attracted lots of attention. She is now back home, in the Kansas State College extension herd at Colby, Kan.

In the Kansas Dairyman's judging contest at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka next week three high ranking contestants in judging from each of the spring "parishes" or regional shows will contest for judging honors. The teams of three each, were selected from 770 men and women adults representing the four leading dairy breeds. The judging contest is sponsored by the Kansas Farmer. Certain classes of dairy cattle will be placed by the farmer contestants, just prior to the official placing by the judges. J. W. Linn and D. M. Seath of the Kansas State College extension service have very capably directed the whole program, cooperating with the Kansas Farmer. The Kansas Farmer is giving \$280.00 to be divided evenly among four breeds for winning individuals and teams. The first place individual in each breed will receive \$30; second, \$20; third, \$10, and winning team \$10. The judging will be held in the livestock judging pavilion, along with the regular judging as outlined above. There are 21 "parish" and "district" shows who selected judging teams for this contest last spring, representing the four leading dairy breeds. You will want to see your neighbor pick the best dairy cow, next week at Topeka.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Poland China Hogs
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Nov. 2—Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan. Annual sale.
Jersey Cattle
Oct. 5—J. A. Lavell, McDonald, Kan.
Oct. 20—Lloyd W. Markley, Randolph, Kan.
Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 16—The Alvah Souder Estate, and Mrs. Gertrude Steele, Newton, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
Oct. 20—Dr. C. A. Branch and Orile Harrison, Marion, Kan. Dispersal.
Oct. 28—Holstein consignment sale at Abilene, Kan. H. E. Engle, Abilene, Kan., manager.
Oct. 30—Maplewood Farm (W. H. Mott), Herlington, Kan. Breeders consignment sale. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.
Milking Shorthorns
Oct. 10—W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City, Kan. Roy A. Cook, secretary, Milking Shorthorn society, Independence, Ia., sale manager.
Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 14—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, sale manager, Whitewater, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRES MOST PROFITABLE COWS 4% MILK Big Milkers - Hardy Rustlers Good Grazers - Perfect Udders Write for Booklets Ayrshire Breeders' Association Center St., Brandon, Vt.

Pennhurst Bred Ayrshires

Yearly herd test 350 butter fat. For sale cows in milk and bred. Also bred and open heifers. Few young bulls. Tb. and blood tested. Inspection invited.

HARRY BAUER, BROUGHTON, KAN.

K. S. A. C. Prince Perfecto

heads our high grade and Reg. Ayrshires. For sale, some heavy producing high grade bred cows; also young registered bulls. A. C. TANNEHILL & SON, Broughton, Kan.

KOW KREEK AYRSHIRES

In seventh year continuous D.H.A. testing. 6-year herd average 336 fat. Young bulls and females for sale.

FRED STRICKLER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

carrying the blood of Man O War and other high producing Pennhurst strains.

J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

To reduce herd quickly we offer heavy producing bred cows, some in milk and young bulls. Best of breeding. Henderson Dairy King and Pennhurst Tb. and blood tested.

W. J. SMITH, EMPORIA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

POSCH ORMSBY FORBES 8TH

for sale. His 5 nearest dams average over 4% butterfat. Bred by Maytag Farms. Keeping his heifers and will price reasonably. Also young bulls and females.

Mrs. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

MAC-BESS HOLSTEIN FARM—for sale, a 4-year-old

sire. Dam made 871 lbs. fat in 10 mos. 1 full sister 450 as a Jr. 2-year-old. 1 full sister made 464 as a Jr. 2-year-old and 624 fat as a Jr. 3-year-old. Priced right for quick sale. Carl McCormick, Cedar (Smith Co.), Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Bull 15 Months Old

carrying enough white to make him flashy. Sire Xenia's Sporting Volunteer, imported in dam. Record 622 lbs. Dam, Whiteway Lady, butterfat record 721.5 lbs. and Bang's disease free. Priced for quick sale. Also baby bulls.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

BLONDINE'S SYBIL OXFORD

mated to St. Mave's Lad and Raleigh cows produced type and production. Now we have Ivanhoe's Volunteer (bred by Rotherwood Farm, Kingsport, Tenn.). Young bulls and females for sale. Visit us anytime.

B. F. PORTER, MAYFIELD (Sumner Co.), Kan.

SCHURLE'S ISLAND BRED JERSEYS

We have daughters of such bulls as Imp. Blond's Volunteer and a son of Peppy's Youthful De. Mature cows have D. H. I. A. records. Stock for sale. Blood and Tb. tested.

Geo. E. Schurle, Manhattan, Kan., K. Route 1

DUROC HOGS

Easy Feeding Duroc Hogs

always have been and will continue to be the farmer's best friend in times of high feed costs. We have reserved 30 of our best spring gilts and a limited number of outstanding spring boars for our old and new customers. None better bred, with quality to match.

WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

60 BOARS AND GILTS

out of sows sired by the World's Champ, Streamline. Pigs by boars close up to winners at the best shows. New breeding for old customers. Pairs not related. Visit our herd. See Ideal Balancer at the fairs.

JOHN W. PETFORD, SAFFORDVILLE, KAN.

We Have Topped Our Tops

Late February and March farrow. Type that suits the pork producer. Modern bloodlines. Boars and gilts that are sure to please. Come and see them or write.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

March and April Boars

10 good ones, well grown. Popular breeding, recorded, immunized, reasonably priced. Come and see them or write.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

Strictly Top Boars and Gilts

Choice ones from 100 head. Sired by PATHWAY and GOLD NUGGET. Priced very reasonable for quick sale. No auction sale. GEO. GAMMELL, Council Grove, Kan.

BIG SOUND BOAB PROSPECTS

and classy, broody gilts for sale. Sired by Top-Notch boars and out of big, high producing show winning sows. Priced reasonably. Write for particulars.

Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr., Fairbury Ph. 6113

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

5 Reg. Shropshire Rams

Ages February and March, eight and ten months each. Extra good.

D. C. VAN NICE, RICHLAND, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

REGISTERED HEREFORD BOARS We offer a few choice young boars for sale. No gilts for sale. This is the farmer's profitable type. Easy feeders. Investigate.

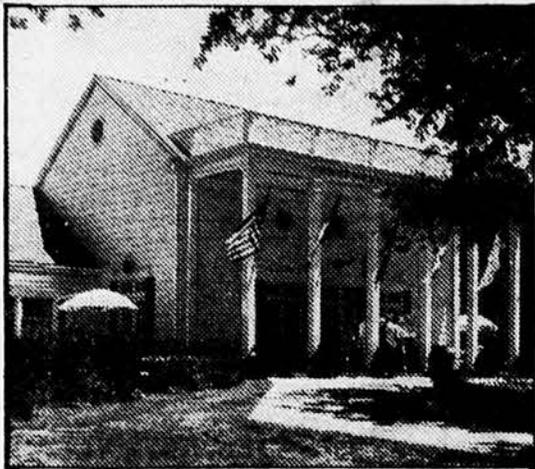
C. A. MATTI, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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



# The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



This comfortable Southern Colonial home, Conoco Hospitality House, stands in the Centennial grounds at Dallas, near the main entrance.

## Your "Home" at Dallas

Conoco Hospitality House Well Named, Say Centennial Visitors

"You sure named it right," is the comment made by thousands of Texas Centennial visitors who dropped in to rest at Conoco Hospitality House, the Continental building in the Exposition grounds at Dallas.

The beautiful Colonial home shown above was erected by Continental Oil Company to provide Centennial visitors with a comfortable place to rest after hours of sightseeing. There are plenty of sofas and easy chairs in the main room of Hospitality House and others on the wide veranda and front lawn. There are large, well equipped rest rooms for men and women and a special private lounge for women and children only.

There is a travel information bureau to answer all questions about the Centennial, the city of Dallas and Texas and to furnish marked road maps. There is no charge, of course, for any of these services.

In the main room of the House is a diorama, which shows eight realistic miniature models of famous scenic wonders, such as Carlsbad Caverns and the Grand Canyon.

When you visit the Texas Centennial at Dallas, be sure to come to Conoco Hospitality House. Make it your "home" on the fair grounds.



## Free Travel Service

Planning a car trip after Fall work is done? Let the Conoco Travel Bureau help you make it an enjoyable trip. The Bureau will send you, free of charge, a Touraide book, as shown above, containing road maps for your entire trip, with your best routes marked by hand on each map. On each map you will also find pictures and descriptions of scenic and historic sights along your way, and a directory of hotels, cottage camps and trailer camp grounds, with rates given. The Bureau will also answer any questions about health resorts, mineral springs and sports. Your Touraide will be made up especially for your trip, even to your name on the cover. To get this service, apply through your Conoco Agent or write to the Conoco Travel Bureau, Dept. E, Denver, Colorado, telling where and when you plan to go.

## Kerosene Makes Ice, Saves Perishables in Farm Homes

For 61 years Conoco Kerosene has furnished light, heat and power on farms. Now it has a new use—furnishing farm homes with modern refrigeration as fine as any city dweller enjoys.

With the farm refrigerator shown below, milk, butter, fresh meats, eggs and vegetables can be kept fresh and wholesome. Many kinds of frozen desserts can be made in the freezing trays, which also supply ice cubes for cold drinks.



A year-round convenience for farm homes.

No electricity, gas or water is needed for operating this refrigerator—only a high-quality, clean-burning kerosene, such as Conoco Kerosene. The heat from a wickless, glow-type kerosene burner keeps the refrigerant circulating. Air cools the refrigerant. There are no moving parts of any kind, so this refrigerator is always noiseless and there is no machinery to wear out. Constant circulation of the refrigerant keeps the box cold at all times.

Conoco Kerosene has proved in tests by the manufacturers to be a perfect fuel for this type of refrigerator—and they use it themselves. It burns evenly and cleanly and furnishes maximum heat.

Your Conoco Agent can tell you where to see refrigerators of this kind.

## Kansan Makes Double Saving

**TO THE TANK TRUCK:** For several years I have farmed 500 acres of land to wheat and row crops. I have used Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil exclusively for the past two years and find that I can run my tractor for 60 hours before draining, where other oils I have used lost their lubricating value at about 30 hours.

I find that with Germ Processed Oil I not only get more running hours on a drain but find that it saves on repair bills. I have used the same set of piston rings for the past two years and in checking my motors I found them to be free from excessive carbon and that I was unable to take out any shims from most of my bearings. My own test has convinced me that Conoco Germ Processed Oil is not only the best but the most economical that I can buy.

Jake Johannsen, Greensburg, Kansas.



## Saving Money on Fall Field Work

Fall plowing, planting Winter wheat, cutting alfalfa and fodder, harvesting corn, drilling small grain, harvesting sugar beets, baling hay . . . Tractors will see plenty of use doing all these Fall jobs this month and next. Tractors will start at dawn and keep going until dusk on many a day out of the next sixty.

Thousands of farmers throughout the Midwestern and Mountain states will tell you that Fall tractor work can be done in the quickest time and at least expense by using Conoco Germ Processed Oil.

They say they can plow and plant more acres in a day with this oil for more reasons than one. They save time by not having to stop as often to drain or add make-up oil. With this oil, a tractor develops full power and runs economically. They say tractors run cooler and smoother on it.



Conoco Germ Processed Oil is one of the finest money-savers you ever saw. Users tell us they get a third to a half more running hours on this oil than on any other. You make a bigger saving than that, however, by having less repairs to make and fewer new parts to buy.

There is no other oil like Conoco Germ Processed. It is made by a patented process of alloying fine mineral oil with a concentrated oily essence. When this oil is used, every working part of a motor becomes Oil-Plated, so that it never runs "dry," even at the start, before oil can circulate from the crankcase. That surely does cut down piston and bearing wear.

You can get your Fall work done on time and on less money by using Conoco Germ Processed Oil in tractors, trucks and cars. Your Conoco Agent can supply this oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets or 1 and 5-quart dust-proof cans. Ask him.

# CONOCO PRODUCTS

## HELP KEEP FARM EXPENSES DOWN

MOTOR OILS  
MOTOR FUELS



LUBRICANTS  
FOR FARM USES

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY · Est. 1875