

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

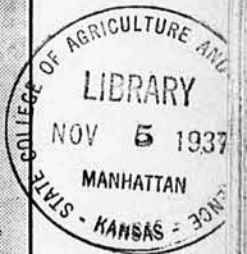
November 6, 1937

Number 49



Above: Bernice Wiggins, Douglas county, and her Guernsey cow, Golden Rose May Royal. This pair won the state 4-H dairy production contest in 1936, and came back to place first in the club class at the Kansas Free Fair. She also won the fitting and showing prize on Guernsey cows.

Above: Members of the Comanche county 4-H judging team, which won first at both the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair. From left to right, Ralph Deewall, Clifford Blunt, Frank Metzger, and Clifford Case. The Hereford bull was grand champion at the Kansas State Fair and one of the champion county Hereford herd, from Comanche county.



Below: William H. Hardy, jr., Cowley county, and his first place Ayrshire cow, on which he also won the fitting and showing contest at the Kansas Free Fair. William won similar honors in 1936 and previous years.

Above: Champion 4-H barrow of the American Royal Live Stock Show was this Hampshire, being coaxed into a pose by his owner, Ruth Angle, Republic county. The barrow was also first at Colorado and Kansas state-wide fairs, and will be shown at the National Fat Stock Show in Wichita next week.

Below: The champion South-down ewe lamb of the Kansas State Fair. The owner, holding the lamb, is Clarence Hostetler, Harper county. Clarence also exhibited the first place Poland China gilt.



YOUTHFUL CHAMPIONS

A Few of the Year's Many 4-H Club Winners



Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

WIN *First Honors* AT TROY • BIG ROCK
LILY LAKE • WHEATLAND PLOWING CONTESTS



Carl Shoger, first at Lily Lake, second at Big Rock and Wheatland, had the highest average score per contest, 90 out of 100 points, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



Using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, Paul Stiefboldt made the highest score for any one meet, with 92½ points out of 100. He also had the largest number of points for the four contests, 356½ out of a possible 400.



Paul Stiefboldt made an average score of 89 points per contest out of a possible 100, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



Carl Shoger had the highest average score per contest with 90 out of 100 possible points, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



George Susemichl's record in points per contest was 87½ out of 100, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



Clarence Shoger won first place in the Young Men's Class in each of the four contests on Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



Wayne Fuller, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, averaged 87 points out of a possible total of 100 points.

Listen to the Firestone broadcast of the International Livestock Show from Chicago, Nov. 29, 30, Dec. 1, 2, 3. See your local newspaper for station and time. Also listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Richard Crooks and Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

SPECIFY FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES ON NEW TRACTORS AND ALL WHEELED FARM IMPLEMENTS

★ More Farm Tractors are Equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires Than All Other Makes of Tires Combined ★



Otto Mueller, with his tractor equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires, tied Fuller with an 87.



Using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, Milton Fauser averaged 86½ points for the two contests he entered.



Carl Hagerman entered three of the contests and averaged 85 with Firestone Ground Grip Tires on his tractor.



Tom Quantock, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, scored an average of 84 points out of 100.

FIRESTONE Ground Grip Tires won sweeping victories this year in the plowing contests at Troy, Lily Lake, Big Rock and Wheatland, Illinois. In the plowing contests, as on the farms, more tractors were equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires than all other makes of tires combined. And these all-purpose tractor tires scored 3500½ points out of a possible total of 4100 for the four contests.

Why do plowing champions choose Firestone Ground Grip Tires? The answer is:

GREATER TRACTION—Takes a deeper, broader bite into the soil. Has positive self-cleaning action.

GREATER STRENGTH—Resists the strain of heavy pulling because every fiber of every cord is saturated with liquid rubber by the patented Firestone Gum-Dipping process. Two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread bind the tread and cord body so solidly together that we guarantee they will not separate.

GREATER SAVINGS—Saves 25% in time and up to 50% in fuel over steel-lugged wheels.

GREATER DRAWBAR PULL enables this tire to do more work in a given time.

Specify Firestone Ground Grip Tires when buying a new tractor or any wheeled farm implement. And, for your present equipment, ask your nearest Firestone Implement Dealer, Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply & Service Store about the economical Firestone Cut-Down Wheel Program.



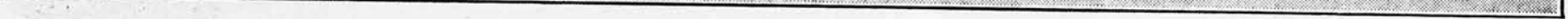
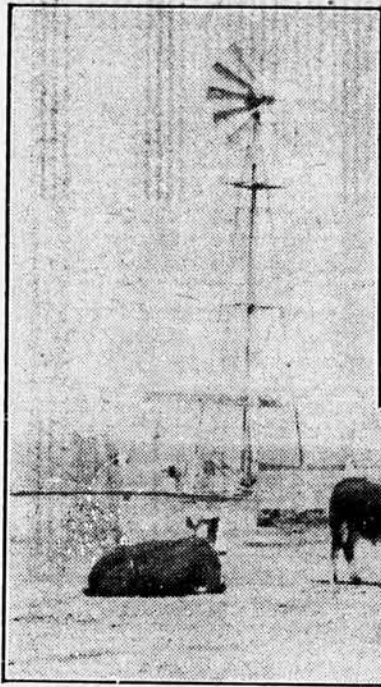
High average in the Young Men's Class went to Clarence Shoger with 86½ points out of 100, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



In the Young Men's Class, Donald Mueller averaged 80 out of 100 points, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.

Pasture Burden Is Too Great

After Examination of 2,800,000 Acres of Kansas Range
The Forest Service Reports Over-Grazing the Greatest
Cause of Reduced Carrying Capacity of Our Grasslands



FROM a luxuriant mat of waving grass that might hide a cow, the Kansas ranges have shrunk, within one generation, to a leanness that produces less than one-half of the original volume of forage.

The most nutritious, and most soil-binding of the perennial prairie forage plants—bluestem, grama and buffalo grasses—gradually have been giving way under over-use to less edible annual grasses, to little barley, June and cheat grass, and to a horde of weeds. Altho this condition has been recognized only recently, the grazing capacity of much of the range area now is known to be dropping swiftly. The weeds rob the soil of moisture, and when in masses, such as the present march of broomweed up the Flint Hills from the south, weaken or shade out the desirable grasses.

G. M. Miller, farmer and stockman near Cottonwood Falls, recently made the observation that field bindweed, while a serious pest, does not menace the Flint Hills grassland to the extent that broomweed does. This does not minimize the danger from bindweed, but rather shows the seriousness of the broomweed problem.

Such conditions are due to a combination of over-use and drouth. The greater, and fortunately the controllable cause, is over-use. By over-use is meant putting more stock on range than it will support and still sustain a maximum yield. Also too early grazing, which retards replacement in the roots of stored food drawn out for first leaf production.

The great damage is done by adding over-use to the already drouth-stricken ranges. When the soil and sub-soil are impoverished of water and become hardened, the grasses cannot tide over if also closely cropped and trampled. In effect, over-use changes the climate for plants to a more desert-like condi-

tion. It as if the annual rainfall were materially reduced because when there is not enough grass left to retard run-off and to keep the soil soft enough to absorb it, a greater proportion of the rainfall rushes away and is lost. Changes in vegetation occur; species having low water requirements, and which are less palatable to livestock, replace the nutritious perennial grasses. In this way, Nature forces ultimate removal of grazing animals which already has occurred in some instances, resulting in critical economic and social disturbances.

During the last 2 years the Forest Service has made range examinations in Kansas under the range program. In 1937, examiners of the Forest Service made a close inspection of 1,600 separate ranges in Kansas, covering 2,800,000 acres. This is perhaps the most careful and sweeping examination of Kansas ranges ever made.

In its 30 odd years of managing stock ranges the Forest Service has learned major practices which are essential to maintain good grazing capacity of ranges similar to those of Kansas. They make these suggestions: Limit the stock to the number that will utilize only 75 to 80 per cent of the palatable forage; begin spring grazing only after the perennial grasses have grown 3 or 4 inches high; do not burn off dead grass, it functions a mulch that protects the soil from drying and hardening, retards water run-off and adds to fertility; rest part of the range every season until the forage grasses have made vigorous full

Bluestem grass is the most important source of farm income in the Flint Hills grazing section. While pasture owners here have given their grass reasonable care, there still has been some thinning of the stand, and broomweed presents a serious problem. In this scene south of Council Grove, grass appears thin because of nearness to the water tanks.

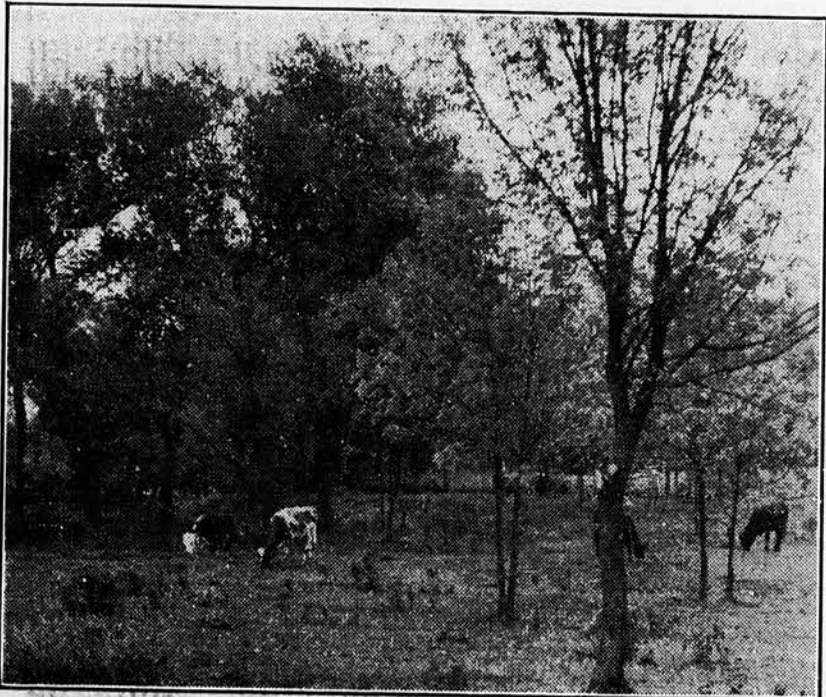
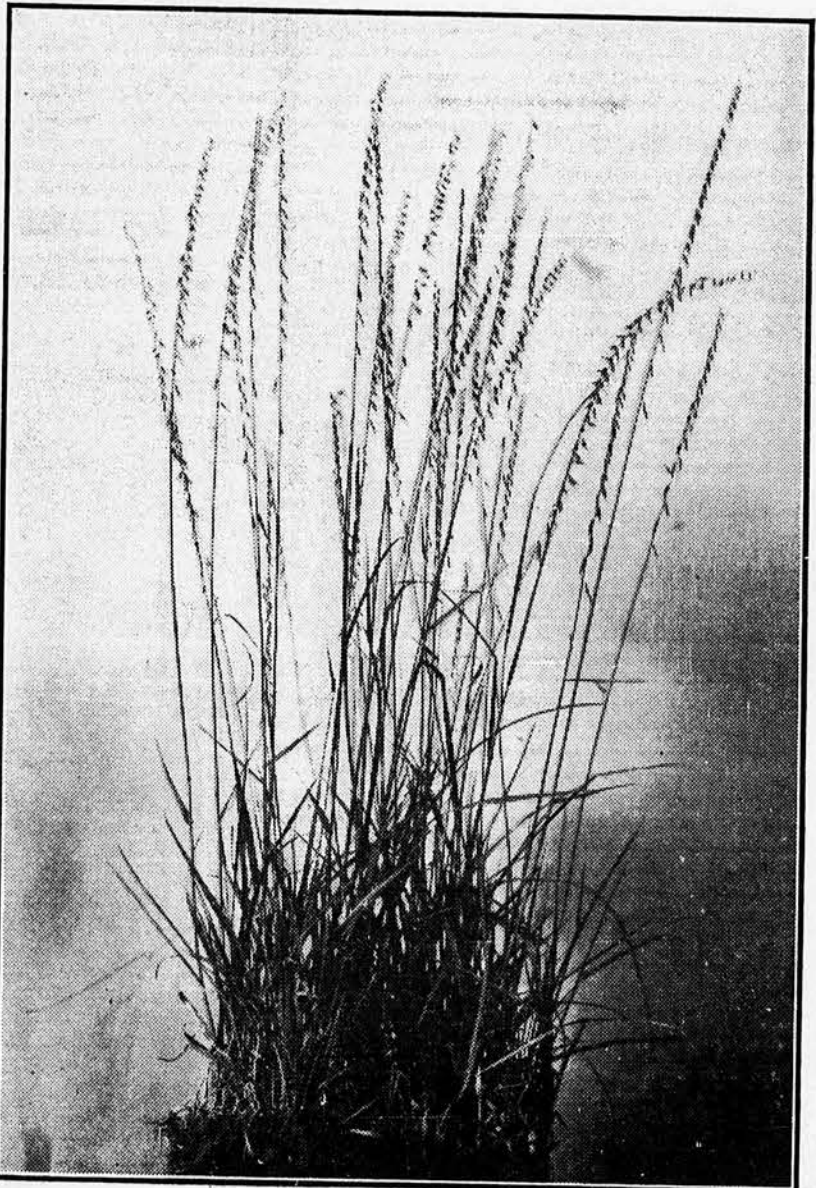
growth or until seed maturity late in the season. They recommend supplementing the major range management practices with such helps as: providing frequent watering places to reduce trailing; distribution of stock for even utilization of the forage by water developments and by salting where grazing is lightest and away from water; construction of drift fences to divert stock from over-used routes of feeding; mowing exceptionally dense over-stories of weeds before flowering so the grass beneath can recuperate and regain supremacy.

Grass specialists have observed that native grasses make a new root growth every season. This explains why so much humus is added to the soil by grass. It also provides plenty of reason for letting grass get a good start in the spring before grazing. Other plants will not

(Continued on Page 25)

At right: Noticeable this year was the amount of native grasses making seed. Here are the familiar heads of side oats grama, seen in Central and Western Kansas. Blue grama and Big and Little bluestem grass also headed heavily, promising thicker sod next season.

Below: Overgrazing allows weeds and brush to take the place of palatable grass in woods pastures. In this pasture on the Oscar Turner farm, near Ottawa, cutting of brush and mowing of weeds have aided grass improvement, when coupled with lighter grazing.



When and How Is Money Wasted?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

WHEN is money wasted?" asks that inquiring reader, Frank Gray, Sr., of Alamosa, Colo. "Having never handled much of it," he continues, "I know practically nothing about money. But it seems logical to me that the dollar put into circulation is the live dollar, even if it is put into circulation by a criminal, while the dollar that is hoarded is the dead dollar, even if it is hoarded by a saint with the best of intentions. However, I must frankly admit that I may be wholly wrong in this conclusion. So I beg to ask the following questions:

"Just when and how is money wasted? Had all the money put into circulation thru governmental channels during the last 5 years been put into circulation thru private channels, would it have been of greater benefit to the country as a whole? Has money any value except when used as a medium of exchange? Had Mother Eve been content to emulate Adam and plan her life on the hypothesis that 'where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise,' would mankind still be living in pristine innocence, with no taxes to pay, and therefore be far happier than we are today?

"I believe that thousands of your readers are deeply interested in these questions, and that your opinion, if not correct, will at least be sincere. There are about a million more questions boiling around in my head, but—I will be merciful."

A story is told of a colored minister who was explaining to his flock his theory of the creation. He said that when the Lord created Adam he made him out of wet mud and then set him up against a paling fence to dry. One member of the flock with an inquiring mind rose and asked: "Broder Jones, what I want to know is where did the Lord git de palin's." The preacher paused a moment and then pointing his finger sternly at the questioner said, "Sit down, sit right down! Such questions as that would upset any system of theology."

I do not say that Mr. Gray's questions would disturb any system of theology, but I do say that in my opinion, some of them cannot be conclusively answered. For example, who knows whether the money spent during the last 5 years would have helped business more if it had been distributed in private business. However, all of the money spent by the Government was either raised by taxation or by borrowing. After all the General Government is merely a local government multiplied an almost infinite number of times and spread over a vast extent of territory. However, does it not seem logical that what is true of each of the component parts of a whole also is true of the whole so far as they are similar.

In the little city of Alamosa, where Mr. Gray has lived for many years, there are a few fundamental things in which its local government and the General Government are similar. The city of Alamosa

More or Less Modern Fables

A KANSAS cow became interested in social and economic questions and decided that she was the victim of unjust conditions. She meditated to herself as follows: "Here I am, working away, turning grass into milk and cream in order that a lot of idle bridge players may have ice cream and cake at their bridge parties. I am going to go on a strike until things are evened up. I will quit eating grass and producing butter and cream until these iniquitous conditions are changed."

She therefore engaged in a non-eating strike and her flow of milk ceased. But the longer she desisted from eating the poorer and weaker she became until she had to lean up against the side of the barn to think. Her owner decided that she had lost all value and sold her to a buyer who was gathering animals for fertilizing purposes. Then the cow began to take a different slant on things in general, and while the buyer was waiting to gather enough for a carload of fertilizer material she began to eat ravenously and pick up in flesh, and the buyer noting the sudden improvement decided he would keep her for a dairy cow and turned her into a field where the grass was fine and tender. Then as she began to pile on the flesh, she meditated again, saying to herself: "It seems that my fast has had no effect on those bridge players but it doggoned near ruined me."

A Kansas rattlesnake spoke to a Kansas prairie dog saying that he had decided to pay the prairie dog and family a prolonged and friendly visit. "Without questioning your intentions, Mr. Rattier," said the prairie dog, "my family and I have just decided to move."

She 'Ist Laugh

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

She's 'ist the tiniest little thing
'Ith eyes as bright;
But don't know when to sleep at all,
Wakes up at night!
And when I wish to play 'ith her
She's sleepin', and I mustn't stir.
I'd like to know what girls are fer,
If they can't play!
She has no manners, an' it seems
'At she don't care.
You tell her not to do a thing,
'N' she'll 'ist stare.
She thinks her mouth's made for her toes,
Her mouth's as pink as any rose,
We 'ist can't boss her, for she knows
She'll have her way!
She's not as old as Christmas yet,
Don't know the snow.
'N' never heard o' Santa Claus,
I told her, though.
She's seen old Doll, the horse I ride
When papa walks along beside,
'N' Bossy, when we had her tied,
'N' Bossy's calf.
Sometimes I tell her what to do,
When she's awake,
'N' she'll 'ist lay 'n' coo 'n' coo,
'N' then I take
Her toes away,
'N' she 'ist laugh!

(Copyright, 1937)

has a limited power to levy taxes and its governing body has the right to spend the money collected by taxation within the limits permitted by law. There are certain things presumably that the city government of Alamosa can do better than they could be done by voluntary private effort, and to that extent the money spent by the city, say in building necessary sidewalks or in grading or paving the streets, does more good than the same amount of money would have done if spent by the various tax payers according to their various whims and supposed individual interests.

So it seems to me there are a good many things that can be done better thru government agencies than can be done thru private agencies. If, therefore, the General Government keeps within its proper sphere the money it spends does more good than the same amount of money spent haphazardly by private individuals.

But that is not a complete answer to Mr. Gray's first question, for the reason that he may immediately ask: What are the proper functions of government? And there will be wide and honest differences of opinion as to what is the proper answer to that question. I am of the opinion that there can be no hard and fast line drawn between the proper functions of government and those things which are outside of the ordinary functions of government. Conditions vary; emergencies arise when the Government must step in and do things which ordinarily properly belong to the domain of private business.

Speaking generally, my answer to the question asked by Mr. Gray is that in my opinion government should restrict its activities to those things which experience has shown can be more efficiently performed by government than by private individuals or privately owned and managed partnerships or companies, for example the building of roads, traffic regulations, the improvement of rivers and perhaps at least primary education. Also the government, national or state or local, must set up certain rules fixing the relations of citizens toward one another. These, of course, do not include all the functions that properly belong to the various kinds of organized government. The ordinary business of life, in my opinion, can be performed more efficiently and economically by private individuals, either singly or by privately owned and controlled organizations.

As to the second question, "Has money any value except as a medium of exchange?" In my opinion it has not.

The third question implies that the Genesis story is true, to which I do not agree.

Whether mankind would be happier if the race had remained in a condition of primitive savagery and ignorance, the question is largely speculative and depends on your definition of happiness.

Certainly for me, and I have no doubt for Mr. Gray, our present life with all of its opportunities and with its vast accumulation of information and comforts, not to speak of luxuries, is far preferable to the condition of the primitive savage.

For everything we have in the way of comforts and opportunities somebody has to pay or has paid. Perhaps some escape payment, altho in the long run I am of the opinion that all must pay in some way or other. The payment implies pain and suffering as well as pleasure. Maybe our so-called civilization has cost more than it is worth. For some it undoubtedly has. But I am of the opinion that it is worth what it has cost. If, however, I were no more fortunate than many persons I have known, I probably would hold a different opinion.

Both Farmers and Laborers

A MIGHTY interesting story comes from the American Iron and Steel Institute concerning steel workers and automobiles. Three out of four steel workers now own automobiles according to the Institute report, based on information obtained from representative steel plants in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. If the ratio of car ownership found in these representative plants holds good thru-out the industry about 400,000 of the 533,000 steel workers now own cars.

To me there is another development connected with this ownership of cars which is more interesting than the mere fact that three-fourths of the workers own cars. Many thousands of steel workers own small tracts of land several miles away from the plants in which they work and drive to and fro. The reports indicate that 35 to 40 per cent of the steel workers live in the country, 10 to 15 per cent own or rent farms and the number is constantly increasing.

If I have any hobby it is small subsistence farms owned by workmen. I have a dream of the time when there will be in the United States not fewer than 10 million men owning little farms of not more than 10 acres where they and their families will have all the advantages of the country coupled with all the conveniences of city life. In that time these small farm owners will have employment in manufacturing industry for half a day, the other half will be spent out on the little farm with its fruits and flowers, with its moderate flock of chickens, a good milk cow, perhaps a sow with her grunting and charming piglets.

With good roads it would be entirely practical for this workman and family to live even 20 or 25 miles away from the manufacturing plant with its noise and grind and rush of industry. It would stop the further building up of vast cities with all their dirt and grime and crime and misery. It would make of the little farm-owning workmen better Americans, of their children better children with more wholesome thinking and better health.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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Camera Glimpses...

Of the Kansas State Corn Husking Contest Held Near Humboldt, October 28, and Sponsored by Kansas Farmer

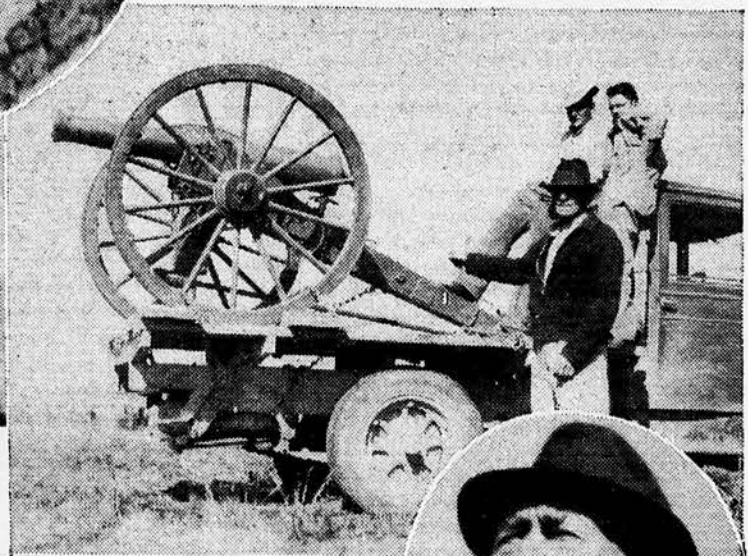


Above: Senator Capper presents Cecil Vining, the new state champion, with a beautiful loving cup awarded by Kansas Farmer.

Below: Numerous bands added to the color and gaiety of the day. A crack drum and bugle corps from Iowa maneuvers before thousands of spectators.



Above: Headliners of the day gather at the close of the contest. Left to right, Kenneth House, runner up; Senator Capper who made the awards; Cecil Vining, state champion; Warren Works, the man who grew the corn; Lawrence House, who placed third; and Tudor Charles, superintendent of the contest.



Above: Kenneth House, runner up, jubilantly congratulates Cecil Vining, the winner of the contest. Both won the right to represent Kansas in the National Husking Contest held in Saline county, Missouri, November 4.



Circle above: Ira Miller, Savonburg, displays his championship hog calling technique. Above: Part of the crowd that invaded the husking field to watch the huskers in action. Here they are crowding around Lawrence House, last year's champion.



Above: Two sections of the huge crowd packed around the speaker's platform. Estimates put the total crowd for the day between 15,000 and 20,000. The spectators arrived early in the morning and stayed until final results were announced. Perfect Indian Summer weather brought out one of the largest crowds ever to attend a state husking contest in Kansas.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Our Trade Policy Is Wrong

I RECEIVED a letter the other day from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. I have known and liked Mr. Hull for years, when he was in the House, when he was a Senator from Tennessee, as Secretary of State. I admire his steadfast support of what he believes is right; I have the highest respect for his integrity of mind and purpose.

Secretary Hull in his letter took me to task because I do not agree with his reciprocal trade policies, so far as agriculture is concerned. He denies vigorously that agriculture "has been sold down the river" by the trade agreements this administration has made. He says farmers have more to gain than to lose by these agreements. He implies in his letter that the increases in imports of agricultural products have been due to other causes. That statement is partly correct. But I think the records of exports and imports of farm products since these trade treaties went into effect substantiate my statement that the farmers of the United States have lost far more in domestic markets than they have gained in foreign markets.

It is my belief, and I will fight for that belief in the Senate and wherever there is anything to be gained by making a fight, that the American farmer is entitled to the American market.

Now I am in full sympathy with the good neighbor policy enunciated by Secretary Hull. The United States ought to be a good neighbor to other nations.

But in being a good neighbor we should be realistic, not sentimental. Where we are generous, we are entitled to generosity in return. It is all right for us to be considerate; but we should expect and demand equal consideration.

I am in favor of mutual lowering of tariff restrictions where the interests of the people of both nations are concerned. I do not believe in granting concessions to a dozen nations in return for a concession from one.

As I read the record, we in the last 2 years have made tariff concessions to some 70 nations without being in position to expect concessions, or even reciprocity, on their part.

I feel that the generalization of the most-favored-nation policy is a mistake on the part of

our Department of State. I believe that each trade agreement should bind the signatory nations, and no more. A separate trade agreement should be negotiated with each nation. That will give both nations the right to take as well as give; will oblige each to give as well as take.

Now about the way agriculture has been played in the Hull-negotiated reciprocal trade agreements. The net result has been not to greatly increase our exports of agricultural surplus crops, such as cotton, grain and livestock, but to increase the exports of certain manufactured products which are given a highly protected position—thru tariffs—in our domestic markets.

On the other hand, these agreements permit many competitive farm products to enter this country at lower tariff rates. These imports have lowered the domestic farm price levels, to the detriment of farmers of the United States.

The farmer has got it in the neck going and coming, and no letters from Secretary Hull protesting that I do not understand the high purpose of these reciprocal trade agreements can change that fact.

I shall continue to oppose the present reciprocal trade agreements policy, unless and until it is used to benefit the farmer as well as the industrialist. And I shall do my level best to repeal the law giving the power to negotiate such agreements to the executive branch of the government. Agriculture would be better off if the reciprocal trade agreements act never had been enacted into law.

Dollar an Acre for Weeds

SOMETHING has focused farm attention on the seriousness of the weed problem. Or perhaps I should say, attention again has been called to this source of farm loss. It may be a lesson learned anew from short crop years. Even when crops failed in certain areas, many weeds at least made seed. Or perhaps the importance of producing enough feed in recent years has made us more weed-loss conscious. Whatever the cause, the subject certainly is worthy of our best attention.

Government figures indicate the yearly loss

due to weeds on farms runs around \$1 an acre. That is the average for the country as a whole. But we all know the loss is much higher than this in Kansas from certain weeds, notably bindweed. You have seen this pest reduce sorghum yields a ton or more to the acre, and small grains to a third of a crop. Experience has taught how costly eradication can be.

Along this line it is interesting to note that other states are in the same "weed boat" with us. Some are conducting active campaigns against them. Take Washington state as an example. Out there the Grange, among other organizations, has enlisted in an extensive program of weed control. This is an all-year proposition. When there is no need for action there is time to hold educational meetings. And after all, learning what to do and how to do it is half the battle, many times.

The state extension service in Washington has placed 37 weeds on the "black list," and folks out there are going after them. Weed extermination areas are declared, under a new state law, and the plan promises success.

I am glad we have a good weed law in Kansas. We eventually may find more than 37 weeds on our black list, but regardless of the number, we can control or rid our lands of them by systematic study and application of effective control methods.

As I say, bindweed is weed enemy No. 1 at present. We may never have another that matches it in the vicious way it takes over the land. On the other hand something else may let loose and give us even more trouble. What I hope is that we can be so alert to the weed situation that no other new or old weed will get such a head start as bindweed has.

It will take the concerted effort of every person directly interested in farming. Here is a matter in which our farm organizations, no doubt, will take a leading part, just as the Grange is doing by providing local leadership out in Washington state. You know, I have so much faith in co-operative effort that I believe it can end the weed problem in this or in any other state.

Arthur Capper

Supply of Fat Cattle Slow In Coming

Market Barometer

Cattle—Market has seen its worst days for several months to come.

Hogs—Some weakness until late in the year.

Lambs—Some improvement is expected between now and January 1.

Wheat—Stronger prices still are expected if business confidence returns.

Corn—Corn shouldn't get more than 20 per cent cheaper than present prices of new grain.

Butterfat—Fairly steady trend.

Eggs—Should be higher than they are now, but advance will be slow.

MORE grain-fed cattle will be coming to market next year than during 1937. This is a natural result of the big corn crop in the United States this year, following on the heels of a short feed crop in 1936. Altho the cattle market has taken a big slump under the summer's high, the market is now on a fairly strong basis, particularly as far as finished cattle are concerned. Reports from market surveys indicate that stocker cattle taken out last spring are not ready to come back to the killers at this time. In other words, cattlemen didn't take complete advantage of cheap feeds coming on after harvest, but kept their steers on grass. The present supply of fat cattle at the principal markets does not show

a large proportion of cattle fed on oats and barley and now being topped out on new corn.

These observations indicate that a fairly strong fat cattle market may hold until well into the winter. At least the time when a big supply of corn-fed stock starts coming will be deferred for a while yet. But there can be a burdensome supply of long-fed cattle by late winter and in all probability there will be.

Regarding the hog situation, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that supplies of hogs for slaughter during the 6-month period from October thru March probably will be smaller than a year ago. There were more shoats raised in the summer of 1936, and while feed was much more scarce a year ago, nevertheless these hogs had to be fed out, and they had to come to market along during the winter. This winter there is plenty of feed, but not enough shoats to match the supply of a year ago. The seasonal decline in hog prices now under way probably will continue thru the fall months, however. But with the drastic reduction of the last 2 weeks, declines from now on will surely be within reason.

A considerable increase is expected in the number of lambs to be fed this winter. Early estimates haven't entirely taken into account the lambs which might be fattened on Kansas wheat pasture. At the present time it appears a good many thousand lambs could be finished on wheat in South-Central and Western Kansas. How-

ever, the interest in this type of venture is not as sharp as usual among farmers this fall. This is no doubt due to the relatively high price of feeder lambs which has prevailed most of the fall. Few lambs were seen on wheat pasture in Southern Kansas in early November.

A reduction of about 10 per cent in the number of turkeys on hand September 1, as compared with a year ago, is indicated by figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Most of this reduction is estimated to be in the Middle West and the Rocky Mountain states, with production about the same as last year in other areas such as the Pacific Coast, Texas, and the states along the Atlantic seaboard.

Prices well above those of last year are anticipated. However, Kansas producers should look further than the decrease in production in their own local territory and not expect a run-away market, as this is not a true picture of the country as a whole. It is often said that the time to sell a turkey is when he is finished and ready for market. This statement should be especially true this year, as price differentials based on quality will have a wider spread when compared with those that existed a year ago with a glutted market.

—KF—

Best to Dig Out Cactus

Farmers are greatly concerned over eradication measures for cactus in their pastures, according to A. L.

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	\$13.06	\$13.50	\$10.50
Hogs	9.35	10.60	9.35
Lambs	9.60	10.40	9.25
Hens, Heavy	.19	.19	.14
Eggs, Firsts	.22½	.19½	.30½
Butterfat	.33	.33	.30
Wheat			
Hard Winter	1.03¾	1.08	1.23
Corn, Yellow	.58¼	.75½	1.22½
Oats	.33½	.31	.48
Barley	.65	.69	.90
Alfalfa, Baled	23.00	20.00	19.50
Prairie	13.00	10.00	14.00

Clapp, who has been acting head of the agronomy department at Kansas State College, this summer. About the only measure yet found successful, is to dig the cactus out with a spade or long-nosed tool. It must then be piled and burned or buried deeply. Cactus may spread by scattering of the thorny leaves. Follow-up measures are necessary to keep cactus from coming back.

There is a general belief, founded on experience, that cactus will disappear with more abundant rainfall. We know it moves into pastures with the dry years. Like Russian thistles, it seems to be a plant which thrives on drouth, and fights a losing battle against grass or crops when rainfall is plentiful. You likely have noticed this.

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

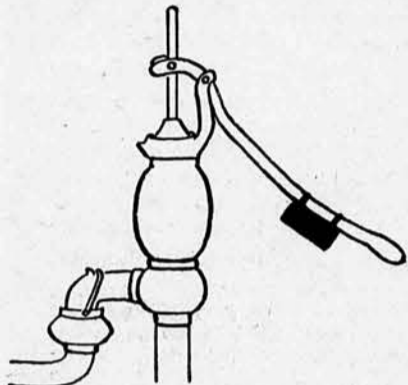
An Easy Patch Job

An easy way to patch or darn a grain or gunny sack, is to cut the patch the required size, slip a catalog into the sack, pin the patch in place, lay it on your lap and proceed. The catalog serves as a table.—Mrs. Herbert Williams.

Feed Box From Can

A handy feed box may be made from a 5-gallon can. Cut around the top and bottom and bend top side back to hook over the fence. The box can then be moved from one place to another. Roll the outside to eliminate a sharp edge.—J. W. Barnes.

Makes Pumping Easier



Many deeply drilled wells are difficult to pump. I discovered that the attachment of a piece of railroad rail about 9 inches long near the end of the pump handle is quite an aid.—J. V.

Yokes for Chickens

Should you have trouble with the chickens going thru the garden fence, try putting yokes on them. Cut a light yoke about 6 inches long. Put around chickens' necks and tie securely across top of yoke, leaving it loose enough to keep from choking. There are usually only 2 or 3 hens that will need this treatment.—M. P. D.

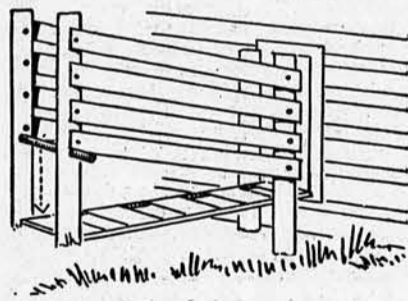
Wax for Loose Casters

If casters on furniture are loose and drop out, pour melted wax in the holes and insert the casters before the wax hardens. They will not fall out again.—V. E. F.

Sour Milk for Mildew

I have found soaking a mildewed article in sour milk over night, would remove the mildew. Also clothes that have become dingy may be bleached white again by soaking in sour milk.—O. L. B.

Both Chute and Approach



A stationary loading chute built in front of a door can be changed into an approach by building in a loose bottom as shown in the illustration. When used as a loading chute the outer end is held up by a rod slipped thru holes in the legs. By removing the rod and letting the outer end down it can be used as an approach.—Frank James.

Clock Settles Argument

In doing custom wood sawing it is necessary to keep track of the time I start a job as I charge by the hour. I find that I can take an old alarm clock that will not run and hang it on the machine in a handy place. When ready

to begin work I merely set the hands to the time indicated by my watch. When the job is finished, there is no chance for argument as to the time when the job was begun.—R. W. T.

Protection for Battery

If one will consider the abuse that a car battery has to take, he will be glad to give the battery any protection that will prolong its usefulness. In dry, dusty times it is covered with sand and dust thrown up by the wheels. And when the roads are full of mud and slush, it soon is covered with mud, water and gravel.

I find that a real good protector may be made from a piece of heavy inner tube. A large balloon tube or even a piece from a truck tube is best. Cut a piece about 3 inches larger each way than the top of the battery. Cut some small slots in the front edge of the piece of rubber and tie either to the battery handle or the frame work around the battery. Usually if the edge toward the front of the car is tied securely then the balance of the rubber will stay in place nicely over the entire top of battery. When ready to add water to the battery, how nice to have the top clean so the grit will not get inside.—H. T.

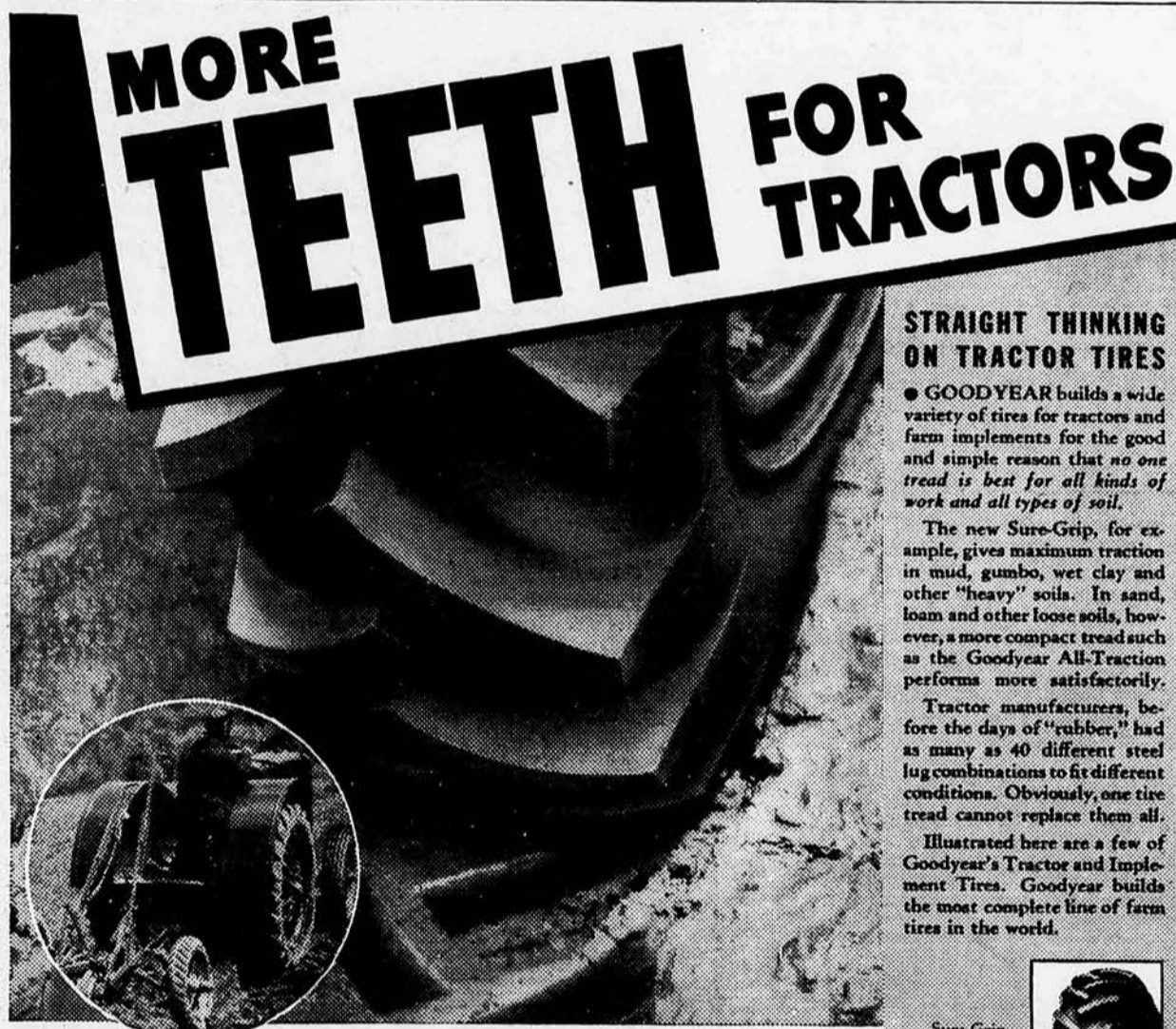
Felt Stove Wicks

When the oil stove wicks are gone, I rebuild them by taking a piece of old felt hat or a lampwick, cutting about

the width of the clamps at the bottom of carrier. The clamps may be pried back with a knife and the felt inserted, then place the upper part of wick down to meet the felt and clamp down. The result is a wick that will last almost as long as a new one, and saves money and a trip to town.—Mrs. C. C. W.

Sets Bees on Auto Frame

I find that the frame of a junked Model T Ford car when supported about 8 inches above the ground with stones or concrete building blocks makes a satisfactory stand for 4 or 5 colonies of bees. The hives are placed crosswise extending from one side of the frame to the other. This stand is neat, inexpensive, is easily leveled, can be moved about, and is not ruined by termites.—Irvin Williams.



NEW GOODYEAR SURE-GRIP TRACTOR TIRE DIGS DEEP TO GIVE RECORD DRAW-BAR PULL IN MUD, WET CLAY AND GUMBO

SPECIFY the sharp-lugged, deep-biting, tough new Goodyear Sure-Grip Tractor Tire for your tractor if you are farming land where mud, wet clay or gumbo predominates.

Then you can drive right through the worst going you ever encountered without losing traction, draw-bar pull or time.

Goodyear engineers designed the new Sure-Grip Tractor Tire as a running-mate for the famous All-Traction Tire—and as a much-needed member of the largest family of farm tires built by any manufacturer.

Supertwist Cord in every ply of the Sure-Grip's husky carcass gives it stamina to make hard work look like play.

Chemically-toughened rubber resists cuts and holds the sharp, biting edges of the high, wide-spaced lugs.

Lugs are pitched at a wide angle and shoulders are built extra high to give more traction in soil which is unusually soft and deep.

And there is no place in the tread for mud to lodge. Even in sticky gumbo or wet clay, this tire cleans itself with each turn of the wheel.

Tractors on many farms will do much more work at lower cost and in less time when they are equipped with Goodyear Sure-Grips.

Perhaps your tractor is one of them. Talk with your Goodyear dealer and ask his advice.

STRAIGHT THINKING ON TRACTOR TIRES

GOODYEAR builds a wide variety of tires for tractors and farm implements for the good and simple reason that no one tread is best for all kinds of work and all types of soil.

The new Sure-Grip, for example, gives maximum traction in mud, gumbo, wet clay and other "heavy" soils. In sand, loam and other loose soils, however, a more compact tread such as the Goodyear All-Traction performs more satisfactorily.

Tractor manufacturers, before the days of "rubber," had as many as 40 different steel lug combinations to fit different conditions. Obviously, one tire tread cannot replace them all.

Illustrated here are a few of Goodyear's Tractor and Implement Tires. Goodyear builds the most complete line of farm tires in the world.



MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

GOOD YEAR

Farm Program Proposals Find Favor

But Hearings Before Senate Committee Also Bring Out Sharp Criticism of Past, and Condemnation of Future, Experiments

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

PROPOSED farm legislation, including compulsory control features of the ever normal granary, recently underwent a 4-day diagnosis in Kansas. First, a 2-day meet was held at Topeka by a sub-committee from the Senate Committee on Agriculture, including Senator George McGill of Kansas, Senator Pope of Idaho, and Senator Frazier of North Dakota. Then the committee moved to Dodge City for 2 days.

Adding up the score of those appearing before the committee at Topeka, it looks as if a majority of Kansas farmers favor the ever normal granary plan, including compulsory control. That they want Government help. Any farmer and any farm organization was invited to take the stand. Maybe more folks in favor of Government help were moved to appear than those opposed to it. But if Kansas farmers were accurately represented, they vote yes by a good majority on farm program proposals.

These hearings opened September 30, thruout the country, and Senator McGill stated that a big majority of the witnesses have favored the principles of the ever normal granary, including control measures that would be compulsory upon referendum votes of producers, as included in the Pope-McGill amendments offered to the original measure, which was sponsored by the Farm Bureau with the backing of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Organizations Disagree

Representatives of the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union appeared at Topeka in support of the general principles of the bill. But C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange, explained that he doesn't agree with it.

John Vesecky, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, placed on record the resolutions adopted at the 10-state meeting in Omaha in September. This meeting indorsed the ever normal granary plan, calling for production control in emergencies when producers voted by two-thirds majority to put it into effect.

"There are several general theories as to how agricultural income can best be increased and held at its rightful level," Mr. Vesecky said. "One is by the production control, ever normal granary plan with soil conservation, crop insurance, commodity loans and equalization payments as a part of the plan. Another way is to give the farmer parity income with other industries, largely by means of subsidies. The third theory is commonly known as the Cost of Production Domestic Allotment Plan."

Mr. Vesecky doesn't think any one of these plans will do the job alone. "In my opinion, the best agricultural bill Congress can pass is a combination of all these plans, with some new ideas added."

Benefits to Family Farm

"To protect the interests of society and posterity, minimize chiseling and help effectuate the plan, I would include as an integral part of the bill: Crop insurance, soil conservation with production control, both as a means toward soil conservation and an aid toward the control of possible surpluses.

"In order to encourage the owner operation of farms, the bill should provide that as much as possible the benefits under it, no matter what plan is used, be confined to family-size farms on which a farm family is living."

C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange, said: "My investigation thru personal contacts, as well as the written replies from hundreds of farmers, have convinced me beyond any reasonable doubt that farmers neither want nor need a compulsory program for the reduction of production of agricultural commodities. Neither do they want or need a so-called voluntary reduction program which in effect and actually is so written as to force a heavy penalty upon those not comply-

ing. Because such a program would actually make it compulsory.

"I am convinced that the farmers of Kansas do not want a program which gives the Secretary of Agriculture or any Federal bureau at Washington, authority to dictate to them their maximum production, nor methods of production or marketing. . . . I have hundreds of letters from farmers and not more than 2 out of 100 favor a compulsory production control program. About 3 to 1 favor crop insurance. Not more than 5 out of 100 expressed themselves as favoring the continuance of government checks if thru crop insurance or otherwise, they might be assured of a reasonable return for their production efforts.

A Need for Equality

"The farmers of Kansas are overwhelmingly in favor of exemptions of the family-size farm from the provisions of a reduction program. . . . What the American farmer needs more than anything else, is the return to him of his own American market at a price that gives him equality with other American industries. The reciprocal trade agreements have proved to be a 'slap in the face of agriculture.' The American farmer cannot produce in competition with the cheap labor of Argentine, Brazil, Japan and other countries of low living standards."

Mr. Cogswell was invited by Senator McGill to submit a bill to the sub-committee embodying the ideas he thinks such a bill should contain.

In a statement to the committee, Dr.

4. Commodity loans to be made available to those needing same, and to assist in stabilizing market supplies and price levels.

5. Production control to assist in controlling unmanageable surpluses.

6. Penalty features as a last resort to control market supplies including marketing quotas.

7. Linked with control of agricultural surpluses, research into new uses for agricultural commodities and the products thereof, and search for new markets, at home and abroad.

E. H. Hodgson, Little River, after strongly supporting the farm program in his statement, urged that the main part of administering the setup be placed in the hands of farmers. H. W. Avery, Wakefield, said the farmer needs and is entitled to the intelligent and sympathetic consideration for fair and practical legislation.

John Frost, Blue Rapids, favored the program including soil conservation, ever normal granary, commodity loans, a disposal corporation for surpluses, marketing quotas agreed upon by referendum, general crop insurance, buying of submarginal land by the government and a farm tenancy act. He read statistics to show that Kansas farmers have voted for the control programs of the AAA by large majorities, "and they favor compulsory control when necessary," he said.

Opposed to Control

M. F. Coulter, Shawnee county, opposed compulsory control, advocating high enough Federal payments for cooperation in conservation and sound farming practices to insure that vir-

they either endanger Democracy by promoting theories antagonistic to our institutions, or court predestined failure by the contempt they show for the supreme authority of the fundamental, natural laws.

"It is true the farmer's interest burden has been lightened by the Federal Farm Loan Act, but in the process the Government holds title to millions of acres of farms. . . . It is true some farmers for a comparatively short period were subsidized to the extent of a billion or two dollars under the provisions of the unconstitutional AAA. . . . The AAA renounced the law of nature, it inverted the law of life, it disavowed the truth that human welfare can be advanced only by increased production. . . . For all of these monstrous pretensions it was killed by the Court.

Denounces All Subsidies

"The announced purpose of all this spending is to bring agricultural prices into equitable adjustment with the prices of urban goods. As a farmer it is my right and duty to tell you that in my opinion that purpose can never be accomplished by such methods. Reliance on the public treasury for the regeneration of farmers must inevitably degenerate American agriculture to the status of a colossal almshouse. A spirit of free enterprise is implicit in the very idea of Democracy. Individual initiative and competition are its life-blood. If you induce the farmer by subsidies to renounce these principles you will murder Democracy."

Incensed by Mr. Casement's opinions, A. W. Melton, who farms 326 Shawnee county acres, got to his feet to say: "Senators, Mr. Casement represents a minority of Kansas farmers. I can't stand this."

But Mr. Melton wasn't on the list, and the next witness was called. He was Lacey Simpson, Canton, who favored the Pope-McGill bill about 100 per cent, except he opposed any compulsory marketing features unless approved by a majority of the growers.

Then the audience demanded to hear from Mr. Melton, and the committee yielded. Said Mr. Melton: "I came to listen but couldn't stand it. . . . Mr. Casement said you are attempting to destroy the Constitution. I want to say that if things had continued the last 4½ years as they were going, the Constitution really would have been destroyed. I want to compliment this committee on the Administration paying some attention to agriculture, the first one that has given it consideration in 20 years. Your program is just about as good as you can get it without any further advice."

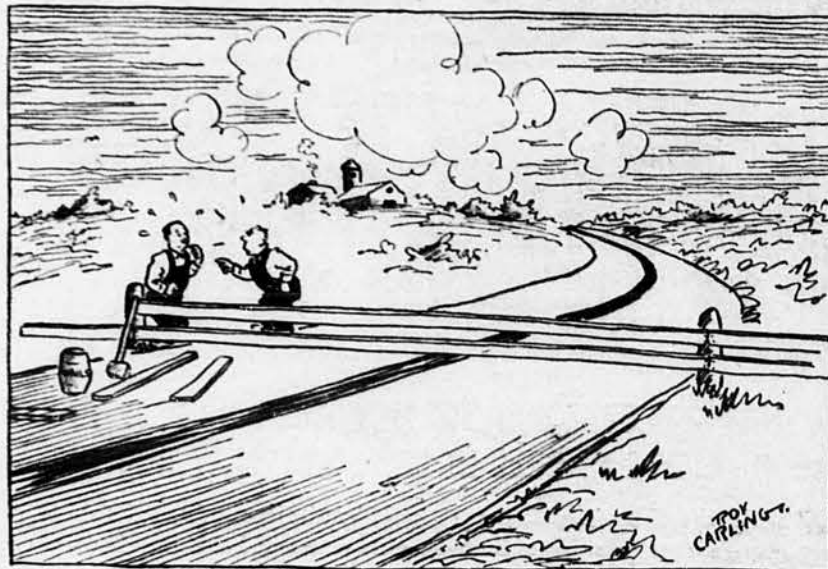
Gerald Gordon, Doniphan county, approved what has been done for agriculture in the last 4½ years, but warned against continual granting of powers in Washington. With the referendum included he doesn't see any large degree of compulsion being forced on farmers.

"Should Abandon AAA"

Lee Cowden, Reading, made a forceful talk against the ever normal granary proposal, and against the entire New Deal as permanent legislation. "We have reached the place where we should abandon everything along the lines of the AAA," he said. And not having taken part in the AAA he feels he is ahead of the game because, "I retained my self-respect," he added.

M. A. Martin, Paola, said, "I don't believe our farm leaders are little, narrow-minded, selfish people trying to draw up laws to destroy farmers or injure the country. I don't agree with those who say, 'Let the Government stay out.' I know where a lot of farmers would have been if the Government had stayed out the last few years. The soil conservation program is the best thing that has come to us in years. The corn-hog program saved the day. Yes, I am for compulsory control of production when it is needed." Former

(Continued on Page 30)



"If you'd keep your mind on your work, things like this wouldn't happen!"

O. O. Wolf, of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, said in part:

"It becomes the responsibility of Government to assist farmers in securing and maintaining a standard of price levels and income for American agriculture that are commensurate with the standards set for other economic groups of American society.

"This position the Kansas Farm Bureau believes to be just and fair and respectfully requests that legislation be enacted calculated to bring about these accomplishments.

Farm Bureau Lists Features

"To help secure these results, the organization believes that the following features should be included in any legislative program enacted:

1. A continuation of the soil conservation and domestic allotment program.
2. An ever normal granary for the benefit and protection of the consuming public, assuring them against the shortages of food supply from drought and excessively high food prices.
3. Parity payments on basic agricultural commodities to safeguard farmers against undue price decline and to insure them of their just and fair share of the national income.

tually every farmer would come into the plan.

Ray C. Wilson, Hiawatha, state soil conservation chairman, said "even more drastic control" than that provided in the Pope-McGill measure might prove necessary to meet the problem of unsalable surpluses.

Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, vigorously opposed all farm aid legislation. He pointed out that for 17 years Congress has been engaged in trying to help the farmer with legislation, and that many laws have been passed for that purpose. "Their failure," he said, "is attested by the circumstance that you are here today asking farmers what you, as their representatives, can do for them in the way of further legislation. Obviously, if the devices already tried had proved adequate, there would be no need nor excuse for the present hearing.

Only One Good Feature

"In one respect only have these devices notably succeeded. That is in respect of disbursing public money to and for the benefit of those farmers who will accept it. In other respects

Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

Bold Intruder: Samuel Segal of Chicago was talking over the telephone to his wife when she broke off the conversation shouting "Oh, my God!" Mr. Segal summoned 15 armed policemen and rushed to his home to find his wife unconscious. Revived she whispered, "He's still in the house. He may be under a bed or maybe in a closet. He ran right up to me..." "What did he look like?" a policeman asked. "He looked like—like any other mouse, I guess, only more so."

Typical Towns: The department of agriculture recommended Boone, Ia., as a "typical midwestern city" to Hannen Swaffer, English visitor who said he believed such a city didn't exist. But the traveler finally decided that Decatur, Ill., was the city he was seeking but expressed surprise that the people of Decatur were so well acquainted with world happenings. Decaturites resented being termed as "typical".

Backseat Drivers: The lady of the house who insists on giving driving directions from the back seat now has won the approval of a university traffic expert. This expert says that there are fewer accidents among cars with back seats than among those without them.

Jolly Good Cow: A world record milk yield for a Shorthorn cow is claimed for Beggarmaid, a cow owned by Capt. E. S. Fielding Johnson, Manor Farm, Compton Bassett, Wiltshire, England. In 24 hours she produced 72 pounds of milk to bring her total for 357 days to 32,715 pounds.

Stays Put: California made a bid for the national convention of the Future Farmers of America which is held at Kansas City during the American Royal but the boys decided that because Kansas City had been so nice to them they would hold their convention in the original meeting place.

Resent Implications: New Mexicans are angered over a mural in the post office building in Washington which shows New Mexican Indians scalping nude white women. New Mexico insists that its Indians are gentlemen and would not do such a thing.

Sells Hole: John and Allie Foulk have decided to make the best of the big hole on the Ann Wilkinson farm near Potwin and have put a fence around it and are charging admission to see the sight.

Civilization's Price: A hardware traveling salesman reports that since civilization has invaded Alaska his business in padlocks has increased. Old-timers never locked anything, he says.

Machines Progress: Southern authorities report that mechanical cotton pickers do successful work and are certain to become generally used when economic conditions are favorable.

Overproduction: A hen has been imported from the South Seas which is only half as large as our hen and lays an egg 10 times as big.

Wheat Fare: It costs about 35 cents to move a bushel of wheat from Kansas City to Liverpool, England.



"Look, Fritz, a team of horses!"

News of Plymouth's Great New 1938 Car

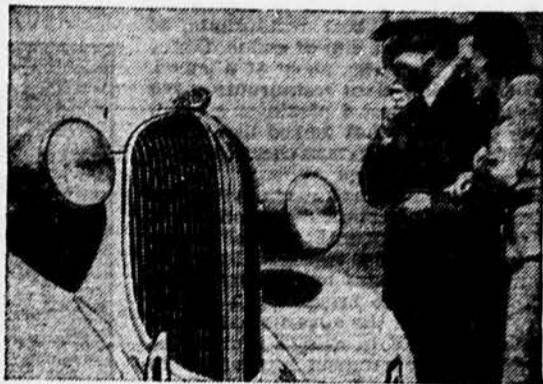
PLYMOUTH'S STORY

The new 1938 Plymouth... now on display... celebrates the most amazing record in history.

10 years ago, Plymouth was introduced. People found it had *more beauty, safety, economy.* They bought Plymouths—by the *thousands!*

No car has ever made friends so fast!

The 10th-year Plymouth is here. It's by far the greatest car we've built. Be sure to see it!



COSTS AMAZINGLY LITTLE TO OWN. When you look at the price-tag on the new Plymouth—you'll be surprised! It's priced with the lowest! And the Commercial Credit Company offers payment terms—through Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler dealers—which will easily fit into your budget. Tune in Major Bowes' Amateur Hour...Columbia Network, Thursdays, 9 to 10 P.M., E. S. T.

1 Step Up Close and Look at this beautiful, new 1938 Plymouth! Isn't it distinctive? The radiator is new in contour. See that long hood! The headlights are larger and more efficient. The whole car looks bigger!



2 Say—these Engineers Have Thought of Everything! There's a lot of extra room in this big compartment. It's electric-lighted and the floor is covered to protect luggage.



3 This is New, Too! The speedometer and other instruments are in the middle—easy to read. The handbrake is clear of the floor—out of knees' way.



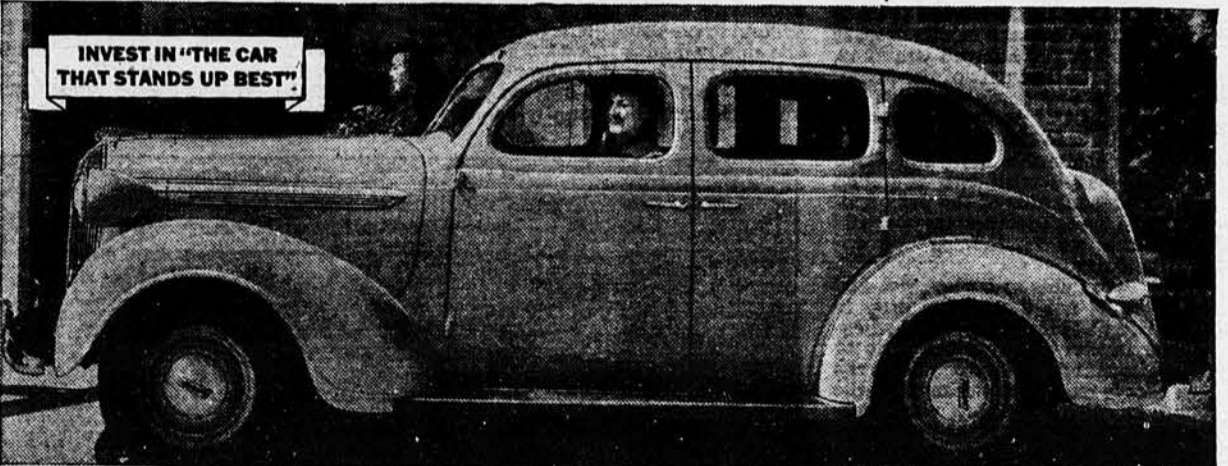
4 Try the Back Seat—it's "chair-height"...richly upholstered. You sit naturally and comfortably—relaxed!



5 Stretch Out! Enjoy the greater elbow room, head room and leg room in the new 1938 Plymouth. The whole car "floats" on Amola steel springs, with huge, airplane-type shock-absorbers. Live rubber "pillows" between the body and frame effectively block out road vibration. Even Plymouth's famed Floating Power engine mountings have been improved.



6 Listen to Your Watch! The new 1938 Plymouth is actually sound-proofed like a modern radio studio!



7 Isn't it a Beauty? The New 1938 Plymouth! It's amazingly easier to handle...so much quieter, more comfortable. It's the only low-priced car with Floating Power Engine Mountings... Double-action Hydraulic Brakes...All-Steel Body...Airplane-

type Shock-Absorbers...Safety-Styled Interior...Scientific Sound-proofing...record savings on gas, oil and upkeep. Go see and drive "the car that stands up best"—PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

See the 1938 Plymouth

Coffee Country-- Much too Much of It

Ironically, Ashes From the Burned Crop Are Sold Back to Growers as Fertilizer—to Raise More Coffee

By **ROBERT C. VANCE**

IN BERLIN, Germany, in August of last year, I found it impossible, even in the best restaurants, to buy a decent cup of coffee. Coffee retailed at 4 marks, about \$1 a pound. In the middle-class restaurants a big glass of beer cost 4 pfenings; a small cup of coffee—that looked like water colored by some German chemical process—cost 6 pfenings.

Five months later I was in the world's greatest coffee country—in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Coffee, gigantic piles of it, was being mixed with unslaked lime and burned. Coffee was being mixed with tar, pressed into bricks and used too fire engines on the government-owned railroads. Coffee growing was under the strictest of government supervision. In its attempt to maintain prices, the government was destroying about 40 per cent of the annual crop.

The country of Brazil, believe it or not, is larger than the entire United States. Its federal capital is Rio de Janeiro. It has only about 22,000 miles of railroad, as compared with 243,800 miles in this country. Some of the coast regions have ample rail facilities, but there still are vast inland empires where the only means of transportation is the river boats.

On the map, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, capital city of the king-pin state, seem to be almost side by side. Actually they are 400 miles apart, a 12-hour ride on the government-owned railroad. First class fare cost me in U. S. money about \$12. I could have saved at least half by traveling second class, but trips in Mexico and Central America have made me a spendthrift. The traveling Latin, especially the female, spends most of the time eating and is likely to prove a rather unpleasant seatmate.

Takes Place of Potatoes

In the dining car en route to Sao Paulo, I made my first acquaintance with "mandioca," served instead of potatoes. The mandioca root, they say was used by the Indians for food long before the discovery of Brazil. In many parts of the country it still is bread and potatoes to the natives. In its raw state the root is extremely poisonous; the water in which it is washed has to be thrown out of the reach of animals. It is served grated and has about the same flavor as raw cornmeal. I suppose the steward served mandioca for about the same reason that he served stewed prunes, when every known variety of melons and fruits were both plentiful and cheap.

The railroad from Rio de Janeiro to Sao Paulo passes thru the high mountain valleys of the Coast Range. There was an abundance of coarse grass along the way, but the cattle seemed to be in poor condition. They are mostly crosses and mixtures of the humped Brahmas, called "Zebu" in that part of the world. There were a few herds of Holsteins, however, and the pack-mule trains bringing milk into the towns gave evidence of considerable dairying. Each mule was loaded with two 10-gallon cans, one on each side of the pack saddle. Almost every town had its "Sociedade Co-operativa de Lactinios" or co-operative dairy.

There were fields of barley, rice and corn. Corn is not a seasonal crop in coastal Brazil. It may be planted whenever the farmer can find the time or muster the ambition. In some fields the green shoots were just poking thru the ground; in others the corn was ready to harvest. Judging by what I could see from the train, about half the tillable land was under cultivation. But new clearings were being made; drainage ditches were under construction; new farm homes were in evidence. The farming land of that region is growing.

Later I had an opportunity to examine the construction of a typical farm home. To make the walls, they set rows of posts upright about 4 feet apart. Then they weave long slender branches between them. Next, the branches are completely covered with wet, well-tamped-in clay. As soon as the wall is



Branch of a coffee shrub loaded with fruit.

dry, it is plastered inside and out. When coloring is added to the plaster used on the outside, these homes are just as attractive—and a lot more substantial—than the chicken-wire and chalk construction of Southern California.

The roof may be of thatch covered with clay, or it may be tile. The floors

While diversified farming is developing on a small scale, coffee-growing still is the big show. The great coffee estates completely dominate the Brazilian Highlands. Near every village may be seen the "Casa Grande"—big house—of some coffee tycoon. Flanking the house, you see a conglomerate

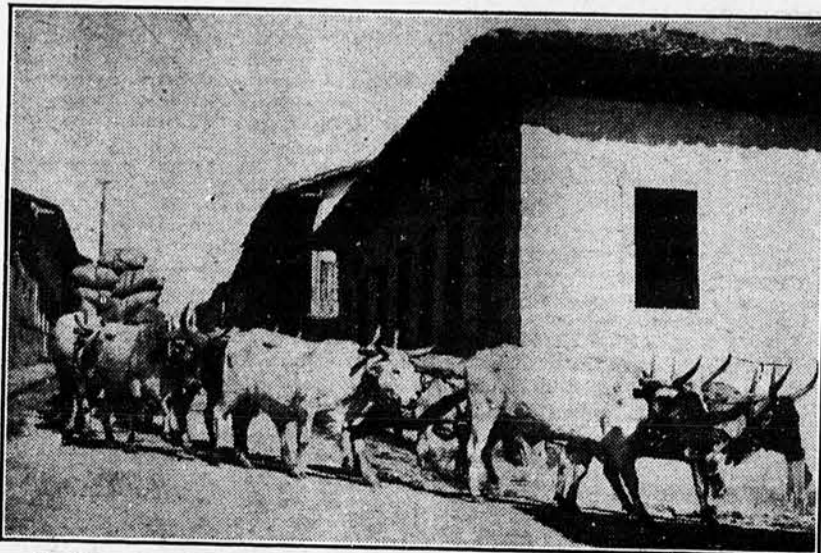


Coffee being dried in the sun on a concrete floor—much of it to be destroyed later.

usually are of colored bricks—and the housewife has a simple but effective system of air-conditioning. On hot days she simply dumps a few buckets of water over the floor. It is absorbed by the bricks, and its gradual evaporation keeps the house pleasantly cool.

tion of concrete stirring vats and drying floors.

The state of Sao Paulo is by far the biggest duck in Brazil's coffee puddle. The National Coffee Council announced that from July, 1936, to April, 1937, Brazil exported 21½ million bags of



Hauling sacked coffee to the railroad—for your breakfast or for the "burning fields?"

coffee. Of that total, the state of Sao Paulo contributed 13,397,000 bags, 62 per cent. The size of that state's coffee industry may be illustrated by some extremely modest claims published in a Sao Paulo paper:

"The whole population of Brazil could be contained within the coffee plantations of this state. On an average, coffee trees stand 3½ meters—11½ feet—apart. If placed in one line the coffee trees of Sao Paulo state would extend for a distance of 5,250,000 kilometers—3,281,000 miles. Traveling at the rate of 60 kilometers an hour, it would take 10 years to go from one end of the line to the other. Extended into space, the line would be 15 times as long as from the moon to the earth. Placing one person under each tree, the entire population of the earth could be shaded by Sao Paulo's coffee trees. These comparisons offer a clear idea of the enormous size and importance of this state's coffee plantations. They form the largest agricultural enterprise in the world."

The best coffee soil in Brazil is almost blood red. It is formed of decomposed lava and volcanic ash mixed with decayed vegetable matter. The depth of the producing or "top" soil is astonishing. In railway cuts and other excavations 10 to 20 feet deep there is no difference in the texture of the soil from top to bottom. It is said that decayed vegetable matter may be found at a depth of several hundred feet.

Young Plants Very Tender

Seed for the coffee plant is started in a nursery, either in beds or in pots made from the hollow joints of bamboo. At the beginning of the rainy season the plants are transplanted to the orchard. The young trees are very tender; they have to be shaded from the hot sun. A common practice is to plant corn to provide the shade. The coffee shrubs are cut back severely so they will not reach a greater height than 8 or 10 feet.

The flowers of the coffee shrub are small, white and very fragrant. The berry is about the size of a cherry. In fact, after it has ripened and turned red, it resembles a cherry except that it has no stem and is attached directly to the limb. The coffee bean encased in the pulp of the berry might be likened to the cherry pit.

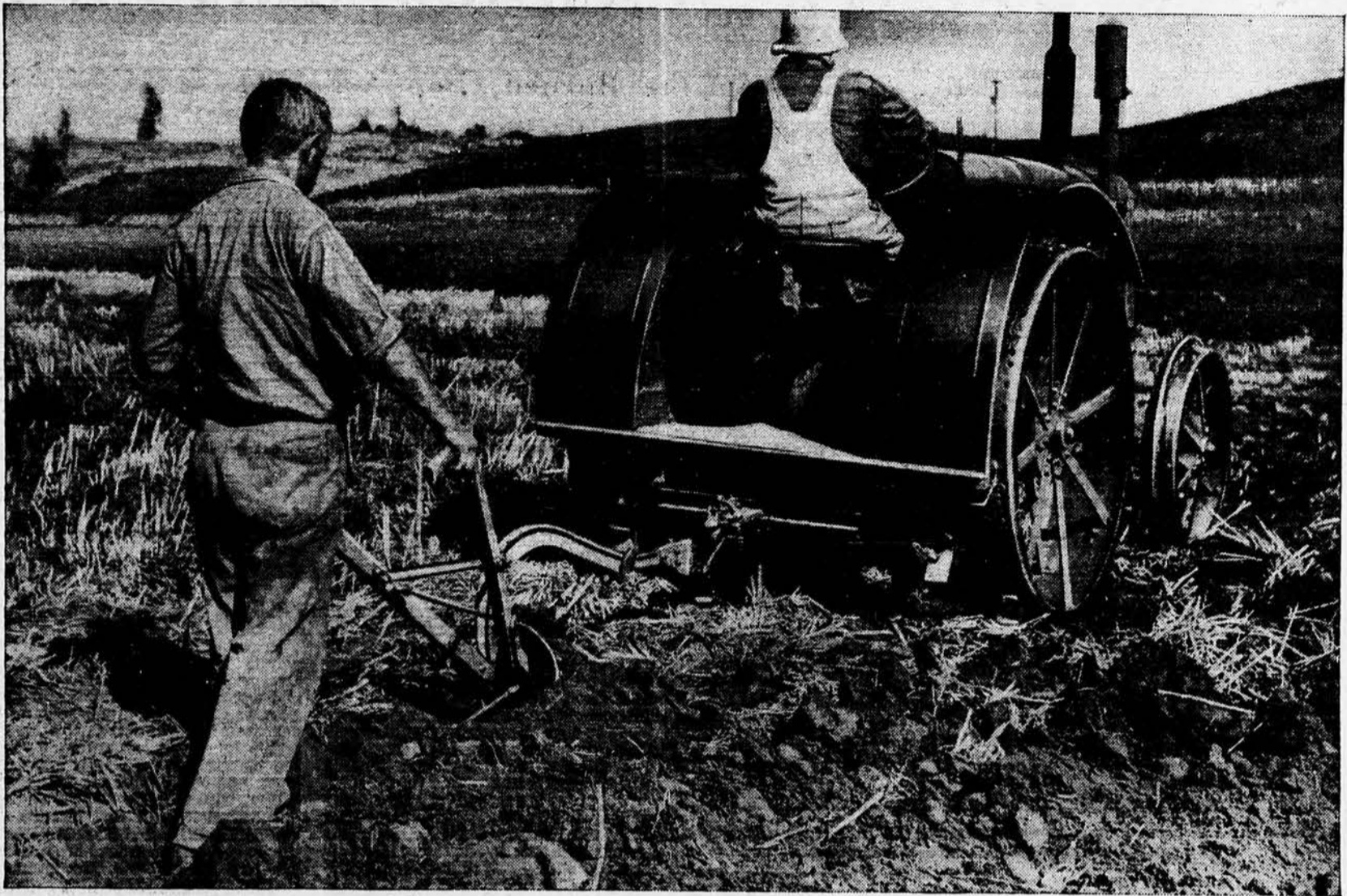
After being gathered, the berries are dumped into concrete vats, flooded with water, and stirred until the pulp has separated from the beans and can be washed away. The beans are then placed in piles to go thru a fermentation, and then spread on the concrete drying floors and cured in the sun. On the more modern fazendas the drying is done by artificial heat.

Coffee growing requires a great deal of labor. In fact, labor has become one of the coffee-grower's biggest headaches. Formerly a great many Japanese were imported into the country under contract to work on the coffee estates. Two years of labor was required to pay for the laborer's passage. In these 2 years the Japanese immigrant learned the language and became accustomed to the country. When his term of peonage had expired, he was ready to become a member of some Japanese-owned colonization project. Alarmed at the great influx of Japanese into the country, Brazil has passed a Japanese exclusion act similar to that of the United States.

In the old days a coffee laborer was content with a house to live in, a patch of ground to grow his food, and a few milreis to spend on the "fiesta" days. But all that has changed. Wages have risen as the country has become more industrialized; and the coffee grower has found himself less and less able to meet the increasing wages. For many reasons he probably is the hardest hit of any agriculturist in the world.

Coffee comprises 70 per cent of Brazil's total exports. The economic welfare of the country depends, therefore, upon the price and production of coffee. In 1924, the government adopted

(Continued on Page 21)



Does this make sense ?

WHHEAT soared this year to almost nine hundred million bushels—and right behind the threshing crews came the railroads, equipped and ready to complete the marketing job.

In a single week, the railroads moved more wheat than in any week in history.

Now, such a record doesn't "just happen." It was possible because the American railroads have been on the job, all during hard times, stepping up their service to meet the farmer's needs by fifteen years of steady improvement.

Great new locomotives have been developed—twice as able as the engines of the days just after the war.

Curves have been straightened—grades reduced—stronger bridges built—thousands of miles of heavier rails laid to make safe speed possible.

That's why the golden harvest rolled to market in record time!

Now then—what does all this have to do with the picture at the top of the page?

Simply this: There's a bill waiting action by Congress—it has already passed the Senate—proposing to cut down the length of trains. This bill would, in effect, force railroads to use fine modern equipment to pull short trains just as if you were to be forced to use a big, powerful modern tractor to pull a single plow.

What such a bill means—to the farmer—is railroad service forced back to the level of years ago, and you may remember that there was a time when every big crop meant "car shortage" with heavy loss to everybody.

There is no sound reason for this bill to become law. So far as safety is concerned—the railroads have reduced accidents to employes by three-fourths during the very years that modern long trains were being developed to give faster service.

And the increased cost of transportation—if this bill is passed—will amount to more than one hundred million dollars a year.

You have much to lose—nothing to gain—if this bill becomes law. In your own interest, you will want to talk to your friends and neighbors—let your opinions be known—before this bill comes up for a vote.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Find Permanency In Grass Land

By TUDOR CHARLES

WHILE the flat prairies of Western Kansas have been broken up for wheat production, there still are many counties which contain large areas of good pasture land. Usually, this grass land is too rough for crop production. Therefore, by necessity the land has been held in large blocks and families continue to make a substantial and safe living by handling cow herds on this grass.

One of the most reassuring sights is to find men who have stuck by their grass land and found in it a permanent type of agriculture. An example is the J. T. Woods and Sons ranch, near the Scott county line in Logan county. This ranch, with its leased land, comprises 14,000 acres. About 500 cows usually are carried on the ranch and this number has not been reduced greatly the last few years.

J. T. Woods homesteaded on the present site of his ranch house more than 50 years ago. In the winter of 1885 many cattle were lost in a bad

growth of a certain amount of taller grasses which appear on "go back" land. In other words, where farm land is surrounded by grass land, it is a fairly simple matter to return it to sod, simply by letting it remain unfilled.

Lowlands near the Woods farmstead provide much winter hay for the big cow herds. Of course, cottonseed cake is almost always fed during the winter months.

In past years, the Woods family drove their cattle many miles to market, but the truck and modern methods of handling cattle have changed this. Now most of the feeders are sold as calves and Eastern buyers wouldn't think of having them driven 20 miles to a loading point. Instead they roll up in trucks over the improved county highway and take the calves away on wheels to be loaded at the railroad.

A practice used on some of the limited area of cultivated land on the ranch is to fallow strips to be seeded



A product of the Woods ranch is good Angus calves. Here are a few of the spring heifers in a good pasture, after the steer calves have been sold.

snowstorm. However, Mr. Woods liked the country and believed that with the right kind of care it would prove productive cattle country. Now, he has nearly 10,000 acres of land of his own and has 2 grown sons who handle all of the ranch work. The elder Mr. Woods is over 80 years old, but still is active.

The Woods family handles Angus cattle and its stock is some of the best to be found anywhere. The cows never are allowed to become thin so the calves are sturdy when they arrive. What a well-bred calf will do in a season, following a cow on good buffalo and grama grass, the Western cattleman knows well and the Woods calves bear proof of that. On October 1, this fall, they had shipped their steer calf crop, but the heifers left in the meadows were extra fleshy, and the low-down, square kind.

Except for a short winter feeding period and the early spring months, the Woods cows and calves get all their sustenance from short grass pastures. As one would expect on a ranch where grass assures the annual income, the pastures are well cared for. The only evidence of drouth is a heavy infestation of cactus in some places. The Woods have not yet decided just how to combat this pest on such a wide area as they control.

One of the noticeable things in every large pasture of Western Kansas is that some time in the past certain areas have been broken out for farm land. In most cases the large ranches were assembled after every quarter section of land had been homesteaded. Of course, nearly every homestead was partially broken out. But these areas which have been returned to grass are recognized only by the

in the fall to rye or wheat for pasture. The remainder of the land, also in strips, is seeded to sorghums for fall and winter pasture. This practice furnishes a variety of feed in the form of rye pasture and dry browsing. The strips help to control soil blowing when the weather is too dry. On other land the entire acreage is planted to sorghums and grazed off in the winter. This land is not very productive, especially in dry seasons. Therefore the system used by the Woods is an extensive one, designed to reduce overhead, by letting the cattle do the work of harvesting.

—KF—

Push Fight on 'Hoppers

Hundred of farmers in Dickinson county are fighting the grasshopper pest this fall. Over 40,000 pounds of mill-run and sawdust were distributed thru the Farm Bureau office during September.

—KF—

Big Yields of Sorghum

In a sorghum variety test on the Arthur Brothers farm near Winfield, the Atlas sorgo and Kansas Orange cane both made a little over 14 tons of green forage an acre. Irl Johnston of the same neighborhood reported over 10 tons an acre on cane grown on the upland.

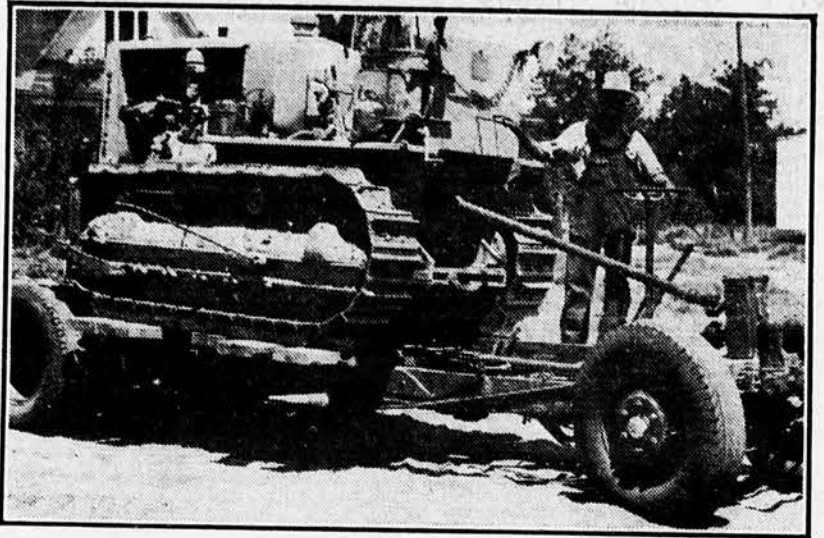
—KF—

To Build Ten Farm Ponds

At least 10 Chautauqua county farmers and ranchers are planning to build large range ponds this fall. Tom Stephenson, who has large equipment in the county, is doing the work.



A good county highway now divides the ranch buildings of the J. T. Woods ranch in Logan county. At left is house and barn and beyond part of the thousands of acres of short grass. At right, sheds and corrals, flanked by meadows which provides winter hay.



Harold P. Woolf, of Anness, Sedgwick county, is the inventor of this unique contraption which allows him to transport his Diesel tractor long distances at considerable speed. Driven by the tractor's rear power take-off, the cart will travel 35 miles an hour.

Once Grass Covered the Hills

By W. J. DALY

ON THE old John Brown homestead in Valley township, Linn county, a little Red Haw tree marks a historic spot as it struggles to grow among the big trees that now cover the hillside. Here, 79 years ago, 11 Linn county pioneers were marched from Trading Post up thru the tall prairie grass that then covered this hillside and were massacred by a volley from the guns of the border bandits.

But there is another tragedy on this rolling hillside where the little Red Haw tree, battered and scarred, still stands. It is the destruction of that valuable prairie grass that waved in the wind on that memorable day 79 years ago. This fine grass went not with the crack of a border bandit's gun, but

faded out thru years of overgrazing and neglect.

Probably it went from that hill the way it is going from other hills today. Overgrazing, then a thin sod, brush and weeds and later, the larger trees. Man has thrown out of balance the delicate scale of nature. Now on that fertile limestone soil where for ages the bluestem waved, is a growth of brush and trees, some big and beautiful but with no economic value.

Today visitors at that historic spot ask why a little Red Haw tree marks the place when all around are towering oak and elm and ash. The answer is that 79 years ago that little tree was the only landmark on those limestone hills of waving grass.

A Farm Home Is Remodeled



PICTURES tell the story of home improvement on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bolt, Pratt county. In 1935, there was only an old, simple, 3-room shack of a house on the 80-acre farm where Mr. and Mrs. Bolt chose to make their home. They began planning a modern home at low cost. The old house was connected with a nearby wash-house, after both had been raised and placed on a good foundation. The connecting construction was modeled to look well. Windows were remodeled, and a porch was made on the old house.

Later the house was plastered with white stucco and neat awnings put in place. Inside, the house was plastered and papered, which is an ideal way to make an old house look beautiful. A windmill water system was installed.

Landscaping came in for plenty of attention. As the recent picture shows, evergreen plants were used to add beauty after a few old, dead trees were removed. Chinese elm and pin oak were planted, too.

Among other things the Bolts are doing, they plan to build an oval top machine shed and storage barn. An old barn which stood on the farm has been made into a poultry house, to reduce draft, provide warmth, and make it suitable in every way. As a result their poultry flock, kept in this building averaged 75 per cent egg production most of the winter.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning November 6

4:55 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers
5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
6:30 a. m.—Col. Combs and Ramblers
6:45 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
7:00 a. m.—National Bellas Hess News and Music
7:30 a. m.—The Blues Chasers
7:45 a. m.—The Gospel Singers
8:15 a. m.—Unity School
8:30 a. m.—Daily Capital News
8:45 a. m.—Ma Perkins
9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
10:30 a. m.—Protective Service
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line
11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
12:00 Noon—H. D. Lee News
12:15 p. m.—Rexall Magic Hour (Nov. 2-6 Inclusive)
12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS
2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker the Kansas Homemaker
2:30 p. m.—Harris Goar's Street Reporter
2:45 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:45 p. m.—Kitty Keene, Inc.
4:00 p. m.—Edmund Denny
4:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
5:30 p. m.—Eddie Dooley—Sportscast (Th-Sat)
5:45 p. m.—Daily Capital News
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell
10:15 p. m.—Tom Kelly's Sportscast

Sunday, November 7-14

8:00 a. m.—Sunday Morning at Aunt Susan's
9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
9:30 a. m.—W. Brown, Strings
10:00 a. m.—For Mother and Dad
10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 Noon—Organalities
12:30 p. m.—Poet's Gold
12:45 p. m.—Tom Kelly's Sport Review
1:00 p. m.—The Fun Bug
1:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
2:00 p. m.—New York Philharmonic Symphony
4:00 p. m.—The People Speak
4:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
4:30 p. m.—The Coleman Family
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science
5:30 p. m.—Romantic Rhythms—Chevrolet
6:00 p. m.—Eventide Echoes
6:15 p. m.—Marling Radio Gossip
6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
6:45 p. m.—Pacific Paradise
7:00 p. m.—Columbia Workshop
7:30 p. m.—Birthday Party
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
9:00 p. m.—Hollywood Showcase
9:30 p. m.—Roaming the World
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
10:15 p. m.—American Legion

Monday, November 8-15

9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
6:00 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs
6:30 p. m.—Page's Songs of Yesterday
6:45 p. m.—Vic Arden's Guest Stars
7:00 p. m.—Marling Movie Gossip
7:45 p. m.—Crime Patrol
8:00 p. m.—Gibbs Song Styles
8:30 p. m.—K P & L Program
9:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell

Tuesday, November 9-16

9:00 a. m.—The Lamplighters
6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
6:30 p. m.—Phyl Cole
7:00 p. m.—Marling Movie Gossip
7:15 p. m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle
7:30 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
8:00 p. m.—Al Pearce's Gang
8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

Wednesday, November 10-17

9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
6:30 p. m.—Page's Songs of Yesterday
6:45 p. m.—Vic Arden's Guest Stars
7:00 p. m.—Marling Gossip
7:15 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
7:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
8:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Orchestra
9:00 p. m.—Wednesday Prayer Meeting
9:30 p. m.—Hudson Hobby Lobby
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell

Thursday, November 11-18

9:00 a. m.—The Lamplighters
6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
6:30 p. m.—We, the People
7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes Amateurs
9:15 p. m.—Gibbs Song Styles
9:30 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies

Friday, November 12-19

9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
6:15 p. m.—Marling Gossip
6:30 p. m.—Page's Songs of Yesterday
6:45 p. m.—Vic Arden's Guest Stars
7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall
7:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp and Alice Faye
8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
9:00 p. m.—The Songshop
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell

Saturday, November 13-20

9:00 a. m.—The Lamplighters
6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
8:00 p. m.—Prof. Quiz
9:00 p. m.—Lucky Strike Hit Parade
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies

—KF—

Limed for Alfalfa

L. D. Banta, Harper, is a strong believer in the use of limestone to grow alfalfa. He limed 24 acres this summer for planting this fall.

Grab this

OIL BARGAIN!

Standard Oil Company
has a plan which makes
it possible for you to
buy motor oil for your
1938 farm needs at
a bargain price!

Ask your Standard Oil Agent all
about this money-saving plan
for buying motor oil—now!

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Remember National Milk Week—November 14-20

Relief in End of the Harvest

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

ONE of the largest crops of apples this section has ever raised is now in the baskets. The harvest is over at last and growers heave a sigh of relief. They began to get pretty nervous before the last apple was picked for the season was getting late. We should consider ourselves lucky in being able to get so large a crop picked without serious loss from freezing.

The apples are safely off the trees but they are not all sold, by any means. The heavy demand during picking time was for the cheaper grades only. The best packs of all varieties went into cold storage. These must be worked out gradually thru the winter. This is no small job either for competition of neighboring apple districts is keen. For the next 3 or 4 months Kansas folks will eat more apples from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado and Illinois than they will apples grown in their own state.

U. S. Fancy Jonathans were shipped into this district from Idaho and sold in the stores at 90 to 95 cents a bushel. The freight rate from Boise, Idaho, is about 43 cents a bushel. This didn't leave much for the grower. We cannot produce apples that cheaply here. Bulk apples, which is our cheapest grade,

we sold from 65 to 85 cents a hundred, depending on variety and condition. Our best grade of Winesaps, Black Twigs and the winter varieties were quoted from 90 cents to \$1.10 a bushel but comparatively few were sold owing to the competition of the Idaho Jonathans.

Perfection in Apples

Paul LeGer, government inspector, has been inspecting fruits and vegetables in 16 states for 9 years and this year for the first time he issued here at Troy a U. S. Fancy inspection certificate. This is the first time U. S. Fancy apples ever were packed in this district. The certificate covered 524 baskets of Jonathans grown in the orchard of C. M. Zimmerman, a U. S. postoffice inspector whose home is in Kansas City, Mo. To reach this top grade, apples must be almost perfect as to size, uniformity and color and above all they must be free from worms and stings.

The block consisted of U. S. Fancy, followed by U. S. No. 1, both 2½ inch minimum, then a sized pack of U. S. No. 1, 2½ maximum, and a grade of bulk not often seen. Credit for the production of such fine apples should go to

Earl Williams, foreman of the farm, who has worked conscientiously to bring this crop to perfection. A new sprayer used thruout the summer, working efficiently as all new sprayers should, played no small part in keeping this fruit clean.

A. Grant Fox, a peach grower of Ontario, Canada, speaking of peach varieties, writes, "This is a perplexing question. I change my mind so often. At present I think a lot of Hale Haven and Valiant; they were better this year than Elberta. If I were planning an orchard tomorrow I would plant Orile, Verdette, Hale Haven, Valiant, Kalehaven, Early Elberta and Elberta and nothing later. The Kalehaven is a new peach just introduced by Stanley Johnson of Michigan State College. It does look good but it may not prove that way."

No Rest for the Weary

There is no rest for the man who grows apples. Now that the picking is over there are certain things that must be done before hard freezing weather. The first job is to hoe the grass and weeds away from the base of the trees. This is to prevent mice from nesting close to the trunks. When snow is on and food is scarce field mice often do much damage by eating the succulent bark around the tree. The next big task is disk. This is a beneficial orchard practice for many reasons. It exposes to the elements orchard pests

that have hibernated in the soil. It puts the ground in a receptive condition for winter moisture. It aerates the soil, furnishing fresh oxygen to important bacteria. By turning under dry grass and leaves it lessens a serious fire hazard.

Pulling the dead trees is another job we never put off until spring. By pulling them now we can get them trimmed up, hauled away and the brush burned before the rush of spring. Now is also the best time to get after the peach tree borers. We "gas" Mr. Borer to death by placing a circle of paradichlorobenzene on the ground around every tree. The circle is covered with soil, a gas is formed that sinks into the soil and does the job. One-half to three-fourths of an ounce is enough for trees 3 to 5 years old and 1 ounce for older trees. The dirt should be removed after about 30 to 40 days.

The application of commercial fertilizer is a fall practice we have followed of recent years altho this work does not necessarily have to be done before the ground freezes. Then there is the pulling and storing of tomato stakes and the mulching of strawberries. All this will be followed by winter's big task, pruning.

A Big Fruit Year

Just to get a better idea of the immensity of this year's apple crop take a look at the following comparative figures. This year we have 79 pounds of apples a person; last year we had 45.6 pounds and the 5 year average is 65 pounds. The yield of competing fruits was good also this year. We had 25 per cent more peaches, 11 per cent more pears, 37 per cent more grapes and the outlook is that there will be plenty of grapefruit and oranges. Forty years ago a bumper crop was no worry for then the apple was in less keen competition with the citrus fruits, bananas and the frozen perishables. Then all of us ate an average of 112 pounds of apples a year. Dr. H. E. Barnard, secretary of the National Apple Institute, is authority for the statement that "If we could put one apple into the pocket of every schoolbound child every day during the school year the apple crop wouldn't be half big enough."

At the state Farm Bureau banquet held at Manhattan, a Doniphan county apple was placed at every one of the 700 plates, compliments of the Northeast Kansas Apple Shippers' Association. Doniphan county apples were used in a similar way at a recent dinner attended by members of the American Country Life Association.

—KF—

Safety in Middle Grades

Year in and year out, for the man who buys and feeds cattle, the medium grades are just as profitable and seemingly much less risky than top grades. This rule doesn't hold good for purchases and feeding of steer calves, but for bigger cattle. There seem to be 2 reasons for the comparative safety in handling medium quality cattle. In the first place such a long feed isn't required for this quality. They don't have to carry an extreme finish, and at the same time, more roughage and lower quality feed can be used. If choice, 2-year-old steers are sold in medium flesh, some Corn Belt feeder usually buys them for an intensive feed, not adaptable to Kansas.

The second reason for safety in lower quality cattle is that thin stock generally can be purchased at a price in the fall which will enable the cattle to sell for 1 cent a pound or more higher in the spring with just a fair fattening ration. One man who is a regular handler of medium quality steers, is Gerald Gordon, well-known Doniphan county farmer.

—KF—

Cash From Clover Crop

That Sweet clover is a profitable crop cannot be doubted if one takes the record of Willis Wilcox, Blue Mound. Mr. Wilcox harvested 20 acres of the crop and the record is as follows: Seeded in spring of 1936. Due to very dry weather Mr. Wilcox was afraid to pasture it that year. In 1937 he turned 12 head of cattle and 2 horses on April 25. These ran here until June 11, giving a total of 658 days of pasture. August 1, he combined 185 bushels of seed from this field. He sold \$550 worth of seed or an average of \$27.50 an acre and has 3,000 pounds of unhulled seed on hand. Mr. Wilcox paid out \$4 an acre for combining.



**Don't Wait Till Next Spring's Rush
Buy a 1938 Farmall 12 NOW**

An International Harvester Quality Product.

FARMALL 12 \$625
Now Reduced to **F. O. B. FACTORY**

with regular steel-wheel equipment. Belt pulley \$4 extra. Same reduction on F-12 with rubber tires.

From Farmall Owners' Letters
All names and addresses available on request

"I've yet to see another tractor equal to it."

"I consider this the most perfect cultivating outfit."

"I am surprised at the amount of work I do at small cost on my 190 acres."

"In my two years of heavy work I have not had to make any mechanical repair."

"My Farmall 12 costs less in fuel and oil than the feed for my one old team of horses. I farm 200 acres."

"You can't use more than a gallon of fuel an hour in our hardest work."

"It seems impossible but that's the actual amount of work we did and how little it cost."

"I can do the same work faster and cheaper than with six head of horses."

"I had a larger tractor before but find the Farmall 12 does all the work the larger tractor did."

In every part of the country today the power and the performance of the Farmall 12 are recognized. Users are delighted with what International Harvester experience has put into this sturdy power plant—its approved design, its adaptability for every type of row-crop and all-purpose operation, its economy that keeps fuel costs down to a dollar for the average day's run.

At the substantially lower price recently announced—\$625 f. o. b. factory—the Farmall 12 is the tractor bargain of the year. With this new advantage, make the Farmall 12 your own investment and get ample power and adaptability for every job. Examine and operate the tractor yourself, and ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the long line of quick-attachable machines and tool-bar implements made for the Farmall 12. Buy your tractor now while deliveries are easy to make; the Income-Purchase Plan is at your service.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 No. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Now is a good time to study Farmall Tractors. Read up on latest improvements, quick-attachable machines, fuel economy, capacities on all crops and operations, etc. Write us for full information.



"We used good horses for 25 years but never did our work so good or so fast and easy as this year with our Farmall."



Finger Painting for Young Artists

By LEILA LEE

IT WAS a dull, rainy day. The Clever children had played every game they could think of, and were at a loss for something to do. As usual, Mother Clever came to the rescue. She told them to clear their big play table. When this was done, she brought in from the kitchen, some half-pint jars of—well, Carl and Clara didn't know what, until Mother told them it was paint. There were several colors, red, green, blue, yellow, brown and black. Next, she brought forth some sheets of glazed paper, altho she told the children that unprinted newspaper would do almost as well. The glazed paper, she explained, would work better, however. The sheets of paper were about 18 by 24 inches. A tray filled with water was the next added equipment.

"Now," said Mother Clever, "each of you take a sheet of the paper, and dip it into the tray." This the excited and curious children did, holding the paper there until it was completely wet. After that, Mother Clever told them to smooth the sheets out on their oil-cloth covered play table. This they carefully did, so there were no wrinkles in the paper. Then, with a spoon, Mother Clever placed a "blob" of paint from the jars, on each child's paper.

"This is called 'finger painting,'" said Mother. And with her hand, she helped Clara spread the paint completely over the moistened paper. Carl did the same. Soon the movement of their fingers began to make pretty designs. The children were delighted.

"Why, this paint comes right off my

the penguins crawl on the ground. Mother birds use wings as shelter and protection for eggs, and the young birds. Fighting birds use wings as a strong weapon of attack. Birds express various emotions by flapping, spreading and fluttering wings. Then there is the familiar habit of the bird tucking its head under its wing while it sleeps.

Fairyland

I dreamed I went to fairyland
Across a rainpool sea,
And there I met a fairy grand
Running 'round a tree.
And I saw elf and fairy bands
That no one else could see,
I saw gnomes and mermaids
A sailing 'round the sea.
Then suddenly, and with a start,
I found myself in bed,
Mother and daddy up
And me a sleepyhead.

—Jane Manning, 8,

New 4-H Club Film

A new 4-H club film, entitled "I Pledge My Heart," has been released for distribution by the U. S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture. It depicts the activities of the national 4-H club camp in Washington. Written and directed by Emerson Yorke, formerly with Paramount and Universal studios, narrated by Alois Havrilla, well-known radio and screen commentator, and with musical score provided by the Marine Band Symphony orchestra, the picture weaves the activities of the camp into a background of Washington's historical shrines.

Why a Dog Turns 'Round

When all dogs were wild, they used to trample down the grass to make a comfortable resting place. Of course, our domestic dogs don't need to do this. But the next time you see old Spot turn around before he lies down, just remember he is probably following an instinct he inherited from his great-great, ever-so-great, grandfather.

A Timely Topic

Our clocks and watches are so familiar to us, we take them for granted and seldom realize how valuable an assistant they are to our daily lives—that is until our watch stops, or something goes wrong with the clock.

The first clocks used in the United States had no case. They were fastened to the wall of the room, near the ceiling, and the weights and pendulum had no protection. Later, a case was added,



and rested on the floor, extending upward for 6 feet or more. For many years, American clock works were made of wood, and manufactured entirely by hand. Finally, brass clocks replaced the wooden ones, and these at first were made by hand, but later a die for casting the wheels from rolled brass plates was used. Soon after this invention, clock-making by machinery was introduced and machine-made timepieces took the place on the market of hand-made ones.

The largest clock factories in the United States are in Connecticut.

We Hear From Frances

"I go to Galesburg school, and my teacher is Mr. Buford Fisher. There are many books to read at school, among them 5 dog books. I have read 4 of them. I like to read books about horses, too. I have 6 cats, and think that is 5 too many. We have a cow that I claim as mine, but she really belongs to Mamma. I like to ride horseback."—Frances L. Gear, 12, R. 1, Galesburg, Kan.

Glad to hear from you, Frances. We hope some of you other Kansas girls and boys will write us a letter. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

hands," said Clara, after a time when she tried wiping them off on an old cloth.

"Yes, and it doesn't leave any stain, either," replied Carl. "Where did you get it, mother?"

"It's a homemade recipe. How do you like finger painting?"

"Oh, it's fun!" chorused the children. "Guess I'll make another picture now," said Carl. "I'll take red this time, and I think I'll add a little yellow, and see what happens."

Mother Clever went back to her work, and the children enjoyed themselves for hours. It was fine rainy-day fun, just as good fun for any day, for that matter. Finger paints are easy and inexpensive to make. One recipe made up will last a long time. Would you care to have the recipe, so your mother can make up some for you? If so, just drop a card to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and the recipe will be sent to you.

Bits About Birds

Which senses of birds are most acute? Which are dull?

The sense of sight is keen. Eyes are very much like that of a human being, but they have a third lid, which can be drawn at will so as partially to shut out light. Altho birds have no external ears, yet most of them are extremely sensitive to sound. In some birds, sense of smell is keen. Taste and touch are dull, yet both senses are possessed by birds.

Do birds use their wings for anything but flying?

Yes. Penguins, Arctic birds, find it easier to swim than to fly and they use their short wings in the water as oars; on land, wings serve as forefeet when



a finer, better farm washer ENGINE

BY MAYTAG

The Twin-Cylinder Gasoline Multi-Motor

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

VERY EASY TERMS

This marvelous new engine is backed by more than 20 years of Maytag experience as originators and pioneers of gasoline-powered washers. In the new twin-cylinder Multi-Motor, built by Maytag exclusively for Maytag washers, the Maytag owner gets all of the advantages of the former engine plus these many extra advantages:

- Starts easier — Built for a woman to operate.
- Amazingly free from vibration.
- Runs cooler, steadier, smoother, quieter.
- Runs 3 to 3½ hours, under normal load, on a quart of gasoline.
- Only six moving parts.
- Interchangeable with electric motor.

More than a million Multi-Motor Maytag washers are now in use by farm homes. That's the experience back of this new Twin-Cylinder gasoline Multi-Motor. Ask your dealer to demonstrate the Maytag washer.

MODEL 33

THE MAYTAG COMPANY • MANUFACTURERS • FOUNDED 1893 • NEWTON, IOWA

No End to the Things She Can Do



THERE'S nothing like having a hobby to keep one young—so more of them should make one even younger—or at least mighty interested in life. All of which is most assuring that Mrs. C. H. Wickham, of Anthony, Kansas, knows much about the joy of living, for she is a housewife with many hobbies. This is a picture of her putting the finishing touches on a copy of "He Took the Bread and Blessed It" by Dieth. The painting will hang over the altar of the Christian church at Dexter, New Mexico. Besides painting in oils, pastels and water color, Mrs. Wickham does pen-and-ink drawings and models flowers. She has a collection of one hundred Kansas wild flowers, forty of them growing in her own yard. From painting to poultry may seem quite a jump in diversity of interests, but Mrs. Wickham has a silver cup, won as first prize on a flock of fancy chickens. She was the first person in her county to show pheasants at the fair, and has also raised pedigreed Collies.

This Week's Time Saver

By MRS. B. J. NIELSEN

Before discarding worn or faded looking oilcloth table covers I cut out the best parts and save them to use in lining drawers in the kitchen. Drawers lined with oilcloth rather than paper are much easier to clean and require changing less often. Too, these linings add a pleasing note of gay color when drawers are left open occasionally.

My Dishwater Dreams

By MRS. JOHN WON'T TELL

Dishes were furnished in my kitchen apartment. They all matched in such a pretty design—but how I hated to wash them. One plate, one knife, one fork, one spoon—such a meager, lonesome looking outfit.

Look at my dishes now. The glasses—one left from the wedding set, three peanut butter glasses, one heavy glass mug from heaven-knows-where which we use because Sonny refuses to drink his milk from anything else. The silver—knives Betty bent digging out mud pies, Baby's pet spoon with his teeth-marks on it, an amazing collection of kitchen knives and spoons and my precious, birthday-gift batter beater. Pots and pans—everything from an iron skillet to a tin dipper.

Yet I sing while I stir up the suds. There's something personal in every dish. They're mine, not someone else's. Mine and John's and the children's. Kisses and cuddling and happiness are all mixed up in my dishwater dreams. Yet I postponed marrying John because I dreaded being tied to a dishpan.

Ways to "Cut Corners"

By MARIAN MARLING

The farm woman always welcomes ideas of serving appetizing dishes with economy.

If the family complain of not caring for cooked cereals, try cooking them in milk instead of water. Adds nourishment and a delicacy of flavor. Fruit juices, well strained, are an excellent medium in which to cook some cereals.

For a quick, hot lunch dish, try cooking a thick cereal in soup stock. It's especially good.

If there is only a bit of meat left, not enough for any regular use, chop it fine, and combine it in an omelet; certain vegetables can also be used in an omelet to advantage.

If the children bring home uneaten sandwiches from school, cut them in pretty shapes with the cookie cutters, and saute in hot vegetable fat or butter; served with jelly, or a rich egg sauce, these are nice for quick, hot meals.

When you think of shortcake, you need not sigh because strawberries or fresh peaches are "not in." Take stale bread, butter it well and steam the slices. Butter lightly again, cover with canned cherries, raspberries, or apricots which have heated while the bread was being prepared. Serve with cream and sugar. If the bread is cut round, you have a delicious looking individual shortcake! Live within your income, but remember it can be done nicely.

How Would You Answer 'Em

ANXIOUS MOTHER

"Mother," asks young Bruce, "what is an axe murder?"

I have felt quite proud of my ability to translate such things as what-are-clouds, why-does-grass-grow, and what-does-a-hen-have-a-comb-for into terms a seven-year-old can grasp. But now he has taken to reading the front page of the daily paper! I wonder—almost frantically, sometimes—how a dyed-in-the-wool child psychologist would go about explaining the technicalities of an axe murder to the infant mind. A simple answer is not enough; he wants to know!

My consternation and bewilderment are lightened only by watching the senior Bruce's expression when he is asked to describe a "love nest."

And to think I used to wonder why parents were gray!

Just as Good and Far Less Work

By MRS. NELLE DAVIS

WHY do so many busy housewives finish a carefully planned meal with either pie or an elaborate cake? As a rule these desserts are richer than a growing child should have, they are more work to prepare than a pudding—yet a pudding can be quite as delicious as either pie or cake.

The old idea that a pudding must of necessity be either a bread pudding designed to use up the miscellaneous assortment of bread crusts that will accumulate in even the best regulated kitchen, or a plain custard intended to raise the quota of milk consumed by the family, has gone out of date. To-



Perfect finish for a meal is this fluffy lemon pudding. Not much work for Mother but plenty of enjoyment for the family.

morrow morning, while doing up the morning work, prepare one of the puddings given here, and learn how much less work is required than in making pie. Just see, too, if the family doesn't offer a vote of thanks.

Lemon Pudding

1 cup sugar	1 lemon rind,
½ cup water	grated
Juice of two lemons	6 crackers
	6 eggs

Make a custard of the beaten egg yolks, water, sugar, lemon juice and grated rind and a pinch of salt. Put the crackers in the bottom of a baking dish and pour the custard over them. Bake in a moderate oven until firm. Make a meringue of the egg whites and ½ cup powdered sugar. Pile on the custard, return to the oven and brown slowly. Chill and serve.

Apple Sponge Pudding

1 tablespoon gelatin	½ cup sugar
¼ cup cold water	2 tablespoons lemon juice
½ cup boiling water	2 eggs
1½ cups strained apple sauce	¼ teaspoon grated lemon rind
	¼ teaspoon salt

Mix together the boiling water, apple sauce, sugar, salt, lemon rind and beaten egg yolks, and cook over boiling water until the mixture thickens slightly. Remove from fire. Pour the cold water in a bowl and sprinkle the gelatin on top of water. Add to the hot mixture, stir until dissolved, then add lemon juice. Cool until it begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites, and turn into a mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Chill, until ready to serve, then unmold. Serve with whipped cream.

Apricot Rice Pudding

1 cup cooked apricots	½ cup brown sugar
1 cup cooked rice	1 cup whole milk
	1 egg

Arrange the cooked apricots in the bottom of a greased pudding dish. Over this, scatter the cooked rice. Mix together the sugar and beaten egg and stir into the milk which has been heated to boiling. Pour the mixture over the rice and apricot mixture. Place the dish in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees Fahrenheit, until a silver knife inserted will come out clean. Enough for six servings.

Tapioca Fruit Pudding

1 cup whole milk	2 eggs
½ cup sugar	½ cup orange juice
¼ teaspoon salt	½ cup quick cooking tapioca
	½ cup grated pineapple

Heat the milk in a double boiler, add sugar, salt and tapioca, and cook 20 minutes. Stir in the beaten eggs and cook 3 minutes longer. Remove from the fire, cool and add orange juice and pineapple. Pile in sherbet glasses for pretty service. It's ample for six.

Grape Pudding

1 cup grape juice	1 tablespoon butter
½ cup water	1 cup raisins
3 tablespoons lemon juice	½ cup sugar

Mix the ingredients and put them in a pudding pan. Bring to the boiling point. The new flame-proof glass dishes are nice for this, as the pudding may then be served in the same dish in which it is cooked. When the sauce boils drop in the following mixture in small spoonfuls:

Batter

1 cup flour	1 tablespoon sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder	2 tablespoons shortening
½ teaspoon salt	¼ cup milk

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in the shortening. Stir in the milk, and drop by small spoonfuls into the hot sirup. Bake 20 minutes in a hot oven at 400 degrees Fahrenheit. Serves six persons.

Cocoa Rice Pudding

¼ cup rice	½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt	2 beaten egg whites
½ cup whipped cream	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 pint fresh milk	½ cup raisins
3 tablespoons hot milk	3 tablespoons cocoa

Cook the rice in the pint of milk until tender. Add salt, sugar, raisins, vanilla and the cocoa dissolved in the 3 tablespoons hot milk. When well mixed, add cream, and cover with the egg whites beaten stiff and mixed with 4 tablespoons sugar. Brown in a moderate oven.

Serve any of these jiffy puddings whenever minutes are precious.

First

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News



Joe Nickell

editor. He has been broadcasting the news 11 years.

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Tom Kelly's Sportcast is broadcast at 10:15 p. m. nightly. Kelly's knowledge of sports is wide and varied, having been commentator for many leading sports broadcasts including Baseball, Football, Golf, and Ice Hockey.



Tom Kelly

CBS



Kate Smith

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The "Song-bird of the South," whose hour-long program sponsored by General Foods, Inc., is broadcast every Thursday night from 7 to 8, has one of the most varied and entertaining programs on the air, presenting

Local

Edmund Denny, whose inability to see, has not allowed this handicap to interfere with his development one whit, is the high-note tenor heard on the Mantle Lamp program at a new time, 9 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. He is a favorite of the listeners.



Edmund Denny

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Make the High Chair Safe

By MRS. EUGENE CHRISMAN

After falling from its high chair, our neighbor's baby died from the injuries. So they made the chair safe for later arrivals by screwing on a regular screen door latch to the back of the chair, then in every room, on the door casings, they screwed on the eyes at the exact height of the high chair table. Even the porch was equipped with a latch on it. If one is called to the telephone or door, the child can be left with the assurance he cannot tip the chair over while his mother is gone.

Ways With Honey

By MRS. L. B. HEIL

Honey may be substituted for molasses or corn sirup in a recipe with excellent results.

An easy and convenient way to measure honey is with a moist or greased cup or spoon. Measure fat first then the honey. The honey will pour out to the last drop, since the fat forms a light coating around the cup. Egg white will serve the same purpose.

Generally speaking, the use of mildly flavored honey gives best results in cooking and baking. Strong or dark honey comes into its own in spicy cookies, fruit cakes and gingerbread.

Low temperatures should be used in cooking and baking with honey. The caramelization point of honey is low and this sweet scorches readily at high temperatures.

Honey that has granulated may be liquefied by placing the container in water and heating it slowly. Do not permit the water to boil around the honey container; too much heat will impair the flavor.

Granulated honey makes grand filling for layer cakes. Have you tried it?

Forgot the Baking Powder

By MRS. S. H. HAYDEN

We try to keep the refreshments for our sewing club simple. In fact, it's part of the by-laws that a hostess may serve only two things. Coffee and cake. It seemed that was the best thing I could think of to serve. But that seemed so tame. The guests would drink, eat, and probably forget by the next day what they'd had.

That was where "Kansas Farmer Ruth" helped me out. The burnt sugar cake which won the blue ribbon at the Topeka fair—you printed the recipe. I tried it out on my family. They didn't say much; they were too busy eating.

Coffee and blue ribbon cake. That added just the unusual touch I needed to the refreshments. I had several requests for the recipe—and several more women decided to hunt up their September 25th copies of Kansas Farmer. Even if none of us got to go to the fair this year, we felt that you brought it to us thru your descriptive articles.

Thank you, Mrs. Hayden, for the kind words, and please accept our congratulations for being the kind of cook who can make a success of a cake sans baking powder. We extend our apologies to you and all other Kansas Farmer cooks for the error made in printing Mrs. Fern Kent's burnt sugar cake. If you try it again, add 3 teaspoons of baking powder to the other ingredients. Sorry if you had a failure.—R. G.

Eating to Keep Well

BESS M. CLELLAND

Food Expert, American Red Cross
St. Joseph, Mo.

A well-balanced diet is easily planned if we build it around a framework of a few valuable foods. Milk is the keystone of the child's diet. Most children do best when using about 1 quart a day. Whatever else must be reduced, do not cut a child's milk to less than 1 pint. Adults need half the quantity. Unsweetened evaporated milk may be used with perfect safety. One pound of American cheese may replace 3 quarts of milk. Oranges, or tomatoes, fresh, or as

they come from the can, should be used daily, especially by young children. This, with one more additional vegetable or fruit, adds bulk and vitamins necessary to keep our bodies running smoothly. Green, leafy, and yellow vegetables are particularly valuable and should frequently be served raw. Dried fruits are economical at this season. Potatoes may be used daily in addition to these.

Eggs, at least three a week for each person and more if possible should be included. Lean meat is a good food and may be used daily if it can be afforded. If money is limited, meat may be served two to four times a week and beans, eggs, cheese or peanut butter take its place on other days. Inexpensive cuts with little bone give most value for money spent and the prepared lunch hams, wieners, etc., should be used sparingly. Salmon or other sea food should be served at least once a week.

It is the milk, vegetables and fruit, eggs and meat, that give the protective foods or foundation for our diet. To this must be added such foods as sweets, cereals and bread, and fats. Children need one serving of unrefined cereal such as rolled oats or a whole wheat daily. Butter should be used if possible but if sufficient whole milk is provided, inexpensive butter substitutes may be used in an emergency.

This Jolly Apron Pair

BRIGHTEN ROUTINE CHORES



Pattern KF-9462—Bring all the gay color you possibly can into your kitchen with plenty of bright-hued, jiffy-don aprons. The two in Pattern KF-9462 will make an ideal pair! Apron "A" is perfect in dainty dotted swiss, with an organdy ruffle, bright buttons, and bib-like yoke. Wear this bit of charm when you serve tea or preside at the dinner table. For peeling the potatoes and stringing the beans, apron "B" will be appropriate in a sturdy cotton. There's no fuss or frill to hinder you when you must get dinner in a hurry! Just a bit of ric-rac trim, while the button-back prevents slipping-strap annoyances. Sizes small, medium and large. Small size Apron A requires 2 3/4 yards 36-inch fabric; Apron B, 2 yards.

Patterns 15 cents. Our Fashion Magazine filled from cover to cover with glamorous new clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

This Home-Mixed Cough Remedy is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of sugar syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all.

Then get from your druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It is far better than anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it. This is positively the most effective, quick-acting cough remedy that money could buy. Instantly, you feel it penetrating the air passages. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen its equal for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



CONSTIPATION RELIEVED without upsetting DIGESTION

It's bad enough to be constipated, without getting trouble by choosing out of kilter, too! Avoid delicious chewing gum laxative. It's not a heavy, bulky dose—has nothing to further burden a finicky digestion. Moreover, chewing FEEN-A-MINT increases the flow of natural alkaline fluids that help digestion. The tasteless laxative ingredient passes through the stomach without effect and does its work in the intestine where it should. No wonder MINT wonderfully gentle, dependable, and thorough. Try it and see for yourself! At all druggists, or write for generous FREE trial package. Dept. 470, FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.

Getting Up Nights Caused By Kidney Germs

Are you worried and annoyed by Getting Up Nights? If so, you should know that the true cause may be irritating Germs in the Kidneys or Bladder, which may also cause other distressing symptoms such as Nervousness, Leg Pains, Swollen Joints, Backache, Dizziness, frequent Headaches, Purty Eyelids, Burning Passages, Loss of Appetite and Energy, so that you feel old before your time. Ordinary medicines can't help much because they don't combat such germs. The Doctor's formula Cystex starts fighting Kidney germs in 3 hours, checks pains, stimulates and tones the Kidneys and Bladder. Users often feel younger, stronger and far better in a day or so. Cystex must prove entirely satisfactory in 1 week and be exactly the medicine you need or money back is guaranteed. Telephone your druggist for Cystex (Siss-tex) today. The guarantee protects you. Copr. 1937 The Knox Co.

Here's the Way To Treat Rupture

A Marvelous Home Treatment That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing To Find Out

Thousands of ruptured men and women will rejoice to know that the full plan by which Capt. Collings treated himself for double rupture, from which he was helpless and bedridden for years will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 216R, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper.

CLEAN RUGS AT HOME

Wash Rugs Right on Floor

Quick and easy, KAY Rug Shampoo dissolves dirt. Easily applied, cleans, restores life and color to finest rugs, upholstered furniture. Costs less than 15c per rug. SAMPLE SENT FREE—enough for small rug or chair, send 3c stamp to cover postage.

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that you are writing him because you saw his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.



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SAVE WINTER WORK—STOP ALL WASTE

Use a Letz separator mill. Save its costs and more this winter. Make hay and silage last till spring. Chop and store your crops in mixed feed form. Alfalfa, soy bean and sweet clover hays, sheaf oats, corn and sorghum fodders make more profitable feed, chopped and stored with a Letz.

You can add extra earnings to your income with a Letz separator mill. Increase milk and meat production. Save storage space. Letz is the all-purpose feed preparing machine—the only mill that

Chops and stores fodder	Makes mixed feeds
Separates beans and corn	Grinds grain uniformly
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PROFIT

More Eggs—Greater Return

EVERY new experiment adds to the proof that poultry need Vitamins A and D, from hatching all through the life of the bird. Evidence proves that many sources of these vitamins vary greatly in potency.

BUT—NOPCO XX does not vary. Every lot is guaranteed to contain not less than 3000 units of Vitamin A and 400 units of Vitamin D per gram. The high, fixed potency of NOPCO XX has helped thousands of poultrymen make steady profits from their flocks for nearly ten years. Use NOPCO XX for adequate Vitamin A & D insurance.

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Use branded, mill-mixed feeds containing NOPCO XX. Or, if you mix your own, use NOPCO XX in the handy, factory-sealed 2-lb. or 5-lb. can.



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NOPCO XX
THE DEPENDABLE
Vitamin A & D Source

SADDLES
at Saving prices!
Built for long, hard wear. Quality Boots at lowest prices. Free Catalog shows big values. Western Saddle Mfg. Co. 1651 Larimer Denver, Colo.

Popular Indoor Pastime

By JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Home sewing has come to be a popular and smart indoor pastime. Have you tried out your needle lately? It should be a lot of fun these crisp days and longer evenings.

You might try a cardigan jacket first. They're wearing them everywhere this year . . . from college campuses where names are inscribed on canvas models, just as they were on the yellow slicker of yore . . . to Hollywood where screen stars wear them in clever suit combines . . . to Cuba where sugar planters wear the originals! The sketch shows a short-sleeved cardigan style, with generous pockets. You can make it up in bright solid colors or in gay plaids, and wear it topping skirts, dark dresses, and such. I have one in plaid gingham like the sketch, which I brought from the Bahamas, and found a grand filler-in for the dull spots. Cold days, try woolens, corduroys, velveteens . . . and make long sleeves.



One in colored velveteen with gleaming brass buttons down the front, and a matching calotte or skull cap, would really be "something" for school. Wear such a jacket and cap combination in scarlet, with white blouse and navy or black skirt.

Paris thought of this one . . . a pair of black crocheted gloves with round, brightly colored pompoms. You can work out some smart color combinations, picking up the pompom color in one other accessory . . . for instance, an outfit of deep wine with blue pompoms and blue hat, or all black with flaming red pompoms and red flowers at the neck of your dress.



A variation of this idea is to make fat wool tassels of bright colors, wearing them around your neck on knitted cords under collars in place of ties or scarves. French designer Molyneux—who makes so many clothes for the Duchess of Kent—does this on several of his new season dresses.



While you have your crochet hook out, how about making a vivid yarn carnation? Frenchwomen make them look authentic by using a spray of artificial asparagus—you can buy it in artificial flower departments—as background for this boutonniere. Brought this one of chenille yarn from Paris this year. It is in a gay shade of red that brightens many a dark outfit of mine.

Stringing round colored bead buttons on ordinary butcher's string dyed a chosen color lends a clever accent to sweaters and other woolens. Elisabeth, in my office, used dark green string, knotting wine colored buttons in place at regular intervals. Looked simply elegant against her dull gold sweater which she wears with a dark green suit and black accessories.

How about a touch of 1900 frou-frou in a long chiffon scarf? A yard and a half or two yards of colored chiffon, with roll-hemmed edges, tied in a foamy bow under your chin . . . and you

have a charming one color accent when you wear your somber black, brown or navy outfit. Lace or net may also be used for an extremely flattering under-the-chin bow. You might make this beau-catcher in the new blazing pink which Schiaparelli, famous Paris designer, calls "Shocking" and wear it with your plain black.



The problem of looking well-dressed yet comfortable around home has at last been solved by the house coat, and everyone . . . mother, sister, aunt, grandmother . . . is wearing one. Why not make a housecoat for yourself in a simple open-down-the-front style like the sketch? They're being shown in delightful combinations this year . . . for instance, butter yellow flannel with collar, cuffs, and belt of shining black satin, huge hook and eye fasteners of black; or a soft luscious blue satin with collar, cuffs, belt and fasteners of deep wine. Such dashing new closings as the costume hooks shown on our sketch give your housecoat an air of the Paris salons . . . for it was there, this spring, that Schiaparelli originated this idea. Of course, if you prefer, you can close it down the front with contrasting or matching buttons . . . or use a zipper.

Yes indeed, if you sew, crochet or knit, you can have lots of fun making



some of the simpler things that brighten up your wardrobe.

(Copyright Edanell Features Inc., 1937)

Pup Makes Dish Drying Fun



IT MAY seem early to even mention the gift and bazaar season, but before we know it we will be frantically searching for "something suitable." When you select tea towels you never go wrong. In fact this irresistible "pooch" with roguish eyes and wagging tail is bound to be the hit of the bazaar. As these come in Numo hot iron transfers you will be able to make several sets. You may stamp them on cross-barred toweling, but flour and feed bags when washed make ideal tea towels. In addition to the design for each day in the week, No. C8481 brings you the enlarged "pup" head for decorating pan holders. You'll be pleasantly surprised how quickly these can be made. Most of the embroidery is simple outlining, and to make the plaid effect use a running stitch. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Our Busy Neighbors

ALL OVER KANSAS

One dollar paid for each of the two best contributions for this Neighbor page. Address Farm Neighbor Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We reserve privilege to publish all communications sent. No manuscripts can be returned.

Irrigated Milo Thrives

A fine field of Wheatland milo was produced under irrigation this year by Claude Hughes, Scott City. The heads looked like a level blanket across the 80-acre field, broken only by a few taller stalked plants due to slight impurity in the seed.

Cows Like Headed Straw

Headed wheat straw makes good feed for cows in Western Kansas. An example of this is seen in Harry Eichler's feed yard this winter. He has a long rick of this fine straw and the cows like it. The straw is small and the empty wheat heads and chaff make it more palatable.

Small Flock But Big Profit

Thirteen ewes and a buck produced a lamb crop worth \$194 for Harold Orrel this year, and he kept 3 ewe lambs. Mr. Orrel pastures the sheep on rye and Sudan pasture the biggest part of the year, even in winter. He says there is almost sure profit in a small bunch of ewes.

Leoti Red Kafir Popular

Leoti Red kafir has been making a good account of itself in Northwestern Kansas. In the McDonald vicinity, R. E. Frisbie introduced this variety 2 years ago and several vocational agriculture students tried it. One boy, Laddie Kacirek, raised \$78 worth of seed off of 8 acres in 1936, and sold all but a small amount which he held for his own seed supply. Leoti Red and Early Sumac are the two important forage sorghums in Northwestern Kansas.

Will Irrigate His Corn

Sixty acres of Blue River valley land will be irrigated by William Kloppenberg, Hanover, to grow better corn in 1938. The Washington county farm bureau is aiding in laying out the lines for ditches.

Led in Carlot Class

Russell county had the largest number of entries in the carlot classes of any county in the state at the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show. T. I. Mudd had one carload of fat Hereford heifers and one carload of fat Hereford steers on exhibit. Johnson Workman and the Claussen Brothers exhibited their Angus cattle in the feeder section. It is thru these good breeders that Russell county has developed a state-wide reputation for quality cattle.

Dairymen Know Business

Ten Cowley county dairymen who are members of the dairy farm record association know their cows and know their business. Every month they know exactly what every cow produces, what her feed costs are, and whether she returns a profit or loss. This information is then summarized to give the record on the entire herd. During August feed costs for the group averaged \$114.67. For every dollar spent for feed they produced \$2.55 worth of dairy products.

Last Supper for 'Hoppers

The grasshoppers awoke and had a big feast when the sun warmed things after the October 16 rain. Grasshoppers start eating when the temperature gets up to 70 degrees so they are not likely to eat wheat or poison many more times this fall.

Loco Weed at Chapman

The loco weed, or marihuana, which drives its users insane, has been found growing wild on a farm near Chap-

man. The weed was found in large quantities by J. E. Perkins, city marshal of Chapman. Marihuana is a narcotic more deadly than morphine and cocaine, in some respects. It works directly on the brain, destroying its cells, and continued use leads to insanity.

Mulched Tomatoes Beat Heat

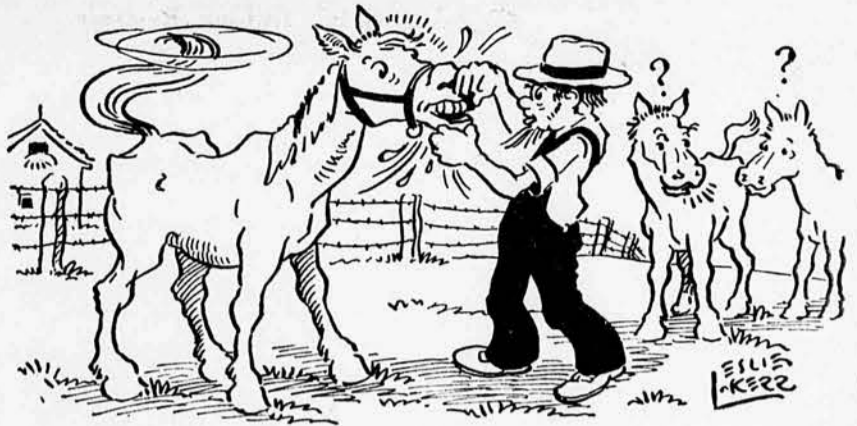
With mulch and shade, Mr. M. Abelson of Arkansas City was able to beat the hot, dry weather and raise a fine crop of tomatoes. One hundred and ten plants produced all his family of 3 could eat and enough were left over for Mrs. Abelson to can 100 quarts.

Mr. Abelson pruned and trained the plants to stakes which were 6 feet or more in height. Ordinary burlap sacks were ripped open and tacked on top of the stakes to provide shade.

Mr. Abelson said that a month after it quit raining there was plenty of moisture under the straw mulch. Because of the burlap shade, the tomatoes were able to set on and produce fruit in the hottest weather.

A Big Crop of Wool

Ten pounds of wool from a sheep is heavy shearing, but Grider Murphy, Sumner county, took 12½ pounds



"Well—can you beat that! Next he'll be handing us tooth brushes and tonsil polishers."

from each of his ewes last spring. He had nearly 100 head at that time. They are choice quality Shropshires.

Fallow Increased Moisture

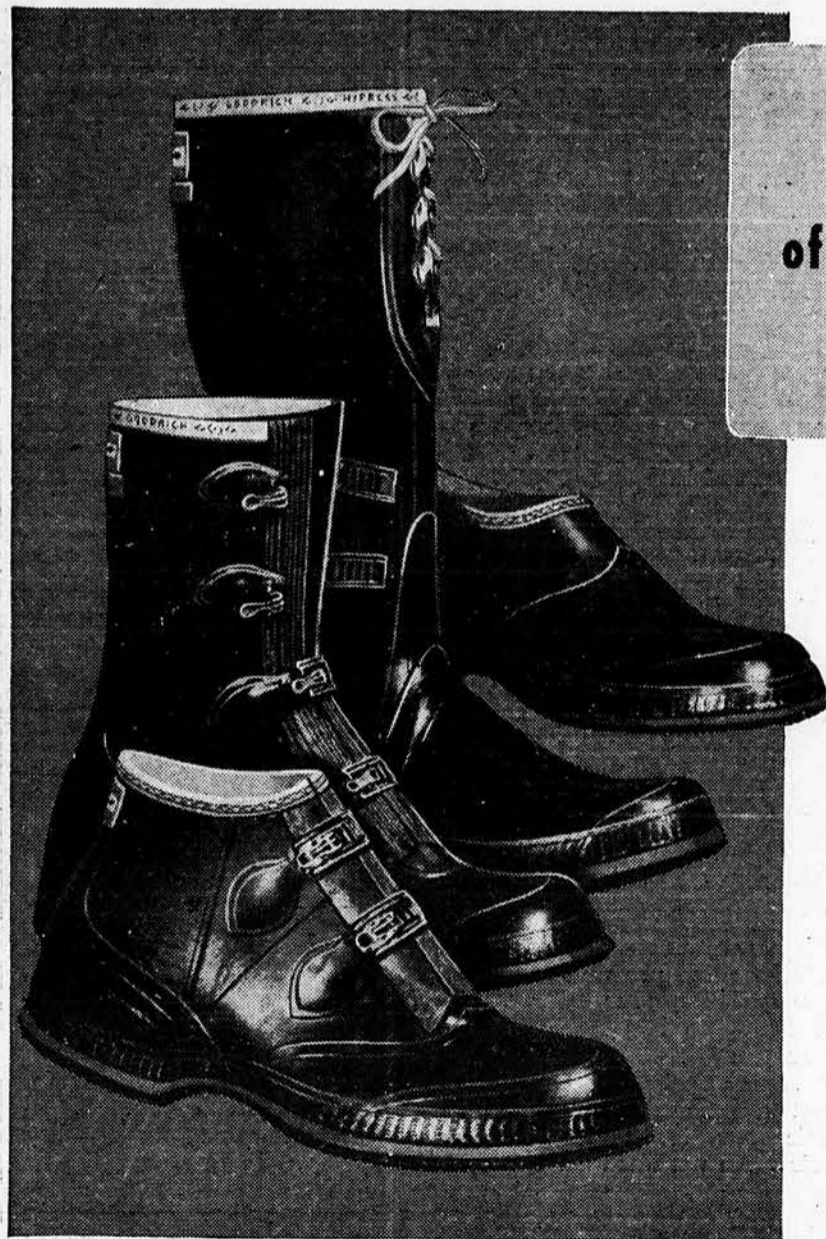
C. W. Burt and B. H. Hewett, of Coldwater, have been taking depth of moisture tests on land planted to wheat. Good summer fallow land north of Coldwater has moisture down about 45 inches compared to land that was in wheat this year that was only about 22 inches of moisture. Experimental results show that unless the soil is wet at least 24 inches down at the time of seeding the chances are that a satisfactory crop will not result.

Quality Is the Goal

More economy in milk and butterfat production, with the ultimate goal of a higher quality product for the Kansas dairy products consumer! Such is the goal of Kansas dairymen in local dairy herd improvement associations.

It was just 25 years ago that the first association was organized in Kansas and a cow tester was employed to do the testing of the herds of that first association. The association had its start among a group of dairy farmers in Dickinson county. Today, there are 13 associations in the state, comprising a membership of 235, testing approximately 4,800 cows every month.

ALL THE WEAR OF HEAVY BOOTS



NONE
of the Burdensome
weight

WHAT'S in a name? Farmers who have worn Goodrich Litentufs will answer "Everything!" For this new kind of farm footwear is "lite" on the feet, yet "tuff" as iron when it comes to wear.

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There is a full line of quality rubberfootwear bearing the name

Goodrich

—the mark that assures you a full dollar's value no matter what price you pay

ORIGINAL
Goodrich LITENTUFS

A Case Where Ancestry Counts

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

WHY ARE hatching eggs and stock bought from leading breeders of poultry worth more than those from good farm flocks? Are pedigreed chicks worth the extra price? It is interesting to know how strains are built, for they are built step by step. In visiting with those breeders who have built outstanding flocks one soon realizes the thoughtful planning and particular work necessary to build a flock of fowls so good that a guarantee can be placed on them that will stand under other people's management. One thing is always noticeable in talking with folks who have had lots of experience, both up and down, in building up a good flock. The more they have learned, the more they find there is to learn. Mr. St. Johns, of one of our big poultry farms, observed, "There are so many things to find out—so much to learn along scientific lines." And at this farm a hen is trapped her entire lifetime, and everything is done to develop the finest of White Leghorns.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Six hundred pullets will be trapped this coming year under R. O. P. supervision, and there are pen entries in two of the country's largest national egg laying contests. These entries have been made every year for several years. One realizes the reason progress is constantly being made by the St. Johns family is because they always are eager to learn and to keep using the best proven things. How interesting to be able to look back 7 years and

see just how many eggs a certain hen has laid every year, to know the size and color of the eggs, how they have hatched, the vitality, growth and performance of the progeny. How helpful this is in building up a strain, and many a chick hatched this past season could have its ancestry traced back 15 generations. One doesn't wonder why of the 1,600 chicks started on the farm, only 11 were lost to broiler size. Of course there are ideal growing conditions, proper rations, good housing, and these things help the chicks to grow into good breeding stock from which baby chicks are shipped far and near, with not a complaint on livability. That's what Mr. St. Johns calls a perfect hatching season.

It isn't just a cockerel or a pullet that one gets when they pay the higher price asked by a careful breeding farm, but rather a long line of ancestry that has been selected over a long period of time to get certain results in production and long living.

Devote Life to Laying

Commercial poultry flocks are along entirely different lines. Where we find a farmer, like St. Johns, keeping a hen as long as she lives if she is a good producer and reproducer, most commercial farms prefer to keep hens only 2 years. As one commercial poultry keeper, Mrs. Roy Cunningham, recently mentioned, "After the first year we found in trapping that a hen loses one-fourth in production, then the next year she loses an additional third. Outside of keeping just a few dozen hens for hatching eggs, I never keep any over 2 years old." This fact and also the fact that non-producers are culled out during the year accounts for the profit of \$656 the previous year. Added to this is the fact that cockerels are bought from some

of the best breeding farms every year to mate to the few hens she retains. On the Cunningham farm, the growing pullets are compelled to roost outside during the hot summer nights. A roof is joined to the side of a modern colony house makes a nice shade for them on hot days. Underneath are the perches which have netting nailed under them so that the pullets may come from the house out to the perches and yet cannot get underneath the roosts. This outside roosting shed is enclosed with wire. This is an economical idea in providing comfortable roosting quarters.

Other commercial farms do not hatch a single chick, or keep a single male bird. They may not even raise any chicks but rather prefer to buy young pullets to replace their layers. Egg production is the sole aim, their specialty being the furnishing of strictly first quality eggs to the leading egg markets, or to a special line of customers who are willing to pay for uniform quality.

The Trend Swings Back

One of the problems, tho, that every poultry raiser has to solve, be he breeder or commercial poultryman, is the mortality question. Chick raising has been made more certain thru pulorum testing and better feeding. But the losses in the laying house the first year is appalling in many instances. These troubles eventually will be overcome. Perhaps we have gone to the extremes on many practices and will have to swing back to some of the methods of earlier days. One poultry authority mentions that every method of poultry feeding has had its day. Thirty years ago only hard grains were fed, then someone experimented in feeding ground feeds and found that certain mixtures gave better production and faster growth. Everyone then became concerned about adding protein to the ration. Proteins, minerals, vitamins all held the center of the stage in their day. Mash mixtures became so well balanced that many poultrymen discarded whole grains alto-



"Boss, I ain't so good on de milkin' . . . but I sho' can herd chickens!"

gether and fed all-mash mixtures. Now the pendulum is swinging back to more hard grains, not so many forcing mashes, but rather giving the pullets time to grow. Perhaps some of the extremes practiced may be the cause of heavy mortality, or perhaps some new food element will be found that will supply the deficiency that now exists.

-KF-

Gives Another Plaque

Senator Arthur Capper addressed journalism students at Kansas State College recently and promised to give to the department a second silver plaque to honor students outstanding in agricultural journalism.

Ten years ago he presented the first plaque. Every year since then a name has been engraved thereon. The 10, their year of graduation, and their present positions are:

Tudor Charles, 1923, associate editor of the Kansas Farmer; Theodore Guthrie, 1929, now farming at Saffordville; Kenneth Gopen, 1930, now on the staff of the radio information service of the U. S. D. A.; George D. Oberle, 1931, doing graduate work in the department of plant genetics at Cornell University; Jean Scheel, 1933, assistant extension editor of Kansas State College; Boyd Cathcart, 1932, now a member of the Kansas State College animal husbandry faculty; Kenneth S. Davis, 1934, with the Soil Conservation Service at La Crosse, Wis.; Horton Laude, 1935, attending Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship; Harold Scanlon, 1936, managing a farm in Abilene; Roy Freeland, 1937, with the Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman.

Senator Capper in his address told of his early newspaper experiences, or the work of the Washington correspondent, of some of his experiences as a senator, and as a personal friend of President and Mrs. Coolidge.

-KF-

An Alfalfa Substitute

Due to shortage of alfalfa hay, some are asking "what may be substituted in the place of alfalfa hay?" The experiment station at Kansas State College has found that a non-legume hay may be used instead of alfalfa if ground limestone is fed and the protein in the alfalfa replaced with cottonseed, linseed or soybean oil meal. The stock will require a little more grain but apparently do as well as tho they had alfalfa hay.

-KF-

Foreign 'Hopper Is Hardy

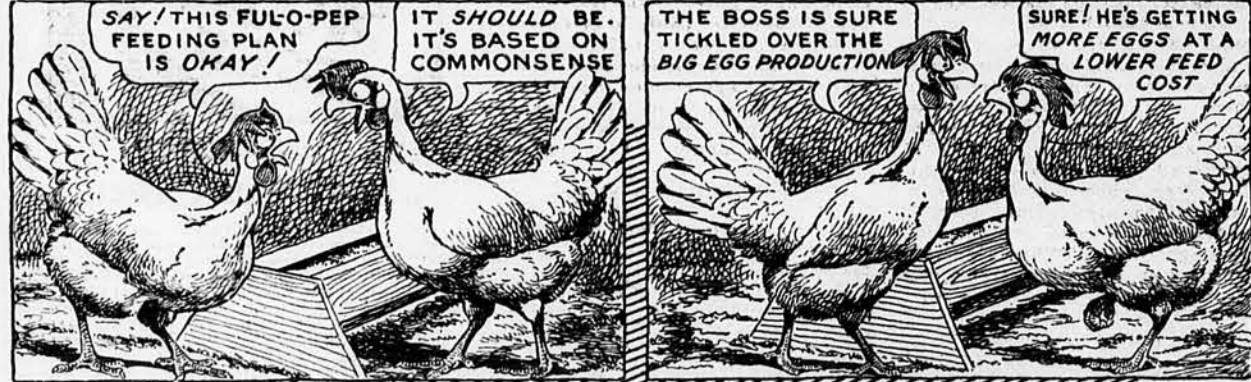
Most of the native Kansas grasshoppers are gone now and no longer pester the man who is trying to protect alfalfa, grass and wheat. But there is a small Mexican grasshopper, a reddish colored fellow, who is very hardy and was active even on the coolest October days. He may do some damage yet. However, Republic county farmers report he is easy to poison. Bernie Lash said he could tell exactly where he had stopped scattering poison to get this pest.

-KF-

Big Terracing Program

Harry W. Ware is starting an extensive terracing program on his farm southwest of Severance, operated by Earnest Hill. Terrace lines have been run and terraces are being made on an 80-acre field which is being put to wheat this fall. Both Mr. Ware and Mr. Hill have worked faithfully to control ditches but have decided that the easiest method of preventing erosion is to control the run-off water by using terraces.

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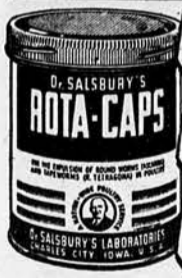
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SEE YOUR DEALER WHO ADVERTISES THIS EMBLEM

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To See Results of Deferred Feeding

THE new 4-H baby beef feeding project, known as the Jewell county 4-H Deferred Feeding project, will have its Achievement or "Round-up" day at Jewell City on November 6. Victor Stuewe, former Jewell county agent, now in Ottawa county is co-operating. He inaugurated the project in Jewell county and has started it in Ottawa county since going there.

The program will start in the morning at 10 o'clock with the boys giving their reports and the audience seeing the calves. In the afternoon there will be a program in the high school auditorium consisting of music by the Jewell City High school band, followed by a discussion of cattle feeding markets by specialists from Kansas State College.

The boys have done a good job of feeding their calves, and interested farmers will enjoy learning more of this practical feeding demonstration. Robert Schafer of Jewell City has fed 20 head of cattle from the same herd as the boys' cattle. They have been handled in the same way as the boys have fed their calves.

—KF—

Sell Hens Second Year

Only exceptional hens should be kept a second or third year during present unfavorable poultry raising conditions unless for breeding purposes, according to E. R. Halbrook, extension poultryman, Kansas State College. At present feed costs and egg prices, it will not be profitable to keep a hen which produces less than 144 eggs a year.

—KF—

Coffee Country—Too Much of It

(Continued from Page 10)

a control policy and fixed price. Stimulated by the government's price-bolstering scheme of holding large quantities of coffee off the market, production increased until the market was no longer able to absorb it all.

Human nature, you know, is pretty much alike the world over. Think back over our own crop control schemes. In your own mind list the various means used to chisel on government benefit payments and you have an idea of what has happened to Brazil's coffee control plan. When government payments were offered for destroying trees, it was always the old and unproductive trees that got the ax. When a portion of the crop was to be eliminated at its source, it was the unmarketable portion.

Ashes Used as Fertilizer

Today the Brazilian government is destroying about 40 per cent of the total coffee crop. This wholesale destruction has been going on for 4 years. Enough coffee has been burned and dumped into the sea to supply the entire world for at least 2 years; and, ironically, the ashes from the burned coffee are sold back to farmers as fertilizer—to raise more coffee.

Unfortunately for the growers, all this destruction of surplus coffee occurs after the crop has been picked, pulped, cured and the freight paid to the terminal market. If some plan could be devised to prevent 40 per cent of the crop from being picked from the

Hens on an average give their greatest egg production the first or pullet year, and diminish 15 to 20 per cent each succeeding year. The following figures give 3 years' records at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station for a number of White Leghorns, Rhode Island reds, and Barred Plymouth Rocks:

Year	Rocks and Reds Average		Leghorns Average	
	Production	Per Cent	Production	Per Cent
1....	170	100	198	100
2....	140	82	151	76
3....	104	61	120	61

Since most of the second and third years' production is obtained during the spring and summer when eggs are cheap, the net receipts from older hens will decrease relatively faster than egg production.

—KF—

Prepare Pullets for Winter

Pullets ought to be in their winter quarters and on feed so they may be laying before cold weather sets in. High feed prices no doubt have caused many of us to have poorly developed pullets. These should by all means be crowded to the limit or many of our flocks will not be laying before spring. The self-feeder should be before them filled with a good ration and they need clean quarters, plenty of fresh water and if possible a supply of green feed. It is well to keep pullets shut in until they get accustomed to their winter quarters. Before being placed in winter quarters it is well to use a good capsule for worming.

trees, the plantation owners would cut their production costs nearly half.

The strictest kind of supervision is necessary to prevent fraud in the destruction of government coffee. Every bag of coffee set aside to be destroyed is double-checked—counted when it is taken from the warehouse to the car and counted again when it is unloaded at the "burning field." Then as each sack is emptied, it is piled by the car and counted again.

It Doesn't Sound Right!

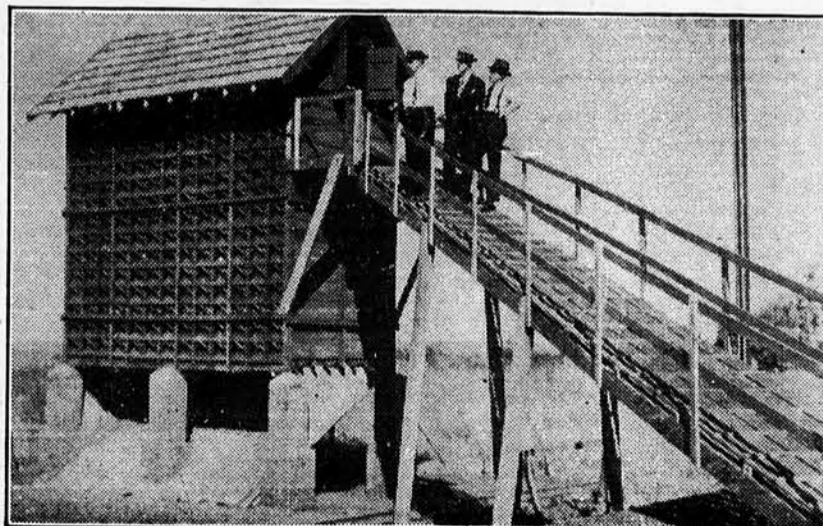
Surely, you say, there is something cockeyed somewhere. Coffee impossible to buy in Berlin; coffee destroyed wholesale in Brazil! And this is the modern world! What's the answer? Maybe the taxi driver in Sau Paulo had it.

"You come from Rio?" he asked between chuck holes. "Ah, there is a most beautiful city. Why did I ever leave there to come to this hell, Sau Paulo! Already my poor machine is shaken apart by these streets."

"There's a lot more business here than in Rio," I offered. "Maybe the people of Sau Paulo are too busy."

"Business!" he snorted. "They have plenty of time for politics. Senor, if it wasn't for the 'politicos' this world would be a fine place."

Next story we'll look around Sau Paulo, Brazil's No. 1 state, and then visit the "Snake Farm" at Butantan.



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New Husking Ace Breaks Record

By TUDOR CHARLES

A STATE corn husking record was broken and a new husker was crowned champion, when Cecil Vining, Franklin county farmer, husked 30 bushels and 6 1/4 pounds in 1 hour and 20 minutes, at the state contest field near Humboldt on October 28.

Kenneth House, Sherman county, was runner-up and made a good score of 28 bushels and 32 pounds. He defeated his brother, Lawrence House of Goodland, the former state champion, by a close margin. Lawrence husked 27 bushels and 54 pounds to place third. Will Lutz, Riley county, was fourth with 27 bushels, and 51 pounds, and Ralph Stewart, Bourbon county, fifth with 27 bushels and 1/4 pound.

Careful estimates on the big crowd which watched the huskers, placed the number of people at 15,000 to 20,000. It was a perfect Indian summer day, really too hot for husking corn, but delightful for the spectators.

The Price of Fame

Lawrence House, for 4 years state champion, was the popular favorite in the husking contest. The crowd was so intent upon watching him that they crowded him during the early part of the contest, cutting off the slight breeze which was blowing and breaking down considerable corn. However, it was really Cecil Vining's day, for he had been waiting several years for a contest field of large, tall, tough-breaking corn, in his effort to take a state contest. For 4 years he had been runner-up. His large lead over the remainder of the field left no doubt about his claim to the championship.

The cash awards, presented by Senator Capper on behalf of Kansas Farmer, were \$100, \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10 for places first to fifth respectively. Cecil Vining also received a beautiful silver loving cup.

The Works farm, west of Humboldt, provided a fine setting for the contest. The field of corn yielded close to 60 bushels an acre. The Works family has been growing a strain of white corn, their own selection, for the past 20 years. The contest was held in adjoining fields grown by W. W. Works and R. L. Works.

The horse and mule team contest proved quite a feature with Ralph Russell, Altoona, winning first place in the horse class, and \$20 awarded by the Kansas Farmer. Second place went to Clarence Jordan, Chanute, and J. Q. Adams, Kincaid, won third.

In the mule contest, first place went to Harold Baptist, Humboldt, second to L. C. Thompson, Chanute, and third to Frank Thompson, Elsmore.

Credit to Local People

Officials of the Kansas Farmer, including Senator Capper, owner, T. A. McNeal, editor, and Raymond H. Gilkeson, managing editor, said the greatest part of the credit for the fine husking contest was due the people of Humboldt, Chanute and Iola, and surrounding territory for handling the details of the big show.

More than two hundred people, largely farmers, took part in the work, with business men of Humboldt head-

ing the various committees which outlined the work.

The Chanute Chamber of Commerce was local sponsor of the contest and enlisted the aid of the Humboldt and Iola Chambers of Commerce to cooperate with Kansas Farmer and farm folks in the vicinity of Humboldt, Iola and Chanute.

Judges of the contest who helped in calculating every husker's load were E. A. Cleavinger, John V. Hepler, Harry M. Baird, L. E. Willoughby, Dr. A. M. Brunson, Floyd Davidson and Kenney Ford, all of Kansas State College.

An interesting part of the husking day was the special contest events and the music of the bands. The Chanute, Humboldt and Yates Center high school bands played, leading the parade of wagons to the judging field. The clown band from Erie was awarded first place in the clown contest. The Iola American Legion Drum Corp also was on hand and gave a marching drill. Winners of the other special events, with the cash awards made by Kansas Farmer, are as follows:

- Hog Calling Contest**
First—Ira Miller, Savonburg, \$3.
Second—Maggie Foulk, Erie, \$2.
Third—Martha Williams, Chanute, \$1.
- Pole Climbing Contest**
First—O. Ard, Humboldt, \$3.
Second—V. Foulk, Humboldt, \$2.
Third—Eugene Vance, Elsmore, \$1.
- Jig Contest**
First—Mrs. Harry Wilson, Neodesha, \$3.
Second—Howard Ward, Fall River, \$2.
Third—Delbert McMillin, Severy, \$1.
- Wife Calling Contest**
First—Mr. Blackwood, Buffalo, \$3.
Second—Mr. Quakenbush, Madison, \$2.
Third—J. D. Tolle, Chanute, \$1.

—KF—

A Temporary Relief

The improved prospects for wheat pasture due to the recent rain should relieve a lot of livestock men of the embarrassment of shopping for high-priced feed. A drouth-proof and grass-hopper-proof feed production plan is in demand for next year. Who has one for sale or rent?—R. W. McBurney, Mitchell county agent.

—KF—

Lauds Our Dairy Judging

I feel the dairymen's judging contest has done more to raise the standard of our dairy cattle than any other thing and your prizes are certainly an incentive.—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

—KF—

Biggest Increase in East

Sodium nitrate and superphosphate used to fertilize wheat increased yields 8.9 bushels an acre in the eastern half of Kansas in tests this year. The increase was not so great in the counties to the west. The Cloud county test gave 4.6 bushels increase. Tests near Beloit on the farms of George A. Ward and B. F. Spatz several years ago did not show much difference.

RESULTS OF THE KANSAS STATE CORN HUSKING CONTEST

Husker and County	Total Wt. of Corn	Gleanings, Pounds	Deduct for Gleanings	Husks, Ounces	Deduct for Husks	Total Deductions	Net Corn
Cecil Vining, Franklin	2207 1/2	19	57	7	44 1/2	101 1/2	2106 1/2
Kenneth House, Sherman	2040	16	48	2 1/2	0	48	1992
Lawrence House, Sherman	1990	14	42	5 1/2	4	46	1944
William Lutz, Riley	2035	16 1/2	48 1/2	7 1/2	44 1/2	93 1/2	1941 1/2
Ralph Stewart, Bourbon	1937 1/2	15 1/2	47 1/2	3 1/2	0	47 1/2	1890 1/2
Lester Chase, Nemaha	1935	12 1/2	36 1/2	6 1/2	23 1/2	60	1875
Delton Deel, Miami	2005	46 1/2	138 1/2	4	0	138 1/2	1866
Edwin Meyers, Brown	1947 1/2	24 1/2	72 1/2	5 1/2	11 1/2	84 1/2	1863
L. L. Walliser, Lyon	1865	16	48	6 1/2	22 1/2	70 1/2	1794 1/2
Ray Stewart, Allen	1817 1/2	7 1/2	21 1/2	5 1/2	9	30 1/2	1786 1/2
Richard Adams, Woodson	1780	1 1/2	3 1/2	6	17 1/2	21 1/2	1758 1/2
Orville Peterson, Cloud	1800	24 1/2	72 1/2	4 1/2	0	72 1/2	1727 1/2
Lew Cassell, Wilson	1740	23 1/2	71 1/2	6 1/2	26	97 1/2	1642 1/2
L. A. Worley, Greenwood	1970	27 1/2	83 1/2	12	256	339 1/2	1630 1/2
Melvin Floyd, Neosho	1680	14 1/2	44 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2	52 1/2	1627 1/2
L. S. Pottroff, Coffey	1700	24 1/2	74 1/2	6 1/2	25 1/2	99 1/2	1600 1/2
George Meyers, Republic	1777 1/2	45 1/2	135 1/2	7 1/2	51 1/2	187 1/2	1590 1/2
Elmer Carlstrom, Clay	1662 1/2	22 1/2	66 1/2	3 1/2	0	66 1/2	1596 1/2
John Elliott, Jefferson	1702 1/2	16 1/2	50 1/2	10	119 1/2	169 1/2	1533
Frank Lutz, Douglas	1612 1/2	27 1/2	81 1/2	3 1/2	0	81 1/2	1530 1/2
John Heiser, Marion	1715	31 1/2	93 1/2	10	120	213 1/2	1501 1/2
Ray Machin, Crawford	1690	23 1/2	69 1/2	10 1/2	143 1/2	213 1/2	1476 1/2
Joe Wagoner, Chase	1395	27 1/2	83 1/2	7	28	111 1/2	1283 1/2
A. L. McClaren, Montgomery	1420	12 1/2	36 1/2	10	99 1/2	136 1/2	1283 1/2

Attention to Sectional Problems

By CORDELL TINDALL

THE new Extension program of Kansas State College is the result of 3 years of work by about 1,000 Kansas farmers, members of county planning committees. Objectives and problems recommended by these county committees have been used in setting up goals for the new program in each of the 15 different farming areas into which the state is divided.

Now, the entire staff of the Extension Service will be working together on the same problems with definite goals in mind. For instance, in areas where livestock is the chief source of income all departments of the service will push work which will help livestock men.

Some of our problems are statewide and general. But many are confined to a rather definite section. Therefore, the state has been divided into 15 areas and all divisions of the Extension Service have united in planning a program for these areas.

Emphasis on Livestock

In areas 1 and 2, as shown on the map, livestock is the big money-maker. The livestock men at the College are beginning a 5-year beef improvement program. Agronomy men will hold meetings stressing pasture improvement and legume growing. Erosion control and drainage will be pushed by the agricultural engineers.

Area 3 has many small farms owned by city workers who make only a part of their income from their farms. Other farms are small. Food production and a steady cash income are wanted here so the horticulture department will help with fresh fruit and vegetable growing. Erosion is a big problem here, too. Legume growing and pasture improvements complete the major projects.

Dairying is being pushed in area 4, along with erosion control, growing of legumes and pasture improvement. Close attention will be paid to the utilization by livestock of feed grown.

The rich grazing land of the Flint Hills makes up area 5. Here, of course, raising beef cattle is the biggest business. Therefore, pasture improvement receives first attention. The hills of the region naturally suffer from erosion and 75 per cent of the land in this area suffers seriously. Terracing, contour farming and other erosion controls take the spotlight on the program.

The situation is much the same in area 6a, as again livestock supplies most of the income. So here pasture improvement and legume production is the most immediate problem.

Dairying and Poultry Boosted

In area 6b, dairying and poultry share the stage with livestock. Legumes are needed here, according to the county planning committee, so they will receive attention.

In area 7, it is a matter of water, alfalfa and feed. Here is a range area with beef cattle as the major enterprise. But sheep and poultry also will get attention. Pond building is important as well as well-digging, and is expected to help in the water problem.

In area 8, erosion control and general livestock interests the eastern half of the area and again the Extension Service will turn attention to pasture improvement and legumes.

The western counties of this area are thinking more about erosion control and soil management.

With the largest per cent of crop land of any part of the state, area 9 has its biggest problem in soil management. Wind erosion is somewhat of a problem and windbreaks are needed to protect farmsteads and gardens. The advantage of summer fallow and other such practices will be pointed out. Livestock will be boosted in some instances.

Wind Erosion Major Problem

In areas 10a, 10b, and 12, wind erosion is the first problem. Area 10a will try to balance a program of wheat growing and grazing. Areas 10b and 12 will try to improve diets with poultry and gardens. If there is plenty of wheat pasture in area 10b a livestock wintering program will be considered. Area 12 will try to keep their top soil from being blown away by using a protective covering. Any increase in livestock, besides poultry, would be undesirable.

Soil management plus terracing and contouring are the problems of area 11. With feed on hand a program of utilizing these feeds with livestock looks good for improving and stabilizing farm income.

-KF-

Allot Farm Tenant Fund

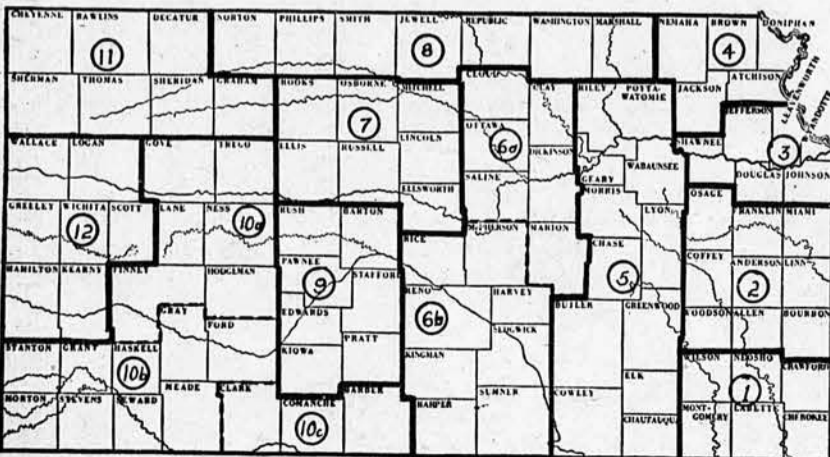
Kansas has been allotted \$213,192 under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to be loaned to competent tenants, farm laborers, and share-croppers for the purchase of family-size farms. Distribution of the \$9,500,000 fund provided under title I of the act was handled by the Farm Security Administration, and the share allotted every state is based on farm population and the prevalence of tenancy.

Loans will be made in approximately 300 counties in the United States during the fiscal year 1937-1938. The counties in which loans will be made will be determined by the secretary of agriculture after recommendations are received from the farm security advisory committee to be established in every state. Applications for tenant purchase loans will be filed with county rural rehabilitation supervisors, consisting of three farmer members, will examine the applications, appraise the farms which applicants propose to purchase, and recommend applicants who have the character, ability, and experience deemed necessary for successful farm ownership.

-KF-

Ahead With Power Lines

Without waiting for the government's aid in rural electrification Harper county farmers are enjoying the benefits of light and power. Served by the local utility company, 410 farms are supplied with electricity in this area. For the year ending August, 1937, the utility company built approximately 24.7 miles of rural lines in the territory which will serve 113 new rural customers. During the year an average of 14 new homes were connected every month. According to estimates made on the basis of the first half of the year, it is expected that 1937 will see 150 new rural customers.



By dividing the state into 15 areas Extension workers will be able to turn their attention to the big problems in each area. A definite program for each area has been worked out thru recommendations of county planning committees.

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You pay for one—You enjoy TWO!

Here's the all-purpose radio that you and your family have been hoping for. It's a "Two-Way" radio! New—utterly different—*instantly* changeable from storage battery to light-socket power, or back again!

The magical Zenith "Hi-Line Switch" makes the change *instantly*. You use either 110 volt AC (light-socket) power or 6 volt auto battery power—at will! No tools—no fuss—no extras to buy—foolproof!

SPECIAL SAVING! FREPOWER FROM THE AIR

No more buying dry batteries or taking them out to recharge.



A \$25.00 DELUXE MODEL
WINCHARGER
ONLY
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when bought with a Zenith Farm Radio.



On a farm, it gives you tone and distance that only city sets have given before. And in the city, it is—well it's a 1938 Zenith! A year ahead, as usual—and with a dozen wonderful new features—yet simpler and quicker to tune than ever before.

Here are two radios in one—both for the price of one!

Now you no longer have to wait for the high line. The best in radio can be yours TODAY—on battery power. And for just 50¢ a year power operating cost with a Wincharger. No dry batteries to buy or to replace. No storage batteries to lug to town for charging. Yet, the moment the high line comes, you are ready for it without extra cost, trouble, or delay. Just throw the switch.

Always the pioneer in farm radio, Zenith has now surpassed all previous achievements in this "Two-Way" receiver. You'll be amazed at its performance, its beauty and its economy. Here is the ideal solution of the radio problem for city people with boats, trailers, summer homes and camps, and for country people who may some day have high line power.

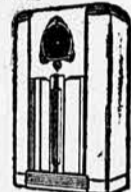
Near you there's a Zenith dealer who'll gladly show you the 91 Zenith models for 1938—standard and "Two-Way" types—for 2 volt, 6 volt and 32 volt operation—for 110 volt AC and AC-DC power—in Console, Table, Phonograph-Radio and popular Arm Chair Models. Yes, 91 superb models—every one an unsurpassed value at its price.

See them for yourself—today! No matter where you live, nor what your income, there's a Zenith to suit your locality and your purse. Ask your Zenith dealer!

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION
CHICAGO

For 22 years makers of fine radios

CHILDREN—GROWN-UPS—FATHER—MOTHER—DAUGHTER—and the HELP—Everybody enjoys a Zenith



entertainment—crops—markets—weather—planes—police—etc.



EUROPE, SOUTH AMERICA or the ORIENT guaranteed everyday or your money back on all short wave Zeniths. Complete Zenith price range from \$19.95 to \$750.00 is available on easy terms.

Passers by think we have Electric Light



"WE ENJOY AS GOOD LIGHT AS THOSE WHO USE ELECTRICITY"

"In rural communities where electric light is not available, (Mrs. P. P., Wisconsin) Aladdin certainly fills the bill." "Aladdin gives wonderful light. My parents, past 60, see to read without glasses. My friends say it gives nicer light than their electric lights." These comments of Aladdin users give you an idea of how satisfied they are with this truly magical lamp which produces a room full of soft, white light, from ordinary kerosene (coal oil) to take the place of the dim, eye-straining light supplied by old-fashioned yellow flame lamps.

ALADDIN PAYS FOR ITSELF IN OIL-SAVING — Burns 6% Oil; 94% Air
Aladdin burns 50 hours on a single gallon of kerosene. Uses only about half as much oil as wasteful lamps of the yellow-flame type. Pays for itself time and time again in oil saving alone.

SAVES EYE STRAIN

Don't endanger the eyes of your family by using poor light. Don't run the risk of heavy cost for examinations, treatments, glasses, etc. Aladdin's first cost is modest, its oil saving large, and its restful light helps avoid eyestrain.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

Aladdin is simple to operate; anyone can run it. It lights instantly; no pumping up or pressure to maintain. Noiseless, odorless, smokeless and safe. It approaches sunlight for quality, and is not surpassed by electricity for whiteness and steadiness.

SEE YOUR ALADDIN DEALER ABOUT A LIBERAL TRADE IN

For a limited time Aladdin dealers are authorized to allow you \$1.00 trade in on your old lamp, regardless of kind, age or condition. Drop in and see your dealer. Look at the beautiful new Aladdins, and the colorful shades. If you don't know him, write us, and we'll send you his name, together with our attractive new folder of Aladdin lamps and shades.

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Mantle Lamps



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The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.

Black Feather

Seventeenth Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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In Preceding Installments

Rodney Shaw, last of the independent fur traders to oppose the Astor Company represented by Burke Rickman, is shot down by Mongazid, an Indian who is a tool for Rickman, and is left for dead beside the river. Rickman, believing Shaw dead, gloats over his victory after being defeated at every turn and drunk with power prepares to take beautiful Annette Leclere, who has come to the wilderness to save Shaw from arrest, as his bride.

AS ANNETTE ran thru the gateway her boatmen, lounging by the canoe, rose. But she did not go to them. She stood a moment, staring up the lake, shielding her eyes from the descending sun. She saw men gathered at Fort Shaw, saw others running from the stockade with burdens and began again to run herself, needing bodily activity in that moment, not considering the fact that she could have gone quicker by canoe. She neither staggered nor sobbed, now. Her feet were firm beneath her, and tho her breathing was ragged, her eyes were dry. She ran as she had never run before, lightly and swiftly.

From the head of the last little cove she must skirt before reaching Shaw's fort she saw them launch a canoe and cried out. They did not hear. She slowed to a walk for breath to scream more loudly, but it did no good. Her heart's beating crowded her throat, her blood's roaring was loud in her ears. Walking did no good, and she ran again.

So, just as he settled himself in the stern of his canoe, to Basile's ears came a strangled hail; his name, the admonition to wait.

"Wait!" she gasped. "Wait, Basile!" "We cannot wait!" he called. "Shaw has been shot down. We go!"

"Where? When?" She was in the water, to her knees, grasping for the moving canoe.

"Yonder! If he lives, he has lain alone since noon. We go to—"

"And I with you!" "No, ma'm'selle! It is no journey for a woman!" "But if he lives . . ."

She grasped the rail. Basile opened his lips to protest again but she was already clambering in, shouldering a place for herself between astonished boatmen.

"I go . . . with you!" she sobbed, all but collapsing. "Oars!" Basile growled, and the 4 blades caught the water in unison.

In the stream, they slowed their stroke, groping thru darkness, cautious of snags and shallows. "It was beyond the marsh, their lodge."

"No. Below, I remember." "Still three bends to go."

So, the boatmen, arguing in whispers. Stars shone above them, river mists enshrouded them.

"Hold! I see!" Basile, standing, could catch the loom of the lodge against ghostly birch trunks. "Ay! We arrive!"

The canoe grated the sand and it was Annette's foot that first trod the bank.

"Rodney?" Her voice, that, pinched and shrill, like the cry of some hurt bird. It made the men mutter. "Rodney. . . Oh, Rodney!" Her call caught in a sob as she went forward, and then she gasped.

"Here! Basile!" She was on her knees beside him, as they pressed about, her palms on his cheeks.

"Rodney! Rodney! We have come! Can you not hear? . . . Oh, he lives!" Her cry was frantic with relief, and Basile knelt beside her.

"He breathes!" she whispered. "He moved, he almost moaned. . . His shirt is drenched with blood. Quick, a light!"

She sat there, feverishly chafing his wrists as the remains of fire were found, as lusty breaths blew life into the ash-covered coals, as birch bark and twigs ignited and showed the gauntness of his face, the pallor of his skin.

He turned his head and moaned heavily. "We cannot all return with him," Basile mumbled. "Some must—"

"Return? With him?" Annette, hands busy with Shaw's shirt, questioned in contempt. "When the spark in him is duller than the spark was in the fire? You'd carry those coals back to the fort to blow life? No. . . Here! I know. From my aunt, I have learned much."

She taught them much, those awed and bungling men, who wanted to do, who had, in the past, done similar service for others, but who had profited little from such experiences.

They brought boughs and built a bed. They carried robes from the Indian lodge to cover it. They pegged a blanket to the ground and secured its other edge to a pole held lashed to two saplings to shelter him; on the opposite side of the fire they raised another blanket to throw the heat against his couch. This much they knew how to do.

Rocks were rolled into the fire to warm at Annette's order, his leggings and moccasins stripped off and hard hands set to chafing the flesh, as cold as the flesh of the dead. But he was not dead; not yet. From time to time he moaned lightly.

Carefully, tenderly, Annette soaked the bloodied shirt from his skin and bared the gaping wound in his back and its companion close to where neck and chest joined. Dark clots were there, with fresh red oozing now.

She straightened, still on her knees. A hand went within her gown, in against her bosom. Her fingers twined and she tugged, ripping out tatters of soft cloth, soft and clean from washing, clean and warm from her clean, warm body. She pressed them against the wounds, holding them close, calling out to him that she would stay the ebbing life, that she had arrived in time.

FOR an hour she sat so, Shaw's head in her lap, pressing the cloths that had been her garments against the bleeding wounds. Then, satisfied, she bound them close and turned him to his back.

Heated stones were wrapped in skins and placed at his feet and his sides; the fire was kept going with meticulous steadiness. At first Shaw was restless, mumbling, trying to turn, to shove himself erect, but Annette called out to him, held him close, telling him that to move would start the bleeding afresh. He gave no evidence of hearing, of understanding, but sank back and after a time slept heavily.

Two men put out for the fort to fetch a tent and blankets and utensils and the dozen other items which Annette demanded. And to deliver orders, whispered at length by Basile. When they were gone Basile, turning to her, said:

"Ma'm'selle must rest. I will watch."

"Rest?"—startled. "Oh . . . rest,"—contemptuously as tho rest were the least important item beneath the stars.

She did not rest. She moved away into the shadows. She was gone for long and Basile, bending to peer beneath the shelter, saw her on her knees under the birches, face uplifted, lips moving as she begged for aid. . . .

Days, now, of desperate watching beside that pallet about which hovered the shadow of death.

A tent was up, sheltering Rodney, its flaps wide to the fire. Another tent was pitched for the men and the stores, but Annette, when she slept, slept on robes beside the trader.

It seemed to Basile that the girl's eyes never closed. Let Shaw move and he saw her leap up; let him so much as murmur incoherently when she was outside and she came running; softly, but running. Her own eyes were bright as with fever, her cheeks as pale as the wounded man's.

FROM the moment she stumbled on Rodney there in the darkness, she had assumed command. She arranged the camp, she announced the routine. Never before had those *engagés* taken orders from a woman; but never, also, had they encountered a woman such as this.

She did not direct them to do this or that without reason. She demonstrated that for such a task she was far better equipped than they, and they obeyed without dissenting look or word.

She sent men into the forest searching for the herbs her midwife aunt had used. Pipsisewa and the burdock, its roots and leaves; monk's cowl and yellowroot and the inner bark of black cherry to be steeped to bitter compounds; leaves and stalks to be cooked to pulp and bandaged over the gaping wounds in Shaw's flesh.

Quietly, he lay there. Now and again, at first, he moaned. Occasionally his eyes would open and his brows gather as tho he struggled with some complicated problem. But he did not look at them understandingly.

He licked water, dropped from a cup to his lips, with growing greediness, and that was his first word:

"Water!"—faintly, but with desperate need. He struggled to sit up when the cup was placed to his mouth, but Annette held him back firmly. He sank to his couch again and one hand fidgeted nervously with the blankets. Color was staining his cheeks; the lips went dry again before water, spilled to his chin, had disappeared.

"Fever!" she moaned, looking hard at Basile and helpless appeal was in her eyes.

"Fever follows wounds," the man said and shrugged slowly, in something of a shudder. "It's upon Rickman one would wish fever!"

"Rickman!" The name, repeated in that strained echo of Shaw's voice, was startling.

His eyes were open, he frowned upward blankly and his fingers worked, worked. . . .

"Crooks gave . . . me . . ." His voice was only a murmur. "Crooks . . . black feather . . . Crooks said . . . said . . . Crooks gave it to me, Rickman. . . As a jest. . . But . . . I've held it!"—pawing weakly at the blankets. "I've held the black feather against your damned Company! . . . They can't . . . take it from me. . . He didn't know . . . his jest stood for . . . surrender. . . ."

"Where'd it . . . go? Where'd I . . . put . . . ?"

He struggled to sit up, searching his bed, and Annette, slipping a hand into her bosom, brought out, folded in thin cloth, what remained of the black feather she had picked from the sand at Mackinac after Shaw's arrest.

"Here, Rodney!"—breathlessly. "You have the black feather. Burke Rickman hasn't taken it! We'll keep it safe . . . safe for you, Rodney! See? It is here!"

Day and night, night and day, with his eyes giving birth to an orange flare, skin of his face stretching tight over the bones, dyed with the stain of fever, with his wrists shrinking and his body trembling . . .

Chills came, and the hot stones were snuggled close to him again; (Continued on Page 26)



"Constable, have ya seen a rough-lookin' sorta hombre go by here in th' past fortnight?"

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RADIO SHOW SUNDAY
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HERSHOLT**

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Lincoln Bldg. New York**

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

(Carrying costs and probable changes in feed costs have been considered.)

Would you sell wheat now, if you needed the money by December 15, or would you hold for a little rally?—C. M., Clay Center, Kan.

Seven chances out of 10 before December 15 there will be a little rally which will carry prices above present prices even tho prices may work a little lower before the rally starts. The odds are about the same as given in the last issue of Kansas Farmer. It will take an Argentine crop failure or a war outbreak to push prices much higher until March. Rallies before then will be of a temporary technical character. Fundamental statistics are bullish but market psychology is bearish.

What would you suggest with 225 heavy feeding lambs, sell now, or finish out quick, or run on wheat pasture and sell in January?—J. C., Kingman, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 you can net more by selling now than you can by finishing out quick or late. If you feed out, try to get finished and sold before December as the odds are about 9 out of 10 that by January or February many lambs will be selling for less a pound than they cost as feeding lambs. There are more lambs on feed than last year and they will be bunched on the market. Consumer demand for mutton is declining and demand for wool has dropped off 25 to 50 per cent under 1 year ago.

Has the drop in fat cattle put stockers low enough that it is safe to buy

now? Good calves that were 9½ cents can now be bought for 8 cents or a little less. What would you do?—J. P., Haviland, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that choice and common stocker calves will decline as much in the next 6 weeks as they have in the last 6 weeks. In only rare cases will the cheap gain one gets and the brand of calves one desires compensate for the decline in price. No, I would not buy now. There is no good place to sell in 1938 until one gets over into the late fall months. If one has to keep cattle that long for a price rally, then they must be well under 400 pounds in weight, choice grade, steers instead of heifers, and purchased cheap enough so that they can be sold well under 10 cents a pound if one is to set up a profitable marketing program.

Do you think the hog price is near the season's low? Is it safe to buy stock pigs? Corn is 50 cents a bushel.—T. W., Tusculumbia, Mo.

Eight chances out of 10 that either in late November or in February top hog prices will be under the best prices in late October. The general hog price trend from 1937 to 1938 is downward. In the past such a situation permitted November prices to be well under October prices. Hogs will be fed to heavier weights due to the favorable feeding ratio. Stock pigs at many country points are selling higher a pound than fat hogs. Such a situation usually results in lower hog prices 2 to 3 months later. No, I would say it is not safe to buy stock pigs at 9 to 10 cents unless you plan on using them for breeding purposes.

Our Crop Reporters Say—

THE last of the year's harvesting has just about been completed thruout the state. Corn in some sections is fairly good but in others grain sorghums will be used for feed during the winter. However, there is sufficient feed in most counties. Wheat is coming up pretty well following fairly general rains over the state but there will be little fall pasture from the crop as it got started too late.

Barton—Farmers putting up feed and completing wheat drilling. Some farmers had to sell some livestock because of scarcity of feed. Wheat, 93c; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 19c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Very dry. Wheat doing well, considering. No fall pastures. Very little feeding. Corn husking nearly all completed. Many public sales, property selling well.—E. E. Taylor.

Cowley—Recent rains have brought the wheat up all over the county. There were some spots too dry for wheat to sprout. Corn is a fair crop on most bottom land and some upland fields are quite good. Kafir and sorghum crops generally good.—K. D. Olin.

Franklin—Our county needs moisture. A large part of the wheat isn't doing much and altho we had a cold snap, the grasshoppers still are working. Many closing out sales. More than 300 horses have had sleeping sickness but it is pretty well checked now. A good many hogs have had cholera. Corn getting dry enough to crib and some farmers husking. Quite a lot of livestock being sent to Kansas City. A few land deals being put over. Most farms sell cheap. Mules and horses not selling so high. A large apple crop, most all picked. Wheat, 92c; corn, 55c; oats, 25c; kafir, cwt., 85c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 31c to 34c; hens, 13c to 18c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Harvey—Weather fine for outdoor work. More moisture needed for late sown alfalfa. Most silo filling done. Livestock looking fine. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; oats, 30c; rye, 60c; bran, 95c; shorts, \$1; cream, 34c; eggs, 18 to 22c; hens, 16c; springs, 16c; apples, 50c to 55c; potatoes, \$1; cabbage, 2c.—H. W. Prouty.

Lane—All fields in splendid condition, due to a fine rain of from 1 to 2½ inches, general over a large section of Western Kansas. Fields that did not have sufficient moisture before are now being drilled. This was the best rain for several years. Feed and hay all cut ahead of frost which has held off remarkably well. All kinds of grain, feed and pasture scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We had a fine rain October 18. Wheat has all sprouted now and several fields have greened up. There will not be much wheat pasture this fall, too late to make a growth. Lots of straw being baled. Corn, 40c; oats, 25c; wheat, 88c; cream, 35c; eggs, 16c; millet seed, \$1; sorgo, \$4.50 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$20.—J. D. Stosz.

Nemaha—Late wheat beginning to sprout and come up. Corn about all husked. Many farm sales being held this fall. Hundred pound hogs still selling around \$11 at local community sales. Local creamery paying 40

cents for cream. More moisture could be used very nicely.—E. A. Moser.

Norton—We had a 2-inch rain since my last report. Wheat alive and growing. A little freeze. Not much work, no corn to pick. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; eggs, 15c; cream, 35c; oats, 35c; barley, 50c.—Marion Glenn.

—KF—

Pasture Burden Too Great

(Continued from Page 3)

grow well if cropped just as they come out of the ground, and neither will the native grasses.

In extreme Western Kansas, buffalo grass seldom reaches a height of 3 or 4 inches, ranchmen report. In this case deferred grazing should be practiced until the grass has made considerable growth or has been green for about 30 days. From reports of farmers taking part in Kansas Farmer's pasture program, deferred grazing in the spring does more to restore grassland than any other factor. An exception to the early grazing rule may be put in a very few head of cattle early to graze off the low-growing weeds which never grow tall enough to be mowed.

While burning dry grass close to the ground undoubtedly is a bad practice from the standpoint of soil covering and moisture holding, Flint Hills pasture men have long followed this practice as it makes the grass much more attractive to Texas cattlemen, and of course in years past has enabled cattlemen to attain an earlier finish on bluestem grass. However, the careful grass owners usually burn pasture land only after a shower, when just the tops of the grass will burn and the surface mulch isn't disturbed.

Altho good range management is practiced by many Kansas stockmen, this great natural resource, and the safety of the grassland soils, are in grave danger. Grass restoration has become an urgent need, and all public-spirited people and organizations can afford to extend help and encouragement to that end.

—KF—

See Irrigation in Future

A number of meetings are being held along the Solomon Valley near Gaylord to work up interest in a proposed irrigation dam at Kirwin. The program would include farm terracing, and small dams and ponds.

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High-Hat Thieves Couldn't Tell Rye From Wheat

By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE fact that even thieves should know their stuff was brought home quite forcibly to James E. Duke and Harry Staley, not long ago, when they stole 20 bushels of rye from H. F. Roepke, R. 5, Manhattan, and tried to sell it to a Topeka elevator operator as wheat. This error was partly responsible for suspicion that the property might have been stolen. The elevator operator asked the police department at Topeka to get the facts. In the meantime, Roepke missed the grain, notified Sheriff Joe Dixon, Pottawatomie county and he, in turn, warned all elevators in surrounding territory to be on the lookout for the



H. F. Roepke, Manhattan

grain. Quick action on the part of the owner and officers made it possible for an easy conviction. Considerable thievery had been reported in the vicinity where this crime was committed and it is generally believed that these two men were responsible for at least a part of it. Both had served time before. Duke was given a life sentence, as a habitual criminal. Staley was given a 1 to 5-year sentence. A \$50 reward, paid by the Protective Service, was distributed among Service Member Roepke; Sheriff Joe Dixon, Pottawatomie county, the police department at Topeka, and the elevator operator, who started the investigation.

Two Rewards in 6 Weeks

An unusual experience came to Hugo Haucke, Council Grove, recently, when he received two rewards from the Protective Service within 6 weeks. The last theft occurred on September 15. Five hogs, valued at \$88, were stolen at that time. Since Mr. Haucke had suffered a loss of a quantity of wheat only a few days earlier, he knew just what should be done. He notified officers immediately and an investigation got under way in time to capture the thieves as they returned from marketing the hogs. A \$25 reward, paid for this conviction, went to Service Member Haucke, who has expressed his intention to divide with the arresting officer. All of the earlier reward, paid in the wheat theft, went to Mr. Haucke.

Saw Family Go—Raided

Upon discovering that their home had been burglarized, last summer, August Flohrschutz and family, R. 1, Topeka, recalled having seen Tony Lawrence near the residence, as they were driving away, the evening before. They immediately came to the conclusion that Lawrence might have been the intruder. The sheriff's department at Topeka was notified and Deputy Jack Beard questioned Lawrence. A flashlight found in Lawrence's possession strengthened the suspicion against him. Being confronted with

this evidence, the suspect confessed and later was given a 16-month sentence in the state reformatory. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided immediately between Flohrschutz and Beard.

Officer Says P. S. Helps

In acknowledging receipt of his part of a reward, paid for the conviction of a thief, who stole from Service Member August Flohrschutz, Deputy Sheriff Jack Beard, Topeka, made these comments:

"While we do our best to apprehend such violators, regardless of reward, we very much appreciate it when one is presented.

"May I also say a word of commendation for your Protective Service Department. On several occasions, thieves have been apprehended thru the prompt report by members of the Protective Service. If your members would report promptly all information, suspects, etc., it would be a great help to us all. Such information will be held strictly confidential and might lead to the uncovering of many burglaries. I feel information is often withheld because the informer fears he would be drawn into the case, whereas, such leads are held in confidence and the person giving an officer information leading to the apprehension of stolen property is not given publicity. I thank you for this check, and hope that more farmers in this vicinity, particularly where we work, will take advantage of the Protective Service. This service does help in clearing up and preventing burglary. Jack Beard, Deputy Sheriff, Topeka."

Mr. Beard likely expresses the sentiment of most law enforcement officers when he invites good citizens to furnish information promptly. The Protective Service encourages this at every opportunity.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid out \$26,200 in rewards for the conviction of 1,049 thieves who have stolen from posted premises.

—KF—

Attention to Soil

Farmers of Kansas are going to be faced with the necessity of increased attention to soil saving methods dur-

Never Mind the Weather

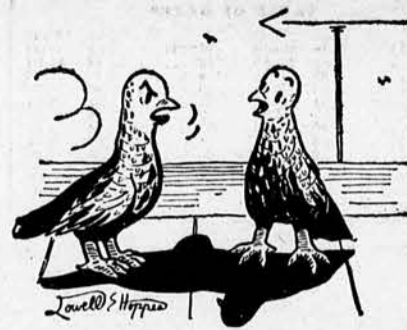
By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

DOES exposure to severe weather make you take cold? Not if you are sensibly dressed and in fairly robust health. If every exposure to chill, stormy weather brings on a cold you need corrective measures. Perhaps you have a chronic sinus infection that should be cleared up; it may be that diseased tonsils are responsible; it is possible that your system needs "building up."

Knowing that most colds are contagious we must recognize the fact that one ailing member of a family may spread a cold thru the whole household. The hardy person who can pick corn thruout a blustering November day without the least apparent ill result may go to a picture show that night, sit next to someone with a contagious cold, and a couple of days later assert positively that he took a terrible cold the day he picked that corn on the north eighty.

We are less sensitive to colds if we maintain a good circulation thru the superficial vessels of the skin and mucous membranes. To do this we dress sensibly, not making the skin tender by several layers of heavy clothing, but conserving the body heat by putting on stout shoes and stockings, as well as competent underwear and extra clothes as needed. The brief undergarments that do well enough for store or office are terribly wasteful of the heat your body generates when it comes to a 5-mile walk against a northwest wind, a long trip rounding

ing the next few years, Gerald Gordon, legislator from Doniphan county, told a group of Kansas farmers at a recent meeting in Kansas City. Mr. Gordon believes the soil and water conservancy bill, passed by the last legislature and now used in a number of counties, will take care of the needs of communities for furthering soil saving practices. This is a voluntary plan under which farmers agree to set up conservation associations and work under the leadership of members of the Soil Conservation Service. Much of the cost of putting soil conservation methods into practice is to be borne by the farmers and land-owners themselves. Mr. Gordon said one thing he believed the bill deserves studying.



"Junior ran away this morning to be a messenger boy."

Black Feather

(Continued from Page 24)

and once more the fever and then one afternoon a queer, sudden tranquillity.

His chest had stopped the heaving; his hands lay still. Was it death? That was the unspoken query in Basile's dog-like eyes. Death? Was this . . .

Basile and Annette knelt there as Shaw drew a deep sigh, and raised a hand to his brow and opened his eyes. The fevered flare was gone. He turned his head ever so slowly and a light came into his face, another sort of light, a sane, intelligent glimmer. His cracked lips moved.

"Basile!" he whispered and smiled. He closed his eyes and sighed deeply in relief. "After all these . . . these dreams!" he said and feebly groped for the man's hand. "Good Basile. . . My friend, Basile!"

He lay still for an interval, the smile clinging about his mouth.

"I must've been here . . . for long," he whispered, looking again into Basile's face. "I . . . I remember Little Duck and . . . and being cold . . . and hot. I . . ."—face clouding—"I've had dreams, my friend. . . . Terrible dreams. . . ."

"But it's all right . . . now." His clasp tightened.

"But yes! You are weak, but the fever is gone. You live, master!" said Basile.

Still Shaw had not looked at Annette.

"Those dreams. Must . . . 've been fever. I . . . I dreamed that vixen was here, Basile,"—making a wry face. "I dreamed I saw her, felt her . . . touch me, even! . . . Ugh! . . . Such a dream. . . ."

He strained to swallow and his brows drew.

"Is this another dream?" he cried brokenly. "Is this more torture, still? Are you real? Do you . . . live?" He

looked back at Basile. "What fancy is this?"—voice pinching up. "Was it not enough that she brought on my head what she brought? Jail and toil and discouragement? . . . And now I wake from fever still to see her smirking face. . . ."

"Rodney!" the girl broke in. "Rodney! It is I! It is no dream! And I came this way to beg you to forget the terrible thing I—"

"Forget?" he cried, struggling to sit up. "You ask me to forget? . . . Ho! . . . Things come back, now. The pain in my back. . . . A bullet, that must have been, and Rickman's. Whose else? Your lover's bullet, eh? Dear God, to awake and find you here . . ."

All the contempt that voice could cram into a syllabic rode there!

Basile, alarm stamping his face, gestured her to leave them and Annette slipped from the tent, standing alone in the dappled sunlight, eyes closed against tears, pulse faint and slow.

Only Hatred Is Left

So that was it. So only hatred was left for her in his heart.

Tears had blinded her and she brushed them away to see that she had come near to Jacques, sitting cross legged mending a moccasin.

The man looked at her inquiringly. "The trader lives!" she said tremulously and in patois. Jacques exposed his white teeth in a magnificent grin. "We will want, now, partridge. You go, Jacques."

He went at her command, as they all had obeyed her orders, and Mongazid, lying in a spruce thicket across the stream where he could see and could hear, wriggled softly backward into a shallow ravine where he might, unobserved, walk the way he had come . . . the way he had been coming these many days, now, to see what he could see and hear what he could hear.

A caged man, Burke Rickman, after that first night that Shaw was known to be lying with life in the balance.

Did he leave his fort by canoe and head up the lake, another canoe from Shaw's establishment appeared.

Did he put the stockade behind him and walk the lake shore or enter the forest, he was aware that other feet followed his not far off.

When he went down the lake, away from Fort Shaw, in a direction opposite that where the little trader lay, none followed. The westward courses, only, were watched and forbidden him.

Further Treachery Planned

Mongazid had come, demanding his 3 packs of beaver, but this was after Basile's messengers had returned for what was needed from Fort Shaw, bringing word that their master lived. The news had come quickly to the Company establishment and Rickman was racked by chagrin.

"Skins for you?" he scoffed. "When your hand trembles, when your eye goes blind? No, Mongazid, Flat Mouth's vengeance is still a shadow across your path. But there may be a way . . . may be . . ."

And so Mongazid, unsuspected by Shaw's men, went about rousing no suspicion, keeping safe for long hours in his concealment across the river from where Annette made her fight for Rodney's life, and reporting nightly to Rickman what transpired.

He came this evening. "The little trader will live," he said and shifted his gaze from Rickman's face. "The white woman speaks it I heard her words."

(To Be Continued)

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

REAL JOBS OPEN: AUTO, DIESEL, AVIA- tion mechanics. Body, fender repair, painting, welding. Learn with few weeks practical training. Write for free book. Low tuition rate, and course interested in. McSweeney Schools, Dept. 8-47, Detroit, Mich., or Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED: NAMES OF MEN DESIRING OUT- door jobs \$125-\$150 month. Quality immediately. Details free. Write Delmar Institute, B-4, Denver, Colo.

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100.00 DAY AUCTIONEERING. AMERICA'S Leading Auctioneers teach you. Students sell actual sales during term. Free Catalog. Term soon. Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minn.

AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE, 32ND year. 908 Locust, Kansas City. Term soon. Auctioneers get \$1.00.

SALESMEN WANTED

MAN WANTED TO SELL THE LANGE household and stock preparations. We supply goods on credit. No signers required. Our free gift opens every door to you. Write today. The Lange Co., Box 142, DePere, Wis.

PRINTING

FOR \$1 WE WILL PRINT AND MAIL YOU 10 bond letter heads and 100 envelopes prepaid. All kinds of printing at low cost. Case Printing Co., Wright City, Mo.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES, MIXED CAR LOTS direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

FOR THE TABLE

CHOICE DRIED TART SWEET PRUNES. Prices quoted at retail. Edward Dencer, grower and packer, Route 4, Salem, Oregon.

HONEY

QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, 10 LB. PAIL \$1.00; 60 lb. can \$4.90; 10 lb. pail bulk comb \$1.10. Fred Peterson, Aiden, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR NAME IN GOLD

on a beautiful New Testament. Handsome leather-like binding. Colored illustrations. Special offer \$1.00. A beautiful gift. Leland Martinson, 275 Henry St., Brooklyn, New York. Send Christmas orders now.

MY ANIMAL LURES WILL DRAW COYOTES, fox, badger, coon, weasels, mink and others long distances, \$1.00 prepaid. Heim The Trapper, Nevis, Minn.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FINE LARGE HOME TOPEKA; INCOME from rental alone \$160 besides having living quarters for owner. Less than two blocks from state capitol. Only \$6,000. C. J. Gibson, 1123 1/2 Harrison, Topeka.

LAND—ARKANSAS

FREE LIST ARKANSAS FARMS. C. B. Passmore, Marshall, Ark.

LAND—COLORADO

HALF SECTION, ONE DOLLAR ACRE. REAL bargain. Mutz, Fowler, Colo.

LAND—KANSAS

240 ACRE STOCK FARM IN ALLEN COUNTY, 4 1/2 miles Colony. 125 pasture, balance tillable land, meadow, timber, firewater, creek and spring water. Good improvements. Price \$25.00 acre. Address Owner, 315 So. Washinton, Iola, Kan.

FOR SALE, 1/4 SECTION IMPROVED; 150 acres irrigated, remainder pasture. On Highway 50, 2 1/2 miles from town; \$70.00 per acre. P. O. Box 14, Colledge, Kan.

185 ACRES, 3 MILES OTTAWA. GOOD IM- provements. Rock road. Electricity, 96 inch bottom land. Could irrigate. Mansfield L. & L. Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FORTY ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, on good road, 4 miles town, 30 acres in wheat, \$1800. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS, ALL PRICES, IN ONE OF THE BEST counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAINS, ALL sizes and kinds. Eby & Potter, Pleasanton, Kan.

LAND—OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA LAND GOOD AS YOURS SELL- ing long terms for less than half your cash price. Soon double. Lands safest investment. American Investment Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

LAND—OREGON

OREGON FARM HOMES, CROP CERTAINTY and desirable living conditions. Lands irrigated or ample rainfall. Some capital necessary. No farms for rent. No homestead lands. Write, On-to-Oregon, 824 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

LAND—WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN FARMS, \$650 to \$2,100. GOOD roads, near town, modern schools, fertile soil, no drought, \$100 to \$250 cash, balance liberal terms. Write for bargain circular. Ojibwa Sales Co., Ojibwa, Wisconsin.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS FOR SALE. We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favorable interest rate. No trades. Tell what locality you are interested in and we will mail you farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY SERVES an agricultural empire of fertile productive farms where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book and full information. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1102, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES! WASHING- ton, Minnesota, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota and Montana. Farm income advancing but land prices still low. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw. 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM or unimproved land for sale. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

Hope in Bang's Vaccine

The vaccination of cattle against Bang's disease during calfhood is a promising means of combating this serious cattle malady, according to Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. "Yet," he cautions, "this procedure still is in the experimental stage and livestock owners should hesitate to place faith in claims that promise more than scientific findings to date warrant."

The bureau's investigators have found a vaccine prepared with a Brucella abortus strain of low virulence,

and used only in calves between 4 and 8 months old, to be an encouraging means of coping with Bang's disease. Calves have appeared to be more resistant than mature unbred animals to the vaccinal infection, and reactions induced by the vaccine have been of shorter duration in calves than in unbred heifers of near breeding age or in unbred cows.

Vaccine should not be given to pregnant cattle as it may cause them to abort and thus spread infection. It also may cause them to spread infection in the case of a seemingly normal birth. Nor should the vaccine be used in herds

that are free from Bang's disease. The vaccination of mature cattle, even the non-pregnant, is considered inadvisable.

—KF—

Red Clover in 1633

Just who brought the first Red clover to the New World is still a question, but records in the U. S. Department of Agriculture report that many men famous in colonial history urged its growth. As early as 1633, Lord Baltimore asked his settlers to bring good stores of clover seed, but there is no

record that they did. William Penn in 1685 tells of success in growing English grass (Red clover) and that Robert Turner, a wealthy merchant planter sowed "great and small clover."

Benjamin Franklin, about 1750, wrote that he had "seeded 30 acres to Red clover in Philadelphia on the 23d of August." Nearly 25 years later his "Poor Richard's Almanac" told of "An experienced method of sowing clover on barley." George Washington in 1786 wrote that seed of Red clover was obtainable "on easy terms" in Virginia. It was in these years that extensive cultivation of clover began.

Crockett-Bach Shorthorn Sale

In Ditus Sale Barn, Burdett, Kan., on Highway 50, 24 Miles West of Larned, Kan., at 1 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday, November 24



46 head of Scotch Shorthorns. (Practically a dispersion of the Crockett herd, only keeping a few.)

17 fine young cows—8 young bulls, most of them ready for service. One herd bull, 5 bred heifers and a choice lot of heifers from calves up. Much of the offering sired by or bred to sons of such bulls as **PROUD ARCHER** and brothers to sires like **SNI-A-BAR GOLDEN RING**. The sale is being made due to feed shortage and pasture. But the cattle are in nice breeding form and suited to do well in new homes. Federal tested for Tb. and abortion. For catalog write

**ROBERT J. CROCKETT, Burdett, Kan., or
ROY BACH, Larned, Kan.**

Auctioneer: Boyd Newcom

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Kings Reduction Shorthorn Sale

In Beverly's Sale Pavilion, on Highway 40
Salina, Kansas

Wednesday, November 17



A select draft from our herds—comprising:
12 bulls from 10 to 18 months old.

15 MATURE COWS, all bred to **ARCHERS BLEND** (son of Proud Archer), many of them with calves at foot sale day.

12 choice bull and heifer calves. The 1937 and most of 1936 animals sired by **ARCHERS BLEND**. Others by **GOLDEN KNIGHT**, son of Divide Matchless and out of the noted **AMCOATS** cow **GWENDOLINE**. Rosemarys, Lavenders, Pridesmaids, etc. For catalog write

King Bros., Owners, Delphos, Kansas

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Jack Beverly, Harley Hane
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman Mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog.

Gammell's Poland Boar — Gilt Sale

40 HEAD, suited for herd improvement. 4-H club opportunity.
15 SELECTED BOARS—25 GILTS SELECTED FOR HERD SOWS.

Council Grove, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 11

Unexcelled for uniform smoothness. Most of them sired by a great son of **RAVEN** (world's champion), few by **PATHWAY** (grand champion of Kansas 1935). Some gilts bred, others sell with breeding service to our new boar, son of **TOP ROW** 1937 world's grand champion. Many attractions. Write for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer. Come or send bids to Mr. Johnson in my care.

Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kansas

Bert Powell, Auctioneer, assisted by Col. G. L. Lowe Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bauer Bros. Polands

are selling privately, extra choice boars and gilts, tops of 100 head. State fair winners, the feeding quality kind, with which we please all of our buyers. Priced reasonable. Write us for description. Also fall pigs of either sex. Just over the line in Nebraska.

Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Neb.

Farmers Type Poland Boars

Thick, deep fleshed and shorter legs. The kind the packers want. We traveled two thousand miles to find their sires. Dams result of many years of selection. Priced right.

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

Rowe Offers Black Boars

We have some wonderful Black Poland China boars. They are priced to move. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see them. 21 miles south of Topeka. Highway 75. Phone 112F 23.

C. R. ROWE, R. 1, SCRANTON, KAN.

Purebred Poland Boars

Few gilts and weaned pigs.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

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

DUROC HOGS

FARMERS TYPE DUROCS

Reg. and immuned spring boars and gilts shipped on approval. Broad, deep bodies, short legs, heavy bone and rich deep red colors. The kind that fatten easily.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type. Bred Gilts, Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 300 in herd. Immuned. Registered. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Streamline Duroc Boars

Choice spring boars sired by **STREAMLINE** and out of sows of the best breeding. Others by **MONARCH, JR.**

WM. M. ROGERS, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

McIntire Duroc Farms

Fireworks and Streamline breeding. Young boars, bred gilts and weaning pigs of quality for sale.

Andrew O. McIntire, Duquoin (Harper Co.), Kan.

Reg. Durocs Two big, smooth spring boars by **STREAMLINE**. Yearling boar by **MONARCH JR.** Fall pigs. Immuned. Priced reasonable.

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Junction City, Kan.

Duroc Weanling Pigs

50 head of good thrifty, weanling Duroc pigs.
ANDERSON BROS., CHAPMAN, KAN.

4-H Clubs Relive Kansas History

By F. D. McCAMMON
Ford County

FOR 18 years the board of the Southwest Free Fair, Dodge City, has been trying to find some kind of night entertainment that the public wanted. Apparently, the problem was solved this year when 4-H Club members from 11 Southwest Kansas counties agreed to supply entertainment.

The fair board agreed to offer cash prizes every night to the 4-H Club groups presenting a 30-minute pageant, then the winners of the 4 nights of competition would compete for a grand prize on the final night of the fair, the winner to receive an additional award. County agents and 4-H Club members liked the proposition.

The earliest episode in the series of pageants at the fair was the beginning of white man's history in this country with Comanche county presenting the arrival of Coronado in 1541.

Gray county depicted the famous Gray county-seat fight between Cimarron and Ingalls, which began 50 years ago. Incidentally, the time of their episode was in the fourth year following the Ford county episode of the bull fight of 1884 at Dodge City. Grant county told the story of Jed Smith's discovery of the Cimarron route on the Santa Fe Trail.

Other pageants in the 4-night program included an old time cattle count in which the banker was swindled, the old country school house, the burning of a settler's home, the lynching of a horse thief and the passing of the old fashioned livery stable and a history of Finney county.

Well-staged, colorful and perfectly balanced programs were what the crowds witnessed each night. Clark, Ford, Grant, and Gray counties survived the first 4 nights and competed on the last night for the grand prize. Grant county was victorious.

The winning pageant told the story of Jed Smith, the pioneer scout with his Bible under one arm and his rifle under the other, with a caravan going down the old Santa Fe Trail more than 100 years ago.

It described how he and a few companions set out to find a shorter route on the Trail, and how they suffered for water. One boy in the group died. Then the others gave up and turned back, but Jed Smith, almost crazed with thirst plunged on and following a buffalo trail, he discovered the Cimarron River. But disappointment and despair came with the discovery that it was only a snake-like bed of sand, and without water.

But he dug with his hands into the sand and brought up water and knelt to drink, when Indians who had been following him, attacked. He stood them off momentarily, but they killed him and for more than 100 years the bones of Jed Smith have been strewn upon the prairies upon which he helped to chart a course for civilization that was to follow him.

So the Fair came to a fitting climax, when after the fourth pageant had been given the casts of all 4 numbering around 300 persons, attired as cowboys, Indians, Spanish girls, and many old settlers, came on stage and advanced toward the grandstand cheering, yelling, and waving their hats while the band played a stirring march. Two thousand persons witnessed that last night's entertainment and the general expression was "as fine a night show as one will ever see in front of this grandstand."

Again farm boys and girls proved their ability to the public and demonstrated that "4-H Clubbers," are leaders and do a good job of whatever they undertake.

Built Up Fertility With Legumes

By JOE M. GOODWIN
Linn County

WILL HYSON, of Centerville township, Linn county, took charge of a field of 25 acres in 1933 that had been growing Kafir corn for 20 years with no benefit of rotation. He plowed the field and prepared a seedbed for wheat, limed the soil and seeded the wheat. In the spring of 1934, Sweet clover was seeded in the wheat. Fourteen bushels of wheat were harvested an acre that year and the Sweet clover made a good growth. In the spring of 1935, Mr. Hyson plowed under the Sweet clover, turning it 8 inches deep, harrowed the land and planted it to corn. Mr. Hyson says, "I could not get a satisfactory job of plowing done in the fall of 1933, there were so many hard spots in the field and it was a poor job, but in the spring of 1935 it was no trick at all to pull the plow 8 inches deep in that field."

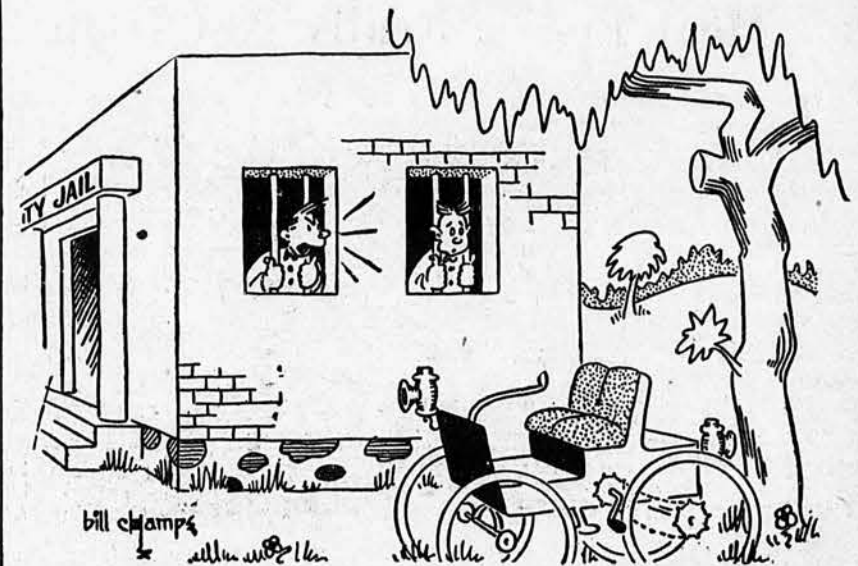
About 1 ton of green manure an acre was turned under at this plowing. This field of corn received only 2 cultiva-

tions while the other field of Mr. Hyson's was plowed 4 or 5 times. That fall when the neighbors were harvesting little or no corn, 25 bushels an acre were harvested from the clover ground.

Last year the field was seeded to oats and again Sweet clover was sown on the field. That was the record dry year and very few had any oats at all but this field produced 15 bushels an acre and the Sweet clover made a good growth.

This year after the Sweet clover got a good start, it was turned under as green manure about May 1. Corn was planted right away and this fall not 25 bushels an acre, but 40 bushels of good, heavy corn, were harvested.

Can our land be made productive? Mr. Hyson has proved it can. We cannot go on taking everything off but must return to the soil the things that make it productive and capable of holding moisture and those things are nitrogen and organic matter.



"I still don't think it'll go that fast."

An Ice House From Old Building

By J. W. LUMB

I WOULD like to get some information on how to build an ice house. We have a building made of cement blocks with a corrugated roof, 12 by 14 feet. What would you insulate with and how? I can get ground cork or sawdust. What would be best?—R. S.

If you have a building made of concrete blocks with corrugated steel roofing, this building well may serve as an ice house. It would be advisable to provide drainage from the floor to take away melting ice and it would also be desirable to provide a ventilator on the ridge of the roof to permit escape of warm air.

By using a thick layer of sawdust between the ice and the wall, you probably could use this building without any additional insulation in the walls or roof. A layer of sawdust 15 inches thick around the ice should prevent a

great deal of the melting. It may be that this would not leave you enough capacity to satisfy your needs.

If you want to insulate this house, probably the best way to do would be to cement sheet cork directly on the inside surface of the concrete blocks and then cover the cork with a plaster coat about 1/2 inch thick. The sheet cork should be about 1 inch or more thick.

If the walls are insulated in this way, you should also insulate the roof and I would suggest that a 1/2-inch layer of common insulating board be fastened directly to the under side of the roofing.

My own suggestion would be that you try this building without additional insulation except that provided by a thick layer of sawdust on the sides and on top of the ice.—F. C. F.

Must Report All Farm Land

By I. K. LANDON

FARMERS co-operating in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program who own or operate more than one farm in a single county, should make certain that all land owned or operated by them is reported in the application for payment, reports the state agricultural conservation committee.

According to E. H. Leker, executive secretary of the state committee, all farm land on which the applicant shares in the principal crop, including those on which a 1937 payment is earned and those on which the deductions exceed the payment, must be included.

Mr. Leker calls attention to the following three cases where failure to meet these requirements will require filing a new application giving the information completely.

The first case is that in which an owner or operator fails to report all

farms which he owns or operates at the time of filing his application for payment. After the application has been approved by the state agricultural conservation office, additional farms cannot be included for the purpose of receiving a larger payment.

The second case is where an applicant reports only part of the farms owned or operated by him and has deductions on unreported farms which would reduce the conservation payments on the farms reported. In these instances, the application for payment cannot be approved and a new application must be filed. Where a payment has been made, the amount of overpayment will have to be refunded and a new application for payment filed.

The third case is that in which an applicant disposes of, or acquires any farm solely for the purpose of receiving a larger payment. Such applicants will not be eligible for payments.

Late Sorghum Planting Did Best

BOYS from McDonald, Atwood, St. Francis and Colby vocational agriculture departments visited the Colby Experiment Station recently to have a look at the results obtained this year with the sorghum plots.

E. H. Coles, director of the Station, pointed out the results of the "date of planting" experiment. Sorghums planted May 26 failed to put out many heads, while the same variety, planted June 12, was nicely headed and making a good growth.

Many of the shorter season varieties planted on June 12 were far enough along to produce seed on September 20. Varieties also were planted June 3, and these showed up better than those from the May 26 planting, but not quite so well as from June 12.

Varieties new to this section, as well as promising varieties developed from crosses also were inspected. An example of the way most of our better varieties of crops were developed was seen in the sorghum "nursery," and the boys noted the rigid tests which a new variety must undergo before it is released and recommended to farmers.

The variety which seemed to hold most interest was the new combine type milo, unnamed as yet, which the station has developed and is ready to put out as fast as seed can be increased. Its advantages of earliness, long-standing stalks, and high yielding ability were easily seen and it is interesting to speculate on what that particular variety may mean to that group of boys in the future.

Meat Prices Really Not High

THERE is too much belief that meat prices are high to the consumer. In an article to weekly newspapers in Ottawa county, County Agent Victor Stuewe makes some pertinent remarks on this subject. Some of these follow:

"Meat prices have not been high locally. Probably 90 per cent of the beef that has been slaughtered recently, ranges in price from 7 to 10 cents a pound live weight, and is later sold to consumers of the Middle West. These go to butchers at a price you can afford to pay. The other 10 per cent is the kind of beef that we never see. It goes to the Kosher or Jewish trade in New York and other eastern cities.

Why should the housewives in small towns even think of the high price of beef when she never has an opportunity to buy this high-priced product. Prices of all commodities, clothing, rent, and foodstuffs, have advanced more than have the prices you are now paying in your local butcher shop. You

are paying 25 cents for good T-bone steak, 28 cents for sirloin, 12 cents for rib boil, 15 to 18 cents for roasts and hamburger. The carcass from which these cuts were made is bringing the farmer from 6 to 8 cents a pound.

If you were paying 40 to 50 cents a pound for good beef, you would still not be paying more than for the actual food value you buy in a lot of the canned goods and fresh vegetables. High meat prices do not exist in this community, and even if they did, you would still have a bargain compared with many other necessities.

—KF—

Starts a Cattle Business

Eugene Houston, Menlo 4-H Club boy, has decided to go into the purebred cattle business. "Gene" had 4 fine Angus breeding heifers and purchased a young bull at the William Ljungdahl sale recently to fill out his foundation herd.

Ryding's Dispersion Hereford Sale

Sale Pavilion, Lindsborg, Kan., on Highway 81—
18 Miles South of Salina and 12 North of
McPherson, Kan.,



Friday, November 19

Sale Starts at 1 p. m.

60 HEAD—Deeply bred Domino breeding.
15 BULLS, 9 to 24 months old (including our WHR bred herd bull, WHR TRIUMPH DOMINO 19TH).

25 cows and heifers—All but a few bred to the above bull.
15 HEIFERS from calves to long yearlings. Most of the mature cows are daughters of LAPLANDER 19TH (a line bred Domino bull). 5 head sired by Dean Randolph, a son of DEAN PICTURE (bred by Gudgell & Simpson) and close up in breeding to BEAU RANDOLPH and DONNA ANNA 22ND.

Elmer L. Johnson of Smolan, Kan., consigns 10 head, 1 by Jr. Prince Domino and 3 by a Hazlett bull and out of Beau Queto and Beau Brummel dams. One mature cow and 5 heifers also by the Hazlett bull. For catalog write

Amos C. Ryding, Falun, Kansas

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Verner Lunquist

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan.

Public Auction

Monday, November 22, 1937

85 Head of Polled Herefords

15 Superb bulls—70 heifers, yearlings and twos. Absolute tops of our 1935 and 1936 calf crops. All in splendid condition. Herd bulls and foundation females with a quarter of a century of constructive breeding back of them. Sale under cover 9 miles east, 3 1/2 south of Concordia, Kansas.

Write for Catalog

COME—You'll See "EVERYTHING BUT THE HORNS"

Earl Sutor's Hereford Sale

To Be Held 4 Miles South of Zurich

Tuesday, November 23

Sale will be held under cover and will start at 1 p. m. sharp

151 head Domino bred Herefords. 25 registered cows, 7 registered yearling heifers, 10 registered heifer calves, 20 registered bull calves, 3 yearling bulls, 1 herd sire, 15 head of grade Hereford cows, 20 head of grade heifer calves, 35 head of grade yearling heifers that have been on feed for 90 days. For catalog address

Earl Sutor, Zurich, Kansas

Auctioneers: Art Thompson, Dale Olson

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS
of the very best Anxiety strains, for sale. Must reduce size of herd. Come to the farm, 3 miles west Lost Springs. Call house or Farmers Union.
J. B. or O. J. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

"CHOICE BULLS"
10 to 18 months old. Reds and roans. The short legged thick kind. Sired by G. F. Victorious.
E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

RED POLL CATTLE

90 HEAD TO SELECT FROM
Young bull from calves to breeding ages, 25 choice heifers, none better bred. Heavy milking strains. Tb. and abortion tested. All recorded.
G. W. Locke, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Fresh Jerseys For Sale
cows, young heifers and bulls. Hood Farm breeding. World champion ancestors on both sides of pedigree. Bulls \$50 up. Yeoman Jersey Farm, La Crosse, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

COL. H. D. WILLIAMS
Livestock and general farm sales auctioneer.
Denton (Doniphan Co.), Kan.

GUS D. HEIDEBRECHT
General auctioneer. Graduate Reppert Auct. school. Inman, Kan., R. F. D. 1

HEREFORD HOGS

Choice Hereford Boars
Bred sows and fall pigs for sale. None better bred. Hereford hogs reduce feed costs. Come and see them.
O. R. Cunningham, Formoso (Jewell Co.), Kan.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Cottrell Offers Hereford Bulls

8 selected yearlings and 1 2-year-old, all sired by the Hazlett bred bull RONDA'S RUPERT, out of DOMINO dams. Herd established 50 years. Starting with straight Gudgell & Simpson breeding. We also offer females of different ages.
FRED R. COTTRELL, IRVING, KAN.

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 write us immediately for our SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

Select Home Grown Seed in Fall

By E. A. CLEAVINGER
Kansas State College

CORN and sorghum seed for next season's plantings should be selected in the fall. O. J. Olsen, a good corn grower of Horton, says, "For the time I spend on selecting my seed corn, I receive a handsome wage."

Mr. Olsen has found from experience with out-of-state strains and varieties of corn that the best seed is obtained from home-grown seed. He believes that even nubbins of home-grown corn makes better seed than that imported.

There are 5 points to the right selection of good corn:
Select a plant that has produced a good ear under competition, with a normal stand in surrounding hills. Select seed early only from erect plants.

Plants of proper maturity for the locality should be chosen, neither extra-early nor extra-late.

Ears should be selected from plants free from diseases such as smut or ear rots. And it is best to pick ears from plants bearing the ear at a convenient height for husking.

Seed corn should be picked before frost and hung up to dry the same day so that no 2 ears are touching each other. A week of good drying weather should condition the ears so that they will stand any amount of freezing without injury.

One should pick 2 or 3 times as much corn as will be needed for seeding to allow for culling.

Farm Proposals Find Favor

(Continued from Page 8)

State Senator Fishman, Tribune, also supported the farm program, the New Deal and the Roosevelt administration.

Speaking for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Guy D. Josseland, Copeland, vice president, said in part:

"From an examination of various bills that have been proposed and introduced into Congress and from our first-hand knowledge of the farming situation and the discussions during recent years, we believe the following principles as essentials in formulating legislation give most promise for effecting a long-time program to stabilize the nation's agriculture on a permanently successful basis:

A soil conservation and domestic allotment program.

A parity price and income for agricultural commodities.

The maintenance of the so-called ever normal granary.

Commodity loans on basic products stored.

Crop acreage control for reasonable adjustment of supply to demand and for controlling excessive surpluses of farm products, and if necessary the enforcement of marketing quotas but only on approval by a referendum vote of not less than two-thirds of the growers of a commodity.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

19th ANNUAL SALE
Registered Milking Shorthorns
Fair Grounds
Lincoln, Neb., Thurs., Nov. 11

52 head, 17 bulls mostly ready for service, 7 cows and heifers in milk, 8 bred cows, 8 bred heifers, 5 open heifers and 7 baby calves. A well balanced offering of the best blood lines I have ever offered. 2 springer heifers by Northwood Pride 4th, bred to Northwood Ministrel. A choice open daughter of the All American Borg's White Belle; attractive young bulls by Borg's Melby Duke, by the champion, Northwood Gift 13th out of Lady of Tilden Farm; Northwood Marshall Flintstone Patriot and many other leading strains. Write for catalog, but come even if too late to receive catalog.

H. C. MCKELVIE
LINCOLN - - NEBRASKA

Mountain Reeves

Highest record inheritance Shorthorn in the Southwest, with average of 16,981 lbs. milk—625 fat on 3 nearest dams, has sired choice bulls that we offer at 1 to 20 months of age for \$35 to \$125. Dams with CTA and R. of M. records, show winnings and best pedigrees. "You can pay more and get less."

Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Hopewell Farm Milking Shorthorns

Choice young bulls for sale sired by DUAL-LYN WATERLOO (grand champion at the big Dodge City spring show) out of heavy production, strictly Dual Purpose type cows. Inspection invited. JOE VEVERKA, Stockton, Kan.

Locust Dell Milking Shorthorns

We have some choice bull calves for sale, sired by IMP PENCYD CARDINAL and out of granddaughters of GENERAL CLAY 4th. Good ones priced right.

W. S. MISCHLER & SON, Bloomington, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

sired by Neralcum Red Cavalier and Walkgrove Clay Conqueror and out of heavy fleshing Record of Merit cows. Write for list, bargain prices.

W. C. CREE RANCH, MEWEN, OREGON

POLLED BULLS—MILKING BRED

Two red bulls, calved Sept. 1937. Sired by Woodside Tim, \$37 for choice. Also cows with heifer calves by above bull. Rebred to Converter Choice.

Max Craig, Lebo, Kan.

Research to discover new uses and profitable outlets for agricultural commodities.

Compulsory revision of the tariff on agricultural products thru a flexible provision for adjustment whenever there is any deviation from parity price of more than 10 per cent either upward or downward.

We are opposed to any form of processing tax on agricultural commodities.

Victor Hawkinson, Riley county, expressed disgust with the ever normal granary plan, said the new 1937 act will fail, but favors a cost-of-production bill and the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, said Brown county farmers approve the Soil Conservation Act. But that many will oppose compulsory control.

M. L. Beckman, Clay county, vigorously opposed anything like production control and regimentation, but approved payments to farmers to give them cost of production. W. H. Pierson, Blaine, also spoke against production control and in favor of cost of production payments to farmers. Ray Moody, Greeley, thinks we should not build up too great surpluses.

B. E. Abmeyer, Grantville, suggested that the Government lease whatever per cent of the total crop acreage that should be taken out of production, and allow farmers to do what they please on the balance of their acreage. G. B. Rooney, Fairview, indorsed the farm legislation. A. C. Bergman, Vermillion, offered: "If we must be taxed from Washington to get our money back, we don't want it." W. H. Rice, Franklin county, presented a petition he said was signed by 737 actual farmers and farm operators, protesting against any kind of Federal control. John Mugler, Clay Center, said his county Farm Bureau members are all for the bill. John Harvey, Ogden, favored the measure, and suggested a graduated tax on farm property, increasing with the size of the farm. August Dietrich, Carbondale, likes soil conservation and production control. He holds that if the Government makes loans, its only security is to insist on production control, to hold up the value of that security.

Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green, said the Soil Conservation Act has been beneficial, but said the Flint Hill pastures have not been properly taken care of either in the Conservation Act or in the grazing legislation. Both are written and administered, he said, on the basis of conserving farm lands or returning short grass lands to pasture. Payments in the Flint Hill, blue stem, counties of Kansas are so low that the incentive to conserve pasture lands there is lacking. He submitted a statement that Senator Pope promised would be given careful consideration.

Albert Weaver, Bird City, generally accredited as being one of the most successful farmers in Western Kansas, opposed the Federal farm program almost in its entirety—he believes in individual initiative.

—KF—

Farm Blasting Facts

A new and completely revised edition of "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm" now is available for distribution to all who are interested in farm blasting.

This booklet, extensively illustrated by pictures and diagrams, describes in detail the recommended methods for ditch, stump, boulder, soil and gully blasting, and tree planting and tree rejuvenation by blasting.

Of special interest is the chapter on gully blasting for soil erosion control. The method of control tried in Mississippi and found helpful is fully described together with diagrams showing drilling and dynamite placing.

Several chapters are devoted to a description of types of dynamite recommended for farm use and the particular work suggested for each type. Approved methods of storage, handling and use of dynamite are described as is a line of blasting accessories and other equipment needed by the agricultural blaster. Ask Kansas Farmer for a copy.

—KF—

Good Plows Worth Cost

Drouth conditions in many sections during the fall plowing season the past few years have brought thousands of farmers an appreciation of the value of good plow equipment. Soil that would require approximately only 4 pounds of drawbar pull to the square inch of furrow slice in the spring of the year, has demanded more than twice this amount of drawbar pull when plowed in dry weather during the fall months.

If wornout equipment has been used, costs for power and labor have been unnecessarily high and the results have been unsatisfactory in soil pulverization, coverage of trash, and loss of soil moisture as shown by subsequent crop yields.

Where timely plowing is essential to save moisture, efficient modern equipment reduces the cost of crops not only by saving labor and tractor or horse power but by larger yields which result from more thoro and seasonable work. Good plowing has a uniformity of appearance, depth, and quality which gives the farmer justifiable pride in his accomplishment and worthy prestige in his community. This can be achieved only with good equipment carefully adjusted and with adequate power.

—KF—

Terraces for Entire Farm

Frank Roepke of Barnes has just completed terracing his entire farm. The survey completed by D. Linn Livers called for the construction of about 4 miles of terraces. The construction was done with the Barnes township trailer patrol which is operated with a 35 horse power Diesel crawler type tractor. The township rents the equipment with the operator at \$1.50 an hour for terracing work. Omar Knedlick, who operates the tractor and grader, kept records of the work done on the Roepke farm and estimates that it cost about 60 cents a 100 feet to build the terraces to minimum specifications.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle**
Nov. 10—P. H. Heibert, Hillsboro, Kan., and G. E. Epp, Lehigh, Kan. Joint sale.
Nov. 19—Amos C. Ryding, Falun, Kansas. Sale at Lindsboro, Kansas.
Nov. 29—Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Kansas.
Dec. 6—Wm. Condel, Eldorado, Kansas.
Dec. 13—Morris County Hereford Breeders, D. Z. McCormick, Sale Mgr., Council Grove, Kansas.
- Polled Herefords**
Nov. 22—Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kansas.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
Nov. 13—Guy Williamson, Ashton, Kansas.
Nov. 17—King Bros., Delphos, Kansas. Sale at Beverly sale barn, Salina, Kansas.
Nov. 24—R. J. Crockett and Roy Bach, Burdett, Kansas.
Nov. 27—A. E. Page Estate, Clay Center, Kansas.
Dec. 9—Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, Kansas.
- Holstein Cattle**
Nov. 5-6—Kansas and Oklahoma Breeders, Miami, Oklahoma. Melin Sales Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Sale Managers.
Nov. 8—Mollhagen Bros., Bushton, Kansas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas, Sale Manager.
Nov. 15—Hostetter Engle, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 24—L. H. Young, Hadam, Kansas.
- Ayrshire Cattle**
Nov. 16—Oscar M. Norby & Sons, Pratt, Kan.
Nov. 17—Stephenson Bros., Downs, Kan.
- Milking Shorthorns**
Nov. 11—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.
- Red Polled Cattle**
Dec. 2—W. F. McMichael, Estate, Cunningham, Kansas.
- Poland China Hogs**
Nov. 11—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox & Son, South Haven, Kan.
- Percheron Horses**
Dec. 4—Holbert Importing Co., Greeley, Iowa.

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1937

November 6-20
December 4-18

Advertising

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

DAIRY CATTLE

Public Sale of Dairy Cows

On farm between Downs and Cawker City on Highway 24

Wednesday, Nov. 17

36 head. Pure bred and high grades. 12 head of registered Ayrshires, including daughters of ALTA CREST, High Value, Pennhurst Fred and Sharon Great Star. Some choice registered Hampshire hogs, feed, farm implements, etc. For more information write.

Stephenson Bros.
Downs, Kan.

100 GUERNSEY AND JERSEY COWS
Purebreds, not eligible to registry. Fresh and heavy springers. Bred and open heifers. Young bulls. T.b. and abortion tested.
C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Mollhagen's Monday, Nov. 8

—LAST CALL—
50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
(DISPERSION SALE)
MONDAY, NOV. 8

Heavy production with the best of Holstein type.

HARRY & W. W. MOLLHAGEN
Bushton and Loraine, Kan.

For catalog write W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. (sale manager).

Shungavally Holsteins

We are offering a double grandson of Dean, 2 years old. 1st prize senior year at 5 big fairs this fall. A real breeder. We have used him some. His dam—grand champion Oklahoma State Fair this year. 409 fat as 2 year old. Also have some younger bulls—real breeding and type. If you want a club heifer you can be proud of, better write.

Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 W. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

300 Reg. Hampshire
Boars, gilts and bred sows for sale. Foundation stock from the best breeders. Senior herd sire HIGHWAY weighs 800 lbs. Jr. herd boar a son of WILL ROGERS, Come and see.
H. D. BENTON, NORCATUR, KAN.

McClure Offers Hamp. Boars

Good easy feeding spring boars by HIGH SCORE, Promoter's Lad and H. Eagle. Ready for service. Also a few choice gilts.
C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Whiteway Hampshire Boars

Good type; by a grandson of THE FLASH—1st prize National Swine Show Jr. yearling. Smooth heavy boned pigs; only 8 left. Shipped on approval. MRS. F. B. WEMPE & SONS, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Hampshire Boars and Gilts

Also Jr. Yearling boar (2nd at Neb. State fair). He is a grandson of Eclipse. Immuned. Priced reasonable.
FRED ZEDNIK, FAIRBURY, NEB.

Top Hampshire Boars and Gilts

Best of Peter Pan and Master Key breeding. Foundation sows out of Promoter dams. Pigs by son of Master Key. W. P. Batman & Son, Hoxie (Sheridan Co.), Kan.

Reg. Hampshire Hogs

For sale: senior yearling boar, spring boars and gilts. Peter Pan, Rosedale and Idealist breeding. Good individuals. Jas. F. Shea, Quinter, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester Whites Private Sale

Choice selection of medium big type hogs. 25 boars, 40 gilts, 8 sows to farrow soon and 30 weaning pigs. Priced reasonable. Telephone 5411. MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas

15 choice spring boars ready for service. Also spring gilts. Vaccinated.
D. W. BROWN
Sedgwick County NW. of Valley Center, Kan.

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

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas



Fred Zednik, of Fairbury, Neb., offers a good selection of Hampshire spring boars and some junior yearlings.

Fred Cottrell has an especially choice 2-year-old bull for sale, sired by Ronda's Rupert and out of Mr. Cottrell's best Domino cow.

O. R. Cunningham, the Hereford hog specialist at Formoso, Kan., has a good selection to show visitors and ship out to old and new customers.

The Yeoman Jersey Farm at LaCrosse, Kan., offers cattle of all ages, bulls and females. They are anxious to reduce the herd just now and offer young bulls and fresh cows.

The W. C. Cree Milking Shorthorn ranch located at McEwen, Ore., feature a great line of bulls. A study of their breeding reveals the fact that few herds have more production.

Continued drouths have not lessened the enthusiasm of Martin Claussen in registered Chester White hogs of the big, medium, smooth type. Just now he has a fine selection for the trade on his ranch near Russell, Kan.

The Guy Williamson Shorthorn sale will be held near Ashton, in Sumner county, Saturday, November 13. Colonel Cole says this will be a good place to buy registered Shorthorns at auction and Percherons at private sale.

Recently J. Sterling Wickmire, of Jackson, Mich., purchased a carload of registered Aberdeen Angus females from the L. E. Ladin herd located at Crab Orchard, Neb. Mr. Wickmire is in the manufacturing business and bought these cattle as a foundation for a herd he is starting.

L. H. Young, of Hadam, Kan., will hold a sale of registered Holsteins on his farm on November 4. Raymond Appleman, of Linn, has charge of the sale and any information about the offering can be had by writing him. Advertising regarding the sale will appear in next issue of Kansas Farmer.

Max Craig, of Lebo, Kan., recently sold his great bull, Woodside Thor, to W. A. Hegle, of Lost Springs, and has purchased a young bull from a prominent Indiana breeder of milking bred Polled Shorthorns. The new bull comes from heavy production ancestors and is well suited to follow Woodside Thor.

William M. Rogers, of Junction City, Kan., has choice spring Duroc boars sired by the great boar Steamline and out of sows sired by Circle Wave. Others are by Monarch Masterpiece. There is a fine lot of fall pigs now coming. Mr. Rogers is located on Humboldt Creek, 11 miles east of Junction City.

Writing confidentially regarding his 19th Milking Shorthorn sale to be held at the Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Neb., Thursday, November 11, H. C. McKelvie says it is the best offering he has ever had. A glance at the catalog will reveal the fact that none are better bred and names of the best known breeders appear in the pedigrees.

Stephenson Bros., who live on Highway 24 between Downs and Cawker City, have sold one of their farms and on November 17 they will have a sale of registered Ayrshires. The offering will include a registered milking bred bull. The registered cattle are all bred to high class registered bulls. Some purebred Hampshire hogs also will sell.

The veteran Poland China breeders, F. E. Wittum & Son, of Caldwell, Kan., have stayed close to the medium type Poland China even when most breeders strayed away to the taller and leaner sort. Their sow herd is one of the most uniform to be found and the boars now in service were given their place only after thousands of miles of searching for just the right kind.

The Hostetter Engle Holstein dispersal sale will be held at Abilene, Kan., November 15 at Engle's farm, 5 miles south and 1 mile west on highway K-15. The offering will consist of 50 head of high producing cows and heifers from 2 to 7 years old with records of 456 to 520 pounds of butterfat, and represents 25 years of careful breeding for production, type and quality.

W. G. Buffington, registered Shorthorn breeder of Gauda Springs, wants to know if there is any better way to protect silage than to wet it down after covering with straw and seeding to oats and barley. This is the way he has been doing it. He says the hoppers came back this fall and brought all of their relatives and that considerable damage has been done to growing wheat.

John D. Henry of Lecompton, Kan., distributed more of his good registered Poland to Kansas farmers and breeders in his annual sale held October 19. Glits sold up to \$70. The distribution was quite general and many old customers came to buy and go home happy as they have in other years. Mr. Henry is carrying over a good lot of sows for spring farrowing. Col. W. D. Williams did the selling, assisted by Kenneth Crews.

W. H. Mott, of Maplewood Holstein Farm, Herington, Kan., reports a big crowd at the Breeders sale held there on October 27. The entire sale offering sold for \$6390 and 7 bulls ready for service averaged \$122.50. Twenty-five cows averaged \$125. The entire offering of 70 head, including 25 grades averaged \$91. There were 42 individual buyers. Mr. Mott said Kansas Farmer brought the buyers and Col. Bert Powell did the selling in a highly satisfactory manner. The sale is to be an annual event.

The results that come from starting with good cattle and breeding them better from year to year, dealing honestly with customers, and advertising intelligently was well demonstrated at the J. C. Banbury & Sons Polled Shorthorn sale held on the farm near Plevna, Kan., October 26. The Banbury's have been regular advertisers in this paper for more than 12 years and the herd is well and favorably known all over the state. Buyers from other states are welcomed but Kansas is considered the best market. Here the herd is better known and the farmers and breeders are about as progressive and appreciative of good cattle as in any other state. The entire offering of calves, cows up to 10 years and mature cattle brought

nearly \$4,000. Clippers Lovely, a nice roan, topped the females at \$142.50. C. P. Moore, of Munden, Kansas, paid \$147.50 for Supreme Clipper, a roan, March yearling bull. The 10 bulls ready for service averaged \$105 and the females about \$90. Col. Boyd Newcom did the selling.

Alvin T. Warrington of Leoti, Kan., authorizes us to claim December 9 as the date for his big reduction Shorthorn sale. Mr. Warrington has one of the strongest herds of registered Shorthorn cattle to be found in the Western part of the state. He is going deep into his breeding herd in order to make up an offering. Much of the offering will be sired by a Canadian bred bull—a bull that has sons in many of the leading herds in states west of Kansas. More about this sale will appear in next issue of Kansas Farmer.

The big Polled Hereford attraction of the year will be the Goernandt Bros. sale at the ranch near Aurora in Cloud county, Kan. Eighty-five head selected from their big herd will sell. The date is Monday, November 22. In their advertising the slogan "everything but the horns" is featured, meaning that the cattle have every desirable quality as to breeding, type and ruggedness and the added feature of not having horns. Write for a catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. The cattle are all young and in excellent breeding condition. Sale under cover.

That it pays to use good, uniform sires, bred alike and of one type was shown at the Ben Bird sale at Protection, Kan., on October 27. Buyers were in evidence from many sections of Central and Western Kansas. The offering sold for about \$3,000 with no very large tops. In fact only one animal sold up to \$125 but there was a uniform range of prices. Bulls at \$100 were too cheap considering their high quality. But younger bulls and bull and heifer calves did better. The family kept back a small bunch of good females and plan to grow even better Shorthorns in the future.

Boyd Newcom who probably has conducted more Holstein cattle sales than any other man in Kansas says the Mrs. J. A. Kauffman sale of high grade Holstein cattle was one of the greatest sales ever held in the state. Three times during the day there was a top of \$150. Twelve of the best sold from \$127.50 up to \$150. Twenty-six head brought \$2,871. Fifteen head of calves, among them 3 registered bulls brought the total up to \$4,431. The Kauffman herd was well and favorably known and buyers were there from many sections of the state. Mr. Newcom says, "It was a typical Kansas Farmer crowd."

A good crowd came out to pay tribute to the kind of Poland Chinas C. R. Rowe breeds on his farm near Seranton, Kan. The general uniformity of the offering made any large tops impossible. For with a good boar in the ring and a dozen following him in the chute the buyers are inclined to wait. However, a \$30.90 average was made on the boars with one selling up to \$40. The glits averaged \$30 a head with a \$44 top. One sow with litter at foot sold for \$48 and was resold after the sale at an advance of \$5. E. G. Gilliland of Ft. Scott, was a good buyer taking 6 glits and a boar. G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, bought a boar.

Because of pasture scarcity in his locality and feed shortage, Robert J. Crockett, of Burdett, Kan., has decided to sell his Shorthorns in an auction on November 24. Roy Bach, a good breeder of Larned, is consigning some choice young cattle to the sale. The offering affords a good opportunity for beginners or replacement. The cattle are not thin, neither are they loaded with fat. They are in good condition to go into the winter. Mr. Bach owns a half brother to the noted bull Sni-A-Bar Golden Ring and Mr. Crockett has in service and will sell a good son of Proud Archer. The sale will be held in town on Highway No. 50 on all-weather roads and in the sale pavilion, with no postponement on account of weather.

The Persinger family held another of their good Jersey cattle sales at Republic, Kan., October 25. The cattle were presented in splendid condition from the buyers' standpoint and a large part of the sales were to customers of other years. The large number so far away from freshening resulted in lower prices than should have been paid. Cows, many of them not to freshen until nearly spring, changed hands readily at prices ranging close to the \$100 mark. Heifers sold accordingly high or higher considering the time to elapse before they grow into cows. Bulls sold slow owing to the time of year. Bulls usually sell better later on in the season. Kansas buyers and a few from Southern Nebraska made up the list.

The C. G. Steele Hereford sale held at Barnes, Kan., early in October, brought out an unusually big lot of buyers and spectators. Their herd had been established more than 50 years and was one of the really good herds of the state. The herd bull went to Curtis Brothers and George Hill, of Toronto, Kan., at \$415. The bull section of the sale, including many mere calves averaged \$140. The top female in the sale sold for \$235, going to Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan. J. J. Vanter, Salina, Kan., bought a cow, No. 13, for \$230. Many new buyers were purchasers. The cattle really sold below their value but Steele and family expressed themselves as well pleased. The females averaged \$112 a head. Jesse Howell, of Marietta, did a fine job as sale manager.

George Gammell, Council Grove, Kan., will hold a sale of registered Poland China glits on Thursday, November 11. Mr. Gammell has gradually forced his way to the top among the best Poland China breeders of Kansas and now it is doubtful if another breeder in this state or any adjoining state can show a more uniformly great herd of big, medium type, smooth Polands. I know of no breeder who has stuck closer to this type of Poland and who has been more willing to pay the price for a good boar regardless of pedigree if the boar suited. No Kansas breeder has as many animals close up to recent prize winners. Some of the top glits that go in the sale already will be bred to his new boar, a son of Top Row, national grand champion, others sell with a breeding privilege. Write for a catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

—KF—

Cut Nicks in Wedges

To prevent log-splitting wedges from rebounding, cut nicks in the wedges with a cold chisel. These nicks are cut so the edge is toward the point of the wedge.—R. W.

Norbys' Ayrshire Dispersion Sale



On farm
mile
south of
Pratt

Tuesday,
Nov. 16



60 HEAD—40 Registered (30 head practically purebred but not eligible to record). 25 cows, fresh or near calving to the service of LEOTO'S BILLY ROY, son of a heavy producing Hutchinson Reformatory cow and sired by one of that institution's great bulls.

20 bred and open heifers, sired by CHAMPION'S COLONEL, a son of B. M'S BANGORA MELROSE (state record cows owned by Kansas State College). His sire was a son of ELIZABET GOOD GIFT and his dam a full sister to HENDERSON'S DAIRY KING.

5 BULLS, three of them ready for service, and 5 yearling heifers all sired by Leoto's Billy Roy. Balance heifer and bull calves. Calves that won this year at Topeka and Hutchinson go in the sale. Everything Tb. and abortion tested. For catalog address

OSCAR NORBY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Art McAnarney Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Hostetter Engle's Holstein Dispersal



Sale at the Farm, 5 Miles South
and 1 West on Highway K-15 at

Abilene, Kan.

Monday, Nov. 15

Commencing at 1 o'clock

50 head high producing Holstein cattle, consisting of 30 head in production ranging from 2 years to 7 years of age. Some very nice springing heifers. Some open heifers and full heifer calves. 2 herd sires, 3 and 6 years old. The features of this sale:

20 daughters ranging from 2 to 4 years old, from sire whose dam had a 5-year average of 520 pounds of butterfat per year, which promise to be as good as their sire's dam.

My offering all consists of offspring from foundation cows which have yearly herd averages up to 456 pounds fat.

This herd of cows represent my past 25 years of breeding, always keeping in mind production, type and quality.

This herd of cows was bred up for my own use on the farm. Now I am passing this knowledge of Holstein breeding on to my friends and fellow dairymen.

ATTENTION

The dams of these young cows have made some very outstanding records, ranging from 400 to 640 pounds butterfat yearly; also winning some state trophies with their 456-pound yearly herd averages. Plan to attend this sale if production is what you want.

Hostetter Engle, Owner, Abilene, Kan.

Auctioneers: McCulloch, Stewart and Shank

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bulls

For sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. Tb. and Bang's accredited TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

Guernsey Heifers For Sale

Also young bulls, from dams with records. Herd average never below 310. Tb. and abortion tested. Cows all sold. LE ROY FERRIS, WHITE CITY, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls

FOR SALE
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

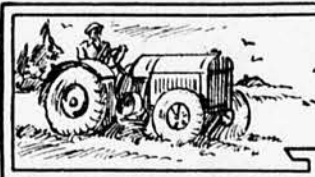
DRAFT HORSES

Registered Percheron Blood Mares, in foal, broke to work; Fillies; Breeding Stallions. Describe kind of horse you want to buy. Ask for free copy of Percheron News—only draft horse paper in U. S. Write Percheron Horse Association of America, Dept. G, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



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

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



The Tank Truck



News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Cold Weather Starting Tips

How To Avoid Car and Truck Trouble This Winter

WHEN a car won't start on a cold morning, the trouble can be traced to the car, the gasoline and oil—or the driver. So here are some points about all three that you may find helpful.

Your car and truck should be put in good mechanical shape before the really severe weather arrives. It pays to check your—

BATTERY—See if it needs recharging. Clean any corrosion off the connections and tighten cable connections.

SPARK PLUGS—Clean them and make sure the points are adjusted to give a good spark.

IGNITION—Check the distributor and all parts of the ignition system.

CARBURETOR—Adjust for cold weather and make sure choke works properly.

Now for some pointers about starting. You probably know about most of them, but some people don't.

First, always step on the clutch before starting the motor. That lightens the load on your starter and

battery. After the motor is running, let the clutch out gradually.

Here is a good way to start in very cold weather. Step on the clutch and keep it down. Pull the choke out. Then, without turning on the ignition, step on the starter for a few revolutions. Then switch the ignition on and start. The motor should start at once, and you can push the choke back in gradually as the motor starts running smoothly. This method seldom fails and it guards against flooding.

Don't race your motor to warm it up. Let it run at moderate speed for several minutes and it will warm up properly and much more safely.

The gasoline and oil you use have a lot to do with sure, easy starting. And that is where your Conoco Agent can help you avoid starting trouble and motor wear.

The blend of Conoco Bronze Gasoline is adjusted during cold months to give sure, quick starting at all temperatures. The "light end" of the blend is stepped up so the gasoline will vaporize into an instant-firing gas even in subzero weather. Winter-Blend Conoco Bronze will fire at any temperature at which you can turn the motor over. Your Agent will be glad to deliver you a supply of Winter-Blend Conoco Bronze.

Conoco Germ Processed Oil is not only a help in winter starting but the surest protection you can get against motor wear. The Winter Grades are, of course, free-flowing at low temperatures, but Germ Processed Oil does more than flow freely. This patented oil lastingly Oil-Plates your engine. This Oil-Plating stays up on every motor part, even during days or weeks when the motor is idle. Oil-Plating forms a ring-seal before you start the motor and protects parts from wear while you are starting. You can see why Germ Processed Oil helps you start quicker and also gives you better mileage on gasoline, oil and your engine. Let your Conoco Agent bring you the right Winter Grade of Germ Processed Oil.



Lost His Oil, But Learned Something about Oils

TO THE TANK TRUCK: "Your local agent has asked that I write to you telling you of my experience with Conoco Germ Processed Oil. I am very glad to comply with his request because the satisfaction I have had from the use of Conoco Products has been such as to make me an unqualified booster.

"I have used Germ Processed Oil for five years, and for the past three years exclusively. I had the experience of running out of oil with my Willys-Knight car three years ago this Fall and unknowingly drove the car 33 miles with the outside oil line broken and no oil in the crankcase. I related this experience to Mr. Blauer and he told me the reasons why I had not damaged the motor, explaining in detail the Germ Processing method.

(Germ Processed Oil puts lasting Oil-Plating on every motor part—a genuine plating that never drains off. Germ Processed is the only oil that Oil-Plates motors.—Ed.)

"After this experience I decided that an oil that would do what this oil had done in my car was the oil I wanted to use in every piece of equipment on my farm. This decision was profitable for me also as I have not spent one penny for motor replacement or motor parts on any of my equipment for three years.

"We use the tractor the year around doing farm work during the farming season and grinding feed for my feeding operations during the Winter. Our truck is used more during the Fall and Winter months. In the operation of both of these units we have saved on repairs with the use of Germ Processed and have operated without loss of time in starting or in making replacement of parts.

"Our Ford V8 car is used every day in the year and with complete satisfaction in starting, in low oil consumption, and also without replacement of parts or loss of time in starting.

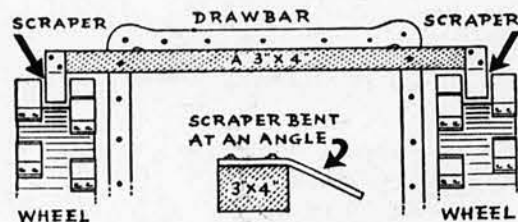
"Yours very truly, D. H. Ruhl. Brush, Colorado."

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

Here's how Harold Moffatt, of Westfield, Iowa, keeps stacker stakes from splitting while they are being driven in. Get a tin can that will fit tightly over the top of the stake and push it down as far as you can. The stake can then be driven without splitting from the top.

When an old innertube gets too many patches to be safe for driving but will still hold air, pump it up some and stuff it into a cloth sack. Tie this "air cushion" on the seat of your tractor or other implements and ride in comfort. C. L. Pool, Kress, Texas.



Charles Means, of North Liberty, Iowa, rigged up the above scraper to keep his lugged tractor wheels from filling up. A 3 x 4 is bolted to the drawbar and the scrapers are bolted to the ends of this crossbar. Scrapers can be made from an old seat spring.

Tom Barnard, of Latour, Mo., writes: "This year when we finished filling our silo, we ran a gallon of old crankcase oil through one of the air holes in the ensilage cutter while it was running at normal speed. This keeps the cutter and pipes from rusting."

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

