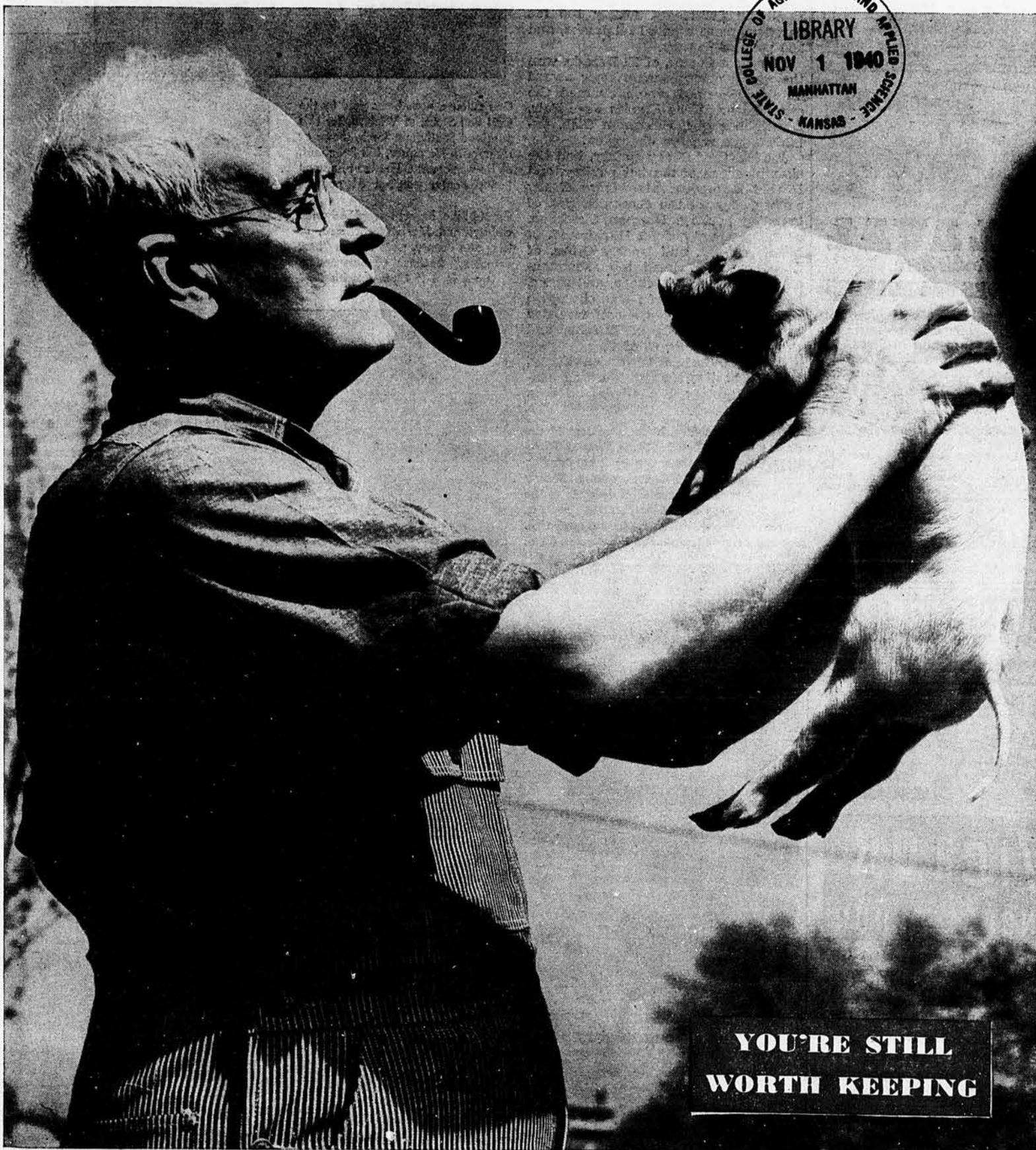


NOV. 2, 1940

KANSAS FARMER

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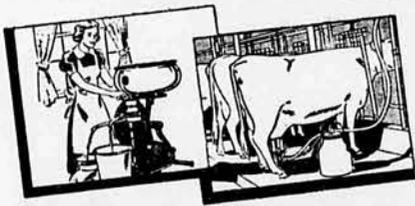
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CLUBSTERS CAMP AND COMPETE

GATHERED at Wichita for the recent Kansas National 4-H Club Fat Stock Show, more than 400 active Kansas youths camped together and competed for state honors in a high-class livestock exhibition. Their exhibition included more than a show of finished beef, swine, sheep, and poultry. They competed in judging, showmanship, and demonstrations, and they worked together in a self-governed 4-H encampment.

Chairman of the governing body was Junior Munroe, of Butler county, while Theresa Vogel, of Labette county, was secretary. In addition to these, 14 others served as councilmen, selected by those at the encampment. This camp was supervised directly by M. H. Coe, state club leader, Roger Regnier and J. Harold Johnson, assistant leaders, and a force of agents.

The 4-H Clubsters exhibited more than 150 fat steers, nearly 100 fat barrows, more than 80 fat lambs, and 100 pens of poultry.

Margaret Carter, of El Dorado, won the grand championship steer award on her Hereford which claimed the same honor at the Kansas Free Fair. A neighbor girl, Charmian Gish, exhibited the reserve champion.

Joe Britt, of Geary county, had the champion pen of market poultry, and Harold Ramsour, also from Geary county, showed the champion pen of breeding poultry. Norman Sundgren, of Saline county, John Hildebrand, of Meade county, and Dorsey Gibbs, of Clay county, claimed top showmanship honors in beef, sheep, and swine, respectively. Sundgren was champion over all and received a calf awarded by Ward McGinnis, of Eureka, and the Wichita Junior C. of C.

LeRoy McCosh, of Dickinson county, was the best in a sheep-blocking contest and received a Gladstone bag.

Will J. Miller, center, below, president of the Kansas National 4-H Fat Stock Show at Wichita, views the trophies won by 2 outstanding meat experts from Sedgwick county. Beverly Sawhill, left, won first in all 3 divisions of the meat judging and identification contest. Marion Mooberry, right, was second each time and the 2 served together on the winning team.



Margaret Carter, Butler county, with her Hereford steer, champion of the recent 4-H Club Fat Stock Show at Wichita. The prize weighing more than 1,025 pounds sold for 66 cents a pound to the Phillips Petroleum Company. Margaret plans to use the money for college education.

One dollar a pound was paid by the Carl Bell Store, of Wichita, for this purebred Southdown lamb, shown at right, with his owner, Bill Drouhard, of Harper county. The lamb, named Fancy Pants, weighed 81 pounds.



Gerald Pike, below, left, of Sedgwick county, and Marie Weathered, of Kingman county, were chosen "best campers," because of outstanding work in 4-H Club activities.



Best 4-H livestock judges in the state members of the team from Chase county who won the right to represent Kansas at the American Royal and at the International Live Stock Show. Left to right, top row: Arthur Burton, Bill Cooper, Ray Shiffus, and Philip W. Ljungdahl, center, below, president of the Kansas National 4-H Fat Stock Show at Wichita, views the trophies won by 2 outstanding meat experts from Sedgwick county. Beverly Sawhill, left, won first in all 3 divisions of the meat judging and identification contest. Marion Mooberry, right, was second each time and the 2 served together on the winning team.



Winners of the state poultry judging championship were this Geary county team, left to right: Leonard Rago, William Lichtenhan, Paul Gwin, coach, and Grant Poole.



Hal Ramsbottom, of Republic county, does a foot-trimming job on his tidy Hampshire barrow that was grand champion of the show.



How high compression has turned ideas about tractor power **UPSIDE DOWN!**

"Say, Joe, you're sure plowing a lot of acres powerful fast."

"That's right, Bill. This high compression tractor plows more acres faster—and on less gas and oil than any tractor I have ever had."



THERE has been a revolution in farm power. Many an old idea about tractors just isn't so any more. For instance, the idea that tractors had to be big and cumbersome to develop power is obsolete. Modern small and medium-sized tractors with high compression engines can walk away with a gang of plows in a way that would make many a "big" tractor of years ago blush with shame.

There have been plenty of changes, too, in ideas about fuel economy, oil consumption, flexibility, and almost every other phase of tractor operation. Because modern high compression tractors are designed along automotive principles to burn good gasoline, they do their work with no more fuss and

bother than an automobile. They start easily, warm up quickly, idle smoothly without stalling and are economical of fuel and oil.

Since gasoline power is more convenient and can be better adjusted to the load and speed requirements of various farm jobs, farmers tell us that they are getting more use out of their tractors—using them for more jobs, both on the belt and in the field.

If you still have the idea that tractor economy means burning low-grade fuels, talk to your neighbors who have high compression tractors using good regular gasoline. What they'll tell you may turn your ideas upside down . . . but you'll find that there's just no comparison between modern, high compression

farm power and tractors burning low-grade fuel.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline

**GET MORE HORSEPOWER
AT LESS COST THROUGH
HIGH COMPRESSION**



MULTIPLY this picture by the number of cars and trucks in this country today, and you have a miracle such as the world has never seen before—a miracle which is unmatched anywhere in the world today outside America.

It is the miracle of 25 million people owning and enjoying a mechanism as complex and competent as an automobile.

In a single year—this year, for instance—the industrial genius of America turns out some three million new cars—more than the total owned in any other country on the face of the globe.

Many things make this miracle possible—including the American railroads.

For mass production depends on mass transportation.

And what that means is this:

There are more than 17,000 parts in a single automobile—many of them made in widely scattered cities. One industrial writer has estimated that the materials in an automobile travel by rail an average of six times before the car finally rolls from the assembly line.

The materials needed for building automobiles come from every state in the union. Cotton must travel an average of 1,300 miles, copper 1,500 miles, wool 1,700 miles, lead 1,100 miles—iron and steel travel from mines to mills to factories where frames, bodies and other parts are made before arriving at the point where the cars are finally built.

So the automobile industry has come to depend on the clocklike regularity of the railroads. Many plants handle parts straight from freight car to assembly line with no stored supply or "float" of motors, frames, wheels, transmissions or other parts on hand. This helps reduce the cost of your car.

Perhaps you have never paused to consider such facts as these—any more than you have realized that much of the food you eat, the clothes you wear, most of the things you use every day were brought together from every part of the nation by rail.

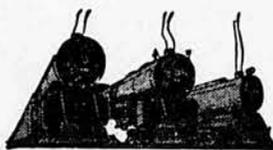
As a matter of fact, that's the finest tribute anyone could pay to railroad service. It works so dependably and smoothly, you almost forget it's there.

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AMERICAN RAILROADS**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A NEW CHAMPION

For State's Husking Experts



Brother dethrones brother but it is all in sport. Kenneth House, left, 1940 state husking champion receives the Kansas Farmer trophy and \$100 being presented by Raymond H. Gilkeson, managing editor. Watching the procedure is Lawrence House, Kenneth's brother and defending champion who ranked second this year.

KANSAS has a new state corn husking champion and folks in Washington county have vivid recollections of entertaining 38,000 people all in one pleasant, fall day. Such are highlight results of the 1940 State Contest held near Washington, October 23, and sponsored by Kansas Farmer.

It was a gala event with 30 county champions firing ears at wagons pulled by bright-colored tractors, while spectators completely covered surrounding hillsides to watch the action. In this colorful setting, the new champion, Kenneth House, of Goodland, battled his way thru the field to collect a net load of 21.61 bushels in the 80-minute period. This was after 106 pounds were deducted for husks and gleanings. Representing Sherman county as the champion of their 1940 county contest, Kenneth husked in land number one at the extreme east side of the field.

Next best load was the one husked by Kenneth's brother, Lawrence House, the defending state champion, also from Goodland. Having drawn land number 30, Lawrence husked at the extreme west side, with 28 other huskers between him and his brother. Lawrence, who has won the state championship 3 times, was automatically eligible to enter this year by virtue of being the 1939 title holder. His net load at Washington was 21.09 bushels. Kenneth received the gold trophy and \$100 awarded by Kansas Farmer, while Lawrence was presented with \$50. The two House brothers earned the right to represent Kansas in the National Contest at Davenport, Iowa, October 30.

Upholding the honor of Northeast

Kansas was Delbert Leivian, of Nemaha county, who ranked third. Leivian collected a net load of 20.33 bushels. His prize was \$25. Southeast Kansas ranked near the top as Ray Stewart, of Allen county, was fourth and Ralph Stewart, of Bourbon county, ranked fifth. Ray's net load was 19.59 bushels while Ralph's net load weight was 19.20 bushels. They received \$15 and \$10, respectively.

Edward Kenning, of Washington county, and Raymond Johnson, of Crawford county, tied for sixth place with 18.99 bushels each. Everett Roecker, of Coffey county, Charles Covert, of Brown county, and Cecil Vining, of Franklin county, former state champion, followed closely with records above the 18-bushel mark.

Roy Freeland, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, who was superintendent of the contest, expresses extreme satisfaction about the entire event. It is pointed out that about 175 Washington county persons working together as referees, gleaners, weighmasters, drivers and field generals presented a remarkable show of community cooperation. The Washington group was headed by Henry Muth, president of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, which co-operated with Kansas Farmer in sponsoring the mammoth spectacle.



"Corn Queen" of the Cornhuskers' Ball, Lucille Eden, of near Hollenberg, was presented to the crowd by Henry L. Muth, president of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, right. Below is a small part of the crowd of 38,000 people who attended the contest.



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THE ROYAL CLIMAX

By ROY FREELAND

FOR at least one week each year, the nation's livestock capital is the eastern door-step of Kansas. It will be so November 9 to 16, date of the 1940 American Royal Live Stock Show, in Kansas

At this great exposition where champions meet champions, about 6,000 "bluebloods" of the livestock kingdom will compete for national claim and for \$70,000 offered in cash prizes. Thruout the entire 8-day program, Kansas people and Kansas livestock will play important roles in the colorful drama. For more than a month Kansas stockmen have been sending entries for all kinds of fancy stock. School bands thruout the state are drilling for their royal appearance; hundreds of youthful Kansans are pointing for competition in judging, showing and other activities of vocational agriculture, 4-H Club and college youths of the entire nation.

Thousands of Kansans will journey to Kansas City for a view of the glorious spectacle, and the peak crowd from this state is expected Monday, November 11, which is designated "Kansas Day." On this occasion, about 50 Kansas school bands will be present to entertain. After a morning street appearance in Kansas City, Kansas, these bands will go to the royal building where they will open the afternoon program, at 1:30, with stirring music, drum drills, and high-stepping drum majors.

MORE than 8,000 Kansans who registered on Kansas Day last year have been sent special invitations to return for the 1940 occasion. Each morning, the stock show will be open for visitors at 8:00 a. m. A single admission is good for all day. With a horse show scheduled for every afternoon and evening, 16 full performances are promised for the 8-day exposition. This year, as in the past, fine cattle will be an important feature of the American Royal. Premiums in all cattle divisions total about \$7,000, with increases appearing in Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus breeding and steer classes. Extra prizes were added in the form of more placings. Hereford classes feature cash awards to the 20th place while 13 places are offered in Shorthorn classes, and 12 are offered for the Angus exhibitors. It is pointed out

the extra places offer encouragement for smaller breeders to venture forth in the strong cattle show.

After a lower number shown in 1939, this year's Hereford show will be back to normal,

with 500 or 600 animals. Hereford entries from 13 states had been received a month before the show. Advance entries of Angus indicate about 200 head, which would be the largest number of this breed ever shown at an American Royal.

As 6 breeds of sheep compete for purple ribbons, at the 1940 American Royal, American Shropshire breeders will initiate their first National Shropshire show. This show offers \$1,800 in cash prizes, the most ever given to a single sheep breed in any American Royal, to date. Entries for the Shropshire show include exhibits from as far east as New York state.

More than 800 head of hogs are expected to compete in the classes for fat barrows and breeding hogs. Classifications are for Hampshire, Duroc, Poland China, Spotted Poland China, Chester White, and Berkshire breeds. Hogs, sheep, and cattle will all compete in carlot competition. The carlot cattle show will be larger than last year because of the later show date, which allows range men to select their feeders from pasture. Auction sales of carlot fat and feeder cattle will be held November 14.

PLAYING host to more than 10,000 boys and girls, the 1940 American Royal will entertain young people from every state in the Union, Hawaii, and Porto Rico; 4-H members will attend their 18th annual Royal conference, while Future Farmers of America will meet in their 13th national convention. In their respective classifications, these boys and girls will show calves, hogs, and lambs in competition for more than \$3,000 in prizes. Thousands of dollars will be paid to the young exhibitors for their fat animals, in the auction sale to be held Friday, November 15.

Top 4-H judging teams of Kansas will compete against those of other states, while teams from Kansas State College match wits with expert youths representing leading agricultural colleges of the country. Among these will be the K. S. C. senior livestock judging team coached by Prof. F. W. Bell, and the K. S. C. meat-judging team coached by Prof. D. L. Mackintosh.

Since its beginning in 1899, the American Royal has been an educational clinic where stockmen have met annually to compare the advantages of various breeding and feeding practices. The primary object is to present an educational exposition of the animals that play major roles in American agricultural prosperity. However, the horse shows, and other entertaining features offer pleasure and excitement for all.

An opening attraction includes a historical parade on Saturday, November 9. This parade will be led by Leo Carrillo, famed movie star. From that opening parade to the closing time of the show, November 16, there will be a continuous spectacle of color-exhibits and outstanding entertainment for all members of every family.

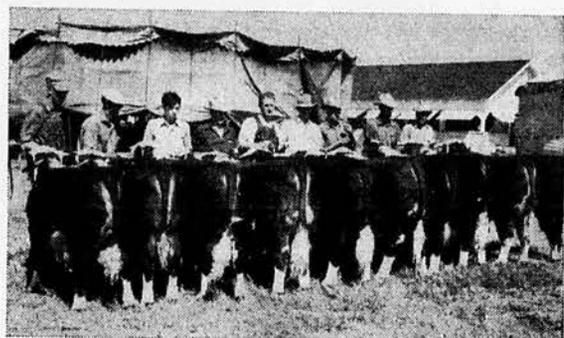
Those who like band music with fancy baton twirlers will find a treat in store this year. As a special attraction, 100 drum majorettes have been assembled for 1940 American Royal entertainment. This group, headed by Mary Vader, nationally famous drum majorette of Kansas City, Kan., will drill in various group formations.

Other special attractions include a "queen contest." According to Vernon C. Hoyt, in charge of information for the American Royal, more than 60 cities in 7 states will be represented in this contest. Several Kansas girls,



A. M. Patterson, secretary of the American Royal Live Stock Show, is seen at left in a reflective mood, as he prepares for the great 1940 exposition.

Each year the American Royal is a mecca for talented youthful stockmen who compete and train in both judging ability and show ring activities. In this picture, members of the 1939 Kansas State College senior live stock judging team, coached by Prof. F. W. Bell, are shown placing a class of fat lambs.



Hereford Capital of the world November 9 to 16, will be the American Royal Live Stock Show, where champions meet champions to climax 1940 show honors. Outstanding animals in this "All-State" Kansas Hereford herd of 10, will be at Kansas City competing for high awards.

winner in city and county contests, will be among the group.

At specified times thru the week there will be Farm Women's Club Programs, meat exhibits, state and federal exhibits, and a merchants and manufacturers exposition. Stables from coast to coast have entered nearly 300 horses in the various horse show features. The horse show programs will include a variety of special attractions. A feature act is the United States Second Cavalry Dragoon Ride, presented by expert horsemen from the Fort Riley Military Post.

Other attractions of the horse show will feature horses that can jump, and riders that can take them over the bars with the least number of faults. The fancy horses will come from all parts of the country. Early entries included horses from 8 states.



appeal for everyone will be found at the 1940 American Royal. The large junior exhibition gives thousands of farm youths an opportunity to participate in such varied activities as band exhibitions and livestock showing.

Comment

By T. A. McNeal

BEFORE the next issue of Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze comes to you this Republic of ours will have passed thru the greatest election in the world. It has no parallel in any other nation and should be a matter of profound concern to every man and woman qualified to cast a vote in some one of the 48 states. To my mind there never has been so important an election since the Civil War when life of the Republic was at stake and actually trembling in the balance.

In this coming election there are at least 2 very important issues; one is the question of the limitation of the Presidential continuance in power and the other, even more important in my opinion, is whether we can keep out of the horrible war in Europe.

When the convention met in 1787 to formulate a Constitution for the new Republic there was wide difference of opinion among those distinguished statesmen concerning the tenure of office of the President, and also concerning the manner of his selection. Perhaps the ablest statesman in the convention, Alexander Hamilton, was in favor of giving the President a life term and take out of the hands of the masses of citizens the power of selection. Hamilton was a believer in the English form of government. He did not have much confidence in the capacity of the common people to either govern themselves or to select competent men to administer the government.

A majority of the members of the convention were opposed to the life-tenure idea but yielded to Hamilton in the matter of limiting the selection of the chief executive to a college made up of delegates selected in the different states who would meet and select men to fill the offices of President and Vice President.

Our electoral college has so long been merely a formal method of carrying out the will of the voters of the different political parties that we can scarcely imagine that there ever was a time when the members of the electoral college actually met and deliberated in the selection of a President and Vice President. In these original selections there was not supposed to be political parties, as we know them now, and have known them for more than a hundred years. The man who received the most votes in the electoral college was made President and the one receiving the next largest number of votes was declared to be the Vice President.

While there were not well organized political parties, such as have been in existence for generations, there were greatly differing ideas concerning the functions of government. These differences were fully as pronounced as any

political differences of the present time, and in the electoral college the advocates of the different theories, one crowd favoring a strong central government and the other crowd opposed to taking any more authority from the states than was absolutely necessary to maintain a form of general government, would line up and support the candidates who were most favorable to their different theories. The result was that the early Presidents and Vice Presidents did not see eye to eye.

John Adams, first Vice President under Washington, was in practical agreement with his chief because Jefferson had not really commenced to organize his theories, but Jefferson was elected second Vice President under Adams and their ideas differed widely. When Jefferson was elected the man next to him in the number of electoral votes received, was Aaron Burr, who was afterward arrested, charged with treason at the instance of President Jefferson, who hated him and wanted to see him hanged.

With the adoption of the 12th amendment to the Constitution, political parties were organized, and after that the Presidents and Vice Presidents belonged to the same party.

From the beginning of our government until the end of the Civil War, 2 theories of government were advocated, one favoring the centralization of power in Washington, the other favoring the rights of states to run their own affairs, and even secede if dissatisfied. The Civil War was a complete defeat of the extreme states-rights advocates and since the close of that war the theory of a strong central government at Washington has constantly grown until at present our President has powers never dreamed of by the people of 80 years ago.

As supreme commander of the army and navy, and with both army and navy enlarged to a magnitude not contemplated at all by the makers of the Constitution, the President can, if he wishes, involve our nation in war, notwithstanding the provision in the Constitution that Congress has the sole power to declare war.

At present there is a very general impression that if President Roosevelt is re-elected we will become actually involved in the fighting in Europe. This is not because the President has actually made any declaration to that effect; on the contrary he declares that he is for peace. But his actions justify the conclusion that his election will be likely to lead us into war.

The candidate for Vice President, Secretary Wallace, has repeatedly charged that the Republican party is the party of "appeasement" and therefore favorable to Hitler. If that is true, it means that the Republican party and Willkie want to help bring about peace in Europe and that in order to bring about that peace, some concessions must be made to the German dictator, while the Democratic party led by Roosevelt is opposed to any concessions to Hitler and that in order to defeat Hitler we must do more than we have already done to help England. In other words, according to Wallace, his party is willing to take the next step toward active war and that is to send our navy and army across the ocean as we did in 1917.

Mr. Willkie has declared that if elected he will not send our army or navy across the ocean to engage in the fighting, but will hasten

our defense program on which has been spent a vast sum of money without results at all proportioned to the amount expended.

I am of the opinion that we do not need to become actively engaged in this terrible war in Europe, and I believe that with Willkie in the President's chair we will not become actively involved. For that reason I am very much interested in the result of the election on November 5.

my mind the one question of paramount importance is this: Can we keep out of active war? I also firmly believe, and the position taken by Mr. Wallace confirms that belief, that we will at least be less likely to get into war if Mr. Willkie is elected than we will be if Mr. Roosevelt is elected. And for that reason no matter with what political party you may be affiliated, I hope that this time you will cast your vote for Willkie to lead the American people for the next 4 years.

Deed Is Valid

I HAVE a relative, A, whose will made years ago, states that I am to receive all property at his death. He recently deeded this property to me. If he is in debt at the time of his death can this property be levied on? Would all improvements, machinery, and livestock be included?—X. Y. Z.

If there were no judgments against the maker of this deed at the time it was made, and if the deed was duly executed, acknowledged and delivered to the grantee, and the grantee had this deed recorded, it would be perfectly valid as against any subsequent judgments that might have been obtained against the maker of the deed. If the property is yours, it cannot be levied on.

Put in a Claim

I HAVE a friend who has helped a sick relative for 15 years. This relative owns property worth about \$1,800 and pays part of the cost of board and fuel. Can the friend who has been caring for this sick relative put in a claim for taking care of such relative when the relative dies? Or does the property have to be divided with the other heirs?—Reader.

Yes, that would be a proper claim to put against the estate. Of course, I assume that the claim would have to be proved and that the probate judge would determine whether it should be allowed.

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One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1.

Hope

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

To make our life-work here a song
We must catch thoughts a-wing
Forgetting things oft felt by us
That dare suggest a sting.
For there are strains above all these
That set the worrying heart at ease.

Perhaps it can be helped! Sing on
Catch the sun's first gleam
That always breaks where darkened clouds
Would stifle hope's fond dream,
And to the longing weary heart
Sweet courage, hope and joy impart.

The past is history. Today
Is ours, so face the sun
With courage drive away the doubt
That says it can't be done,
Tho nights may come and dark walls rise
Tomorrow's sun shall fill your skies.

Farm Matters

I AM MORE glad than I can express to be home for these last 2 weeks before the election. There is a reason for this, in addition to the pleasure I always feel at getting out over Kansas, and meeting fellow Kansans. I have been very anxious to take part in this political campaign.

In years past I have tried to keep the Kansas farmer, and my own position, so far as farm legislation is concerned, entirely removed from partisan politics. I do not believe that the farm problem belongs in the range of partisan politics. I have supported what I believed to be helpful, and needed, farm legislation and farm programs, without regard to whether these were advocated or sponsored by Republicans, or by Democrats, or by any particular farm organization or farm group.

One-man rule, in which the executive controls also legislative and judicial branches of the government, is the end of representative democracy.

The third term for a President of the United States is the opening wedge for one-man rule—for the permanent subordination of the legislative and judicial branches to the executive. Dictatorships do not come overnight, but through steady grasping power, first, a little at a time, then more and more, by the ruler.

The third term issue is the biggest issue in this campaign—the biggest political issue in my lifetime, in your lifetime.

When I say that I am supporting, and urging Kansas farmers and other Kansas citizens, to work and vote this year for Wendell Willkie for President and Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, for Vice President, in this campaign, I do not feel that I am doing this in the interest of the Republican party.

I am urging support of Willkie and McNary because I believe the issues in this 1940 campaign reach beyond party lines. The nomination of Wendell Willkie, who was a registered Democrat until 1938, by the Republican National Convention in 1940 is evidence that others besides myself have gone beyond the stage of partisanship in this campaign.

As I see it, there are 2 main issues in this campaign.

First, keep our Republican form of government; keep the United States a representative democracy.

Second, keep the United States out of this European war that is not our war, if or as long as keeping out is possible.

On these 2 issues the lines are clearly drawn between Wendell Willkie and Franklin D. Roosevelt, as I see it.

This 1940 campaign is not primarily a contest between the Republican and Democrat parties.

It is a contest between 2 entirely different political philosophies on 2 fronts.

Wendell Willkie and Franklin D. Roosevelt stand for entirely different and exactly opposite policies in (1) the field of foreign affairs and (2) the field of domestic affairs.

In the domestic field, Wendell Willkie stands for retaining the American form of government. That means government by law under the Constitution. It means retaining the original 3 branches of government—Executive, Legislative, Judicial.

Wendell Willkie, also in the field of domestic affairs, stands for retaining in America the right of the individual to own and operate and dispose of property; retaining the right of the individual to have his own opinions, to express those opinions, to exercise the right of free speech, a free press; the right to peaceful assemblage, the right to worship as he sees fit; and freedom of contract.

In the field of foreign affairs, Wendell Willkie stands for an American foreign policy based on the interests of the United States—not on the interests of Great Britain, or of

Europe, or of Asia, or of Africa; first, last and all the time, the interests of the United States and people of the United States.

On the other hand, as I see it, Franklin D. Roosevelt in the domestic field, stands for an Executive—himself—dominant over both the Legislative and the Judicial branches.

In seeking a third term for himself, he is demanding that the American people abandon our form of government and in its place create a one-man government—himself. That is the step toward dictatorship.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, if he becomes a one-man government, will pave the way for state ownership, as contrasted to private ownership, of property. He would go beyond regulation of business to control of business—the next step will be government in business to such an extent that ultimately government will transact all business. From there to government ownership of all property, the road will be short.

In the field of foreign affairs, I believe that Franklin D. Roosevelt is following a policy based on the interests of England, of Europe, of the world as a whole, on the theory that only through policing the world can the interests of the United States be protected.

Such a foreign policy means ultimately a totalitarian state, because only a totalitarian state, controlling all business, all property, and the lives of all men and women, can conduct modern total wars.

Such a domestic policy between wars means a one-man government, because only a dictatorship can make government ownership and operation of property and business function, whether that dictatorship be the dictatorship of communism or the dictatorship of Fascism.

In this Battle of America I am supporting Wendell Willkie, and opposing a third term for F. D. Roosevelt.

Arthur Capper

By George Montgomery, Grain; Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Livestock; C. Peairs Wilson, Poultry.

I have been reading a lot in the paper about increasing business activity, larger output of goods, and increased employment. How will this affect the prices of things we have to sell?—E. M. B., Dickinson Co.

Increased employment means that consumers will have more money to spend. Part of it will go for food, particularly such commodities as butter, milk, eggs, poultry, meats and fruits. Consumption of staple foods such as bread and potatoes probably will not be increased greatly. The price of products mentioned in the first group may increase somewhat, because there is not an excess supply of these commodities.

I have a dairy herd of around 15 good cows. I have about 10 good young heifers that I could use to expand the herd. Do you think it advisable to put these heifers in the herd, or should I sell them? If so, when is

the best time of the year to sell grass-fat heifers?—J. J. B., Dickinson Co.

It appears as if the national defense program will stimulate business activity for the next 2 or 3 years at least. Price inflation is also possible, especially if the war continues to spread. If you have the facilities and feed, perhaps you would be better off to keep these heifers and expand your enterprise. On the other hand, if deflation should become a probability, the herd should be reduced to a normal number, for it is doubtful whether prices could be maintained in view of expected large increases in production.

I am planning to buy 100 weanling pigs to feed for the Christmas or January market. I can get vaccinated pigs for \$1.25 a head.—A. W. L., Sheridan, Mo.

The ratio between the price of corn and the price of hogs is unfavorable at present. However, if you can get pigs for \$1.25, which you can, and have them weighing 200 pounds by early January, you should be able to make a profit. It would be better to have them

on the market after January rather than during December or early January. Some further decline in prices is expected during the next 2 months, after which a substantial recovery is anticipated by February or March.

What has been the trend of poultry and egg prices recently, and what will be the effects on the poultry industry during the coming year?—E. F., Doniphan Co.

After 2 years of increasing poultry and egg production in 1938 and 1939, we reached a situation in which poultry and egg prices were low in relation to feed prices and poultry and egg production became relatively unprofitable. Consequently, the tendency was to decrease production of chicks in 1940. This reduction in the production of chicks last spring and the reduction in egg production beginning this fall are price-supporting factors as far as the poultry industry is concerned. Coupled with this smaller production is the improvement in consumer demand as a result of the national defense program, which also is improving prices for poultry products. It is

likely that during the coming year there will be more favorable relationships between poultry prices and feed prices than existed last year. However, the price relationship possibly will be less favorable than the long-time average. This means that there probably will be some increase in the number of chicks hatched in 1941 compared with 1940.

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	\$13.25	\$12.85	\$11.10
Hogs	6.25	6.45	6.65
Lambs	9.50	9.50	9.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.11½	.13	.10½
Eggs, Firsts	.22½	.19½	.23
Butterfat, No. 1	.26	.26	.24
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.85¼	.82½	.87¼
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.62	.60	.54
Oats, No. 2, White	.34	.32½	.39¼
Barley, No. 2	.47	.47	.51
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	17.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	8.50

Bud laughed weakly. "None of this woman business for me. I—I always said I was going to be a bachelor."



Illustrated by Pascal A. Scibetta

LITTLE WHITE LIE

By WILLIAM S. BORK

JANE was mad clear thru. True, the Bible said, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," but if loving thy neighbor meant loving Al Miller, too, then nothing doing! As she cut the last of the cooky dough, she made believe each was Al's smooth, insolent face, and jabbed it viciously.

Al Miller was the cause of Bud's hiking off to Kansas City to work in a service station.

Just then Grandpa came in and began to walk around and around the table, looking at the cookies and then sidewise at Jane.

"Take one, Grandpa," she said, "but be careful. They're awful rich. I used pure cream."

"I'll just take one to see if you put in enough baking powder," Grandpa replied, but he took 3.

Jane studied her grandfather's face awhile before she spoke again. There was one thing she liked especially about Grandpa. One could ask him something and be sure he wouldn't laugh at you and think you were silly.

"Grandpa, when people fall in love, do they always get married?"

Grandpa finished his cooky and reached for another.

"Goodness no, child. I was in love with 3 women before I could find one that would have me." But he grinned, and Jane knew he was fooling.

"What if 2 people loved each other like all get out and they fought and neither one of them would make up?"

Grandpa studied a moment before he answered. "Then I suppose there'd be one more bachelor and another old maid in the world. Do you suppose another cooky would spoil my appetite at dinner?"

"I don't think so, Grandpa. But, Grandpa, are all bachelors bachelors because they fought with their sweethearts?"

Grandpa looked at her over the top of his spectacles and pulled at his mustache. "Love is like most everything else, Jane," he said. "Just keep your eyes open and your mouth shut and everything will turn out all right."

Jane was glad to hear that last remark, but something had to happen quick to help Bud's romance with Mary Ellen. She was going to marry Al Miller. Mary Ellen had been Bud's girl since they both started to high school.

SHE could remember when Bud used to beg for the car on Sunday nights and growl because he didn't have enough money to spend. That was before he rented the 80 from old man Ashbury and used Pop's machinery to put it in wheat. He must have a lot of money saved up now. He had a little secondhand car that he kept polished like a mirror. Out in the pasture Jane could see the 2 new colts frisking about their mothers. Pop had promised them to Bud when they were 2-year-olds. Bud was renting the whole Ashbury place now instead of just the 80. He had been careful to rent a place with a good house on it, and she had seen Mom look quickly at Pop when Bud mentioned it. Now it seemed as if Bud wouldn't need a house for awhile.

Bud was in Kansas City and Al Miller was going with Mary Ellen. Just thinking of it brought a lump up in Jane's throat.

Bud had broken the news to the family one evening at supper.

"Dad, if you can get along without me for

awhile I'd like to try that job George Schwarz offered me in Kansas City. I could get off week or two to harvest my wheat."

For a moment Pop just stared. Then he said "Why, Bud, I thought you liked the farm. You've been doing fine and I thought that you and—that you—and—ah."

Bud's face got all white and he looked just like the time he shot his foot with his new rifle sort of white and scared. He looked as if he wanted to laugh and cry at the same time.

"Naw!" he said, "None of this woman business for me. I—I always said I was going to be a bachelor." He laughed weakly.

POP started to say something more but stopped suddenly and winced. Mom had kicked his shins under the table. Finally he said, "It's all right, Son. I guess we can manage for awhile. Grandpa can help with the cultivating, now that we have a gentle tea and his rheumatism doesn't bother so much."

"I can handle the mules," Grandpa said, "don't want to fool with any of those old stogie you call gentle." Then he added, "A few weeks work in the city sort of broadens a man out and makes him appreciate the farm more."

"It'll be for more than a few weeks," said Bud. Neither Pop nor Mom let on to Bud the hated to see him go, but Jane heard them talking later. They thought she was asleep.

"I don't like this Kansas City business," Mom said, "and it's all her fault."

"I wouldn't say that," defended Pop. "Bud can be as stubborn as the dickens if he wants to be. He probably said a lot of things and was too stubborn to apologize."

"But Mary Ellen is actually going to marry that Miller boy."

"That's what I heard, too," admitted Pop "and she's doing it just for spite. These lover quarrels! Just because Al Miller brought Mary Ellen home from a dance. Why can't kids be more reasonable?"

"Two hot-headed kids in love are never reasonable. Usually, tho, when they quarrel they have a chance to make up. Now, with Bud down there—and he won't write and tell her he's sorry."

"Neither will she," exclaimed Pop, "but

maybe something will turn up. I hope so. Bud's place is on the farm; he's a born farmer, but he loves this girl and if she marries that worthless Miller kid, wild horses couldn't drag Bud back."

Later, Jane decided to call on Mary Ellen, as she hadn't been over there for some time, and Mary Ellen might think she was mad at her, too, so she walked across the field.

Mary Ellen was busy sewing on a new dress. "How are all you folks?" she asked, but the way she said it Jane knew she was thinking of Bud.

"We're okay," said Jane, "Bud left yesterday for Kansas City, you know?" "He did?" Mary Ellen sounded interested and then she asked, "What did he go for?"

"He says to work," replied Jane, and she began to feel a little scared because she was going to lie, "I think, tho, that there's another reason."

"Another reason?" Mary Ellen went on sewing.

"Yes, he got a letter from there a while back, and he decided to go right away. The handwriting was real fine so I think it was from a girl he knows down there. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if I have a new sister-in-law before long." Jane settled in her chair.

Mary Ellen said nothing, but her hand fumbled at her sewing.

"I suppose you're awfully happy now that you're going to marry Al?" Jane went on.

"Yes," said Mary Ellen, "I know I'm going to be very happy." Her voice sounded funny, as if she didn't care whether she was happy or not.

Jane looked out the window at the wheat field across the road and could think of nothing more to say. Suddenly, she heard a little sound from Mary Ellen, and turned quickly. Mary Ellen was crying, and the tears were dripping all over the new dress.

"Wh—why, what's the matter? Are you sick? I'll call your mother," cried Jane.

"No! don't!" said Mary Ellen, "I'm all right. Only—"

"Only you're in love with Bud and don't want to marry Al?" asked Jane softly.

"You won't say a word about what I tell you, will you, Jane?"

"Cross my heart!" Jane replied.

"Then it's the truth. I do love that dumb cluck of a brother of yours, but I'd marry a cannibal chief before I'd marry him unless he apologized for what he said just because he was mad."

"Maybe it's not too late."

"Yes, it is," said Mary Ellen, tonelessly, "I've already promised Al I'd marry him."

Jane went home feeling terrible. She had told a lie and she knew how Grandpa hated liars. Bud hadn't gone to Kansas City to marry a girl. He didn't even know one down there.

Jane Still Worried

Jane was still worried the next morning and she decided to look at the funnies in the daily and forget the whole mess. She picked up the paper and glanced at the front page. Her heart froze, and then she laughed weakly. She looked again at the headline and saw that it wasn't Bud's name under the picture of the wrecked car, but the 2 names were almost exactly the same. Maybe Mary Ellen would see the same thing. Maybe— Jane sat up quickly. An idea had popped into her mind. If Mary Ellen were in Kansas City where Bud could see her and if they once got together—

Jane hesitated no longer. She flew across the field to Mary Ellen's. She was in the garden and waved her hand when she saw Jane coming.

"Mary Ellen!" said Jane, and she choked, "Bud's been hurt!"

Mary Ellen's eyes opened wide and she turned white as a ghost dressed for a full evening. "Very badly?" she whispered.

"Pretty badly. He asked for you first thing. Hey! Where are you going?"

"To Kansas City," Mary Ellen flung over her shoulder.

"Here's his address."

Jane was halfway home when the horror of what she had done dawned on her. She couldn't even tell Grandpa, because he hated liars.

Pretty soon he came home from town with a load of feed, and Jane went out.

"Wonder where Mary Ellen was going in such a hurry?" he asked. "She passed me in that little car of hers like the witches were after her."

"I think she was going to Kansas City," Jane replied.

"To Kansas City?"

"Yes, I guess she thought Bud had been hurt. There was a piece in the paper about a man being hurt and his name was almost like Bud's."

"Oh," said Grandpa, and he looked sharply at Jane. She flushed.

"Grandpa, is it always wrong to tell a lie?"

"Well," he said, "I'd have to think about that for awhile."

The next morning Jane watched Mary Ellen's yard closely, but her car did not appear. The garage door still stood open. Jane began to hope.

That evening she heard a car honk outside. It was Bud and, with him, her face one glorious, happy smile, was Mary Ellen.

"Howdy, folks," yelled Bud, grinning from ear to ear, "congratulate the newlyweds."

Grandpa Sits It Out

Grandpa sat down weakly on the steps and looked at Jane, the ends of his mustache twitching.

"We can't stop long," Bud told them. "We're on our way to Yellowstone for our honeymoon."

Mary Ellen went into the bedroom to powder her nose, and motioned for Jane to follow. "Honey," she whispered, "the darling lamb apologized, but I helped him. There's nothing I can say to thank you enough. I only know I'm glad to have such a wise little sister-in-law."

After the kids had gone and the house was quiet except for Pop and Mom, who were still talking in excited tones, Jane wandered out to where Grandpa was sitting.

"Grandpa, have you decided about the lies yet?"

"I've thought it over, Jane," Grandpa said, his old eyes twinkling with pride and wonder. "There are 2 kinds of lies, black and white. Lies become white when they are told to make someone happy. Say, Jane, do you suppose you could tell the Widow Conroy something that would make her take after me like Mary Ellen did Bud?"

"Nothing doing, Grandpa," Jane said, "I want you for myself."

SCARLET FEVER

Demands Best Care Possible

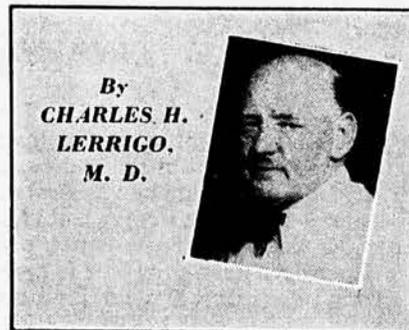
SCARLET FEVER is one of the diseases of childhood that may have moderated its severity, but is all too common. To the average mother it is a disease of the skin. She thinks of the rash and the scaling because those symptoms strike the eye. If the rash is light and there is little or no peeling, she concludes that her youngster may just as well get up and outdoors. But early exposure is dangerous, no matter how mild the skin symptoms.

Scarlet fever does no real damage to the skin. It does its work on internal membranes and vital organs. A mild skin rash may yet have severe internal symptoms. Ears frequently suffer in scarlet fever. The kidney troubles of later life often can be traced to a scarlet fever attack in childhood, too mild to keep the patient in bed. These facts carry with them a "Beware" that ought to be bigger and more startling than any quarantine sign.

In a rather long medical practice I recall many seasons in which the prevailing type of scarlet fever led folks to regard it as rather insignificant. But suddenly a change would come; cases would become more severe, even malignant; the virulent type would begin to claim its victims and parents who had been led to be careless would have little consolation. Present medical knowledge leads us to believe that every case of scarlet fever should be under the care of a physician and full quarantine observed.

Not so long ago a case of so-called "scarlatina" was brought to my notice; one of those mild cases in which the little chap did not seem to be very ill and reporting and quarantine were neglected. A bad earache developed and was followed by a discharge from the ear which was still running after 6 weeks. A little relative visiting the family for a day developed scarlet fever in malignant form. The doctor in charge of this case made earnest search for the origin and could connect it with nothing else than contagion from the first case described.

There is no such separate disease as "scarlatina." Light forms of scarlet fever are sometimes given that name but should be called by their true name, so that they will be placed under quarantine and the patient will receive the medical care that such a dangerous disease always demands.



By
CHARLES H.
LERRIGO,
M. D.

Specialist for Itching Piles

Is there such a thing as itching piles and is there a cure for them?—D. L.

Itching piles is genuine enough, being one of the most annoying ailments with which man is tortured. However, there are other troubles that cause itching of the rectum, notably fistula and fissure. Home treatment is usually unsatisfactory because it does not get to the bottom of the trouble. I advise an examination by a doctor who has made a special study of rectal diseases. Ask your doctor to recommend a specialist.

Curing Stomach Ulcers

Can a doctor tell for sure whether a person has ulcer of the stomach? What can be done to cure it besides having a surgical operation?—V. R. W.

A doctor may diagnose ulcer of the stomach with fair accuracy from the symptoms and by examining the stomach contents. He may confirm this by X-ray examination, but this should be done by a specialist, because it is difficult for anyone except an expert to interpret the X-ray findings of ulcer. Dietetic and medicinal treatment is often successful and, in most cases, should be considered in preference to surgical treatment.

Most Cases Will Yield

Do you think bleeding piles indicate cancer? What is a cure?—B. R. J.

There are many cases of bleeding piles about which there is no suspicion of cancer, and I would not even venture to say that it leads to cancer, for piles is among the commonest of complaints. But it does often happen that people suffering from early cancer of the rectum let the trouble run until it is no more than piles. For that reason alone I think no case of piles should be neglected. It also is true that piles, once the condition is chronic never can be cured by any form of home treatment, and this also is a good reason for examination by a doctor. There are few cases of piles that will not yield to treatment. So have piles treated as soon as the condition is noticed.

Many Things Cause Eczema

What is good to purify the blood and what will help eczema?—R. W. E.

The medical profession is not united as to the cause of eczema, but "blood purifiers" are not likely to help. Different cases come from different causes. It is believed that most eczemas are due to contact with some substance that is an irritant to the patient, although perhaps quite harmless to other people. This irritant may be in diet, in some external substance, or it may be a sequel to some old disease. "Grocer's eczema," for example, is often due to handling sugar. "Varicose eczema" comes from old varicose ulcers. Other forms may come from articles of food that disagree, or perhaps things with which the patient is constantly in contact. That is why my only recommendation for eczema is a first-class doctor.

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

ONE OF THE BOYS



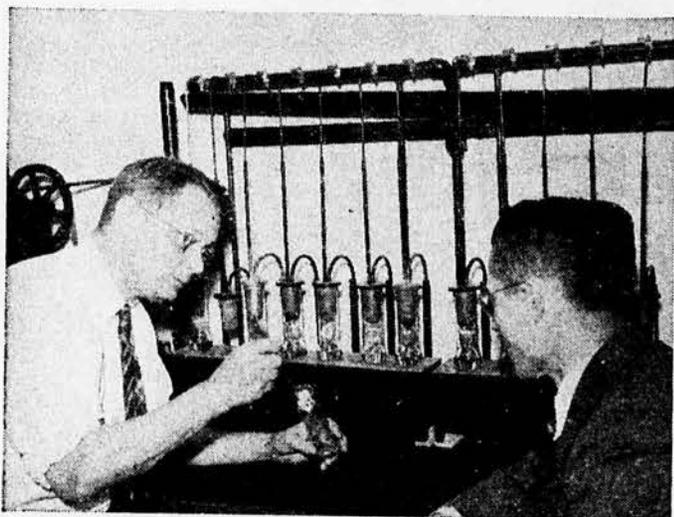
Hobby of William S. Bork, author of the intriguing story, "Little White Lie," is finding boys who hate to study and coaching them into champion basketball and softball teams, then watching their grades improve. His ambition is to live long enough to convince all parents the only way a child really learns is thru play. William is 27, unmarried, a school teacher of 10 years, and he lives at Ogden. Here's a welcome to the Kansas Farmer parade of reader-authors!



FEED TAGS WILL TELL

by PAUL IJAMS, Kansas State Board of Agriculture

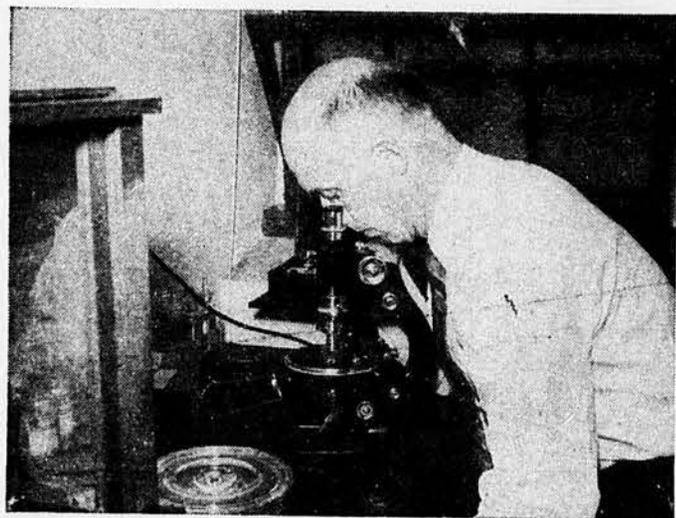
FEEDS represent a major investment by livestock and poultry feeders. It is impossible to determine by physical examination whether a feed is as represented, both as to nutritive value and ingredients, and some supervision over such products is necessary. The feed manufacturer has an investment in his business, and is entitled to protection against the unscrupulous who would adulterate feeds and thereby undersell the honest product.



Another important job is determination of fat in the feed. Dr. Alfred T. Perkins, in charge of the analytical laboratories, discusses the fine points of this, with Paul Ijams who is in charge of the Control Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.



This is a vacuum oven for drying the samples that are tested. By use of this oven, Dr. Hanke determines moisture content of the feeds. It is also used in drying fats to determine the dry weight. Other operations and calculations determine the content of fiber, ash and carbohydrates.



Chemical analysis gives the amount of different elements present in feed, but it does not tell which grain or other product provides the nutritional elements. That service is given by Dr. B. L. Smits with this precise microscope. Dr. Smits can tell by the cellular structure whether a particular starch grain is from wheat, corn or some other feed.

The chemical composition of a product serves as a basis for determining its value as a feed. All organic feeds must be labeled to show a minimum guarantee for protein, fat, and nitrogen-free extract, and maximum fiber. Inorganic, or mineral feeds, must show a guaranty on the label for minimum calcium, phosphorus, and iodine, and maximum

for salt. Also, for feeds containing 2 or more ingredients, the specific name of each must be stated on the label. With this information shown, the feeder is in position to determine the suitability of a feed for his purpose, and whether it is worth the price asked.

Since 1913, Kansas has had a commercial feedstuffs law and a feed inspection service. Its administration is a function of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This work is not peculiar to Kansas, as 47 other states have similar statutes, and the Federal government has jurisdiction over feeds moving in interstate commerce under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. As manufacturers outside the state are not subject to the jurisdiction of Kansas, the feed inspection work is carried on in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. During 1939, 22 cases involving shipments moving into Kansas apparently in violation of the federal statute were reported to federal authorities. Eight charged misbranding cottonseed products as to protein, 5 gray shorts excessive in fiber, and 9 soybean oil meal short in weight.

Definitions for feedstuffs are necessary not only to accomplish effective feed control, but are used by the trade and as a basis for establishing freight rates. In co-operation with the National Association of Feed Control Officials, definitions have been established for more than 100 feedstuffs, which are used thruout the United States and Canada. Included among the products for which definitions have been established are alfalfa, barley, sugar beet, buckwheat, coconut, corn, cottonseed, flax, milk, oat, peanut, rice, rye, sorghum, soybean, wheat, and by-products of the packing house, breweries and distilleries. New products are constantly being developed, and definitions must be established for them.

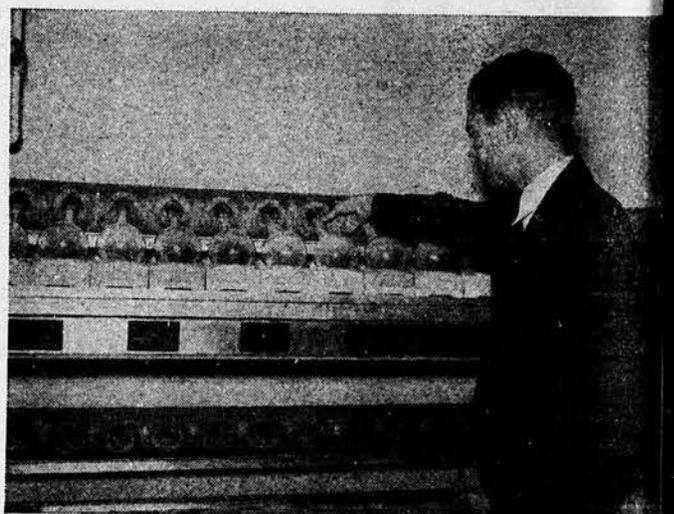
Among the definitions for wheat products are found gray shorts, Kansas gray shorts, brown shorts, bran, and wheat mixed feed. Gray shorts is defined as consisting of fine particles of the outer bran, the



The state feed law, backed by capable testing and analysis, helps farmers and stockmen get what they pay for. As feed samples are received by Dr. Albert R. Hanke in the feed testing laboratories at Manhattan, they are assigned laboratory numbers and then subdivided for chemical and microscopic analysis.



Dr. Hanke divides the samples, and portions to undergo chemical analysis are ground by this electrically operated grinder. Following this, samples of the ground feed are weighed out for analysis.



The first step in determining protein content is a process of digesting the proteins, as shown here. Following this is the distilling process.

inner bran or bee-wing bran, the germ and the offal or fibrous materials obtained from the "tail of the mill," and must not contain more than 6 per cent of fiber. Because of the high quality of Kansas wheat, the Kansas miller is in position to make superior gray shorts, and this product is defined as Kansas gray shorts, and must not contain more than 5.5 per cent of fiber.

When a product is offered for sale as gray shorts and the analysis of an official sample shows that it is not gray shorts because it contains more than 6 per cent of fiber, the feed control official is in position to prevent further sale of the lot as gray shorts, and to institute prosecution if facts warrant such action. In any event, relabeling is required to show the product is actually brown shorts instead of gray shorts. In addition to the chemical analysis, the sample is subjected to microscopic analysis to determine whether its composition conforms to the definition. If another product has been added, such constitutes adulteration. It is permissible, [Continued on Page 27]

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Brighton	Briggs Service Sta.	Arkansas City	Allen Batt. & Elec. Co.
Broomfield	Fargo Service Sta.	Arma	Dan's Garage
Broomfield	Brown's Tire Shop	Atchison	George Tire & Batt. Co.
Brush	Payne's Service Sta.	Atwood	C. H. Frye
Burlington	Naumann Battery	Augusta	Rawlins Tire & Electric Co.
		Baldwin	Keller Garage
		Blair	Blair Garage
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		Bucklin	Bucklin Coop. Oil Co.
		Burr Oak	Skiver Garage
		Cherokee	Geo. E. Miller
		Chanute	Crumline Batt. & Elec.
		Clay Center	Crimmins Elec. Co.
		Clifton	Van's Batt. Service
		Clyde	Marcoux Garage
		Colby	Roy Kirkendall
		Coldwater	Auto Electric Machine Shop
		Coldwater	B. J. Herd Implement
		Coffeyville	Cathers Service Sta.
		Concordia	Jepson Battery Station
		Cottonwood Falls	Carler Mtr. Co.
		Council Grove	Carson Service Station
		Denton	Pineyard Garage
		Diehten	Star Garage
		Dodge City	Palmer Canoco Service
		Edna	Edna Garage
		Ehling	Sobya Bros.
		Emporia	Dunlevy Batt. & Elec. Co.
		Erie	Gregg & Son
		Esbon	Dutton Garage
		Eureka	Leader Auto Supply
		Fall River	Atkinson Service Sta.
		Fort Scott	Wagner Bros. Super Ser.
		Freeport	Freeport Garage
		Galena	Ellington Mtr. Co.
		Garnett	Stockbrands Service
		Geff	Gleason Garage
		Great Bend	Mering & Son
		Greensburg	North Side Garage
		Haddam	Frye Service Station
		Hanover	Hoffman Super Service
		Hartford	Musch Service Sta.
		Harveyville	H. R. Fields Garage
		Hays	Bosgall & Sytma
		Hazelton	Emelle & Cooper
		Hepler	Hepler Service Sta.
		Hiawatha	G. W. Dannenberg
		Hillsboro	Grimminger Mtr. Co.
		Holton	Palge's Garage
		Highland	John Case Service
		Howard	Barber Bros.
		Humboldt	Ideal Garage
		Hutchinson	Leo Harris Service Sta.
		Independence	Jess E. Liston
		Iola	Russell Battery Co.
		Irving	Kessinger Tire Shop
		Junction City	Carlson Tire & Batt. Co.
		Kansas City	Mende's Batt. Service
			Kansas Battery & Ignition
		Kinsley	Haag Service Sta.
		Kiowa	F. & M. Oil Co.
		Larned	Smith & Kennedy
		Lawrence	Carter Super Service
		Leavenworth	Auto Electric Service
		Leavenworth	Enright Motor Co.
		Leavenworth	M. J. Kern Auto Service
		Lebanon	Bains Garage
		Leonardville	Kendall Garage
		Linn	Pronski Oil Co.
		Lyndon	Peed's Garage
		Manhattan	Sagar Tire & Batt. Co.
		Marion	Nelson Super Service
		Matfield Green	R. C. North
		McDonald	Hurton Electric Shop
		McDonald	Hiatt Repair Shop
		McPherson	Miller-Siegrist
		Moline	O. R. Ames
		MT. Hope	Schmidt Mtr. Co.
		Norton	Munden Garage
		Norton	McKenzie Garage
		Newton	S. & S. Mtr. Service
		Newton	Kennedy Super Service
		Norton	Hutcherson Battery & Electric
		Nortonville	Leighton Elec. Co.
		Oberlin	Grube Service
		Olathe	J. O. Weber Electric Shop
		Osawatimie	Bob's Tire & Battery Shop
		Osborne	Conrad & Beasley
		Ottawa	Kit & Dal. Service
		Overland Park	Deigs Automotive Service
		Oxford	Conwell Garage
		Paola	Emmatt Batt. & Elec. Co.
		Parker	K. & W. Garage
		Parsons	Irwin Auto Shop
		Peabody	Beeton Mtr. Co.
		Phillipsburg	Elliott Hardware
		Plains	Richardson Motor Co.
		Pomona	Star Garage
		Pratt	Davault Super Service
		Prattville	Kellogg Mtr. Co.
		Protection	Grover Bros.
		Rolla	M. J. Smith
		Rossville	Rossville Batt. Co.
		Salina	Service Battery & Electric
		Santana	C. J. Conover
		Savonburg	Savonburg Garage
		Scott City	Grube Service
		Seranton	O. K. Garage
		Severance	Turley Garage
		Silver Lake	Mahon Service Sta.
		Smeea	Vic's Super Service
		Smith Center	Bonecutter Chevrolet
		Spearsville	Zirkle Mtr. Co.
		St. Francis	Majestic Service Station
		St. John	Wieneke Electric Co.
		Stockton	Butler Tire & Battery Co.
		Stuttgart	Kellerman Garage
		Sublette	H. & H. Service
		Toronto	Dyer Brothers
		Troy	Oscar Mayer
		Ulysses	Phifer Motor Co.
		Washington	Washington Tire & Batt. Co.
		Wathena	N. A. Gabriel
		Wichita	Auto Inn
		Wichita	Chaille Auto Electric
		Wichita	Ritz Garage
		Wellington	Clark Battery Co.
		Westphalia	Drekers Garage
		Winfield	Baker Battery Service
		Yates Center	McCormick's Garage

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Four Other Hog Feeds

Grain Sorghums Deserve Most Consideration

By C. W. McCAMPBELL
Kansas State College

This talk was presented by Dr. McCampbell at the annual Swine Feeders' Day program at Manhattan, October 19, 1940.

CORN is not essential in the production of good hogs or good pork. As a matter of fact, as good or better hogs and pork can be produced by the use of several other grains as can be produced by the use of corn, and often more economically under Kansas conditions. Since these other grains can be produced in much of Kansas with greater certainty than corn, hog production could be materially increased in this state if Kansas hog raisers would develop their hog production plans upon the availability of grains other than corn. It shall be my purpose at this time to bring to your attention the value of grains other than corn as feeds for hogs.

WHEAT is probably the best grain one can use as the basis of a ration for either stock hogs or fattening hogs—if the price is right. Many experiments have been conducted in which wheat has been compared with corn as a feed for fattening hogs. Results have consistently shown that ground wheat is equal to or better, than corn. Results of 2 experiments conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station will be given to indicate the possibility of utilizing wheat as a feed for hogs.

In the experiment in which hogs were fed on alfalfa pasture, the corn-fed hogs gained 1.48 pounds a head daily and consumed 360.01 pounds of concentrate—corn and tankage—to produce 100 pounds of gain. The wheat-fed hogs gained 1.48 pounds a head daily, the same as the corn-fed hogs and consumed 358.22 pounds of concentrate—ground wheat and tankage—to produce 100 pounds of gain.

In the experiment in which hogs were fed in a dry lot the corn-fed hogs gained 1.60 pounds a head daily and consumed 353.67 pounds of concentrate—corn and tankage—to produce 100 pounds of gain. The wheat-fed hogs gained 1.75 pounds a head daily and consumed 331.63 pounds of concentrate—ground wheat and tankage—to produce 100 pounds of gain.

In order to emphasize the value of wheat as a feed for fattening hogs, I would repeat the facts that in these experiments the hogs fed wheat on pasture gained as well and required slightly less concentrate to produce 100 pounds of gain than the hogs fed corn on alfalfa pasture, and that the hogs fed wheat in a dry lot gained appreciably more and required appreciably less concentrate to produce 100 pounds of gain than the hogs fed corn. The wheat-produced carcasses were satisfactory in every way.

Occasionally it is said that it is not necessary to grind wheat when self-fed to hogs, but it would be my suggestion that wheat be ground for hogs whether self-fed or hand-fed unless the price of wheat happened to be abnormally low at a time when the price of hogs is high.

Since wheat contains more protein than corn, less protein supplement is required when wheat is substituted for corn as a hog feed.

RYE has about the same chemical make-up as wheat and about the same nutritive value, but rye is appreciably less palatable than wheat and hogs usually will not eat enough rye to produce as high a degree of finish as wheat or corn, hence, rye should be fed with other more palatable feed. Generally speaking, a satisfactory mixture may contain as much as one-half rye. Rye also should be ground when fed to hogs.

BARLEY is another feed that can be satisfactorily substituted for corn as

a hog feed and since the barley acreage of Kansas is increasing steadily the significance of barley as a hog feed is growing in importance. In this connection, it should be mentioned that in Canada and Northern Europe barley occupies the same place in hog production that corn occupies in the Corn Belt. It also should be emphasized that no other grain produces pork of better quality than barley.

The physical characteristics of barley, particularly the relatively small size and hardness of the grain, necessitate grinding when used as a hog feed. Barley contains more protein than corn, therefore, less protein is necessary properly to balance barley than corn, and because of this fact, hogs fed barley and protein supplement free choice will usually eat more of the protein supplement than is actually needed. It is, therefore, suggested that a definite allowance of protein supplement be fed daily or that ground barley and protein supplement be mixed in the desired proportions and hogs allowed free access to this mixture. A mixture of 93 per cent ground barley and 7 per cent tankage for dry lot feeding and 95 per cent barley and 5 per cent tankage for pasture feeding should prove quite satisfactory.

Daily gains of barley-fed hogs may not be quite as great as those of corn-fed hogs. This, however, simply means that it will take a bit longer to obtain the same degree of finish when barley is substituted for corn, but the barley-finished product will be equal to or better than the corn-finished product.

GRAIN SORGHUMS deserve most consideration as a hog feed in Kansas. Year after year the sorghums have demonstrated their drought-resisting ability and dependability as a grain crop in this state. The constantly increasing acreage of this crop and the fact that the grain sorghums are about the equal of corn for hog feeding purposes emphasizes the need of giving more thoughtful consideration to a hog production program based upon grain sorghums as the basal ration to be fed.

Grain sorghums may be classified into 4 major groups—feterita, milo, kafir and certain sweet sorghums, particularly Atlas sorgo. There is not much difference in the feeding value of these different groups yet enough to justify a ranking in the following order: Feterita, milo, kafir and Atlas sorgo. Within each group there are many varieties but there is little difference in the feeding value of varieties within a group. One is safe in saying that, on the average, ground feterita is worth 95 per cent as much as shelled corn; ground milo 90 per cent; and ground kafir and ground Atlas sorgo 85 per cent for hog feeding purposes.

The question has often been asked as to the relative efficiency of the different forms in which grain sorghums may be fed to hogs. In a test conducted at the Kansas Station, kafir fed in the ground threshed form proved 90 per cent as efficient as corn; fed in the unground threshed form 75 per cent as efficient and fed in the form of unground heads 75 per cent as efficient. Incidentally, kafir heads usually run two-third grain and one-third stems. This will, however, vary somewhat depending upon variety.

Another question that has often arisen relates to variation in palatability of different varieties. Several sorghum variety palatability tests for hogs have been conducted. In these tests several individuals have each had free access to several varieties of sorghums. Hogs have always shown a decided preference for the grain sorghums such as kafir, milo, and feterita over the forage sorghums such as Kansas Orange and Sumac. But no con-

sistent year to year preference for kafir, milo or feterita, which indicates that methods of harvesting and storage, and possibly variations in soil and climatic conditions from place to place and year to year are the factors that cause a variation in the preferences shown from year to year rather than inherent characteristics in the grain itself.

Still another question that has frequently been asked relates to the advisability of hogging-down grain sorghums. Hogging down any kind of grain is a wasteful method in those sections of the country where rainfall is plentiful during the fall months, or freezing of the soil is delayed until quite late. In most sections of Kansas hogging-down grain sorghums is a particularly wasteful practice. In a test at the Kansas Station it required about 15 bushels of hogged-down kafir to produce 100 pounds of gain compared to 7 bushels fed as ground kafir.

The possibility of substituting grain sorghums plus a non-legume pasture such as Sudan grass for corn and alfalfa pasture is indicated in the results of a test conducted at the Kansas Station. Both lots made efficient gains and the hogs fed ground kafir on Sudan pasture required only 13 pounds more grain and 4 pounds more tankage to produce 100 pounds of gain than the hogs fed shelled corn and alfalfa pasture.

The grain of the forage sorghums such as Kansas Orange and Sumac are not recommended as hog feeds because the grain sorghums are better, but even the grain of forage sorghums are fairly satisfactory. At the Kansas Station ground Kansas Orange seed proved 77 per cent as efficient as shelled corn as a fattening feed for hogs.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of a variety of sorghum for a given locality because a variety that is highly satisfactory in one section may prove quite disappointing in another.

First Feeder Show-Sale



A line of prominent cattlemen inspect the championship pen of feeder calves shown by H. P. Parkin and Son, of Greensburg, at the recent show and sale near Coldwater. Standing in the pen are: Forrest Beal, extension specialist, Oklahoma A. & M. College; J. J. Moxley, Kansas State College beef production specialist; A. G. Pickett, Kiowa county agent; Cal Kinzer, Maple Hill, the judge; C. H. Parkin; H. P. Parkin; Bill Painter, member of the Comanche Pool board of directors; H. L. Murphey, Comanche county agent and secretary-treasurer of the association; Chas. Einsel, president; and Dan Jackson, member of the executive committee.

COMMERCIAL cattlemen of Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma have gained a national reputation for producing outstanding feeder cattle, and this year they found a new method of letting the world know about their outstanding stock. On October 9 and 10, the first feeder cattle show and sale ever to take place in Kansas was held at Coldwater. It was a new kind of undertaking.

Sponsored by the Comanche Pool Cattlemen's Association, this affair proved a genuine success. Cattlemen of that area brought in 24 pens of 5 head each, including 19 pens of steers and 5 pens of heifers. Twenty pens competed in the show, and all 24 pens were sold to eager buyers who con-

gregated for the important event. In addition, several choice carload groups were consigned to the sale. Prices were favorable.

Highest honors in the feeder show went to H. P. Parkin and Son, of Greensburg, as their pen of 5 heavy steers was named grand champion by the judge, Cal Kinzer, of Maple Hill. The Parkin cattle sold at \$12.50 a hundred, to C. W. Weeks, of Fairbury, Neb.

Reserve champion honors were taken by Jay B. Pounds, of Coldwater. Mr. Pounds' group competed in the medium-weight class, and they topped the sale at \$14 a hundred. Mr. Weeks bought these calves also, along with several other choice groups.

First place in the light-weight class went to Robbins Ranch, of Belvidere. The Robbins cattle sold to C. A. Whelpley, Coldwater, at \$12 a hundred. Other cattlemen who brought high-class 5-animal lots to the show and sale include: Winter and Brass, Wilmore; V. V. Long, Meade; V. E. Gates, Coldwater; Otto Barby and Sons, Beaver, Okla.; Elizabeth Briggs, Mullinville; Davis Ranch, Wilmore; C. B. Daily, Ashland; Jackson Bros., Coldwater; J. R. and W. H. Painter, Meade; McMoran Bros., Coldwater; Floyd Smiley, Meade; Bentley Randall, Ashland; and E. R. Broadie, Ashland.

The Comanche Pool Cattlemen's Association involves 7 Kansas counties and 3 Oklahoma counties. The Kansas counties are Meade, Ford, Clark, Hodgeman, Comanche, Barber, and Kiowa. Oklahoma counties included are Beaver, Harper and Woods.

Charles Einsel, of Greensburg, is president of the active association. Otto C. Barby, of Beaver, Okla., is vice-president, and H. L. Murphey, Comanche county agent, is secretary-treasurer. In addition to Mr. Einsel and Mr. Barby, the board of directors includes the following prominent cattlemen in that area:

Frank Nickelson, Freemont, Okla.; Ace Soward, Buffalo, Okla.; Bill Painter, Meade; E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown; Dan N. Jackson, Coldwater; George Fritz, Lake City; P. K. Cummings, Kingsdown; and O. W. Lynam, Burdett.

Sudan Grass Jumps

Production of Sudan grass seed in Kansas increased from 2,120,000 pounds in 1939 to 3,500,000 in 1940, according to a co-operative report released recently by the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The increased production resulted from a gain in acreage and an increase in yield an acre, the acreage increasing from 8,000 in 1939 to 10,000 in 1940.

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APPLE MONTH

Will Be Observed Thruout November

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

APPLE growers in this section took time out in a busy harvest season to pay their last tribute of respect to a fellow orchardist, Frank W. Kotsch, who died October 5, following a short illness. Mr. Kotsch was born at Troy, in 1867 and grew up with the apple industry, his father having been one of the early Doniphan county pioneers in orcharding.

As an apple grower of importance, Frank Kotsch's name appeared at the top, and with his going the community has lost an outstanding figure in its leading industry. His was a full and useful life as his accomplishments attest. He served 4 years as state bank examiner in Governor Hoch's administration. He was county clerk in Doniphan county for 2 terms and was

county commissioner from 1933 to 1937.

Mr. Kotsch took a deep interest in the schools at Troy and retired this last spring from the office of director of the high school board, which position he had held for 21 years. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. George Kinkead, Jr., who, with her husband and family, resides on one of the Kotsch farms. Katherine was near to her father in all his work and there is no doubt but that she will carry on where he left off. It is particularly fitting that this outstanding horticulturist should be garnered in at the time of the apple harvest.

National Apple Week, sponsored by the International Apple Association, ended this year on Halloween night,

October 31. Its aim was to give publicity to the greatest fruit in the world—the apple; to increase its consumption and so bring health, happiness and good cheer to everyone. It is claimed that the apple is a source of energy and vitamins in a form which is easily digested and that it has a value beyond that of a food. It is a health-creating force and with health comes happiness and good cheer.

Apple Day was founded in 1905 by James Handly, of Quincy, Ill., secretary of the Missouri Valley Apple Growers' Association. Little was done about its observance until 1913, when the International Apple Association took it up. Later, Apple Day was broadened to National Apple Week and this year we are going to have Apple Month. The Month of November has been declared "Apple Month" to be observed in restaurants and other eating places. The event is being arranged with the co-operation of the National Restaurant Association whose members will feature during the month 4

famous apple dishes—apple dumplings, Waldorf salad, baked apples and apple pie. These dishes will be played up on menus.

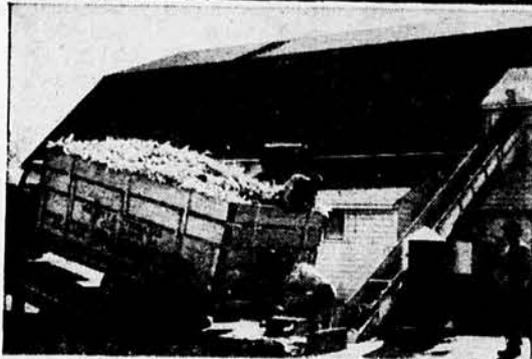
If the proposed marginal tree removal plan is approved by Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials, growers will be paid 75 cents for each big tree—at least 1 foot in diameter at base—removed. They will receive 50 cents for each tree under 1 foot in diameter at base and at least 4 inches. No payment will be made for trees under 4 inches and "fillers." Twenty dollars an acre is the maximum that can be received.

Marginal trees are to be considered those that are unprofitable and undesirable because they are planted on wrong soil or location, or varieties which are inferior or antiquated and no longer accepted, or trees that are not cared for and consequently are pest and disease breeders for neighboring orchards.

Fruit growers are now wrapping trees for protection from rodents.

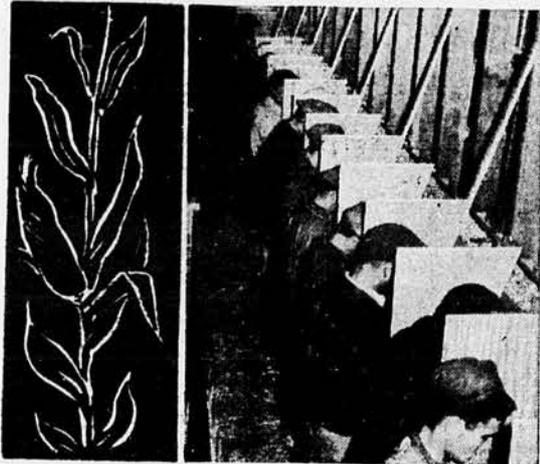
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—ROSWELL GARST & CHAS. W. THOMAS



Every Bushel Hand-Picked

Every bushel of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn grown by Garst & Thomas is "hand-picked"—without the use of pins or hooks. Husks are purposely left on as a protective covering to the ears—to avoid "scuffed" kernels.



Hand-Sorted — Ear by Ear

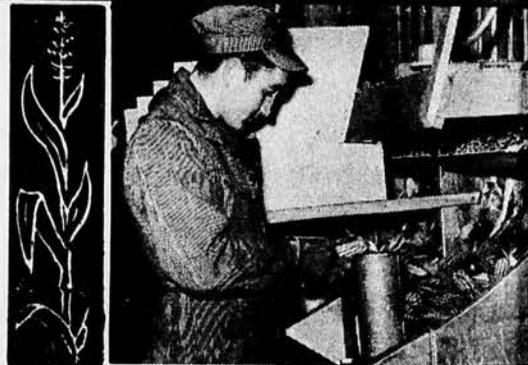
All ears are picked up and inspected "one-by-one." Illustrated above is just one of four mammoth sorting bins. Approximately 1,000 trained men are employed during the processing season.

Every fall, at processing time, thousands of interested farmers from all over the corn belt visit our modern and complete seed corn processing plant. They see how carefully the seed crop is handled—how expertly it is hand-sorted—ear by ear—how it is artificially dried—and accurately graded.

For the scores of thousands of other interested farmers who have found it impossible to visit our fine plant in person, we are publishing this pictorial advertisement in the hopes of bringing to them—a true and living picture of the various interesting and painstaking processes Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn goes through from the time it leaves the seed field until it reaches the seed bag.

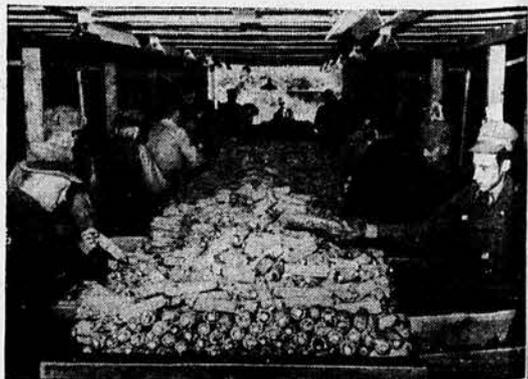
Almost without exception—interested farmers, after seeing our processing plant in operation, say, "We just don't see how hybrid seed corn could be more carefully processed."

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Hybrid Corn Company
COON RAPIDS, IOWA



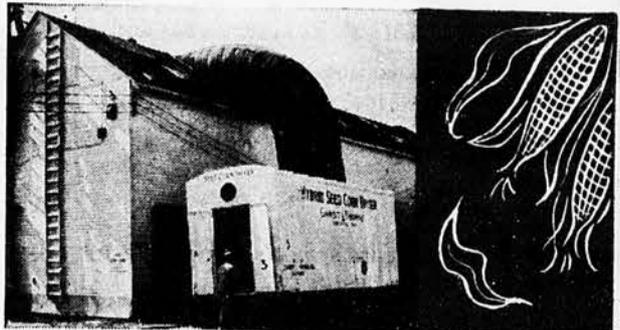
Out Goes Every "4th" Kernel

Watchful eyes and nimble fingers check every ear. Off-type ears are discarded—damaged or cracked kernels are removed—only sound, solid ears are saved. Because of this extremely close inspection, about one out of every four kernels is discarded as unfit for seed.



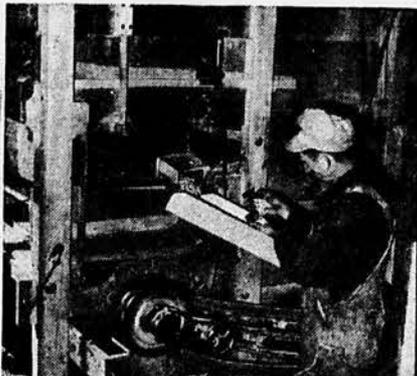
Every Ear Is "Double-Checked"

Before it passes out of the sorting building, every ear of Pioneer is subjected to a second careful "ear-by-ear" inspection. Above is one group of skilled, long-trained inspectors giving the corn their final "O.K." or rejection.



To Maintain That Strong Germination

In order to protect and maintain the extreme vigor and strong germination bred into Pioneer—every bushel of it is artificially dried by thermostatically controlled driers. It is because of its remarkable cold resistance that every bushel of Pioneer is backed by a Replanting Agreement.



Accurate Grading Means Even Stands

Illustrated above is but one of six especially designed and built graders—separating the corn into six accurate kernel sizes. This accurate grading means easier, more efficient planting—more even stands.



Further Guarding Its Germination

As a further protection for its strong germination—as an aid in guarding it against certain fungi that frequently develop under cold, wet planting conditions—every bushel is treated with mercury dust. Above you see the corn being treated, sacked, weighed and sewn shut with the red and blue thread that distinguishes every bushel of Pioneer.

BARRIER Host to Boys



E. L. Barrier, host to nearly 1,000 persons on Barrier Field Day, inspects the trophy provided by the Eureka Chamber of Commerce for the champion vocational agriculture judging team.

FARMERS, stockmen, vocational agriculture boys, and others nearly a thousand strong flocked to the E. L. Barrier farm near Eureka on October 19. Occasion for this crowd was the second annual Barrier Field Day for Vocational Agriculture.

More than 250 boys, representing 20 schools, took part in a big cattle-judging contest, and outside speakers discussed livestock problems with the men and boys present. A feature of the day was the meat-cutting demonstration by Max Cullen, of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago.

The morning program also included a trip to the pastures to see Mr. Barrier's fine herd of 120 excellent Angus cows. It was explained that Mr. Barrier developed his outstanding herd from 2 original cows purchased about 30 years ago. Excellent pasture methods, creep feeding and other practices were combined with carefully planned breeding methods to build the great herd of Angus.

After a generous barbecue lunch served free at noon, the vocational agriculture boys plied themselves seriously to the judging contest conducted by Prof. F. W. Bell, veteran judging expert of the Kansas State College animal husbandry staff. The high-ranking team was from Cottonwood Falls. This team, coached by L. E. Croy, scored 1,043 points.

Second place was won by the Medicine Lodge team, coached by P. N. Hines, while the McCune team, coached by Paul Wilson, placed third. Other schools in the high 10 ranked in the fol-

lowing order: Alta Vista, El Dorado, Iola, Saffordville, Howard, Harper and Emporia.

High individual was Milton Gant, of Medicine Lodge. Junior Ball, of El Dorado, was second, and Glendon Barrett, of Cottonwood Falls, ranked third.

Loan on Sorghums Now

Kansas is one of the principal grain sorghum producing states that will participate in a new Commodity Credit Corporation loan, it has just been announced. The loan will be available in Colorado, Kansas, and parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, to producers who have complied with the 1940. Agricultural Conservation program acreage allotment provisions. The loan rate on collateral, stored in approved farm structures is 30 cents a bushel for No. 1 grade, 28 cents for No. 2 grade, 25 cents for No. 3.

Brown Swiss Herd Places

The Kansas State Brown Swiss herd placed sixth at the Dairy Cattle Congress held at Waterloo, Ia., September 30 to October 6, according to Henry Duwe, president of the Kansas State Brown Swiss Breeders Association. This is the first year that Kansas Brown Swiss breeders have exhibited a state herd at this dairy show. Breeders represented in the herd include George D. Sluss, El Dorado; J. W. Braden, Hutchinson; F. M. Webber and Sons, Kingman; R. D. Payton, Garfield; John C. Schubert, Raymond; and Henry Duwe, Freeport.



Three outstanding teachers of vocational agriculture, at left, serve as a committee to work with E. L. Barrier in planning activities for Barrier Field Day. Shown here at the microphone as they conducted the big judging contest they are, left to right: J. W. Taylor, of Emporia; E. A. Templeton, of El Dorado; and S. S. Bergsman, of Howard.

Prof. F. W. Bell, of Kansas State College, nationally famous livestock judging coach, was caught by the camera as he discussed official placings, right.



More than 250 boys lined up to hear instructions at the start of judging competition during the Barrier Field Day at Eureka, October 19, left.



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WHAT TO DO—So figure out how much you'll need. The Skelly Tank Wagon Man will be around to see you pretty soon and show you in black and white just how much you save. Remember—there are no strings tied to this offer. You don't pay out a penny until the goods are delivered—and then you pay out less—if you place your order now.



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Hogs Are Worth Keeping

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

HOGS are still worth keeping, judging by what growers had to say, and what they heard, at Swine Feeders' Day program, Manhattan, October 19. Hogmen were there from every section of the state to see the college breeding herds, as well as the barrows that will be shown at the American Royal Live Stock show, November 9 to 16, at Kansas City. Close attention was given as C. E. Aubel told about the feeding experiments for 1939-40.

Said Mr. Aubel: "It has long been known that a protein supplement is necessary for successful hog feeding. For many years single protein supplements were used; in late years, mixing 2 or more high-protein feeds to make a protein supplement has been very common. Many commercial protein mixtures are on the market. This, therefore, focuses the attention of hog feeders on the value of mixed protein supplement in feeding practices.

"The object of this test was to determine the value of various protein feed mixtures as supplements to shelled corn for fattening fall pigs in the dry lot."

Five lots of pigs were fed. Each lot received shelled corn in a self-feeder and a mineral mixture which consisted of 5 parts steamed bone meal, 5 parts ground limestone, and 1 part common salt. This mineral mixture was fed in a separate compartment of the feeder.

Each of the 5 lots received a different protein supplement:

SUPPLEMENT A—Wet rendered tankage 2 parts, soybean oil meal 1 part, alfalfa meal 1 part. Protein content 43.5 per cent. Cost a ton \$41.25.

SUPPLEMENT B—Soybean oil meal 4 parts, wet rendered tankage 2 parts, fish meal 2 parts, cottonseed meal 1 part, alfalfa meal 1 part. Protein content 47 per cent. Cost a ton \$42.20.

SUPPLEMENT C—Soybean oil meal 5 parts, wet rendered tankage 2 parts, fish meal 2 parts, alfalfa meal 1 part. Protein content 47 per cent. Cost a ton \$42.10.

SUPPLEMENT D—Soybean oil meal 5 parts, wet rendered tankage 4 parts, alfalfa meal 1 part. Protein content 45.8 per cent. Cost a ton \$40.70.

Proteins Self-Fed

The protein supplements were self-fed free choice with the corn. Where protein mixtures were fed they were compounded in the proportions indicated and the mixture self-fed. Alfalfa hay, fed in Lot 1, was self-fed in a rack. The tankage was wet rendered, 60 per cent protein. The fish meal was 67 per cent protein meal. The soybean oil meal was 41 per cent protein.

Shelled corn was charged at 65 cents a bushel; tankage \$55 a ton; fish meal \$62 a ton; soybean oil meal \$33 a ton; cottonseed meal \$34 a ton; alfalfa meal \$22 a ton; alfalfa hay \$14 a ton; mineral mixture 2 cents a pound.

Besides corn and the mineral mixture, Lot 1 received tankage and alfalfa hay; Lot 2 received supplement A; Lot 3, supplement B; Lot 4, supplement C; and Lot 5 received supplement D.

From December 21, 1939, to April 19, 1940, or 120 days, the 8 pigs in each lot made average daily gains to the pig as follows: Lot 1, on tankage and alfalfa, gained 1.38 pounds; Lot 2, on supplement A, 1.41 pounds; Lot 3, on supplement B, 1.66 pounds; Lot 4, on supplement C, 1.54 pounds; and Lot 5, on supplement D, 1.6 pounds.

Average total gain to the pig: Lot 1, 165.9 pounds; Lot 2, 169.58 pounds; Lot 3, 199.6 pounds; Lot 4, 184.9 pounds; Lot 5, 192.21 pounds.

Feed cost for 100 pounds of gain: Lot 1, \$5.56; Lot 2, \$5.27; Lot 3, \$4.88; Lot 4, \$5.01; Lot 5, \$5.08.

Observations made by Mr. Aubel regarding this experiment include:

SUPPLEMENT B (Lot 3), composed of soybean oil meal 4 parts, digestive tankage 2 parts, fish meal 2 parts, cottonseed meal 1 part, and alfalfa meal 1 part was the most efficient supplement in the experiment as determined by the rate of gain, feed requirement, and cost of gain.

SUPPLEMENT C (Lot 4), a modification of supplement B in that the 1 part of cottonseed meal was replaced by another part of soybean oil meal, produced the next cheapest ration but not the next fastest gain.

SUPPLEMENT D (Lot 5), another modification of supplement B and of C, produced the second most rapid gains of the experiment, but at a little greater cost than Lot 4 with supplement C. This lot (5) had the smallest consumption of protein supplement of any of the lots.

The supplements containing fish meal were more efficient than those without the fish meal.

Lot 1, receiving as a protein supplement, tankage and alfalfa hay, made the poorest showing of all.

Lot 2, in which soybean meal was added to the tankage and alfalfa meal replaced the alfalfa hay, made a better showing than Lot 1, both in rapidity of gains and in economy of gains.

Another interesting experiment was

carried on during the summer of 1940 to determine the value of different protein feed mixtures as supplements to shelled corn for fattening spring pigs on alfalfa pasture. Six lots of pigs were self-fed different protein feed mixtures with shelled corn and a mineral mixture composed of 5 parts steamed bone meal, 5 parts ground limestone, and 1 part salt, from June 20 to October 10 or 112 days.

In this experiment shelled corn was charged at 65 cents a bushel; tankage \$44 a ton; fish meal \$62 a ton; soybean oil meal \$28 a ton; cottonseed meal \$34 a ton; mineral mixture 2 cents a pound. The supplements used included:

SUPPLEMENT A—Wet rendered tankage 1 part, soybean oil meal



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part. Protein content 50 per cent. Cost a ton \$36.

SUPPLEMENT B—Wet rendered tankage 1 part, soybean oil meal 2 parts. Protein content 47.3 per cent. Cost a ton \$33.33.

SUPPLEMENT C—Soybean oil meal 5 parts, wet rendered tankage 2 parts, fish meal 2 parts, cottonseed meal 1 part. Protein content 50 per cent. Cost a ton \$38.60.

SUPPLEMENT D—Soybean oil meal 5 parts, wet rendered tankage 4 parts, cottonseed meal 1 part. Protein content 48.8 per cent. Cost a ton \$34.80.

Of course, these mixtures were compared with one lot which received tankage self-fed, and another lot

which received soybean oil meal self-fed.

Average daily gain to the pig for Lot 1, fed tankage, was 1.46 pounds; Lot 2, fed soybean oil meal, 1.53 pounds; Lot 3, fed supplement A, 1.49 pounds; Lot 4, fed supplement B, 1.49 pounds; Lot 5, fed supplement C, 1.53 pounds; Lot 6, fed supplement D, 1.59 pounds.

Average total gain to the pig in the 112 days: Lot 1, fed tankage, 164.23 pounds; Lot 2, fed soybean oil meal, 171.5 pounds; Lot 3, supplement A, 167.86 pounds; Lot 4, supplement B, 167.73 pounds; Lot 5, supplement C, 172.1 pounds; Lot 6, supplement D, 179.06 pounds.

Feed cost for 100 pounds of gain: Lot 1, tankage fed, \$4.14; Lot 2, soy-

bean oil meal, \$4.14; Lot 3, supplement A, \$4.36; Lot 4, supplement B, \$4.27; Lot 5, supplement C, \$4.41; Lot 6, supplement D, \$4.28.

Observations by Mr. Aubel on this experiment:

The single protein supplements as fed in Lots 1 (tankage) and 2 (soybean oil meal) produced more economical gains than the mixed protein supplement fed in the other lots.

The tankage-fed lot (Lot 1) had the lowest daily gain of all the lots but a low consumption of tankage to 100 pounds gain, which kept the cost of gains low.

The soybean oil meal lot (Lot 2) had the lowest consumption of corn to 100 pounds gain, made a good daily gain, but had a high consumption of soy-

bean oil meal. This increased the cost of gains to 100 pounds but despite this the cost was low.

Supplement D (Lot 6) and supplement B (Lot 4) made very good showings and were the best of the mixed protein supplements. Lot 6 had the largest daily gain of all lots, a low consumption of corn to 100 pounds gain and a low cost of gains. Lot 4 had the lowest corn consumption to 100 pounds gain of all the mixed protein fed lots, but the highest consumption of mixed protein supplement.

L. E. Call, dean of agriculture and director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, welcomed the hog growers; Delmar LaVoi, of the National Live Stock & Meat Board, Chicago, explained the lard situation; Frank Mahan, of the American Institute of Meat Packers, showed movies of interest to hog growers; Dr. E. R. Frank, division of veterinary medicine, put on a demonstration, and everybody had a chance to ask questions.

C. W. McCampbell, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Kansas State College, gave one of the most useful talks any Kansas hog grower could wish to hear. He explained that other grains can substitute for corn in hog production. His complete talk appears in this issue of KANSAS FARMER under the heading, "Four Other Hog Feeds." Look also in this issue for "Self-Feeding Sows and Litters," by C. E. Aubel. This information also was made available Swine Feeders' Day.

The hog outlook for 1940-41 was presented by George Montgomery, Department of Agricultural Economics, of Kansas State College. For the shorter-time outlook—2 to 4 months—he considered that the 1940 spring pig crop was 8 per cent smaller than the 1939 spring crop, but was 6 per cent larger than the 1929-38 average. He expects the feeding ratios to remain unfavorable for this short-time period. This, he believes, will cause earlier marketing at lighter weights.

Mr. Montgomery looks for a low of around \$5.60 in late November or December this year. He said the usual decline from summer high to winter low is 33 per cent. Hogs already have dropped from \$7.35 to \$6.35, or about 15 per cent, and Montgomery thinks perhaps the decline this fall may not be so large as usual—some place between 15 and 33 per cent. Substantial recovery is expected after the December low with a high of about \$7.75 in March, 1941, and a spring low of \$6.60, according to Montgomery.

Long Time Outlook Favorable

The longer-time outlook—8 or 10 months to 1 1/2 years—is equally interesting. With an 8 per cent smaller 1940 spring pig crop and an estimated 12 per cent drop in the 1940 fall pig crop, plus unfavorable feeding ratios, Mr. Montgomery believes slaughter supplies for the 12 months ending October, 1941, will be at least 10 per cent smaller than supplies in the season just ahead. He believes demand for pork products will be stronger. This is based on payroll increases, more people with jobs due to defense contracts, more men in military training camps who will eat more than when at home; also there is some hope of an increase in export outlets, Montgomery believes. He said payrolls in the durable goods industries show a 30 per cent increase from levels of last year. He points to 7 billion dollars in defense contracts and cites that steel plants are operating at 95 per cent capacity, and automobile production is expected to set a new record. Those points are all favorable to the hog price outlook over the longer-time period.

Unfavorable to higher prices is the fact that the total pig crop in 1940 will be the largest since 1933, with the exception of 1939. Also, there are extremely large stocks of lard—234 million pounds—the largest October 1 stocks on record and 3 times as large as last year. But Montgomery says to look for \$7.75 hogs in late February.

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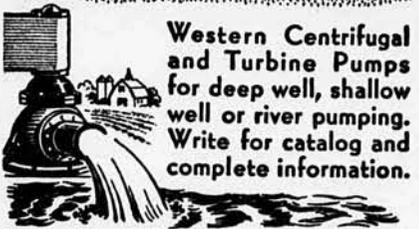
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in Kansas Farmer is read by up-to-date breeders and those who contemplate going into the livestock business. Ask us for low rates.

Save Your Life Campaign

Completes Third Year, Ready for Fourth Contest

STATE champions in the 1940 Kansas farm safety contest include Norman McClaren, Kiowa county, and Elwys Fawl, Shawnee county, as individual winners; and the Harmony Hustlers 4-H Club, of Dickinson county, as the champion group. This completes the third year for this all-Kansas life-saving campaign which is sponsored by the Farm Accident Prevention Committee of the State Safety Council.

Norman and Elwys each will receive a \$50 gold watch from Kansas Farmer for their excellent work during the last year. These watches will be presented personally by Senator Arthur Capper, publisher of Kansas Farmer, on a special radio program over WIBW on Sunday afternoon, November 10, from 5 to 5:30 o'clock. Members of the Harmony 4-H Club receive a trip to the American Royal Live Stock show at Kansas City as their prize for being the outstanding farm-safety group in Kansas for 1940, the trip sponsored by the State Safety Council. These fine young folks also will be special guests

inside of farm gates so farmers driving out of those gates onto the highways would be reminded "not to drive out of them into eternity," as Merton Earl so ably stated it. These young folks were largely responsible in 1938 for reducing accidental deaths on Kansas farms 35 per cent the first year the county-state contest work was started.

To aid in the accident prevention work, Mr. Mohler and his safety committee prepared and published a booklet called "A Farm Safety Primer," which has gone into nearly all of our 175,000 Kansas farm homes. It is used as a guide by farm young folks and has been so popular that a second printing was made. Other states, hearing of the success of the Kansas program, have requested copies of the primer and the regulations for the Kansas contests. On October 10, Mr. Mohler appeared in Chicago as a feature speaker before the 29th National Safety Congress and Exposition to tell what Kansas has done in this farm safety program. And in connection with the completion of the 1940 contest, Mr. Mohler says:

"Results in farm safety work in Kansas have been most gratifying. The first state-wide census of farm accidents, made under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture, recorded a total of 3,255. A similar survey in 1935 showed 2,860 farm ac-



Elwys Fawl, girl safety winner, who will be presented a gold watch by Kansas Farmer.

cidents in the state, and the canvass for 1940, just completed, reveals an aggregate of 2,119. This is a decrease of 25.9 per cent over 1935, and 34.9 per cent less than the first census. There is another check on accomplishments that may be taken as pretty good verification of the census returns, found in the Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health, relating to deaths from farm accidents in Kansas. The all-time low in fatalities was 57 in 1938, a decrease from the preceding year of more than 30 per cent, and from the high year, 1934, of 49 per cent."



Norman McClaren, boy safety winner, who will receive a \$50 watch from Kansas Farmer.

on the Kansas Farmer-WIBW radio party. Group and individual winners will be asked to tell something about their safety work and, besides Senator Capper, others appearing on the program will include J. C. Mohler, chairman of the Farm Safety Committee and secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; M. H. Coe, Manhattan, state 4-H Club director; Mrs. Paul Edgar, Topeka, one of the judges who has served all 3 years of the contest. Introducing the speakers will be Raymond H. Gilkeson, managing editor of Kansas Farmer, and a member of the Farm Safety Committee.

In addition to Mrs. Edgar, the judging committee included Ferris W. Keys, Topeka, and Merton Earl, secretary of the State Safety Council, who deserves a great deal of credit for his faithful work in helping organize farm accident prevention work thruout the state.

Aiding Chairman Mohler on the Farm Safety Committee are George L. McClenny, state superintendent of public instruction; M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club director; L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of vocational agriculture; and Raymond H. Gilkeson, of Kansas Farmer.

This farm safety campaign is carried on as a contest, mainly thru farm youth organizations—4-H Clubs, vocational agriculture classes, rural schools and neighborhood groups. These folks, under direction of competent local leaders, really deserve the credit for the outstanding success of the whole program. For example, they appear at local gatherings where they dramatize accident-traps that are found on the farm, and explain how to avoid them. One group put up "stop" signs on the

Self-Feeding Sows and Litters

Turned Out These Valuable Results

By C. E. AUBEL
Kansas State College

This report was made by Mr. Aubel on Swine Feeders' Day, Manhattan, October 19, 1940.

HOG growers often give too little attention to the handling and care of brood sows and their litters during the suckling period. This time in the life of the pig is most important, for it is then that the pig gets his start in life.

The usual method of handling and caring for the sow and litter is to slop-feed them. This requires much labor for the man who has 20 or more sows and litters. Therefore, any method of handling that will reduce the labor, and at the same time do the work efficiently, should be of interest to the producer.

Last spring sows were available to test out the value of self-feeding as compared with hand-feeding. One lot was self-fed shelled corn and tankage and shorts free choice in a feeder and a creep was provided with shelled corn for the little pigs. Another lot was hand-fed a shorts slop and tankage,

beginning at the rate of about 5 pounds of shorts and 1 1/4 pounds of tankage as a slop twice a day. This was gradually increased so that by the end of the experiment the sows in the hand-fed lot were getting about 10 pounds of shorts and 4 pounds of tankage as a slop twice a day. In addition all the shelled corn was fed that they would clean up and a creep with shelled corn was provided for the little pigs.

The important results are summarized in the accompanying table.

In this test the hand-fed pigs produced pork a little more economically than the self-fed pigs, but did not gain quite as much daily as the self-fed pigs during the test. The hand-fed sows lost more weight during suckling than the self-fed sows.

The total feed consumed by the hand-fed sows and pigs, was about the same as that consumed by the self-fed sows and pigs, but the hand-fed sows had 3 pigs more in their litters and this produced about 100 pounds of pork more to the lot, which reduced the feed consumed for 100 pounds gain.

MAY 10, 1940, TO JULY 1, 1940 (51 DAYS)

	Self-Fed	Hand-Fed
Number of sows with litters	3	3
Number of pigs in tests	22	25
Number of days of test	51	51
Age of pigs start of test (days)	19	17
Age of pigs end of test (days)	70	68
Average initial weight of sows start of test (pounds)	393.3	409.6
Average final weight of sows (pounds)	391.6	390.3
Average loss of sows during test (pounds)	.6	6.4
Average weight of pigs start of test (pounds)	10.8	9.6
Average weight of pigs end of test (pounds)	45.5	43.8
Average gain per pig (pounds)	34.7	34.2
Feed consumed per sow and litter (pounds)		
Corn	2385.0	2040.5
Shorts	309.0	599.0
Tankage	109.0	158.1
Total	2803.0	2786.6
Feed required per 100 pounds gain—sow and litter (pounds)		
Corn	313.1	241.1
Shorts	40.5	71.6
Tankage	14.3	18.9
Total	367.9	333.3

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Re-elect Governor Payne Ratner

For a continuance of the practical application of the principle of "More business in government and less government in business,"

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REPUBLICAN PLEDGES KEPT

We pledged you in the 1938 platform that we were committed to certain definite performances. We are frankly proud of what has been accomplished. Twenty out of twenty-one pledges have been accomplished. When the num-

ber of welfare cases increased by the thousands we deemed it necessary to leave the sales tax on foods to insure funds for our aged and needy, and made such recommendation to the legislature.

FARM PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN MET

Consulted Farm Leaders ---

Gov. Ratner called in to Topeka all leaders of farm organizations to frame recommendations to submit to the farm conference held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, September, 1939, including "Family-size Farms," "American Markets for American Products," "Trade Agreements of Benefit to Farmers," and "Conserving National Resources." Thus the farmers assisted in solving their own problems. The Kansas plan was adopted.

Kansas Bureau of Investigation ---

This bureau was organized largely at the request of farmers who were interested in stopping cattle thieving. This bureau has made a good record. The branding law was also put into effect and has met with favor over the state.

Emergency Drouth Rates ---

The protracted drouth in 1939 caused a scarcity of feed in Kansas. Gov. Ratner moved through the corporation commission and the railroads for emergency drouth rates in the stricken areas. He succeeded in securing a reduction in rates which proved of great benefit to livestock men and farmers.

Water Conservation ---

A practical, workable program to bring a dependable water supply to distressed individual farmers and communities was

developed through the co-operation of farmers, local officials and legislators.

Red Tape Eliminated ---

Red tape and harassment of farmers in the enforcement of the gasoline tax exemption law has been eliminated.



Gov. Payne Ratner

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"The world has fallen on tragic days. The United States may soon be the last refuge of mankind's greatest treasure — Christianity and Democracy.

"Far more important than which party shall govern Kansas or the nation, is the preservation of Americanism and the vital traditions of democracy; the prevention in America of dictatorship in any degree or in any disguise. Those are the ideals which we must protect at any cost.

"We must rise above the narrow confines of petty partisanship. We must be worthy of our American heritage. We must rededicate ourselves on the altar of unselfish patriotism."

—PAYNE RATNER
Governor

Republican State Committee

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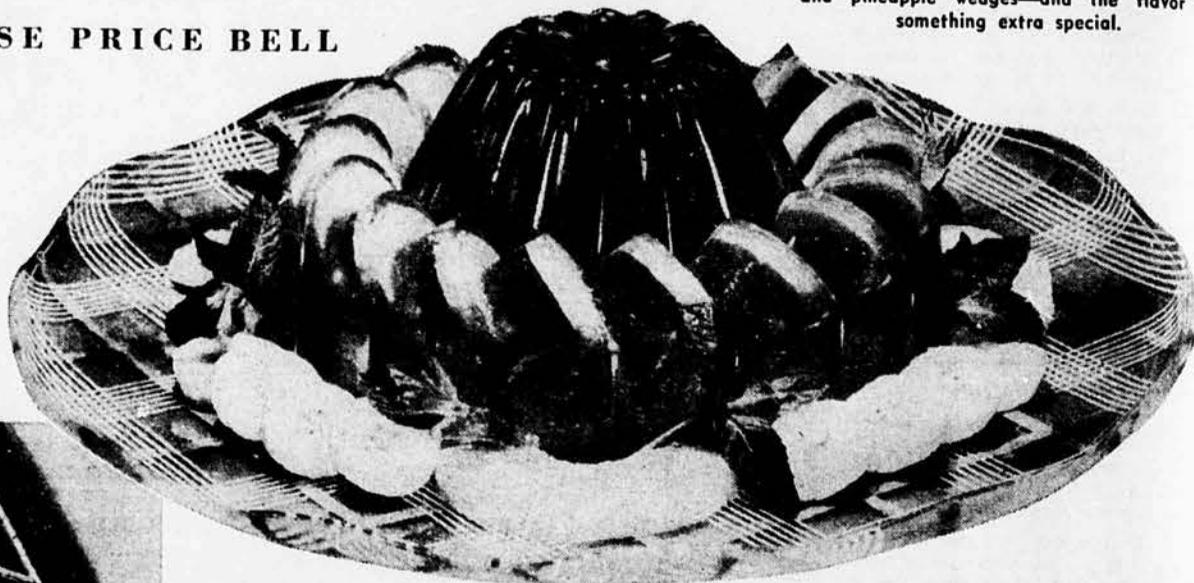
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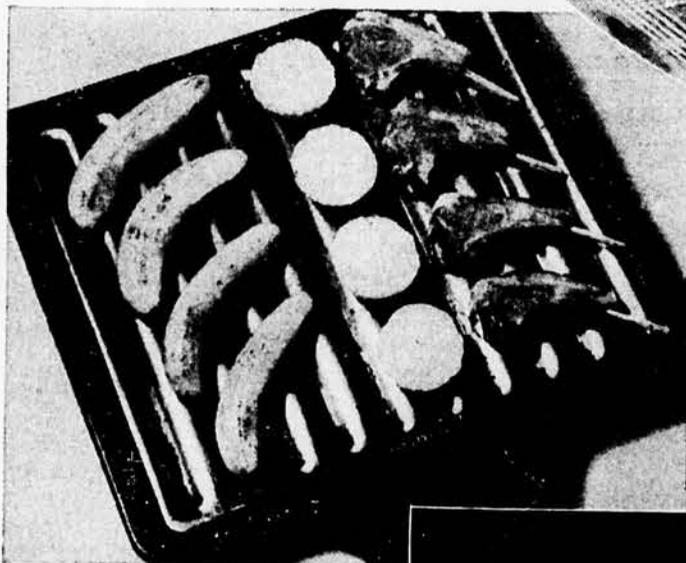
By LOUISE PRICE BELL



You've missed a rare treat if you've never broiled lamb chops and bananas and sliced oranges. Bake a pan of gingerbread at the same time and you've a perfect dinner.



Pretty as a picture is this molded gelatin salad with its over-lapping slices of banana and pineapple wedges—and the flavor is something extra special.



BECAUSE bananas do not grow on our farms, we housewives are inclined to forget their possibilities. We shouldn't do that for this fruit is healthful, nourishing and delicious, as well as digestible. Bananas, added to a meal, means that the rest of the food may be light, for the heartiness of this fruit is well known.

Of course, we all know that our own orchard apples, baked to a golden brown and setting proudly in a juice of their own, mingled with just the right amount of sugar and cinnamon, is a family favorite. But try one or two of these banana recipes, for a change, and see if they are not well received.

Broiled Lamb Chops With Fruit

4 lamb chops (about 1 inch thick)
4 orange slices
4 peeled bananas
Melted butter
Salt

Arrange chops and orange slices on the pre-heated rack of your broiler oven—about 3 inches below the flame. Brush orange with melted butter and sprinkle with salt. Broil for 6 minutes at 550 degrees Fahrenheit, turn chops and oranges. Brush the bananas with melted butter, place on the broiler rack and continue broiling for 8 minutes. Serve on warm plates, accompanied by a crisp slaw made from home-grown cabbage. Gingerbread for dessert—and can you imagine a better one these nifty fall days—may be baked in the oven at the same time, thus utilizing the broiling heat.

Banana Gelatin Salad

You'll find this salad the mainstay of a hearty supper—especially good for a Sunday evening meal.

2 packages cherry gelatin
4 cups hot water
8 pineapple slices
4 bananas
4 pear-halves

Prepare the gelatin in the usual manner, following directions on the box. Cool, then add 6 pineapple slices cut up in wedges, 2 bananas, the pear-halves, either whole or cut up. Mold in a large container and at serving time unmold on a round platter and garnish with halved pineapple slices, overlapping slices of bananas, and sprays of garden mint arranged about the base of the salad. Serve with whipped cream.

Baked Bananas

Peel bananas and place in a shallow baking dish. Brush well with melted butter and sprinkle with salt. Bake about 15 minutes at 375 degrees Fahrenheit—until bananas are tender. Serve very hot with a tart salad.

Banana Cream Pie

5 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup cold milk
1 1/2 cups milk, scalded
3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
2 teaspoons vanilla
3 bananas
1 baked 9-inch pie shell
1/2 cup cream, whipped

Combine flour, sugar and salt. Add cold milk and mix well. Add scalded milk gradually, place in double boiler, and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Pour small amount of mixture over egg yolks, return to double boiler, and cook 3 to 4 minutes longer. Cool, add vanilla. Chill. Add slices of 1 banana. Slice second banana and arrange in pie shell. Pour in chilled filling; slice third banana over top and spread with whipped cream. Serve at once.



Are you guilty of always serving bananas "as is"? Then try baking some for supper tonight. Fifteen minutes in a moderate oven does the job, but first, brush them with melted butter and give them a sprinkling of salt.

MELODIES OF A LIFETIME

By MABEL WORTH

LET me tell you of a delightful evening's entertainment in an organization where the members are music lovers. Folks with silver in their tresses would possibly be more enthusiastic about this program than their sons and daughters.

On a recent evening when I enjoyed this entertainment, members of a woman's club acted as hostesses in their little community clubhouse. However, it would be easily adapted to a private home on a less pretentious scale.

The characters appeared behind a netlike curtain, giving the whole appearance a pleasing vagueness as of a dream.

The story is that of 2 persons from childhood on thru the years, the episodes being enacted by the characters in pantomime, and the story sung by a woman with a lovely voice, who stood by the piano at one side of the main floor.

The story began with the life of the man as a babe less than a year old, as he was rocked to sleep in his mother's arms. The song sung, of course, was "Mighty Lak a Rose." As the song drew to a close, ending softly, the Mother arose and gently placed the sleeping child in his little bed. A doll was not used—but a real child. An old-fashioned, picturesque cradle was a part of this particular scene.

Between songs there were bits of silent story, told to fill in. For instance, the boy at 4 years, bib tied under his chin, sitting in the kitchen at the table eating bread and jam; or playing on the floor with blocks.

At about 8 years of age he is seen reading a book in the window seat when the little girl enters unceremoniously and joins him.

Songs to fit such episodes are "Little Brother," and other similar ones. A visit to your town library's music room will reveal old or newer songs to fit almost any imagined episodes you may wish to portray, depending on the length and elaboration of the program, and the characters that may take the various parts.

As they approach young manhood and womanhood days there is a lovely song theme, the high point of which shows the girl in bridal finery, standing thoughtfully before her mirror, then passing slowly thru the door to the wedding ceremony, which is suggested by the song sung, "Oh Promise Me." "I Love You Truly," would also be appropriate.

Sentimental scenes followed, such as the farewell of the pair to Mother and the old home. Many classics will contribute songs of rare beauty and charm. [Continued on Page 22]

Ready Help For Readers

AS BEFITS the season, this issue of Kansas Farmer contains timely suggestions to farm folks on items for the farm and home, advertised articles for fall work which you will want to know more about. And it's an easy matter to get facts, performance, cost, size and features, about any item in which you are interested.

A penny postal or a letter mailed to the manufacturer of many products advertised in Kansas Farmer will bring free literature by return mail. For your convenience, here is a list of advertisements in this issue which carry such offers:

Two booklets on feed mills are published by the Letz Manufacturing Company, "Storing Cured Roughages" and "22 Great New Features." See page 2 for the address.

If you want to move dirt, build a dam or perform some similar task, find out about the Duplex Scraper from the literature that will be mailed free. See page 2.

This isn't a free literature offer but the Wolverine ad on page 18 has an unusual feature.

If you are grinding feed you will want to send for the free booklet offered by the Papec Machine Company on page 18.

If you are planning to install irrigation equipment this fall, don't fail to send for a copy of the Western catalog that is advertised on page 18.

For winter listening, Philco wants to tell you about the new 1941 farm radio. Clip the coupon on page 25 and mail it as directed.

You will want Gehl Grinder literature, too, before you decide on the brand you are going to purchase. See the ad on page 23.

And, of course, when you write, mention Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Farm Calendar

November 6-8—State Farm Bureau Annual Meeting, Pratt.

November 13-21—National Grange Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

November 9-16—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.

November 11-14—National Future Farmers of America Annual Meeting, Kansas City, Mo.

November 30-December 6—National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.

Give Pencil the Gun!

Here's to fortune and to fame!
You win \$2 and we print your name.
Here's to pleasure and lots of fun—
Grab your pencil and give it the gun!
A chance to win \$2 and have your name printed in Kansas Farmer, to say nothing of having loads of fun, is yours! All you have to do is enter this contest and outwit your neighbors. It is a real thrill to win!

Look thru the advertisements in this issue. Get some ideas for a last line for the jingle below. Then write a whole list of lines and send them in. All the family may try. A cash prize of \$2 goes to the writer of the best last line, and the next 4 get special mention.

Eva Tatcher, Michigan Valley, Kan., wins the \$2 in the October 5 contest. Here's her winning line: "Seed from de cobs (DeKalb's) for ears on de corn." Special honors are due Mrs. Sadie Miller, Mulvane; Mrs. Ella Eastman, Cambridge; Serena Meyer, Deerfield; and Mrs. Ezra Lorenz, Durham.

List last lines for jingle below on card or letter and mail to Jolly Jingle Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Grandpa Steele frowned at the wheel,
His jalopy wobbled at the keel,
But he made a deal,
Now his smile is real,

WHAT PLEDGE HAS THE PRESIDENT EVER KEPT?



Do You Want to Send Your Sons to War?

YOU can help answer that question next Tuesday at the polls.

In the most dangerous period our country has found itself since the Civil War, Franklin D. Roosevelt gives lip service to peace, but makes chip-on-the-shoulder speeches against war-maddened nations. He says he will keep us out of war, but what pledge has the President ever kept?

Paving the way for war despite his protests for peace is his Department of Hysteria. He does not want you to think. To stop you from thinking about the tragic incompetence of the New

Deal, he uses his high position to create hysteria and keep the people in a state of fright.

He makes Dagger-in-the-Back speeches. For political purposes, he keeps the nation in a state of turmoil.

Wendell Willkie believes in preparedness. As a successful business man he can better attend to the expenditure of billions in our national defense to keep us out of war than Franklin D. Roosevelt whose every personal business undertaking has been a failure.

Road to Ruin is Not Road to Peace

You should remember that in seven years, the only jobs President Roosevelt has provided are political jobs. He has not put one man back to work at his trade. Nine million were unemployed when he took office. Nine million are unemployed today.

In voting Tuesday, you should remember that the present administration has squandered the country to the verge of bankruptcy; that billions of dollars that should be spent for defense have been frittered away to catch votes.

Willkie Knows Agriculture's Problems

Wendell Willkie is sincerely anxious to help the American farmer. He owns farms himself; he knows the problems agriculture faces. He worked with his bare hands in the Kansas harvest in early manhood. He promises to uphold the provisions of the AAA until something better is found. Incidentally, he has complied with every provision of the AAA in the operation of his farms in Indiana.

The administration has built swimming pools but not army tanks. It has wasted millions in a silly effort to harness the tide but not airplanes.

Dictators Also Are "Indispensable"

President Roosevelt as an excuse for a third term considers himself "indispensable" in time of stress which he indirectly helped create. It also is the doctrine of Hitler and Mussolini as well as all other dictators who have rooted themselves in power. President Roosevelt is the same president who has found himself so impatient of constitutional restraints that he was willing to short-circuit the Supreme Court itself by adding enough members to it to give his own opinions a majority.

By helping elect Wendell Willkie, you will have an opportunity to safeguard a tradition with the wisdom of long experience behind it.

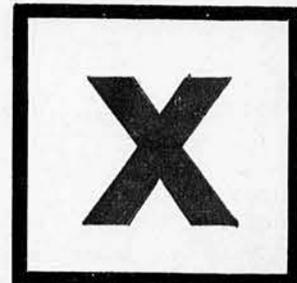
Class-Hatred---Damning Indictment

To remain a democracy, the people of this country must work together as a common unit. The administration has fostered the idea that it is possible to grow rich by working less and producing less. There's no place in this country for a doctrine that arrays rich against the poor or poor against the rich.

The direct result of this doctrine have been the disgraceful egg-throwing episodes in recent weeks.

If You Want to SAVE AMERICA Vote For

WILLKIE and McNary



(Political Advertisement by Associated Willkie Clubs of Kansas, Inc.)

Splendid Cough Remedy Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.



...for poultry health protection and for egg production. Ask your feed man to use Borden's "Dry" Vitamin D* in your mashfeeds.

*A natural Vitamin D, from fish livers, AOAC-tested, carried with the B-G complex vitamins of milk in dry product form.

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.



Most modern, simplified Scraper on the market. Automatically loads forward and backward. Many other exclusive features!
FREE! Five Days Trial.
Write today for details and illustrated literature.
DUPLUX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dep't 21 and Locust Street, Dept. 9, East Omaha, Nebr.

Ye Farm Home Beauty Shop

By JEANNE EDWARDS

DID you know you have more beauty aids on the farm at your fingertips than your city sister who has ready access to the drug store and the beauty shop? The invigorating fresh air, the sunshine and the wholesome diet of fresh eggs, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables, taken for granted, naturally aid the health which in turn aids beauty; but when it comes to cosmetics—well you have them also.

Did you know that an egg white a day keeps the wrinkles away? After thorough cleansing the face, dip the fingertips in the unbeaten egg white and gently rub it on the forehead and at the side of the eyes where the first crow's feet appear. Just let it dry. Since this is invisible, you may wear it half a day at a time, with or without powder, while you go about your usual tasks. Yet, there is no need to break an egg just for that purpose, for if you would get the habit of moistening the fingertips with the liquid left in the shell after using the egg for cooking, you are quite apt to apply it often enough. At any rate it is worth trying.

Of course, you know the value of the egg shampoo. Beauty specialists everywhere recommend the use of shampoos and scalp soaps that contain egg.

Give yourself a buttermilk facial occasionally, not forgetting the neck. This is better applied at night for care should be taken to avoid direct sunlight after each application. A splendid bleaching lotion may be made of one part cucumber juice and one part lemon juice. Dilute this if the skin is very sensitive. This, like the buttermilk, should be avoided when going into the sunlight.

And speaking of sunshine, each woman must be her own judge of how much sun she can stand, for every skin has a purely personal relation to the

sun and it behooves each individual to learn just how much she can take of it to be beneficial to her complexion and to her health. In any case, sun exposure must be timed carefully, starting with a short period as the hot weather advances and increased to longer periods gradually.

Look to your elbows and keep them soft and smooth by rubbing them with a piece of butter. Cornmeal and vinegar is one of the best combinations for the hands, both summer and winter.

Get the habit of rinsing the face with ice water or very cold water after each cleansing. Slap it on until the skin tingles with cold. Once or twice a week wrap a piece of ice in a clean cotton cloth and rub it briskly over the face from the base of the throat upward to the hairline. Ice should never be put directly on the skin.

Nothing is quite so good for tired, smarting eyes as cold water. This should either be dashed continuously upon the eyes for about 5 minutes or cover the eyes with a cotton pad wrung from very cold water, leaving it on for 5 minutes or longer.

And while resting the eyes, take time off to relax. Five minutes of actual relaxation several times a day will put more pep into your daily routine. Relax, not only the body but the mind as well. "Go indifferent" during this rest period and you will find that certain knotty problems will be more readily worked out when you snap back into action again.

No doubt you get all the exercise you need, but in order that your back gets its share of attention, try stretching out as long as you can, reaching the arms as far overhead as possible, stretching the legs and exercising the heels. Now slowly stretch your arms forward until they touch the toes. Turn on one side and stretch the free arm and leg as far as possible, then turn on the other side and do likewise. Yawn luxuriously while doing this.

A good posture is always essential to beauty. Quoting Mademoiselle Marianne, beauty authority from Paris, "Smile, hold your head high, your body erect, forget your birthday—you are young as long as the weight of your years do not rest on your shoulders."

Melodies of a Lifetime

(Continued from Page 20)

As they grow old together, "Just a Song at Twilight" and "Love's Old Sweet Song" were softly sung.

"Silver Threads Among the Gold" would also find an appropriate place. There is a modern song or two most appropriate at this juncture.

If a really elderly man and woman might be induced to take part in the pantomime, it would prove delightful; however, young folks can be made up equally as well, perhaps.

Teach Use of Napkins

By LILLIE M. SAUNDERS

To teach a little one to use and like to use a napkin, allow him to have his very own. Provide napkins with pretty bright borders or work an individual design in the corners. If there are 2 children just learning, choose a different color for each one, avoiding any question as to ownership. The child should be taught to use them properly and care for them after each meal himself.

It's So Much Easier

By JANE WATSON

Do you dread the task of laundering your pillow ticking and airing the feathers? Next time this must be done make a bag of finest cheesecloth, of a size to fit the pillow and, upon ripping the old pillow, shake the feathers directly into the newly-made bag; overcast the open

end to fasten. When the ticking or covering has been laundered and the feathers nicely aired, slip the cheesecloth bag into the ticking case and, tacking it in a place or two, at either end, so the feather bag is sure to "stay put," sew or snap the case as usual. Next time, all you need do is open your ticking, slip out the feather bag—and you have no messy, flying feathers to battle with!

It's a "Grate Invention"

By CAMPFIRE COOK

I have always longed for one of those handy little sheet iron stoves that fold up so neatly and compactly. But we do not permit the lack of one to prevent our enjoying those delightful meals cooked in the open. We simply take the grate from the stove, support it with two stones, build a fire underneath and what a meal we soon have ready! I've made a bag from oilcloth into which the "grate invention" is slipped for ease in carrying.

Ideal School Girl Frock

TAILORED TWO-PIECER



Pattern 8768—This type of two-piecer will be much in evidence on school girls this winter. The tailored blouse has the new, larger collar with long points that fits correctly over suit revers. It's made with action back, and has link cuffs like the boy friend's. The skirt is smartly flaring and tailored, and you should wear a narrow leather belt with it. For the blouse, flat crepe, washable flannel, spun rayon and linen are smart; for the skirt, tweed, flannel, serges or corduroy. You'll be amazed to see how easily both halves of this two-piecer tailor, even if you're no expert. The pattern includes a step-by-step sew chart. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material without nap for short-sleeved blouse; 2¼ yards for long-sleeved; 1¾ yards of 54-inch material without nap for straight skirt; 2 yards for bias.

Pattern 15 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

I Want You Young Mothers in Kansas To Know—

About this IMPROVED Vicks Way that Relieves Misery of CHEST, COUGHING COLDS

When your child is suffering with a cold, get right after misery... in a hurry... with a "VapoRub Massage." This wonderful treatment—perfected by Vicks staff of Doctors—is a better way to use time-tested Vicks VapoRub and make its valuable poultice-and-vapor action more effective. It's called the "VapoRub Massage" and it's remarkably simple, remarkably quick.

First, you massage Vicks VapoRub for 3 minutes on IMPORTANT RIB-AREA OF BACK as well as throat and chest. Spread a thick layer on the chest and cover with warmed cloth. Then let this MORE THOROUGH treatment go to work!

It eases irritation, coughing, muscular tightness or soreness, helps break up local congestion in upper air passages, makes breathing easier... and so relieves the child's misery, relieves you of worry! **BE SURE!** To get the benefits of this improved Vicks treatment—good for both adults and children—use only genuine, time-tested Vicks VapoRub.



PENETRATES irritated air passages with soothing medicinal vapors, inhaled with every breath.

STIMULATES chest and back like a warming, comforting poultice or plaster.

THOUSANDS PREFER



—above all others the magnificent flavor of A&P Coffee. Choose one of these blends—have it Custom Ground for your own coffee pot—get all the flavor you pay for.

AT ALL A&P FOOD STORES

Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

Allen—Ninety-five per cent of the sorghums will ripen. Much now is being harvested. Wheat looks unusually good, thanks to rains just after sowing. However, rain badly needed now, both for wheat and stock water. The subsoil is extremely dry. Hay and other roughage plentiful.—Guy M. Tredway.

Allen—Fine fall weather. A little dry for wheat which is up to a good stand. Kafir will yield an average grain crop, some think from 20 to 35 bushels an acre. Some cut 1 ton crabgrass hay from wheat stubble. Pasture very good, will keep stock until November 15. Plenty of stock water and farm conditions very good. Some farm improvements, repairing buildings and painting being done.—T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—Frost damaged some late sorgo. Early kafir and sorgo matured and will turn out a good yield. Early seeded wheat up and looking fairly good but rain is needed for late sowing. Some hog cholera reported. Farmers filling silos and cutting sorghum crops. Cattle selling well. Hog prices not very satisfactory. Eggs, 22c; cream, 28c.—C. E. Kiblinger.

Barber—Sorghum crops likely to mature in fairly good condition. The ground too dry for growing wheat and young alfalfa. Most wheat up and stand is good. Prospects for wheat pasture not very strong. Livestock in fine condition and bring satisfactory prices at sales. Conditions fairly good. Looks like there will be plenty of feed. Stock calves, \$4 to \$9; hogs, \$3 to \$6.10; eggs, 18c; cream, 27c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—The annual Federated Club meeting at Lake Barton, October 15, was a success. Play prizes were won by Sunflower Progressive and Social Friends clubs. Wheat fields greening up nicely. Moisture is needed. Beet harvest has started. Have had frost twice but it did not hurt sorghums. Farmers have a great deal more feed for stock than they did last year. Silos filled. Conditions are real good. Quite a few farmers have sheep.—Alice Everett.

Brown—The frost did very little damage to growing crops. A good rain is needed, no rain for several weeks. Pastures getting short. Wheat coming fine and the early sowed is stooling. Corn husking will soon begin. Many hogs have died of cholera.—E. E. Taylor.

Chautauqua—Frost did little damage. Very dry. Some reseeding wheat ground. Pond building goes on. Less acreage to wheat. Many trench silos built and filled. One neighbor filled 2 of more than 1,000 tons each with good, matured Atlas that would have yielded 30 to 40 bushels an acre. Some upland Atlas seed not matured. Sorghum crops as a whole more and better than average. County needs many more cattle to consume feed. One field of corn yielded more than 100 bushels an acre with new corn picker. Had best county fair on record. Some hog cholera in scattered localities. Several lost horses with sleeping sickness. A good turkey crop.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Cheyenne—First killing frost October 14. Most sorghum crops were cut and little damage was done. Early planted fields matured feed. With a mild winter there should be ample feed for livestock, altho some farmers will have to buy as the supply isn't evenly distributed. There seems ample moisture but heavy growth of wheat could use more. Conditions in general seem satisfactory. We expect a big influx of outside hunters when the pheasant season opens. Looks favorable for some action in the Republican Valley water conservation program and a big dam is being considered a few miles above St. Francis.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—Wonderful feed crop, about half made full seed crop. Wheat almost a perfect stand, some so large it is almost jointing. Some barley fields heading out after cutting from 40 to 60 bushels of grain. Conditions very favorable, but will need more rain. Most feed in the shock.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—We are in need of a good rain, too warm for this time of year. Wheat in excellent condition, needs cooler weather. Late frosts allowed most sorghums to mature, not much Atlas matured. Main topic of discussion is dry weather, draft and the election.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Frost did not damage upland crops, but did along creeks and river. In some localities the sorghum grain has matured well. We have not had too much moisture. Wheat is a good stand and looks fine. Some early sown getting pretty rank. Corn pretty good in some localities.—C. W. Carter.

Coffey—Most sorghums matured a heavy seed crop ahead of frost. Wheat up to a fine stand. Top soil getting dry but not enough to harm plants yet, as the cool nights and short days helping a lot. Farm conditions in general seem very satisfactory.—James McHill.

Cowley—No rains to speak of since last report. Wheat in need of moisture. While fields are green and look well at a distance, wheat not stooling satisfactorily. A good per cent of grain sorghums matured grain and late plantings still green, no killing frost yet. Some farmers husking what little corn there is and preparing ground and sowing it to wheat. Acreage this fall will increase.—K. D. Olin.

Dickinson—Weather very warm and getting dry. Most feed cut and either in silos or shock. Atlas a heavy forage crop, about half made a fair seed crop. Some early kafir and Darso has a good seed crop. Prairie hay all up. Pastures still good. The frost of a week ago killed tender vegetation and feed crops in low places. The wheat seeded the last of September looks the best. Early sown wheat quite rank and being pastured.—F. M. Lorson.

Doniphan—Early frost killed sorghums, tomatoes and all vines in the lowlands. Standing sorghum on upland is not hurt by frost. Most of it matured a heavy crop of grain. Have had very little moisture. Early wheat and rye standing dry weather well. About half of the wheat is laying in dust and will have to get rain soon if it makes a stand. Most pastures dried up. Hybrid corn dry enough to crib. Apple harvest about over.—Robert Benitz.

Douglas—Frost did very little damage here. Hot, dry weather has matured grain sorghum. There is an abundance of matured grain sorghum and most silos are full. Wheat not all sowed yet. Some that is up looks fine while some fields are spotted. Pears and apples have been picked and stored or sold. Chickens being culled. Non-layers sold. Hogs being vaccinated. Rain needed.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Frost did very little damage to sorghum crop in this county. Many fields have matured grain. Moisture situation satisfactory. Wheat that is up shows a good stand. Conditions generally are encouraging.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellis—Our wheat looks the best in years. Seeding completed. Feed plentiful. There has not been much frost damage as yet. Most grain sorghums have matured. We need some moisture soon as the warm weather has taken out quite a bit. Wheat generally is good.—C. F. Erbert.

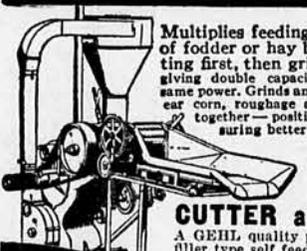
Finney—We had a frost on October 15 which didn't do much damage. Nearly all row crops matured. Lots of grasshoppers, did much damage to wheat but letting up now. Moisture situation very satisfactory, best since 1931. Nearly all wheat up now. Farmers busy now binding feed and filling silos. Sugar factory started October 8, beet crop extra good, the run will last until January 1, 1941. County well protected from soil blowing this winter. Turkey crop extra large this year, turkeys in fine condition for market. Thousands of sheep and cattle

being shipped in for pasture this winter.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Franklin—Most wheat that is up is a good stand, in some places dying for lack of moisture. Some still sowing wheat. Frost did some damage to sorghum crops, but warm, dry weather has been a help and the greater portion will mature. Lespedeza made a fine showing. Seed crop was excellent. Pastures need rain. Dairy cows and calves selling well. Apples and pears are plentiful and cheap. More farms changing hands at low prices. A great many have rented farms for next year. Alfalfa crop was good and a fine crop of corn reported in the eastern part of the county. A lot of sales, real estate and personal property. Wheat, 74c; corn, 53c; oats, 25c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 25c to 28c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

(Continued on Page 26)

LOOK It CUTS - It GRINDS



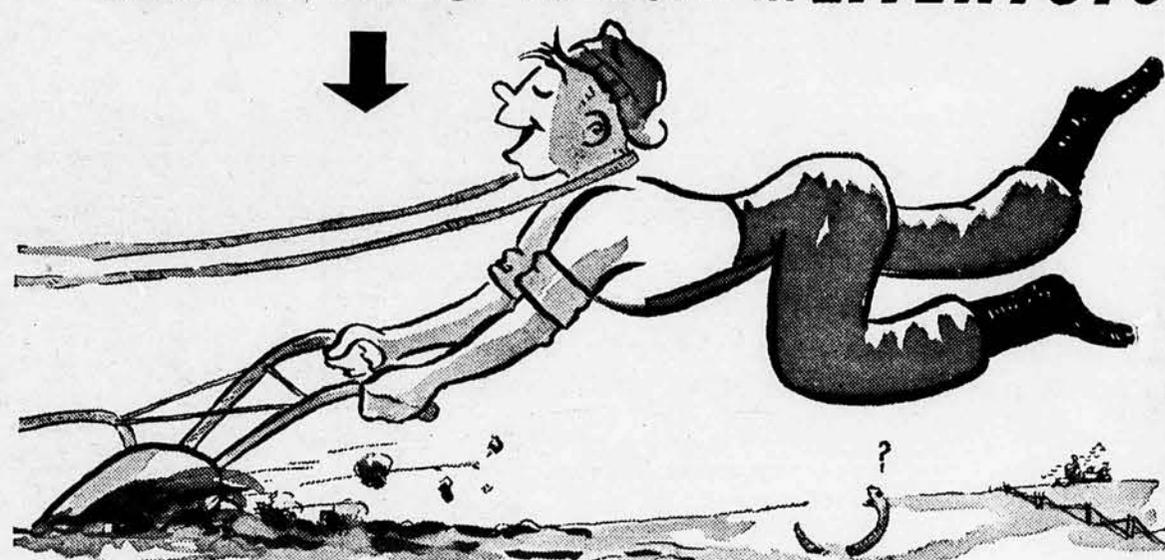
Multiplies feeding value of fodder or hay by cutting first, then grinding, giving double capacity with same power. Grinds any grain, ear corn, roughage alone or together—positively insuring better quality.

GEHL
Combination
CUTTER and MILL

A GEHL quality product . . . silo filler type self feeder. Low priced—reliable—a definite money saver on any farm. Easy terms. Write Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 734 Water Street, West Bend, Wis., or to **MARTIN & KENNEDY CO.**, 1304 S. WEST 12th STREET, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

IT MAKES SHORT CROPS GO FURTHER

HOW IT FEELS TO WORK IN LITENTUFS



Breeze along in this **LIGHT** modern footwear that's built for **HEAVY** farm duty!

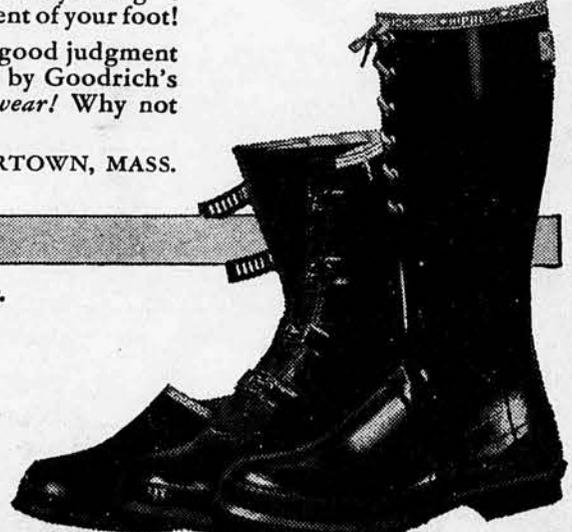
OF COURSE, you won't really be able to fly! But what a relief when you change to the Original Goodrich Litentufs! When you feel how light and flexible they are—how they stretch—how easy they are to slip on and off. So comfortable—always snug at heel and instep—actually giving with every movement of your foot!

You'll have another reason to be proud of your good judgment in getting Litentufs, for they are built *extra-tough* by Goodrich's own special process. *You get long money-saving wear!* Why not drop in at your dealer's today?

GOODRICH FOOTWEAR • WATERTOWN, MASS.

Look for this trademark—your guide to Quality and Value.

THE ORIGINAL Goodrich Litentufs



Bulletins for Women

We have selected the following U. S. D. A. bulletins in which women are interested. A free copy of each one may be obtained by addressing a post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 76—Slip Covers.
- No. 105—Quality Guides in Buying Ready-made Dresses.
- No. 117—Quality Guides in Buying Women's Cloth Coats.
- No. 1449—Selection of Cotton Fabrics.
- No. 1523—Leather Shoes: Selection and Care.
- No. 1530—Fitting Dresses and Blouses.
- No. 1765—Guides for Buying Sheets, Blankets, Bath Towels.
- No. 1778—Fabrics and Designs for Children's Clothes.
- No. 1837—Cotton Shirts for Men and Boys.



Grinding ear corn with the large-capacity No. 10-C Hammer Mill. Two cutter knives chop ear corn and other roughages to increase capacity. All models have swinging hammers with four usable grinding faces.

Keep More GROUND FEED in the Bin

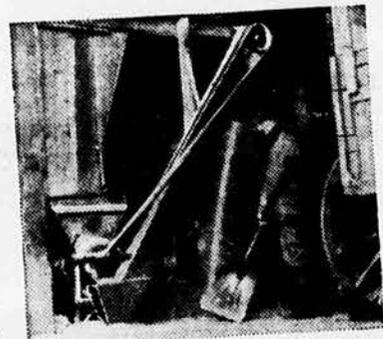
"MORE feed in the bin." How reassuring that is these days. When there is ground feed in the bin, ground with a McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill or Feed Grinder, so much the better.

Save time, labor and feed this winter with one of these economical machines. Increase the feeding value of your grain, ear corn, and roughages.

See the No. 10, No. 10-C, and No. 5 Hammer Mill, the No. 2 Roughage Mill, and the Type B, C, and D Feed Grinders at the nearby International Har-

vester dealer's store. Talk over your requirements with the dealer and step up your feeding efficiency this winter.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois



The practical Type B Feed Grinder for ear corn, shelled corn, and small grains.

McCORMICK-DEERING Hammer Mills • Feed Grinders

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

\$5,000,000

Capper Publications, Inc.
Topeka, Kansas

- First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month)
- First Mortgage 4½% Bonds (1-year)
- First Mortgage 5% Bonds (5-year)
- First Mortgage 5½% Bonds (10-year)

Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00.
Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Bindweed Can Be Eradicated

Effective Work Seen in 4-County Tour

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

BINDWEED is on the run in Kansas—in 2 ways. Where no effort is made to eradicate or control it, the roots are running every which way, choking crops, gorging on soil fertility, ruining farm income. But where cultivation and chemicals are used to fight bindweed, it is definitely on the run the other way.

Bindweed is such a tough customer we thought a few years ago that it couldn't be killed out; it was a matter of learning to live with it. But today

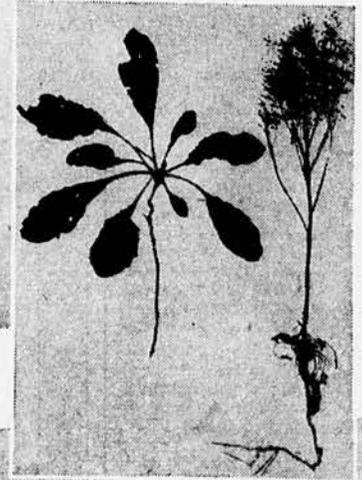
Dry sodium chlorate applied in the fall of 1938, on top of dead weeds and old grass along a railroad apparently did no damage to bindweed. In the fall of 1939, this same plot was again treated after scalping. Now the bindweed is on the way out.

Around bulk gasoline stations they don't use sodium chlorate because of the fire hazard. Salt is used instead—1 pound to the square foot. Salt also is used on township roads to good advantage.

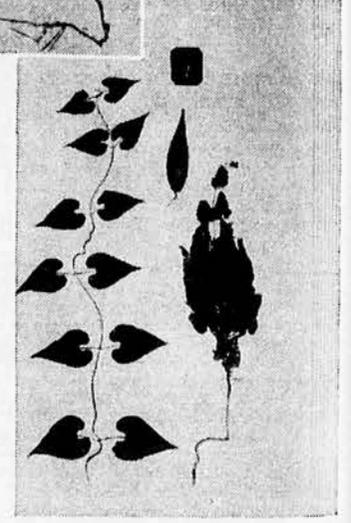
Albert Engler, Dickinson county, cultivated a 5-acre plot all summer in 1939 at recommended intervals, and then planted wheat in early October. It had been in row crop sorghum the year before and grew a heavy crop. Yield samples were taken in this field and the wheat made 33.1 bushels on the cultivated ground compared to 19.1 bushels in a check bindweed plot. On bindweed-free land the yield edged up



Russian Knapweed, above.



Hoary Cress, left. On the left is a young plant, and at right is a mature plant with seed.

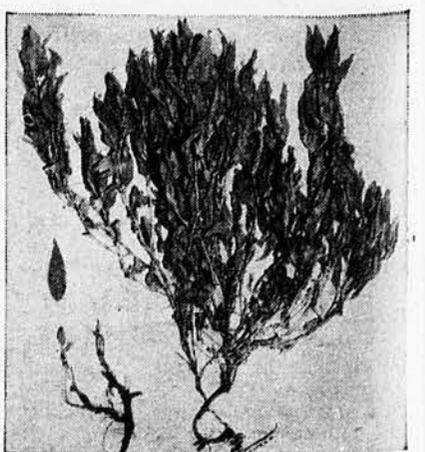


Climbing Milkweed, above. Arrangement and shape of leaves are shown at left, while at right is a vine with lateral root section. In the center is an individual seed pod, and above it is an individual seed. Picture to the left is of Dogbane. At lower right is shown the arrangement of the leaves.

things look more hopeful. A few days ago your reporter saw ample evidence to prove that bindweed can be cultivated to death, or can be killed with chemicals. In company with J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Dean L. E. Call, Kansas State College, and Ted Yost, state weed supervisor, we examined the results of bindweed eradication work in Dickinson, McPherson, Russell and Ellsworth counties. County commissioners, farmers and other interested folks went on their home county tours. Here are some highlights of the 4-county tour:

A school yard is being cultivated with a small duckfoot, but it was a problem to get the weed around hedges and trees. Dean Call explained how sodium chlorate spray can be used around trees without doing them harm. "We are doing it at the college," he said. "Use several light applications."

Cutting bindweed off with shovels at irregular intervals showed no signs of controlling the bindweed.



Swamp Smartweed, or Devil's Shoestring. At left is shown an individual leaf, and a root section.

to 33.7 bushels an acre. Cultivation left only 1 or 2 per cent of the weed.

Dogbane, climbing milkweed, and swamp smartweed were found at one stop. Apparently these 3 plants are quite a problem on bottom land. The climbing milkweed is sometimes mistaken for bindweed, and is found on upland and lowland alike. Dogbane cuts the yield as much as bindweed, some folks believe. Reports were given showing that in Cloud county that Dogbane had reduced yields from 2 to 7 bushels an acre, and 7 bushels in Saline county. Smartweed is bad on many bottom farms.

Mike Gallagher, Dickinson county, cultivated 10 acres of bindweed in 1938 and 1939 with a duckfoot made from an old drill. The bindweed supervisor failed to find any plants in the spring of 1940.

Henry Deines, Dickinson county, never allows bindweed to get too large. In all he has worked 18 acres to eradicate the pest. In 1938 he started cultivating 4 acres. This was planted to alfalfa in the fall of 1939. Inspection in the middle of October, 1940, showed only a few plants on this field, and they were very weak. The second year Mr. Deines took 10 more acres and put 4 acres in row crops, some of which he cultivated extensively. During 1940 both were duckfooted and planted to wheat about the middle of September. These 2 plots were checked on October 9 and only one plant was found on the 2-year plot, but about 1 per cent or more was left on the 1-year plot.

Moyer Brothers have eradicated a dozen plots totaling 6 or 8 acres on the 3 places they farm. They have used sodium chlorate, salt and cultivation. They still like cultivation the best and use it wherever they can.

On one farm, bindweed was seen in growing kafir. Where there was bindweed no kafir seed formed and the plants were much shorter than the well-developed kafir in other parts of the same field.

In the spring of 1939 W. H. Long, of Dickinson county, started cultivating 20 plots of bindweed, totaling about 5 acres. By this fall the weed was eradicated from 19 of these plots, where Mr. Long used a duckfoot.

It was explained by W. A. Flynn, weed supervisor in Dickinson county,

that all of the bindweed seen on his tour could be traced to one original source. It is thought the seed was imported in feed or bedding by a man named Potter when he brought in purebred horses. For years in this section the plant was called Potter weed.

Mr. Flynn thinks Dickinson county had about 10,000 acres of bindweed when the state program, under direction of Mr. Mohler and Mr. Yost was started. During the last 3 years the county has used 5½ carloads of sodium chlorate, and 200 machines are being used to cultivate more than 2,000 acres of bindweed.

Similar effective bindweed work was found in McPherson county. At one stop we found Russian Knapweed which has an extensive root system, about as bad as bindweed. There isn't much of it now but if it isn't killed out it may be a real menace in the future. The same kind of control work is suggested as for bindweed—cultivation first of all. Art Gustafson, county weed supervisor, piloted the trippers around to 32 different bindweed demonstrations which prove that McPherson is on the job after the pest. Real improvements have been made in bindweed machines and crop rotation ideas.

Dean Call said in some cases it will be possible to get rid of bindweed by following a system of fallow 1 year, wheat 1 year, fallow 1 year, sorghums 1 year and back to fallow. If anyone has tried such a plan, Kansas Farmer editors would be glad to hear about it.

John Hutchinson, weed supervisor in Russell county, said that 300 farmers are co-operating in his county this year in the bindweed battle. On 47 plots seen in this county the work is being done effectively with cultivation and use of sodium chlorate. Here, as in other counties, trenches were dug to show the effects of cultivation and the use of chlorate on the roots of bindweed. These trenches also proved again how deep the bindweed roots go.

H. C. Shade, weed supervisor in Ellsworth county, told how 2,000 acres of land had been freed of bindweed and turned back to wheat for 1940. Some of it had 2 years cultivation work and some of it 3 years. The job was thoroughly done. Now 290 farmers in the county are cultivating around 3,172 acres of the weed.

Wide Interest in Hybrid

HYBRID corn has made great headway in Kansas. Three years ago it was something new. Now it holds an important place in our crop-growing set-up. This rapid spread of hybrid corn is one of the most dramatic things agriculture has experienced.

Keeping right in step with progress along this line is the Kansas Independent Hybrid Corn Producers' Association made up of some of our most successful farmers. Officers include: O. J. Olsen, of Horton, as president; Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, vice president; H. F. Roepke, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; and Carl Billman, Holton, assistant secretary. The board of directors includes: Wilfrid Johnson, Cleburne; George Fuhrman, Atchison; Ralf Hockens, Arrington; L. L. Utz, White Cloud; O. O. Browning, Linwood; and Bruce Wilson, who lives near Manhattan.

This organization recently conducted a very successful tour of members' hybrid corn production plots and test plots. This brought out 2 exceedingly important points: First, that hybrid corn fits Kansas, second, that there are both good hybrids and inferior hybrids.

On the H. F. Roepke farm, near Manhattan, the tourists examined a 30-acre production plot of hybrid corn, and a plot of experimental hybrids for the Kansas Experiment Station. A crop estimated at from 75 to 135 bushels an acre was inspected on the Ralph Bales farm near Garrison. Wilfrid M. Johnson, Cleburne, and Irwin Scott, of

Westmoreland, had interesting plots to show. Mitchell Tessoroff had KIH test plots and commercial fields which included several hybrids. Test plots on the Fred Watts farm, near Havensville, proved that some hybrids are not as good as others.

O. J. Olsen, Horton, is a recognized corn expert so visitors were not surprised to see, on his farm, one of the best hybrid corn shows in the state. One of his experimental hybrids shows great promise for Kansas conditions. Other farms visited included: L. L. Utz, White Cloud; George Fuhrman, Atchison; Ralf Hockens, Arrington; Carl Billman, Holton, where the tourists joined a meeting sponsored by the Jackson County Farm Bureau. A fine showing of grass mixtures was seen on the Billman farm, as well as excellent terracing work, in addition to good hybrid corn. The tour wound up by looking over the hybrid plots on the O. O. Browning farm, near Linwood, and Brune Brothers farm, near Lawrence.

The Kansas Independent Hybrid Corn Producers' Association is the outgrowth of a dream of its present supervisor, James W. Hunter, of Manhattan. More than 15 years ago he started work on the agronomy farm for Kansas State College. His work was mostly with experimental plots, and the corn work especially attracted his attention. In brief, he has won the distinction of being an authority on hybrid corn and is doing fine work with his association.

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For Congress

Fourth District



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The foregoing are copied from statements of Republican, Independent and Democratic supporters of Dudley Doolittle in his campaign for Congress.

"I want to assist wherever I can and wherever such capacity as I may possess will count effectively in protecting our country from the European dictators and for the folks at home."

Dudley Doolittle

(Political Advertisement)

Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

(Continued from Page 23)

Deary—Most wheat up to a good stand but is beginning to need moisture. Stock water very short in parts of county. Most hogs fed cut and seems to be plenty for the amount of stock in the county. Native pastures still providing plenty of feed for stock, but will not be able to pasture wheat until it rains.—L. J. Hoover.

Gove—A heavy frost October 15 killed all feed in fields. Little wind, since, so leaves still on. Grain was in all stages from maturity to just in bloom. Lots of feed for the first time in several years and will be considerable mature grain. Wheat a good stand with many fields providing pasture. A good rain needed, altho there is lots of sub-moisture in fallow land. Stock cattle in big demand. All kinds of stock scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

Gray—Feed has been cut and is in the shock ready for winter. Frost came early for some sorghums but there is a fair crop of seed. More forage crops than the county has had in many years. Wheat looks good. Needs moisture. Hoppers have done some damage. Some wheat still to be drilled. Good wheat pasture in part of county.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

Greenwood—Forage crops maturing nicely, more of them will mature. There will be plenty of feed. Lots of barley has been planted and usual acreage of wheat has been seeded. A good rain needed for small grains and still more for stock water as farmers having to haul water in the north part of county, plenty of stock water in south part.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—There has been no frost in this section yet. Most sorghums matured a good crop of grain. Wheat needs rain badly. There is a fine stand of wheat. Some fields being pastured. Earliest sown fields are turning yellow. Silos have been filled. Livestock doing well. There is a big turkey crop.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Frost killed the tomato vines but did not injure the sorghum crop to any great extent. A good deal of the grain sorghum has matured grain. Moisture situation quite favorable altho a good rain of a half inch would be acceptable to wet the surface right now. Most wheat up to a fine stand. A good many young cattle being shipped in for grazing, also some sheep. Wheat, 69c; corn, 65c; oats, 30c; barley, 40c; eggs, 18c; hens, 12c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Frost did some damage hitting some places badly, but many fields were not injured and the nice warm weather very fine to ripen grain. Most wheat up nicely, a little dry for wheat but moisture conditions generally satisfactory. Many acres of green wheat and rye on bottom land have been dehydrated. Farmers very busy with regular fall work and preparing for winter. Certainly appreciate the ideal autumn weather. The hard maple trees very beautiful.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Jewell—County has one of the finest stands of wheat in years, about average acreage sown on account of the AAA. Wheat needs rain, no rain in October. Wheat making some pasture. Feed crops about all harvested. About enough sorghum seed, if saved, to replant the county. Milo being harvested, making fair crop, worth 70 cents a hundred. Large number of public sales being held. Milk cows sell high. Very few cattle being fed. Turkeys about ready for market. Not as many turkeys in county as last year. About enough feed for livestock but some localities short while others have feed to sell. REA about ready to build 180 more miles of line. Large number of ponds have been built this fall.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Generally speaking grain has matured well on the sorghums. The wheat stands are only fairly good, better on the early plowed fields, several have done some replanting. Rain would be very welcome on wheat fields. Some late sown alfalfa also is failing to show good germination. Eggs very scarce. Some cows have failed noticeably in their milk production. The black walnut crop is a heavy one. The amount of hay crops on farms is much greater than for a number of years. Not so much unemployed help as usual in this vicinity.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—With virtually no rain since early September, the top soil very dry. Late plowing was hard to work down for wheat. Wheat came up spotted and uneven and needs rain badly. Early frosts did little or no damage and the warm, dry weather of recent weeks has matured grain sorghums. Corn is fully matured and both yield and quality promise to be good. Pastures getting dry and milk production has fallen off considerably.—Wm. D. Denholm.

Lincoln—Feed about all up. Corn a total failure. Some sections of county have an abundance of forage while others are very light. With exception of a few favored localities, there will be little kafir or other sorghums to harvest for grain. Most wheat seeded early, stands are good and have made a very satisfactory growth. However, the warm, dry weather is telling—it needs rain. Much wheat being pastured.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Most all wheat seeded and up well, but we need a good rain. We have a good corn crop. Plenty of fall pasture. Not much sickness among livestock now. Farmers will have plenty of feed for winter. Corn,

55c; wheat, 60c; cream, 26c; eggs, 17c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—We are having fine weather. Wheat came up to a good stand but doesn't seem to be doing just as well as it should. Feed all cut and in the shocks. Most of the milos and cane matured in good condition but a great deal of kafir did not mature much seed. Livestock doing fairly well considering the short pasture. Some farmers will have wheat pasture soon, a few have turned out already. Cream, 30c; eggs, 15c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—About the same acreage of wheat sowed as last fall. What was sowed early looks good. Not much corn husking yet. Silos are filled for winter. Feed fine. Dry weather. Not much pasture for cattle. Eggs good price. Chickens laying real well. Election is the big talk.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Have a good stand of wheat and barley which supplies plenty of pasture for livestock. Very little corn will be harvested as most of it was cut for silage. Row crops slow in maturing, but some fields will make fairly good grain. There will be plenty of feed for livestock this winter.—H. A. Gaede.

Nemaha—Most sorghum crops matured well enough as the frost did very little damage. Where plowing was done early and moisture conserved, wheat up to a good stand; however, in many fields stands are uneven and in a few fields not up at all. We need rain badly. Many wells going dry. Quite a bit of corn has been picked, yields very spotted, anywhere from complete failure to 60 bushels an acre. Hybrid corn proving to be much better than open-pollinated.—E. A. Moser.

Neosho—Most all grain sorghums matured and more feed being put up than usual. All crops as a whole better than for several years. Prices for same not so good. Wheat sowed earlier this fall, any amount of it being pastured. Late seeded wheat needs moisture. Rain needed at present. A good deal of hog cholera and considerable sleeping sickness of horses. Hogs pretty well marked. Abundance of prairie hay and feeds of all kinds. Wheat, 69c; corn, 45c; oats, 23c; hens, 13c; eggs, 20c; cream, 27c.—James D. McHenry.

Osborne—Some parts of the county will be short of feed while other parts will have a surplus. The same will hold good of the sorghum seed situation. Frost has killed the sorghum in the lowlands but there will be considerable matured seed. Our county is taking on a beautiful green color with virtually all the wheat up to a good stand. A good rain would be acceptable, but only the top soil is dry. Silos are all filled and virtually all the feed is cut. Conditions are the best this fall they have been for a considerably long time.—N. C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Having nice fall weather. A light frost stopped the growing of row crops. Most feed has been put into silos or shocks. Wheat needs moisture, a few have started pasturing. Grasshoppers have left their mark along the edge of many fields. The fields of sowed feed did not yield as well this year as last.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—This part of Kansas pretty dry, but in this neighborhood wheat is off to a good start, here at McDonald the early sowed covers the ground and has a good root system. Sorghum crop nearly all cut before frost and freeze of October 15, caught some milo, but was matured pretty well. Not very many farm sales now but cattle sell well, hogs not so good. Some fairly good corn out of hybrid seed, but not a very large acreage. Fine fall weather with very little wind. Some wheat being pastured now. There is from 2 to 3 feet of moisture in summer fallow ground at this time.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Reno county has not had frost enough to freeze tomato plants, farmers still picking ripe tomatoes for table use. Wheat and barley fields green and unusually large for this time of year. A good rain would be very welcome. A few farmers still filling silos. About 80 per cent of the

sorgo seed matured. Apple crop good and orchardists starting to pick them.—J. C. Seyb.

Republic—Wheat looks very good but some early sown needs rain. Grain sorghums will average higher yields than corn altho some spots frosted. There will be enough corn to feed the small number of hogs. Some cattle will be fattened on row crops either in the form of silage or chopped dry by feed mills. All livestock looking good with plenty of feed. Wheat pasture ready to be grazed. There is more subsoil moisture than a year ago but more rain is needed. Rising commodity prices are welcome but farmers wonder. Is it a boom? Will retail prices go up even more than prices of our products?—A. R. Snapp.

Riley—Wheat looks good but rain needed. Much wheat being pastured. Cash price of wheat going up. Not so many people going in on the AAA program, largely because wheat is the only sure crop we have. There was a large acreage of kafir and sorgo. Most of it did not get ripe because of the recent frost.—Henry Bliescher.

Rooks—Wheat up with fair to good stands, has started out better than for several years. Sorghum crops mostly in the shock. Have had only light frost. Some think we have raised enough roughage for the county. Early seeded wheat needing moisture. September rains started pastures in good condition. Some of the kafirs and sorghums well seeded, others not. Wheat, 65c; bran, 85c; butterfat, 29c; eggs, 16c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The forage crop situation in this county is better than for the last several years. Sorghum crops have produced a lot of feed but no grain to speak of except in the irrigated Walnut bottom. There the grain yields are bountiful. Nearly all crops had matured before frost. Winter wheat, too, is better than for several years and is producing an abundance of pasture for livestock. Moisture badly needed as there is no subsoil moisture as yet and the rank growth and warm weather are very rapidly depleting the surface moisture supply.—Wm. Crottinger.

Russell—This county has an excellent stand of wheat, will also provide pasture since the September rains. Feed has grown wonderfully and much has made fine seed, such as Wheatland milo, kafir and the sorghum row crops. Sown feed didn't do so well as it was seeded too thick, that way it takes so much more moisture. Farmers busy binding row crops. Recent frost didn't do much damage. This county will have plenty of feed for stock, so cream checks will not have to be spent in buying feed for our few cows and the chickens, as has been the custom the last few years.—Mary Bushell.

Sumner—Frost has been very light. About a third of grain sorghums matured grain. Lots of feed, Sudan and sorghums. Farmers busy cutting and filling silos, several new silos built this fall. Wheat and other small grains look good, some wheat spotted. Lack of moisture is supposed to be the cause for not sprouting. Dry now. Livestock doing well. Farmers appreciate this fine weather, also advance in grain and stock prices.—M. E. Bryan.

Trego—First killing frost arrived October 15, most feed had been cut. A few fields that were in the rain belt the latter part of July matured grain, the others show where just a little more moisture would have made grain. Wheat in parts of county large enough to pasture, others just drilling. The rains came in streaks all summer, some sections being left out entirely in a radius of a few miles. Rain is needed for wheat. Hoppers doing considerable damage. As a whole this has been an ideal fall and wheat is off to a good start.—Mrs. Ella Whisler.

Wabaunsee—The frost did quite a lot of damage to sorghum crops. The sorghum fields in the bottoms froze the last of September. Some of the sorghum fields in the upland have good seed. It is very dry here. The early planted wheat is up nicely, but is in need of rain and the late planting is not up well. Cattle not selling as well as they did 30 days ago. The farm sales are beginning. There is a lot of hog cholera in Morris county, which is causing many losses.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Washington—Hot, dry weather has depleted the supply of moisture. A good general rain is needed. Most of the grain sorghum has matured a fair grain crop. There is a large amount of late planted cane that will produce a good yield of feed. Wheat up to a good stand. Some farmers pasturing their wheat. Wheat is worth 71c, corn, 60c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte—Only light frosts have occurred to date and very little damage has been done to sorghum crops except in extremely low land. We need rain badly. Wheat coming up only in patches and may not ripen evenly unless moisture falls soon. About usual acreage was seeded. Corn about ready to crib with the yield not up to expectation. Fine fall weather has matured most sorghums. Quite a lot of building being done, mostly barns and cribs. Usual amount of power machinery was purchased this year. Several fertilizer drills. Conditions in general are very good.—Warren Scott.



"Every ear hits the bang-board with his picture there!"

Sheriff Puts Marking First

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

THE first thing we ask anyone who reports something stolen, is whether it can be positively identified," says Sheriff Fred Coon, of Harper county. The sheriff follows up this statement by saying that if property is marked by the Kansas Farmer marking system, it can be positively identified. Sheriff Coon has had considerable experience in running down thieves. He knows the importance of co-operation from the farmers in his county. That is why, he says, "It seems to me that the Protective Service and Capper marking service is something that every farmer should have and use."

Sheriff Coon recently helped catch a thief who had stolen tractor parts from the posted farm of H. A. Goemann, Sharon. The Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was distributed among Service Member Goemann, Sheriff Coon and A. H. Goemann, who supplied an important clue.

Steals Cattle to Meet Note

During an investigation after 2 heifers were stolen from Guss Martin, Vassar, it was learned that a certain man in the community had needed money to meet a note and in some mysterious way had raised the funds and paid the debt. That was one of the clues which caused Sheriff Oliver Green to check more closely the recent activity of this particular man. It proved that he had done the stealing for which he is now serving a penitentiary sentence. The Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was all sent to Service Member Martin as he personally brought the main facts to the attention of the county officials.

Jailed for Stealing Money

Theft of \$10 in money from the farm of Elmer Hitzeman, R. 2, Tonganoxie, brought a 6-month jail sentence to the offender. He confessed to the crime during the investigation. Since Hitzeman played the chief part in assembling the clues, he is believed to have deserved the \$25 reward Kansas Farmer paid to him a few weeks ago.

Feed Tags Will Tell

(Continued from Page 10)

however, for the manufacturer to add screenings to his product, provided the word "screenings" appears as part of the brand name. The purchaser is thus advised by the label that the product contains this additional ingredient.

Purchasers of feedstuffs, particularly those who buy in small lots, cannot afford to have an analysis made to determine protein, fat, and fiber content, as well as presence or absence of ingredients. By prohibiting the sale of misbranded feeds, and providing for the collection and analysis of samples of lots offered for sale, the state aims to protect the feeder and give him assurance the feeds he buys are as represented and, to the extent of this service and the influence of the law, does so.

During the fiscal year, 1938-1939, 2,415 samples of feedstuffs were collected and analyzed. Sale was stopped on all lots which were deficient. Rice hulls, corn cob, and eggshells have been found in feeds, altho not declared as ingredients. When the presence of an undeclared ingredient is suspected in a feed, or the product appears inferior, the feeder is requested to write J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

Recent work at agricultural experiment stations has demonstrated that chicks must receive in the neighborhood of 290 units of vitamin G to 100 grams of ration during the first 8 weeks of life if they are to grow normally. The chief sources of this vitamin are alfalfa



Blood-Testing Tells

Following the trail of suspected chicken thieves to a poultry market, C. L. Taylor, Haddam, identified several of his hens. The thieves had taken eggs, also. It was easy for Mr. Taylor to pick his birds out of the flock at the market as he had, only a day or so earlier, blood-tested his birds. Since Taylor was active both in recovering his property and in effecting the arrest and conviction of the thieves, all of a Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 went to him. The thieves were given a 90-day jail sentence.

Sheriff Advises Marking

A sheriff recently told one of our Kansas Farmer representatives that chickens had been stolen from 8 farmers in his county, and that he would like for the representative to get these farmers to mark their poultry in an effort to trap the chicken thief. Our district manager called on all 8 farmers and each of them took out a membership in the Protective Service and promised to mark all poultry on their farms in the future. Proof of ownership is an important factor in any case involving stolen goods. That is why sheriffs are thoroly sold on the work being done by the Protective Service.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$30,972.50 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,312 thieves who have stolen from the posted premises of members.

meal and milk by-products. One can readily see how important it is that a mixed feed labeled as containing either alfalfa leaf meal, alfalfa meal, or a milk by-product, actually has the ingredient present, and not alfalfa stem meal or starch as substitutes.

With feeds, like other commodities, there are good, high-quality brands and poor, high-fibrous mixtures on the market. The sale of a feed of low quality is not prohibited, so long as the correct chemical analysis and each ingredient is mentioned on the label. Examination of the label will reveal whether the feed contains any fillers of low feeding value.

The majority of feed manufacturers are striving thru their high-quality feeds to place before the buying public a product which will give them greater gains, higher egg production and hatchability. Many have experimental farms where various rations and ingredients are tested, and the ingredients used in their mixed feeds are purchased upon specifications requiring merit. Long ago the feed manufacturing industry realized that if it were to progress, it must have the confidence of the feeder, and sponsored feed legislation to protect the buyer as well as the honest manufacturer. This supervisory service is paid for by the manufacturers thru a small inspection fee. The increased use of commercial mixed feeds indicates that the feeders are not skeptical regarding the feeds they buy.

VICTOR IN THE Sourpuss SWEEP STAKES?

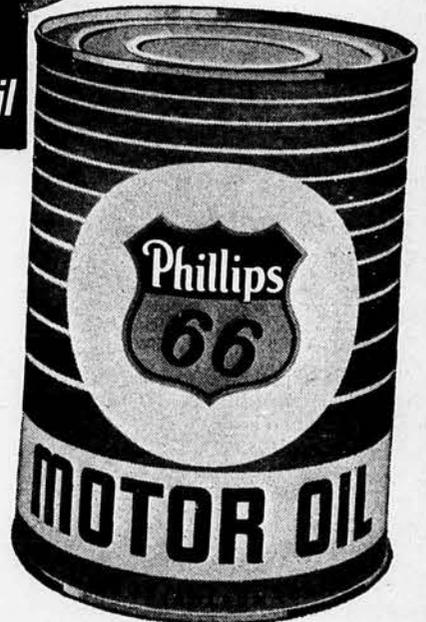


It's HARD to tell... but EASY to pick a winning oil

PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1 may well have been a smiling, gurgling baby. And by the same token, there is no reason why this screaming, yowling, sad-eyed child should not end up as a radio comedian.

Only a rash man thinks he can predict a child's future. But any car owner can readily foretell which is a winning oil for his motor.

He has no question or doubt because the integrity of the great Phillips organization is back of this direct statement: If you want our best oil, remember we specify that Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our finest quality... the highest grade and greatest value... among all the oils we offer.



For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

When you make the seasonal change to lighter lubricant, or the 1,000-mile replacement which every engine needs, pick a winning oil. Drain and refill with Phillips 66 Motor Oil at the Orange and Black 66 Shield.

Phillips Finest Quality

Livestock Advertising

—in Kansas Farmer is read by up-to-date breeders and those who contemplate going into the livestock business. Ask us for low rates.

TABLE OF RATES			
Words	One time	Four times	One time
10	\$.80	\$2.40	18
11	.88	2.64	19
12	.96	2.88	20
13	1.04	3.12	21
14	1.12	3.36	22
15	1.20	3.60	23
16	1.28	3.84	24
17	1.36	4.08	25

One Four One Four
time time time times

18 \$1.44 4.32
19 1.52 4.56
20 1.60 4.80
21 1.68 5.04
22 1.76 5.28
23 1.84 5.52
24 1.92 5.76
25 2.00 6.00

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for 4 or more consecutive insertions, 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issue; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 30 cents a square line or 27 per column inch; 5 line minimum; 2 columns by 163 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Publication Dates: Every other Saturday.
Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

Baby Chicks—White Rocks, New Hampshires. Pullorum tested. Choice of particular broiler men. \$8.00 per 100. The Concordia Creamery Co., Concordia, Kan.

Purina Embryo-Fed and bloodtested chicks and poultry pullets. All popular breeds. Write for prices and descriptions. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage, Kan.

Chicks From Flocks Bloodtested for years. Fidelity culled for color, vigor, high production and early maturity. Gardner Hatchery, Moravia, Iowa.

Chicks: Hardy, Robust Chicks. Hatched to live. Leading breeds. Sexed. Low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 308, Clinton, Mo.

Ready to Lay Pullets; breeding males; Baby chicks. Bockenstetter's, Sabetha, Kan., Box 22.

WHITE LEGHORNS

Big Barron English White Leghorns—AAA chicks, \$5.45; pullets, \$9.90; cockerels, \$3.50, postpaid. Two weeks pullets, \$13.95, collect. Pedigree sired. Money-back guarantee. Heimans Hatchery, Deepwater, Mo.

BLACK LEGHORNS

English Black Leghorns for Profit. Healthy, strong, vigorous chicks, eggs and stock. Thirtieth year. Circular free. Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

TURKEYS

Broad Breasted Bronze Turkeys, (100% Baby Beef Type). Hens \$4.00, Toms \$7.00. October and November delivery. Hoilingsworth Turkey Farm, Box 705, Childress, Texas.

Oregon Broad Breasted Bronze Turkeys for sale. Harry Kleweno, B6, Bison, Kan.

SQUABS

Get Weekly Squab Checks. Thousands wanted. Luxury prices. Marketed only 25 days old. Ask Rice, Box 319, Melrose, Mass., for surprising free poultry picture book.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

Eggs, Broilers, Hens Wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

DOGS

For Sale: Young Staghound, Greyhounds. All ages. Registered, and not registered. Foster Parker, Savonburg, Kan.

Puppies: Shepherds, Collies. For watch and stock. Reasonable. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Ill.

Rat Terrier Pups. Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

Hunting Hounds, Cheap. Trial. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, B56, Herrick, Ill.

RABBITS

Pedigree Wood Rabbits for Sale. Wyndhaven Rabbitry, Ferndale, Wash.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Roses—2-year, field-grown. Red, Pink, Shell Radiance, Tallman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Etoile Hollande, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff. All 19c each postpaid. Ship C.O.D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Inc., Waxahachie, Texas.

Special! 200 Yellow Free Blakemore or Dunlap plants delivered \$1.00. Free beautiful colored calendar catalog quoting sensational low prices on strawberries and vineberries. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark.

Send for Prices of our very fine trees. Cheaper than anywhere else. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

TRAPPERS

Trap Fox and Coyote: Bare ground and deep snow trapping. Results or no pay. Q. Bunch, Box P, Welch, Minn.

POPCORN

Wanted: First class 1939 and 1940 crop South American Popcorn. Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

MACHINERY

Get Into a Safe, Sure, Profitable year-round business with the Ford's Portable Hammermill and exclusive molasses feed impregnator. Operators make regular weekly net earnings, \$50, \$75, \$100 and more. Equipment may be purchased 25% down, balance from earnings. Write for particulars. Myers-Sherman Co., 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

Irrigation Wells Completely Installed. Sold on easy terms. Catalogue and complete information sent on request. Ask about our Gravel-Guard Irrigation Casing. Also gasoline storage tanks all sizes. Write or phone A. A. Doerr Merc. Co., Larned, Kansas. Phone 700.

Rich man's Hammermill. Poor man's price, \$39.50. Tractor size \$49.50. Also steel grain bins and cribs. Link Co., Fargo, N. D.

Wanted: Baldwin and Minneapolis-Moline combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

TRACTOR REPAIRS

Write for Free Large 1940 Catalog of used and new tractor parts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

LIGHT PLANTS

50 Good Used Deleo Light Plants. Priced \$10 and up. Closing out entire stock. Springer Electric Company, Metamora, Illinois. (Near Peoria.)

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

For Sale: 2,500 Watt Windcharger, battery and appliances. Paul Goudy, Stromsburg, Nebr.

PHOSPHATE

Wanted: Farmers to use Ruhm's Phosphate; best, cheapest source of phosphorus ever made; best for all crops. Write D. W. Emmons, McCune, Kan., for full information, or Ruhm Phosphate Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

EDUCATIONAL

Learn Electricity. A. C.-D. C. power, electrical engineering principles. For limited time only \$25.00 entrance fee, \$15.00 per term. Sheddan Electric School, 1322 East A. Hutchinson, Kan.

Make Up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-11, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

Learn Auctioneering—Get catalog. Term opens December 9. McKelvie School, Box 188-C, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

\$100 Day Auctioneering. Term soon, free catalog. Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Inventors: Take first step toward protecting your invention—without obligation. Send for free "Record of Invention" form—and free "Patent Guide" containing instructions on how to patent and sell inventions; details of search service; convenient payment plan. Write today. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, OL19 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Inventors: Take First Step toward protecting your invention—without obligation. Send for free "Record of Invention" form—and free "Patent Guide" containing instructions on how to patent and sell inventions; details of search service; convenient payment plan. Write today. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, OK19 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Inventors—Don't Delay—Send now for free copy-righted booklet and "Invention Record" form. No obligation. Booklet contains many facts every inventor should know. Reasonable fees. Conscientious counsel. McMorrow & Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 119-B, Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

INDIAN RELICS WANTED

\$100.00 paid for certain Indian relics. Illustrated identification chart 10c. Glen Groves, 6601 Oshkosh, Chicago, Ill.

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

PHOTO FINISHING

Free—One Roll Developed and Printed Free. Just to get acquainted, we will beautifully develop and print your first 6 to 16 exposure roll Free plus 5x7 inch enlargement Free, also sensational, new folding foil to frame your prints, all free with this ad. (Enclosing 10c for handling and mailing appreciated.) Dean Studios, Dept. 1031, Omaha, Nebraska.

15c Develops and Prints 6-8 exposure roll, or 2 prints each and enlargement coupon 25c. Prompt, 20 reprints 25c, 20 years experience. Mailers, Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kans.

Roll Developed, eight guaranteed prints, two beautiful professional enlargements 25c. Very quick service. Expert workmanship. Perfect Film Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

Prompt Service—Quality work; 2 beautiful doubleweight gloss enlargements, 8 guaranteed neverfade prints each roll, 25c. Excel Photos, Dubuque, Iowa.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Never Fade prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

8 Professional 4x6 from your roll 25c. 16 exposure rolls 50c. Argus rolls 3c per enlarged print. Mail to Mohart Film Service, West Salem, Wis.

Rolls Developed, two prints each and two free enlargement coupons, 25c; reprints 2c each; 100 or more, 1c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Look! Get Sixteen Prints per roll 25c, plus valuable coupon on three 4x6; two 5x7 or one 8x10 enlargement. Modern Studios, LaCrosse, Wis.

Roll Developed—16 Prints or 8 enlargements, 25c. Beautiful colored 8x10 enlargement free to customers. Dick's Photo, E-10, Louisville, Ky.

Roll Developed, eight guaranteed prints, two professional doubleweight enlargements, 25c. Quick service. Peerless Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wis.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Sixteen Prints and Two Enlargements with roll, 25c, twenty reprints 25c. Pictorial Studios, 2955 Lincoln, Minneapolis, Minn.

BULL HALTERS

Combined Bull Halter and Controller. Makes any bull safe. Turn him out with complete safety. Stops fence jumpers. Money-back guarantee. Write for circular. Russell & Company, Dept. 31, Platteville, Wis.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A Winter Cash Crop! Hundreds of farmers have made money raising mushrooms in cellars, sheds, barns, M. M. earned \$1174 for exceptional cellar crop. Write today for free book that tells all about this additional farm income. United, 3848-Lincoln Ave., Chicago.

Raise Mushrooms for profit. New methods and finest pure culture spawn mean increased profits. Write for free folio giving helpful marketing tips. Hughes Spawn, Box 5312, Dept. E, Denver, Colo.

SALESMEN WANTED

Rawleigh Dealer Wanted. Big west Kansas routes make good living. 200 farm-home necessities—medicines, spices, foods, etc. Well-known every county. Send card for particulars. Rawleigh's Dept. L-142-KFM, Denver, Colo.

HONEY

Delicious Clover Alfalfa White Honey, 60 lb. \$3.70; two or more \$3.50; 10 lb. 80c. Irvin Klaassen, Whitewater, Kan.

PERSONALS

Maternity, Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. Write 4911 East 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

MEDICAL

Good News—for Piles, Fistula or Colon sufferers. Mild treatment at McCleary's—proved by 40,000 former patients there from coast to coast. Large 116-page illustrated book and patient references from your own section—sent free. Write today—a card will do. McCleary Clinic, E2340 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Rheumatism Pains—To quickly relieve the pain of Rheumatism, Neuralgia or muscular Lumbago take time-tested Winter-X Tablets. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist today for this highly recommended palliative treatment or write direct for free literature. Keene Drug Company, Dept. K, Indianapolis, Ind.

RAT POISON

DON'T FEED YOUR RATS
BUT ONE MORE TIME!



Feed them SMITH'S RAT KILL! Kill your rats. Quit experimenting, we've done that for you. There can be no mess nor mistakes when you use SMITH'S RAT KILL, a complete bait ready to use. Kills only rats and mice. Write for free information.

NATIONAL SALES CO., Box 552, Enid, Okla.
Guaranteed At Your Dealer

FURS AND WOOL

YOU MIGHT TRY--
McCullough & Tumbach Company
1451 North Sixth Street
St. Louis, Missouri
ON FURS and WOOL
Old established house. Our checks are good. Write for prices and tags or ship.

COMMISSION FIRMS

Chicago's Oldest Turkey House established 1873 offers producers and shippers the best marketing service for dressed Turkeys, Capons, Ducks, Geese and Veal. Large sales outlets assure top prices and immediate returns. Write for market prices, tags, dressing instructions and reduced shipping rates. Coogle Commission Company, 1133 West Randolph, Chicago.

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild smoking or red chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring free. Valley Farms, Murray, Ky.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

Abortion Protection one calfhood vaccination. Government licensed vaccine, money back guarantee. Free literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

LAND—KANSAS

Buy a Farm in Johnson, Miami or Linn county, Kansas, on plan cheaper than rent. See or write Bruce Crutcher, Paola, Kan.

Dairy Farm—160 acres, 5 miles town, 50 plow, 110 good blue stem pasture, well improved, \$26 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Improved Allen County Farms, \$15-\$40 per acre. Good roads, close to town. A. J. McCarty, Humboldt, Kan.

Big Land Bargains: Write Kysar Real Estate Company, Goodland, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL LAND BANK
WICHITA, KANSAS
Farms for sale in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. See National Farm Loan Association in your county or write direct. Give location preferred.

Good Farms Available. Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

New Opportunities to Acquire Farms or stock ranches in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for reliable information and land lists on preferred state. E. B. Duncan, Dept. 1102, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Barley Replaces Corn

By R. R. LASHBROOK

BARLEY is a satisfactory substitute for corn in cattle feeding tests conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and other agricultural experiment stations in this area, according to Dr. A. D. Weber, cattle specialist in the department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College.

Barley was substituted for wheat on many Kansas farms last fall when the wheat failed to germinate because of lack of moisture. Large yields of barley, coupled with a considerable acreage, has caused many cattle feeders to inquire about utilization of the crop and indications are that a great deal

of barley will be used by stockmen as a substitute for corn in the cattle-fattening ration.

In substituting barley for corn, several things must be taken into consideration, according to Dr. Weber. "Barley can be substituted pound for pound for corn if the barley is of good quality," he said, "but the barley should be ground for best results and the cattle should not be started on feed too rapidly since too much barley at the start is likely to cause the cattle to bloat," he added. Mixing ground barley with other ground grains will help prevent barley bloat, Dr. Weber said.

Steer calves should be started on a pound of barley a head daily and the amount increased one pound a head at intervals of from 4 to 8 days, Dr. Weber advised. "After the steers are eating around 12 pounds a head daily, the grain can be self-fed," he asserted. "To avoid 'sticking' the steers on grain, the roughage portion of the ration should be increased materially about 2 days before the change from measured to self-feeding," Dr. Weber said.

Silage is a satisfactory roughage to feed with barley. Feeding tests have shown that silage fed with one pound of protein supplement a head daily will give slightly higher gains than if alfalfa hay is used in the ration. Steers on full feed of grain should be given all the silage they will clean up, Dr. Weber said. He added that it is also advisable to add a calcium

supplement to the ration when using silage as the roughage.

Steers fed barley and silage outgain slightly those fed corn, but they do not bring as high a price on the market, Dr. Weber said. "This is probably due to the fact that corn puts a slightly higher finish on the steers," he explained, and added that the "difference is small and the lower cost of the barley more than offsets the higher price brought by the corn-fed steers."

White's Career in Movie

A motion picture, based on the career of William Allen White, Emporia editor, and the Emporia Gazette, is to be made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. A staff writer has been in Emporia nearly 2 weeks, doing groundwork for the picture story.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Dispersal

Culver, Kansas
(Ottawa County)

Thursday, Nov. 7

50 HEAD—Bulls, Cows, Heifers. General Clay-Bates breeding.

Write for catalog.

JAMES F. PITTS
Culver, Kan.

TWO DOZEN BULLS

from baby beef calves to State Grand Champion; females of all ages. State your needs. "Cream for the interest—beef for principal."

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY
Hutchinson, Kansas

Duallyn Farm Milking Shorthorns Offers

We offer bulls 1 year and younger. Also a few heifers, bred and open. We breed the real double-deckers. Beef and Butterfat.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

Locust Dell Milking Shorthorns

Bulls of serviceable age, also calves from dams of English and Clay breeding. W. S. MISHLER & SON, Bloomington (Osborne Co.), Kansas

WIDEFIELD MILKING SHORTHORNS

40 head in herd. Brookside 65th in service. Cows carry the blood of Kirklinnington Duke, Imp. Master Sam, etc. Serviceable Bulls and Baby Calves.
Johnston Bros., Brewster (Thomas Co.), Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

QUALITY BERKSHIRES

Now offering gilts bred for August and September litters. Sows bred for 2nd litters. Spring pigs either sex. Well grown, vaccinated, registered. Squire of the Berkshire man.
J. E. Frewitt, Pleasant Hill (Cass Co.), Mo.

Headings' Reg. Berkshires

Correct type, Sycamore breeding. Choice pigs, either sex, at farmers' prices. Few tried sows. All immuned. Visitors welcome. Headings Bros., Hutchinson, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Thick Type Poland Boars

for sale. Sired by "STATE FAIR" (The Nebraska and Kansas Grand Champion 1940). Also some by STRONGHART. Write us now.
BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEB.

See Rows for Polands

Special prices and express paid on the first ten boars sold, also gilts. Choice individuals. None better bred.
C. R. ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Farmer Type Boars

20 Spotted Poland China Boars. Farmer type. Vaccinated, Registered.
D. W. BROWN
R. 1 Valley Center, Kan.

CORRECT TYPE SPOTTED POLANDS

Choice Spring Boars and Gilts of popular bloodlines and excellent quality for sale. Reg. and vaccinated. Priced right.
Walter H. Fieser & Sons, Norwich, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley's Reg. Hampshires

Top spring Gilts and meaty Boars sired by Silversmith and by Climber. Both blue ribbon winners at 1939 American Royal, only place shown. One of nation's six All-American herds. Immunized guaranteed. Write for prices. Quigley's Hampshire Farm, On Highway 59, Williamstown, Kan.

Bergstens' Reg. Hampshires

Willis Standard (son of Will Rogers Natl. Grand Champion) in service. Sows carry the blood of Smooth Clan, High Score, etc. 85 weaned, immuned pigs for sale. Inspection invited.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

McClure Offers Hampshire Boars

Choice immuned, well grown, nicely marked spring boars and gilts. Sired by a grandson of High Score. Winners wherever shown.
C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

DUBOC JERSEY HOGS

60 BOARS OF ROYAL BLOOD
All sizes. Over 50 years original short legged, easier feeding strains behind them. Boars to suit the most market at lowest prices ever sold. 40 Gilts bred for spring. Reg., immuned, shipped on approval. Come for photos and catalog giving breeding and prices.
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

CHOICE SERVICEABLE BOARS
Outstanding quality and breeding. Four extra fancy yearlings, one by the great Champion, Foremost Ace. Yearlings either sex. Booking sows and gilts for spring farrow. Herd established 1904. Kansas' oldest herd combines the best of the breed's blood. Write or come.
G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

THE BEST IN BOARS
Reg. and immuned spring boars, priced for quick sale. Short-legged, dark red, heavy boned, quick-fattening kind. Shipped on approval. Photos furnished.
Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Twenty Years of Farm Cash Income

Year	Cash income from farm marketings (Million dollars)	Government payments (Million dollars)	TOTAL (Million dollars)
1920	12,553		
1921	8,107		
1922	8,518		
1923	9,524		
1924	10,150		
1925	10,927		
1926	10,529		
1927	10,699		
1928	11,024		
1929	11,221		
1930	8,883		
1931	6,283		
1932	4,682		
1933	5,278	131	5,409
1934	6,273	447	6,720
1935	6,969	573	7,542
1936	8,212	287	8,499
1937	8,744	367	9,111
1938*	7,599	482	8,081
1939*	7,711	807	8,518

*Preliminary.

Source: Figures from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Pet Has Sense But No Scent

By LEILA LEE

FOR the following letter and picture about his pet, Floyd Umscheid, 16, of St. George, receives a prize of \$2:

"I saw a picture in a paper of a lady holding her pet skunk. Her pet was deodorized. I want to tell you about my pet skunk. He isn't deodorized and that makes him much more exciting. I've had him quite a while and he never has shown a sign of an odor. I enjoy having him just to scare people who come to our house. But, nevertheless, I am careful I don't get him excited.

"I found several small skunks one day in a pasture on our farm. I just took one, but I wish now I had more of them. This skunk was about the size of a rat when I found it. At first I fed it bread soaked in milk. Later it ate rabbits. It now eats bread of all kinds and meat. I named the skunk Trynadad, after a monkey I heard about on the radio.

"Trynadad never tries to run away. He stays home and lives in a barrel at the side of the house. He is scared of dogs, gets fussy when they come around. Trynadad enjoys sleeping in my arms.



Floyd and his pet skunk, Trynadad.

"I am a 4-H member and go to school at Flush high school. I have 2 sisters and 8 brothers. I haven't decided what I want to be when I grow up, but I'll probably become a farmer."

DONKEY HOLDS WHAT-NOTS



Any boy or girl can make this clever donkey what-not shelf from scraps of wood. We have plans that will make the work very easy. Pattern of the donkey is given actual size and can be traced right on the wood ready to be sawed out. The pack makes the shelf for "what-nots" and the donkey hangs on the wall. Plans will be sent for only 3 cents to cover mailing costs. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Pests Ride Air Waves

Many insects that ordinarily take advantage of favoring air currents to aid their flights are cautious when winds blow strong. They stick to the safety of their harbors on land unless the aerial currents are moderate.

Again, these insect sailors of the skies do not, as a rule, like calms. When the air is still there are relatively few insects at altitudes of from 200 feet up, P. A. Glick of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine found in a long series of airplane flights in which he trapped insects under all conditions of weather and at all altitudes up to more than 15,000 feet.

In mild breezes insects are more numerous at fairly low altitudes—from 200 to 500 feet. In mountainous regions the upward sweep of winds passing over the range is known to carry butterflies, grasshoppers, and spiders to great altitudes. Some butterflies and other insects migrate in spring and fall, and depend on generally favoring winds to aid their flight northward in spring and southward in fall.

42nd Annual AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK & HORSE SHOW



Grand opening day parade and queen contest downtown! Junior bands and drum majorettes!

America's quality live stock show where you see the best in beef cattle, swine, sheep, draft horses, mules, poultry. Big junior division show and 4-H club and F.F.A. conventions. Auction sales.

The great American Royal horse show twice daily—afternoon and evening.

U. S. Government and industrial exhibits; farm women's programs; Kansas and Missouri school bands and drum majorette exhibitions.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES
PLAN NOW TO ATTEND!

KANSAS CITY, NOV. 9-16-1940

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lacy's Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

15 good reds and roans, 10 to 20 months old, sired by Glenburn Destiny or G. F. Victorious. Priced to sell.

E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

PUREBRED SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Calves to serviceable ages. Also bred and open heifers. Choice individuals. Good colors. Reasonably priced.
Clarence Ralstin, Mullville, Kan.

Shorthorns--Bulls, Cows, Heifers

20 Bull Calves to serviceable ages. 25 Cows, bred and open Heifers. Good bloodlines. Polled and Horned.
W. W. and A. J. Dale, Canton (McPherson Co.), Kan.

REGISTERED BULL

Registered Shorthorn bull for sale. Sixty per cent of his bull calves were sold to the 4-H boys this year.
J. B. HERRINGTON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

February and March calves. Good individuals. Bred hornless. Come and see them.
GLEN G. SMITH, WAVERLY, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Hebbard's Red Polled Bulls

Choice correct type, best of breeding. Red Polled Bulls of serviceable age. Priced right.
WM. HEBBARD, MILAN, KAN.

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS

Wayside Milking Shorthorns

Extra fine young red Bulls (polled and with horns) of serviceable ages. Best of BATES and GLENSIDE breeding. Might also spare a few Heifers and Cows.

J. T. MORGAN
Densmore (Norton County), Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

Fastest Growing Dairy Breed
Write for literature or names of breeders with stock for sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

1 Bull, past yearling, and 2 Heifers. 6 months. Priced to sell.
G. B. CHILDERS, R. 8, WICHITA, KAN.

Bauer Offers Ayrshire Cows

Reg. Ayrshire cows, milking or fresh soon, of Penshurst breeding. Few bull calves from 400-lb. cows. H. M. BAUER, Broughton, 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 purebred 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, Kan.

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager
Livestock Advertising Department

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS
We have for sale Guernsey bull calves bearing service age out of sons of Bourne Dale Rex and cows with good production records. We would like to buy some good registered Guernsey heifers and young cows.
The Sun Farms, Lester Combs, Secy., Parsons, Kan.

8 Unreg. Guernsey Calves

Month old, from high testing cows, sent by Prepaid Express C.O.D. 2 for \$42.50. Will send pictures. LOOKOUT FARM, Lake Geneva, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS
Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmen Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

THONYMA HOLSTEINS

Serleable grandsons of the all-time All-American bull, Man-O-War Progressor, for sale. From classified dams that have high yearly records.
Reed's Dairy Farm, Lyons, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle Production Sale

On the Diver Farm, 1 Mile South and 3/4 Mile East of Humboldt, Kansas

Tuesday, November 19

50 SHORTHORNS (16 head not eligible to record), rest registered and of excellent breeding.
25 COWS—bred or with calves at foot.
10 YOUNG BULLS.
2 Yearling Heifers.
60 four-year-old Black-face Ewes to lamb in February. Sell in lots of 10.
Heifers—6 to 12 months old. For catalog, address

**Dwight C. Diver, Chanute, Kan., or
S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.**

Greenwood Hereford Farm Hereford Sale

Vaughn's Sale Pavilion

Eureka, Kan., Tuesday, November 19

87 LOTS—21 BULLS, 66 FEMALES

Excellent Selection of Bulls and Females. All Young—Nothing Over Five Years Old.

Popular Bloodlines Outstanding Individuals
Correct Beef Type and Beefiness

W. J. Brown & Sons, Fall River, Kan., Owners

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebr.; Vaughn Bros., Eureka, Kan. Fieldmen: Don Chittenden, Corn Belt Dailies; Jewett Fulkerson, Hereford Journal; Jesse Johnson, Kansas Farmer

HEREFORD and JERSEY DISPERSAL

On Farm Near Town

Tuesday, November 26

23 Registered Herefords, comprising 8 Cows, 3 Yearling Heifers, 1 2-year-old, 3 yearling Bulls and 8 spring Bull and Heifer Calves. Best of DOMINO breeding.

20 REGISTERED JERSEYS—all bred and many fresh sale day. Best of Island breeding. All cattle Bang's and Tb. tested. Six registered Duroc Sows and Gilts, bred.

10 Shropshire Ewes. Span 7-year-old Mules. Farm Machinery and other articles. Am leaving farm and this is a dispersion sale. For catalog, write

H. D. Plummer, Longton (Elk County), Kansas

Col. Vaughn, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

State Holsteins Win

St. Marys College, St. Marys, sent 4 registered Holsteins with the Kansas state herd of 14 head to the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition. The College exhibited the senior and grand champion bull, junior champion female, and third and fourth aged cows. Their 3 top animals, together with one owned by Ira Romig, Topeka, and another owned by Phillips Brothers, Manhattan, won first place for graded herd, and St. Marys Mollie and St. Marys Inka Dolly were second place produce of cow, their dam being Dolly Fobes Mollie.

Ira Romig placed second on senior yearling heifer, second on 2-year-old heifer. He also had third produce of cow. The Boys' Industrial School, Topeka, placed fourth for bulls 3 years or over, and third on produce of cow.

Kansas Turkey Crop Declines

With 955,000 turkeys estimated as being raised on Kansas farms this year, a decline of 2 per cent from the 1939 crop is indicated, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. However, there still will be more than twice as many produced as there were from 1932 to 1936. Only 12 states are producing more turkeys in 1940 than Kansas.

For the United States as a whole, the crop is estimated at 1 per cent larger than last year. Growers are expecting to market their birds earlier this year than last.

New Life for Dust Mops

If your dust mop looks worn out, you can give it new life by boiling it in water to which has been added a tablespoon of soda and 2 tablespoons of paraffin. If you shake a few drops of furniture polish into the rinsing water you will find that, when dry, it will polish better than ever before. You will also find that discarded powder puffs can be used as excellent pads for applying furniture wax or polish.—Mrs. J. R. Stratford.

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1940

November 2-16-30

December 14-28

Advertising

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

IN THE FIELD



**Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas**

In the absence of complete information, we are unable to report recent Holstein sales conducted by W. H. MOTT. The sales were good, and reports should appear later in Kansas Farmer.

HEADINGS BROS., of Hutchinson, breed the old-fashioned, short-horned, chubby type registered Berkshires. They keep their hogs immuned and sell at farmer's prices. They invite visitors to see the herd.

On his farm near Milan, WM. HEBBARD has been breeding registered Red Polled cattle for many years. His breeding and type is fully up to date. Just now he has some nice young bulls on hand.

RAYMOND APPLEMAN, sales manager, reports good Holstein sales held at Hillsboro and Washington; better cattle, and more appreciative buyers from many sections of the state. Reports will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

WILL CONDELL will hold his annual winter sale at Hazard Place, El Dorado January 3, 1941. As usual Mr. CondeLL and family will offer a great lot of foundation Herefords combining Hazlett and WHR breeding. More information about this important event will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

For the best in dual-purpose type, Shorthorns with heavy production and beef type, readers should investigate the offering of the **JIM PITTS DISPERSION SALE**, Culver, Ottawa county. This will be one of the best offerings of Milking Shorthorns ever sold in Kansas. Fifty head sell. Write at once for catalog to James F. Pitts, Culver.

LATZKE FARM ANGUS HERD is one of the oldest and strongest herds in the entire country. The bloodlines and matings produce correct Angus type, and the manner of handling insures the best results in new hands. Readers of Kansas Farmer are invited to inspect the herd either as buyers or visitors. The herd is located about 12 miles southwest of Junction City.

C. R. ROWE has recently purchased a new Poland China herd boar from a leading breeder at Prairie City, Ill. He will be mated with gilts sired by the grand champion boar, Rowe's Golden Rod. Mr. Rowe still has on hand some nicely bred boars and gilts of spring farrow, Golden Rod and Ten Strike breeding. Special prices are being made for a short time. Rowe and Son can be reached by writing them at Scranton, or telephoning them there.

R. E. ADAMS HEREFORD SALE, held at Maple Hill on October 21 and 22, had a record-breaking crowd that paid satisfactory prices for 659 head sold. The general average on all animals sold was \$136, with a top of \$80 on a bull that was purchased by Tom Graham and Son, of Kaw City, Okla. More than 70 bulls were sold, and the average price paid was almost \$180. The 586 females averaged \$131.

DWIGHT C. DIVER, of Chanute, will hold a reduction Shorthorn sale on his farm near Humboldt on Tuesday, November 19. Mr. Diver has a herd of more than 150 head of Shorthorns. S. M. KNOX, veteran Shorthorn breeder of Humboldt, is consigning 16 head of good cattle. The offering totals 50 head, nicely selected for ages and sex. The sale will also include 60 Blackface ewes bred to lamb in February. For catalog of this sale write either consignors.

J. T. MORGAN, proprietor of Wayside Milling, Shorthorns at Denmore, writes interestingly of what he has accomplished in his territory by mating his big Thorndale Bates bull with Glenside Clay cows. This mating has produced unusually well balanced cattle of beef and milk qualities. Sales have been good. At present, he has some young bulls and females of this breeding and type described. Denmore is in Norton county. Mr. Morgan breeds both horned and polled cattle.

Eighty head of registered Herefords were sold in the **NORTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD ANNUAL SALE** at an average of \$110. The bulls averaged \$126, the 10 tops making an average of \$126. The top price was paid by Poost and Sons, of Stratton, Neb. The animal was consigned by R. L. Cathcart, Blakeman. The price was \$250. The cattle went to 40 different buyers. About 400 were in attendance. The cattle sold in good breeding condition. Competition was a little lacking on the better lots, according to Sale Manager Rogers.

A. L. WISWELL AND SON POLAND CHINA SALE held on the farm near Olathe October 17, was well attended, but prices ruled low for such an offering considering quality and bloodlines. The highest selling boar went to C. W. Hallforty, of Halstead. Ralph Ketter, Paola, topped the gilts. Most of the pigs stayed in Kansas, but good sales were made to Missouri and Nebraska buyers. The boar top was \$30, and the highest price for which a gilt sold was \$27.50. A general average of something more than \$20 was made.

GLENN AND SAM GIBBS, of Industry, are selecting a draft of good useful, well-bred Herefords from their respective herds to make up a sales offering to be held at the Sam Gibbs farm, 18 miles south and 2 miles west of Industry, Center on Highway 15. The sale is Friday, November 8. These breeders of good practice Herefords have always sold the kind of registered Herefords that made good on Kansas farms and this sales offering will especially appeal to those wanting that kind. More information about this herd and sale may be had by writing to the Gibbs Bros., of Industry.

The names of the successful and reliable Hereford breeders that annually make up the sale offering for the **MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS** appear in this season's advertising. The date of the sale is Thursday, November 7, and the breeders consigning is sufficient guarantee of the dependability of the



Our cupld heifers are by Jupe. There are nine in this sale. Jupe heifers are always a feature. In a class of 23 at Hutchinson State Fair, Jupe heifers stood 1-2-3.

- See These Sires Sales Day**
- WHR Jupiter Domino 22nd, by WHR Star Dom. 6th
 - Real Prince D. 32nd., by Real Prince Domino 33rd.
 - Real's Lad 8th, by Real Prince Domino
 - Royal 1 Domino, by WHR Royal Domino 45th
 - Royal Domino 3rd, by WHR Royal Domino 45th
 - Advance B Domino, by Advance Domino 140th
 - Advance Domino 97th, by Advance Domino 140th
 - CK Onward Domino, by Onward Domino Junior.
 - CK Challenger, by CK Onward Domino
 - Real Prince Domino 29th, by Real Prince Dom. 24th.
 - CK King Domino 4th, by WHR Jupiter Domino 22nd.

C-K HEREFORDS
J. J. VANIER, Owner

SEND FOR CATALOG

Our completely illustrated, descriptive catalog is ready for distribution. Get Your Catalog Early

Hereford SALE!

25 HEIFERS 25 BULLS

Kansas breeders expect to improve their herds with CK Bulls and Females. We assure them this is the finest offering we have ever made.

Mon. Nov. 18

Sale Starts at 1 P. M. Lunch on Grounds AT THE RANCH—4 MILES WEST BROOKVILLE, KAN.

Brookville, Kansas
GENE SUNDGREN, Manager

cattle offered. For many years this Flint Hills region has been known for its many fine herds. Possibly too little attention has been given to publicity, but at that the advantage is all in favor of the buyers who attend these sales from year to year. I haven't seen this season's offering, but I am sure it is fully up to standard and the prices will be such that our readers can take them home this time with a greater assurance than ever of a profitable investment. So please write at once to the secretary, Walter O. Scott, Council Grove, for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

J. L. NELSON GUERNSEY SALE of registered and grade cattle held at Wichita, October 7, was well attended and the offering well appreciated, especially by Mr. Nelson's neighbors and former customers. The demand was strong for cows in milk. Top animals sold for \$150 a head. The entire offering, including small calves, bulls and heifers, and cows with considerable age, made an average of a little below \$100. Mr. Nelson continues with a good herd of registered cattle. Right now he is in the market for an outstanding herd bull, probably has made the purchase by this time.

Included in the **W. J. BROWN AND SONS HEREFORD PRODUCTION SALE**, to be held at Eureka, will be 12 sons and 17 daughters of the great breeding bull, Prince Kay Domino. This bull is a son of Prince Domino Ultra, a double Prince Domino bull. Thirty-five head of the offering were sired by Beau Blanchard A 180th. Other sires represented are Beau-caldo Beator, a double grandson of Hazard Beau-caldo 12th. A son of the grand champion Hazlett's Bocaldo 6th, and other sires from the best bloodlines of the breed. The offering is made up of good useful cattle grown out in the open under the best possible conditions for health and ruggedness. For catalog address W. J. Brown and Sons, Fall River. The date of sale is Tuesday, November 19. Mention Kansas Farmer when asking for catalog.

I am glad to call attention to the Hereford bull sale to be held in Clay Center, Tuesday, November 12. **GLENN I. GIBBS**, of Manchester, the breeder making this sale, has bred and sold good registered bulls to the farmers of his own and other counties for several years. He has had no trouble in disposing of them at good prices. But by offering them all in one day and at prices his old and new customers are willing to pay constitutes something of service he gladly gives. He is selling the great herd bull, Advance Prince 4th, bred by Mousel Bros., and 13 extra fine bulls sired by him. Advance Prince 4th is only a few places removed from the great bull, Mischief, and the most noted cow ever owned in the Mousel herd, Donna Anna 22nd. This sire should go to head some good breeder's herd, and the young bulls are an excellent lot. The sale will be held in the File sale pavilion. Address Glenn Gibbs, Manchester, for more information.

One litter of 6 March 1 Poland China pigs sold in the **C. R. ROWE AND SON SALE** for a total of \$253. The top boar went to Paul Hueber, a prominent Iowa breeder, and the top gilt of the litter to a Kansas breeder. The second highest boar of the litter went to Columbia Stock Farm, Grandview, Mo. Besides the 6 sold, 3 others remain on the farm. The

top boar of the sale sired by Rowe's Golden Rod, the Missouri grand champion of this year, was purchased by Lee Luven and Son of Prairie City, Ill., for \$107.50. Wm. Whipple and Son, of Nebraska City, took the top boar in the Ten Strike litter at \$77.50. The second top of this litter sold for \$50, going to Missouri. Malone Bros., of Raymond, Kan., paid \$47.50 for another son of Rowe's Golden Rod. The top gilt sold for \$42, going to H. L. Snoddy, Burlingame, Kan. The boars averaged \$58.25 and the gilts \$18.25, not enough for such a worthy offering and probably much below what a similar offering will bring within a few months.

Forty-nine head of registered Guernseys sold in the **SOUTHEAST KANSAS GUERNSEY BREEDERS' SALE** for \$8,775, an average of \$179.01. This was the fifth sale day held by the association under the management of Lester Combs, of Parsons. Twenty-one head stayed in Kansas, the heaviest buyers being Sun Farms, Parsons; Roy Dillard, Salina; and Gerald Jenkins, Wichita. Last year's sale averaged \$176, which indicates the prominence coming to be attached to the Parsons sale. J. W. Loving, of Pueblo, Colo., was the heaviest buyer, taking 12 head at prices well toward the top. Roy Dillard, proprietor of Jo-Mar Farms, Salina, topped the sale, taking a cow from the Judge Hayes consignment at \$400. Other Kansas buyers were Geo. Samp and Son, Walnut; A. G. Kamm, Olathe; Paul Johnson, Independence; W. C. Hall, Coffeyville; Jas. Dunkin, Columbus; W. H. Burkill, Parsons. A large per cent of the best cattle were taken by Oklahoma and Missouri breeders. It was a great day for Guernseys in Parsons. Every arrangement was perfect, and fine co-operation prevailed between buyer and seller thruout the sale.

Readers who have watched the building of the **ELMER JOHNSON HEREFORD HERD** during the last few years will not be surprised at the great line of breeding and excellent uniformity that goes in Mr. Johnson's dispersion sale to be held on the farm, Saturday, November 16. It would be impossible to list and describe here the great line of Domino bred animals that sell. But the catalog tells a wonderful story of breeding, and those who have watched the purchases made during the herd-building program know what to expect. Mr. Johnson's brother-in-law Amos Ryding, is consigning 28 lots to the sale, making a total of almost 100 lots. With the cows sell 35 calves already dropped, with others to be on hand by sale day. High-class herd bulls, young bulls, cows and calves at foot and heifers make up the offering. The fact that everything sells makes it possible to buy animals that would not be for sale if just a draft sale was being made. The catalog gives exact and careful information about the offering. It is free for the asking. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing. Address Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan. The farm where the sale will be held is located 12 miles south of Salina on Highway 81 and 3 miles west.

A real fight was waged by Kansas Milking Shorthorn breeders and farmers to hold the **STRICKLER MILKING SHORTHORNS** in the state. The prominence and excellence of the Strickler herd had spread to Oklahoma, Texas and other states, and buyers came with blood in their eyes. But Kansas folks, from Eastern Kansas to the Western line, stood by their guns and kept 23 of the 31 in Kansas where they were bred. It was a magnificent tribute to **LAWRENCE STRICKLER** and everyone else who had a part in building the herd. His friends who have known the herd's growth from the time it was started, watched the bidding contest and cheered when Frank Finklestein, of Hutchinson, outbid competitive buyers from his own and other states and took the big roan cow, Lucy L., a daughter of Roan's Otis, for \$385. W. H. Cotton, of St. John, the man who bred her sire, led the cheering. But the crowd was soon to have another thrill. The beautiful, perfectly uddered Buttercup Rose, outstanding daughter of Highland Signet 4th and a granddaughter of Roan's Otis, went to J. Foster Smith, of Tulsa, Okla., at \$380. The entire offering averaged almost \$200 a head. Five head of the number were mere calves; as many more were yearlings. The bull, Walgrove Lewis, went to Joseph Stuckey, of Moundridge, at \$210. The cow, Rosie May, went to J. E. Ediger, Inman, at \$285. Maybelle to A. L. Johnston, Ottawa, at \$210. Mrs. Fannie Bigwood, of Pratt, took Nana's Janean at \$175. D. E. Williams, of Sedgwick, bought the cow, Highland Doris, paying \$250. Highland Rose, another daughter of Highland Signet 4th, sold for \$225; the buyer was Lester Thompson, of Chanute. Signet Bess, a 1938 daughter of Walgrove Lewis, and out of a Signet cow, sold for \$200. The purchaser was O. E. Roberts, of Pratt. Several of the tops went to Oklahoma and Texas. Gilbert Shular, of Hutchinson, and near-relative of the late Dave Shuler and Lawrence Strickler bought Shulars Baby, a beautiful heifer carrying the blood of Otis Chieftain and sired by Walgrove Lewis. He will build a herd from this foundation in memory of his relatives, the men who carried on in their days. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

Johnson's Domino Bred Hereford Dispersal Sale

On Farm, Under Cover, 12 Miles South of Salina on Highway 81, and 3 Miles West

Saturday, November 16

90 LOTS—Featuring the blood of W.H.R. Princeps Domino 41st (top of the Wyoming Ranch sale in 1935), **LOADSTAR** (the double Bocaldo 6th, Hazlett-bred bull), and many other bulls of known excellence. A lot of good cows and heifers included, sired by W.H.R. Domino Stanway 10th.

Many bred to **REAL PRINCE D. 97th** (included in the sale), his sister, by **FULCHER'S REAL PRINCE DOMINO 33d**. Also a great lot of heifers by Real Prince D. 97th. A great selection of young bulls by our De Berard herd bull, a son of W.H.R. Royal Domino 45th. Others by our Otto Fulscher herd bull. About 50 Calves at foot sale day.

Cows and Heifers

Young Bulls

HERD BULLS

Only 6 head over 6 years old.

**DOMINO
HERE-
FORDS**

Amos C. Ryding

Consigns 28 lots, 6 to 8 years old, comprising 12 cows, 1 W.H.R. herd bull, some heifers by W.H.R. Triumph Domino 19th. Bull and heifer calves and a coming yearling bull by W.H.R. Prince Domino 41.

Absolute dispersion sales of both herds. Everything Tb. and abortion tested. For catalog address

Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert, Boyd Newcom, Verner Lunquist
Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer

HEREFORD CATTLE

MILLER & MANNING'S ANXIETY 4TH

HEREFORDS

For Sale: One or a carload. Bred Heifers, Open Heifers, Aged Cows with calves at foot. Also: Load Yearling Range Bulls. These cattle are in good condition and priced to sell.
MILLER & MANNING
Council Grove, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

LATZKE STOCK FARM

Offers 2-year-old Bull Calves and some females of different ages. All recorded. Also 7 choice unrecorded Heifers. Inspection invited.
OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm

Bulls and Heifers of choice breeding and type. From a herd whose culs consistently top best markets.
E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

Hybrid dairy heifers, \$8. Full blood Jersey heifers and high grade Guernseys, Holsteins and Shorthorns.
SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

JERSEY CATTLE

CHAMP OF OZ

An Eagle son out of Gold Medal Rotherwood Mable Triumph was one of three Rotherwood-bred Jersey bull calves we sold all at one time to Don Morton and John F. Rhodes of Beatrice, Nebraska. The others were Zantha of Oz and Zoric of Oz.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys
Hutchinson, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS



**Harold Tonn
Auctioneer**

Specialist in purebred livestock and farm sales.
**HAVEN, KANSAS
(Reno County)**

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1631 Plass Ave. Topeka, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer
Employs methods based on experience. Reg. livestock, farm sales and real estate. I have no other business.
CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Jersey Cattle
November 26—H. D. Plummer, Longton.
Hereford Cattle
November 2—H. C. Zeckser, Alma.
November 7—Morris County Hereford Breeders, Council Grove. D. Z. McCormick, Sale Manager.
November 12—Glenn I. Gibbs, Manchester. Sale at Clay Center.
November 16—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan.
November 18—CK Ranch, Brookville.
November 19—W. J. Brown and Sons, Fall River.
November 26—H. D. Plummer, Longton.
January 3—Will Condell, El Dorado.
Shorthorn Cattle
November 19—Dwight C. Diver and S. M. Knox, Chanute.
Milking Shorthorn Cattle
November 7—J. F. Pitts, Culver.
Polled Shorthorns
November 20—Lewis Thleman, Concordia, Mo. Clinton Tomson, Sales Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.
Duroc Hogs
November 26—H. D. Plummer, Longton.
Sheep
November 19—Dwight C. Diver and S. M. Knox, Chanute.

Gibbs Brothers' Registered Hereford Sale



Sale Held at Farm 18 Miles South and 2 Miles West of CLAY CENTER, KANSAS, on Hiway 15, Starting at 1 o'clock on

**FRIDAY,
NOVEMBER 8**

50 HEAD SELL

30 Bulls and 20 Heifers from 7 to 12 months of age. Also a Mousel bred herd bull, Advance Prince 4th. The breeding: The herd is strong in Anxiety 4th bloodlines as we have used straight bred Gudgell & Simpson and Mousel bred bulls since 1924.

GIBBS BROTHERS, Owners, INDUSTRY, KAN.

Auctioneer: James T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Representing Kansas Farmer

A Farmer for Governor of Kansas



William H. Burke

Kansas being a great farm state should have as governor a man who is a farmer and whose dominant interests are in agriculture. Wm. H. Burke is such a man. As a young man he started for himself on a Rice County Farm. What he has, he has made from farming and livestock. Throughout the years he has been such a good neighbor and so fair and square with all the people of his community, that in the 1940 primary election only three votes were cast against him in his home precinct.

Men of the Soil Are Honest and Free From Trickery

There is something about the soil that makes men of the farm honest and truthful without a tinge of deceit and trickery. Wm. H. Burke is a typical man of the farm. He brings into this campaign, and when elected governor will take into state government, that honesty and fair dealing which is a part of men of the soil.

Let's Have a FARMER for Governor!

If there were as many lawyers, doctors, bankers, editors, or oil men in Kansas as there are farmers, there would always be a lawyer, doctor, banker, editor, or oil man governor of Kansas. By the same token, at least from time to time, there should be a farmer elected governor, especially when there is a farmer candidate such as Bill Burke. Remember that Burke knows the problems of the farmer from personal experience and also knows the business of state government from two constructive years' service as a member of the Kansas State Board of Administration.

Burke Is an Inspiration and Encouragement for Young Men of the Farm

The election of W. H. Burke as governor will show that a man can live his life on a Kansas farm and by hard work and honest dealing gain his place along with the highest of our people. It will show to your sons that the greatest honor and accomplishment—to be chosen governor—is open to any young man who gives his life to Kansas farming. Furthermore, when the farm people of Kansas elect Bill Burke,

one of their own, they will be giving to the state an honest, able executive. That will be a great service to Kansas which was settled and built by the tillers of the soil. To do this you can well afford to see to it that every member of your family of voting age and all your neighbors and friends go to the polls and vote for Wm. H. Burke for governor.

Vote for BURKE

(Political Advertisement)