

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

The First Year

THE total amount of 1,883 million dollars will have been spent for the benefit of American agriculture within the fiscal year which ends June 30. That is the estimate of Moody's Investors Service, a generally accepted authority. This represents 515 million dollars in cash rentals and bonuses paid by the Farm Adjustment Administration from processing taxes for reduced acreage and production, also 1,368 million dollars for refinancing mortgages, for crop loans and loans for export, and so forth.

During the last 5 or 6 months we have seen business improve steadily and rapidly. Industrial production has steadily expanded, employment has increased, payrolls have grown larger, especially in the three great industries of iron and steel, of coal and of automobile manufacturing.

Increasing the farmer's purchasing power by more than 39 per cent, has resulted in an immediate and increased demand for oil ranges, linoleum flooring, furniture, harness, implements and equipment including trucks and cars, paint, lumber, wire fencing, boys', men's and women's clothing. Farmers had done without for so long that they had to buy. And yet a large and high percentage of these allotment funds went first to wipe out debts. Which was only another way of putting this cash in circulation. Wheat farmers alone, will receive 376 million dollars for their 1933-34 crop.

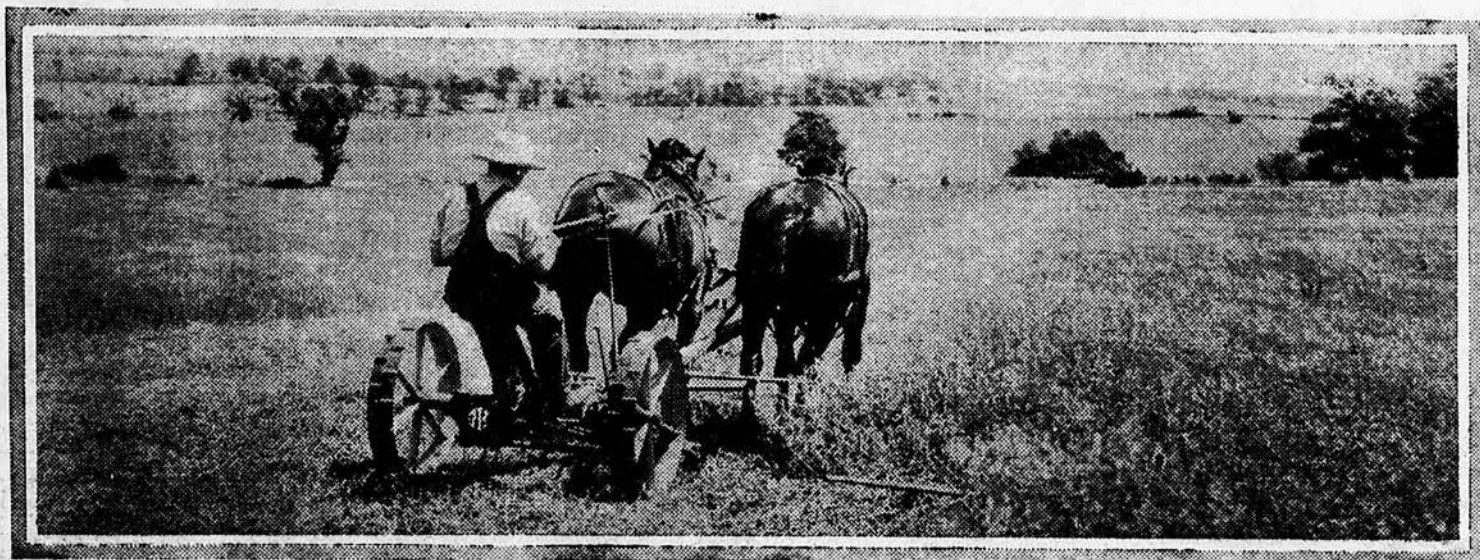
These allotment checks are not just a gift from the Government. Wheat farmers have earned their wheat checks, Chester G. Davis, wheat administrator, explains to city dwellers. They expanded their wheat acreage under the urge that bread would win the war. In the after-war years, when Europe was no longer able to buy, foreign markets for their surpluses disappeared, not to come back soon.

Something of the same sort happened to this country's manufacturing industries, but they were under centralized direction and were able to maintain some control over production, and over prices. But because no similar control was open to farmers, and increasing taxes and lower prices compelled them to go on planting and growing all they could produce, their situation grew rapidly worse.

So, as the wheat administrator says, the checks being paid farmers in Kansas and other states, repay to them a part of the money which they earned, but did not get because they could not, without help from the Government to control their production. The money being paid to wheat farmers is to help them obtain such control as will enable them to be paid fairly for feeding the nation. These checks are supplemental to the price of farm products sold below the cost of production, and may well be considered a part of their fair compensation for their service to the country.

Back of this is a plan and purpose to determine the volume of production necessary to maintain our population on a prosperous consuming level, as that understanding business journal, Business Week puts it, and, at the same time, give farmers a standard of living "comparable to that enjoyed by other groups." Added to this production, would be the probable volume of farm products which we shall be able to sell abroad at remunerative prices. In this way needless loss and waste of the nation's most priceless asset, the soil, will be prevented and that vital source of wealth conserved.

Meanwhile, under this process, agriculture is to be united and organized co-operatively on a live-and-let-live basis for the benefit of the nation as well as of itself and 32 millions of farm folks. It is an historic opportunity.



June 5, 1934

Across Kansas

A 12-year-old girl preacher, Nina Sours, is preaching to large audiences at Baxter Springs.

Large patches of bindweed have been found in the state house lawn at Topeka amidst bluegrass and flowers.

A Topeka woman is enthusiastic over her flock of hens. She tells her friends, "They haven't laid a bad egg yet."

An Ottawa druggist who agreed to swap an ice cream bar for a fresh egg, received 10,000 eggs in one day—all good.

Liquor interests are levying a tax on every beer dealer to help pay the expenses of the Kansas repeal campaign.

The horses that appear in the David Harum movie, were formerly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Marmet, Nemaha county.

Nine ewes bore 26 lambs and raised 22 of them, on Lloyd Scheitzer's farm near Princeton, and mutton's mutton this year.

Tests at Topeka indicate that a motor car saves gasoline, oil, and tires at 30 miles an hour—and sometimes hospital expenses.

Forty-three sheep sheared on Ben Fischer's place near Homewood, averaged 12 pounds of wool apiece. All wool and a yard wide.

More than 25 cattle brands have been registered in Trego county this spring. Kansas is more than holding her own as a beef state.

Enough Cumberland Black Cap raspberry plants to cover 2 acres, were set out this spring by W. E. Pitts, near Ottawa. He placed 4,200 plants.

Drilling for water on their farm near Emmett, August and Joseph Kramer struck a 40-foot vein of coal. But it is 125 feet below the surface.

Three rural school pupils in McPherson county finished 8 years of schooling this year without being tardy or absent. And one was a boy!

The Methodist Church, Leroy, cut and planted 2,500 pounds of potatoes on the Neosho River bottom; those folks know how to meet their problems.

More than 90 cents of every dollar borrowed by farmers, has been applied on old debts, reports the Wichita Land Bank. That's the right kind of individualism.

Taxes on land in Kansas this year will be 32.7 per cent less than in 1929, notwithstanding the 50 per cent car license reduction. Much credit to the Landon administration.

With a squirt-gun, C. R. Baker, is giving the wild onions on his place at Altamont, the rugged-individualism treatment. He gasolines their roots and they curl up and die.

Believing land in Kansas is valuable, George H. Davis, Kansas City, has bought the Arrington ranch of 32,000 acres and the Temple ranch of 19,000, near Kiowa, and will stock them with cows.

A pair of coming 2-year-old sorrel fillies of Belgian breed were sold by C. J. and P. U. Classen, Whitewater, to Frank Phares of Benton, for \$300. An outstanding pair of general farm mares.

Roxy, 37-year-old bay mare owned by M. A. Stoeffler, Winchester, is dead. In late years she roamed at will in green pastures, a reward for good work done. By the way, who owns the oldest horse in Kansas.

To be on time, at school, ride a pony, says Nelson King, Marshall county. He completed 4 years of high school after having ridden his pony 8,600 miles to and from school. The only time he was tardy was the day he left the pony at home.

New Home for Stock Show

A LARGE temple of agriculture, the best of its kind in the world, is to be erected on the ruins of Chicago's stockyards. It is to house the International Livestock Exposition, and is to be ready for opening the show next December. That means a lot of men

will have work between now and then, not only on this building but restoring other property in the recent 8-million-dollar Chicago fire. The temple of agriculture is a gift from Frederick H. Prince and his associates, of the Union Stockyards Transit Company. It is their bid to keep Chicago on the map as the farm capitol of the country.

Keep Call at Land Bank

TO PERMIT Dean L. E. Call to continue as president of the Federal Land bank at Wichita, his leave of absence from Kansas State College has been extended to December 31, by the board of regents. The extension was asked by W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration. "We had hoped that Dean Call would return to his duties at the college on July 1, as his absence is a severe handicap to the regular work," said President F. D. Farrell, of the college, "but the value of Dean Call's service to the land bank is of sufficient importance to Kansas and the other states in this land bank district as to justify the regents in extending his leave."



L. E. Call

The regular work," said President F. D. Farrell, of the college, "but the value of Dean Call's service to the land bank is of sufficient importance to Kansas and the other states in this land bank district as to justify the regents in extending his leave."

Chinch-Bug Fight Ahead

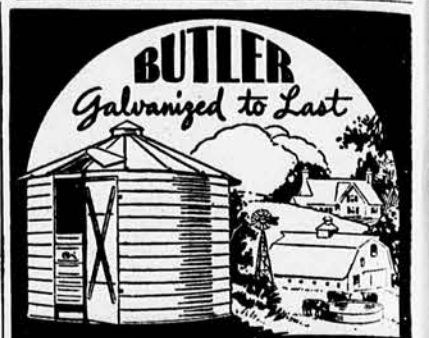
C. E. L.

JUDGING from the number of mature chinch bugs in fields in nearly all parts of Doniphan county, there will be a serious outbreak of these pests as soon as the new crop of bugs hatches and gets into action. Indications are there will be enough to take several acres of corn next to wheat or barley fields in which the old bugs now are abundant. Farmers will do well to watch the development carefully and if the bugs are found in large numbers, make plans for protecting the corn. Use of the creosote barrier will be the most effective, and about the cheapest plan, that can be used for this. And Doniphan doesn't have a corner on the chinch bugs, so other counties better watch out or "The little bugs will get them some day."

The Famous RIBSTONE Concrete Stave SILO

Built of steel reinforced staves made by a special manufacturing process producing maximum density and strength. Costs no more than ordinary silos. Arrange for your silo now before the fall rush. Special discount this month. Write for literature and prices. The Hutchinson Concrete Co. Hutchinson, Kan.

A good name for bootleg liquor would be "Jonah." He couldn't be kept down.



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THE present line of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers is the culmination of 20 years of practical combine experience in the grain fields of the world. Convincing proof of their popularity is had direct from owners.

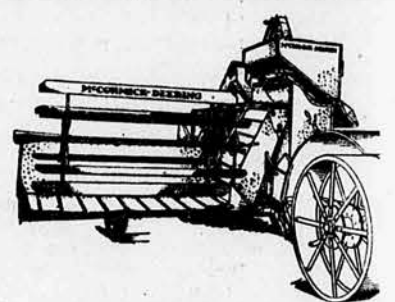
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See the McCormick-Deering dealer for full details on modern combines, windrow-harvesters, pick-up devices, and tractor power. Catalogs will be mailed on request.

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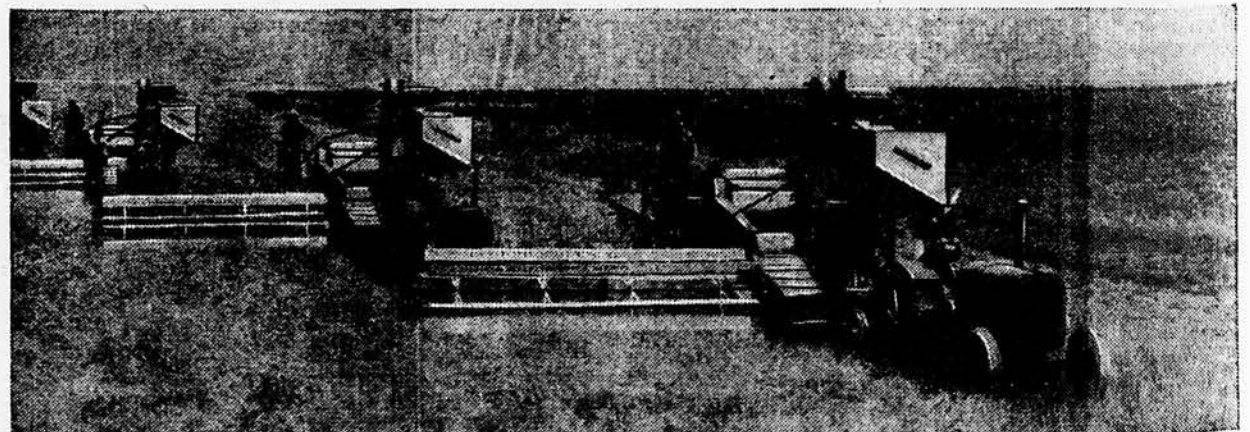
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Good on Any Kansas Farm

SAY READERS WHO KNOW

LACK of soil building is the biggest trouble with Kansas farming outside of low prices. Our soil, near the Smith and Jewell county line, in the north tier of Kansas counties, is of rolling clay with occasional sand or silt. Washing has taken more life from it in one year than crops have in ten; also there is wind erosion often more serious than washing. Use of manure spreaders, alfalfa and recently, Sweet clover has been about all that has been done on the average farm to prevent rapid depletion of fertility. All are commendable but obviously not enough if one continues to row the crops, and most of the ground is row-cropped up and down the hills.

I have found by planting counter to the hill, leaving just enough slope to prevent over-flow of the ridges, and by planting extra thick on all rolling or low land, I can keep enough humus in the ground and enough trash on the ground to actually build up the soil in a great many places. This gradually adds to the moisture content and thicker planting increases the grain yield by one-third or more. Pasturing seems advisable. Cutting off fodder, especially on land rowed with prevailing winds, seems too great a sacrifice. Turn rows should be planted. Bare ground always is bad.

Smith Co.

Rev E. Beiden.

Another Side to Farm Loss

THE age-old idea that farming is the independent industry still prevails. The success of the farmer depends upon the success of every other line of business. The one who fails to realize this and shape his business accordingly is bound to be the loser. There is a lack of co-operation among farmers in buying and selling. Many do not adjust their crops and livestock to meet present conditions. For example, a farmer keeps his cattle until he has too many for his feed and pasture. He holds a public sale and they are sacrificed. Instead, he should have studied markets and sold wisely. Farmers plant grain they have been planting for years. I know men who like to raise corn. They plant it regardless of whether that crop does well on the soil they use. Others plant wheat and swell the surplus. Lack of diversified crop raising cheapens soil.

Then many farmers are careless in their methods. Machinery is left out in storms. Fences are not repaired until some animal is cut on wire or run over by a passing motor car. Weeds are permitted to choke out pastures and hay meadows. Little care is taken in selecting seed and preparing it to resist diseases common to its life. It is looking after these small losses and preventing them, that determines the successful farmer. Selling is only one part of his business. He can't always regulate the price he receives for his products, but he can save what he has, raise what he needs himself and seek to produce what the buying public demands. Farmers need to be the keenest business men in the world. Lack of keen business judgment is hurting Kansas farming as much as low prices. The farmer who studies and solves his problems can be found on his farm making a living in these hard times and low prices.

M. B. Martin.

Montgomery Co.

Soak Late-Planted Seed

IHAVE been successful with early varieties of the following vegetables in my late garden: Lettuce, radish, onions, corn, peas, beans and butterbeans, beets, tomatoes and potatoes. The final date for planting may be figured by counting back from the usual date of the first killing frost, the number of days needed by your crop to mature. All can be planted as late as July 10, some still later.

Since late vegetables may encounter considerable unfavorable weather they require special care. Careful cultivation of the ground all season is required to preserve moisture. The best plan is to have late crops follow in locations of the very early ones so there is no extra work needed. Stringent weed control is required and spraying for pests and diseases, as indicated by the condition of the growing plants. More room is needed than for very early crops and excellent seedbed prepara-

It May Happen Again

THE late garden may be the best one this year as it has been many times in the past. It will supply the table with fresh vegetables until frost—and is mighty important in filling cans and jars for winter use. Some folks who grow late gardens in Kansas say they couldn't do without them. It's another chance to help the family income, and what is more important, the family health. They pick their favorite vegetables and figure how many days it takes them to mature. Then plant as late as they can and still get under the frost line.

tion is a requirement for getting good germination.

Unless the season is exceptionally unfavorable, with fresh seeds and use of the following aids to germination, one may count on a stand: Soak seeds over-night in a warm place, plant in trench, water before covering and fill in trench as plants grow; sow immediately following a shower in soil already prepared, and protect with burlap or paper until seedlings appear. In very hot, dry weather, burlap or canvas shades may be necessary until the plants become toughened to the sun and have become well-rooted. Mulch of fine earth, straw, leaves or paper aids in getting a yield of these late vegetables for using fresh, canning or storing. The same methods applied to flowers yield late annual blossoms for autumn enjoyment and perennial plants for the next year's garden.

L. S. G.

Our Garden Pay-Time Lasts

ILAY my plans for a bit of extra money along in the summer and fall when it is harvest time in the garden and orchard. I fill tall glasses, short glasses and odd-shaped glasses, jars square and round and squat, with relishes, pickles and catsups. I label each neatly, adding the price I think is right. We butcher a number of hogs, cat-

tle and sheep each winter, selling the meat about the community. Many times I have heard folks deploring the fact that they were out of pickles and the like to go with meat. Last winter when the wagon made the rounds our customers had not only the choice of meat cuts, but also were enticed by an attractive variety of appetizers. We will do the same thing this year.

Osage Co.

Prairieland.

Trouble Made by Dabblers

TO HELP agriculture I would ask Congress to adopt a system compelling every farmer to obtain a license for every farm product he wishes to place on the market, allowing him to sell whatever per cent of normal output the trade will consume. The license should be high enough to keep the Department of Agriculture self-supporting. Farmers only would be allowed to buy these licenses.

A large part of our over-production that menaces us today comes from those who are in other business and are dabbling in farming as a sideline. Compel every new farmer seeking a license to pass an examination to show his ability. This might not do any good except to keep the industry from becoming over-crowded as it is today.

As one of our greatest troubles has been the diversity of opinion among farmers themselves, I would favor opening every rural school house at least once a month so farmers could hear and put on programs, some prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture. This would tend to unify farm opinion.

Make it impossible for a farmer to mortgage his home, pass the Frazier bill, strengthen the CWA and make it permanent. Farmers can't sell their products without the laboring man being employed. If the American farmer ever begins to think of his industry from a national viewpoint instead of locally or individually, we'll need few state or national laws, because we can take care of ourselves then.

Ottawa Co.

Paul E. Wilkins.

Saved 27 Trips to Town

WHEN farmers get to keeping records on all of their work there will be many surprises. We always have believed a repair shop a necessity on our farm, but as we know several folks who take their work to town, we thought it might be well to keep a record for a year. The results were really astounding. The complete record is too long to include but a summary follows:

Cash outlay, coal, \$3.50; bolts, \$4.25; nails, \$1.38; replacements, \$10.67; miscellaneous, \$2.39. Total, \$22.19. Money saved, 27 trips to town at 50c, \$13.50; approximate labor charge, \$30; material salvaged from junk, \$12; outside work done, \$2.50; value of equipment for farm made in shop, \$45. Total, \$103.

We have a small farm so no doubt a shop could be of more benefit on larger farms. Our equipment for the shop has been collected over a number of years and we do not think it has been expensive. Our anvil was bought at a sale for \$2.50. The forge and drill press also were bought second-hand, but our vise and drill bits were bought new. We also have a set of taps and dies for making new threads on old bolts. Our other equipment consists of saws, chisels, punches and other small items that usually are found on any farm, but often not when needed. Some of the neighbors bring their work over for us to do and others bring it over and do it themselves, so the shop has saved them quite a few dollars. If we were to lose any farm equipment I am certain the last thing I would give up would be the shop.

Comanche Co.

James D. Wallace.

A Way Around Low Butterfat

WE MILK 14 cows so get quite a bit of cream. It was this that started me churning and selling the butter to the people in our small town. I sell at 20 cents a pound, and now am getting orders from our grocer. We take butter to town twice a week, 10 pounds each trip. This makes \$4 a week, which comes in quite handy these times.

Morris Co.

Mrs. H. E. W.



Longer life and freedom from rust are the advantages of the stainless steel discs, with electrically-welded spacer buttons, for the McCormick-Deering cream separator. A separator bowl turns 8,000 to 10,000 revolutions a minute. This new disc cuts down the amount of wear, the vibrating and wobbling of the bowl, and cleaning is easier.

A Word to Unregenerate Sinners

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

MANY of my readers write me giving their opinions on various subjects, which is perfectly proper. I may entirely disagree with a good many of these opinions but I am glad to get them, if they are sincere, even if I may believe they are mistaken. Mrs. Arthur Calahan, of Oberlin, who writes a very plain, legible hand and spells well, tells me the "Kingdom of God is nigh," and proves it to her satisfaction by numerous quotations from the Bible. Here is a quotation from Daniel 2-44: "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom and it shall not be left to the people but shall break and consume all other kingdoms." Another quotation she thinks is convincing is Daniel 7-14: "And there was given him (Christ) dominion, glory and a kingdom, that all nations and languages shall serve him." Summing up, Mrs. Calahan says:

I do not trust man or the "New Deal," for all the President can do, all the Brain Trust can do, all Congress can do will amount to nothing. What all men should do before they fall is to repent and turn to God and escape to the Kingdom of righteousness.

So there you are, you unregenerate sinners. If you do not follow the advice of Mrs. Calahan, it is not her fault.

U. S. Must Be the Lead Horse

YOU are wrong," says Mr. Ferris, of Osage City. "Can labor-saving machinery and conveniences be an evil, which they surely are if they have brought about the tangle we are now in? Listen to my view of the matter and excuse my egotism. A Cromwell is needed in whom the people have confidence, to guide and direct the pull that will bring up the other end of the double-tree. We have the machinery but not enough men nor enough food to continue progress and do the work that is before us." Mr. Ferris goes on:

The President is bringing out the money and giving it to individuals, but the most of it soon must be returned and with usury. A money is needed that doesn't have to be returned, such as bonuses and old-age pensions. In order to pull up the other end of the double-tree the Government must be the lead horse. Here is the work that is to be done if we are to continue to be a progressive people: Build dams and lakes and plant forest trees in the states that need them. Make use of wind and hydrodynamics and electricity instead of so much coal and oil. There is wind and water power enough in the U. S. to turn every wheel in every factory.

Make landing places near all towns for airplanes and also on floating islands where airplane supplies may be stored. The Government should organize large farms, furnish the equipment, divide the work among individual families, who work for a share. For example, a family takes a flock of poultry or 20 cows, does the work for half and bosses the job. The number of divisions of work that can be made on land are far more numerous than can be made in any factory.

Listen to the words of two great men: "All business is tending to big business; farming will follow. Large tracts of land lying along railway lines will be farmed under one head," Henry Ford.

"The man who solves the farmer's problem will be the greatest man on earth," O. F. Richardson.

The excess wealth that now is being produced and has been produced by farm and factory in this country, has gone into the hands of millionaires who have lent all they could in this country and lent the remainder in Europe and South America. The amount lent by this Government and wealthy companies in Europe has been estimated at more than 24 billion dollars, and even a larger sum has gone to South America.

A President and Congress that dares to do it can stop this flow of wealth into the pockets of millionaires and men drawing big salaries. Germany does not allow a salary of more than \$5,000 a year. Turn the tide of wealth that has flowed out of the country into improvements in this country, and we will have prosperity—and not until then.

Machinery Isn't an Evil

IT IS NOT logical, Mr. Ferris, when you say in effect that if labor-saving machinery is responsible for excess production and unemployment, it therefore is necessarily an evil. That labor-saving machinery is in part at least responsible for unemployment and excess production cannot be successfully denied. But it does not follow that it therefore is necessarily an evil. We have not been smart enough as yet to adjust our economic structure to the great change in the means of production. Mr. Ferris is, however, a thinker, and his ideas are worth consideration.

A Mix-Up About Who Rules

WRITING from Burlington, Colo., James A. Merida starts his letter with a statement which seems unusual. He says: "Our country is ruled like others, not by our politicians, but by the mass intellect as a whole." I am inclined to

think a good many people will take issue with that statement, and will ask just what he means by "mass intellect as a whole." His second statement concerns the present condition and the wherefore of it; he says:

If anything seems plain, from what one may hear, it is that there is not enough money in circulation to carry on the business of the country. Expansion of legal tender money will cause this surplus of food and other supplies to disappear. If the people have no money they cannot buy. Give them money and see how long the howl about overproduction will last.

Money is a medium of exchange. It is not a measure of value. A dollar may be a unit of account, but is not a measure of value, nor is it a standard of value even if all the legislators, kings, courts and presidents the world ever has had to put up with, declare it a measure or standard of value. Most measures enacted by the world's deluded lawmakers are laws in the restraint of trade or other makeshifts of our politicians, and have no building or constructive use to a people.

Just how Mr. Merida reconciles this sweeping condemnation of legislators, kings, courts and presidents with his initial statement that our country, and other countries, are ruled, not by politicians but by the "mass intellect as a whole," I do not know.

Good Times Depend on Credit

I AGREE with Mr. Merida that what we call money has little if any intrinsic value. Gold and silver, of course, have intrinsic value and theoretically they are all over the world the moneys of ultimate redemption. But in this country they are used as actual money to such a limited extent that we almost have ceased to think of them as money. When we think of money we really think of paper money.

However, I do not agree with Mr. Merida that money is not a measure of value. Wheat is quoted, as I write this, on the Kansas City market at 83½ cents a bushel. That means if I could make the change I could buy a bushel of wheat for 83½ cents, or I can buy 2 bushels for \$1.67. If wheat goes to a dollar a bushel and Mr. Merida has 5 bushels of wheat, he can go to a wheat buyer and exchange his 5 bushels for a \$5.00 bill. Of course, he cannot eat or wear the \$5.00 bill; it has no nourishment in itself, but is it not a standard of value?

(Please Turn to Next Page)

I SEE, remarked Truthful James at the meeting of the Loafers' Club, "where some lady over 75 is sprouting a new set of teeth and her hair is growing darker. There are people who will doubt that story, but I don't. Of course it is unusual but not without precedent. I used to know a man in Indiana by the somewhat unusual name of Samuel Adams Jinglebob. He came out to Indiana when he was a boy and the country was covered with timber and full of swamps and mosquitos. Sam, or Ad, as some of his neighbors called him, at an early age contracted ague, rheumatism and lumbago, but he was naturally tough, so that he lived on in spite of his ailments.

He had a chill every other day for 40 years and his hands were so twisted with rheumatism that he couldn't wear gloves; had to wear mittens when his hands needed covering. His legs likewise got so much out of shape that he had hard work to stay in

A Truthful James Story

T. A. McNeal

bed and his joints creaked so when he walked that the noise interfered with conversation. When he was a young man the doctor gave him an overdose of calomel and salivated him so that he lost all of the teeth. His hair fell out till his head looked like a peeled onion. His hearing got so bad that when lightning struck the house he asked his wife to go to the door, that he thought somebody was knocking. He got so blind that he couldn't see a large barn when he was only 2 rods away from it.

Still he lived on. One of his sons moved out to Western Kansas and when Sam was 90 years old, the son wrote back home saying that he thought maybe father wouldn't suffer so much from the asthma out here in Kansas and if he was able to make the trip he had better come out and try it awhile. Well old Sam wasn't so very keen about it, but he hadn't seen the boy for a good while and decided that he would accept the invitation. There were those who were mean enough to say that the son, Eph Jinglebob, figured that if he got his old father out to Kansas maybe the old man would favor him in his will.

Well old Sam just about died on the journey; they had to carry him on a stretcher from the train to the son's house, but right away after he had rested a bit he began to improve. In a month his asthma was cured and in 3 months there wasn't a trace of rheumatism left in his bones. His hands straightened out so that his fingers were just as nimble as anybody's and he could use his legs without pain. Of course the ague left him entirely. In 6 months after landin' in Kansas they noticed a fine black down startin' all over his head and in a year he had a heavy head of black, wavy hair. His eyesight improved so that he could read any kind of print without glasses and his hearing got so acute that he could hear a cricket chirp for two blocks. He also grew a complete set of teeth upper and lower.

Old Sam was tickled pink and insisted that he was just beginnin' to enjoy life and intended to have his

fling let the chips fall where they would; the only kind of chips they had out in that part of Kansas were Buffalo chips. A young woman came along givin' dancing lessons and old Sam signed up for the course. That sort of scandalized his son Eph, but old Sam told him that if he tried to interfere he would disinherit him and that held Eph for quite a spell. Inside of 6 months after joinin' tha. dancing class the teacher gave him a diploma which announced that her pupil Samuel A. Jinglebob, had completed the course and won first prize as the best buck and wing dancer.

Sam joined the Boy Scouts and became a leader in the young set. But there is never a rose bush without some thorns. Old Sam was having the time of his life when he contracted infantile paralysis and just when he seemed to be getting some better he was attacked with a violent case of the membranous croup and choked to death before they could get a doctor, at the age of 97. The corpse looked so young that they buried him in a white coffin."



Or suppose he has 1,000 bushels of wheat which he wishes to exchange for corn. How does he determine how much corn he ought to get in exchange for his wheat? He goes to the market reports to find the prices of wheat and corn. Each of the cereals has a definite intrinsic value as well as exchange value, and that value is determined by the money unit. The Standard dictionary defines standard as "any established measure of extent, quantity or value."

I also disagree with the common belief that prosperity depends on the volume of currency. Prosperity depends on credit, not on the volume of currency in existence. There is more money in the United States now than there was when prosperity was at its peak. It is not circulating because confidence, another name for credit, has been so impaired that it is almost destroyed.

He'd Like to Be Dictator

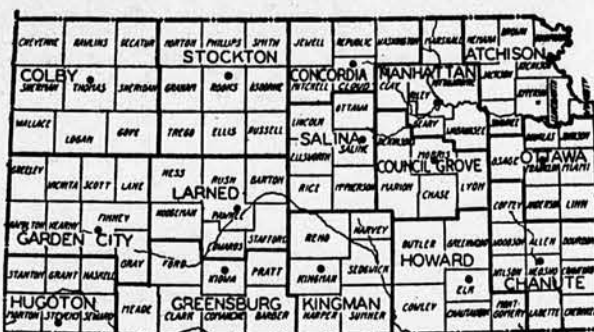
A READER at Ness City, W. E. Ruff, who sometimes uses the nom de plume of "Billy Saturday," writes me telling what he would do if he were a dictator. He says that he does not wish to be President, because a dictator can do more than a president, and the people never have a dictator until they need one or can carry on no other way. But here is his program to be carried on, if and when, he becomes a dictator:

The first thing I would pay all the people salaries, the aged ones pensions, and put all the workers to work. The salaries and pensions would be paid every week. I would pay \$20,000 a year or \$400 a week to each family. I would make democrats of all the people; not Democrats but democrats. Of course, it would produce the same result by paying \$10,000 or \$1,000 a year, but many of the people never received so much money as the last mentioned sum and they would like this. It would take 500 billion dollars a year to pay the salaries and pensions, but I would get or have all the products and would sell these products to the people for a little more than 500 billions, and the income would be as much as the out-go and some over. The people would be paid with money but their salaries and pensions would not be paid until they exchanged the money for the products, for they would need the products, not the money. The products would be the wealth, not the money.

Just how the people would exchange the money for the products before they got it, is not explained by Mr. Ruff. But then that is just as reasonable as the rest of his program, so I will not cavil about that trifling difficulty. He continues:

Every worker would produce a certain amount of what he consumed and everyone would perform a certain amount of service, that would compare with what he consumed, all would specialize. In fact, all would produce their own incomes or would pay their own incomes. I would not be paying them but would help them to manage. The ones not so efficient would work more hours, but all would have the same incomes. Of course, the selfish ones would not like that, but they would be few in number compared with the ones who would like it. It stands to reason that any man should have as much of an income as any other man to bring up a family decently. Of course, the greedy or selfish ones would want to consume more or waste more. Then they could work more or produce more, but they could not consume or waste more than they produced by labor and service, for the others would be consuming or using what they produced.

All the picture shows would be free; the kids would



Black dots on the map show locations of the 15 Kansas Production Credit Associations. Heavy, black lines indicate counties served by each one. Their job is to finance farming and livestock feeding and raising. The interest rate at present is 5 per cent. A farmer needing credit applies to his loan association, as shown on this map, or to its local representative.

like this. One half of the family salary would be paid to the husband, the other half to the wife; or I might give more than half to the woman. My salary would be only \$3,000 a year, for I would be somewhat of a loafer. But the surplus would not be cher, as the bigger the surplus the more wealth the people would have. But the surplus would be regulated so they would not become a burden. This above is only an outline; there is a whole lot more to it, but I can define all of it. I am a mathematician and business analyst.

Sarcasm if Meant That Way

I AM GOING to assume that Mr. Ruff, over the nom de plume of Billy Saturday, wrote this as a satire. As such it is rather clever. If I thought it was intended seriously I would suggest to his neighbors that he be brought before the probate court of Ness county and tried for insanity. How-

Rains Favor Kansas

KANSAS has fared better than her neighbors in rainfall this spring. In fact, Kansas rainfall the last 12 months has been three-fourths of normal, while in states to the northwest, north, northeast and east, it has been one-half or less.

Notwithstanding, the last week in May was the hottest ever recorded for that month, the Kaw River reaching a record low. Kansas temperatures for May 30 were:

Topeka	102	Clay Center	102
Wellington	103	Independence	102
Winchester	106	Atchison	101
Manhattan	103	Emporia	105
Wichita	100	El Dorado	100

Egypt Had No Grain Gamblers

SO LONG as there are people in the world, even in these United States, who lack sufficient food, there are those who think that the great farm states like Kansas, should go on producing all the farm stuffs they can regardless of price and regardless of huge surpluses.

Even now the country's food supply is in no danger from this year's drouth, altho there might be a shortage of feed for stock. For that reason in certain drouth territory, the Department of Agriculture is encouraging the planting of forage crops by farmers who have signed control contracts. The Farm program provides for increasing production when that is necessary.

Raising more wheat and livestock than the markets will absorb has proved very costly these last 10 or 12 years for farmers. Many of them have had to do their utmost to produce all they could, in order to pay taxes, keep ahead of the mortgage, or to keep up with their debts. Yet the more they have produced, the less they have received for it and the farther they went in the hole while all kinds of farm surpluses piled up to overwhelm them. It had become one of those things that is called a vicious circle.

Unfortunately in selling their products in many instances for less than the cost of production, farmers also were wasting this nation's most priceless resource and asset—its soil—sure to be needed as long as this nation shall endure. For a dozen years, more or less, farmers have been marketing this priceless possession and selling it with their labor for less than a fair wage for the labor alone. That is bankruptcy of the soil as well as of the man who tills it. Yet, many good people think it is a sort of sin for farmers not to go on doing this.

As a last word to justify this viewpoint, they offer the example of ancient Egypt with its seven fat years and seven lean years, as set out in the Bible.

ever, I must say I have on my desk a long communication from Mr. Ruff which is intended seriously, and contains some ideas which seem to me to be almost as impractical and absurd as anything in the foregoing communication.

Keeping Up Division Fence

A owns the west 80 and B the east 80. A planted a hedge along the south half of the partition fence and all around the place except on B's half, that is, the north half of the partition fence. The owner of A's 80 sold the partition hedge to the owner of B's 80. Will A have to keep up the north side of the partition fence or the south end?—Subscriber.

This question comes from Washington county. If Washington county is a hedge-law county, a hedge becomes a lawful fence. Then the matter of keeping up the partition fence between A's 80 and B's 80 would be settled by agreement between the owners of the land. If they could not agree they might call in the township fence viewers and let them apportion the fence to the respective landowners.

It would seem that the ownership of this hedge has been conceded to the owner of the A 80. If this was merely a private hedge, if that county is not a hedge-law county, the hedge by common consent might still be used as a fence between the two tracts, also the owner of the A land might by an arrangement with the owner of the B land transfer the right to the hedge to B and it could continue to be a hedge fence until such time as B wanted to replace it with a lawful fence. In that case B might take up this hedge and replace it with some kind of a lawful fence.

Wife Is Not Responsible

A and B are husband and wife. They have horses, cattle, hogs and farm machinery. A has more debts than half of this stuff is worth. There are no mortgages. B has not signed anything. Can she be made to sell her half of this stuff to pay all the debts? What is a widow's allowance in Kansas if there are no children? In case of a divorce where there are no children and there are debts in excess of his half of the property, may the creditors make her sell anything where there is no mortgage and the wife has signed nothing?—S. B. N.

The wife is not responsible for the husband's debts, and her half of the property could not be subjected to the payment of his debts. In Kansas where a man dies without will, leaving a widow and no children, the widow inherits all of his property, personal and real.

Where there is a divorce the division of property is left largely to the discretion of the court trying the case. Presumably the court would not permit the creditors of the husband to take any of the wife's property. The probability is the court would not only allow her her own share of the property but part of her husband's property in addition. However, that would be up to the court.

For an answer to a legal question, enclose a 3-cent stamped self-addressed envelope with your question to T. A. McNeal, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Questions answered only for subscribers.

When they had a season of plenty in Egypt they wisely built granaries and stored the surplus against the seven years of famine and pestilence which they knew surely would come. So when the Egyptians had seven years of plenty, they didn't get excited and put a crop curtailment program into practice, they just kept on producing and storing. In those days no part of the world was very far removed from famine.

And of course the Egyptians didn't have any Chicago Board of Trade, nor did they have money. Their exchange system was barter. When they wanted anything they just traded something else for it to some other Egyptian. Nor were there any steamships, railroads, newspapers and the telegraph in that day, to keep the world fully informed of the supplies on hand.

Furthermore, altho Egypt in those simple times was the granary of the surrounding world, it had only 12,000 square miles of arable land, fourteen-fifteenths of the country being desert. The state of Kansas, by the way, has a land area of 82,158 square miles and 83 per cent of its land surface, or more than four-fifths of it, is devoted to agriculture.

The Egyptian farmer using oxen and a "footy" wooden plow produced wheat, spelt and barley. The king was the nominal owner of all the land, so when such primitive and scratch-stick farming produced a surplus, it didn't prove troublesome. In fact, about all the Egyptians were afraid of was one of those famous plagues of Egypt or a crop failure.

What the Egyptians would have thought if they had seen 9,000 Kansas combines harvesting their total grain area in jig time, we shall never know, any more than they will ever know the trials of modern agriculture and of a market system that takes cognizance of world supply and demand while market-gambling speculators short-sell the farmer's crop, sometimes before it is harvested, and beat down its true value and his price.

Which is only another way of saying that times

have changed, and if our farmers, or our business man, had to go back and farm, or do business, in the way the ancient Egyptians did, they would think these were flush times indeed. They would even be lucky, if when the pharaoh died, a large number of them and their friends were not knocked in the head and interred in his tomb with him, so that, according to Egypt's religious belief, he would have some one to work for him in the other world.

Not much wonder that Moses got out of that country just as soon as he could and that the Israelites preempted the wild land of Canaan as the Promised Land. Doubtless any land would look pretty good, if it meant freedom from bondage in Egypt.

One reason why we can have an over-supply of farm products without half trying, and yet there are hungry people in the world, is due to our still inadequate system of distribution as well as our inadequate distribution of wealth and the rewards of industry.

However, the cure for this is not raising more and more crops and livestock than ever before, but to get rid of lop-sided tariffs and other trade obstacles, and a faulty system of exchange—to the end that there may again be a fairly normal interchange of trade between the countries of the world, and thereby an outlet for our products.

World needs will not be long in bringing this about after the plugged-up channels of trade have been dredged out. Normally in modern times, every country is compelled to import an extraordinary number of products for which it exchanges its own with some other country. The United States is a marked example of this, altho in natural resources it is one of the world's great storehouses of raw materials and of potential wealth.

Arthur Capper

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cheerful in the Short Grass

Corn Every Other Row Where Wheat Blew Out

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

IF the remainder of the growing season is as favorable as it has been so far, we will have a good crop year. During the last 30 days, 4 inches of rain have fallen. The badly burned pieces of wheat have made a remarkable comeback. Under favorable conditions most of the wheat will make a fairly good crop. The oats and barley look as tho they might give the best yield we have had for several years. The early planted corn is up and a few pieces have been cultivated the first time. In this locality farmers probably have the best stand of corn they have had in several years. Soil that was worked early in the spring is in fine condition for planting and there is enough moisture to carry the crop for some time. The most disappointing crop outlook is that of alfalfa. Some fields have not made a good first cutting.

Some strange things happen to fields of alfalfa. We have a 24-acre field of alfalfa that is just across the road from the alfalfa field of a neighbor. The field belonging to the neighbor has entirely disappeared, and he has plowed it up. But as far as we can tell our field of alfalfa is about as good as it was 2 or 3 years ago. Soil conditions are the same on both fields. The only possible difference is that he pastured his field pretty hard a year ago last spring. Our field has been pastured but probably not as much as the neighbor's field. This is good enough proof that too much pasturing is injurious to the stand. . . . Too much alfalfa pasture is pretty hard on milk cows. Our cattle got the gate open one morning and when we got to them they resembled balloons. The pocket-knife was brought into play and we saved 75 per cent of them by sticking.

Where our wheat blew out we have planted corn every other row. There are probably about 200 acres planted every other row. It pays to plant corn in this country in wide rows. Some farmers plant 2 rows and skip 2 rows. In the Western third of the state much of the row crops are planted every third row. We have had every-other-row corn make as much as 25 bushels an acre. During the same year few fields of every-row corn made more than 8 or 10 bushels an acre. Not only do wide-planted rows give a greater yield of grain but the wheat crop that follows the corn is usually almost as good as on summer-fallowed ground.

Getting the seed covered at the time of planting a row crop is a big factor. If the seed is covered deep and then a dashing rain comes, the crop will never get out. If the seed is not covered deep then it may dry out and never come up. We have found by dragging an old lister share after the planting attachment we can plant shallower and still get a stand usually. The old share smooths and pulverizes the soil in the bottom of the furrow and that holds the moisture longer. A planter of course is the ideal thing to use but in this section all the corn

is listed and planting attachments are fastened to the listers. By using the old lister shares after the dropping attachments we can plant the seed at least an inch shallower. If the ground is very moist a greater gain than an inch can be made.

Hail has been taking heavy toll over small areas. Where the hail came the crops were virtually a total loss. Probably the heaviest loser so far is the Fort Larned ranch, owned by E. E. Frizell and sons. Several hundred acres of first cutting alfalfa was ruined. A large acreage of barley was lost and 170 acres of sugar beets was pounded into the ground.

There is considerable comment about the measuring of the wheat ground. The cumbersome system being used adds greatly to the cost. Farmers think the system impractical. Too

great an attempt is being made at accuracy. It takes two men to do the measuring and a number to do the figuring. It would have been near enough accurate to have two or three farmers measure one another's crop and make a sworn statement, doing the job with less cost in less time.

A Pond That Won't Leak

SANDY or gravelly clay that can be packed almost water-tight is best for farm ponds. If the water isn't to be used at the house the bottom can be packed by bedding or feeding sheep on it when the earth is wet. If the soil is not clay, it sometimes works well to spread a 3 or 4-inch layer of clay over the bottom and sides of the reservoir and mix it with the surface soil by disking or harrowing. The bed then can be packed about water-tight.

WONDERFUL Jelly Making! DISCOVERY!



SURE-JELL GUARANTEES

- 1 Two-thirds more jelly than the old-fashioned method;
- 2 Perfect results every time from any fruit;
- 3 Real fresh fruit flavor, color and texture;
- 4 Only ½ minute boil for jellies — 1 minute for jams.

MONEY BACK OFFER!
Buy two packages of Sure-Jell. If Sure-Jell does not do all we claim for it—just take the empty container and the unopened package back to your grocer. He will refund the full price of both packages of Sure-Jell, and we will reimburse him.

13¢
2 PACKAGES FOR
25¢

WOMEN simply can't believe it's true when they first try Sure-Jell—the revolutionary new pectin product that everyone is talking about.

It is banishing the uncertainties and failures of jelly-making. It is giving them far better tasting jellies and jams. It is saving them considerable time and money.

When you use Sure-Jell you boil your jelly mixture only ½ minute. Boiling time for jam is only 1 minute. Think of it! No long tedious boiling over a hot kitchen fire. And you get accurate, easy-to-use recipes with every package.

You get more jam or jelly from the same amount of fruit—two-thirds more if you've been following the old-fashioned way. And, of course, you get the *real* flavor of the ripe fruit itself. Its the finest tasting jelly and jam you've ever put on your table. Sure-Jell is a Product of General Foods.

All From the Farm

THESE idea-swapping subjects were sent in by Kansas Farmer readers. They wish to know your experiences. It is a good chance to lend a hand. Kansas Farmer offers \$2 for the best letter on each topic:

Homemade Irrigation System, How Well It Works and How Much It Costs.

Best Ways to Market Farm Products, Such as Cottage Cheese, Vegetables, Fruits, Poultry, Eggs.

Most Successful Methods of Caring for a Farm Flock of Sheep, Care of Ewes Before Lambing, Care and Feeding of Lambs for Most Profit.

As I Look Back Over My Farming, What Could I Have Done Better? If I Left the Farm What I Would Do Now?

How Use of Fertilizers and Crop Rotations Are Showing Up This Season.

What Good Terracing Fields Has Done, What It Cost to Do the Job, and How Much Work It Takes to Keep Up the Terraces.

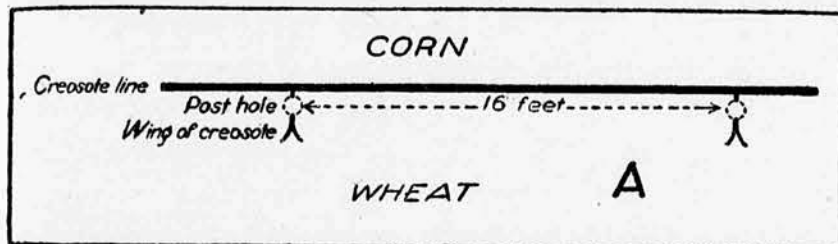
Can I Make It Better by Farming Fewer Acres? (Please, someone answer who has changed from a big farm to a smaller one.)

Will I Lose Money by Not Feeding Grain to My 15 Milk Cows? (I sell cream.)

Will the Calves Be Enough Better That It Would Pay Me to Buy a Purebred Bull?

Make your letter short, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 20.

To Stop the Chinch Bug Parade



BEST way to stop chinch bugs going from wheat to corn is with a creosote barrier. Plow a furrow, throwing dirt toward the corn. Run the creosote line along the ridge as shown in the diagram, renewing it daily. This will

lead the bugs into post holes that are dug 1 rod apart. The holes are 12 inches deep. Placing one-fourth to one-half an ounce of calcium cyanide in each hole daily kills the bugs. Cyanide being deadly poison, gets 'em all.

Don't Crowd the Cuttings

H. W. H.

THE greatest mistake I ever made in handling alfalfa was to crowd the cuttings. Several years ago I tried the experiment of getting an extra cutting just one season, and thinned a perfectly good stand as a result. Three cuttings a year is enough. Four is most sure to tell on the weaker plants, and with that many gone out of the field the first thing you know you have a "patchy" stand, with bluegrass and weeds creeping in. Better be satisfied with three cuttings a year, well divided thru the growing season, and be able to keep a good stand for 2 or 3 years longer.

real stand this way. It insures a better yield, possibly a ton or more an acre during the season. It enables the soil to store moisture and plant food which make the seed germinate quickly and grow into sturdy plants. Without this early, rapid growth we lose out on the life of the crop. Keeping fallow ground in good condition takes care of the weeds. It makes them sprout so they can be cultivated out of the way of the new crop. Alfalfa fields have been making \$10 to \$20 an acre. Few other crops have paid this well the last few years." Good way to use some of the allotment acres.

Let the First Crop Go

W. J. D.

GREENBUGS and dry weather have injured many alfalfa fields so the first crop is not worth cutting. In these cases the alfalfa stand will be helped by leaving it and letting the second crop grow up thru the first. This will give the alfalfa a chance to build up the food supply in its roots. There also will be such a small amount of old growth in the second crop that it will do little harm. Of course, if the first crop will make a half-ton to the acre it will be worth taking.

It's a Promising Alfalfa

WALTER J. DALY

LADAK, a variety of alfalfa new to Kansas, is giving a good account of itself in experimental fields at Manhattan, and in tests conducted in co-operation with farmers over the state. It is included in a Linn county variety test on the farm of Elmer McGee, near Blue Mound. This test was seeded last fall, but this spring Ladak has made a much better growth than any of the other varieties. A heavy first cutting is a characteristic of Ladak. Following cuttings are lighter, but the total yield for the year has been very good. On Mr. McGee's farm, and also at the college, greenbugs did much less damage to Ladak than other varieties. It also is very resistant to cold winter weather.

Farm Land Sells Higher

PRICES on farm land advanced the first 3 months this year over the same months of 1933, according to the Farm Credit Administration. Average sale price of farms sold by Federal land banks thruout the U. S. increased from \$17.02 an acre to \$19.40. During the same time the amount of cash down-payments increased somewhat. Sales continued to be made mostly to local farmers. Of 498 sales, 317 were to nearby farmers, and 30 to farmers living 50 miles or more away; 41 sales were made to nearby non-farmers, and 37 to town folks living some distance from the properties.

A Sure Alfalfa Stand

WE CAN well afford to fallow for alfalfa," says Cecil Shotwell, Gridley, "because we always get a

A One-Man Hayrack Lift

J. P.

TO HANDLE heavy hay frames, set 4 forked posts in the ground, forming a square a little wider than the hay frame. Find 2 straight bars to lay across between the 2 front and 2 back forks. Then simply back the rack between the posts, lift one end at a time and lay the bar across. You need only lift the frame high enough to allow the gears to be pulled from underneath. The rack can be made to sit perfectly level and thus avoid warping. Another way we have done is to suspend 4 chains with hooks from tree limbs directly over each corner of the rack. Also a short chain in the middle at each end for a pair of wire stretchers. It is a simple matter to attach the stretchers, lift each end, and hook the chains in rings at the corners of the rack. This makes it a one man job.

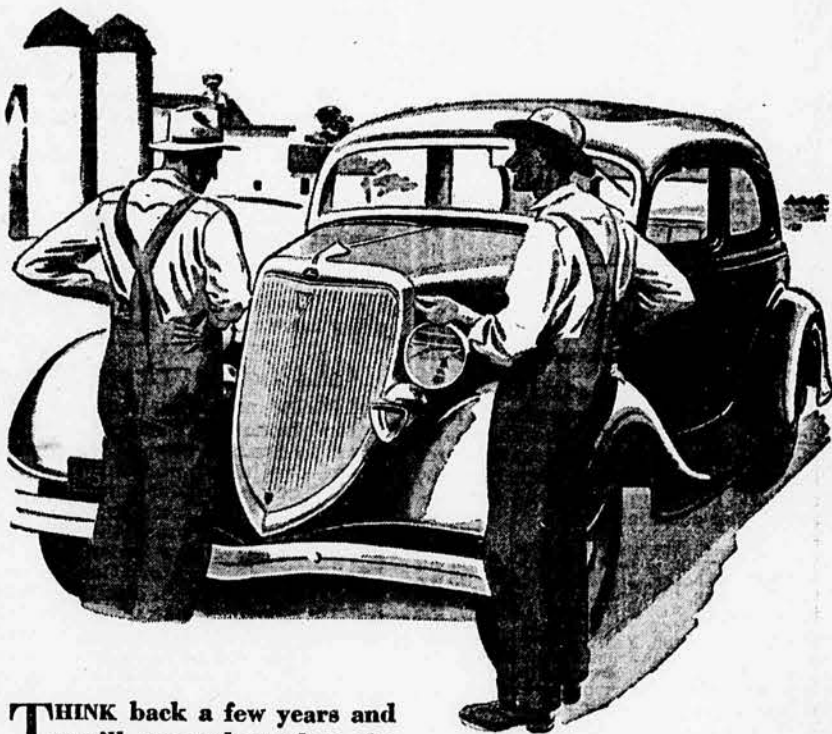
When Chinch Bugs Move

FOR each 80 rods of barrier you keep up when chinch bugs start moving to corn, have on hand 50 gallons of barrier oil. The cheap gas tar or gas drippings, if not too thin and watery, will do very well, and will cost from 4 to 8 cents a gallon. Or regular chinch bug barrier oil can be bought from oil refineries at a higher price. If the summer is dry the log-furrow barrier will be used extensively. But in case of rain, barrier oil is the thing to have. It can be used for a variety of purposes about the farm, including treating fence posts, if it is not used as a chinch bug barrier.—L. H.

So Clover Will Make Seed

WHEN Sweet clover is to be harvested for seed, the most practical way is to pasture the crop the first 2 or 3 months of the second year. This prevents excessive growth and causes the plants to branch, favoring seed production. If it is not practical to pasture in the early part of the second year, clip the plants at a height of 6 or 8 inches when they have made a growth of 12 to 16 inches. After the seed crop is harvested the land may be plowed at once and seeded to wheat that fall if there is a good supply of moisture in the soil. If the soil is dry, the field can be used for some spring crop.

It is still the Farmer's Car



THINK back a few years and you'll remember when the roads were pretty bad. Dirt mostly. Narrow. And the hills steep and sharp. Took a real car to make the trip to town. And the farmer didn't have a Ford V-8 to drive, either. Those were the days of the old Model T. The old T was just the car for those roads.

Today it's different. The dirt and gravel lead to paved highways. And that calls for a different car — one that is at home both on the dirt and on the pavement. A car that has the power to dig its way out of a tough stretch, and, at the same time, has the speed for the concrete. And the New Ford V-8 is just such a car.

Under the hood of the New Ford is a real engine. A V-8 and the only one in a car under \$2500. An engine that Henry Ford himself says delivers more power per gallon than any Ford ever built. Reserve power for the hills and ruts and bad stretches of road.

On the highway the New Ford V-8 steps out ahead and stays there. Power, pick-up, speed. Stamina to keep going mile after mile. Economy that is Ford tradition. Roominess and comfort, front and back, for the whole family. A car you'll appreciate and enjoy for years.

NEW FORD V-8

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

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, 3695 Schaeffer Road, Detroit, Michigan

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

New Ford V-8 _____ New Ford V-8 Truck _____ Ford Exchange Service _____

Name _____

Route _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Will Kill Off a Million Cattle

N. N. U.

A CATTLE-KILLING program to process more than 1 million animals was started by the Government in 127 counties in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Texas, last Friday. Ten days will see the buying completed. It is second only to the pig-slaughtering program of the Government last fall and is to aid farmers faced with a feed shortage caused by drouth. Cattle buying is being done only in counties designated as "emergency drouth stricken" areas by the AAA. There are 21 such counties in Minnesota, 100 in North and South Dakota, and 6 in the Texas Panhandle. Other counties in those and other Mid-West states may be included also unless rain comes soon. Prices will range from \$4 to \$20 a head. Minimum prices of \$4 a head for calves, \$10 for yearlings, and \$12 for cattle over 2 years old will be paid for animals so emaciated or diseased as to be unfit for food.

About 50 per cent of the cattle purchased are expected to be condemned and killed and buried on the farms. Meat from good cattle slaughtered will be turned over to the Federal Relief Administration for distribution to the poor.

May Plant Bonus Land

FARMERS living in 48 Kansas counties may pasture contracted wheat acreage until July 1. Also they may plant spring crops on contracted acreage and substitute abandoned wheat, oats and barley ground to fill the contract. The counties are:

Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Cloud, Mitchell, Osborne, Rooks, Graham, Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Lincoln, Ottawa, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Edwards, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, Comanche, Kiowa, Ellsworth, Pratt, Barton, Stafford and Barber.

In the following 21 counties, corn-hog contract signers will be allowed not only to pasture contracted acreage, but to plant fodder and forage crops in excess of the acreage allowed in their contracts. However, this excess acreage cannot be planted on contracted land. The counties:

Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gary, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearny, Kiowa, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Scott, Seward, Stanton, Stevens and Wichita.

Drouth Program Started

TO MEET the drouth situation which "was getting extremely serious," the Government last Thursday speeded its program of relief. Action taken included:

Partial release of corn stored under seal to make it available for livestock.

Announcement that the cattle buying program would begin immediately in the emergency drouth area.

Provision for extra payments to farmers in addition to the purchase price of cattle, which are in many cases heavily mortgaged.

New efforts to obtain freight rate reductions to facilitate shipments of feed in and cattle out of the area.

Loans to Junior Farmers

LOANS now will be made to 4-H clubs and Future Farmers of America chapters, thru a responsible adult, says the Farm Credit Administration. These loans will be made to an adult who is otherwise eligible to borrow from a production credit association. Security required will be his note, accompanied by notes of the individual group members, the latter signed by a parent, guardian or another responsible adult. A statement from the supervisor or sponsor of the group must accompany the notes, describing the projects undertaken and stating that they will be well-supervised to the end.

The minimum amount which can be lent by a production credit association is \$50. But under the new arrangement, agricultural students who need smaller loans may pool their credit needs and get a loan as a group at 5 per cent interest. There are about 650 production

Only for Big Feed Men

A CODE of fair competition for feed manufacturers, approved by President Roosevelt, became effective June 4. It applies to commercial manufacturers of livestock and poultry feeds, but does not include small manufacturers who mix feeds on a small custom basis. That lets farmers out who mix feed to use at home or to sell.

About 300 manufacturers are affected by the code, which was submitted by the American Association of Feed Manufacturers. The stock and poultry feed industry is one of the few which gets most of its raw materials from farmers and sells most of its products to them. As various state regulatory groups protect farmers by enforcing standards and grades of feeds, no provision for such standards is made in the present code. The fair trade practices set forth in the code deal mainly with relations between manufacturers and dealers, and include limitations on time of sales, guaranteeing against price declines, and certain prohibitions against shipping on consignment.

credit associations serving virtually every farm county in the U. S.

Asks Larger Crop Loans

PROMPT action on increasing the top amount for crop loans is being urged by Senator Capper. He asks the Farm Credit Administration to increase the amount for summer-fallow land from \$250 a farm to \$500, or at least to the \$400 which the FCA can allow without a new order from the President. . . Senator Capper also asked to have Lincoln county included in the official drouth area, that its farmers may get the benefit of loans for seed and summer fallow, and other relief accorded counties listed in the drouth area. The Lincoln county request was made in response to a message from R. C. Lind, county agent of Lincoln county.

First Corn-Hog Checks

BONUS payments on corn-hog contracts bearing early-payment "riders" may begin to arrive in Kansas in the next 30 days, says H. Umberger, of the college Contracts bearing early-payment riders may be sent to Washington, D. C., ahead of regular contracts, as they do not have to be returned to farmers for final approval after necessary adjustments in corn acreage and number of hogs raised are made. . . The state board of review in the office of F. K. Reed, state statistician, is busy reviewing county contracts and county listing sheets so that state and county quotas can be set and the regular contracts completed. It's a real job.

Drouth Aid for 10 States

ALLOTMENT of \$5,476,000 for drouth relief in 10 states has been announced by Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator. These payments, which may be increased before June is over, include:

Wisconsin, \$1,600,000;	North Dakota, \$500,000;
South Dakota, \$1,050,000;	Kansas, \$200,000;
Nebraska, \$276,000;	New Mexico, \$100,000;
Montana, \$350,000;	Idaho, \$250,000;
Wyoming, \$150,000;	Minnesota, \$1,000,000.

May Unseal Corn for Use

FARMERS who got loans on field corn may get it released to feed their livestock by making part payments on loans. This action was taken by the Commodity Credit Corporation, so farmers who need corn because of shortage of pasture and other feed as the result of drouth, will have it to carry livestock thru the emergency.

Farmers may take out of the cribs only the amount on which they make part payments at 45 cents a bushel, plus interest and insurance charges. All releases must be made under supervision of state officials. The remainder of the corn will be re-sealed.

vision of state officials. The remainder of the corn will be re-sealed.

More Debt Relief Asked

WITH the drouth growing more serious in North Central states, congressional leaders and departmental officials moved last week-end to provide further relief. Plans in the battle against nature's "crop-reduction program" include:

1. Chester C. Davis, farm administrator, denied that the farm adjustment program was threatening food shortage, and asserted it assured future food supplies of nation.

2. Allotment of \$5,476,000 for drouth relief in Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Minnesota by Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator.

3. Introduction of a bill by Rep. Johnson (F.-L., Minn.) to declare a moratorium on interest payments on farm mortgages in the drouth area, and a resolution by Rep. Carpenter (D., Neb.) calling for similar action on government-held farm obligations.

4. Introduction of a resolution by Carpenter authorizing appropriation of 100 million dollars for purchase of seed, fertilizer, feed for livestock, and for human needs in the drouth area.

5. Decision of the House members from the affected area to carry their appeal for aid direct to President Roosevelt.

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They Would Like a Home on a Farm



FIFTEEN promising boys like these, would like farm homes. They range in age from 13 to 18. Nothing would please them more than to have a home in which they could live as a son and to be given the advantages of Sunday School and church attendance and an opportunity to mix with the young folks of the community. They would share the pleasures as well as the responsibilities of farm life. The four boys whose likenesses appear here, are in the 7th grade this year. From left to right they are Maurice, 14, who likes machinery; Raymond, 13, who has made a record as a milker and also likes gardening; Ray, 15, who wishes to go to country school, likes the farm and is eager to learn farm work, and Arthur, 13, who likes to drive a team, has a good deal of confidence in his ability and says he can make a hand.

The Kansas Children's Home and Service League, Topeka, can send more detailed information about these boys, and others they have, to anyone interested in taking a boy.

Win Capper Scholarships

R. H. G.

THE Capper Scholarship of \$300 for 4-H club leadership, goes to Florence Phillips, Emporia, and Arthur Bell, Fort Scott, for 1933. Each one will receive \$150 to apply toward a college education at Kansas State College.



Florence Phillips

Senator Capper always has been interested in farm boys and girls and he thinks 4-H club work is one of the finest organizations the world has yet seen. These scholarships, one for a girl and one for a boy, are offered every year, to outstanding members. The two receiving them this year are entirely worthy of the honor, as their records show.

Florence Phillips has been a 4-H Club member since 1928, has completed 14 projects and has carried the leadership project for the last 3 years. She has been in 10 judging contests, was county style show champion in 1931, won first in the county music contest in 1929-30-31, won the state music appreciation contest in 1931, won five trips to the annual club Round-up, and in 1931, won a Santa Fe trip to Chicago. Florence has made 27 exhibits at local shows, 40 at county shows, and 16 at state shows. She has been president of Wowitan, the county Who's Who Club the last year. She also has taken an active part in her Sunday school and church.



Arthur Bell

Arthur Bell also has been a 4-H member since 1928. He has completed 14 projects, has carried the leadership project the last 3 years, was a member of the county crops and poultry judging teams in 1931-32, took part in the short play contests in 1931-32-33, was president of his club in 1932-33, took part in model club meeting contest in 1931-32-33. He attended the Round-up in 1932, and was elected to Who's Who. He was a member of the county crops demonstration team at Kansas Free Fair in 1932, was state crops champion in 1932, which gave him a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago. Arthur was president of the county council in 1933-34,

was a member of the dairy demonstration team that won first place at the state fair in 1933, which meant a trip to the National Dairy Congress at Waterloo. He has received an achievement pin each year since 1929.

Better on Upland Soil

IMPROVING a strain of red kafir has been undertaken by Lovilo Murray, Mound City. Co-operating with the agricultural college he seeded 75 "head rows" from individual head selections that Dr. Parker and Professor Laude of the college gathered from his field last year. They hope to purify the strain and eliminate some undesirable things about the grain. This is a new variety developed in Western Kansas. In Linn county it matures earlier than Blackhull White kafir and so far has yielded better on most upland soil.

By planting each head in a separate row it is possible to select the most desirable ones, and improve the variety more rapidly than by field selection. This method often is used by plant breeders to improve and purify a new variety.

Sale of Sick Hogs Costly

FOR trucking 33 hogs known to be affected with hog cholera from Illinois to Missouri, an Illinois man was fined \$200 and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The case was tried in Federal court at Springfield, Ill., as a violation of the livestock quarantine law which prohibits interstate movement of diseased livestock. The hogs were sold at public auction and several buyers testified the animals were placed with healthy hogs which later contracted the disease and died. Federal officials believe it will have a good effect in helping to check the spread of disease among livestock. Most stock owners co-operate with Federal and state authorities in their efforts to protect livestock from disease.

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Also wonderful Cut-Outs of Mickey Mouse, Minnie Mouse or other famous Walt Disney characters are now on all Post Toasties boxes.

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GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

This Isn't an Apple Scab Season

A New Spray to Revolutionize Bordeaux Spraying

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Glen Echo Farm, Doniphan County

APPLE SCAB thrives best when we have a spring that is cool and damp. Owing to the hot, dry weather we have been having the possibility of scab is no longer serious. However, in the next spray most growers will use a weak Bordeaux solution just to play safe. Bordeaux is the standard fungicide solution used in Doniphan county after the weather becomes too warm for lime-sulfur.

The making of Bordeaux is no longer the involved and laborious process it used to be. When we began using this spray, quicklime or stone lime was used. The job of slacking this was tedious and long. A stock milk of lime was prepared from this. Then it was necessary to have a stock solution of copper sulfate made by dissolving bluestone in a 50-gallon barrel three-fourths full of water. We were told in those days that proper Bordeaux could not be made unless the two liquids were run into the sprayer simultaneously. Consequently every grower had an elaborate array of barrels and pipes and cut-off valves and a high platform on which the two liquids were kept.

Several years ago a grower in this county found that good Bordeaux could be made without running the two liquids simultaneously. Later it was discovered that hydrated lime could be used instead of quicklime. Then powdered bluestone came on the market and now all one has to do to make perfectly good Bordeaux is to start the sprayer engine running and slowly pour into the tank the required amount of powdered bluestone and then the correct amount of hydrated lime. Now there is a basic copper sulfate on the market which, it is said will revolutionize Bordeaux spraying. It is a neutral, insoluble copper compound containing 52 per cent of copper, in the use of which no lime at all is required.

The fungicidal value of Bordeaux was discovered quite accidentally. Grape growers near Bordeaux, France, suffered loss year after year by having their grapes stolen by trespassers. One thought of spraying the grapes to make them look as if they were covered with poison. A mixture of lime and bluestone was used in solution. It was noticed that the sprayed grapes were free from blackrot, while those that had not been sprayed with this material were badly infested. From that time we have had a universal remedy for all fungus diseases.

The late frost that the orchard men hoped and prayed would not come, swooped down on us on the night of April 24. Much harm was done in this section, if the resulting damage may be judged by the injury which shows up in the orchard here on this farm. When nature sets out on a program of crop reduction she does not mess around about it. Old Mother Nature has so many things she holds in reserve to be used against us whenever the whim strikes her. We know not the day nor the hour when our crops will be destroyed by insects or our livestock laid low by disease. Our stands helpless against the destructive forces of frost, hail, hot winds and such things. When God does have mercy upon us and allows us to produce a plenty some one gets panicky and we are required to plow up every third row.

Shallow Job to Be Safe

FEEDER roots of most vegetables are within the top 2 or 3 inches of soil. So do all cultivation—including that with horse-drawn tools—very shallow to avoid cutting or tearing off these roots and stunting the plants. The main reason of cultivation is to keep weeds down by killing them

when they first appear, thus preventing them from taking moisture and food from the vegetables. The good gardener also keeps the edges of his garden clean and free from weeds which offer shelter for destructive insects.

Sweet Corn at Its Best

SWEET CORN can be had at its best eating stage a long time if one planting after another is made throughout the season. These successive plantings will bring ears into their high-quality taste a few days apart. Sweet corn grows best in hot weather. When the temperature is high it matures rapidly. Soon after ears are pulled from the stalk they lose their quality, due to loss of sugar in the kernel which changes into starch. The higher the temperature at harvest, the more rapidly the quality is lost. If you sell sweet corn, tell your customers the reason it tastes better when used fresh. It will mean more sales.

Worms Eat the Sweet Corn

M. F. W.

WE HAVE found by experience that a family may enjoy variety in a late garden as well as an early one. Cucumbers, spinach, string beans, radishes, lettuce and sweet corn provide many palatable meals until frost, if planted in July and August. Green stuff is as essential to the growth of poultry as the grain feed, and a late garden helps supply it. Sweet corn has given us more trouble than any late garden truck we have planted. So far we have been unable to prevent the ears being eaten by worms.

To protect sweet corn from earworms, try dusting the tips of the ears right after shooting with arsenate of lead. Or dust the silk of the ears the very first day they shoot out of the husk with a mixture of 1 pound arsenate of lead and 1 pound of flowers of sulfur. Mix well, dusting the silks late in the evening. Three or four applications may be needed to control the worm as new silks will be coming out for 8 or 10 days.—Editor's Note.

Two Mighty Busy Worms

L. H.

What is the pest that is cutting off my corn and garden plants? And the hard, brass-colored worm working on grains and young corn plants?—L. E. R.

THESE pests are cutworms and wireworms. Recent cool weather has favored cutworm damage. They cut off plants at night and hide in the ground during the day. To kill them use poison bran mash, prepared by mixing dry 25 pounds of bran and 1 pound of Paris green or powdered white arsenic. Moisten this with 3 gallons of water, to which you have added 2 quarts of cheap molasses and the juice and cut-up rinds of 6 lemons. Scatter this mash along rows or sow broadcast at dusk where cutworms feed.

Wireworms are the worm stage of the snapping bugs or click beetles. They are worse where corn follows sod, especially in the wetter parts of fields. They attack all grass-like crops, including corn. There is no treatment of seed or soil to kill them. Replant where they are not too bad. Where they are serious, seed infested areas to soybeans as they do not damage them.

Add to Garden in June

What summer vegetables and truck crops can be planted to make a long garden season?—E. M. G.

MAKE successive plantings for summer and fall crops during the latter part of June and in early July. Some crops that do well in most gardens are: Bush, snap and pole beans; celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, late Irish potatoes, Chinese cabbage, spinach, and mustard.

Take advantage of the little opportunities and you won't need to wait for a big one.

More Dust Storms to Come

THE historic dust storm of May 11 is to be a forerunner of increasingly frequent and worse storms, says the head of Uncle Sam's Soil Erosion Service, H. H. Bennett. This storm covered more than 1,000 miles from North to South and nearly 1,500 miles from East to West. It darkened the sky in New York City where dust, sifting thru window cracks, laid a fine coating inside skyscrapers. This "dry blizzard" visited Cincinnati, Nashville and Detroit as it drove across the Appalachians and onward to the Atlantic.

During the last 20 years soil blowing has increased following the breaking-up of grass by the plow in the Great Plains region. At first the sandy lands only were seriously affected. With continuing cultivation however, the soil became looser and looser. Now the U. S. Department of Agriculture has its experts investigating what can be done to control this erosion of soil by the winds. The verdict is that dust storms can never again be avoided in this country except thru returning much of the original short-grass country to grass. This must be done if large areas are to be saved from something like desert-conditions.

Shade Helps Tomato Color

THE reddest tomatoes do not grow where the sun is hottest. The ideal red color of a variety does not always develop the same in different parts of the U. S. In very hot weather or when the fruits are exposed to direct sun without shade from leaves, the rich red color may not show up. Varieties that are a rich, brilliant scarlet in Central and Northern states tend toward a grenadine color in the South and Southwest.

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AN OUTSTANDING result of feeding NOPCO XX Vitamin D Concentrate to laying birds, noticed by all users, is the way egg production holds up through the summer into the fall months. NOPCO XX Vitamin D Concentrate (U. S. Patent #1,678,454) in cod liver oil maintains flock vigor, red combs, and the continuous production of high quality, firm-shelled eggs.

One user summarized conditions during the summer and fall of last year as follows: "I have 283 year-old hens and while they were in molt some of them never stopped laying. They seemed so strong and active. It seemed they were over the molt in much shorter time than in other years."

Your results will be equally profitable if you feed the recommended percentages of NOPCO XX Vitamin D Concentrate straight through the summer season.

We should like to tell you more about Vitamin D feeding and how it will increase your profits. Let us send you our booklet, "20 Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding"—a history of Vitamin D and NOPCO XX Vitamin D Concentrate. It's free. Send your name to: NOPCO: 5444 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

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DAIRY

Roughage Milk is Cheaper

J. W. LINN

WHEAT and corn-hog contracts prohibit use of contracted acres for harvesting crops this year. But they do not prohibit their use in preparing for the future. It is likely dairying in years ahead will include more roughage feeding, especially legumes and pasture, with limited grain feeding. This may give only 70 to 90 per cent as much milk from the same number of cows, but possibly more profit above feed cost. Low cost of growing nourishing dairy feed from legumes and pasture is shown in the table at the bottom of this column.

One Way to Cow Comfort

FLIES make the cows lose flesh and ease up on milk flow. If manure piles and rotten straw are spread on fields it spoils two fly-breeding places. But that will not end the trouble. Some farmers mix 1 gallon of used crankcase oil and 1 pint of oil of tar or chlorozone. Allow the oil to settle for about 24 hours before using, so the carbon and other solid materials will not bother. There are several effective commercial sprays also. Spraying cows thoroly but lightly every morning after milking is advised. Get the spray on legs and underline of the body as well as on neck, sides and back. Use a compressed air type sprayer which breaks the spray material into a fine mist.

Lost on Too Much Butter

DAIRY cows have increased nearly 18 per cent in the U. S. since 1928. Now we have 26 million, the largest number in history. The cow increase from 1933 to 1934 is bigger than the increase in human population. Recent figures from Kansas State College bear out this estimate. In 1930, Kansas made 51,330,000 pounds of butter. By 1933, this had been increased to 76,532,000 pounds, or a 49 per cent jump. But the trouble is that butter return dropped from \$17,810,710 to \$14,515,380. Perhaps the new Farm Adjustment plan will find the road back to higher prices.

May Have Hit Bottom

PRICES for purebred Guernsey cattle sold at public auction during 1933 averaged \$20 higher than for 1932. A total of 1,358 animals of all ages were sold under the hammer for a total of \$248,066, or an average of \$182.67 a head. This compares with \$238,055 received in 1932, for 1,461 head or an average of \$162.94. One bull brought \$2,500 and a cow \$1,825. Also 15 head beat a price of \$1,000 last year compared to four that did in 1932.

What Good Cow Rules Did

ONE dairyman boosted his cash income 13.6 per cent in the last few hard years by keeping records on each cow. He culled the low testers and low milkers, replacing cull cows with heifers from his best cows, and using sires from high producing and high testing dams. Following these good rules, which meant culling 23.5 per cent of his herd of 35 cows, he was able to increase butterfat in the milk from 3.43 per cent to 3.54 per cent, raise butterfat output to the cow 17.5 per cent, increase milk yield to the cow 13.9 per cent, and lower the cost of

butterfat 13.8 per cent a pound. This is a good time to weed out the star boarders.

Time to Get Rid of Cows

C. L. BLACKBURN

BUTCHERS ought to have a lot of dairy cows on hand soon. Right now is a good time to cull. Many farmers are in the habit of waiting until fall. By waiting, too many send their cows to market at the same time the western cattleman culls his herd. This results in a glutted market.

There now are more than 26 million dairy cows on farms, the largest number on record and more than are needed to produce the used milk supply. Cull for the butcher, cows known to be affected with garget, abortion and other ailments, as well as the low milkers. The feed situation may make culling necessary.

Dillard Is Guernsey Head

THE new president of the Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association is Roy Dillard, Salina. He is a very successful dairyman, well-known in the state, and was selected at the recent annual field day at Glen Cliff farm, near Independence. Paul R. Johnson, Independence, retiring president, declined re-election. George Durham, Horton, was elected vice-president, and Lester Combs, Parsons, re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mr. Johnson and George Sheets, Salina, were elected directors.

In the judging contests, Dan Braun, Allen county, was first in the adult class. Braum Bentley, Coffeyville, and Carl Heinrich, Burlington, tied for second, and W. R. Harder, Altamont, was fourth. In the junior contest, Montgomery county's team was first.

Not All Cow Men Lost

AVERAGES don't mean much sometimes. If we take average prices dairymen in 12 states received for milk in 1930-32, and compare them with prices they got in 1929, you would swear on a stack of milk bottles that every dairymen lost money in 1930-32. Yet that isn't so. We know one who actually increased his net cash income nearly 14 per cent since 1929. He wasn't at the top of the list of producers in 1929, true enough, but has made steady progress since in years when many felt like giving up. It just proves somebody always is doing things that "can't be done." Who else has done it?

For Any Who Wish to Know

I RECEIVE many letters from readers of my publications, asking me how they may invest their surplus money so they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment. I am able to make a suggestion of this kind that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even tho the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

The Acre Cost of Growing Dairy Feed

CROP	Northeast Kansas		Southeast Kansas		Central Kansas	
	Yield in bushels or tons	Cost per 100 lbs. T.D.N.**	Yield in bushels or tons	Cost per 100 lbs. T.D.N.**	Yield in bushels or tons	Cost per 100 lbs. T.D.N.**
Corn	25	66.4c	20	64.3c	15	52.5c
Barley	20	69.3c	20	51.8c	21	44.9c
Oats	25	93.8c	23	76.3c	20	85.0c
Alfalfa	2.5	22.5c	2.5	25.8c	2.25	23.0c
Tame Pasture			2.0	6.3***		

Table includes farming cost only.

**T.D.N.—"Total digestible nutrients" (nourishing feed).

***Pasture cost includes seedbed preparation, seed, weed control, and fencing.

A USER OF A NEW DE LAVAL REPORTS..

Gentlemen,
I am sure satisfied with my new De Laval Separator. I made one mistake—I should have got one two years ago.
I could have bought two new De Laval from the cream my old machine lost.
My dealer told me that two years ago but I would not believe him. So I kept on going until I had some skim-milk tested at the creamery. I figured I lost around 45¢ per day.
(NAME ON REQUEST)

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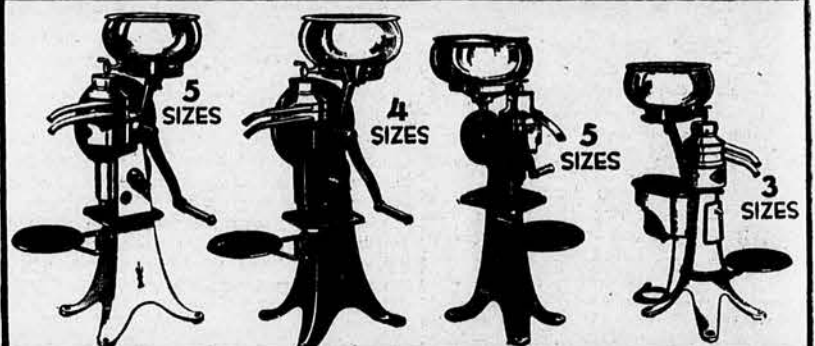
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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Cattlemen Up Against It

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THE cattlemen of the U. S. seem to want to be let alone, so far as a processing tax is concerned. They see how the packers have treated the processing tax on hogs—taking it from the price paid the producer and likewise taking it again, up to as much as 75 per cent from the consumer in an increased price for the processed article. The cattleman doesn't want this to happen to beef, nor can he be blamed. In theory, the processing tax should work. In practice it has worked not so well, simply because the packers have never at any time wanted it to work, and they have so managed that it has not worked as intended. Everywhere, folks are asking each other if the packing industry is greater than the Government—if their actions toward the processing tax cannot be controlled, thereby giving the plan a chance for a fair trial. Up to now it has not had a fair trial, and the packers seem determined that it shall not have.

Faced with the problem of 3½ million more beef animals in the nation than should be here to produce for those who normally consume beef, it seems to me the cattleman is really up against it in the months to come. It simply is a case of too many cattle to expect any but a low price in future months. We have got to do some adjusting somewhere, somehow. Every old cow has been kept at home for the past 3 years, simply because she has been selling for little more than the cost of transportation to market and the commission for selling at that end. Cattlemen have figured the calf raised by the old cow would equal the value of the cow, so they have let her stay on beyond the allotted life for the average calf-raising cow, and her numbers added to the usual young heifers that are kept for breeding have increased the cattle population that we have reached and passed by the ½ million, the number we should have. This is no guess-work, it is from actual accountings accurately gathered by the Government.

It does not seem to me that the old theory of "let me alone and I'll work out of it all right" is practical in this age of the world. We have been "let alone" for generations, and during cycles of so-called good times when consumption ran above normal, all was lovely—we enjoyed good prices for all we could produce—but every time when consumption dropped we have failed to drop production to its balance, so the old club of "too much for the market" beats down the price until it reaches lower than the cost of production. We trust to luck that the other fellow is going to do the cutting of production stunt, so we decide to keep right on, and if by chance there happens to be a slight upturn in the price we may decide to increase a little. Unless the cattlemen of the U. S. can decide upon a plan that actually will reduce beef production, it matters not what that plan may be, I am afraid we are in for a cycle of low cattle prices, just because we have too many cattle for the market.

The 31 head of yearling heifers and steers that were on feed on this farm since the beginning of the year were trucked to the K. C. market last week. Twenty-six of the number sold for \$5.25 and five of the heifers for 75 cents less. All were of our own raising, and nothing but a little corn came from off the farm in their production. Always, when anything like this is sold, the most important question is, "did they make you any money?" Were we to count every hour of our work in the growing and feeding of these cattle, I am sure the answer would be, no. But it is an old, old saying, so old that the most of us have had it told us by our grandfathers, that a farmer should never count the cost of his time, and by not doing so, perhaps I then could say these cattle made a little money. Anyhow, when the check came to the bank from K. C. it was welcome, and the most of it went right out again, as farmer's

Three-and-a-half million more beef animals than we need and the "let alone" plan doesn't work either—The real trouble with the processing tax—No hay nor oats crop for the Central West—Corn-Hog money will move fast.

money must do these times in order that the wheels may keep on rolling.

In contrast with the price received for the cattle, a truck load of hogs were taken to Topeka just a week later that sold for just \$2.10 less. They were top quality hogs, averaging 210 pounds. From this price, without question of doubt, the packer subtracted the processing tax, which amount I will get in future payments at the rate of \$5 a head as a signer of the corn-hog reduction contract. But the packer seems not to have ended his manipulation of the processing tax by taking it from the price of my hogs, giving me to understand that I will get it returned to me by the Government, for the Topeka consumer of pork seems positive that he, too, is contributing to the processing tax in an extra price he is being charged for his pork. "Bacon 15 cents a pound," one consumer told me, "and when I razz the shop keeper about it he answers, 'processing tax'." And so it seems the packer must be guilty of pushing the full amount of the tax both ways, for I am sure it was taken from the price of the hogs I sold, and my Topeka friend is sure it was added to the price of the bacon he buys.

As the season advances another step, the changes that take place point the way to different shifts with plans and programs. The drouth in the more Northern part of the Central West has already left an imprint that immediate rainfall cannot erase. It has almost eliminated the chances of a tame hay crop and very much of an oats crop over a wide area that takes in a greater part of that territory known as "the better soil" section of the Corn Belt. When that section of our nation is without both hay and oats it means almost a near calamity, and higher prices for those who will have a surplus to market. Our fortunate rains mean a fair hay crop for this part of Kansas, and this is sure to be one time when saving every ton possible is going to be worthwhile. Our first cutting of alfalfa is light, being held back early by both the cold and the dry weather, but the quality is No. 1. We of this section of the country should consider ourselves fortunate in having the hay crops we will have this year, and should plan to save all possible, for what we may have to spare will be worth saving.

In order to better handle the extra hay we will have, both alfalfa and prairie, we have bought a baler and will put a greater part of our hay in the bale this year. A used machine has been bought from a neighbor, as our finances would not permit buying a new outfit, however much we would have liked one. A new machine of any kind is usually the cheaper in the end, but in these times one must count his meager pile of cash and govern himself accordingly. Whenever we farmers do get hold of a few extra dollars again, factory labor is going to be kept on the job on overtime hours, for the most of us are getting shorter and shorter of the tools and machines we need. The corn-hog money is going to help many to get some of the long-needed supplies. A neighbor was about to throw aside a set of harness 2 years ago, but without money to buy new, he kept using more rivets and baling wire to hold the old together until now the end of all usefulness seems near. A part of his corn-hog money is going for a new set of harness.

And so the corn-hog money, when it does come, is going to come in handy with every one. From some of the industrial centers have come cries of unfairness that the farmers should be paid this money for a reduction of production. Instead, they should rejoice that the farmers are going to get it, for the greater part of it is going right back to the industrial centers.

FARMERS WANT FACTS!

—and Here They Are . . . The Fairest and Most Conclusive Test of Motor Oils Ever Made



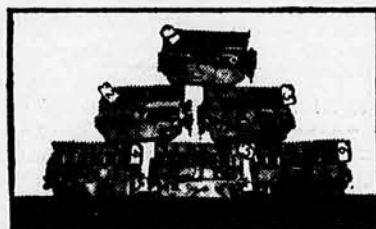
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Here is the winner!—the car that covered 4,729 miles at fifty miles an hour, lubricated with New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil.



FARMERS know more about machinery than any other large class of car-owners. They are shrewd judges of motor oils. That's why we offer you FACTS, not unsupported claims, in this advertisement.

Conoco has a New and Improved Germ Processed Motor Oil. This new oil has two to four times the film strength of any mineral oil on the market. Its oily penetration adds greatly increased protection to a cold motor during starting periods, when most wear occurs. It materially decreases carbon and sludge troubles. You will agree that the following test, made at the Indian-



These were new motors before the test. Close examination will show how each was wrecked when the oil it contained failed to lubricate. They were wrecked to prove to you how to protect yours.

apolis Motor Speedway, is conclusive, understandable and unbiased proof of performance, not only of this new oil, but its superiority over other oils on the market.

The test was the first of this positive type ever made under the supervision of the Contest Board, American Automobile Association. Six new, strictly stock cars, of the medium priced class, were used. They obtained five well-known and recognized leading brands of oil by purchase on the open market. They also secured New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil. These

six oils of the same S. A. E. grade were assigned to cars by lot.

The cars were started on a test that would prove, beyond question, the relative value of each oil. They were driven 500 miles a day at an average of 50 miles an hour, until the motors could no longer operate. Every oil had an equal chance to prove exactly what lubricating value it had—to run until it completely wrecked its motor.

Here are the results: Oil No. 4 lubricated only to 1,713.2 miles, when the motor destroyed itself; Oil No. 6 quit at 1,764.4 miles; Oil No. 5 at 1,815.9 miles. Then Oil No. 1 finished 2,266.8 miles before it broke down its motor. Oil No. 3, after a valiant fight, ruined the motor it had protected for 3,318.8 miles. Then only one continued—it had New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil in the crankcase—Oil No. 2. Finally, 1,410.2 miles farther than the second best—when a connecting rod went out—it piled up a grand and glorious total of 4,729 miles on five quarts of oil—nearly a thousand miles to the quart! The "Hidden Quart" principle had won!

Conoco wrecked these motors to show which oil has the lowest consumption—true economy.

Try this remarkable new oil in your cars, trucks and tractors this Spring. You will not only save money by using less oil—you'll save money on repairs and new parts during your busy season and next Fall. See your Conoco Agent or any Conoco station.



New and Improved
CONOCO
GERM PROCESSED
(PARAFFIN BASE)
MOTOR OIL

Every Wednesday Night CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY presents over NBC Harry Richman—Jack Denny's Music—John B. Kennedy

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

A "Milky Way" Proposal

HELEN J. BROWN

IT WAS the end of a jolly Sunday afternoon. A group of young people had assembled at our farm home and we had enjoyed ourselves with games and stories and much talking and laughter.

Among them was a young man with whom I had kept company for several months. He was always a gay member of any party but when alone with me unusually shy. Having a woman's intuition, I knew this was not because he disliked me but rather because he liked me so much. Still he had not succeeded in getting beyond the barest commonplaces tho in company we bantered each other freely enough. This showed me that we should probably go on "keeping company" the rest of our lives unless something happened.

It was time for our guests to leave when some member of my family suggested that all stay for supper and afterward attend a young people's meeting together. Calling to my sister to attend to getting the supper, I grabbed the milk pail saying, "I'll have the cows milked in a jiffy."

To my surprise my bashful young man quickly followed but I was busy milking when he arrived. He asked me which cows were to be milked, and selected one. I knew he was not used to milking as he had been working in town, but he soon finished and without emptying the milk from his pail went on to another cow noted for her nervousness. She gave Dan a stern look which changed to surprise when he seated himself, and to terror when she saw he meant business. Suddenly her heels were in the air and she bounded away, leaving my bashful beau a sorry sight. He looked so comical lying with his head downhill, feet over his pail and bespattered with milk that I couldn't keep from laughing, tho I knew by so doing I should probably lose his friendship. Then I caught sight of him eyeing me with a droll yet appealing expression and without attempting to rise he said: "I guess I can't make a much bigger fool of myself than I have already. Helen, will you marry me?"

I realized he was serious and controlling my laughter I answered, "Yes, as soon as I finish milking this cow." Quick as a wink he was on his feet and before I could catch my breath he had lifted me to mine. "The old cows can wait," came his muffled voice. I've often wondered if the poor creatures were shocked at the touching scene which followed.

Our "Little Farmer" Man

H. L. M.

OUR "Little Farmer" came to us the night a man called Lindbergh winged his way across the broad waters. Truly "a little child shall lead them" for he's been showing us the path to contentment ever since.

Up every morning with the sun, the day is never half long enough for him. So many lovely things to do, he must visit the pup, he must feed his banty chickens. He runs on a dog-trot to the old tank half-filled with dirt, wherein his five gophers live. He hoes in his very own garden where he has planted real seeds and watched them grow. He watches the new calf frisking in the sun, with verbal delight! He goes into ecstasies over the cuteness of the new kittens. Trudging the long mile to take Daddy a cool drink, he brings back wild flowers to me, "Because I love you, Mother!"

He sets the table, plates go on kerplunk, knives and forks awry, but—"I helped, didn't I, Mother?" All the long day, it seems to me, the little feet go pounding back and forth. Reluctant baths—"Gosh! Mom, but this soap skates swell!" Shampoos, "Make me into a kewpie!" A new magazine—"Mother, isn't the cover pretty?" Or "Mother, you bake the bestest cakes—can I lick the bowl?"

Night comes and our Little Farmer declares he "is not sleepy." The lids droop over the blue eyes and suddenly the Little Farmer is a babe again. Climbing into my lap, he queries, "Do you love me, Mother?" Before I can answer, he is asleep.

Four Little Playmates

STUFFED CUDDLE TOYS



THERE never was a child who didn't love to cuddle soft stuffed-with-cotton animal toys. Surely this collection would make many a youngster gleeful. The animals are just the right size for little tots—the bear and the chicken are 9 inches high, the squirrel is 8 inches and the cat is 6 inches. And they are just as much fun to make as to play with. They are all made of but two pieces, with the exception of the bear's jacket which is extra, and the chicken's wing which is a separate piece so that it can flap properly. Package No. 5011 includes a transfer pattern of the pattern pieces for the four animals and detailed instructions and yardages for making them—all mind you, for 10 cents. Send your order to Kansas Farmer, Needlework Service, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Women Take Day Off

ABOUT 100 farm folks, mostly Leavenworth Farm Bureau women, gathered at the Farm Bureau camp west of Tonganoxie, May 8, for a play-day. Guests from other counties were there, and enjoyed the contests and an appetizing lunch. W. Pearl Martin, of Manhattan, well-known among Farm Bureau women, assisted. There are three new units in the county, reflecting the successful work of our dear home demonstration agent, Iva Holladay. One member attending the play-day celebration, will soon celebrate her 86th birthday anniversary.—Mrs. Ray Longacre, Leavenworth Co.

It's My Canning Crop

W. R. N.

TOMATOES make exceptional yields in my late garden, and are the main ones for canning. Pole beans often bear well in September and until frost if planted in June. Cucumbers also do well in September—



The right equipment makes canning an easy job, from asparagus to carrots and meats.

they may be planted as late as July 4. Last year was my first experience in fall gardening. I'll always plant one now. Lettuce and Chinese cabbage were very crisp and of excellent quality, as were my radishes which were the largest I ever raised. We had turnips and kale and delicious late beans. The land on which these crops were planted had been in potatoes but due to drouth they failed. When a good rain came in early August we replowed and planted the crops mentioned. Many recommend that the ground for a fall garden be summer fallowed with an occasional disking to keep down weeds. This year I plan to plant beans, Chinese cabbage, carrots and beets about the last of July; then peas, turnips, radishes, lettuce and greens a little later.

Oh, How Could I Have!

MRS. QUITTER

WHEN my husband lost his job and we were forced to move to his mother's farm, I thought I was killed. I hated the loneliness and the work and the poverty.

And so I left him. I went to my parents and there I sat in idleness for months while my John struggled with that lonely farm. I never meant to leave him for good; I would go back to him when he got another job in town. But now he has a job—and he doesn't want me back.

That farm looks like heaven to me now. I might have stayed there with him, but I was a quitter. How thankful I'd be now to have a chance to wash a "nasty" cream separator—if I could meet John as he comes in from the field at noon. How I'd like to show what I could do with a hundred "miserable" hens—if I could cook John's breakfast eggs for him today.

How could I have minded going without a hat to buy him overalls? How could I have been lonely when he came home every evening?

Now Comes Cherry Time

UNUSUAL RECIPES

Cherry and Currant Jam—Do put away some of these summer goodies for the fruitless winter months. Stone 4 pounds cherries, add 3 pounds sugar, and 2 cups of currant juice. Boil until as thick as jam should be. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal with paraffin.—Mrs. G. S., Pryor, Okla.

Cherry and Pineapple Marmalade—Wash, drain and seed cherries and run them thru a meat grinder. Peel and grind or shred the pineapple, use only one-fourth as much pineapple as cherries. Add two-thirds as much sugar as there is fruit and juice. Cook the mixture until it is clear and thick, stirring to prevent burning. Pour while hot into sterilized jars and seal. A marmalade has the consistency of jelly with thin slices of the fruit suspended in it.—Sarah Shackleton, Cherryvale, Kan.

Cherry Olives—These are really pickled cherries, and are fine to serve at luncheons and teas or picnics. Wash the cherries, but do not stem them, then put them into olive bottles, or glass cans of any size. Of course glasses must be sterilized. Half fill the containers with cold vinegar, add 1 teaspoon of salt to a quart of cherries, finish filling the bottles with cold water. These will keep well and add to your assortment of fruit.—Florence A. Richardson, Sheridan County.

Milk a Great Health Food

RUTH GOODALL

AN examination of 38,000 Kansas children shows 1 in 4 undernourished, we are told by Dr. Earle C. Brown, secretary of the state board of health. In the large agricultural counties it was found that 70 per cent of the children did not drink milk.

Milk is one of the necessary foods for children of all ages. Milk is even a health-promoting food for adults. Without it, children are likely to have bad teeth and to be more susceptible to colds and infectious diseases. A child that does not drink milk is not likely to become a healthy man or woman.

Three glasses of milk a day will do more to keep the doctor away than a barrel of apples.

Lines That Slenderize

FOR STYLISH STOUTS



2588—Attractive morning frock in an extremely youthful style, that a woman rather heavily built can wear. Notice its slenderizing wrapped closure, and the inverted pin tucks that "fit" the bellies waistline. The pattern provides for short capped or long sleeves. Sizes 16, 18 years 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 39-inch material.

2688—Slenderizing lines that are very smart and wearable. Carry it out in sheer crepe in navy blue with white rever collar and bow of crisp white crinkled organdie. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrast lining.

3475—A modish blouse with new tied neckline is extremely pretty and flattering and easy to make! The neck is finished with casing. Crepe silk, dotted tie printed handkerchief linen and plaided silks are attractive mediums. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material.

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

RURAL HEALTH

Why Many Persons Become Deaf

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN catarrh begins the inflamed mucous membranes of the nose excrete an unusual amount of a mixture of mucous and serum which creates at first a watery, rather acrid discharge, thin enough so that it flows altogether too freely for comfort. Such a discharge must be wiped from the nose frequently but it does not prompt any severe "blowing". Simultaneously with the discharge, however, comes a swelling of the mucous membrane, and

the swollen membrane may block the nostrils to such an extent as to make nasal breathing very difficult. It is at this stage that the inclination to blow the nose seizes one. The blowing is generally worse than ineffective, for a swollen membrane cannot be dislodged in that way. Indeed, the swelling may increase with the blowing. But the worst feature does not lie in the inefficiency of the blowing process, but in the positive harm that does.

Close to the nasal passages and intimately connected with them are the delicate little canals known as the eustachian tubes, leading to the middle ear. This violent blowing of the nose serves to extend the catarrhal inflammation to the delicate lining of the eu-

stachian tubes and set up middle-ear catarrh, which is responsible for 80 per cent of all deafness.

Instead of "blowing the nose" violently, insert into each nasal cavity a small amount of borated vaseline, or ordinary vaseline mixed with boracic acid, or use a bland, oily spray. This will help to reduce the swelling instead of aggravating it.

If the stoppage of the nostrils is due to scabs and dry crusts of mucous the oily spray is the best treatment. These scabs and crusts form at night, and the use of a gentle spray in an atomizer first thing in the morning will usually suffice to clear the nose for the day. It is important, under all conditions, to be gentle in the care of the mucous membranes of the nose. Violent blowing never does give any relief and may result in two very serious ailments, one being middle-ear deafness from eustachian tube infection, and the other sinus trouble with its consequent aches and pains.

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

Our Young Farmers

LITTLE DICKY was crying because his dog had been killed by a car. "Don't cry, Dicky," his mother said. "Your dog has gone to Heaven." "But, I know he hasn't," Dicky sobbed, "he hasn't had time yet."—A. R., Lincoln.

Farm Betterments

New Barn—Gael Beougher, R. 2, Grinnell.

New Piano—Odie Hartsook, R. 2, Reamsville.

New Car—Roy Conrad, Gaylord. Pontiac coupe.

New Truck—Elmer Bose, R. 1, Cedar. Chevrolet.

New Truck—W. T. Mullins, Jewell county. Chevrolet.

New Car—Charles Campbell, Gaylord. Pontiac coupe.

New Car—P. J. Wickwar, Goodland. Ford V-8 coach.

Painting—Art Wagner, R. 1, Kensington. Painting car.

New Car—Ralph Canning, Smith county. Ford V-8 sedan.

New Truck—LeBaron Stevens, Smith Center. Ford V-8.

Painting—C. A. Vogt, Hesston. Painting farm buildings.

New Brooder and Chicken House—Harry Rutschman, Hesston.

Painting—Ernest Reneberg, R. 1, Kensington. Painting house.

New Fordson Tractor—Bert Thompson, R. 2, Kensington.

New Car—Harold Schoeni, R. 2, Kensington. Chevrolet sedan.

New Roof—N. Stroyer, R. 1, Norcat. New roof on farm house.

House Improvements—F. J. George, Formosa. Re-shingled house.

New Car—Ralph Dierdorff, R. 3, Smith Center. Chevrolet sedan.

New Car—Mr. and Mrs. George Cutter, R. 1, Ogden. Plymouth.

New Car—Harry Weaver, R. 3, Smith Center. Chevrolet coupe.

New 2-Row Corn Lister—Cliff Kirchenschlager, R. 4, Smith Center.

New House—J. M. Bretton, R. 2, Grinnell. Built of native limestone.

New Truck—Chet Hartsook, R. 1, Smith Center. International, 1½-ton.

Improvements—Sarah Richards, R. 1, Smith Center. Re-shingling house.

New Chicken House—Charles Keeler, Jewell. Dimensions 18 by 30 feet.

New Chicken House—Fred McCurdy, Mankato. Dimensions 12 by 40 feet.

New House—Wallis Danielson, Clyde. Seven-room Colonial, full basement.

Improvements—J. A. Ormsbee, Reamsville. Inside house improvements.

New Chicken House—Chris Thomson, R. 1, Hartford. Dimensions 18 by 40 feet.

New Chicken House—Fred Mae, R. 1, Muscotah. Dimension 24 by 60 feet, cement floor.

Improvements—R. E. Ballard, Formosa. Re-shingling house; painting barn and garage.

Bought Farm—J. M. David, Newton. Repairing and painting buildings for tenant, Milton Berger.

Improvements—Arthur Toburen, R. 2, Randolph. Granary annexed to barn; remodeling cornerrib.

New Farm Buildings—Charles Ratcliff, Portis. Garage, brooder house 8 by 10 feet, and a henhouse.

New Power Washer—Newton Sayre, R. 1, Cottonwood Falls. Maytag washer and new bathroom cabinet.

New Brooder House—Improvements—Bowlby farm near Belle Plaine. A small twister recently struck farm.

Making Dam—William Kuhlmann, R. 2, Athol. Dam to be 135 feet long, 20 feet high, to make a lake for water conservation.

New Light Plant—Henry D. Jones, R. 2, Smith Center. Electric home-lighting plant, furnace and water system in his fine home.

"Homemade Beauty Remedies" and "Pep and Beauty Exercises," two leaflets, 4c. Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

KARO

provides
neededEXTRA
ENERGY

All of us, at some time or other, feel the effects of fatigue—and are not able to continue with our daily tasks satisfactorily. This is due, in a large measure, to the lack of reserve energy. Those who are called upon to do much outdoor physical labor, especially farm workers, realize this fact.

Karo contains a generous amount of Dextrose, the vital food element which supplies the body with heat and energy. This is important because Karo is easily assimilated and digested—and is a source of quick energy.

Make Karo a part of your daily diet—serve it on pancakes, waffles, bread, hot biscuits, cereals, etc. Keep your family and yourself well supplied with this delicious table syrup.

Karo Syrups are essentially Dextrins, Maltose and Dextrose—with a small percentage of Sucrose added for flavor—all recommended for ease of digestion and energy value.



The 'Accepted' Seal denotes that Karo and advertisements for it are acceptable to the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association.

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AMERICAN
CORN
which is
PURCHASED FOR
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Better
Bakings
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efficient and economical K C Baking Powder—manufactured by baking powder specialists who make nothing else—under the supervision of expert chemists of national reputation.

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25 ounces for 25c

You can also buy

A full 10 ounce can for 10c
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FULL PACK — NO SLACK FILLING

KC is the choice of millions who know from experience that it is highly efficient and economical to use.

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED
BY OUR GOVERNMENT

Crashing Pistols

Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

(Copyrighted. All rights reserved.)

IT WAS when she could no longer see the buildings of the Two Bar that an oppressing sense of supreme isolation began to affect Eleanor. In all directions was a vast emptiness that appalled her. For a while she kept the pony headed straight into the north, by the simple expedient of keeping the sun at her left. When the sun went down she came upon a faintly defined trail.

For a time, after she found the trail, she had to trust to the pony's instinct to follow it, for she could not see 10 feet ahead of the pony. During this time she experienced the sensation of riding into a void, out of which rushed a steady wind so strong that it made her eyes smart.

It was not until the moon rose, big and calm, that she shook off the feeling of disquiet that had seized her.

For an hour after that she rode steadily. And then, becoming thirsty, she dismounted and drank from the canteen. When the pony whinnied eagerly, she watered him from a canvas pail that was tied to the water-bag. Not until then did she realize that the pony had not been fed since noon, so she led him to a grass plot, trailed the reins over his head, and seated herself on a boulder to wait.

The unaccustomed strain of riding, added to the mental strain she had undergone, made the boulder seem comfortable. Her legs ached, her arms were leaden weights; her head wanted to droop forward.

She did not know how far she had ridden, tho it seemed to her that she must be at least halfway to Loma. Anyway, she had left the Two Bar far behind and tonight she would not have to lie awake, wondering over the motives of men. Still, she thought, as she drew her skirts close—deciding that the wind she had thought strong only a short while ago was, in reality, soft and soothing—Allison had one thing to recommend him—his voice. It had a vibrant quality that certainly did hint of a capacity for sympathy and understanding. It was like—well, it did not at all resemble Allan Creighton's.

A SOUND awakened her—a sound and a touch at her side. She screamed—for it seemed to her that two horsemen were near her, sitting in their saddles not more than a dozen feet away, watching her.

She slid from the boulder, rubbing her eyes, horrified to think that she had gone to sleep, a paralyzing terror gripping her as she realized that she was now awake and that the horsemen were flesh and blood realities.

The moon had grown high and luminous. In its light she could see the faces of the men.

Both were grinning—hugely, monstrously grinning. They were ugly, loathsome, and there was passion behind their smiles that made her cringe with horror.

She saw another man at her pony; he had seized the reins and was leading the animal to a point behind the other men.

Her thoughts were chaotic; a terrible bewilderment possessed her, and a nameless fear. She reached for the holster, where she carried the pistol she had brought.

The holster was empty!

At the movement, she heard a laugh behind her—low, mocking, mirthful. She turned swiftly, to see another man, standing.

He was taller than the others; his profile, as revealed to her in the moonlight, was sharp, hawk-like. Her pistol was dangling from his hand; he had taken it from the holster at the moment when, asleep, she had felt something touch her.

"Easy, ma'am," he said; "don't get to cuttin' up didoes. How comes it you're settin' hyar asleep?"

Perhaps, after all, these men were well-meaning range riders, abroad upon some errand connected with their duties. Very naturally they would be curious. That they had taken her pistol could mean that they didn't care to take chances of her shooting when awakened abruptly.

So she reasoned, but her heart was thumping heavily with dread.

She managed to say weakly:

"I—I was riding to Loma. I got tired and sat down for awhile. I must have gone to sleep." Then she added hopefully: "Are you men working for the Two Bar?"

THE man looked at the others. He winked brazenly, his lips smirking.

"So that's where you're from, eh?"

He walked close to her, peered into her face appraisingly, his eyes significantly leering.

"Well," he said, "you're a right smart piece of baggage. Get tired of Krell?"

She knew now what the men were. Before the speaker could lift a hand, she had struck him in the face with such force that he staggered, cursing horribly.

The other men merely laughed, sitting motionless on their horses.

The hawk-faced man wiped his lips with the back of a hand. His eyes, as he faced her, were flaming.

"Hell's fire! She's got spirit!" he exploded. Then he laughed hugely, vibrantly, and started toward her.

Wheeling, thoroly terrified by the light in the man's eyes, she started to run, instinctively facing

Beginning of the Story

The death of her father brings lovely Eleanor Lane to the West to take possession of his ranch, summoned by her father's old friend, Dave Gordon. She didn't know that Krell, one of her father's ranchmen, had changed the date in the letter so she would be alone on the ranch with him for several weeks. He plotted to compromise Eleanor, compel her to marry him and so obtain her property. Allison, one of Gordon's men, arrives at the ranch at night and finds Krell trying to effect an entrance into Eleanor's room by stealth. Allison quietly marches him out of the house. When Krell reaches for his gun, Allison beats him to the draw and kills him. Aroused by the shots, Eleanor confronts Allison, believing him a murderer. Giving him no chance to explain she orders him off the premises. Then mounting a pony, she sets out across the desert for Loma, not knowing which direction to take.

back toward the direction from which she had come. She heard the man running behind her, heard the others laugh. Each instant she expected to feel the man's clutch on her shoulders.

She was aware that she could not escape; yet she sped on, sensing a strength that astonished her.

Behind her labored the hawk-faced man. She could hear his breath coming heavily, pantingly; yet he was laughing, as tho he was grimly amused at her efforts.

Once, as she reached the edge of a shallow wash-out, she halted, her knees quaking, her breath almost gone, her soul despairing. Then she leaped the shallow cut, landing on her hands and knees on the other side.

Before she could get to her feet she heard the man thudding beside her. As she rose she found that her hands had grasped a heavy stone. She hurled this with furious strength, and had the satisfaction of seeing the missile strike his face and send him staggering back, to fall at the edge of the washout.

Not halting to look again at him, she ran on. But it was only an instant before she heard him close behind her again. He was cursing threateningly.

SHE felt him touch her. In the same instant she heard a shout, seeming to come from one of the men far behind her. Then the hawk-faced man seized her in a grip that made her scream with agony.

There came an instant when, in the embrace of the hawk-faced man, consciousness reeled on the verge of oblivion. Then she became aware of a terrific rush of sound, she seemed to see a black

My Kitchen Garden

By FAITH SHEAD

MY KITCHEN is a garden
Where I work thruout the day,
With its shining rows of dishes
And its paint of blue and gray.

With its apple-orchard picture
Resting on the quaint gray shelf,
And the white cloth on the table
With its antique bowl of delft.

And my snowy-curtained windows
Where the sunlight blossoms play—
Yes, my kitchen is a garden
Where I work thruout the day.

thunderbolt flashing by, with streaks of fire shooting out of it.

The thunderbolt passed. She heard it at a distance; heard the staccato crashing of pistols. And then, fighting off the terrible weakness that had seized her, she sank to the earth, bracing herself with her hands to keep from toppling over.

In that position—with her eyes straining to follow the movements of the awesome black objects that had hurtled past her—she saw lance-like streaks of flame stabbing the darkness. They retreated, vanished.

She got up and stared around her. At a little distance she saw a figure, oddly huddled. Going closer, she saw that it was the hawk-faced man. He did not move—or breathe. She was certain of that.

At a great distance she saw her pony, and she ran toward it. She was eager, but excitement had

weakened her, so that she stumbled and fell several times.

The pony, strangely, did not attempt to evade her as she approached. He was quivering, and winced at her touch. She patted him, hugged him, leaned her face against his neck, and cried in an excess of joy over her deliverance.

She was about to mount when she saw a horseman coming out of the ghostly distance which, a few minutes before, had seemed to swallow the flame streaks. At first she felt an impulse to mount and ride away, but hesitated, for something in the actions of the rider startled her.

He was leaning forward in the saddle, swayed perilously, and his arms were hanging limply at his sides.

She waited breathlessly. Then presently she was running toward the rider, crying:

"Allison! Allison!"

AT THE sound of her voice Allison raised his head. He seemed to have some difficulty in fixing her clearly in his vision, for his head rocked from side to side as tho swung from a hinge.

"It's you, eh?" he said at last, jerkily. "Well, ma'am, I reckon I found you. If you'll steady Devil a little—him swingin' sideways so much I'll—"

"Your horse!" she exclaimed. "It isn't your horse," she added, her voice catching; "it's you, Allison—you are wounded!"

"Shucks!" he laughed. "Mebbe I got scratched. But I'm ridin' straight up. Devil—he's gone loco, mebbe; he don't seem—"

His voice trailed off to a murmur, and he pitched forward gently, lying oddly inert on the saddle horn.

Dawn had come when the black horse, bearing a limp burden, reached the Two Bar ranch-house. Several miles back she had noticed that Allison seemed to be in danger of slipping from the saddle. So she dismounted, slipped one arm thru the bridle-rein of her own mount, and alternately steadied Allison and guided the big black.

She had decided that she could not reach Loma. Her ideas of direction were too vague. She dared not run the risk of not finding it. Besides, she felt she was much nearer the Two Bar, and even tho she might reach Loma, there was no certainty she would find a doctor there.

She had a rudimentary knowledge of medicine as a result of fragmentary study; and among her effects at the ranch-house were various bottles, drugs and packages of powders with whose healing properties she was familiar. She dreaded to accept the responsibility, but it seemed to her there was no other way. And, despite her dislike of Allison, she owed him something for rescuing her from the horrible danger she had encountered during the night.

Allison's periods of consciousness had been intermittent. Most of the time he rode without seeing to be aware that he was astride his horse. There were other times when he talked, in a semi-delirium that frightened her.

But his words were disconnected, incoherent. He variously mentioned "Morgan," "Amos Carter," "King," "Krell," and her own name. There was another, which he enunciated with scathing contempt: "Dave Bolton."

THE girl was dead tired. She had walked the last two or three miles, and her feet were dragging and her arms paralyzed when at last she led the black horse to the corral gates near the ranch-house.

She was forced to stand there long before she could do anything. Devil seemed to watch her quiescently. But at last she dropped Pete's bridle rein and led the black horse to the edge of the porch near the kitchen door. With the aid of a chair, which she brought from the house, she got Allison off, tho he was almost a dead weight in her arms. He seemed to realize what was happening to him, for he straightened momentarily and smiled faintly at her, his eyes very bright.

After that, for an hour, she was a creature of dynamic energy. Somehow she got Allison up the bed in her room, where she removed his shirt, the scarlet neckerchief, and the heavy cartridge belt and pistol. The pistol was empty, the chambers blackened; and some cartridges had been taken from the belt.

She bathed his wounds with water that she heated on the stove in the kitchen. Then she unpacked various bottles from one of the suitcases and yards of white cloth.

There were two ugly-looking hurts. Both, she noted, with a little gasp of relief, were on the right side. One, which was rather high on the chest near the shoulder, had rendered his right arm useless. A swift examination told her that the bullet had penetrated the big muscle of the chest, fastening to her as *pectoralis minor*. Lifting him, she discovered that the missile had gone clear thru him.

The other wound was slight. She left it until she treated the first. And then, after she had done what she could, she went out into the kitchen, dropped into a chair, and immediately fainted.

(To Be Continued)

POULTRY

What Makes an Egg Good or Bad

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

HOW many of us consider the quality and possibilities of an egg? To do anything about it one must understand what is in an egg. At the center inside is the yolk, as we know.



Mrs. Farnsworth

On the surface of the yolk is the germ spot. In an infertile egg, the spot is small and irregular; in a fresh, fertile egg it is large and round. The white consists of albumen and fills the space between the yolk and the shell. It is thicker near the yolk, and thinner nearest the shell. The white is clear except for 2 thickened parts, which appear like twisted cords attached to the yolk at points nearest the ends of the egg. These cords are called chalazae and hold the yolk in place, allowing it to rotate freely as the egg is turned, but preventing it from settling so it touches the shell.

Odors Get Inside—

The shell consists mostly of lime. Being porous it allows evaporation of water from the egg, also allows the entrance of odors and flavors which affect the taste and keeping quality of the egg. Inside the shell are two linings which protect the contents. When first laid, the egg shows little if any

air space in the large end, but as the contents cool and shrink the air cell is visible. The longer eggs are held, the more evaporation takes place and the larger the air cell appears. The contents of the egg run about like this: White 57 per cent, yolk 32 per cent, and shell 11 per cent. About 73 per cent of the egg is water, 13.4 per cent protein, 10.5 per cent fat, 1 per cent ash, while the remaining part is not known.

Loss Will Be Small—

Knowing what is in the egg, we may learn more about the necessary things to feed and the best way to handle the product to get it to market in good condition. Candling is the surest way to check up on objectionable features. If hens are fed well, sanitation is practiced and eggs are kept in a cool place and marketed often, the loss will be small even without candling.

Sell or Pen the Rooster—

The quality we get in an egg is determined by the care the flock receives during hot summer. Hens that have a balanced ration at all times, naturally will lay good eggs. They have at hand the things needed to produce the complete product. Clean nests are necessary if one is to market clean eggs of good flavor. Infertile eggs retain their fresh quality longer than fertile eggs, since they can stand more heat without spoiling.

When hatching season is over market the rooster or pen him away from the layers.

Cool Eggs Rapidly—

Another good thing is rapid cooling of eggs. The quicker we get rid of the animal heat in them the longer eggs will keep fresh. Store eggs in a cool basement as soon after being laid as possible. They should be allowed to cool thoroughly before being placed in the egg case. If cased directly they retain heat much longer.

Big Help in Marketing—

To produce eggs that market well, the flock should be of one breed. Eggs then will be of more uniform color, size and shape. Hens must be bred to lay large-size eggs so even in summer when they naturally lay a smaller egg, they still will manufacture a product that weighs 24 ounces to the dozen. This means all eggs incubated in the spring should weigh 26 to 28 ounces to the dozen. When all eggs incubated average this weight there will be no more trouble from small market eggs.

The quality of the eggs we market depends on the condition of every part of the egg—on the condition of the shell, the white, and the germ spot. How we market often will be a big thing in getting good eggs to market. Eggs that ride to town under a boiling sun with no protection will not get there in as good condition as when they leave the farm.

Umbrellas for Chickens

POULTRY needs protection from the hot sun in summer. If natural shade isn't handy, an arbor made of brush

or a low scaffold covered with straw will take its place. It is a fine plan to distribute mash and grain feeders, together with drinking fountains, in convenient places about the range so young chickens can get the food easily. The rate of growth often can be increased by having several feeders handy. Outdoor food hoppers can be protected so the feed will not get wet when it rains.

Fewer Chicks Due to Code

WHILE no reduction plan has been put into effect for poultry, the desired reduction has been brought about thru action of the Code of Fair Competition which went into effect for the commercial and breeder hatchery industry January 4, 1934. Reports received by Kansas State College indicate for the first 3 months of the hatchery season, 8 per cent fewer salable chicks were hatched in commercial hatcheries than during the same time in 1933. In Kansas, the decrease was 25 per cent for January, 9 per cent for February, and 10 per cent for March.

If Hens Eat Feathers

FEATHER eating by laying hens is a habit brought on by close confinement, and usually does not indicate any fault in the ration. If the layers have plenty of range, it will not develop.

WHEN you recover the kitchen floor, cut a piece of linoleum to fit the window sill. It makes a waterproof base on which to set flower pots, and still will harmonize with the floor covering.—H. M. E., Lincoln.

Extra dollars for the family purse—by telephone



A FARM WOMAN in a fruit-growing county near Cleveland worked up a fine sideline business by telephone. After writing to a group of city housewives describing her fine preserves, she called these ladies by telephone

and obtained a substantial number of orders for the following fruit season. From that year on the telephone has helped to carry the news of the quality of her preserves and today she does a thriving business.

Many other women, aided by the telephone, have supplemented the principal income of the farm by developing markets in neighboring communities for products of their kitchens, such as pies and cakes, and for fresh fruit, eggs, milk and butter.

But aside from its usefulness in boosting profit, the telephone is invaluable on the farm. Think of how it keeps you in touch with the children when they are away—with friends and relatives—of its priceless aid in time of emergency.

Poultry Health

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

Early Worm Control Pays Big Profits

WHEN growing chicks fail to develop rapidly, and don't build strong, healthy bodies with good feed, and warm, sunshiny weather, it is pretty certain that worms are holding them back. That can happen, very easily, because definite signs of early worm infestation do not usually show up, until a great deal of damage is done.

Even though your chicks have got a good, healthy start, through freedom from sickness in their babyhood, there is danger that they will start going down hill, later, and actually die because of worm infestation. When worms are allowed to develop in the intestines of growing chicks, they cause much of the feed that would normally be used to build up blood, muscle and body weight to be wasted. They give off poisons that are destructive to the vital tissues of the body; and they irritate and inflame the bowels so badly that feed cannot be digested properly.

It is easy to understand, therefore, how uncontrolled worms stop normal growth and development and run down your chicks very rapidly, making it easy for diseases, like coccidiosis, paralysis, etc., to set in and kill them.

Worm Control Necessary

If you are to be successful in raising a high percentage of your chicks, so that you will have a profit-making flock this fall and winter, worm control is an absolute necessity. And worm control is not merely the removal of a bad infestation of worms, but the prevention of a re-infestation, as well. A five-day flock treatment to remove the worms before they get a chance to develop, is recommended. It should be given once a month, using Avi-Tabs or Avi-Tone.

Avi-Tabs come in tablet form and



are simply dissolved in water and mixed with the mash; Avi-Tone comes in powder form and can be mixed with either wet or dry mash. Feed your chicks all they will eat of the mixture for five successive mornings. The concentrated medicine in Avi-Tabs or Avi-Tone penetrates

deep into the folds of the intestinal tract and dislodges the worms; at the same time, their tonic ingredients build up the chicks' vitality.

Worms also cause intestinal inflammation, so be sure to put Phen-O-Sal Tablets in the drinking water every day. Its medicines will heal up the raw, sore bowels and increase the chicks' resistance to disease. Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal by buying it in the original package—not in bulk. Refuse substitutes, and write us when some one tries to sell you something "just as good."

Prevent Fowl Pox Losses

Every year, Fowl Pox kills thousands of birds in the forms of cankers, roup, etc. It usually strikes during the winter when egg prices are highest; consequently, it creates untold losses. The best way to prevent Fowl Pox is to vaccinate when your chicks are between 6 and 12 weeks of age. You, yourself, can do the vaccination, as complete easy-to-follow directions come with every package. Our Fowl Pox Vaccine (Chicken Strain) is made in our own laboratories under Government License No. 195, and produces permanent immunity.

Dr. J. E. Salsbury

Ask for the above preparations by name at your local chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply or general store. Avi-Tabs, 200 Tablets, \$1.75; Avi-Tone, 5 lbs. \$1.75; Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for \$1.00; Fowl Pox Vaccine (Chicken Strain) 100 doses, \$1.00. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 252 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.—Adv. "E"

These are some of the firms who are the authorized poultry health service stations for Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Attica—Geo. R. McMahon | Hutchinson—Salt City Hatchery |
| Beloit—Minch Hatchery | Sabetha—Blue Ribbon Hatchery |
| Hays—Hays Hatchery | Wichita—Tischhauser Hatchery |
| Ottawa—Shaws Hatchery | La Crosse—La Crosse Hatchery—Schwab's |

A BELL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT

Wheat Price Gets Active

Surplus May Look as if a Cyclone Had Hit It

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are tops for best quality offered.

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$8.60	\$7.75	\$6.50
Hogs	3.40	3.45	4.65
Lambs	10.35	11.60	7.65
Hens, Heavy	.10	.12	.08
Eggs, Firsts	.12	.13 1/2	.08
Butterfat	.19	.20	.18
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.01 1/2	.77 1/2	.71 1/2
Corn, Yellow	.61 1/2	.45 1/2	.40 1/2
Oats	.43 1/2	.32 1/2	.24 1/2
Barley	.56	.42	.32
Alfalfa, Baled	16.00	12.00	15.00
Prairie	13.00	9.50	7.00

NO TELLING for sure what the wheat crop will do in Kansas or the U. S. According to George E. Farrell, wheat chief for the Farm Administration, the drouth has been reducing the crop about 1 million bushels daily. "South Dakota fields look as if they had been fallowed," he said, "the situation is nearly as bad in other Northern states. In the Dakotas 1 1/2 million cattle are so thin and weak they cannot be moved."

There will be another official wheat forecast for Kansas about June 10. In the meantime, the guessers over the state have quit talking 90 to 100 million bushels, and instead are talking 90 million and downward.

No Food Shortage in Sight

But never fear, Kansas will have good wheat—and the price has passed \$1 a bushel—a long step from 25 cents a bushel. Continued drouth and a shortage of new wheat has the East somewhat "terror stricken," news reports say. "The situation is serious," says the Department of Agriculture, "but there is no shortage of foodstuffs in sight. There might be a shortage of feed for livestock, which is one reason for encouraging forage crops planting in excess of what had been figured on under allotment contracts."

Will Be Plenty of Wheat

If the drouth continues the rest of the season, there will be plenty of wheat for consumers in the U. S., and likely enough to care for exports, and still leave a normal carryover at the end of the year, says Washington. The Department up to late last week figured the U. S. would harvest about 440 million bushels of winter wheat, and possibly 160 million bushels of spring wheat. Even at its worst, the wheat output this year for the U. S. is likely to beat last year's crop by 40 million bushels. "U. S. carryover of old wheat, July 1, will be around 260 million bushels com-

Market Barometer

General Business—Number of men going back to work has increased for 3 months straight; wages and salaries likewise. Output of factory goods has grown each of last 6 months. Business is better than many admit. More small money in circulation shows business improvement, reports Federal Reserve Board. No more than seasonal decline ahead, no break in recovery trend expected.

Cattle—Several 1,231-pound fed steers brought \$9 recently, setting another high mark since October 1932. Weakness may show up in June, but expect price rally in July with short supply of fed steers.

Hogs—Late June and July likely to see healthier prices. Still one of weakest spots of year for a few days. Good chance for spring pigs fed for August and September markets. Pork exports up 35 per cent for first half of present marketing season.

Lambs—Steady to lower prices expected. Some price trouble ahead for July, perhaps, with too many lambs for market.

Wheat—Everything possible being used by grain gamblers to make wheat bounce up and down to their profit. Market will be erratic. Yet cash price to farmer expected to go higher. May be wise to hold new crop awhile. Several countries have adopted heavy wheat-growing and exporting restrictions. Action on world minimum price by world wheat conference postponed until next meeting because Argentina opposed the plan.

Corn—Higher prices late spring and summer unless new crop gets better start than it now shows. Market receipts light. U. S. visible supply shrinking—now 47 million bushels compared to 34 million a year ago. Some government loans on corn already repaid, more corn will be released if cattle prices hold up. Little chance for lower corn prices in near future.

Hay—Supply picking up. Demand fair to good. Prices steady to lower.

Poultry—Expect egg prices to improve late June and July. In last 26 years price increase came 7 times in June, in July 10 times, August 4 times and September 2. Steady to lower for market poultry.

Butterfat—Steady to higher. Drouth conditions making feed scarce.

pared to 390 million bushels a year ago. This with the new crops would give a domestic supply for the season of between 825 million and 850 million bushels, depending on the weather. Domestic consumption for flour, feeds, seed and waste would be around 625 million bushels. Normal carryover, before the wheat surplus years, averaged about 125 million bushels. The U. S. would, therefore, need 750 million bushels to cover normal use and storage reserves. This would allow about 100 million bushels for export.

CROPS AND OUTLOOK

Kansas Can Graze More Cattle

A LIST of pasture owners who have grazing areas to care for 15,000 or 20,000 head of cattle has been compiled by J. H. Mercer, Secretary Kansas Livestock Association, Topeka. These pastures will be filled from drouth-stricken areas immediately. Kansas cattlemen who wish to put their herds in them may get in touch with Mercer. Shipments are expected from other states.

Under the emergency freight rates put into effect last Saturday, cattle may be shipped to pasture for 85 per cent of the regular rate, then returned home within a year for 15 per cent. This makes a round-trip for the present rate.

Our crop correspondents report these conditions:

Barber—Farmers busy plowing and sowing feed, had some moisture but need a good soaking rain to wet subsoil, first cutting of alfalfa making fair yield, oats will be short, gardens doing fine, livestock doing well, a few have lost young cattle with blackleg, fruits doing well, more young colts than usual, farmers going to raise more horses. Butterfat, 17c; eggs, 10c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Had 2 inches of rain, all vegetation improved, new grain elevator built at Heizer. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 11c; wheat, 69c to 70c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Plenty of rain, ground well soaked, alfalfa hurt by green bugs, oats and wheat being cut short in spots by chinch and green bugs, row crops about all planted, potato bugs bad, complaint of disease among sheep. Eggs, 12c; cream, 20c; milk, \$1.07 cwt. at condensary.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Farmers busy cultivating corn, alfalfa is blooming, and is very short as are oats and wheat, community sale continues to attract large crowds. Wheat, 80c; corn, 47c; eggs, 10c; cream, 20c; poultry, 10c to 14c.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Wheat harvest near, haying a short job the first cutting of alfalfa, almost no clover, everybody planting beans, Atlas sorgo or cane for feed; a few spotted show-ers but no general rain, some gardens looking good, wheat will be spotted, some good, some too short to cut; oats look bad all over, everybody working corn, a few planting yet in Sweet clover ground, corn has jumped up to where it is moving to market, I know several shellers who have been swamped the last week, we are going to be up against it getting clover seed next spring, many will go to alfalfa this fall and Sweet clover should be plentiful.—L. H. Shannon.

Butler—Cattle went off to grass a week to 10 days early, had about 3 inches of rain, corn making a good stand, kafir not up, green bugs, cutworms and grubs were plentiful earlier, alfalfa did not make a rank growth and was considerably affected by green bugs, oats look good, also gardens, a little more interest in gardens this spring than common, but not so with chickens. Wheat, 64c; corn, 50c; oats, 22c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 11c; hens, 7c to 9c.—Aaron Thomas.

Coffey—Had about 5 inches of rain in 2 weeks which filled ponds and creeks, wheat, oats and pastures look fine, corn about all planted, some has been cultivated, gardens and potatoes look good, some have new potatoes. Yellow corn, 45c; kafir, 38c; broilers, 14c; heavy hens, 8c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Crawford—Corn growing fine, good stand, lots of bugs and some army worms. Wheat, 73c; corn, 45c; oats, 28c; hay, \$6.50; hogs, \$2.90; eggs, 10c; cream, 19c.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Light showers have helped crops and pastures, farmers cultivating corn day after day and hope for a good crop, extra early gardens have done well, many planted later have had to be replanted, potato bugs bad but checked by spraying, strawberries plentiful and early cherries soon will be ripe, good prospect for wild gooseberries, rhubarb and strawberries being canned. Cream, 22c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Two good rains within 10 days helped crops greatly, potatoes all bloom-

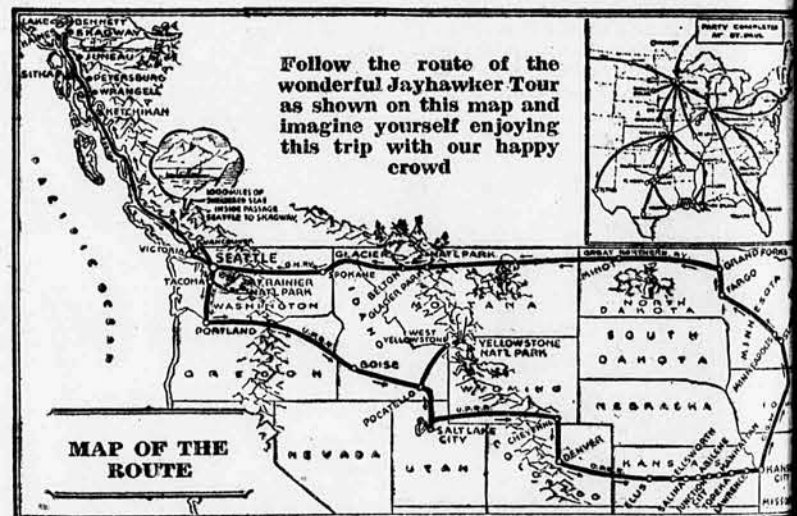
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(Left) Glacier Park Hotel

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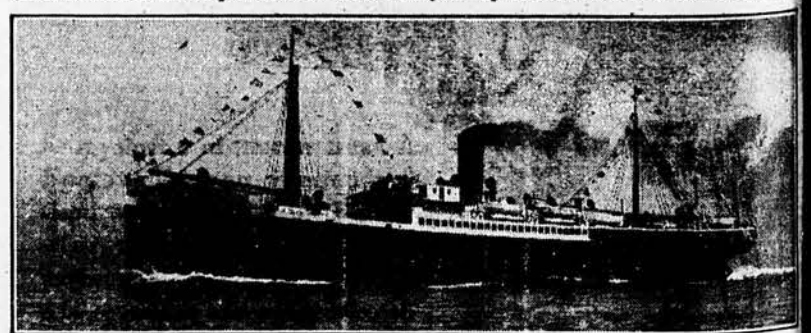


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cherry trees loaded, farmers whose
at did not blow out are optimistic, allot-
ground being measured. Wheat, 71c;
s, 11c; cream, 14c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Worth—Wheat and oats heading very
t, more moisture needed, corn growing
e, many planting Atlas sorgo, gardens
wing fairly well. Wheat, 71c; corn, 66c;
s, 42c; eggs, 10c; cream, 20c.—Don Helm.

ord—Still very dry, wheat about all
e, too dry to plant spring crops, pas-
es ready to burn, gardens under irriga-
a doing fairly well. Wheat, 73c; cream,
eggs, 12c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Farmers busy cultivating corn,
-inch rain packed ground and made cul-
tating a hard job, especially in bottom
s: strawberries plentiful and sell from
25 to \$1.50 a crate, alfalfa making about
a ton to the acre owing to dry weather
a green bugs, ants and moles working
ne in cornfields, a few haven't finished
nting corn, some oats and wheat making
etty fair showing, a county-wide dog
arantine for 60 days, crows are increas-
e, since the bounty has been taken off.
utterfat, 16c to 19c; eggs, 10c; heavy hens,
Leghorn hens, 6c; old roosters, 3c.—
as Blankenbaker.

Greenwood—Good growing weather,
eat and oats heading, will be short, corn
ing cultivated, first crop of alfalfa ready
cut, will be light, most all of last year's
ain has been sold, potato bugs working.
A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Wheat failure has been a hard
ow, will be lucky to get enough to reseed
s fall if money can be obtained another
p will go out in the fall so we can "hope"
another year, need rain worst kind to
rt row crops, first cutting of alfalfa
at row and will irrigate soon as it is
sugar beets making good growth under
irrigation, pastures nearly all dried up
a stock needing feed, about thru meas-
ing wheat allotment plots, irrigated gar-
s look real good, lots of baby chicks.—
L. Hinden.

Harper—Wheat in good condition, har-
t will be earlier than usual, binding will
rt about June 8, corn being worked third
e, chinch bugs destroying some fields,
d sorghums now being planted, there is
e acreage of summer fallow, second
p of alfalfa making good growth, fine
dens everywhere, more canning of vege-
les and fruit planned by home economic
ts, increased interest in Farm Bureau
ogram, farmers much concerned over
bbable price of products, oats short, if
get a fair crop must have rain soon,
le poultry going to market, few broilers,
eat, 70c; butterfat, 18c; heavy hens, 8c;
s, 10c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Weather fine for cultivating
n, wheat looking better since the 3-inch
n, pastures and gardens fine. Wheat,
s, 42c; corn, 49c; bran, 95c; shorts,
6c; cream, 19c; eggs, 8c to 13c; heavy
s, 9c; springs, 7c; roosters, 3c; straw-
ries, 10c a box.—H. W. Prouty.

Maskell—County may seed itself back if
rains soon, all chance for a crop gone,
ise will be planted if sufficient rains
e before June 15. Wheat, 69c.—R. A.
lton.

Jefferson—First crop of alfalfa about all
barn, plenty of stock water and grass,
n growing well, several farmers buying
n to feed, insects unusually numerous,
dens suffering accordingly, oats crop
ow poor, wheat fair, processing tax driv-
hog feeders out of business, we do not
nt a processing tax on cattle. Eggs, 11c;
am, 22c; corn, 40c.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Much in need of rain, have re-
ved few scattered showers, wheat and
s badly damaged, first crop of alfalfa
ly light, corn planting finished and com-
p up well, some farmers selling livestock
ap on account of shortage of feed and
ter. Corn, 40c; cats, 35c; wheat, 70c;
s, 9c; cream, 19c.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—Received a good rain recently
t could use more now, wheat in full head,
k of harvest starting June 11, all corn
nted, lots of late chicks, some public
ea, stuff sells well, especially horses.
eat, 67c; hens, 5c to 7c; springs, 11c to
s; eggs, 7c; cream, 18c; butter, 25c.—
s. H. Glenn.

Labette—Dry weather in part of county,
ving good showers in east and southeast,
eat and corn look well, most fields of
s poor, strawberry crop will be short,
erry trees loaded.—Earl McLane.

Lane—Nearly all localities report show-
s but general rain has not arrived, con-
erable ground worked but not much
nting done, subsoil moisture scarce the
nity over.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Cultivating row crops, all
etation making satisfactory growth,
ny beautiful flowers, especially roses,
aking countryside a spot of beauty; pea-
p cut short by green bugs, school teach-
s out trying to get schools, money still
arce, strict economy needed.—Mrs. Ray
ngacre.

Lincoln—Prospects for wheat slim, first
p alfalfa shortest in years, pastures af-
rding little feed as dry weather contin-
e, garden and potatoes suffering from
at and drouth, corn planting done but
n needs rain, old-timers say Saline river
lowest ever known, government men
asuring wheatland.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Need a good rain, few good oats,
s of damage done by green bugs, wheat
headed, looks like a very good crop,
a good but short, poor stand of corn and
dr, nothing growing like it should, looks
w as if we would have a short crop year.
W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Weather hard on gardens, pota-
es and field crops; ground has dried out
et as it was before the big 3-inch rain 3
eks ago, stock doing well on prairies,
alfa harvest on with good hay, plenty of
tomobiles of all makes, hens have quit
ying as well as they used to. Eggs, 9c and
c; hens, 8c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Crops all looking good, recent
ne much appreciated, harvest is near,
et wheat and oats are about average,
re Atlas sorgo being grown this year,
alfa not as good as it should be, early

dry weather and green bugs hurt it. But-
terfat, 19c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Had fine rain late May, grow-
ing stuff is up, there will be no oats or
wheat cut with binder this summer. Eggs,
10c; cream, 20c; corn, 40c; wheat, 69c; hay,
\$8; alfalfa, \$10; hogs, \$2.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Having fine growing weather,
corn all planted, some cultivating early
corn, had a good rain that helped grass
and small grain, oats and wheat look good,
gardens fine, some damage to alfalfa fields
by small green bugs.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—Looks like an early harvest,
wheat headed out, some fields good, others
poor, some not worth cutting, oats thin,
heading out very short, yield will be below
average, corn and kafir good, generally free
of weeds and being cultivated the second
and third time, moisture somewhat shy,
an excellent crop of strawberries, selling at
\$1.50 to \$2 a crate, truck farmers setting
out sweet potato plants, hoeing tomato,
watermelon and cantaloupe vines, early
gardens excellent and spuds coming along
nicely, livestock and poultry doing well,
community sales well attended, most every-
thing selling at low prices, especially cattle
and hogs, plenty of laborers, little employ-
ment. Wheat, 70c; corn, 40c; kafir, 36c; oats,
25c; flour, \$1.48; bran, 90c; hens, 7c; eggs,
11c; butterfat, 19c; potatoes 25c peck.—
James D. McHenry.

Ness—Several heavy showers over parts
of county have done a lot of good to wheat,
half the acres sown will not pay to har-
vest, pastures doing better, may have a
fair stand of spring crops, quite number
of wheat fields being pastured.—James
McHill.

Norton—This county blessed with good
rain last week, but came late for wheat,
will help all other crops and pastures, there
are lots of nice gardens. Wheat, 60c; corn,
35c; hogs, 3c; cream, 20c; eggs, 12c; hens,
9c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—Part of county had good rain,
destructive hail and wind; northwest very
little, barely enough moisture to bring up
spring crops, some report listed crops be-
ginning to die, oats, barley and much wheat
too short to cut, few fields will reseed, river
highest it has been for 2 years, grass very
poor, first crop of alfalfa almost a total
failure, Russian thistles doing fine, gar-
dens are not very good unless irrigated,
planting of listed crops going on at full
speed.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Wheat and oats well headed,
could use more moisture, some wheat mov-
ing to market, potatoes making excellent
growth, bugs doing damage, practically all
allotment has been worked, wheat crop re-
ported as 51 per cent normal, some wool
shipped to market. Light hens, 6c; eggs,
11c; wheat, 72c; heavy hens, 8c; butterfat,
18c.—Paul Haney.

Pottawatomie—Have had some moisture
but ground very dry, water scarce, pas-
tures getting dry, corn planting finished,
everyone getting good stand, most of it
worked once, wheat looks good, oats crop
poor, strawberries ripe, crop good, selling
\$2.40 a crate, not much corn being sold.
Cream, 21c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. G. McGrana-
han.

Rawlins—Dry and windy, plenty of dust,
not much prospect for a crop of any kind to
date, spring crops didn't all come up, oats
and barley scarcely cover the ground,
should be 6 to 8 inches high, wheat is a
month ahead of other years but is burning
up, some wheat in the boot, soon will head
out from 12 to 14 inches high, no farm
sales, some stock going to market, most of
it hogs, plenty of real estate changing
hands these days when it darkens the sun.
Eggs, 12c; cream, 20c; corn, 35c; wheat, 65c.
—J. A. Kelley.

Roos—Farmers nearly finished planting
kafir and cane, wheat "is and isn't," farm-
ers doubt whether they harvest any, ground
dry, no subsoil moisture, pastures not
amounting to much, hogs getting scarce,
hatcheries have stopped producing chicks,
quite a bit of sorgo and Wheatland milo
sold. Eggs, 10c; cream, 20c; wheat, 70c;
corn, 50c; hogs, \$2.50; bran, 95c.—C. O.
Thomas.

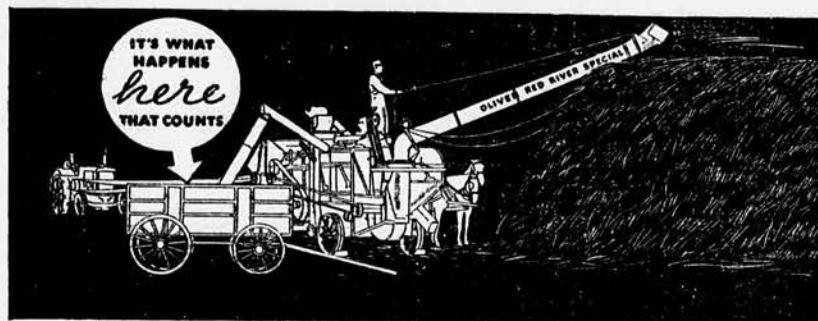
Rush—Local showers have helped crops
in some localities, winter wheat will be
spotted, much has blown out or was seri-
ously hurt by drouth, a few scattered fields
will make excellent yields, oats and barley
heading out and much of it is not more
than 6 inches tall, little corn has been
planted on account of drouth, pastures are
very poor and extremely late, livestock
thin, county wheat allotment committee
has several teams at work measuring con-
tracted acreage, a few public sales. Wheat,
71c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 19c.—Wm. Crot-
inger.

Seward—We are much in need of a good
general rain, some planting a little row
crops but most farm work at a standstill,
harvest will be early, some wheat fields and
pastures would burn, they are so dry.
Wheat, 70c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs.
Frank Peacock.

Sumner—Fine weather for grains to fill,
harvest not far off, barley is first and
there are some good fields, oats spotted,
wheat generally more even, first cutting of
alfalfa being put up, bugs damaged some
fields badly, corn, gardens and pastures
need moisture, livestock doing well, plenty
of vegetables, good prospect for fruits,
enough home help.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wilson—Badly in need of rain, wheat
and oats beginning to ripen, first cutting
of alfalfa is good, corn looks good but
small, gardens not doing as well as they
should. Cream, 19c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. A. E.
Burgess.

Wyandotte—Another good rain would be
welcome, vegetation grew rapidly after last
rain but surface dries quickly, wheat is
thru blooming, straw will be short and
heads small with stand thin, some oats
good, strawberries ripening rapidly, cher-
ries turning red, alfalfa will be cut within
a few days, this also will be a small yield,
most corn has been cultivated, soybeans
and kafir planted, few farmers hiring help
this spring, many brood sows being sent
to market, most stock hogs living on grass
and water as they will not pay for grain,
baby chicks doing well. Cream, 20c; eggs,
13c; hogs, \$3.30.—Warren Scott.



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Our Busy Neighbors

In Season

I wish that I could find a man
Who would invent and sell
An onion with an onion taste
But not an onion smell.

—Bill Huff.

ALL vacant spaces in his 4-acre general orchard, are being used this spring by A. L. Nice, in Cherokee county. He has about 1,400 laying hens and has ordered for immediate delivery 1,500 3 to 4-week-old Leghorn pullets. He will raise as much as possible of the feed he will need for them, besides several acres of potatoes and general truck crops. That looks like a good combination.

Giving Them Kansas Grass

NINETEEN carloads of Brahma cattle from the Gulf coast are being pastured in the bluestem grazing lands of Cowley, Elk and Chautauqua counties. Recent rains have quickened the growth of the grass and the pastures are rapidly filling.

This Mule 17 Hands High

ON HIS farm near Lebanon, Harvey McCaulley has a mule 6 feet 2 inches high that weighs almost 1,700 pounds. In fact, this mule is inches higher than one which got a special writeup recently in the Associated Press, being 17 hands. A big mule.

The Worst Piece of Road

ONE of the worst stretches of highway in Kansas may be civilized. A campaign is on at Wamego for slabbing 2½ miles of K-11 and K-29. In the meantime the motor car dealers of surrounding towns, visit this stretch to demonstrate their knee-action cars.

No Sale Says President

FORECLOSURE cast its shadow over the 40-acre farm owned by Thomas J. Beck, Cass county, Mo. Several months' effort toward getting a Government loan failed to make headway. Finally Beck sent a special delivery letter to President Roosevelt. Promptly he received a telegram from Washington ordering sale of his farm stopped, and promising a Government loan right away.

Biggest Pancake Party

FIRST honors for pancake parties go to William Allen White, Emporia Gazette, and one of this country's most famous newspaper men. It is reported 10,000 guests ate 20,000 pancakes. But that is only 2 apiece. Any Kansan can stack away more than that. As a money maker, the party was a fizzle, but as a neighborly get-together it was a corker. Mr. White remarked. If other folks take up Mr.

White's idea of having pancake parties of that size, maybe the wheat surplus will vanish in a hurry—provided they are wheat cakes.

Has 120 Acres Out of Corn

THE Shawnee county farmer who contracted with the Government to take more acreage out of production in Shawnee county during 1934 than any other producer, was L. F. Dougan. He reduced his corn acreage 120 acres below 400 acres in 1933. Dougan farms 655 acres.

Raspberry Strawberries

A PATCH of berries which seem to be a cross between the raspberry and the strawberry, produces large berries with the full red color of strawberries, but with a raspberry flavor, on the H. J. Lay farm in Jackson county. The bushes are about 18 inches high and very prolific. The plants were given to Mr. Lay.

One Sheep Clips 29 Lbs.

SOUTH of Miller, Albert Stolfus had one sheep from which C. M. Aikman, professional shearer, clipped 29 pounds of No. 1 wool. Mr. Aikman says this is the most wool he ever clipped from one sheep. More wool has been clipped and sold in Kansas this spring than ever before, all bringing a good price.

Topped the High School

THIRTY-EIGHT A-grades, the greatest number ever obtained in the Marysville high school, is the record of Lila Breeding who has just been graduated. During her 4 years in high school, Miss Breeding has received A-grades only. Why do so few boys make high grades? Baseball, or general laziness?

Once Cured With a Rope

KIDNAPING is growing up in a big way—or more appropriately call it "horsenaping." Somebody stole a 4-year-old Percheron stallion owned by R. C. Moore, Lawrence county, Kentucky. A ransom note left behind demanded \$500. A postscript was added to the note which said, "This horse ain't worth what we fust thot. Bring \$250."

Works All Over the Map

AT HERKIMER, Hei Saathoff arises every morning in Herkimer township, then goes to Oketo township to do his milking and chores, returns to Herkimer township for breakfast and doubles back to Oketo township to get his horses and cross into Nebraska to tend his corn. At noon he leaves his horses in Oketo township and goes to Herkimer township for dinner. The township line runs between his house

and barn, and part of his farm is just across the state line road into Nebraska.

Not Dry-Weather Catfish

WHILE draining an irrigation well, Clarence Henderson and Riley Crustinberry, Cimarron, thought they had found catfish that were growing legs. They promptly blamed it on the long drouth, convinced that Western Kansas catfish were trying to get used to going without water. Later they found these freakish water animals were salamanders, uncommon in that part of Kansas.

Little School a Winner

ONE of the smallest schools in Kansas has proved one of the best. This is Chase County Community high school, Cottonwood Falls. It was entered in the Class B scholarship contest and placed third among 300 schools. Students winning high places include Leona Simon, Margaret Kleferle, Elva Gurney, Charmian Herr, Florence McCave, Charles Yeomans, Betty Lou Titus, and Ronald Dye. Good things still come in small packages.

A Crop From the Cellar

THEY say "experience is the best teacher." Last year I sent to a seed company and bought a few bricks of "spawn" mushrooms and planted them in my cellar. To my great surprise, they grew and bore wonderfully. I had more customers than I could supply. This year I am going to plant more as they are very profitable and the winter months prove favorable. I wish to pass this idea on, as people can profit by the experience of others.—Nora Tucker, Bourbon Co.

He Helped Western Kansas

SORRY to learn that John Kruse, Rush Center, has passed away. Quietly tho he went about his work, his neighbors have acknowledged many times they gained inspiration from him. His ability as a professional gardener and landscape expert, gained in Germany where he was born, was put to good use in Western Kansas and made his farmstead a beauty spot. Trees, flowers and shrubbery seemed to grow better for him than for anyone else. He always was willing and ready to help and advise his neighbors in their efforts to beautify their farm homes.

He Built a Log House

THE true pioneer spirit is not yet dead. A young farmer, unable to get a house in which to live, but plenty of land to farm from a relative living along the Neosho river, south-east of Leroy, built himself a log house. He has a comfortable home, sided on the inside with strawboard boxes, over which wire netting was stretched to hold the plastering. Once on the inside, you never would know it to be a log house, and from the outside it looks like something some millionaire had hired done, in an effort to copy the early and simple life of the people.

Beat World on Ice Cream

THE average person in the U. S. eats more than a ton of food a year. Dairy products make up 45 per cent of this total, according to the National Dairy Products Corporation. Use of fluid milk to the person has increased about 10 per cent in the last 10 years, and now amounts to 40 gallons a year. Every person eats about 18 pounds of butter a year, which is less than in several foreign countries. The Canadians and Australians eat 29 pounds, New Zealanders 34.1 pounds; Finland, Sweden and Germany all are ahead of the U. S.

The Swiss people are the greatest cheese eaters in the world—about 16 pounds to the person a year, compared with 14 pounds in Holland, 10 pounds in England, Germany and France, and only 4.5 in the U. S. However, in the last decade, cheese consumption in this country increased 30 per cent, altho it still amounts to less than one-fifth of an ounce a day. But the American eats about 2.42 gallons of ice cream a year. This beats the world.

Farm Income Is Rising

YOU may not have discovered that farm prices and income are on rise, but they are. Also gross farm income for 1933, including benefit payments of 289 million dollars, was \$383,000,000, against \$5,143,000,000 in 1932. And income from all grains, increased 86 per cent over 1932, with counting benefit payments. This was vouched for by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington and must be true.

Twelve Things to Remember

1. The value of time.
2. The success of perseverance.
3. The pleasure of working.
4. The dignity of simplicity.
5. The worth of character.
6. The power of kindness.
7. The influence of example.
8. The obligation of duty.
9. The wisdom of economy.
10. The virtue of patience.
11. The improvement of talent.
12. The joy of originating.

—Marshal Field

Wants Him To Be a Farmer

UNCLE SAM'S head economist, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. O. E. Baker, hopes when his small son grows up he will be a farmer. These are his reasons:

1. A farmer has more and better food than most people who live in cities.
2. He has better health and lives longer.
3. He accumulates more property, becomes a wealthier man.
4. He is more likely to enjoy his work than most city people.
5. He is more likely to rear a family who do his part to promote the future well-being of the nation and of the world.

Stick to the Uniforms

MILITARY training for all armed bodied male students in the freshman and sophomore years at Kansas State College will be continued, the board of regents has decided. It is the belief of the board that this policy is for the best interests of the school and students, and in harmony with the intention of federal and state statutes. This answers a petition referred several weeks ago, bearing the signatures of students and several faculty members, asking that compulsory military training be abolished.

Packing House at the Fair

A HUGE exhibit showing packing house operations, made by Armour & Company at the 1934 World Fair, will illustrate all the processes of turning livestock from range or farm into meat. The public will also be informed of the increased desirability of meat in the diet. Since Philip Danforth Armour established his Chicago packing plant in 1867, the marketing of livestock has become a science. Refrigerator cars perfected in the '80s, made it possible to ship fresh meat from the producing West to the thickly populated East, as refrigeration later made possible to ship meat and fruit across the ocean.

More on Farms Than Ever

FARM population in the U. S. reached an all-time high mark January 1, 1934, 32,509,000 persons, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The increase is due mostly to more births than deaths, as more left the farms than went from cities to farms last year. There were 951,000 persons moved from cities, while 1,173,000 moved to the farm for the city. The farm movement in 1932 totaled 1,544,000 persons, the citybound movement 1,011,000 persons. During 1933 there was a net loss to farms of 227,000 persons, while during the 3 preceding depression years, the net migration was in the opposite direction. Are we a nation of landsliders?

¶ A teaspoon of soda added to cream before churning, helps to bring butter.—Mrs. E. M. Hudson, Scott

CHINCH BUG CONTROL

Make line barriers with tar acid oil around your corn fields. Dig post holes one foot deep every 18 feet along outside edge of barriers. Bugs will follow barriers and fall into holes. Kill bugs in the holes with one tablespoonful of CYANOOGAS FLAKES each day bugs are moving.

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COMPLETE HARMONY CHART OF ALL chords for any instrument, explaining the secrets of improvising; also chart of special basses for piano. The most closely condensed and easily understood chart published. Price 25c. Hampton Orchestra School, 208 Liberty Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

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WHOLESALE CATALOG, WATCHES, RINGS, Cameras, Radios, Hosiery, Sanitary Goods, Typewriters, etc. (Send 10c) Bigelow, 607 N. 16th, Milwaukee, Wis.

MEN'S FANCY RAYON PLAITED HOSE. Imperfects, 16 pairs \$1.00, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Co., Ashboro, N. C.

EARN MONEY AT HOME: WE TEACH YOU. Instructional manual, 25 cents. Badger Sales, 2549 Albert Drive S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

OIL BURNERS \$9.00. FOR RANGES, LAUNDRY heaters, etc. Convenient, efficient, economical. Uses kerosene. Glebe, Rankin, Texas.

THAT BUNION, FOR A DOLLAR BILL I'LL tell you how I cured mine for only few cents. Write, L. Forhand, Westcliffe, Colo.

WANTED: COMMON WEEDS BY STEADY buyers; details 10c coin. International Agency, Cincinnati.

LAND-ARKANSAS

\$60 BUYS 40 ACRES; FOR BARGAIN LIST of farms, write Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

LAND-FLORIDA

POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA, PROPERTY, 40 acres, clear, fine home in Lakeland, for sale or trade by owner. What have you? Box 512, Abilene, Kan.

LAND-MISSOURI

FORTY ACRES, FINE LOCATION ON school bus and mail route. 10 acres bearing orchard; good improvements, good water. Price \$2250. King Land Co., Marionville, Mo.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

INDEPENDENCE, SECURITY ASSURED. North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington. Oregon farms bargain prices, easy terms. Descriptive literature. Impartial advice. Mention state, J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW DEAL IN FARMS, MINNESOTA, NORTH Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Rents are cheaper, prices lower. New low rates. Write for free book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 702, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 610, Lincoln, Neb.

ANGUS CATTLE

Morgan Ranch, Blue Rapids, Kan.

offers two tried coming two-year-old Angus bulls. These bulls are of splendid breeding and sold in their every day clothes. Come and see them. Ranch joins town.

E. R. MORGAN, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

A few good bulls sired by Penshurst Floyd, both September and February calves. Also a few cows and heifers.

H. M. Bauer, Broughton (Clay Co.), Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

For Sale

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Males and Females

G. D. SLUSS R. 1 ELDORADO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

Beautiful tested heifers six weeks old, \$10 each. Crated here. C. O. D. express. High grade producers.

Glen Clarke, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns

25 bulls from calves to 18 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the beef breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Red bull and two roan heifers, near 12 months, delivered 100 miles, \$120. We raise, buy, sell and exchange.

BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. (We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 653 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

BELGIAN HORSES

Sorrels and Roans

Registered Belgian stallions, three-year-olds and up, ready for heavy service; Chestnut Sorrels with Flaxen mane and tail; some extra good Strawberry Roans.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IA.

TRUCK SHIPMENTS

We give them special attention

SHIP YOURS TO JOHN CLAY & CO. EST. 1886

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

STOCK YARDS

KANSAS CITY, MO.

CATTLE · HOGS · SHEEP

We Can Stop Soil Washing

L. L. LONSDORF

CONTOUR cropping, with rows of close-drilled crops and row crops planted on the level, is doing much to control soil erosion and conserve rainfall. This is being used widely by the Kansas Soil Erosion Control project which has been established just west of Mankato, and which is operating on 125,000 acres in Jewell, Smith and Mitchell counties.

"By use of contour cropping and rotation of close-drilled and row crops, each row acts as a small terrace, catching the rainfall and saving it for use of the crop. Contour cropping also makes possible the use of large field machinery where gullies make it nearly impossible to cultivate a field, says Ralph P. Ramsey, extension agent on the job.

"Contour cropping means planting crops across the slope about on the level. There are several types being used. In the Rice Belt in the South, dikes are built on the contour and crops planted between so they may be flooded. In other parts of the country where slopes are steep, contour cropping is used in connection with strip cropping."

Much Kansas land has a slope of 5 to 8 per cent. Rainfall frequently comes in terrific downpours which wash out the crop or cut ditches in fields. Kansas farmers have machinery designed for large fields and long rows. Because of these conditions, a rotation of crops which will keep the ground covered much of the time, and planting row crops on the contour are recommended.

One good example of a plan for control of soil erosion is used by D. J. Nichols, Jewell county. There is a large draw running thru the middle of his farm from north to south, leaving a field of 100 acres which slopes gradually from east to west. There are a number of gullies cut in this field, one which cannot be crossed at places with machinery.

This 100 acres was cut into 4 nearly equal fields. The field having the worst gullies was seeded to alfalfa. The crops on the other 3 are to be rotated from year to year. For 1935, one will be planted to small grain and Sweet clover, the other 2 to corn. This plan will be followed so each field will have corn 2 years and a drilled crop 1 year.

Ends on November 30

Will the corn-hog contract remain in effect several years?—M. K.

NO. ONE year only. It will cease to be in effect after November 30, 1934. Wheat contracts will remain in effect thru 1935.

JERSEY CATTLE

Our New Junior Sire

is Longview's Repetitor, out of Imp. Boanerges Countess and sired by Longview's Senior Sire, Raleigh's Dairylike Majesty.

Our senior sire, Gribble's Farm's Eagle, is a son of another imported matron, whose performance is an eloquent tribute to the breed. Imported Grey Dolly has won more than her quota of purple on the Pacific Coast, too.

We are proud of these two sires. Their dams were bred on the Isle. Their sires have made Jersey history in the States.

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

Hutchinson, Kansas

A. LEWIS OSWALD, Owner Federal Accredited

JERSEY BREEDERS

Register your cattle in a reliable breeders' association for 75c.

Mid-West Jersey Cattle Club, Ava, Missouri

HEREFORD CATTLE

Herd Bull Domino 109th

for sale and priced right. Also three of his splendid sons. For descriptions and prices of either write at once. M. W. CLARK, DENSMORE, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

50 Boars

Results our 30 years breeding. The shorter legged, easier feeding type. Best breeding obtainable. 8 herd boars in service. Send for literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immured. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Purebred Hampshire Boars

Including some good show prospects. Sired by a top son of the twice world's champion boar. Priced cheap for quick sale. Also gilts, bred or open.

KENEDY BROS., PLEASANTON, KAN.

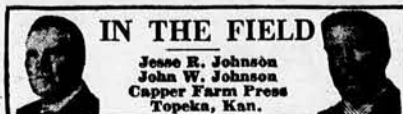
Good Hampshire Fall Boars

Best of breeding, type, size and quality. Immured. If you write at once I will sell you a good boar very reasonable.

FRED ZEDNIK, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

20 Real Fall Boars

to select from. Bred right and ready for service. Write or phone, Quigley Hampshire Farm, St. Marys, Kan. Farm near Williamstown.



IN THE FIELD

Jesse E. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kan.

The premium lists for the Iowa state fair are out and you can have one by addressing A. R. Corey, secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

P. M. Gross, Kansas City, Mo., well known all over the West as an auctioneer, died suddenly at his home in Kansas City recently.

I have a letter from Fred Laptad, Lawrence, requesting that we claim his fall sale date of Duroc and Poland Chinas for October 18.

M. W. Clark, Densmore, Kan., Norton county, has for sale a proven herd sire, Domino 109th, and a few of his sons that are ready for service.

If you want a good Hampshire fall boar write the Quigley Hampshire farm, St. Marys, Kan. They have some splendid fall boars ready to sell.

C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan., breeds registered Angus cattle and has 25 breeding cows and a nice crop of 1934 calves. He also breeds registered Hampshire hogs.

Earl Clemmons, Waldo, Kan., Osborne county, has for sale some nice well bred Shorthorn bulls ready for service and of the best of breeding. Write him for prices and descriptions.

Fred Zednik, Fairbury, Nebr., is offering some nice Hampshire fall boars for sale. It is a little late and he is pricing them very reasonable. If you need a boar you better write him right now.

A. L. Tatlow, White City, Kan., has a fine herd of 50 pure bred Jerseys. For a long time the White City vicinity in Morris county has been well known as a Jersey cattle center of importance.

If you are in the market for a Jack you couldn't possibly do better than write to H. T. Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan. They have some splendid young jacks that are ready for service that they are pricing right.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., well known breeders of Polled Shorthorns have 20 young bulls near ready for service and some heifers for sale. They will be delivered by truck by the Banburys and prices are right.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., breeds the best in Durocs and has for sale 50 fall boars sired by sons of noted boars and out of sows that are as good as will be found anywhere. His prices are reasonable and he breeds the shorter legged kind that is growing in popularity all the time.

E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan., is a breeder of pure bred Holsteins and has built up a great herd that now numbers 80 head. He has some nice young bulls for sale out of high producing dams and sired by great bulls. The herd is located on Herington and Mr. Obitts is always pleased to show his Holsteins.

In the Foster Farms Hereford sale near Rexford, Kan., Thomas county, May 14, 36 Herefords averaged \$179. The 14 bulls averaged \$212. The top was \$340 for a bull that went to a North Dakota breeder. Kansas breeders who bought bulls follows: Robt. Kirk, Wakeeney; J. P. Beeler, Glen Elder; Ray Dible, Rexford; Ernest Notz, Kanorado.

Geo. McAdam, Holton, Kan., had a bad fire at his farm the latter part of May that burned his barns and two Jersey cows, most of his feed and harness and tools. He writes us that he will soon start a new cattle barn. He would like to buy a good Guernsey cow from someone around Topeka. Mr. McAdam has a good demand for his Angus bulls.

Kennedy Bros., Pleasanton, Kan., are extensive breeders of registered Hampshire hogs and they are advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer some fall boars and gilts. A number of these boars are real show prospects and will be priced right for quick sale. They will sell gilts bred or open. Write them at once if you are interested in something good.

H. M. Bauer, Broughton, Kan., Clay county, has for sale some nice young pure bred Ayrshire bulls sired by Penshurst Floyd that he is making close prices on. They are out of good producing dams and are real herd header material. In his advertisement in Kansas Farmer a mistake was made and we had it Inehurs Floyd as the name of the sire. But it should have been Penshurst Floyd, which is the correct name of his herd sire.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer, E. R. Morgan, owner of the well-known Morgan ranch joining Blue Rapids on the south, is offering two splendid Angus bulls that have been used some and that are coming two years old. They are in ordinary flesh but of splendid breeding and good individuals. They will be priced right. Mr. Morgan has a fine breeding herd of 60 registered cows.

R. E. Halley, Wilsey, Kan., is a breeder of long standing of the best in registered Shorthorns. He has 20 breeding cows and 15 spring calves that are certainly fine. A new herd bull that will be in service from now on in the herd is a White yearling bred by Tomsons and sired by Proud Archer and out of a big roan cow of the Victoria family. He is certainly a fine young bull and Mr. Halley is very proud of him.

T. H. Rundle & Son, Clay Center, Kan., are breeders of registered Poland Chinas who have a nice crop of spring pigs. They have faith in the hog business and believe that hog prices will be very satisfactory by fall or early winter. T. H. Rundle, the senior member of the firm is well known among the Poland China fraternity because of the activity in the show ring with his Polands two or three years ago.

The Kansas Guernsey Club held its annual meeting and field day at Glen Cliff Farm near Independence, Kan., May 29. Officers were elected as follows: Roy Dillard, Salina, president; Geo. Durham, Horton, vice-president; Lester Combs, Parsons, secretary-treasurer. Paul R. Johnson and Geo. Sheets, Salina, were elected directors. J. D. Owen, Enid, Okla., former governor, Clyde Reed and Carlton Hall of Coffeyville were among the guests. Twenty-six breeders were present and four county agents.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

Sept. 27—Russell Lucas, Healy, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

March 19—W. G. Bufington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 18—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.

Oct. 23—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 19—W. G. Bufington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

BUT WILL YOU MARKET THESE PIGS



Now that you have signed the hog-reduction contract, and the definite number that you can raise has been determined, there still remains one vital question—how many hogs will you market?

After all, that's up to you.

Hog Cholera always has been the greatest menace to the farmer's hog profits. Why take any chances when you can insure your success by the proper use of hog cholera virus and serum.

Your Veterinarian Knows

There is one safe method of vaccination, and we as a group of leading manufacturers of serum and virus, advise you to follow it. Use the services of your veterinarian. Don't let false economy convince you that mere directions printed on a label tell you the whole story. The services of a trained veterinarian, in administering the serum-virus treatment are so necessary that we advise that serum and virus be used only by trained veterinarians. Then the problems as to whether vaccination should be done now, or whether such conditions as flu, enteritis, dysentery or other low-grade infections are present, are properly solved. Also remember there is always the question of whether or not the recommended dose should be varied.

May we suggest again that your best interests, and ours, are served only when you leave these important decisions to your veterinarian.

ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg. So. Omaha, Neb.



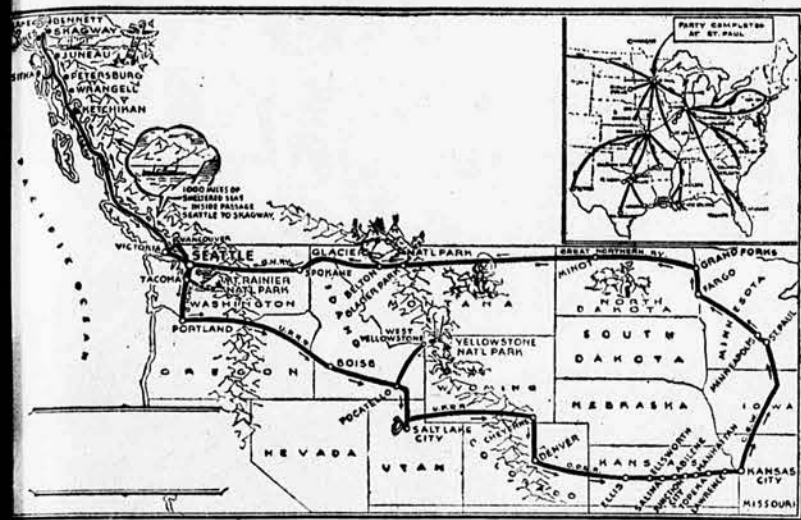
ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc. is an organization of 21 leading producers whose object is to protect the serum industry and safeguard hog raising through the proper administration of serum and virus.

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL VETERINARIAN

Three Weeks of Scenic Thrills

Copper Tourists Visit Pacific Northwest and Alaska in August

ROY R. MOORE



Here's the Route of the 1934 Copper Tour to the Pacific Northwest and Alaska

THERE isn't any word in Webster with more pleasing inflection than "Alaska" in hot weather.

It's 100 in the shade at this writing. Possibly it will be hotter by the time it reaches your eye in type. But in any case, what more appropriate subject for discussion could be suggested than Alaska, the terminus of this year's Copper Tour which begins August 3 and lasts three weeks.

I have never been to Alaska myself, but I'm sold on its being a cool spot bounding in snow, glaciers and icebergs. In fact most of us would gladly give all rights to look at the marvelous scenery if, by some magical method, we could be transferred there to escape the heat of the prairies.

The idea of missing some of this blistering heat seems to have appealed to a lot of persons in Kansas and other states. Since we made our first announcement several days ago of the proposed tour that not only included Alaska but all of our Pacific Northwest states, several national parks and many great cities, hundreds have written in for further particulars.

Necessarily not everyone will take the trip that asks for our beautifully illustrated folder, but applying a little mathematics, it appears that there will be an exceptionally large party after August 3 in the Union station in Kansas City for the Northwest pilgrimage.

It has been my good fortune to have traveled over the same route, the 1934 Copper Tour will follow, save the Alaskan extension. There is no disputing the statement that so many scenic thrills have never been crowded into a week period!

Personally I cannot think of a more happy combination of travel thrills in lumping together Glacier National Park, Mt. Ranier, Yellowstone, Great Salt Lake, the Columbia River Highway, Alaska, great cities such as Minneapolis, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver. And then there's the short trip in British Columbia, not to mention a ride on the mighty Pacific itself.

Even if you don't take the Alaska trip—it's not obligatory—you get a taste of salt water from Seattle to Vancouver. At one point in the voyage midway between the mainland and the land of Vancouver, you are likely to get a taste of real ocean waves.

Space, of course, does not permit a detailed description of all the wonders to be seen in three weeks. Here are just a few of the high spots:

After leaving the Twin Cities Saturday morning and striking out across the Dakota and Montana prairies along the Northern edge of the United States we approach the Rockies early Sunday morning and by noon we are in Glacier National Park, which for sheer beauty, is not surpassed in America. The Copper tourists will be guests at the Glacier Park Hotel and shortly after luncheon we start on a motor bus tour of 85 miles into the heart of Glacier's giant mountains, with its glistening mountain lakes.

The night stop is at the picturesque Sleeping-To-The-Sun-Chalet. The next day is spent in exploration of the beau-

tiful Lake McDonald, the largest lake in the park, and then we drive on to Belton where we board the train again.

Seattle is reached early the following morning. This great city built on the shores of Puget Sound is the Evergreen Capital of the Northwest. Altho it is our most northerly city of any size and by all rules ought to be cold in winter, snow is rarely if ever seen due to the warm waters of the Pacific and Puget Sound which rolls up at its very door.

And if the day is clear you will see Mount Ranier, the great white peak that watches over the state of Washington. Really it is one of the most imposing mountains on the globe for it starts from sea level and rears its glacier covered top almost three miles into the atmosphere. Before you return home you will be taken almost to the top of the peak itself.

Who hasn't dreamed of a trip to Yellowstone, the home of the world famous geysers, headed by Old Faithful, which puts on a performance at regular intervals every day of the year. Our Copper tourists will visit Old Faithful and make a thorough exploration of this operation which is probably the most famous in America.

I have before me a booklet describing the scenes along the route. It strikes me you would be interested in these paragraphs quoted directly:

"What is the ideal vacation land?

To some, a wilderness of ancient mountains that rear their peaks above the clouds—or a land of virgin forests flecked with the silver of inland lakes and streams; to others it is a verdant country of rivers that loiter or race to the sea... or perhaps, the sea itself, its ships and docks and golden shores. To many, a secluded lodge far from the beaten paths is an ideal... to others, the friendly formalities of a large resort round out the perfect vacation.

"Any of these would be ideal. The combination of all of them creates a vacation paradise, where every sort of vacation fun can be enjoyed.

"In this charmed land, sheer immensity and scenic variety enchant the senses. Lavish beauty fills Northern Idaho, all of Oregon and Washington, the Canadian province of British Columbia, and Alaska—the vast Pacific Northwest domain."

And one mighty important fact in connection with this Copper tour is that aside from your own personal expenses every single item has been taken care of in the purchase of your ticket—even the tips for the obliging Pullman porters. Every single want has been anticipated. To vary the monotony of sleeping on Pullmans, luxurious as they are, in several places we will be guests of world-famous hotels. Competent guides will be at your beck and call.

In closing let me make this suggestion. If you are the least bit interested, write for our beautifully illustrated folder which will not obligate you in the least. Simply address, Tour Department, Copper Publications, Topeka, Kansas.

Canning School of the Air



GRAND PRIZE

Grand Contest

Here is a contest that's different—that is easy. The person sending in the greatest number of original recipes (for any phase of canning) wins the Grand Prize—a DeLuxe Coleman Range valued at \$126.00. Fifty other prizes will be awarded.

Read the three simple rules carefully:

Rules of the Grand Contest

1. Send original canning recipes. The largest number wins the Grand Prize. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of a tie.
2. Write on one side of the paper; use a separate page for each recipe; write your name and address on each sheet.
3. No recipes will be entered that are postmarked later than September 30th, 1934.

Send letters to Canning School of the Air, Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas. Letters will not be acknowledged or returned. Prizes will be awarded October 15th, 1934.

Tune in the WIBW Canning School for details on the prizes and for information on the separate monthly contests.

Visitors Are Invited to attend the school in WIBW's Studio Home. See an actual demonstration of the equipment and the exhibition of finished products.

Let the Canning School

of the Air help you with your home canning this year. We have a canning budget based on family needs that will fill your cellar shelves with glistening jars of fruits and vegetables for your family's diet next winter.

The Canning School of the Air features valuable information prepared by experts that eliminates guesswork in home canning. Tested recipes for all phases of canning, preserving, jelly making, and pickling are being broadcast daily throughout the school period.

Send In Any Questions

that you may have on canning. They will be answered over the air or by mail if you wish.

Tune In WIBW

for the Canning School of the Air. Broadcast one-half hour, Monday thru Friday, at 2:30 p. m. (Central Standard Time), weeks starting June 4th, June 18th, July 2nd, July 23rd, August 6th, August 20th, September 3rd and September 17th.

Registration

continues throughout the school period. Register immediately in order to receive the school bulletins, the free cook books and canning literature—and to be eligible for the prizes. But be sure to register even though you do not wish to compete in the contest.

Sponsors

for the Canning School include the makers of

KERR GLASS JARS
PEN-JEL PECTIN
COLEMAN STOVES
AUTOMATIC PRESSURE COOKERS

LADY ESTHER
SERENADE

with
WAYNE KING

Sundays - 8:00 P. M.
Mondays - 8:00 P. M. - WIBW

RADIO STATION

WIBW

COLUMBIA NETWORK STATION
580 Kilocycles—Near Top of the Dial

The Capper Publications
Topeka, Kansas

They hit it with everything but a BUZZ SAW!



Fast new cars, on smooth straight roads,
put a new strain on tire treads

"Battle Royal" Knocks Out Brakes on Test Cars, But Proves New Tread a Winner—43% Longer Non-Skid Mileage

IT was a great fight. First, the engineers put new tread designs up against sandpaper made from sharp-cutting granite grit mounted on high-speed "grindstones". Then followed grinding road tests. When the new "G-3" Goodyear Tread showed it could take it better than any tread the engineers had ever seen, they equipped the Goodyear test cars.

And how they mauled "G-3"! Brakes "went out" in 8 hours, had to be relined every 72. Day and night the "G-3" test tires were scuffed, dragged, and mauled. They wracked the cars, but "G-3" kept right on rolling.

When the tests were over, we knew we had the answer to a puzzling problem that had to be faced by the tire industry. Treads were wearing out too fast—all well-known makes, even ours. The new, modern automobiles with flashy starts, snap stops, and high speeds were giving tires harder wear than ever before.

"G-3" proved to be exactly what we wanted—a tire retaining all the advantages of the famous All-Weather Tread for safe, quick stops on smooth highways—but improved to modern needs.

See "G-3" at your Goodyear Dealer's. The tread may appear familiar. But look closer and check every one of these facts:

It is wider—5½% more road contact

It is flatter—the tread blocks are square and true to the road

THE NEW GOODYEAR

"G-3"



WARNING!

Watch the rest of the industry try to copy this amazing tire. Watch them try to duplicate Goodyear's claims. But, remember, you have to have "non-skid" before you can have "non-skid mileage"—you have to have GRIP where you see it here—GRIP in the center of the tread.

"... 'G-3' showed it could take it"

It is firmer—the non-skid blocks are nested closer; ribs are 11½% wider; grooves are narrower; there's more rubber in the tread

It is stronger—the tread "squirms" less under pressure; "heel-and-toe" wear and "cupping" are reduced 50%

The Result—43% Longer Non-Skid Mileage!

Frankly, such a marvelous improvement in an already-famous tire would have been impossible without Supertwist. This is the patented Goodyear cord fabric, you know the fabric that has extra strength, extra elasticity, extra durability. For, with a wide tread, there is increased sidewall strain and Supertwist takes this without the slightest trouble.

When you can get a tread like this "G-3" All-Weather and know that it has under the matchless strength of Supertwist, will you be satisfied with anything less?

See the "G-3" All-Weather. Keep yourself up-to-date on how good tires are being made these days. It costs more to build but nothing extra to buy.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
AKRON, OHIO

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND