

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

## MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Farmer's  
71st Year

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## Fill the Silo

**I**F SCORCHING DAYS burn the feed crops at one end of the season and frost nips them at the other, fill the silo. Thousands of Kansas farmers fill theirs regularly anyway to get the most out of the feed. But in an emergency, the silo saves a great amount of feed besides adding 20 to 30 per cent more feeding value to the corn crop over dry fodder.

Kansas Farmer folks who use silos say a silo increases the livestock carrying capacity of the farm at least 25 per cent and the producing capacity of the farm, at least 10 per cent. The silo saves all cornstalks, leaves and husks which contain about 40 per cent of the feeding value, besides supplying the best and cheapest form of feed for winter, or emergency spring and summer pasture. That aids in keeping livestock healthy and gains at their best.

Others say that silos save 100 per cent of the crop put in them. They salvage "soft" or "fired" corn. And it takes less labor to feed silage, little or no feed is wasted, nor does good silage injure the quality of milk.

Luckily a silo is one of the lowest-cost additions to a farm. A permanent silo soon pays for itself, many Kansas farmers say. But take your pick. There are permanent above-ground silos, also pit and trench silos below ground. Also a temporary silo can be made out of bundles, corncrib, slats, or snow fencing.

### Ground Roughage Goes Twice as Far

Still another good feed maker is the roughage mill which grinds up fodder and makes it go twice as far. On many farms fodder must go that far or farther, this fall and winter. This year roughage of all kinds is going to be worth saving. A roughage mill will make two shocks of fodder do the work of three, and, as Henry Hatch tells us, during weather when bundle feed is quickly tramped into a wet footing, it goes even farther when fed in bunks. He finds cattle crowd the bunks for it. Also that the big coarse, woody cornstalks that would be untouched by the stock because too tough for them to eat, contain some of the most valuable feed that when run thru the roughage mill is eaten with relish and puts on weight.

Ground sorghum fodder is far ahead of bundles, say Brant Brothers, well-known cattlemen and feeders. Testing the matter last winter with 60 head of yearling steers, they found the steers fed bundle fodder made a gain of 252 pounds only to the acre of fodder, compared with a gain of 548 pounds for those fed ground fodder. The gain for the silage lot was 540 pounds, but 568 for the silage ground-fodder bunch. The ground-fodder lot and the silage lot paid big returns.

About 40 per cent of bundle fodder is wasted, the Brants figure, but only 2 per cent of the ground fodder. That would indicate a roughage mill could easily pay for itself, and this year it is anything to save feed and to make what is saved do the work.



## Ran Down a Clue and Got Him

J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE best witness Jesse Scott, Garden City, Finney county, could find, when his tractor heads were stolen last spring, was a spare tire which had dropped from the thief's car as he hastily crossed a ditch. By patient, clever inquiry, Scott traced the tire thru a tire shop and had Charles C. Pulliam arrested. Pulliam confessed and led the officers to the stolen goods. He was given a sentence limited to 5 years in the Hutchinson reformatory. The Protective Service reward of \$25 was paid to Jesse Scott with the understanding he might divide with those who assisted.

### This Horsethief Born Too Late

IF the man who stole two good horses from the posted premises of C. C. Coen, Ottawa, Franklin county, had been born 30 years earlier, perhaps he might have got away with it. Nowadays high-powered automobiles travel faster than horses, and telephone messages go even faster than automobiles. Mr. Coen reported to Undersheriff J. H. Foster at Ottawa, who soon overtook George Pierson with the missing horses. Pierson pled guilty and got an indeterminate sentence in the reformatory. The \$25 reward was divided equally between Protective Service Member Coen and Undersheriff J. H. Foster.

### Trapped by Their Own Plot

THREE boys, Kenneth Hill, Jack Hill and Earl Franklin, broke into the home of Protective Service Member Walter Hughes, R. 1, Farlington, Crawford county, while he was in the hospital and took a rug, a hat, some canned goods and other articles. Nothing happened, so they decided to make another raid the first time they found he was away from home. When Hughes went to Girard and stayed over night, the prowlers entered his house again and sorted out about \$75 worth of household goods. As they were ready to load up and drive away, the sheriff and one of his deputies "happened in," having been tipped off by Mr. Hughes, and the raiders were

caught "red-handed." They were given reformatory sentences, but Kenneth Hill and Franklin were paroled, while Jack Hill is serving. The \$25 Protective Service reward was divided equally between Walter Hughes and Sheriff P. N. Robinson.

### Bad Reputation Led to Arrest

A COLD NIGHT in January, thieves entered the smoke house of E. W. Haas, Garden City, and took 100 pounds of lard and several pieces of meat and drained the gasoline from his car. The loss was discovered about 9 o'clock that evening. As Mr. Haas could not operate his car without fuel, he walked half a mile to a neighbor's then drove to Garden City to see the Sheriff. Haas suspected Harvey Haynes who had been accused of irregularities. When arrested, Haynes took the officers where several of the articles were hidden. He now is serving a penitentiary sentence. The \$50 reward was distributed, \$30 to Protective Service Member Haas and \$20 to Sheriff R. S. Terwilliger, Garden City.

### Readers Appreciate Results

Thank you for helping my daughter to get a refund from the \_\_\_\_\_ Company. She had been writing them over a year but it surely didn't take you long.—H. A. Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

Received the check. Thanks very much. We think the Protective Service has done great work.—Ed W. Gustason, Hugoton, Kan.

The hatchery paid me in full what they owed me. I thank you for your interest.—Mrs. E. M. VanDorsten, R. 1, Rago, Kan.

Thank you for your help in getting an adjustment with the \_\_\_\_\_. They sent me free 183 baby chicks, June 27, 1933. I had asked for 62.—Steve Hicks, Bushong, Kan.

You have my thanks for your assistance in getting my money returned. The check was returned immediately after they heard from you.—Ethel Prewett, Beloit, Kan.

I received check the 26th. Thanks for your help.—Mrs. Ralph Weaver, R. 3, Paola, Kan.

I received check for \$12.50, my part of the reward for conviction in burglary at my place. I thank you for your promptness.—Walter Hughes, Farlington, Kan.

## We Should Make Our Own Rain

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

WE have letters inquiring about our irrigation plant, which we should like to answer, but too many forget to enclose return postage. Our plant was installed at a cost of several times what the same equipment would cost today. We have a battery of 3 wells 40 feet apart. A 6-inch pump is in the center well. Each well is cased with a slotted galvanized casing 16 inches in diameter. The casings go down 60 feet from the top of the ground.

Normally the water table in the ground stands 12 to 14 feet below the surface. In each casing is a 6-inch drop pipe with a foot valve. These drop pipes are connected to the pump by cross pipes 8 inches in diameter. The cross pipes are about 12 feet underground. The pump rests on a cement footing about 3 feet above the normal water table. The drop pipes and cross pipes, are made of heavy galvanized iron dipped in asphalt.

An 8-inch galvanized discharge pipe leads from the pump to the cement sump at the surface. The discharge rating on the pump we have is 1,100 to 1,400 gallons a minute. The 2-cylinder motor we use is from an old tractor with a belt rating of 20 horse. The motor consumes 5 gallons of gasoline every 2½ hours. Oil consumption is about 1½ gallons a day. In a 12-hour day the equipment will deliver about ¾ of a million gallons of water at a cost of about \$2. There is little or no depreciation of equipment.

Thousands of acres thruout Kansas could profitably be irrigated. The un-

derflow lies in great reservoirs a few feet underground. If the same volume of water were impounded on the surface there would be no other thought than to use it for irrigation, everybody would tap the reservoir. But the reservoir being a few feet underground where he cannot see it, makes him think irrigation too costly and impractical. The Japanese even terrace their mountains for irrigation. If Japan had the Arkansas Valley the Japanese would export enough sugar beets to the U. S. to supply sugar for half the population. If Holland and Denmark had the Arkansas Valley, they would furnish us with butter and bacon.

It is interesting to watch the new code go into operation in the business houses of our smaller towns. The business men are loyal fellows, but it is mighty hard for them to figure out how they are going to hire another clerk, work shorter hours and pay more, when they can't sell enough now to pay rent and make ends meet. In drouth areas the code is hardly applicable.

We have hit on an economical method of killing flies in the house. We mixed half a teaspoon of white arsenic with ½ glass of water and some sugar to sweeten the mixture. This was placed in saucers set where the flies gather. In a few hours most of the flies had passed out. The saucers must be placed where children cannot reach them because the mixture is very poisonous.

Many are planting fall gardens to get something to can and store in the cellar. If moisture is available it is

remarkable how rapidly all crops will develop when planted at a late date. A neighbor has a few rows of corn he is irrigating and one can almost see the stalks grow. Another planted cucumbers and by the third day they were up nicely. With the soil so dry it is not likely the first killing frost will come early, which will permit late crops to make a satisfactory maturity.

Inquiries have come about a market for alfalfa and prairie hay. Both grades of hay are being shipped in and will have to be shipped in until next summer unless rain comes to make wheat pasture. Many farmers are going out with a hay rack, cutting Russian thistles with a hoe and putting them in the barn or stack and stock is being pastured on the roadsides. There is an excellent market for feed but few can afford to buy in large quantities.

### Not as Good as Gasoline

AFTER all that has been printed on using farm-made alcohol with gasoline as a blend in motor cars, the American Automobile Association finds it would be less efficient than regular gasoline. The association tested the matter in the Bureau of Standards. No use kidding ourselves about this any longer.

### Try a Second Spud Crop

BECAUSE of the potato shortage and high prices, Kaw Valley potato growers are trying for a second crop this year, treating the seed with a special gas used to speed germination and growth sufficiently to mature the crop before frost. Before being given this treatment the potatoes are cut and treated for "blackleg." Then they are dumped into a solution of 1 quart of ethylene chlorhydrate to 99 quarts of water, for a full minute, but must not stay in more than 2 minutes. When taken out of the solution, the potatoes should be placed on a barn floor or similar place that is out of the sun and covered with a tarpaulin, or similar covering, for 5 or 6 hours. After that they should be planted at once. Getting a second crop of potatoes by this method, requires planting about the middle to the third week of July, says R. J. Barnett, horticulturist at the college. He believes success of planting at the present time would be rather unlikely. The ethylene chlorhydrate may be obtained from many drug stores or from any chemical company.

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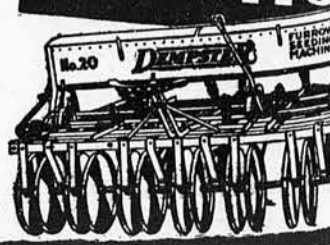
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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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## Wheat Ideas for the Next Crop

With Other Early Fall Suggestions From Kansas Farms

EVERYTHING points to a very active seed-wheat market this fall, reports the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Many counties will be compelled to ship in a large quantity for planting. As June temperatures ranged from 100 to 110 degrees when most of the wheat was in the soft dough stage, we should expect the grain to be badly shriveled. A half-section on summer-fallow at the Hays station was ruined by June 10, yet on June 1, it had good prospects of making from 40 to 45 bushels an acre. This is an example of what happened in many fields where the stand was in good condition, and where little or no winter or spring damage to the stand had been encountered.

"These conditions, together with the highest acreage abandonment of wheat last winter and spring that we ever have had in this state, point to an active demand for seed wheat. We do not know just what effect shriveling will have upon germination. Dr. Parker and Prof. Laude, of the college, say wheat in this condition should not be discriminated against to any extent since this is entirely a matter of environment. However, it will be decidedly to your advantage to have all seed wheat tested for germination a short while before planting starts to discover as accurately as possible the best rate of seeding.

"If you have some wheat in storage that has been carried over from the previous season, it may be to your advantage to seed this or even clean it up and offer it for sale for seed in preference to that harvested as your 1933 crop."

### Hay That Kills Cattle

SWEET clover hay sickness shows up among cattle in many states. Some type of poison that develops in low-quality or moldy hay causes it, the authorities say. No one can tell by appearance or with chemicals whether hay is good or bad. The sickness usually is brought on by long-continued feeding of the poisonous hay, yet may start after two weeks. Affected animals bleed internally into organs, muscle tissue, or beneath the skin until large swellings appear. They may also bleed from nostrils, eyes, ears and anus. This continues until the membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth become pale, and the animal goes down and dies from loss of blood. Younger animals are most frequently affected and seldom recover without treatment. Older animals often recover without aid.

Often the disease does not appear until a stack of Sweet clover hay is almost gone, indicating that the stack bottom contained the poison. But there is the possibility that the entire stack may be dangerous. Real cure is possible in the earlier stages thru blood transfusions from a healthy animal with the aid of a good veterinarian.

Spoiled Sweet clover hay may be fed alternately with good alfalfa hay, clover one day and alfalfa the next, or it may be fed for weekly periods alternately, with varying degrees of safety. But it should be stopped at the first sign of sickness.

Veterinarians find that tame rabbits are very susceptible to Sweet clover disease, becoming sick as a rule, much sooner than cattle. You might try them on doubtful hay. Feed them from the same layer you do the cattle. If the rabbits die don't risk giving more of that hay to your cattle. Danger of feeding Sweet clover hay is avoided by proper curing of the hay.—E. E. Leasure.

### Beat Foot-Rot This Way

CONSERVE as much moisture as possible in wheat fields infested with foot-rot of wheat. The disease flourishes in a dry, warm soil. Withholding seeding until cooler weather comes in the fall seems to be helpful in checking losses from this disease and is well worthwhile.

### Our Best-Yielding Corn

VARIETY tests are the surest means of finding out the best variety to grow. The college, co-operating with farmers, has been conducting corn variety tests for 22 years. Pride of Saline

### Folks Who Tried It Say—

YOU are invited to send Kansas Farmer a topic or two for the "Idea Swapping" contests. If you have a knotty problem, ask your neighbor farmers all over the state thru Kansas Farmer, how they have handled it. You'll get the best that experience has to offer. Right now, try your hand on any one of these subjects. Send a brief letter to Kansas Farmer giving your experience.

My Best-Paying Winter Job.

How the Farm Repair Shop Saves Money.

It Pays to Seed Wheat After the Fly-Free Date.

How Legumes Make My Land Worth More.

Things That Make the Farm Dear to Me.

Short-Cuts at Chore Time.

Kansas Farmer offers \$2 for the best letter on each one of these subjects. Mail your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, please, by August 29.

has been the best-yielding variety for an average yield, for the 22 years. Its record is 48.4 bushels an acre, compared to 44 bushels for Reid's Yellow Dent, or 42.4 bushels for Boone County White. Another interesting and important result of this long test is that no single variety of corn can be expected to out-yield all other varieties year after year. For instance, Pride of Saline, which has averaged best over a period of years, only manages to be the heaviest yielder one-third of the time. But no other variety has done that well.

### Get Too Much in One Spot

ACTUAL field applications of fertilizers are the most reliable tests of what soils lack. No chemical test is satisfactory, experts say, because they show the presence of plant food whether or not it is available to the crop. Results of the last

### A Sign That Sold \$250 Worth



This sign is worth 10 times the \$25 a year offered Eugene Kiefer, Douglas county, for the space by another business concern. He took in \$250 last year for seeds and truck crops "posted" on this sign. The "name plates" can be removed as selling seasons change, and others hooked on.

few years prove the tremendous value of barnyard manure and old stack bottoms as plant food. They also indicate it is usually applied much too heavily. Most spreaders should be set to spread it as thinly as possible. Best results come when the greatest number of acres are treated. By using manure to increase yield, it is possible to release several acres to sow to Sweet clover. Or in the case of rough land, to turn back to grass.

### He Irrigates in Winter

KANSAS may perk up her interest over winter irrigation, if Fred Freeland, Larned, keeps doing it. It cuts down the need of summer irrigation to a marked degree, he says. The plant he recently put in consists of three 38-foot wells, with 20-inch casing cemented in, capable of putting an inch of water on 30 acres within 10 hours. Another plant will be installed at the other end of the tract. Sugar beets, alfalfa, tomatoes and general garden truck, will be grown.

### Head Start for Alfalfa

APPLICATION of a phosphate fertilizer to most soils in Eastern Kansas at the time of seeding alfalfa will increase the amount of fall growth, reduce danger of winter-killing, and increase the yield the following season. The rate of application should be about 250 pounds of 18 or 20 per cent superphosphate, or 100 pounds of treble superphosphate to the acre.

### A New High-Yielding Wheat

SEED of Tenmarq, a new variety of hard wheat, will be available for general distribution this year for the first time. It has high-yielding capacity, good quality grain, stiff straw, and is somewhat earlier than Turkey and Kanred. It is not as winter-hardy as Turkey and Kanred, so is best for Central and South-Central Kansas. It is not recommended for the northern and western counties.

### Fly-Free by Accident

THE freak double-head of wheat Joseph Ellenbecker, Marysville, discovered in his field 8 years ago has grown into 126 bushels of prize wheat he harvested this year from 3 1/2 acres, doubling the yields of surrounding fields. The double-headed feature didn't repeat as expected, but Ellenbecker did get what he was not expecting—a new strain that not only is a good producer, but one that seems to be Hessian-fly-resistant. The college specialists will soon report on its milling, protein and baking qualities.

The crop this year will be carefully kept and will seed about 100 acres. On the basis of this year's yield it should produce 3,600 bushels of fly-immune crop. Ellenbecker now is trying to figure out a name for the strain, which he developed so largely by accident.

### A "Silo" for the Garden

A GOOD storage cellar will add 40 per cent to the value of the garden by providing a place in which vegetables may be kept during winter. Records on farm home gardens the last three years prove it.

Sweet potatoes, onions, squash, pumpkins, and a few other vegetables need different storage conditions from root crops, such as beets, carrots, and potatoes. But a well-built, underground storage cellar can be used for potatoes, apples, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, and other vegetables or fruits which need moist, cool storage. For successful storage, the cellar should have insulation from outdoor temperatures, insulation against too much moisture from the air, and at the same time have adequate ventilation. Plans for building, or remodeling, a storage cellar may be had from Kansas State College, Manhattan.

# Going Back to Liquor

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

A READER asks me whether we are advancing or retrograding morally and economically. I do not know. If what we used to consider advancing morally was a correct supposition, then we are certainly not advancing morally; we are retrograding.

A great many people fondly hoped that we had banished the saloon permanently and that the 18th Amendment was a fixture in the Constitution. Apparently there is a complete reversion of sentiment. The 18th Amendment will be removed from the Constitution and in all probability that will be followed by taking prohibition out of the constitutions of the various states which have adopted it. Liquor will be sold more freely and abundantly than it ever has been since laws began to be enacted restricting its sale.

## Women No Better Than Men

THE old ideas about the sacredness of marriage are being cast into the discard and divorce is becoming so common that it no longer creates comment and it must be an unusual divorce suit that is regarded as a matter of news.

The impression that women are more moral than men and that the advent of women into politics would tend to purify government, has been dissipated. And along with it has gone the former impression that women would be more inclined to vote together on what might be called moral issues than men. This has proved to be unfounded, at least at the present time.

According to former standards we are on the back track. Quite possibly the result will not be as disastrous as the believers in the old standards fear, but whether for good or ill we have at least temporarily forsaken the old and are trying out the new.

## Again Drifting Toward War

I HAD fondly hoped we were headed toward world peace. I now think that I was probably mistaken. The present trend is toward a more pronounced nationalism and isolation than ever before. Extreme nationalism logically calls for extreme measures for national defense and that means preparation for war. Preparation for war has always in the past resulted in war and will do so in the future.

While the spirit of nationalism and economic isolation seems to be universally prevalent, it is after all impossible. Time and space have been almost annihilated, it is no longer possible to build barriers high enough or strong enough to keep our neighbors out or to prevent our getting into their territory.

## The Outlook Is Ominous

THE other day a fleet of Italian seaplanes came to rest on the waters of Lake Michigan. If they had been laden with bombs they might easily have wrecked the City of Chicago. No army or guns or fortifications could have availed anything against them.

The only way in which we can be partly pro-



SKEPTIC?

tected from invasion is by the creation of greater planes and more of them. I say partly protected, because it will be virtually impossible to patrol all of the upper air.

If extreme nationalism is to be the future policy then woe to the small nations, for in the armament race they cannot compete with their powerful neighbors. The outlook is ominous but this comforting thought may be kept in mind; when things are bad they are hardly ever as bad as they look.

## We Need a Better Dollar

A NOTHER reader asks me what I think would do more than any other one thing to bring about permanent prosperity. I should say a stable dollar, if that is possible. The only legitimate use of money is to facilitate the exchange of commodities. A perfect dollar would be one which is as stable as the standards of measure of length and weight.

The fundamental idea of commerce is simply an enlargement of the primitive idea of barter. A dollar which is shifting in its relative exchange value must necessarily work a hardship on either the person who buys or the person who sells.

## Borrowed Seed an Example

AMONG farmers it used to be and probably is yet customary to carry on a limited kind of direct barter. For example, a farmer may be short of seed wheat. Instead of buying wheat he may go to his neighbor and borrow enough to seed his ground, agreeing to pay him back out of his next year's harvest. Probably he expects to return a few bushels extra to pay for the accommodation, but in any event he expects to return wheat.

The price of wheat has nothing to do with this transaction. If he borrows 50 bushels he expects to pay back 50 bushels and perhaps a few bushels more to pay for the accommodation, but if it chances that wheat sells for twice as many dollars in the market as the wheat he borrowed would have sold for in the market when he bought it, he does not expect to satisfy the man he borrowed from with half the number of bushels of wheat he borrowed.

## Measures Once Unstable

THERE is a general impression that weights and measures have always been stable. As a matter of fact they have not been. The unit of weight in the English system from which our system is derived, was a grain of wheat. Seven thousand grains of wheat weighed a pound Troy, altho we know that the weight of wheat grains varies widely.

Originally an acre meant the amount of land a man with a yoke of oxen could plow in one day, altho we know that one man with a lively yoke of oxen could plow twice as much as another man with a slow moving yoke.

A rod was the combined length of the left feet of 16 men selected at random. A yard in the time of Henry IV of England, was the distance between the end of the King's nose and the tip of his

middle finger. A fathom was the distance between the middle finger tips of a man's outstretched hands, without regard apparently to the difference in the reach of different men.

These uncertain measurements have been replaced by exact measurements, altho we still retain the old nomenclature. Sometime we may be wise enough to devise a measure of values which will be as stable as our measures of weight and length.

## A Law Against Bindweed

A N increasing pest to the farmers of Kansas is bindweed, which if permitted to get a start in a field is likely to ruin it for agricultural purposes.

The legislature of 1931 enacted a law to control and eradicate this pest, but it seems that comparatively few people know there is such a law or its purpose.

The law authorizes the county commissioners of any county, when requested in writing by 20 per cent of the resident land owners of any township in the county, to provide material and equipment for the eradication of bindweed. The material for such eradication is prepared and prescribed by the Kansas State College.

## County Must Join in Work

IT then becomes the duty of the county commissioners, the township boards and road overseers, the railroad companies and their authorized agents, to destroy bindweed along the highways under their jurisdiction and along the rights of way of the railroads. The law also provides that each land owner in the township asking for the eradication, is to destroy the bindweed on an amount equal to 2 per cent of all the infested area of his land, each year. In addition the county commissioners are directed to eradicate not less than 2 per cent of the bindweed on the infested land in addition to that paid for by the land owners.

## Mortgage Stay Can't Stay

THREE district judges have held that the Moratorium Joint Resolution, the same being Chapter 232 of the Session laws of 1933 is unconstitutional.

Presumably the question will be taken to the state supreme court and to say the least there is a strong probability that the higher court will sustain the opinion of the lower court on the ground that right of redemption is a part of the contract between the mortgagor and mortgagee and cannot be abrogated by act of the legislature. The original act granting 18 months' right of redemption carefully guarded the right of the mortgagor by the provision that "Any contract in any mortgage or deed of trust waiving the right of redemption shall be null and void."

It is entirely probable that most of the lawyers in the legislature who voted for the moratorium resolution did not believe that it would stand the test in the courts but as it was only for six months it could not be tested within that time in any event and therefore the mortgagor would get the benefit.

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.

A Coffey county farmer who has been terracing and growing Sweet clover, recently had his farm valuation for tax purposes raised. "I'm not kicking about that," he says, "for the land is producing 100 per cent more today than it did four years ago."



MASTERS VOICE

# Markets Feel Feed Shortage

**C**ROP damage has spread thruout the country. But it is nothing new to Kansas farmers. They don't get panicky. Instead they make every lick count by packing drouth-dwarfed corn and feed into silos, thereby making it go farther as well as worth more. Where corn is short for grain, this state will use the many substitutes available, including wheat which will help further in bringing the supply of bread grain down to domestic needs.

## Sell or Hold Cattle?

Livestock feeding will be trimmed to fit feed conditions, but every farmer will stick as closely to his balanced plan of farming as he can. Need of feed and grass directly affects the stock cattle movement. "Record of such movement and price of this type of cattle under similar conditions in the past," says Vance M. Rucker, Kansas State College, "suggests that stockmen who are virtually out of feed and water, might just as well sell now. But the man who can hold out should be favored with a fair increase in prices within 60 days."

## Less Fall and Winter Feeding

Conditions in the Flint Hills have been favoring cattlemen and movement of cattle there has been light. "No use to go on a poor market with cattle making good gains," the men say. The market farther ahead looks better for fed cattle. While August 1 reports show 13 per cent more cattle on feed in the Corn Belt, decreased feeding during the coming fall and winter is indicated in reports on numbers of cattle that feeders expect to buy between now and December.

## Lambs Strong on All Markets

While hog and cattle prices opened last week on a guess-what-it-will-be basis, they steadied. Early losses in cattle were almost fully regained. Supplies were against hog prices, but the Government's hog-reduction plans likely will have a good effect soon. Lambs were strong at all markets, with an \$8 top at Kansas City and \$8.90 at Chicago, the highest there since 1931, and up 60 to 75 cents at Kansas City. As supplies of lambs for market in the next 10 months are slightly under a year ago, the Department of Agriculture expects an improvement in demand. Sale of feeder lambs is likely to be hurt by the general feed shortage and higher prices of feed.

## Looks Brighter for Dairymen

There has been a sharp increase in the slaughter of cows and heifers due to high feed prices and poor pastures. Now prices of dairy products are expected to follow the rise of prices of all commodities. This has brought on heavy movement of dairy products into storage, especially butter

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$ 6.75	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
Hogs .....	4.30	4.55	4.40
Lambs .....	8.00	8.00	5.50
Hens, Heavy .....	.08	.09	.12
Eggs, firsts .....	.09½	.10½	.15
Butterfat .....	.16	.21	.14
Wheat, Hard Winter .....	.98½	.98	.50
Corn, Yellow .....	.52	.53½	.32½
Oats .....	.35½	.34½	.20½
Barley .....	.47	.45	.25
Alfalfa, Baled .....	14.00	11.00	12.00
Prairie .....	8.50	8.50	6.50

and cheese. Kansas dairy herds have been culled leaving Kansas farmers with higher-producing cows on the average. This means they will benefit from the price increase of their products as well as from production with better animals.

## Would Help Poultry Prices

The department says while a larger supply of poultry for market is anticipated this season, the actual increase may not be so great as the number of chickens now being raised would suggest, as birds may be marketed at lower average weights than usual owing to higher feed costs. "If the increase in city payrolls which has occurred in the last three months should continue, consumer demand for poultry products will be favorably influenced."

## Ready for Apple Crop

**P**ROBABLY the largest privately-owned apple packing plant in Kansas has been built by the Triplett and Brown Brokerage Co., Troy. The building, 110 by 160 feet, is well equipped with all the modern machinery necessary to wipe and grade 15 cars daily. There are two other such packing plants in this district, one at Wathena, the other at Blair, both co-operative.

## They'll Sell Their Own

**F**ARMERS of Southwest Kansas have started a big co-operative cream, poultry, egg and ice cream association. The new Southwest Co-operative Produce Association has more than 1,000 producer-members in

Meade, Ford, Clark and Comanche counties. Shares at \$5, may be paid for by deductions from produce shipments, instead of with cash. Routes are being started. Management will be in the hands of the producers themselves. The farmer-officers are:

M. A. Cummings, Fowler, president; D. H. Fuelds, Wright, vice president; O. D. Bueller, Meade, secretary-treasurer; and Henry Kliesen and Henry Peterson, Dodge City, Jess Wilcoxon, Kingsdown and Emil Gall, Bellefont, directors.

## Hog Shrinkage by Truck

**S**HRINKAGE of hogs from farm to market by truck as well as by rail has been investigated in Illinois. There was no essential difference in shrinkage, but the truck hauls averaged only about one-fifth the distance of the rail hauls. Of the consignments from all distances, fed and watered at the market, the truck hogs showed less shrinkage than the rail hogs whether full-fed at the farm or not so treated. However, shrinkage on truck hogs tended to increase with length of haul and the hogs trucked more than 55 miles showed more shrinkage than the rail hogs.

## Favors the Speculators

**T**UESDAY of this week, the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges, removed the pegged price limit placed on grain futures July 31, after the closing of the exchanges following the market collapse of July 20. This limit was 92½ cents for September wheat at Chicago; 95½ cents for December. For corn it was 49½ cents, September; 54½ cents, December. "Taking the limit off now will favor the speculators at the expense of the producers," L. E. Webb, president of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas, has telegraphed Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Webb urged that the pegged minimum price limit be retained until the first of the year. He fears the speculators will now make use of the heavy carryover of wheat to hammer down the market, regardless that the 1933 wheat crop is the smallest since 1917. This would result in heavy losses to farm-

## Biggest Carryover

**I**N one of the worst wheat years in the U. S. and Canada since 1893, the Government estimates this year's carryover of U. S. wheat is the largest in history—385,881,000 bushels as of July 1. Aside from this surplus, the total supply available from this year's crop will be 225 million bushels less than last year, due to drouth and winter-killing, mostly drouth. No wonder we need an allotment system.

## This Crop Year and Last

**K**ANSAS'S record this short-crop year will show decreases, mostly. Here's the last official estimate:

	Last Year	This Year
Corn .....	136,197,000	97,617,000
Wheat .....	106,398,000	56,696,000
Oats .....	34,572,000	95,476,000
Sorghum .....	17,264,000	12,216,000
Tame hay .....	1,800,000	1,302,000
Alfalfa .....	1,366,000	987,000
Wild hay .....	892,000	424,000
Clov.-Timothy (tons)	161,000	130,000
Apples .....	546,000	972,000
Peaches .....	50,000	10,000
Pears .....	35,000	70,000
Grapes .....	4,810	3,762

ers with wheat to sell, he believes. . . News from Washington indicates a policy of non-interference with the removal of minimum price limits at principal grain markets.

## Bucket Shop Law Upheld

**M**ISSOURI'S bucket shop act has again been upheld, this time by the U. S. Supreme Court. A. P. and Joe Dickson, with others of Carrollton, Mo., had sued to prevent the Uhlman Grain Company from collecting commissions on speculative deals in grain. The grain company contended the Missouri law had been superseded by the Federal Grain Futures Act and that the commissions could be collected. Now the Supreme Court says "no." Some of these days mere gambling in farm products is going to be wiped out.

# Better Times on the Way Back

**I**N NO OTHER depression this country ever had has recovery been so steady, so continuous, so far-reaching, as in the last six months. Even the statisticians agree on that. For this reason there may now be a temporary lull, or a momentary recession. But better times are actually on the way back.

The rest of the return trip may be a little slower. But if the rate of improvement is too slow, some use of the President's inflation policy seems quite certain and a probable rise in commodity prices.

If by stimulating consumption thru increased employment and by controlling production, farm and labor conditions do not soon show a reasonable rate of improvement, the President undoubtedly will make some use of his inflation policies. Either way, I expect to see a rise in commodity prices of about 15 per cent.

There will be something in it for farm folks, and that will be welcome. For at least four of the last 10 years, like Christian in Pilgrim's Progress, they have been going thru the Slough of Despond. It has put lines in men's faces and in women's too, that would not have been there, and has aroused the pioneer fighting spirit in them and so given them courage to go on. Gradually they are reaching, or will reach, firmer ground altho that may seem doubtful with the prices of eggs, cream, cattle and hogs and other farm products still out of line with the prices they must pay for the goods they buy. However, the prices of several important farm commodities have shown the improvement of the last six months of business upturn, despite the nation's too plentiful supply of these and other farm products. And we are beginning to apply market correctives thru the Farm Adjustment Act, therefore price correctives.

So the thing to do is to hold on, to keep fighting for better times, for better days are coming for every home and farm.

With continued improvement in business conditions, farm prices naturally are due for the upward trend, for consumption is increasing. Supporting this tendency the Government is taking a

hand in the farm market in a way to put farmers and stockmen in nation-wide control of the selling and producing side of their business as other industries are in control of theirs. So, if by stimulating consumption thru increased employment and by controlling production, labor and farm conditions do not show a corresponding or reasonable rate of improvement, I believe the President will resort to his inflation plans.

There are tremendous possibilities in the Farm Adjustment Act, going far beyond its application the next few years by the Government as an emergency measure. The reason the farmer has had to do business at bankrupt prices so long has been due to the fact that he has had nothing to say about the price of his produce. He plants against an unknown market, and sells very largely in a market that is rigged against him. There is no other industry in which the sales agency is in alien hands, in the hands of those who have no practical or actual connection with the business of farming, as is the case with agriculture. And these alien hands that are conducting the business of agriculture, make their profits by reducing the farmer's price to a minimum.

Now the Government steps in to help the farmer to help himself, by assisting him to organize the nation-wide industry of farming and so enable him not only to control the amount he produces that he may obtain a living price for what he raises, but to enable him to control his marketing as well.

For that reason I hope every farmer in the land will lend his support to the allotment system and that when the Government has carried it thru, that the farmers of the United States and their organizations will take it over and perpetuate it. If they do, and we add the experience we shall gain in this experiment, agriculture and the business of farming will come into its own.

It seems to me that the time had come to do this, that circumstances and conditions, as they so often have done in history, have compelled it for our good and the nation's welfare. I believe this is to be one great good of several that are to come to us as a result of the depression.

I sometimes think that what we have been going thru with and enduring these last few years will be worth all it has cost us, and more. The troubles we have faced as a nation and as a people, and still are facing, have steadied us. Life is a great training school in which we are all scholars, with Discipline and Experience as our teachers. And wonderful and very thoro teachers they are.

Our large populations in the towns and cities had been living too fast, too recklessly, without due care or thought for the future. Our local governments everywhere were spending too extravagantly, exceeding their incomes and their budgets, and piling up debts and taxes.

Promoters everywhere were backing all sorts of dizzy colossal schemes, and the big bankers were encouraging them in every kind of financial excess with other people's money. Wealth was piling up in fewer and fewer hands, unemployment was increasing. The gambling spirit was abroad in the land, and there was no health in us.

It took the big smash to bring us to our senses. For three or four years now there has been a slowing down, a leveling down toward a more simple, saner, more wholesome life. As a result of this awakening, the nation and our national life are being directed under national leadership, on a quite different course, toward live and let-live policies for all people, toward work for all, wages for all, a fairer distribution of wealth, toward a living and opportunity for every man, woman and child. Toward a nationally organized agricultural industry with all the huge purchasing power that implies, to keep the wheels of mills and factories turning.

After that better laws, better law enforcement, more efficient and less wasteful government, saner, wholesomer and happier times.

If we prove ourselves worthy, this will come to us. We have but to do our part and be steadfast in it.

*Arthur Capper*

# The Midnight Caller

The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

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IN HOWLAND'S FACE she saw the love of which he had not dared to speak, and from her lips there came a soft little sobbing cry.

"No, I have not promised—and I will not promise," he said, holding her face so that she could not look away from him. "Forgive me for—doing this—!" And before she could move he caught her for a moment close in his arms, holding her so that he felt the quick beating of her heart against his own, the sweep of her hair and breath in his face. "This is why I will not go back," he cried softly. "It is because I love you—love you—"

He caught himself, choking back the words, and as she drew away from him her eyes shone with a glory that made him half reach out his arms to her.

"You will forgive me!" he begged. "I do not mean to do wrong. Only, you must know why I shall not go back into the South."

From her distance she saw his arms stretched like shadows toward her. Her voice was low, so low that he could hardly hear the words she spoke, but its sweetness thrilled him.

"If you love me you will do this thing for me. You will go tomorrow."

"And you?"

"I?" He heard the tremulous quiver in her voice. "Very soon you will forget that you have—ever—seen—me."

From down the path there came the sound of low voices. Excitedly the girl ran to Howland, thrusting him back with her hands.

"Go! Go!" she cried tensely. "Hurry back to the cabin! Lock your door—and don't come out again tonight! Oh, please, if you love me, please, go—"

The voices were approaching. Howland fancied that he could distinguish dark shadows between the thinned walls of the forest. He laughed softly.

"I am not going to run, little girl," he whispered. "See?" He drew his revolver so that it gleamed in the light of the stars.

WITH a frightened gasp the girl pulled him into the thick bushes beside the path until they stood a dozen paces from where those who were coming down the trail would pass. There was a silence as Howland slipped his weapon back into its holster. Then the voices came again, very near, and at the sound of them his companion shrank close to him, her hands clutching his arms, her white, frightened face raised to him in piteous appeal. His blood leaped thru him like fire. He knew that the girl had recognized the voices—that they who were about to pass him were the mysterious enemies against whom she had warned him. His muscles grew tense. The girl could feel his body grow rigid and alert. His hand fell again on his revolver; he made a step past her. Almost sobbing, she pressed herself against his breast, holding him back.

"Don't—don't—don't—" she whispered. They could hear the cracking of brush under the feet of those who were approaching. Suddenly the sounds ceased not 20 paces away.

From his arms the girl's hands rose slowly to his shoulders, to his face, caressingly, pleadingly; her beautiful eyes glowed, half with terror, half with a prayer to him.

"Don't!" she breathed again, so close that her sweet breath fell warm on his face. "Don't—if you—if you care for me!"

Gently he drew her close in his arms, crushing her face to his breast, kissing her hair, her eyes, her mouth.

"I love you," he whispered again and again.

The steps were resumed, the voices died away. Then there came a pressure against his breast, a gentle resistance, and he opened his arms so that the girl drew back from him. Her lips were smiling at him, and in that smile there was gentle accusation, the sweetness of forgiveness, and he could see there had come a flush into her cheeks and a dazzling glow into her eyes.

THEY "are gone," she said tremblingly. "Yes; they are gone."

He stood looking down into her glowing face in silence. Then, "They are gone," he repeated. "They were the men who tried to kill me at Prince Albert. I have let them go—for you. Will you tell me your name?"

"Yes—that much—now. It is Meleese."

"Meleese!"

The name fell from him sharply. In an instant there recurred to him all that Croisset had said and there almost came from his lips the halfbreed's words, which had burned themselves in his memory, "Perhaps you will understand when I tell you this warning is sent to you by the little Meleese." What had Croisset meant?

"Meleese," he repeated, looking strangely into the girl's face.

"Yes—Meleese—"

There burst from her a short, stifled cry. "Now—you understand—you understand why you must go back into the South," she almost sobbed. "Oh, I have sinned to tell you my name! But you will go, won't you? You will go—for me—"

"For you I would go to the end of the earth!" interrupted Howland, his pale face near to her. "But you must tell me why. I don't know why those men tried to kill me in Prince Albert. I don't know why my life is in danger here. Croisset told me that my warning back there came from a girl

## Opening of the Story

Jack Howland, sent North to build a railroad thru wild country wonders why a pretty woman is looking at him so intently. Later finding she is a stranger, he offers her his protection. She leads him toward a lonely camp on the outskirts where he is suddenly attacked. The intervention of Jean Croisset, a halfbreed, saves his life. During the struggle he hears the woman pleading for mercy in his behalf. Afterward she disappears. As he continues northward, Howland receives mysterious warnings to cease work on the line, even from Gregson and Thorne, the engineers he is sent to relieve. His first night in camp who should come to his door but the woman of his dreams. She pleads with him to advance no farther.

named Meleese. I didn't understand him. I don't understand you. It is all a mystery to me. So far as I know I have never had enemies. I never heard your name until Croisset spoke it. What did he mean? What do you mean? Why do you want to drive me from the Wekusko? Why is my life in danger? It is for you to tell me these things. I have been honest with you. I love you. I will fight for you—but you must tell me—tell me—"

HIS breath was hot in her face, and she stared at him as if what she heard robbed her of the power of speech.

"Won't you tell me?" he whispered, more softly. "Meleese—" She made no effort to resist him as he drew her once more in his arms, crushing her sweet lips to his own. "Meleese, won't you tell me?"

Suddenly she lifted her hands to his face and pushed back his head, looking squarely into his eyes.

"If I tell you," she said softly, "and in telling you I betray those whom I love, will you promise to bring harm to none of them, but go—go back into the South?"

"And leave you?"

"Yes—and leave me."

There was the tremor of a sob in the voice which she was trying hard to control. His arms tightened about her.

"I will swear to do what is best for you—and for me," he replied. "I will swear to bring harm to none whom you care to shield. But I will not promise to leave you!"

"A soft glow came into the girl's eyes as she unclasped his arms and stood back from him.

"I will think—think—" she whispered quickly.

"Perhaps I will tell you tomorrow night—here—if



you will keep your oath and do what is best for you—and for me."

"I swear it!"

"Then I will meet you here—at this time—when the others are asleep. But—tomorrow—you will be careful—careful—" Unconsciously she half reached her arms out to him as she turned toward the path. "You will be careful—tomorrow—promise me that."

"I promise."

Like a shadow she was gone. He heard her quick steps running up the path, saw her form as it disappeared in the forest gloom. For a few moments longer he stood, hardly breathing, until he knew that she had gone beyond his hearing. Then he walked swiftly along the foot-path that led to the cabin.

In the new excitement, Howland forgot his own danger, forgot everything but Meleese and his

own great happiness. For he was happy, happier than he had ever been in his life. He was conscious of no madness in this strange, new joy that swept thru his being like a fire; he did not stop to weigh with himself the unreasoning impulses that filled him. He had held Meleese in his arms, he had told her of his love, and she had accepted it with gentle unresponsiveness he was thrilled by the memory of that last look in her eyes, which had spoken faith, confidence, and perhaps even more. And his faith in her had become limitless. Tomorrow night he would see her again, and then—

What would she tell him? Whatever it was, it was to be a reward for his own love. He knew that, by the half-fearing tremble of her voice, the sobbing catch of her breath, the soft glow in her eyes. Impelled by that love, would she confide in him? And then—would he go back into the South?

He laughed, softly, joyfully.

Yes, he would go back into the South—he would go to the other end of the earth, if she would go with him. What was the building of this railroad now to that other great thing that had come into his life? For the first time he saw duty in another light. There were others who could build the road; success, fortune, ambition—in the old way he had seen them—were over-shadowed now by this love of a girl.

He stopped and lighted his pipe. The fragrant odor of the tobacco, the flavor of the warm smoke in his mouth, helped to readjust him, to cool his heated brain. The old fighting instincts leaped into life again. Go into the South? He asked himself the question once more, and in the gloomy silence of the forest his low laugh fell again as he clenched his hands in anticipation of what was ahead of him. No—he would build the road! And in building it he would win this girl, if it was given for him to possess her.

HIS saner thoughts brought back his caution. He went more slowly toward the cabin, keeping in the deep shadows and stopping now and then to listen. At the edge of the clearing he paused for a long time. There was no sign of life about the cabin abandoned by Gregson and Thorne. It was probable that the two men who had passed along the path had returned to the camp by another trail, and still keeping as much within the shadows as possible he went to the door and entered.

With his feet propped in front of the big box stove sat Jackpine. The Indian rose as Howland entered, and something in the sullen gloom of his face caused the young engineer to eye him questioningly.

"Any one been here, Jackpine?"

The old sledge-driver gave his head a negative shake and hunched his shoulders, pointing at the same time to the table, on which lay a carefully folded piece of paper.

"Thorne," he grunted.

Howland spread out the paper in the light of the lamp, and read:

My Dear Howland—I forgot to tell you that our mail sledge starts for Le Pas tomorrow at noon, and as I'm planning on going down with it I want you to get over as early as you can in the morning. Can put you on to everything in the camp between 8 and 12.

THORNE.

A whistle of astonishment escaped Howland's lips.

"Where do you sleep, Jackpine?" he asked suddenly.

"Cabin in edge of woods," replied the Indian.

"How about breakfast? Thorne hasn't put me on to the grub line yet."

"Thorne say you eat with heem in mornin'. I come early—wake you. After heem go—tomorrow—eat here."

"You needn't wake me," said Howland, throwing off his coat. "I'll find Thorne—probably before he's up. Good night."

JACKPINE had half opened the door, and for a moment hesitated, as if about to speak, and then with a mouthful of his inimitable chuckles, he went out.

After bolting the door Howland lighted a small table lamp, entered the sleeping room and prepared for bed.

It was Jackpine who awakened him a few hours later. He followed the Indian down among the log cabins to Thorne's quarters. The senior engineer was already dressed.

"Sorry to hustle you so, Howland," he greeted, "but I've got to go down with the mail. I've got a deuced bad shoulder and a worse arm, and I'm going down to a good surgeon as fast as I can."

"Didn't they send Weston up with you?" asked Howland. He knew that Weston was the best "accident man" in the company's employ.

"Yes—Weston," replied the senior, eying him sharply. "But he doesn't quite seem to take hold of this hurt of mine."

For an hour after breakfast the two men were busy with papers, maps and drawings relative to the camp work. But if Gregson and Thorne had been laboring under a tremendous strain of some kind it was not reflected in the company's work, as shown in the office records.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

# Swine Bonus in Six Weeks

Government to Buy and Dispose of 5 Million Hogs

TO improve hog prices and relieve the over-production of pork, an early slaughter of 5 million hogs, including 4 million pigs, to be financed by a packers' processing tax on all hogs weighing more than 235 pounds, is proposed by the National Corn and Hog Committee of 25 to the Farm Administration at Washington.

The administrators took part in drafting the plan which will probably be adopted with few changes. After the President's o. k., it will be carried out within the next 6 weeks, or between August 15 and October 1, by buying up 4 million pigs weighing from 20 to 100 pounds which ordinarily would not be marketed until they reached the weight of from 200 to 250 pounds.

For the purchase of these pigs from producers, to be financed by the Government levying a packer's processing tax on hogs weighing more than 235 pounds, it is estimated that from 35 to 45 million dollars will be needed. This will be followed during fall by a long-range program yet to be worked out, applying the Farm Act to both corn and hog production.

Pigs will be bought at these prices a hundredweight:

- Pigs of from 25 to 40 pounds, \$9.
- Pigs 41 to 50 pounds, \$8.50.
- Pigs 51 to 60 pounds, \$8.
- Pigs 61 to 70 pounds, \$7.50.
- Pigs 71 to 80 pounds, \$7.
- Pigs 81 to 90 pounds, \$6.50.
- Pigs 91 to 100 pounds, \$6.

In addition it is proposed that a bonus of \$4 a head over what they would bring on the market, be paid

for 1 million sows, soon to farrow, weighing 275 pounds and upwards. This would eliminate from the future supply, about 5 million pigs which these sows might produce this fall, relieving next year's market of about 2 billion pounds live weight, and a pig crop 7 per cent greater than last year.

Hog prices have failed to increase with other farm products and now are at about one-half the parity price, based on pre-war figures. The benefits conferred on Corn Belt farmers, faced by the greatest feed shortage in 50 years as a result of drouth, will doubtless be welcome. At the same time meat will be provided at low cost to the unemployed and destitute by selling meat products on a moderate basis to relief agencies under agreement that the usual purchases of meat by these agencies will not be reduced.

## Tax All, Says Mercer

AS a representative of Kansas at the meeting in Washington of the Corn-Hog Committee of 25 named at Des Moines, July 18, Joe H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas State Livestock Association, urged the Farm Act administrators to go slow in controlling hog production unless the processing tax also was applied to limiting the supply of cattle, sheep and poultry, all competing food products. He favored reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries.

# Wheat Growers to Sign Soon

DISTRIBUTION of allotment benefits in the Kansas wheat belt is expected to be well underway by September 15 and completed by October 1. Formation of county control organizations is being rushed this week. Actual signing of contracts to balance market demand with production, will not get underway until August 24. This date has been selected by Secretary Wallace for announcing the percentage of acreage reduction of 20 per cent or less, because by that time the Farm Act administrators hope for an international agreement to curtail acreage signed by Canada, Australia and Argentina, at the London wheat conference which reconvenes August 21.

Wherever in Kansas the preliminary work is well advanced, quick action is looked for after August 24 in signing of growers' contracts. All told nearly 400,000 wheat farmers will participate in the benefit payments. Thirty thousand county organizers went to work this week in all wheat-growing regions of the U. S. to complete the preliminaries for the distribution of the 90-billion-dollar allotment fund.

## A Boost for the Milkmen

To relieve milkmen and offset rises in production costs, particularly of

feed as a result of drouth in the large grain and hay-producing regions, the Farm Adjustment Administration is drafting a blanket marketing agreement for the milk distributing industry. This will be submitted to dairy representatives for their ratification or amendment, before put in effect and details made known.

## Wheat Contract Points

PAYMENTS of the wheat allotment bonus are to begin about September 15 in Kansas. The grower who wishes to participate becomes a member of his county wheat production control association. The important points of his allotment contract are:

Land taken out of production must not include, waste, gullied, or eroded acres.

It may not be used to "produce any nationally produced agricultural product for sale." It may be fallowed, planted to soil-improving crops, or to food or feed crops for home consumption.

The grower may not increase his fertilizer on land to be planted in wheat in 1934 and 1935.

The "allotments and contracts run with the land and are to be obligatory on future purchasers and tenants."

Tenants leasing land for cash are entitled to all "adjustment payments" during the period of their lease.

Share tenants are to share 1933 payments in the same proportion as they share in the wheat crop. Share tenants who may farm the land in 1934 and 1935 are to receive their payments on the basis of those made in 1933.

Farmers entitled to share in the payments may not assign their rights.

The contract stipulates that if the average farm price for wheat for the 1934 crop year is below the parity figure for grain, estimated for the present at 93.03 cents a bushel, "adjustment payments" will be made.

The parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act is the price for wheat that would give it a purchasing power equal to that for the grain in the pre-war period from 1909 to 1914.

## Big Farm Companies Thru

ALTHO corporations may no longer operate farms in Kansas, the Kansas supreme court refuses to order the Wheat Farming Company of Hays and the Sledde Corporation of Lyons, to throw their land on the market at the present time. The court directs the companies to arrange their affairs, then dispose of their real estate and dissolve.



# A Barrel of Fun for Boys and Girls!



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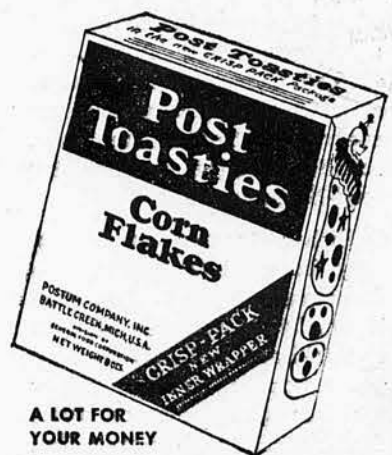
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A LOT FOR  
YOUR MONEY

# "MY GRAPE JELLY WON 1ST PRIZE

thanks to my never-fail recipe," says Mrs. W. H. Miller



"WHEN my Grape Jelly won first prize for fine flavor, color and texture at the California Fair last summer, many of my friends asked me for my recipe.

"I told them, 'You will find the recipe, along with 88 others, right in the booklet that comes with every bottle of Certo!' "I give Certo and those Certo recipes full credit for my own success in jelly making. With Certo, I boil my Grape Jelly only 1/2 minute. I can make a whole batch in only 12 minutes from the time my fruit juice is in the kettle—and I get more glasses too, because costly fruit juice does not boil away."

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EASIER TO APPLY

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Now 2c a bushel pays for seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan, and insures a better yield through better control of stinking smut and seedling blight caused by seed-borne scab.

Either treater or shovel may be used to apply New Improved Ceresan. Just dust it on. It is non-corrosive to the drill and will not slow-up planting rate. Ask any dealer for free pamphlet, or write direct to Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Du Pont Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

## Our Busy Neighbors

Yes, Indeed

There is no base like home base, only results count.

The way to get from Main Street to Easy Street is to turn right just this side of Wall Street.

If dad says "yes," that's sufficient. But a boy never accepts dad's "no" as final until he asks mother.

Old Dobbin had faults, but he never scattered you on the highway just because he met a one-eyed horse at night.

The dictionary isn't like a specialist. When it refers you to another word, it doesn't charge you anything for the advice.

### It Wasn't a Wet Whoop

THE 32-year-old Kentucky farmer, living at the junction of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, who yoo-hoo'd so loudly that he was heard 8 miles in three states, wasn't hollering for beer.

### Did Swift Job of Plowing

NEIGHBORS of A. Bozarth, who had been ill for many weeks, gathered at his farm near Rome in Summer county, with 13 tractors. They speedily did all the plowing necessary for putting in 100 acres of wheat.

### Has Big Sugar Beet Crop

THE best sugar beet crop in 22 years is reported by E. E. Frizell, from his Fort Larned ranch. He estimates his 212 acres of beets will average 15 tons to the acre. Most of the beets in Pawnee county, promise a good crop.

### Now—And 35 Years Ago

A SATURDAY in Hartford, 35 years ago, the editor of the Hartford Times, counted 135 teams tied to hitch racks. A recent Saturday night he counted the autos parked on the streets. There were 174, and just one buggy. 'Tis a changing world.

### Fries Paid the Taxes

A FARMER'S wife living between Effingham and Muscotah, sold more than 300 of her fries to an Effingham merchant who paid her \$158. It took just one dollar more to pay the taxes on the farm, showing what a flock of chickens can do, also a flock of taxes.

### The World a Small Place

A LARNED girl, Isabel Peck, spent her vacation in California. She attended a meeting in the auditorium at Long Beach which seats 10,000 persons. After reaching her seat, she discovered that the seat next to hers was occupied by one of her best friends at home. Kansas folks are pretty good travelers.

### Chicken a Savings Bank

CLAY CENTER chickens seem to know where to pick up a bit of money. While dressing one for dinner, Mrs. Edna Vandebur found two dimes and some trinkets in its craw. The dimes were much worn but were still good enough to be "passed." The digestive machinery of a chicken must be powerful indeed. It can turn bits of broken glass, picked up as grit, into well-rounded pebbles of ground glass without harm to the chicken.

### Mead Ranch Is the Hub

A SMALL crossmark engraved on a bronze plate and set in a section of concrete on the Mead ranch in the northern part of Osborne county, marks the center of three nations, the United States, Mexico and Canada, which link their survey systems to it. This marker in the center of the Continent, was set there by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. It is the result of a carefully surveyed triangulation network. To the multi-tude of lines and boundaries of North America, this little bronze plate is

what Greenwich is to world longitude, it provides an accurate center for surveys spreading over one-sixth of the world's surface.

### He Made the Oliver Plows

THE maker of Oliver plows, Joseph D. Oliver, is dead at the age of 83, at South Bend, Ind. He started as an office boy in the South Bend Iron Works in July, 1867, being himself the son of a pioneer ironmaster. It would be interesting to know how many acres of Kansas soil have been turned by Oliver plows.

### A Smart Little Cowgirl

PAWNEE COUNTY has such a little cowgirl in 3-year-old Mary Woods. For almost a year she has driven the cows in from pasture on the Elmer Woods's farm. When she found several cows lying down the other day and couldn't get them to move, Mary started home after her father. He found the cows had died from eating drouth-poisoned Sudan.

### Even the Fish Foraging

DRY weather is having a surprising effect on fish in the Saline River. Stories are told of 4-pound channel cats chasing jackrabbits 3 miles from the shore. One man declares he saw a carp in the tree eating a young squirrel. Farmers are said to have been warned to watch their pigs and calves as catfish are said to be worse than coyotes in rustling food.

### Fork Pierced His Heart

PITCHING hay on his farm near Gardner, a pitchfork fell from the loft and striking Turner Park, second cousin of Governor Park, of Missouri, killed him, a prong piercing his heart. Mr. Park was standing on a hayrack looking up at a hoist, lifting hay into the barn, when the accident occurred. A falling pitchfork is more dangerous than the dreaded sword of Damocles.

### Watch for These Chaps

WHILE her husband was away, two strangers drove up at the W. H. Pitts's farm near Caldwell, and told Mrs. Pitts they had bought \$20 worth of copper and zinc metal her husband had in his junk pile. She let them in the storehouse, they got a load, and paying her 25 cents for her trouble, drove away. Her husband knew nothing about any such deal. We hope our Protective Service members will look out for these chaps and bring them in.

### Death of Mrs. Fred Laptad

KANSAS FARMER folks will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Fred Laptad, wife of the Lawrence livestock breeder, which followed an automobile accident on the highway north of Lawrence. Mr. Laptad, who was injured less seriously, is in the hospital and will recover. A car driven by a student of the University collided with their car. The state loses one of its finest farm women. The student has been arrested for reckless driving.

### In His Father's Place

SENATOR CAPPER has had this interesting letter from one of "his boys":

I can see you, as I remember the time my father and I were visiting the Topeka Fair in 1914. Now I am in my father's place as a farmer and stockman trying to accomplish some of the things he did as a citizen and neighbor. Just think, we farmers got a cut price for our products first, and the business man never cut his prices as we have. Now the business man is telling us things are worth much more, and still hogs, cattle, butterfat, eggs and poultry, are bringing scarcely nothing on the market compared to our cost. Kindly tell us the things you want done and we surely will try to do them and do them quick with all our power and your help and others. There must be a change soon.

RODNEY H. McCALLUM.

Elmdale, Kan.

You can guess the size of the town if you know whether the collection is being taken to support grand opera or a ball club.



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## A Kansas Farmer's Vacation

HENRY HATCH  
(From Manteno, Illinois)

A FARMER on a vacation! As an old neighbor of mine used to say, "there ain't no such thing." Whether there is or is not, here we are, Mrs. H. and I, hobnobbing among the farmers of Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana. It came about all because Chicago is having a World's Fair this year, and because we have about a dozen cousins, more or less, who fortunately for us but unfortunately for them, live here in Kankakee county, Illinois, less than 50 miles from the Big Show. We could not resist the chance to "sponge off the folks" and see some of the Progress of a Century at the same time—a combination that was appealing to my natural Scotch instinct.

So here we are, and I am writing this on a delightfully cool evening at Walter Hatch's farm, 2 miles west of the town of Manteno. The trip was made by bus, starting from Emporia at 3 o'clock in the morning of July 28, and arriving at Joliet, Illinois, at 11 o'clock of the same evening. Altho over 20 hours of continuous riding, it was a pleasant journey. At Joliet, a change of bus deposited us at the lane leading into Walter's farm home.

Crops all along the way are spotted, but generally a poor corn crop is in the making, with a light, small grain crop harvested everywhere. Here in Kankakee, where a corn-crop failure has heretofore been unknown to this generation, the present outlook is poorer than the one I left in Coffey county, where land values are but one-fourth of what they are in this county. They are not used to such a jolt as they are getting here this year, and do not know what to make of it. We of Kansas are so used to it we refuse to become excited when confronted by a short corn crop.

This is the first time chinch bugs have ever seriously damaged crops in this section of Illinois in the memory of the generation now actively farming. The southern end of the state always has had some bugs to contend with, but never here before, so, like the partial failure of the corn crop, which is something new to them, they hardly know what it is all about.

And the chinch bugs certainly have done much damage here. I have seen greater areas destroyed by them than I ever have seen in Kansas in the 37 years I have farmed in the Sunflower state. To drop in here and do that much as a "first performance," is enough to make the folks forget everything else but bugs. For instance, Ven Beedy, a cousin of mine, told me the bugs took 40 acres of barley for him, damaged 40 acres of wheat and oats so that he harvested little of it and have already destroyed 40 acres of corn and still are going strong. This may be an extreme case, yet there are many just as bad while all have been damaged some. The bugs now are scattered everywhere, with a healthy crop of young coming on.

This section of the country should have disagreeable weather this coming winter—plenty of moisture with frequent freezes and thaws—to put away their bugs or they will have danger of greater damage next year. However, corn that was planted real early looks well here, but it was so wet until June few could plant. June was hot and dry, so much so that their water-soaked soil soon was baked solid, and the rain held off so long much corn did not grow until a few days ago. Yesterday, in one of Cousin Walt's fields, I saw corn just coming up, while a few rows away would be stalks in tassel. I never saw anything like this before, and the folks here can crack no jokes at me about living in "drouthy Kansas."

Milk production is the big thing here, as Chicago, a large consumer of milk, is less than 50 miles away. At that, however, there is now a greater production of milk than is being consumed and the Pure Milk Producers Association, to which most dairymen

belong, is doing a good job of holding production on a level with consumption. Every dairy farmer has his "base," meaning the number of pounds of milk he can sell each day at a base price. Cousin Walt's base is 400 pounds, which was established 4 years ago, but all are now cut 10 per cent from their base, so his allowable base is now 360 pounds. All produced above the base must be sold on a butterfat basis.

There is nothing to prevent anyone from producing as much butterfat as he wishes, of course, but that sold as milk must be kept near the base, and most farmers are careful to keep it there. If their production falls below their allowed base for any length of time, then they lose that much of their "base" and it is proportioned to someone else by the district directors of the association. Just now milk of a 3.5 test is bringing \$1.75 a hundred pounds, with 4 cents a pound added for each point testing above the 3.5 standard, and a 4-cent reduction for every point below. Naturally, this encourages a high test, and all dairymen keep a close test on individual cows.

The disposal of surplus milk—"surplus" it is called by everyone—is quite a problem. A certain per cent of each dairyman's surplus is bought at about prevailing prices for butterfat, but let anyone try to "play the hog" by producing a large surplus and his price for it, except for a certain per cent, drops much below cost of production. I am wondering if our wheat allotment management will not in time build a set-up patterned after this set-up of the Pure Milk Producers Association. It seems to me that after we become educated to it, it might not work half bad.

It might jar the senses of the fellow who likes to believe he has certain rights as "an independent farmer," but it would put wheat-growing, as a whole, on a more profitable basis and should save us from a below-cost-of-production price in years of high yields, while the surplus could be stored to guarantee the grower an income in years of partial crop failure. To my mind we are going to hear more of "base" as it applies to production of all crops and livestock in the next 2 or 3 years, than we ever have heard before in a lifetime, just as the dairy farmer now knows it and talks it in the Chicago milk district.

We have not taken in the big fair yet, but expect to do so next week. Yesterday, we drove over into Indiana and went thru the Letz Mill plant at Crown Point, where the Letz Mill is made, the one mill that does it all—grinds all grain, cuts any kind of roughness, including hay, and fills your silo. Now the new mills are equipped with a simple separating device, a blast from the fan that is the blower elevator. That separates the corn from the fodder, the seed from the kafir or cane, or the seed from the soybean hay as it is cut and being blown into wagon or bin.

Everywhere are chinch bugs—in Indiana as well as here—and they provide the first topic of conversation. Alfalfa and soybeans alone have survived this onward march of the chinch bugs, and of course both of these crops are like gold to the dairy farmer. The acreage planted to soybeans is increasing at a great rate in Illinois. Soybeans make valuable cow feed and the land is helped by growing the crop. It is a crop that is chinch-bug proof, which really means something here, now. It is a crop the Kansas farmer can well afford to produce more of in the future. Almost every farmer has one or more silos conveniently located to his well-equipped, cleanly-kept dairy barn. In fact, everything here seems to center around the dairy and, as the Illinois farmer is now equipped to "play the game," there is little that is drudgery about it—the silo, his alfalfa and soybean hay that is handled by machinery, and last, but by no means least of all, his well-arranged barn and his milking machine attends to that.

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These are not "advertising claims"—they are FACTS, as farmers who have used Conoco Germ Processed (Paraffin Base) Oil will tell you. For instance, Mr. Jacob Bath, of Ft. Morgan, Colo., wrote us, "I have found I can get 10 to 15 more hours operation with my tractors on Conoco Germ Processed Oil than I could with the oil I used to use, and which cost me more than the Conoco Germ Processed Oil. I also have found that since using this oil, my repair bills have been cut down 30 per cent."

Profit by the experience of other farmers. Change right now to Conoco Germ Processed (Paraffin Base) Oil for all your farm equipment. Ask your Conoco Agent for low bulk prices.



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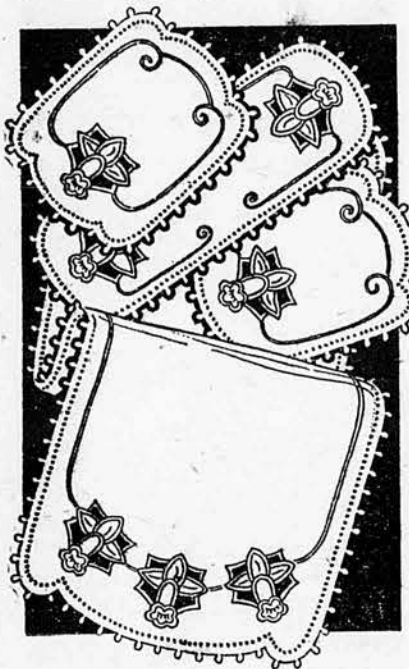
# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## Linens Fit for a Queen

JONQUIL CUTWORK

THESE bedroom linens are handsome enough for a palace, yet so easily made at so small a cost, that the queen of any little cottage may own them if she will use her own nimble fingers. There is a scarf and vanity set, both made of fine textured oyster linen, stamped with a jonquil



design for cutwork embroidery. Now cutwork is nothing more nor less than buttonholing, and altho it is the handsomest branch of the embroidery family, not even a beginner need hesitate to tackle it. The vanity is a three-piece set, the scarf a nice large size, 14 by 42 inches, and you have your choice of either for 35 cents, or the combination for 59 cents. Order by No. 873-2 from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## I'm Queen Bee In My Hive

MRS. B. P.

ANN took the "high road" to learning and has come at last to her goal. She receives a fine salary, wears good clothes and preserves her beauty. Life for her, in her own words, is just one grand thing after another. Yet, she has no one to call her own.

I took a little country lane and all I've learned has been in the school of hard knocks. I receive no salary, I have few clothes, and perhaps no beauty left to preserve. Ann and I are still good friends but something is gone.

Somewhere along the country lane I turned in at a farmhouse, where in the due course of time our little farmer came. Undoubtedly Ann would not change places with me. Neither would I want her's. My secret is just this: She is one of many but I'm the queen bee in our hive. My opinion is valued, my word law, husband and son's lives pivot around me. Who wouldn't rather be a big toad in a little puddle any day?

## Kraut Cutter Saves Time

I USE the kraut cutter for shredding cabbage and carrots for salads; for slicing potatoes and apples for fry-

## The Winter Larder

MUCH home-canned meat will be put up this fall and winter. What results have you had in canning any certain kind of meat? A dollar for every useful letter we can print.—Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ing; and for cutting corn from the cob for canning or drying. Get the habit, and use the minutes saved to don a clean apron and put on a "dab" of powder for freshness at meal-time.—Mrs. R. E. Loftis, Pineville, Mo.

## When City Cousins Visit

MRS. FARMER

WE were just sitting down to dinner when they drove in. One carload—eight in all—and I hurriedly fixed more food while I managed the usual welcoming words.

"Oh, dearie," beamed Cousin Sary, "it was just so hot in the city and we thought we'd come out here where it's cooler. You have so much canned stuff, milk and butter and eggs, it's no trouble at all for you to cook."

For 7 days I listened to this sort of chatter while I tried to wedge 11 of us in four rooms. They deplored our lack of plumbing and the fact their kids had to sleep on the floor. (So did we for that matter.) How they ate.

When Sarah said goodbye she mentioned that if we ever came to the city, tho she didn't suppose we could ever get away, "to be sure and drop in for dinner and a show." I thanked my stars for a saving sense of humor and waved them goodby.

I like my dear ones to visit me, I enjoy my friends, but why will hosts of relatives feel it their privilege to drop in any time without warning? After all, the farmer's cream, eggs, and other produce represent that much cash to him to buy necessities. Surely we farm women are entitled to some courtesy in this matter, or our welcome mat will surely wear out.

## The Biscuits Were Bum

MRS. L. C.

CAREFULLY I measured out 2 cups of boiling water, 1 cup of butter, 2 cups of flour, and cooked it together until it left the sides of the pan to form a ball in the middle. I let it cool, then broke in 12 eggs, one at a time, and worked them in well. A double batch of cream puffs dropped by spoonful on a cookie tray and baked in a hot oven. They turned out lovely. I was sure the members of the Ladies Aid would enjoy them. Leaving them on the kitchen table, I hurried to town, intending to be right back and get dinner, but I had tire trouble.

At 1 o'clock I drove in. "What in the world was wrong with those biscuits," the whole family asked at once.

"Wrong with what biscuits?" And then it dawned on me they had eaten every one of my cream puffs, before I had the cream in them and thought they were "bum biscuits."

The Aid was served warm gingerbread instead of cream puffs.

## How My Sideline Grew

MRS. L. F. C.

WE have good fishing on our creek and rent by the season the right to fish there. Folks so often came to the house for something they had forgotten to put in the picnic basket I decided to try the picnic-dinner business as a sideline. Many of the parties were glad to be relieved of packing a basket and gave me a trial, with the result that my business has grown to be all I care to handle during the picnic season. Patrons phone or write their orders to me and the basket is ready when they call.

I find they like a variety of picnic foods, so in the basket I put three kinds of sandwiches, two different fillings and one bread and butter; also fried chicken, a salad, pickles of two kinds, cucumber and some kind of fruit pickles, as apple, peach, watermelon, etc., baked beans, cake, pie and cookies or doughnuts, and melons or some other fresh fruit.

My baskets are complete to paper

cloths, napkins, cups, dishes and spoons. If so desired, my patrons can have a freezer of homemade ice cream and an urn of hot coffee or an iced drink of some kind.

This summer I am also supplying what I call week-end baskets thru my grocer. These are packed and delivered to him fresh just in time to catch the trade of those intending to spend the week-end in the country.

## I've Been Happy Today

B. M. S.

JUST another day. If I have missed life's heights, I have also missed the depths.

I awoke to a dew-sweet world and the dawn-chorus of the birds. Soon to a breakfast of fragrant coffee bubbling gaily in the new green pot, crisp toast, and yellow honey in a jar. Later, I washed and polished windows and hung clean, fluttery curtains; baked ginger cookies in a sunshiny kitchen. Working for a time in the vegetable garden, I found simple beauty there. Then the afternoon, quiet and serene, while I stitched dainty lace on a wee, small garment and wrote a letter to a kind friend.

Eventide—the best time of all. I watch a tired and hungry man grow rested over a good meal and his pipe. "You're sweet!" he smiles, and my heart beats faster. I have been happy today!

## A "Lift" for Jelly

WHEN paraffining my jelly I cut wrapping twine into 2 1/4 inch lengths, knot each end to give it a firmer hold, then place the ends in the hot paraffin. When I want to use the jelly it is so easy to slip a finger thru the string and lift the paraffin right off.—Mrs. E. E. Hanna.

## If Pickles Get Soft

SOFT pickles are the result of either of the following:

Too weak a brine.  
Too strong a vinegar.  
Cucumbers standing above brine.  
Poor vinegar.  
Cooking too long in vinegar.

## It's Grape Time Again

WAYS TO USE THEM

**Canned Grapes Without Grit**—Can grapes in the usual way, using 1 quart of strained honey, instead of sugar, to each 6 quarts of grapes. Cook 15 minutes. When opened they will be as nice as when canned with sugar and there will not be any gritty substance in them.—Mrs. R. E. Loftis, McDonald Co., Missouri.

**Grape Jelly**—Use half green and half ripe fruit. Stem and wash. Put on fire with very little water and cook until mushy. Strain thru jelly bags while hot. Use 1 cup juice to 1 cup sugar; boil 20 minutes. Stir when first taken from fire. Let set awhile, pour in glasses, seal with paraffin.—Mrs. Bess M. Parsons.

**Canning Grapes Without Seeds**—Wash and pulp grapes, putting pulps in one pan and skins in another. Cook the pulps until soft so seeds will leave the pulps when run thru a colander. Then just put skins and pulps together and sweeten to taste. Cook until done, can and seal.—Alice Fellers, Melvern.

**Spiced Grapes**—These are delicious served with cold meats. Take 5 pounds grapes, pulp them and heat the pulp slowly, cooking it for about 5 minutes. Turn the fruit into a coarse sieve and press the pulp thru, separating the seeds from the grapes. Place the skins with the pulp. Make a sirup of 4 pounds sugar, 1 pint vinegar and 2 teaspoons mace, 1 tablespoon cloves, 1 tablespoon allspice and 1 tablespoon cinnamon. When the sugar is dissolved, add the grape skins and pulp and boil in the sirup for 30 minutes. Seal in hot sterile jars.—Mrs. Cleve Butler, Audrain Co., Missouri.

**Uncooked Grapes**—To can grapes without cooking, pick them from the stems without breaking the skins. Fill the jars as full of the grapes as can be shaken in (do not press them in as that will crush the fruit). Pour over them boiling water. Lay lids lightly on top to keep in steam. Let stand two minutes. Pour off the water and again fill the cans with boiling water. Let stand two minutes, drain thoroughly and cover with a boiling hot sirup made by boiling for 5 minutes 1 cup of water to 2 cups of granulated sugar. Fill to overflowing and seal at once. Keep in a cool, dark place. Delicious as fresh fruit.—Mrs. Blanche Pease.

## Carrot Pickles Good

A NEW MEXICO friend of a Kansas farm woman writes that she pickles carrots just as she does peaches, and that they are delicious. Have any of our folks tried carrot pickles?

## Roasting Ears Stay White

A LITTLE vinegar added to the water in which roasting ears are cooked will keep the corn from turning yellow.—Mrs. E. E. Hanna.

To remove printing from bags, cover the letters thinly with lard, roll the bag, and lay it away for two or three days. The lard loosens the ink, which may then be removed by boiling.

## Fall News for the Sewers

EMPHASIS ON SHOULDERS



892—The smart matron will welcome this attractive day dress cut along princess lines. The curved seaming reduces hip bulk. While straight and slim of line, inverted plaits at the front and the back, provide ample fullness to the hem. The neckline is very becoming. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 39-inch light and 1/4 yard of 35-inch dark contrasting.

2604—Smart and individual school dress for young girls. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

2668—Your new slim silhouette frocks demand a princess slip. The molded line hugs the figure to well below the hips, graduating into a nice comfortably full hemline. The pattern also provides for a straight upper edge held by shoulder straps. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 35-inch material with 2 yards of binding.

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

## RURAL HEALTH

## Facts About Kidney Trouble

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN a patient writes to me that his doctor has diagnosed his case as "kidney trouble" I doubt whether he has really had a diagnosis. The term "kidney trouble" is so indefinite that it may mean anything or nothing. "Bladder trouble" is equally vague and unsatisfactory. To do any good in relieving such troubles you must know why they come.



Dr. Lerrigo

I think my special letter, "Hints About Kidney Trouble" may help some of you in such troubles. Subscribers who wish a copy of this letter please clip this part of this article and send to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Be sure to enclose self-addressed stamped envelope with your request.

## Hints About Bright's Disease

It is a hundred years since Doctor Richard Bright, an English physician, made his researches into diseases of the kidney and pointed out certain phases that have, since his day, been

spoken of as Bright's disease. The term is often applied to ailments which have no right under that classification. However, Bright's disease is a serious health menace and many cases might be avoided if a little knowledge were early available.

I have a special letter, "Hints About Bright's Disease" which will give you some helpful advice. Subscribers who wish a copy of this letter please clip this item and send to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Be sure to enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

## This Roof Doesn't Leak

THE first time I put on slate surfaced roofing, I used common roofing nails and the head of the nail did not make a good seal, and the roof leaked. The next time I put on slated roofing, I used the hollow-ridge tin strips with the lead-coated nails. Before I nailed the tin strip, I filled the hollow with plastic roof cement. Then as I nailed it down the cement would squeeze around the nail and down into the slate making it leak-proof. This roof never has leaked. Next time you buy slate surfaced roofing, ask your dealer to show you the hollow-ridge tin strips about 1 foot long and 1/2-inch wide with the lead-coated nails.—Fred Kuglin, Jackson Co.

## POULTRY

## How Not to Pick Layers

NEITHER the shape of a hen's body nor the shape of her head bears any relation to her egg production. Apparently a hen's ability to lay depends upon egg-laying ancestry, the Department of Agriculture tells us. In measuring live birds, dressed carcasses, and bones of about 400 trap-nested White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red hens, investigators found no relationship between egg production or egg-size and the shape of the hen's body. They believe that the shape of the body, as indicated by length of keel and width and depth of the body, have been much over-emphasized in culling. And also that the shape of the head, often regarded as an indicator of laying capacity, was not a safe guide. Head and skull measurements revealed nothing that could be associated with high capacity for egg production.

Selection of laying hens, adds the Department, should be based on these four characteristics:

Earliness of maturity, indicated by an age of not more than 200 days at the laying of first egg.

Rate of egg-production recorded by trapping and indicated by bleaching of beak and shanks in yellow-skinned fowls.

Absence of broodiness.

Persistence of production, indicated by laying in August and September at the end of the first laying year.

## Get in on Egg Grading

EGGS should be sold and bought on grade because large markets recognize quality. Grade eggs by sorting according to appearance, size and quality. Efforts at producing high-quality eggs will not prove profitable unless they sell to dealers who grade them fairly. Such dealers will be equipped with cooling, candling and grading equipment. It will pay to hunt them up. Grading on the farm consists of sorting eggs according to size

and condition of shell. Unusually small or large eggs, and those that are cracked or very dirty, should be consumed at home or sold locally for immediate use. Sound, clean eggs may be graded by weight and packed for market.

Producers who use male birds from good hens will have more eggs in the top grade. From hens bred to lay large eggs, about 75 per cent of the eggs ought to go in the top grade, about 21 per cent in the second.

## Big Order for Kansas Eggs

AN order for 1 1/2 million pounds of frozen eggs has been received by the Hanna poultry and egg company at Goff. In fact the order was exceeded by 70,000 pounds and the company is still going ahead canning and freezing eggs for other trade. Cheering news for Kansas hens.

## A Windproof Hen House

A FIREPROOF, windproof poultry house 20 by 50 feet has been completed by Earl Clement, Neosho, for \$270. It has 12-inch walls made of cobblestones picked up on the farm, and a stout roof covered with fireproof shingles. Cash outlay included: Lumber, hardware and shingles \$162.21; cement, 127 sacks \$66.15; hauling lumber and cement \$13, and hauling stone and gravel \$28.75. An 8-inch wall would have been thick enough and reduced the cost.

## All Hens on Top Deck

THE OLD method of placing one roost above the other was wrong. Fowls seem to reason the higher they are the safer. With "ladder" roosts every fowl wanted a place on the top perch. They proceeded to quarrel and crowd. Roosting time proved very unpeaceful in the poultry house. Level roosts are best. They may slant forward a little to make cleaning the platform easier. Timbers 2 by 2 inches with sharp edges rounded make good perches. They are wide enough to give a good foothold, and allow the birds to rest their weight partly on their shanks. A narrow perch lets the weight fall in one place on the breast bone. Many poultrymen say narrow perches cause crooked breast bones in chicks. Roosts should be about 3 feet high. Bumble foot is caused many times by bruises received when hens have too far to jump from platform to floor.

## Walking On Highway Is Dangerous

WHEN you walk on the highway, always walk on the side facing coming traffic. In 1932 more than 1,700 people were killed while walking on rural highways and more than 8,300 were injured. Walkers as well as drivers should be as careful as possible.

## Turkey Business is Good

DAN M. BURSCH  
Buffalo, Kansas

TURKEYS make more money for the investment than any other of my livestock enterprises. I was sure of that. But when I sat down and used the pencil I was dumbfounded. I am keeping 12 hens. I raised and sold 75 the year before last. Total sales from turkeys and eggs, \$113.82. Paid out for hatching, feed, a gobbler and trucking, \$21.35. Profit, \$92.47.

The hens and gobbler always have had the run of the farm. Eggs are gathered every day. Early in the season we get a nice bunch for the incubator. About two weeks after the incubator is set we allow enough turkey hens to sit to take care of the poults from the incubator. We put 25 to 30 with each hen. If a hen has set a week or 10 days and a poult or two is slipped under her in the evening, or better still, a few eggs just ready to hatch, she will take them nicely.

Coops are moved to a clean, grassy place every two or three days. Two or three weeks from hatching time the poults are turned out on alfalfa and meadow range and start their campaign against grasshoppers. During July and August they begin coming in to roost near home. If I have it, they get a little grain to teach them to eat by fattening time. I fed a little more oats than usual last year but it seemed to give good growth. By September 15, I fed a little heavier and have them on full feed by October. This gets them in good condition by November 10 to 15, my usual marketing time.

Last fall I got panicky. About October 20, I hired a truck, double-decked it and took the birds to Kansas City. There was no local market. Over half of my flock graded No. 1, gobblers over 12 pounds, hens over 8 pounds, and brought 16 cents a pound. The balance brought 13 cents. At my usual market time No. 1 turkeys were bringing 12 cents. I lost a little on weight and condition but came out ahead by marketing early.

When washing boy's overalls put them thru a thin starch water and they will not get dirty so quickly.—Mrs. G. M.

## Makes Ironing Easy

No Sticking . . . . .

No Scorching . . . . .



With ordinary, old-fashioned lump or gloss starch, wax or paraffin must be used to keep the iron from sticking. Unless it is clear and smooth, free from lumps and specks, ironing will be difficult. Faultless Starch comes to you completely and correctly prepared. No guesswork. Just add hot or cold water for faultless results.

**FREE** Attractive, heat-resisting hot iron holder in exchange for a box top from Faultless Starch. Every housewife should have one. Also interesting FREE Booklet "Correct Starching Saves Time, Labor and Clothes." Send coupon below and box top today!

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

FAULTLESS STARCH COMPANY  
Station A KANSAS CITY, MO.

# Kerr

## Jars Mean Food Insurance and Health Assurance

You KNOW your foods will keep when properly canned in Kerr Jars. Millions can the KERR Way for economy, enjoyment and satisfaction.

### So EASY TO USE In Canning ALL FOODS By ANY METHOD

Use any method you prefer—Pressure Cooker, Oven, Hot Water Bath, Steam Cooker, Open Kettle, etc.—can all Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles, Meats, Poultry, Fish, etc. Kerr Jars and Caps eliminate mold and spoilage. No rubber rings required.



The Musical Note Tells the Story

## The Spoon Test for Seal

When jars are cold, tap the Lid gently. When properly sealed it will give a clear, ringing note—also the Lid will be curved slightly inward. You will KNOW instantly your jars are sealed.



### Modern Jars For Up-To-Date Home Makers

Kerr Jars are made in all sizes and in 4 styles—Kerr Mason (Round and Square); Kerr Wide Mouth Mason; and Kerr Economy Jars.

## How They Seal

Kerr Jars seal with Kerr gold-lacquered Caps containing the natural gray sealing composition.



Modernize Your Old Style Mason Jars with Kerr Mason Caps—They fit any Standard Mason Jar.



## FRUIT JARS and CAPS

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### Don't Buy Just "Fruit Jars"—Buy KERR Jars

Send postcard or letter for **FREE** latest canning literature which helps you solve all home canning problems. Valuable information on canning all fruits, vegetables, poultry and meats by all methods. Mail card today to Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp. 845 Main Street, Sand Springs, Oklahoma.

## HEALTH IS WEALTH

Not an Ordinary Laxative

Send for Sample and Test It Yourself.  
Aldena Crystals are highly recommended for  
relieving constipation, indigestion, headache,  
dyspepsia, biliousness and bad  
complexion.

Mr. McDonald of Burlington, Kansas, writes  
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"I have taken other crystals but  
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Aldena Crystals are a natural remedy and are  
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Since 1879 this product has enjoyed the reputa-  
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The Aldena Company, Aldena, Kansas

CRYSTALLIZED ABILENA WATER  
A Mild, Sure Laxative

**NEW 1933  
PRICES plus  
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Send for New Low Model Melotte  
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free trial, \$5.00 per month offers.

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H. B. Babson, II, S. Mgr.

2843 W. 19th St., Dept. C-298, Chicago, Ill.

**NEW MELOTTE**



## LOUSY HENS DON'T PAY STICK-TITE Lice Destroyer

Will quickly rid your fowls  
of any kind of lice that live on poultry—in  
fact, you can see the dead lice in 3 minutes.  
A demonstration will quickly convince the  
most skeptical of STICK-TITE'S superior qual-  
ities—as you can apply STICK-TITE in the  
feathers of a fowl and shake the lice off dead  
in 3 minutes. It can also be successfully used  
in dust boxes, nests and on the roosts. Write  
today for full particulars about STICK-TITE  
Lice Destroyer, National WORMER Tablets and  
TUNUM, a remarkable chicken Remedy.

**NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.**  
2436 Forest St. Kansas City, Mo.

## A Safe Investment

Many investments made a few years  
ago have dropped to fractions of the  
price paid. Some will unquestionably  
regain all or a good part of their value,  
but at present cannot be converted in-  
to cash except at heavy losses. I know  
of an investment, originally issued for  
a capital investment which is intact.  
These certificates pay six per cent in-  
terest, payable semi-annually and have  
never failed to pay all interest prompt-  
ly. Their unique feature is that they  
are redeemable at full face value any  
time upon short notice. Due to this re-  
deemable feature, which has been of  
tremendous value to many investors, a  
limited amount of these certificates are  
being sold to replace those cashed in.  
If you wish information, I will gladly  
send it without obligation on your  
part.—Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas.

## Belleville Man Gets \$43.33 For Broken Arm

Hurshel F. Dooley, of Belleville,  
Kan., was cranking a tractor one  
morning when it back fired and  
broke his arm. Mr. Dooley was lucky  
in having one of the Capper Acci-  
dent Insurance Policies, and we just  
sent him a check for \$43.33 to pay  
him for time lost from his work.

Accidents always happen when  
they are least expected and to those  
who least expect to get hurt. Ready  
cash from Capper's new accident  
insurance has helped a lot of our  
readers out lately who have been in  
accidents. You should have this  
protection.

The Capper Accident Insurance  
covers ANY and ALL accidents, no  
matter when, where, or how they  
happen—whether you are at work,  
at home, or traveling. You can get  
this protection without even having  
a medical examination. If you are a  
reader of Kansas Farmer, we will  
give you a policy for less than 1c  
a day.

Ask your "Capper Man" about  
this low-cost Accident Insurance the  
next time he calls on you. Or, write  
Dept. R.W.W., Kansas Farmer, and  
complete details will be promptly  
sent you.

## LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

### The Feed a Cow Needs

**H**IGH-PRODUCING dairy cows need  
grain in addition to pasture, even  
if pasture is abundant. A cow pro-  
ducing more than 20 to 25 pounds of  
milk a day should get a pound of  
grain to every 5 or 6 pounds of milk  
she gives. Extra feed during hot  
weather will pay for itself at the time  
and keep cows producing, so when  
cool weather and abundant feed of  
fall come the cows will go on being  
good producers.

When there is enough rain for  
normal growth, the following acre-  
ages and amounts of various feed  
crops are needed to the cow, says one  
authority:

Sweet clover, for pasture,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 acre.  
Alfalfa, for hay, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   
tons.  
Corn for silage, 1 acre, or 5 to 6 tons.  
Oats, for grain,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre, or 600  
pounds.  
Barley, for grain,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre, or 600  
pounds.

When a pasture is half gone, or  
when it ceases to be a pasture and  
becomes an exercise lot, poor cows as  
well as good cows need additional  
feed.

### As Soon as Calf Is Born

**G**IVE the cow all the warm water  
she cares to drink. The first day  
bran mash, in addition to plenty of  
legume hay, makes a suitable ration.  
Thereafter a mixture of bran, ground  
oats and cracked soybeans is fine. As  
long as the cow's udder is congested  
omit corn. Wait two or three weeks  
before the cow is put on full feed, she  
should not be fed so much that she  
will refuse any. On the fourth or fifth  
day after freshening, the cow will  
usually be in condition to take 4 or 5  
pounds of the regular concentrate  
mixture used for the herd. This may  
be increased 1 pound every two or  
three days until full milk production  
is reached. This is when the milk  
yield ceases to increase as the con-  
centrates are increased. It will occur  
in three or four weeks. When the cow  
appears to be getting all she will eat,  
it is well to reduce the allowance and  
keep her slightly hungry. She must  
not be starved, for she probably will  
be losing weight anyhow. The grain  
must be used to prevent a serious loss  
in weight. During all this time milk  
production should be watched care-  
fully. Daily milk weights and care in  
feeding will prevent trouble.—Earl  
Weaver.

### It Looks Like Cholera

I had pigs about 3 months old, weighing  
between 50 and 75 pounds. I started slowly  
giving them all skim milk and adding more  
until they had all they could drink. Then  
they developed thumps and in two weeks  
five died. I also fed ground kafir and  
whole corn and they ran loose. I opened  
a dead one and found hard lumps thru the  
intestines. What was the matter? I gave  
a few a feed of lye after they became sick.  
—W. P. M., Geary county.

**I BELIEVE** your pigs had cholera.  
The dry condition of the contents  
of the intestines indicated fever and  
is also a condition found in cholera.  
You do not mention whether these  
hogs had been vaccinated, but I am  
presuming they had not been. Better  
get in touch with your local veteri-  
narian for this trouble.—J. H. B.

### Oats Are Too Bulky

Am feeding 300 hogs, weight 108 pounds,  
corn on timothy and clover pasture. What  
is the cheapest available supplement to  
feed with this? In fact, what do I need?  
Have whole oats.—A. M. F.

**F**OR fattening hogs do not use oats  
at 32 cents a bushel, since a bushel  
of corn is worth about as much as 3  
bushels of whole oats. While ground  
oats have greater value than whole  
oats, this feed would still be too bulky  
to use for fattening hogs on pasture.  
Sixty per cent protein tankage would  
be your cheapest source of the food  
corn lacks.—L. A. W.

### To Load Contrary Hogs

**L**ET those who have trouble load-  
ing hogs on a truck by running  
them up a chute, try this. When  
they insist on reversing themselves  
at the foot of the chute, simply  
force a half-bushel measure over  
their heads. In its struggle to back

out a hog will back all the way up  
the chute and into the truck in less  
time than it takes to tell it. This may  
help other stockmen.—C. B. Titus.

### Seven Males in Litter

**I** HAVE a Duroc Jersey sow that  
farrowed seven pigs and all are  
males. I think that is an unusual  
thing. I never have seen it before.—  
F. M. Leimkuhler & Sons, Tonganoxie.

### Get Rid of These Ewes

**C**ULL the ewe flock before breed-  
ing season to get rid of all that  
will not raise good lambs. Old ewes  
with poor teeth or damaged udders  
should be sent to market. Those that  
failed to raise lambs this year should  
not get another chance.

### Feed a Little Limestone

**C**ATTLE feeders who do not in-  
clude alfalfa or clover hay in the  
ration for fattening steers should use  
a little ground limestone, either mixed  
with the feed or separately. The  
younger the cattle, the greater need  
of lime. Cottonseed meal or cake  
will supply plenty of protein, but not  
enough lime.

### A Tip on Early Lambs

**S**HEEP raisers are finding early  
lambs the most profitable. Ewes  
should be bred in August or Septem-  
ber for January and February lamb-  
ing. Early lambs that can be finished  
for the May market sell for a higher  
price than lambs sold later in the  
season. Ewes that are gaining in flesh  
before the breeding season are more  
likely to produce early lambs.

### Straw Loft Fine for Pigs

**S**EVENTY-FIVE per cent of the  
portable farrowing houses report-  
ed built in Kansas last year were of  
the straw-loft type, says Walter G.  
Ward, of the college. The straw-loft  
feature, which has proved highly  
valuable in thousands of Kansas poul-  
try houses, is showing similar ad-  
vantages in farrowing houses. Build  
one this fall or next spring.

### Burn 'Em on the Spot

**D**ON'T touch dead animals with bare  
hands. Burn all carcasses where  
death resulted from an undetermined  
cause. This is to guard against  
anthrax, among other things. It is  
communicable to humans as well as  
to cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and  
other livestock. If dead animals must  
be handled use rubber gloves, or coat  
the hands with vaseline and wear a  
pair of canvas or leather gloves. Don't  
drag dead animals thru the farm  
yard as this may scatter the anthrax  
infection.

### Helped Barley 20 Cents

**G**RINDING barley for pigs, instead  
of feeding it whole, made a big  
improvement for Michigan farmers.  
This will interest Western Kansas  
farmers especially. The pigs had 60  
per cent tankage, alfalfa hay and  
mineral composed of equal parts  
steamed bonemeal, finely ground  
limestone and salt. Those fed ground  
barley made an average daily gain of  
1.17 pounds compared with .94 pounds  
for pigs eating whole barley. Credit-  
ing the value of the gain at 4 cents  
a pound and deducting the cost of  
other feeds used except barley, the  
return from ground barley for 100  
pounds amounted to 20 cents more  
than whole barley.

### Good Fall Pig Care

**P**ROVIDE warm sleeping quarters.  
See that bedding is kept dry. Feed  
and water pigs in a comfortable place,  
where they are protected from wind  
and where it is reasonably warm. . .  
Allow pigs to sun themselves on  
warm days. Restrict range, do not  
allow pigs to run all over the farm.  
Pigs being fattened for market don't  
need much exercise. Keep equipment,  
yards and pigs as sanitary and clean  
as possible. Keep the pigs free from

lice. Crude oil or crankcase oil, if ap-  
plied liberally on warm, sunshiny  
days, will kill these parasites. Keep  
water available. Don't allow the pigs  
to crowd and huddle up; chilly quar-  
ters are usually the cause of crowd-  
ing.

### Rapid Gains With Steers

HENRY BAKER

**F**OR a finish you will do well to use  
linseed oilmeal as the protein part  
of a ration of shelled corn, corn silage,  
alfalfa hay, salt and minerals. This is  
the way it tested out in Iowa. The 84  
steers and 17 heifers used were calves.  
The check lot—getting linseed oil-  
meal—was the fattest and made most  
rapid gains.

But lowest cost gains and smallest  
daily gains, were made by the lot  
getting 1 pound of soybeans to the  
steer daily. They ate less corn and at  
the close lacked the finish of the lot  
on linseed oilmeal. In rate of gains, the  
lot fed soybean oilmeal and linseed  
oilmeal were virtually tied with gains  
of 2.13 for linseed oilmeal and 2.10  
pounds for bean meal daily.

One surprising result was that  
steers limited in their grain ration to  
one-third of full feed during the first  
5 months of the 8-months' feeding  
trial, made almost as rapid gains for  
the entire time as steers on full-feed  
from the start.

Steers fed equal parts of corn and  
oats during the first part of the trial  
out-gained those getting corn and no  
oats thruout. The extra gain appeared  
to be due to growth and not because  
of greater finish.

The heifers gained more to the  
head daily than the steers averaged  
for the 8 months. They fattened soon-  
er and were ready for market much  
earlier than the steer calves.

### His Fat Cattle Dying

What is causing my fat cattle to die? I  
am feeding ensilage, corn, cotton-seed meal  
and have lost 15 head. They eat right up  
to the last minute. They will be walking  
along and all at once their hind legs go  
down. They either go straight forward or  
go straight back. We have two that sit  
right up straight on their front legs and  
the back legs shoot right up to the front  
legs. These two are still eating and drink-  
ing. Some think it is in the ensilage but this  
one calf we have was running with a cow  
and never had a bite of ensilage, only corn  
and oats. Some of the largest ones that  
died weighed around 500 pounds. I would  
like to get another bunch of cattle but am  
afraid this might be catching.—F. R.  
Smith Center.

**I BELIEVE** these animals are not  
getting a balanced ration. The ad-  
dition of alfalfa to the ration would  
help materially. Keep before them at  
all times, so that they may eat it at  
will, a mineral mixture of equal parts  
ground limestone, steamed bone meal,  
hardwood ashes, and salt. I do not  
know whether this will benefit those  
now affected, but I am reasonably  
certain it will prevent the disease in  
others. I am making these recom-  
mendations because it seems to me  
these animals are suffering from a  
mineral deficiency.—R. R. D.

### A 40-Bushel Chance

**F**ARMERS equipped to irrigate corn  
this year are enjoying the old ad-  
age, "A stitch in time saves nine."  
When irrigation has been applied at  
the right time it has increased yields  
all the way from 5 bushels to 40  
bushels an acre. A good thing to re-  
member next season.

### Let It Work for You

**I**F you are like many other people  
these days, and are wondering  
where you can put your money where  
you know it will be safe, I believe I  
can help you. Write me, and I will tell  
you where your money will be safe  
and will guarantee you 6 per cent  
interest, which is paid promptly every  
six months by check.

You can draw out all or any part  
of your money any time you want  
it. I know this is an exceptional op-  
portunity to invest your money safely,  
and at good interest.

If you would like to have full de-  
tails, just write a letter saying,  
"Please send complete information  
about the safe 6 per cent investment,"  
and I will answer by return mail. Ad-  
dress Arthur Capper, Publisher, To-  
peka, Kan.—Adv.

Maybe wars will end when Big  
Business discovers there is no profit  
in licking a customer.

## Feed Shortage Nearly General

**Anderson**—Weather hot, need rain. Parts of county got light showers recently. Plowing mostly done for wheat, usual acreage will be sown. Cattle and hogs almost given away at community sales. Grain is high to buy. What farmer has to sell, such as eggs and cream, is low.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barton**—Weather cooler but very dry. Feed problem getting desperate. Eggs, 8c; cream, 16c to 17c; wheat, 82c; corn, 55c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—Dry weather continues. Corn looks good, altho some fields are firing. Plowing mostly done. Wheat, 84c; corn, 43c; springs, 9c to 11c; hens, 8c to 10c; cream, 15c; eggs, 7c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Brown**—Rain August 8, first since July 7. Pastures burned and grazed into the ground, second crop of alfalfa fair but second cutting clover will be pretty short, many pasturing it. Some chinch bug damage. Corn damage about one-half, listed corn looks best. Tendency has been to plow and furrow open about half the acreage, most plowing has been done despite dry weather. Looks as if somebody may be riding for a fall in the recovery plan according to those who have looked ahead. Cream, 15c.—L. H. Shannon.

**Cheyenne**—Recent general rains have given corn and other crops boost, pastures good and livestock doing fine. Wild fruit plentiful and apple crop fair, not so good as last year. Potatoes scarce and high, but late plantings look promising. Bean acreage large and promises good yields. Farm allotment meetings in progress. Most farmers will sign up. Eggs, 7c; butterfat, 15c; heavy hens, 8c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Need rain again, corn backward the last week, gardens almost a failure. Plowing for wheat well along. Considerable stock, mostly hogs, is being hauled from western counties and Oklahoma to be sold at the Walker community sale.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cowley**—Scattered showers over county, but many hauling stock water yet. Pastures have improved since rain, will be some corn, sorghums will make good crop if we get plenty of rain on thru season. Hay making well under way, selling \$5 to \$7 in field at baler. Cattle doing well, very few selling, few wanting to buy calves. Not much interest in hog business lately. Not satisfied with tax on flour as the consumer is the one to pay tax and he is the guy out of a job who is fed by the county and the taxpayer gets it all. Some mortgages being foreclosed. Wheat, 84c; corn, 50c to 60c; oats, 23c; kafir, 60c; hogs, \$3.65; stock pigs, 2c; eggs, 8c; cream, 16c; hens, 5c to 8c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

**Crawford**—Wheat plowing about done. Some showers. Prairie hay short. Corn, 49c; wheat, 80c; oats, 26c; hay, \$5.50; hogs, \$3.80; eggs, 8c.—J. H. Crawford.

**Douglas**—Recent showers helped pastures, fall crops, wells and cisterns, fall plowing has begun. Corn stood dry weather better than expected. Early apples, wild plums, wild grapes, Moore's and Concord grapes are plentiful and good. Housewives canning tomatoes and making pickles.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Feed, corn, sand hill plums short. Wheat allotment meetings well attended, farmers show deep interest. Too dry to prepare wheat ground. Wheat, 82c; eggs, 9c; butterfat, 16c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

**Ellsworth**—All crops very dry, pastures short, sorghums heading very short, some corn being cut. Flies bad. Not enough feed for cattle next winter. Many farmers will take advantage of the wheat allotment plan. Wheat, 82c; cream, 17c; eggs, 8c; potatoes, 60c a peck.—Don Helm.

**Franklin**—Some parts of county have had good rains. We need more here, water for stock getting low. Our 10th annual Mud Creek school reunion was held in Oak Grove on the Blankenbaker farm July 27, attendance good. Some folks met who hadn't seen one another for more than 50 years. Home grown watermelons on market, rather small. Long dry spell almost fixed the melon crop. A few plowing for wheat. A little old corn being sold. Grape crop good but people don't need them so badly for juice since they have beer in Kansas. Wheat, 88c; corn, 42c to 45c; oats, 27c; kafir, \$1 cwt.; butterfat, 12c to 15c; eggs, 7c to 11c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Some local rains. Fifty per cent of corn damaged, potatoes generally a failure, pastures short, sorghum crops fair, feed fair, milo good. Wheat averaged about 3 bushels. Some summer fallowed fields in favored streaks made 15 to 20 bushels. Deep furrowed drilling was no better generally than the other, in some instances poorer. Ground being prepared for wheat, seed will probably be scarce. From present outlook the majority will sign up for the allotment. Livestock poor to fair.—John Aldrich.

**Gray**—Very hot and dry, feed prospects burned up or will be in a short time. Many light hogs selling cheap, no feed forces them on the market. Hay, \$12 to \$15; wheat, 80c; corn, 56c; cream, 14c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. George E. Johnson.

**Greenwood**—Farmers cutting good third crop of alfalfa. Corn and kafir doing well, prairie hay and potatoes very poor crops. Some haying being done. Wheat, 80c; corn, 50c; eggs, 7c to 11c; cream, 15c; bran, \$1; shorts, \$1.15; potatoes, \$1.25 a bushel.—A. H. Brothers.

**Jewell**—Only large wheat growers favor the wheat allotment. Many will need wheat pasture so may sow the same acreage or more. North two-thirds of county has fine corn, south one-third not so good. Corn fodder will make good feed. Many cattle being brought in from the West and Southwest. Need rain. Corn, 40c to 45c; wheat, 80c; eggs, 7c; cream, 15c.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson**—About an inch of rain fell in this county during July. Row crops, hay fields, fruit and pastures suffered greatly. Potato crop cut about half, gardens damaged. Spud prices good, field wages about

15c to 20c an hour. Late corn will make good crop if rains continue. Stock feed of all kinds will be scarce. Many hauling water, in some cases for domestic consumption. Poultry and poultry products, livestock and dairy products at bankrupt prices. Farm conditions hard for those not having potatoes and wheat. The third cutting of alfalfa is up and all corn laid by. Fruit very scarce and little canning done.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Kiowa**—Still without moisture. Spud crop complete failure, pastures dead, more so than for years, people worrying about cattle because of feed shortage. Figs 4 months old bring 85c at community sales. Wheat, 81c; hens, 4c to 7c; eggs, 8c; cream, 14c; spuds, \$3 a bushel; flour, \$1.30 for 48 lbs.; bran, \$1.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Lane**—Inch of rain has improved conditions. There should be some feed now, though much of the corn will not even make feed. Pastures greening again. Stock doing well, lots of cattle lost by cane poisoning before rain came. With plenty of moisture wheat seeding will start about August 20.—A. R. Bentley.

**Lincoln**—Plowing all done. Farm work at a standstill on account of heat and drouth. Pastures very short and dry, feed this winter will not be plentiful, prospects for corn have vanished, chances getting slim for grain sorghums. Potatoes a real failure, gardens not so good. Very little alfalfa since first crop, some alfalfa seed. Most milk herds are being fed and have been for several weeks.—R. W. Greene.

**Linn**—Need a good rain, too dry for plowing. Best prospects for corn in three years. Many farmers trucking wheat to Kansas City for 9c a bushel, they get a better test. Wheat, 83c; flour, \$2 a sack; corn, 45c; eggs, 8c; cream, 16c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Logan**—Few light showers but corn needs much more, sorghums making some progress. Most wheat land already prepared for seeding. Few public sales. Potatoes, 6c lb.; cream, 17c; eggs, 7c.—H. R. Jones.

**Lyon**—Several localities have had big rains. Good prospects for corn, kafir and cane. Second cutting alfalfa baled or stacked in good condition. Stock doing well on pastures. Plowing for wheat the big job. Good crop of apples and grapes. Very hot, flies bad. Hens, 8c; eggs, 7c to 11c.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—Rain needed badly, pastures short, late feed crops not growing much. Fruit scarce and high-priced. Produce prices still very low. Butterfat, 15c; eggs, 7c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Marshall**—Fine rain recently, fall plowing completed. Feed scarce, alfalfa hay being shipped in. Potato crop a fizzle. Cream, 14c; eggs, 5c to 13c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Miami**—Plenty of rain. Rains have been spotted over county all summer. Corn damaged some by dry, hot weather in June. Lot of plowing being done for fall wheat. Almost all wheat growers for the allotment plan. The Government needs to take a hand in the produce market. Two-pound spring chickens selling at 8c lb.; eggs, 8c; cream, 17c.—W. T. Case.

**Osborne**—Rain needed badly. Feed and row crops show effects of drouth and heat, pastures very poor, many farmers feeding milk cows. Some corn fields won't make fodder, all corn badly damaged, but with rain some fields will make considerable corn. Too dry to plow, and many fields will be disked for wheat. Eggs and cream too low in price, out of line with the products we have to buy. Wheat, 80c; corn, 65c; hogs, \$3.55; cream, 14c; eggs, 7c; hens, 5c to 7c; springs, 6c to 8c.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Pottawatomie**—Scattered rains in time to help corn which is in the late roasting ear stage. Gardens virtually burned up. Plowing done for wheat. Very little grain sold at elevators. Number of hogs and few cattle going to market. Contract let for sanding highway 63 which crosses east part of county. Corn, 46c; wheat, 81c; eggs, 8c; cream, 14c.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

**Reno**—Few scattered showers cool the temperature but dry weather has hurt the corn about 80 per cent. Some corn will soon be ready to cut but will make very poor feed. Wheat, 85c; corn, 65c; bran, 95c; shorts, \$1.25; cream, 14c; eggs, 8c.—E. T. Ewing.

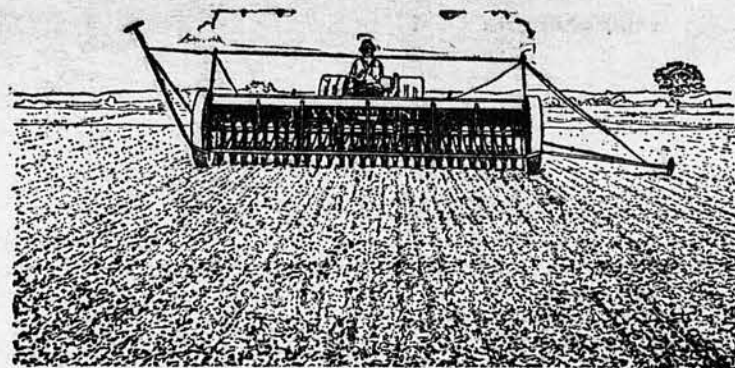
**Rice**—Very dry, corn poor, some total failure. Feed short and pastures burned up. Gardens for most part failures. Unless late rains afford wheat pasture, feed problem for winter will be grave, many hogs marketed in poor condition. Considerable wheat ground plowed. Wheat, 82c; hens, 7c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

**Roos**—Dry weather continues. Had an inch of rain but it was gone in less than a week. Cattle being sold, milk cows bring around \$18. Threshing about finished. Farmers generally will sign the allotment. Wheat, 76c; corn, 50c; eggs, 7c; cream, 16c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Sumner**—Rain greatly needed in places in county, while other spots have had good rains. A general soaking rain will help the rowed crops. Heat has damaged Sudan more than kafir, but cane and kafir show big loss last few days. Wild hay almost too short to mow. No corn on upland. Many farmers feeding roughness, livestock thin. Cattle, hogs and pigs selling cheap at sales. No farms selling. Wheatland prepared early this year. Wheat acreage reduction main topic. Eggs, 7c; cream, 14c; hogs, \$3.50; wheat, 80c; corn, 60c; oats, 35c; kafir, 65c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

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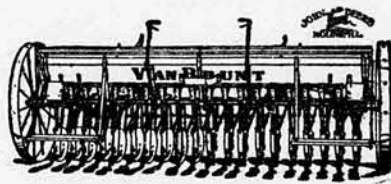
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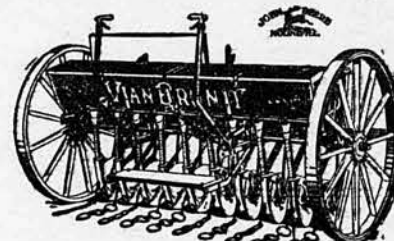
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C. M. Taylor, Carbondale, Kan., is advertising in the Holstein section, livestock department, Kansas Farmer, a yearling Holstein bull and some springer heifers.

Robert Crowe, Burlingame, Kan., writes us he is the market for a Red Polled bull old enough for service. He would like to buy him within 50 or 75 miles of Topeka.

H. J. Flegal, LeRoy, Ill., writes the livestock department of the Kansas Farmer to know where he can buy Lincoln and Cotswold sheep. If you have them for sale write him at once.

H. E. Weller of Montezuma, Kan., has bred Polled Milking Shorthorns for many years. He has had two of his record sires from the Woods herd in Indiana. His cows combine great size with production.

Leland Duff, Concordia, Kan., is a Poland China breeder about seven miles south of Concordia on Highway. His road sign will be found there on 81. He has a fine lot of spring boars and gilts.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, has had quite a number of sales this summer and is booking a lot of pure bred sales for this fall and winter. Among them are several important Holstein and Jersey sales.

Otto Streiff, Shorthorn breeder of Ensign, Kan., has over 100 head of cattle on hand. King of the Fairies and Red Mandolin are the bulls in service. The cows combine milk production with beef qualities.

I am glad to report that J. R. Eisenbrandt of Parsons, Kan., has choice young registered Brown Swiss bulls for sale. Mr. Eisenbrandt has one of the fine herds in Kansas. They are of correct type and breeding.

Spohn & Angle, Courtland, Kan., have maintained their herd of Durocs at a high standard regardless of the price of commercial hogs. They will start the show circuit at Belleville and then on to the state fairs.

C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kan., breeds registered Shropshire sheep and is advertising them in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He also breeds registered Red Polled cattle and offers for sale some Red Polled heifers.

Russell Lucas of Healy, has one of the best registered Hereford herds in Western Kansas. There are about 100 head now on hand, largely of Anxiety breeding. He has in service in the herd a grandson of Prince Domino.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association announces a sale to be held in Wichita on October 18. Breeders desiring to consign stock to this sale should write to the sale manager, Hans Regier of Whitewater, Kan.

Shortage of feed makes it necessary for Percy Lill, veteran Mt. Hope, Kan., Jersey breeder, to offer for immediate sale 20 head of bred cows and heifers. They are in fine condition and freshening now, bred to grandson of Imp. Nobly Born.

Chester A. Chapman of Ellsworth, Kan., has bred Milking Shorthorn cattle for many years. He has always used sires from high record ancestors. His present herd bull is a polled bull from the Hunter herd. Many of his females are by The Flintstone bred bull, Clay Duke.

Warren Hunter, owner of the largest herd of Milking bred Shorthorn cattle in the Middle West, now has close to 250 head. He has sold 30 bulls since the first of last January and some females. Mr. Hunter must reduce size of herd before winter and may hold a public sale in October.

About ten years ago T. M. Ewing of Independence, held the state production record on a Holstein cow developed on his farm. He still has a lot of the descendants of this cow and has heading his herd Rigla farm bred bull. His entire herd is descended from cows with D. H. I. A. records.

Edgar Heinrichs, Diller, Nebr., is a breeder and exhibitor of registered Hampshires, and has shown in Kansas about every year for a long time. He will be out again this fall with his show herd. He will offer boars and gilts of spring farrow, sired by great boars and out of big type sows.

Bert Powell, auctioneer, is doing some work this summer for the Nebraska Farmer, selling a protective service for District school properties in southwest Nebraska. His headquarters are at the Martin hotel, McDonald, Kan. He is booking sales for fall and next winter and you can write him there.

For nearly twenty years Roy Bateman of Great Bend, Kan., has been building up a herd of Red Polled cattle. His original purchases came from the Tom McKinley, Auld Bros. and Frizell herds. His present herd bull carries the blood of Leonas Teddy. Mr. Bateman thinks of making an exhibit at the state fair this year.

John Stephenson, Downs, Kan., is the owner of one of the choice herds of registered Ayrshire cattle to be found in the West. He is an advertiser every year in the livestock department of the Kansas Farmer. He is also state distributor for Perfection Automatic milkers. Master milkers, North Star milkers and repairs.

Paul R. Wiggins, Jersey breeder of Chanute, is making the fairs of Southern Kansas with representatives from his high producing herd. He has cows that have produced as high as 419 pounds fat in eight months as two year olds. His herd bulls are sons of Exenia Sultan and Kohoka Brampton. The herd is Federal accredited.

Foster Parker, proprietor of the City-Edge Jersey farm, located at Savonburg, devotes his entire time to breeding and developing better cattle. His herd numbers about 75 head, descended directly from cows with D. H. I. A. records up to 420 pounds of fat. His Island bred herd bulls carry the blood of Exenia Sultan and Jersey Volunteer.

Elmer Engle, Abilene, Kan., has claimed October 11 for a public sale of registered Holsteins. Mr. Engle is changing farms and is selling his herd down to just a few head. The Engles, several of them well known Dickinson county Holstein breeders, are pioneers in the business in Dickinson county. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

The J. B. Dosser, Jetmore, Kan., herd of Milking Shorthorns has more blood of the foundation sire General Clay than has any other Kansas herd. His former bull, Joseph Clay, was a double great grandson of General Clay and his present bull, Glenside Clay Duke, is a double grandson of General Clay. The Dosser cattle have both type and production.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the dispersal sale of the Cloverleaf herd of Holsteins at the farm near Nickerson, Kan. There will be 128 head in this big sale, registered and eligible cattle. The

Cloverleaf stock farm is going out of the dairy business and this is the reason for this quick sale. It will undoubtedly be a mighty good place for those who are in the market for dairy cows. The sale is next Thursday, August 24, at the farm. Look up the advertisement in this issue.

Fred Zednick, Fairbury, Nebr., breeds registered Hampshire hogs and lives about eight miles northeast of Fairbury. Fred keeps his herd in line with the trend of the times in the matter of up to date breeding and the type that is in demand. Kansas breeders and farmers have bought liberally from this herd during the past few years and he will have some nice boars for sale this fall.

A. N. Johnson, M. H. Peterson and J. C. Olson, all of Bridgeport, Kan., are breeders of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. Each party owns his herd but they own jointly one of the best bulls ever brought to the state. He is the bull, Hill Creek Gulman, a son of the International grand champion bull, Hill Creek Milkman, whose dam, Maryetta, has a record of 17,450 pounds milk and 611.5 butter in one year. All three herds are bred deep in Clay breeding.

With characteristic courage and faith in the future of good Holstein cattle George Worth of Lyons, continues making records by the D. H. I. A. route. He has done this for many years and for the past five years his herd has a yearly average of 460 pounds of fat, lacking a few pounds. Some of the records on individual cows are as high as 650 pounds of fat per year. His present herd bull is a double grandson of K. P. O. P. Bulls from the Worth farm are in many parts of Kansas.

Ernest C. Quigley, the National League Umpire and sports official, who owns and operates the Quigley Hampshire Farms at Williamstown, Kansas and St. Marys, Kansas, has been breeding Hampshires for the past seven years. His herd is headed by sires and sows that have been purchased from the leading Hampshire breeders of the breed. You can get the offspring of Storm King, Promoter, Lucky Lad, Chancellor, in both boars and sows from this herd. Mr. Quigley guarantees every hog that leaves his farm. Satisfied customers is his slogan.

N. P. Nelson & Sons, Atwood, Kan., are breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas and have an outstanding lot of best boars and gilts of last spring farrow. They are great big fellows with lots of quality and size and are bred right. There will be 30 of them in their October 7 boar and gilt sale. They have a right to be good as you will know when we tell you they were sired by Motor Cop, the 1090 pound, second prize boar at Nebraska state fair, and by Fair News, a son of the 1932 Nebraska grand champion, Sad News. The Nelson's sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

H. F. Miller and Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan., are brothers, and H. F. breeds registered Herefords and has over 100 head at present with two outstanding herd bulls that would be a credit to any herd in the country. He has decided to hold a draft sale October 10 to 12 about 25. Two of the bulls of serviceable age and the rest young females. Weldon, who breeds the best in Durocs, will list in the sale about 40 boars and gilts that you will appreciate. Weldon Miller is one of the outstanding good breeders of Durocs in the state and will list a choice lot of boars in this sale.

The Weimer hog farms, Diller, Nebr., are pretty well known to Kansas farmers and breeders. There are several Weimer brothers that live in the same neighborhood near Diller and they breed Chester White and Hampshire hogs, and Henry Weimer is breeding the Hereford hogs. This is a new breed marked like Hereford cattle and will interest anyone interested in the easy feeding hog. Recently I visited Henry Weimer's fine farm and was shown some splendid breeding stock of this new breed. Mr. Weimer has some spring boars and gilts for sale and will be glad to hear from anyone wanting to know more about the breed and what he has for sale.

E. P. Miller, proprietor of the Acme Holstein dairy farm at Junction City, Kan., is building a new dairy barn with 70 stanchions, Jamesway equipped throughout. Shower baths, modern feed rooms and other up to date conveniences have been provided for. The Acme Holstein dairy herd, all registered cattle and all raised on Mr. Miller's farm but one is the only U. S. health service grade A producing herd in the state. Last years red book credits the 44 cows in test in the Miller herd with an average butterfat production of 386 pounds. There are at present 112 females in the herd. The two herd bulls in use are backed by splendid records of production as you would naturally suppose they would be. Mr. Miller has two young bulls for sale, one yearling and one two years old, both out of a great cow in the herd, with a record of 686 pounds of fat in 305 days. Mr. Miller is a master farmer of the class of 1929.

## The Complete Farm Radio Service

Set your dials for the best farm features, both local and national. Co-operating with station KSA C of Kansas State College in continuous program from 6 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

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## NEW LOW RATES for LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING!

40 cents per line (14 lines 1 inch). Minimum space for breeders cards, five lines.

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If you are planning a public sale be sure to write us early for our special Kansas Farmer Advertising Sale Service.

**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
John W. Johnson, Manager  
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas



## If YOU MUST GAMBLE

## ... then gamble with cards instead of your hogs

Hog raising, without the expert advice and cooperation of your veterinarian, is truly a gamble... a gamble you cannot afford to take, for it involves not only your profits, but your investment as well. Many are the perils that beset the hog raiser—but your veterinarian recognizes and successfully combats symptoms and dangers of which untrained men are unaware.

## Lel Your Veterinarian Vaccinate Your Herd

This wonderful preventive measure, which has proved a blessing when rightly used, becomes a menace in unskilled hands. It is as important to know when *not* to vaccinate as it is to vaccinate at the proper time.

When necro, flu and other low-grade infections are present, vaccination becomes extremely hazardous. Only your veterinarian understands and recognizes these danger signals—he can tell when, and in addition knows how, to vaccinate with assurance of success. The government has warned all stock raisers to "vaccinate against Hog Cholera"—but, again, we warn, *be sure it is done by a veterinarian.*

**ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, INC.**  
Livestock Exchange Building  
So. Omaha, Nebraska



**ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc.** is an organization of 22 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

## Across Kansas

Theodore Griesa, Lawrence nurseryman for 53 years, is dead at the age of 74.

In just 30 days, 155 oil tank trucks passed thru Oberlin's state port of inspection.

Lebo now has a modern airplane landing field that is the second of its type in the U. S.

Sharon Springs contemplates laying one mile of brick pavement. Don't. Anything but brick.

Believe it or not, 80 per cent of Butler county's taxes for the fiscal year, have been paid.

Of the wheat being delivered to Solomon elevators, more than three-fourths is for storage.

Nearly two tons of old roosters were marketed in one day at Stockton. That's one kind of culling.

Blue Rapids' banana champion, Verne Austin, got away with 18 in 21 minutes at a recent sitting.

Lawrence's clattering street cars are to give way to rubber-tired busses and folks can sleep at night.

Hog cholera is reported in Edwards county and farmers are vaccinating their hogs to check its spread.

The load of feed Joseph Naab hauled from Kinsley to his farm, was not for cattle. It was grasshopper poison.

Seventeen of S. C. Lipp's cows broke into a kafir field at Alden and 10 died before they could get them out.

A Lincoln county pullet, owned by Walter Moss, laid its first egg at 3 months-3 weeks, and it had a double yolk.

Jacob Badsky, pioneer stockman and largest land owner in Osage and Douglas counties, is dead, at the age of 82.

Cancer has ended the life of H. L. McClurkin, Clay county, pioneer importer and breeder of purebred Jersey cattle.

Farmers are cutting trees to use as green forage for their cattle, around Great Bend, and report this answers the purpose.

Poor old Towser got too near the combine on the Walter Zimmerman farm at Osborne and was carried to a whirling death.

Both high cow and high herd records for the month in Pawnee county's testing association, went to Lawrence Wonsetler.

A mule on C. H. Emmons farm, Lenora, adopted an orphan colt and gave milk enough to raise it. Affidavit if requested.

Kansas lost a pioneer cattleman in the death of Lawrence V. Minx, 72, who helped build one of the first fences in Lincoln county.

Four hundred miles of branch-line railroad in Kansas will soon be abandoned if the roads get permission. Will the trucks do the work?

The Santa Fe Trail highway between Pawnee Rock and Larned must be widened 50 feet. Federal regulations now require highways to be 100 feet wide.

Somebody dropped a cigaret from a car near Holton and burned several acres of shocked oats and pasture on William Fischer's farm. Farmers may have to put up no smoking signs.

J. H. Mercer will stay on the job as State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner another two years, having been re-appointed by Governor Landon. He has been head of the sanitary department more than 20 years.

### Farm Improvements

Mr. Calhan, Troy, new farm home.  
Mrs. John Harris, Penokee, new home.  
Clarence Bells, Beloit, new home.  
Lew Creutzberg, near Pretty Prairie, new home.

Nemaha County Creamery, Sabetha, adds 1,100-pound capacity churn.

Henry Pippert, near Worden, chicken house with ventilating and lighting system.

Henry Swartz, Douglas county, a 30 by 36 barn.

W. Nealy, near Vinland, modernizing farm home.

Willis Holliman, St. Francis, a mile-long transmission line to equip farm with electricity.



# A New SUPERFUEL at the price of regular

## The Complete SUPERFUEL

Some regular gasolines equal Standard Red Crown in one or two qualities—not one surpasses it. And we believe that not one equals it in all the essentials of good gasoline.

- 1 Top anti-knock rating for its price class.
- 2 Unsurpassed in starting, acceleration or mileage.
- 3 Free from harmful sulphur and gum.
- 4 Seasonally adjusted for maximum power.
- 5 Absolute uniformity in performance.
- 6 Fresher because of Standard popularity.
- 7 Sells at the price of regular.

Oppr. 1933, Standard Oil Co.

• Your Standard Oil Agent now has for you a new Standard Red Crown, wine-colored and different from any regular gasoline you have ever used before. We have produced this new gasoline with just one idea, to furnish you a product that is excellent, not in just one but in all desirable qualities, to furnish you a completely rounded out superfuel without asking you to pay a premium for it. We want you to try it. We know you can't buy anything better unless you pay more.

### Standard Products for the Farm

Atlas Tires • Perfection Kerosene • Stanolux Fuel No. 1  
Polarine Greases • Polarine Transmission Oil • Polarine  
Flushing Oil • Superia Cream Separator Oil • Eureka Harness  
Oil • Mica Axle Grease • Eureka Belt Dressing • Finol  
Semdac Auto Polish • Semdac Furniture Dressing  
Semdac Liquid Gloss • Refined Paraffin Wax • Stanolind  
Liquid Paraffin Heavy • Stanolax (Heavy) • Ivory White  
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