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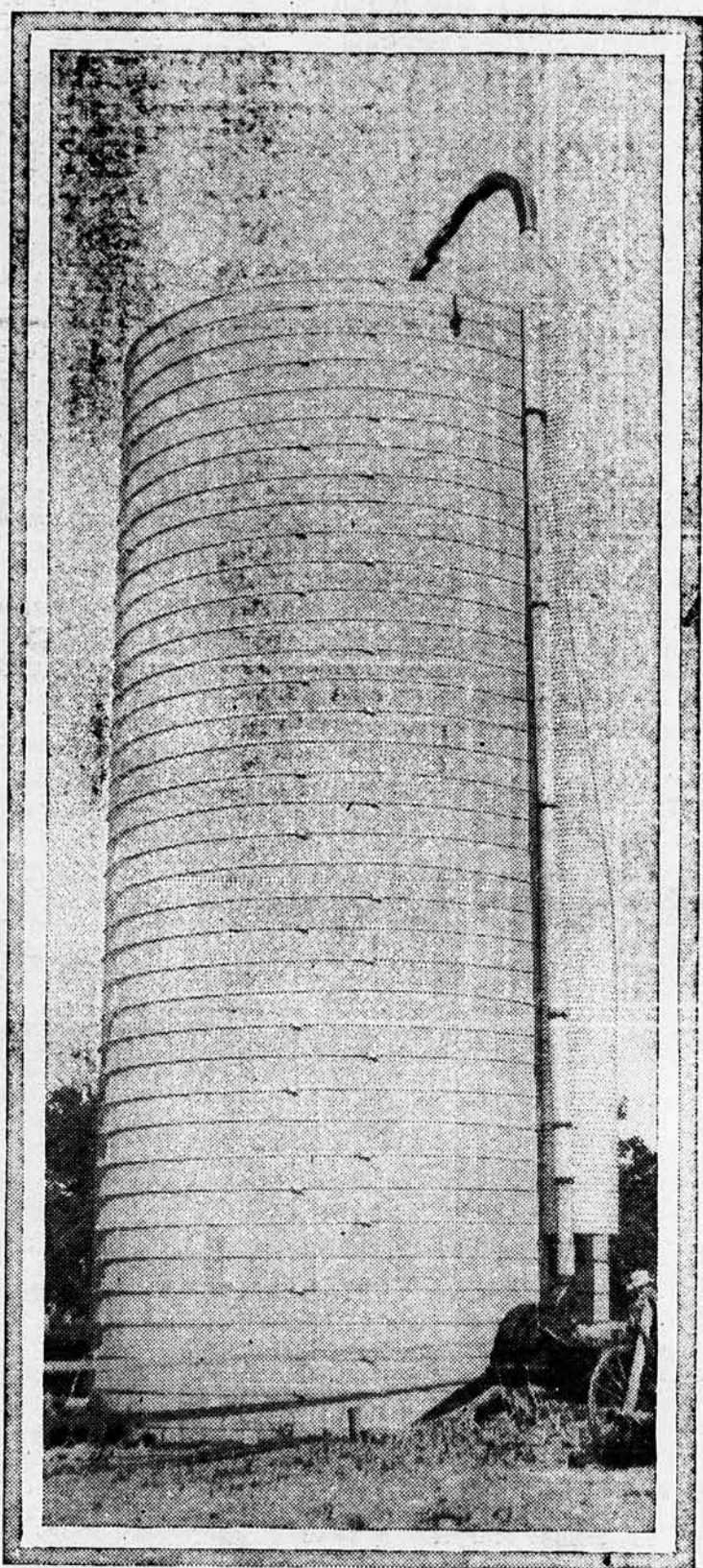
Cop. 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

When to Cut Drouth Corn

HENRY HATCH



IF THE HEAT and drouth continue, with little or no rain, early August will have most of us wondering if it is not about time to run out the old corn binder, put on what repairs are needed and start using it. Corn will stand a lot of heat and drouth after we can call it "gone" so far as a grain crop is concerned, and still make a feed crop. But just when is the right time to cut a drouthy mess and get the most of what little there is in it, is often a problem.

The corn plant hasn't much feeding value as a roughness until sugar forms in the juice, and there is never much sugar in the juice until ear-setting time. If no ears set, as will be the case in many fields this year, then the sugar is still slower in coming. This means it is best to wait as long as possible before cutting for the shock or silo. In other words, don't begin until you have to, to save the waste of leaves.

No one knows what may happen before this appears in print. If it is a continuation of the dry, hot weather we have had for the last month, then much corn will already be cut. It will not amount to anything if put in the shock and fall rains come. A week of wet weather will crumple the shocks into worthless, mouldy piles. If there is no silo to put it in, the next best thing is to stack it as soon as it is cured, which will be p. d. q. if present weather continues.

I have wintered stock thru what I call three major crop calamities—1894, 1901 and 1913. In 1894, where I then lived in Northeastern Nebraska, we had the most complete failure of the three. We had no hay worth mentioning, and our corn got little more than knee high. In some localities it is like that this year. That drouth-stricken, knee-high corn had little strength in it. Our cattle came thru the winter poorer than any dogs I have seen in many a year, and some of them came thru not at all. But we did not have the advantage then of seeding wheat or rye for green winter pasture. They do not make the growth that far north that they make in Kansas, and, too, the drouth lasted so late in the fall it was useless to have tried it.

If it does rain to green this corn up before the dropping of leaves compels cutting to save what little there is, then the thing to do is to put off cutting as long as possible—let as much sugar and strength collect in the stalk as possible. But if you do have to cut early, and then it does rain, get a good acreage into wheat or rye as soon as possible, just for the pasturage it will make in helping pull the stock thru the winter.

At the present time it looks as if good prices were to be the reward of him who makes the best of the present situation, and Kansas has a climate that helps when it doesn't hinder. We may expect some rains that will help.

August 5, 1934

Don't Let Dry Weather Keep You From Voting

Thurman Hill Is the Only Candidate With a Definite Farm-Relief Program

THURMAN HILL DEMOCRAT FOR GOVERNOR

"The Democratic candidate cannot be elected governor if he dodges vital issues. He must present a constructive program for the betterment of our commonwealth. Candidates for state offices must be men and women with liberal thought and progressive ideas. They cannot win with a smile and a handshake. The people demand a stand on the issues."

—Thurman Hill.

CO-OPERATION

The people of Kansas will determine whether they have at Topeka in charge of the state administration, a group working for and with President Roosevelt or whether they will have the present administration, using the state payroll to pay workers against the reelection of the greatest leader of this generation.

Rural Electrification

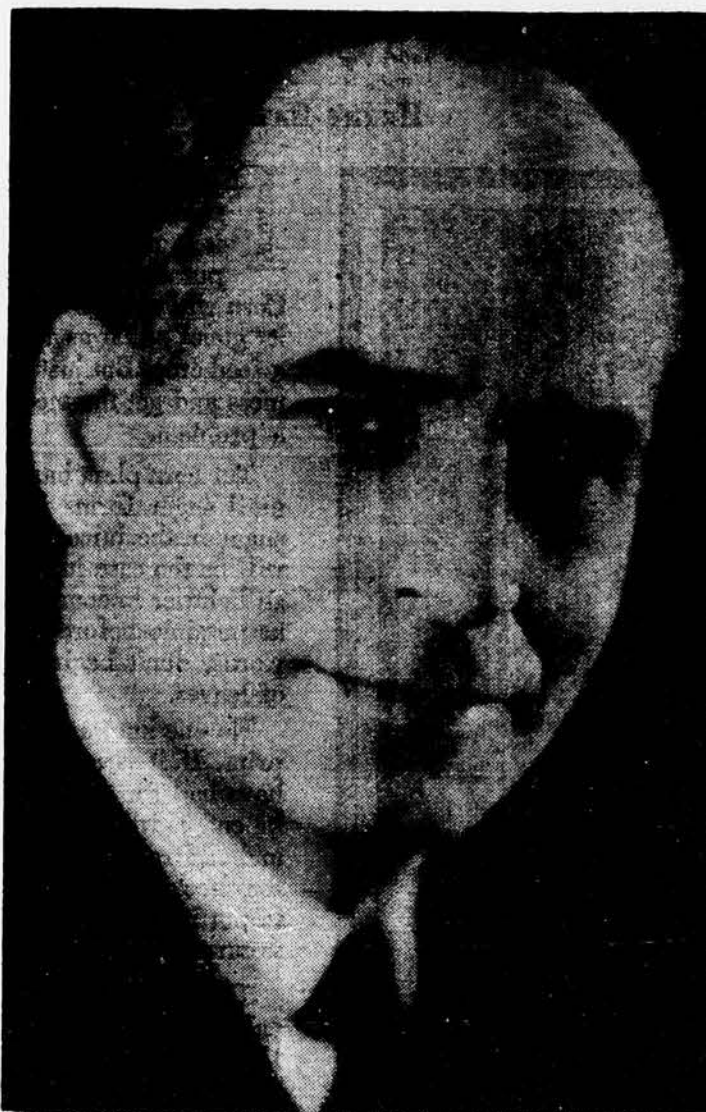
Thurman Hill, when nominated and elected Governor of Kansas, will advocate:

1. Public ownership of utilities where a community or district is dissatisfied with service rendered or rates charged.
2. Elimination of service and demand charges for gas, electric and telephone service.
3. Reduction of war-time utility rates to a peace-time basis.
4. Legislation that will make it possible for every farm home in Kansas to have electricity at a reasonable price.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR HOMESTEADS

Thurman Hill, when nominated and elected Governor of Kansas, will advocate:

1. Legislation exempting from taxation Homestead Properties in the sum of \$1,500.00.
2. An increase in the upper brackets of the Income Tax.
3. A Revised Tax System, lightening the tax burden on the homeowner.



THURMAN HILL

Thurman Hill of Wichita was graduated from Montgomery County High School—educated under direction of the late Prof. S. M. Nees. He was graduated from the law school at the University of Kansas in 1912, and is a member of Phi Alpha Delta, honorary law fraternity. He served as county attorney in Montgomery County, where he had lived all his life, and served as a member of the state Public Service Commission under the Woodring administration. He has been active in school affairs. His two boys attend school in Wichita.

A New Deal for Labor

Thurman Hill, when nominated and elected Governor of Kansas, will advocate:

1. Old Age Pensions.
2. Ratification of Child Labor Amendment.
3. Unemployment Insurance.
4. Liberalization of Mothers' Pension Laws.

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Thurman Hill, when nominated and elected Governor of Kansas, will advocate:

1. A Non-Political School System.
2. Additional funds for schools through revision of tax laws.
3. A Non-Partisan State Board of Education.
4. Better pay for teachers—better educational opportunity for Kansas children.

A Vote for HILL is a Vote for ROOSEVELT

Thurman Hill, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas, stands four-square behind the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

His 22-year advocacy of progressive principles in government reveals him as a New Dealer by deep-seated conviction and not simply as a matter of political expediency.

On such issues as tax exemption, rural electrification and regulation of the great utilities his past actions and present views exactly coincide with expressed convictions of the President.

As Governor he will utilize every agency of the state to strengthen and further the cause of the New Deal. He will work with the President and not seek to prevent his reelection through use of the state payroll.

Kansas needs Thurman Hill to uphold the hand of President Roosevelt and make the New Deal 100% effective for the state.

HILL STANDS FOR—

Tax Exemption for Homesteads
(Revised Tax System)

Progressive Educational Reform
(Statement of Changes Needed)

A New Deal for Labor
(Pensions, etc.)

Rural Electrification
(The Roosevelt Utility Program)

THURMAN HILL FOR GOVERNOR

SUBJECT TO DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, AUGUST 7th

(Political Advertisement)

HENRY HATCH.....Jayhawker Farm Notes
RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Livestock Editor
H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service

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Seventy-Second Year, No. 15

August 5, 1934

Semi-Monthly—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1

Getting Ready For ---

A Better Wheat Crop Next Time

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

REGARDLESS of allotment terms, wheat growers will wish to raise the best crop they can next year. Good seed is the surest guarantee, but is bound to be scarce this fall. If you have old wheat held over it may be smart to seed it. If there is enough, clean it and sell it. A germination test will help. A number of crop improvement association members have certified seed available—names coming in later issue. If you doubt the seed you have, and wish to improve the crop you grow, this fall will be a good time to make a beginning. Seed prices will be higher, yet good seed will make enough more over low quality seed to more than pay the difference. Looking at wheat isn't a good way to judge how well it will germinate. Hot, dry weather in June, you remember, caused much of the wheat to shrivel. This shriveled condition does not hurt the quality of the seed so far as the purity or other variety characteristics of the crop grown from it, are concerned. Yet badly shriveled seed may not germinate as strongly in the field and the plants may not grow as vigorously as those from plump or only slightly shriveled seed.

A Way Around Wheat Smut

FIGHTING off stinking smut in wheat will improve the quality and yield. Dust the seed wheat with copper carbonate at the rate of 2 or 3 ounces to the bushel, or with Ceresan at the rate of 1/2-ounce a bushel. This will cost not to exceed 2 to 4 cents a bushel, and growers have found \$1 spent for seed treatment to kill smut germs is sure to pay back more than \$10 in larger yields of better quality, barring drought. Doesn't take long to lose \$50 or \$100 from smut on a wheat farm. Many counties have machines that treat the seed in a hurry.

Stinking smut is called the most destructive disease to wheat in Kansas. No one doubts that who has seen wheat docked at market or figured how many bushels it cut the yield. It is carried over summer on the outside of the seed, lives in the plant and grows out in "false" kernels in the wheat head. When the wheat is combined or threshed these smut kernels break and scatter more trouble thru the grain. It isn't necessary to treat against smut every year, unless it is found in the grain. If we have a cool, wet fall there will be plenty of smut.

Hard Luck for Hessian Fly

SETTLE the Hessian fly well before seeding time. Plow him under good and deep by August 15, if possible. Then cut off his escape by following with harrow, drag or disk to pulverize and compact the soil. Starve him by keeping down volunteer wheat, if there is any. Plant after the fly-free date. Fly causes trouble both in fall and spring. The flies cannot be killed after they get in the wheat without killing



Out in the big wheat country of Kansas any member of the family, 10 years old or more, can run out the up-to-date grain machinery and do a day's work. Here is Caterpillar Twenty-Two pulling a 10-foot 1-way Oliver plow, summer-fallowing for winter wheat. The young lady driving is doing 4 acres an hour in high gear.

the crop, so catching them in time is the only thing. Volunteer, early-sown wheat and old stubble help the fly live over to tackle the new crop. Best authorities say to plow infested stubble 5 to 7 inches deep as soon after harvest as possible, afterward work the ground with a disk or harrow. Burning stubble doesn't get those that are below the surface of the ground.

The reason late-sown wheat may escape the fly is because eggs laid on wheat in the fall will be killed by frost. Even then the fly may show up in the spring. Also wheat seeded too late may winter-kill badly. So if Hessian fly isn't found, earlier seeding may be better, especially where the ground has been worked early. It takes well-rooted wheat to stand freezing, drought and hot winds; to make a good stand, ripen early and escape rust. A person just has to take all of these things into consideration and make them fit his local conditions as best he can, using plenty of horse sense and his gambling instinct in the bargain.

No Better Place for Wheat

FALLOW land in Western Kansas grows wheat at lower cost than land seeded every year. At Hays it reduced the number of failures—crops under 5 bushels an acre—to 3 times out of 20. Other methods had 4 to 9 failures. At Colby, summer fallow doubled the grain yield. It offers big advantages in rotation with wheat on all heavier soils in the Wheat Belt. Insects, diseases and weeds are more easily handled. Grow-

Best Time to Plant Wheat

IF YOU have trouble figuring the best time to plant wheat, use the following dates as a guide. Seedbed and weather conditions will make a difference some years, but on the average these will hit pretty close to the right mark:

Southeastern counties—October 5 to 20.
Southcentral—September 25 to October 10.
Northeastern—September 20 to October 5.
Northcentral—September 20 to October 5.
Northwestern—September 1 to 20.
Southwestern—September 15 to October 10.

ing as much wheat on a field in 1 year after fallow as on the same field in 2 years straight hand running, cuts out a lot of tillage, half of the planting, seed and harvesting, and much of the cost.

Yet that doesn't half tell the good that follows fallowing. It has opened up such a wide variety of farming in Western Kansas the country could almost forget its wheat and still make a good living. Feed crops, sorghums especially, grow well in rotation with wheat and fallow; also wide-spaced. And where there is feed, there also are beef cattle, milk cows, sheep, hogs and poultry. Dairy cows that give 300 pounds of butterfat are no rarity, fed on kafir, milo, barley or wheat to take place of all or part of the corn that is more trouble to grow. Small grain pasture helps out, also silage and some legume hay. Winter feeding of cattle has grown to a big thing. Nothing better for the job than coarse ground milo, Kafir, feterita, barley or wheat if corn is lacking.

C. W. McCampbell, of the college, proves there is no better roughage than sorghum silage. Even shows that when legume hay isn't available, it will do as well to feed 1/10 pound of powdered limestone to the head daily. The wheat crop did fairly well this year and the livestock end of wheat farming is far from licked.

This Will Be Enough Seed

RATE of seeding wheat changes across the state. In Eastern Kansas, 5 or 6 pecks an acre are recommended, depending on condition of seedbed and moisture available. In Central Kansas try a bushel an acre. A little farther west, say around Hays and well toward the Colorado line, 3 pecks will do. Three pecks generally is best for the extreme western counties, except where planted on summer-fallow land. Then 2 pecks will be enough.

Seed Will Be High Priced

R. H. G.

THERE is enough wheat in virtually every Western Kansas county to supply seed this fall—if it isn't sold out of the county. This conclusion was reached by R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College, after visiting many

western counties. He has recommended some Federal agency buy or take options on a million bushels of wheat for seed, and that this Kansas seed be held in the state until seeding time. The danger of too much wheat moving out of Western Kansas makes the situation serious.

If wheat of adapted varieties is taken from Western Kansas, there is danger of less winter-hardy varieties from Oklahoma coming into the state, or our less hardy varieties of South Central Kansas moving into western and northern parts of the state. There also

is danger of wheat having a heavy mixture of rye brought in from other localities.

Varieties of wheat to seed in most sections where there is danger of seed shortage this year are Kanred and Turkey. Also Blackhall and Tenmarq might be grown in the extreme southern part of the drought territory, Throckmorton suggests. He also recommends the purchase of a large quantity of spring barley and oats to be held for spring seeding. Farmers who have a supply of good seed will find it profitable to hold it.

Fly-Free Wheat Dates

September 15: Cheyenne, Sherman.
September 18-19: Rawlins, Decatur.
September 20: Thomas.
September 20-21: Sheridan.
September 21-22: Logan, Gove.
September 23-24: Scott, Lane, Norton.
September 25-26: Finney, Graham.
September 26-27: Gray, Trego.
September 28: Ellis.
September 28-29: Ness, Phillips, Smith.
September 29-30: Rooks.
September 29-30: Meade.
September 30: Hodgeman.
September 30-October 1: Osborne.
October 1: Rush, Edwards, Republic.
October 1-2: Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Brown, Ford, Russell.
October 2: Doniphan.
October 2-3: Kiowa, Pawnee, Mitchell, Cloud.
October 3: Atchison.
October 3-4: Clark, Barton, Clay, Riley, Pottawatomie, Jackson.
October 4: Lincoln, Ellsworth, Ottawa.
October 4-5: Comanche, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Wabaunsee.
October 5: Rice, Wyandotte, Geary.
October 5-6: Stafford, Reno, Saline, Dickinson, Morris, Shawnee.
October 6: Johnson, Douglas, Osage.
October 6-7: Pratt, McPherson, Marion, Lyon.
October 7: Miami, Franklin.
October 7-8: Coffey, Chase.
October 8: Harvey.
October 8-9: Linn, Anderson.
October 8-10: Greenwood.
October 9: Woodson.
October 9-10: Barber, Kingman, Sedgwick, Butler.
October 10: Bourbon, Allen.
October 11-12: Harper, Sumner, Cowley, Elk, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford.
October 12-13: Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery.
October 13: Chautauqua.

When Nature Slips a Cog

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

IN TIMES of trouble it is natural for man to seek for the cause of his ills and a possible remedy. That has always been true since man arrived at the stage of development where he began to think even in a feeble and rudimentary way, and it always will be true until man arrives at that stage of intelligence and knowledge where he can know and understand the laws of the universe.

Personally I do not think the time will ever come when man will more than partially and imperfectly understand the laws of the universe and I do not consider that discouraging, for if man ever does acquire a complete knowledge of the laws of the universe necessarily progress will cease, because there will be nothing more to learn.

Just now the most productive part of the earth is being visited with a phenomenal drouth, possibly no more widespread and devastating than previous drouths but certainly the most widespread since man has almost perfected means of communication so that we can know every day the climatic and other conditions of nearly every part of the civilized world as soon as they occur.

Now Come the Soothsayers

THE result now as always, is to bring out a multitude of modern soothsayers, astrologers, stargazers and pretended scientists who undertake to read the portents and explain the planetary influences with a solemn assurance that almost conceals their ignorance. There are the tiresome expounders of prophecies and the fake medicine men who, except in the matter of dress and barbaric ornaments, frenzied howls and physical contortions, are on a par with the savage medicine men who led the tribesmen in their supplications to the rain gods of their several tribes.

It is not at all surprising that human beings react as they do the phenomena of nature. We are in the grip of forces we not only do not understand but which for the present at least, we are powerless to control. We do know that a comparatively slight variation in nature's routine might work irreparable disaster. We know that it is possible that there might be a shift of the globe on its axis that would mean the death of every living thing on the earth either by heat or cold, and against these possible disasters man is utterly helpless. No wonder his fears get the better of his reason and he frantically prays to some unknown force to help him in his distress and save him from impending destruction.

Takes Me Promptly to Task

MY MUCH esteemed associate, Jesse R. Johnson, goes after me in a vigorous style, considering the state of the weather. Here he goes:

Your careful explanation of why the Townsend insurance program would not succeed, fails miserably because it is based entirely on a dollar premise. Your argument would in the mind of any thinking man brand our competitive system as a failure. You prove by a mass of figures that one-half of the people born in the world cannot possibly earn enough during the productive period of their lives to take care of themselves for the short period a part of them live beyond 60 years. Or in other words, the portion of those under 60 in any given generation, can't possibly earn enough to care for the older members of society; and, at that, you state a condition and brazenly admit by your argument the unwillingness of a given class to discharge an obligation every generation owes another.

Suppose it took a billion as you charge per week and the billion went back into the stream of business, what harm would be done? I believe it is generally admitted that the lack of buying power is what has checked business operations for the last several years. Nothing could possibly be destroyed by such a law, except some heavy taxpayer who seeks to keep his wealth free from taxation. The small business man and every honest producer would be benefited.

Your fears belong to another generation and will not be accepted in the one that follows you and me. I believe a plan something like the one under discussion will finally be worked out and in this way we can save our type of government for another 50 years.

JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Life Tables Do Not Agree

THAT is not as bad as I had expected. I supposed that Mr. Johnson would attack my figures. Now as a matter of fact, there are irreconcilable discrepancies in the life tables. I do not know which are right and which are wrong. I have about concluded that none of them can be entirely depended on. For example on page 292 of the World Almanac of 1934 is a table giving the life expectancy of infants born alive in the United States, based on yearly averages from 1901 to 1910. This table says that out of 100,000 male infants born alive in the United States 47,701 live to be 60 years old and of every 100,000 female infants born alive 53,102 live to be 60 years old. This is not a selected group but is based on averages.

The same volume of the World Almanac quotes the life expectancy tables used by the life insurance companies and estimates that of every 100,000

Backward, Turn Backward

(With Reservations)

By Ed Blair

BACKWARD, turn backward, Oh Time in your flight!

Make me a boy again just for tonight,
Let me go barefoot again for the cows
Out on the prairie wide where they would
browse;

Let me again drive them into the lot
Old Brindle, Crumple Horn, Reddy and Spot,
And while their tails switch at pestering flies
Let me squirt milk into Black Kitty's eyes.

Turn a leaf back to March, April and May,
Let me hunt eggs in the straw and the hay—
Upon the cowshed, the stable and stacks
And where the stock ate their feed from the racks.

Let me douse "Fussy," the old sitting hen
That vowed she would never an egg lay again
But changed her mind quickly when given a scrub
And soaked in cold water pumped into a tub.

But—

If you turn backward, pass over the page
Of drinking red pepper tea, hoarhound and sage.

Forget, too, the measles that kept me in dread
For two weeks while smothering in a hot bed.
And should yellow jackets still hang from that tree

Let me spy them first please, before they spy me

And with these provisions, Oh Time in your flight

I'm willing to chance it a day and a night!

persons who have reached the age of 10 years 57,017 will reach the age of 60.

If these figures are accurate then approximately half the babies, male and female, born alive reach the age of 60. But these figures do not agree with the estimates published in the same World Almanac on pages 258-259, giving the numbers in the various age groups. That table gives the number of persons in the United States between the ages of 55 and 64, as 8,396,898; of persons between 65 and 74, as 4,720,650, and of persons 75 and over, 1,913,190, making a total of 14,530,738 over 55.

We'd Go Billions in Hole

ACCORDING to the mortality tables in this same World Almanac, about 1/2 million persons in the United States die between the ages of 55 and 60, so that the number over 60 would be approximately 14 million.

This of course varies widely from the figures given in the life expectancy tables. At that the obligation to be assumed by the Government under the Townsend bill would be \$2,800,000,000 a month, or \$33,600,000,000 a year. Add to that 15 billion dollars a year for the ordinary expenses of government, national state and local, and we have a total expenditure of approximately 49 billion dollars a year. As the total estimated income of the people of the United States last year, I believe, was in the neighborhood of 40 billion dollars, therefore, even taking the figures most favorable to the advocates of the Townsend bill, it would be necessary to collect several billion dollars more than the entire estimated income of the people of the United States to pay the bill.

However Jesse does not take the trouble to criticize the figures in my explanation of the Townsend bill. He says that explanation fails miserably because it is based entirely on a dollar premise. I love Jesse, always have loved him and shall continue to do so, but because I love him it grieves me the more to note this indication that his mind is being affected by the heat.

Pensions Paid in Dollars

JESSE says my explanation fails because it is based on a dollar premise. What, may I ask, can any pension system be based upon except a dollar basis? All there is to this proposed pension bill, or any other for that matter, is to find a way to collect and to pay to the pensioners the sum promised them in dollars each month, or each quarter.

He says I prove by a mass of figures that half the people in the United States cannot possibly

earn enough during the productive period of their lives to take care of themselves for the short period a part of them live beyond 60.

Of course I said nothing of the kind. What I do say is that in my opinion they cannot earn enough prior to 60 years of age to support all of the people over 60 in idleness and give them all salaries of \$200 a month. These pensions must be paid in dollars and the dollars must be good dollars, or else they will not be of any benefit to the pensioners.

The last time I saw Jesse he was wearing a pretty good hat which must have cost him about \$5. In this time when economy seems necessary I regret to see that hat ruined by having the crown burned out by conversational hot air.

We Must Save Our Rainfall

I AM wholeheartedly for the state lakes program. I have been for that for years. A good many years ago the Government Weather Bureau furnished me with a map showing the annual rainfall for a good many years in every county in Kansas, also a topographical map showing the surface of Kansas.

There is not a county in the state that does not afford the opportunity for a number of lakes which could be constructed with comparatively small cost.

In addition to the lakes that will be constructed with government aid there are almost innumerable places in nearly every county where a small pond could be constructed by just damming up a draw. These small ponds would hold back the flood waters and provide stock water, while the larger lakes would furnish places for recreation and fishing both for pleasure and profit.

While these bodies of water would not work great changes of climate, possibly they would temper the heat. Every one who has stood on the north side of even a small pond on an intensely hot day when the wind was blowing from either the south or southwest (and these hot winds all seem to come from either the south or southwest), has discovered that the temperature is several degrees cooler there than on the south side of the pond.

I believe that numerous lakes and ponds would to some extent increase the rainfall but the big gain would be the conservation of the rainfall.

Man to Boss Temperature

MAN constantly finds out new things that improve the comforts of life. Air-cooled buildings are now so common that they hardly create remarks any more, but that does not make them any the less delightful. I am of the opinion that the time will come when man will be able to control the temperature and that will mean he can to a considerable extent control the rainfall.

Mr. Flora, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, says that the trouble with the weather at present is that the lower strata of air are too hot to permit the necessary condensation of the moisture in the upper strata. That the difficulty is not that there is no moisture in the upper strata but that the atmospheric conditions do not permit its condensation and precipitation in the form of rain.

Sometime the genius of man will overcome that condition and crops will then be assured so far as moisture is concerned. Of course there will be other foes to contend with, such as destructive insects, but man will eventually whip them too.

The other day when the thermometer was registering around 110 in the shade, I passed a man who was so busy he hardly had time to speak. I asked him the usual inane question about how he was standing the hot weather and how he liked it. He stopped his work for a minute and said:

"To tell the truth I have been so busy that I wasn't thinking about the weather."

Now there is a good philosophy. I do not advise any one to expose himself unnecessarily to the fierce heat, but there is no sort of question that the person who is busy and interested in his work does not experience much inconvenience from the heat. The mind has a great deal to do with your comfort and happiness.

If There Is No Will

A and B are husband and wife with no children. In case of the death of both or the death of either, what would become of the personal and real property?—J. B.

Having no children, if either of them dies without will, all of his or her property descends to the surviving husband or wife. That is the Kansas law. Either has a right to will one-half of his or her property as he pleases. One-half in any event goes to the survivor. If the survivor dies leaving no will, all the property goes to the nearest relative of this survivor. If he or she had parents living and made no will, the estate would go to these parents. If the parents were dead, the estate would go to the brothers and sisters of the survivor. In the event of the death of any of these brothers or sisters, it would go to the children of such deceased brother or sister.

Kansas Cattlemen Holding On

Meanwhile Rains and Better Prices Are on the Way

LIVESTOCK markets got into a tough spot, due to drouth. The situation was so critical in many sections of the U. S., that forced shipping was the only way out. A demoralizing run on the Kansas City market was expected; warnings were broadcast. Plenty of buyers were on hand to take bargain-price cattle. But the rush didn't develop. Kansas cattlemen are hanging on for dear life—luck to them. If they get thru this emergency they'll be on the road up hill much sooner than if they had to sacrifice their good cattle now, then start building all over again.

Cattle Should Be Higher Now

Except for dry weather, cattle ought to bring pretty good money. Prices of fat steers weighing less than 1,100 pounds usually tend to be steady or higher in early August after climbing in July. That has happened 18 times in recent years. Heavy steers show a similar trend. The top price during the first 10 days of August has been higher than the top for the first 10 days of July, 18 times in the last 26 years, by at least \$1 a hundred. In the 8 years when the price declined, the average loss was about 50 cents a hundred.

Yet This Year Is Beating 1933

Main crops in Kansas this year will be worth 10 million dollars more than the same crops last year. So says F. K. Reed, Federal statistician, judging from present prospects. This does not include bonus payments of any sort, and they are bringing millions of dollars extra into Kansas farmers' hands—24½ million dollars in wheat bonuses and 16 million dollars to farmers who signed corn-hog contracts. Reed figures crop values like this:

Crop	Value 1933	Value 1934
Wheat	\$40,240,000	\$65,877,000
Oats	7,273,000	7,622,000
Barley	1,077,000	1,149,000
Rye	77,000	80,000
Corn	28,151,000	14,000,000
Timothy Hay	9,809,000	9,100,000
Wild Hay	2,080,000	2,845,000
Potatoes	1,827,000	600,000
Apples	1,216,000	1,399,000

Wheat Price Will Go Higher

The world wheat crop will be 400 million bushels less than the last crop of 3,693 million bushels, Washington reports. This doesn't count Russia and China. Wheat prices are expected to go higher than last season's average. Kansas farmers who are holding their wheat stand an excellent chance of making money by so doing.

Smaller Wheat Crop in Europe

A smaller world wheat crop is due chiefly to decreases in output in the U. S. and Europe. Canada is expected to grow 90 million bushels more wheat than last year. There will be a decrease of 50 million bushels in Argentina, and 60 million less in Australia. World wheat carryover appears to be about 50 million bushels smaller this year than last.

But No Wheat Famine Ahead

Altho wheat production will be unusually small, the U. S. has lost a market

Market Barometer

General Business—Dollar volume of retail trade ahead of year ago. Summer slump "less severe" in several lines than expected. Freight loadings show "better than seasonal" gains, building construction in a slight revival. Strikes still hamper business in parts of U. S. Concern over canned goods outlook, wholesalers and retailers rushed with orders from families storing up to avoid higher prices ahead.

Cattle—Feed and water supplies seriously short, speculators buying up feed and hay, forced marketing not so serious at Kansas City as anticipated, prices erratic, quality fed steers steady to higher, other classes somewhat weaker unless rain change feed outlook. Long-time outlook very favorable for farmers who pull their herds thru this emergency. Drouth is curing cattle overproduction.

Hogs—Not so much affected by drouth as cattle. Prices have held up well for quality kinds, too many thin pigs marketed. Prices steady to higher for well-finished hogs, lower on other kinds in near future, long-time outlook good.

Lambs—Lower with slight upward spurts for near future unless feed situation is changed promptly. Long-time outlook very good.

Wheat—Erratic but generally higher. U. S. supply about matches needs for consumption, seed and safe carryover. Reports wheat may be imported will be used in market gambling to force prices down. U. S. price cannot go too far above world level or wheat may be imported, notwithstanding the 42 cents a bushel tariff on wheat. World wheat prices expected to average higher this year than last. Seed wheat higher.

Corn—Steady to higher due to supply, more time on U. S. loans, drouth, and because many farmers are taking back their corn by meeting their loan payments. August report will show marked cut in new crop, stronger prices to follow. Emergency livestock has offset some corn demand.

Hay—Greatly increased prices, shown in "Trend of the Markets" table. Indicates how short supplies are. Speculators trying to buy also indicates prices are expected to go higher. Plenty of rain would change this considerably.

Poultry—There are 10 per cent fewer chickens on farms than a year ago. Forced marketing of poultry will cut this still further, sharp reduction in market poultry and eggs during next 12 months is forecast. Prices of both will improve, especially for eggs. Cold storage holdings of eggs (10 states) are 8 per cent under year ago, yet 5 per cent more than average of recent years.

Butterfat—Steady to higher. Feed and water shortage cutting milk supply. If country-wide drouth continues expect much stronger price.

which formerly demanded about 200 million bushels," says Vance M. Rucker, Manhattan. "And this amount added to the present wheat crop, plus 128 million bushels carryover, makes a supply not far from normal."

Certainly it pays to advertise. A Clay Center storekeeper advertised a sale of raincoats and sold 10 before noon.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$9.00	\$8.50	\$6.40
Hogs	4.85	4.85	4.30
Lambs	6.00	7.85	7.40
Hens, Heavy	10½	10	.08
Eggs, Firsts	.15	.14	.09
Butterfat	.20	.21	.17
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.01½	.89½	.96
Corn, Yellow	.69½	.58½	.50½
Oats	.49½	.44½	.37½
Barley	.63	.60	.51
Alfalfa, Baled	26.00	16.50	12.00
Prairie	18.50	13.00	8.50

Farm Conditions by Counties

Allen—Corn will be a fodder crop unless rain comes soon, wheat threshed, flax made a good yield, some plowing, hay a short crop, young clover killed. Eggs, 9c; milk, \$1.15 cwt., 4 per cent; harvest hands \$1.50.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—Corn, pastures, trees and feed need rain, there won't be much corn, some farmers cutting it, ground too dry to plow for wheat, difficult to get enough water for livestock, will be lots of apples if it rains soon, threshing almost done. Cream, 19c; eggs, 9c; heavy hens, 8c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Rain badly needed, pastures very dry. Butterfat, 18c, wheat 88c; eggs, 9c and 10c; bran, \$1; chop \$1.50; milk \$1.15 cwt.; shorts \$1.25.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Threshing done, average 18 bushels for county, fall plowing has started, corn suffering for rain, pastures dried up, hay crops very light, stock selling cheap, oats a small yield. Wheat 87c; corn, 52c; eggs, 8c; springs, 12c; hens, 8c; cream, 19c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cherokee—Drouth talked about more than any other subject, corn prospects more serious every day, many farmers hauling water day after day, cream stations get little cream, some farmers receive about \$1 a week for cream, with a family of 6 or more to support and no other income, it is pretty tough.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clay—Corn drying up, some fields burned to ground, farmers mowing corn for fodder, too small to cut with binder, feed for stock this winter will be scarce unless fall rains come and make plenty of winter pasture, wells going dry, cattle doing well considering lack of rain, many being sent to market for lack of feed, most farmers disposing of their hogs, corn being high and difficult to get, considerable poultry sent to market, no feed for them, much interest taken in pasture ponds, nearly 200 applications made to date in Clay county.—Ralph Macy.

Cowley—Corn all gone, kafir burning up, pastures dry as powder, little hay to cut, some plowing done for wheat, other fields too hard, shoats selling for less than cent a pound, large red stock cows \$5 a head.—K. D. Olin.

Coffey—High temperatures and dry weather cut corn crop 50 per cent, potatoes rotting in ground, ponds dry, many hauling water, no garden stuff, wheat very good, oats fair, pastures dried up. Corn 60c; eggs, 12c; hens, 6c and 4c; butterfat, 21c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Crawford—Corn gone, rain would help pastures and ponds, everybody out of water, prairie hay makes about 500 pounds to

Ship More Graded Lambs

A SHIPMENT of 689 graded lambs, July 16, was the largest made from Mitchell county since the lamb grading program started. One car was loaded at Glen Elder, 3 at Beloit, and 1 at Scotts-ville. Market quotation July 17, was \$6.75. The 37 premium lambs, however, brought \$7.10. The 453 tops brought \$6.85, and 176 mediums sold at \$5.85. With scanty pastures it has been difficult to produce top lambs this summer, but they did it. Premium lambs were consigned by:

F. A. Hodler, J. F. Scrapper, J. H. Mathies, Wesley Overman, O. N. Treaster, Frank Stouffer, Robert McKimmon, R. D. Hodler, Fred Richards, John Hartman and Lee Rhoades, all first-class sheep men.

Showers in Kansas

SCATTERED showers fell in Kansas the last week in July, giving hope of more to follow. With plenty of rain between now and August 15, the feed situation will be much easier. Rains reported were:

Place	Inches	Place	Inches
Anthony	.22	Lawrence	.76
Concordia	.29	Liberal	.12
Dodge City	.02	Manhattan	.24
Emporia	.02	Phillipsburg	.16
Eureka	.02	Pratt	.02
Garden City	.16	Topeka	1.16
Goodland	.47	Tribune	.02
Hanover	.04	Wichita	.30
Hays	.02	Kansas City	1.05
Independence	.44	Wamego	.06
Iola	.22	Solomon	.31
Larned	.02		

acre. Wheat, 84c; corn, 68c; oats, 40c; hogs, \$4.30; eggs, 11c; cream, 21c.—J. H. Crawford.

Dickinson—Weather a little cooler, several scattered showers, had 3 weeks of intense heat, corn is drying up, a lot has fallen down, some being mowed and raked into piles, other fields cut with binders and put into silos or shocks, corn is about the worst fizzle we ever saw, meadows dry enough to burn, pastures about dried up, stock water getting low, feed for stock is the talk of the farmers, wheat and oats are all we have that bring good prices, hens have almost quit laying, many chickens died from heat.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Water for all purposes is biggest problem on many farms, those having good wells and springs have almost the same as a gold mine, they have been very generous in sharing with neighbors, lima or butter beans are much more drouth resistant than common green and wax beans, sweet corn and tomatoes scarce and high, cabbage 5c a pound, much home-made ice cream being consumed. Eggs, 12c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellsworth—Pastures dried up, farmers herding their cattle, many trying to sell to the government, ground too dry to plow, all corn is dried up, other crops badly in need of rain. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 9c.—Lloyd Harman.

(Continued on Page 13)

We "Stick and Win" in Kansas

THE "one thing that will give us much needed relief in Kansas is a joint program of water conservation and unemployment relief. That is what we must have if we are to keep hundreds of our good citizens off the relief rolls."

This statement signed by the county agent of Jewell county, the chairman of the county wheat committee, the chairman of the county corn-hog committee and by J. O. Rodgers, editor of the Jewell county Monitor, is typical of letters that have come to me the last 10 days from many points in Kansas. They are from men who know conditions, who are not given to making wild statements.

I am strong for the farm pond and anti-soil blowing campaign being worked out for Kansas. This year if rains fail we shall have such an acute shortage of feed for livestock that the effects of this drouth may be with us for years to come.

We talk so much of Kansas as the leading wheat state that a lot of folks do not realize Kansas actually is more of a livestock state than it is a wheat state. It has more Herefords and registered Short-horn cattle than any of the other 47 states. During this depression livestock prices, bad as they were, held up better than grain prices and kept the state going. In the lesser depression of 1921-22 it was largely livestock and oil that kept us going.

As a matter of fact, during the last 20 years, the value of Kansas livestock products has exceeded the value of Kansas wheat. In round numbers, we got 2,390 million dollars for wheat in those 20 years—and they included the years of highest prices and record yields of the best wheat in the world. But livestock brought us a combined income of 2,449 mil-

lion dollars. So it is vitally important to bend every effort to preserve the best of our livestock, especially our breeding herds and our good producing dairy cattle.

They tell me there is not nearly enough feed for livestock in Kansas today to begin to last thru the winter. Yet hay and feed is being shipped out of the state, carload after carload. Some of it will come back later, at prices twice, perhaps even more than that, as high. The commission men and dealers will make a profit; the railroads will profit temporarily from a 2-way trip for feedstuffs for livestock. But all Kansas will lose in the long run.

Every bit of straw even should be saved for feed thru the coming months. It might be well also to bear in mind that where corn does not mature, the stalks make better fodder, with higher feed value, than do the stalks from corn that make a good grain crop. We won't let any of that go to waste. Straw and cake will keep cattle alive.

And keep your best stuff only. Take whatever Federal funds you can get, and hang on. Don't be afraid or ashamed to ask where you can get assistance, financial or otherwise, in times like these. You owe it to yourselves, if you need help, to go get that help.

I was much pleased when Governor Landon, in a broadcast over WIBW, gave out some real information as to what steps individual growers can take to finance themselves and their livestock operations during the coming months. He made a very clear statement of the four ways open to farmers, and

particularly livestock producers, to obtain funds from Federal government agencies. These are so important that altho they have been printed before in Kansas Farmer, I am going to restate them, very briefly. If you want details, get them from your county agent or the poor commissioner of your county:

1. Production credit loans from the Farm Credit Administration for general farming operations. These may be obtained thru the county production credit associations, operating from the Federal land bank system. Ask your county agent or the county poor commissioner.

2. Emergency crop loans up to \$400 a farmer, available in every county in Kansas. Applications can be made thru the county agent or the county emergency crop loan committee.

3. Feed and forage loans, available in counties designated as primary drouth counties—more than half our counties are in that class, I understand—which provide loans on the following basis: Four dollars a head a month on horses and mules; three dollars a head a month on cattle; one dollar a head on hogs; seventy-five cents a head a month on sheep and goats; a nickel apiece a month on poultry.

Applications for these feed and forage loans can be made to the poor commissioner or to the county agent.

4. Farmers on relief rolls can obtain subsistence allowance—classified as unemployment wages—up to \$25 for subsistence livestock.

Again I say, hang on! This state was made, and will be re-made, not by those who quit, but by those who hang on. As the son of a Kansas pioneer I know this to be true. Stick and win, is an unbeatable slogan.

Arthur Capper

This Great new Motor Oil

climaxes Continental's 59 years
of leadership



Its Superiority has been Proved by the Indianapolis Destruction Test

For 59 years we have served farmers and ranchers of the West and Midwest with petroleum products of dependable quality. Now we offer you the finest product in our history, the climax of Continental's half-century of leadership—*New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil*.

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Here's proof that it gives you greater motor protection and lower oil consumption: Tested against five other nationally known motor oils in identical cars on Indianapolis Speedway, five quarts of New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil carried its car 4,729 miles—1,410.2 miles farther than the best of the five other oils!

This great new oil will help you cut lubrication and repair expenses on your cars, trucks and tractors. Sold in 1 and 5 quart cans, in 5-gallon pour-pails (convenient for tractor use) and in half and full drums.



This 5-gallon "pour-pail" is a favorite with our farmer customers.

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Feed Chances if It Rains

F. E. CHARLES

SUDAN grass is a good emergency crop to plant if rains come soon. It has a chance to make roughage before frost. Or sow an early fall and winter pasture crop—barley, oats, rye or wheat. Barley can be put in 15 to 30 days before rye or wheat—or as soon as weather and soil moisture permit.

Use corn which cannot make a crop for silage, pasture, or cut for hay or fodder. Pasture only as a last resort and confine cattle to a limited part of the field each day. Pasturing is the cheapest way of harvesting dried-up corn.

If without a silo, and unable to construct a trench silo, you can get the most winter feed by cutting corn with binder or mower, shocking it outside until cured, then stacking or storing it in the barn. Protect it from spoiling some way.

A fair grade of silage can be made from the corn, if carefully handled. Don't touch the fields until there no longer is any possibility that rain might improve the crop. By that time top leaves will be ready to turn brown, and some bottom leaves will have dried up and blown away. Better silage usually results when the crop is so dry water must be added to make it pack well. Sorghums stand more dry weather than corn.

Not Too Late for Feed

Best chances—Sorghums for hay and bundle feed, Sudan for pasture and hay, millet for hay, winter barley for fall and early winter pasture, wheat and rye for fall, winter and spring pasture.

Latest planting—Sorghums seeded by August 15, ought to make good feed—use 10 or 12 pounds of seed an acre in rows, 60 to 75 pounds seeded with grain drill. Early Sumac and Leoti Red are preferable now, but try any adapted variety. Sorgo and kafir are not safe for pasture due to danger of prussic acid poisoning, but are all right for feed. Plant Sudan up to August 15, may be pastured in 4 to 6 weeks and until frost, if not grazed will make good hay. Seed millet up to August 20; barley soon as it rains, or first 2 weeks of September. Seed wheat and rye as early as August 20, for emergency pasture. Sow oats any time in August for short-time fall pasture.

Clover Seed Going Higher

W. J. D.

SWEET clover seed will be a good price next spring. Much territory that grows seed is too dry for a good crop. Farm Adjustment programs with their contracted acres also are a boost to Sweet clover seed prices. It now is possible to harvest and sell the seed from contracted acres. There are several ways to harvest Sweet clover, but a binder is as good as any. Shattering can be reduced by starting to cut in the morning as soon as there is light enough and stopping when it gets hot. Some men have cut all night.

An Oats Seed Racket

SOMEBODY is trying to pan off oats seed "suitable for winter planting" on Kansas farmers. Kansas farmers know their oats better than that. But if the salesman is just so all-fired eager to get you started growing "winter" oats he won't take no for an answer, tell him to leave a free sample and come back for his order next July at 3:30 o'clock.

Next Year to Be a Wet One

THAT is the prediction of Sam Stoughton, Reno county fruit grower. Every seventh year is a wet year, he declares. He points to a large cottonwood tree he recently felled, to prove his statement. Every seventh ring in the log is much larger, proving greater growth that year as a result of an increased supply of moisture.

Stock Poison Serious

ANY drouth-stunted, second-growth, or crushed cane, sorghum, Sudan grass or Johnson grass may kill livestock. Roughage of this kind, which has been cut and cured slowly, is safe for feed; if cured rapidly it still is dangerous, says Dean R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State College.

Ensilage made from these feeds is safe to feed.

Loss of valuable livestock has occurred in all parts of Kansas from prussic acid, the poison that forms in these damaged crops. Most recent deaths have been due to animals being turned into, or breaking into, fields where the crops have been drouth-stunted.

Test questionable fields first by turning in one or two of the least valuable animals. Starchy foods—corn chop, milo or feterita—fed before allowing livestock on a sorghum field, seems to help ward off trouble.

Death from prussic acid usually is sudden, in most cases little can be done. Veterinarians sometimes get good results by using sodium nitrate, ammonia fumes or atrophine sulfate. A pint to a quart of molasses thinned with water and given as a drench will neutralize part of the prussic acid contents of the animal's stomach.

When Silage Corn Is Ripe

R. H. G.

CUT corn for silage when the kernels have hardened and glazed, but while most of the leaves still are green. Ensilaging corn too green, or before the kernels have glazed, results in silage that is too sour, and much feed is lost. As the grain ripens, the feed value increases rapidly. Corn harvested when kernels are glazed gives about 25 per cent more dry matter than corn in the milk. Much of the increased dry matter is in the ears, as corn stores much of its most valuable feed during the later growth.

To Get Emergency Wells

APPPLICATIONS for lakes, ponds and wells are coming in rapidly at Kansas Emergency Relief headquarters, Topeka. John A. Stutz is administrator. Geologists are locating wells by wholesale. Engineers are investigating lake and pond projects. The Government is sending \$500,000 a month into Kansas for this purpose.

Farmers apply for wells thru the county poor commissioner.

Farm and garden pond applications are handled thru the county agent.

County commissioners handle applications for county lakes; the state fish and game commission for state lakes.

All wells dug must be community wells, altho land owners may use them after the emergency passes. If the farmer has no pump available the Government will pay rental for one.

Farm ponds on non-relief farms can be supplied with government material but farmers must supply the labor. In case there is a surplus of work-relief-labor it can be used on farm ponds.

Keep the Good Well Clean

PROTECT shallow wells with tight covers and waterproof curbing to a depth of 8 to 10 feet, to prevent contamination from surface water. Grade up the ground near the wells so surface water cannot run in. The common practice of locating watering troughs near the well is almost certain to lead to contamination.

Poison Kills Dairy Herd

FIFTY-ONE head of purebred Jersey cows owned by John Logan, of Grove, were killed last Thursday by prussic acid poison contained in drouth-shriveled morning glories and other weeds in their feed, the veterinarian said. Be careful in selecting and curing feed for livestock.

Tomatoes Not So Big This Year

But Grapes Will Be Good Despite Dry Weather

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

OF COURSE it may rain before this appears in print. Old Jupiter Pluvius may grab the rain lever and give us a regular deluge. But whoever heard of a wet moon in August? However, this is the 10th consecutive day on which the thermometer has been at 102 degrees or above and potatoes now ready to dig are shriveling in the hot ground as if they baked in ashes. They would rot quickly if dug in this heat.

The harvesting of tomatoes is beginning, but if no moisture is forthcoming the picking season will not last long. Tomatoes are ripening at less than half their normal size. A large per cent of the crop is ruined by sunburn as they reach maturity. Grapes are in good condition despite the dry weather and so far have escaped black rot. Every grower is hopeful for a higher price for grapes this year. The last 4 years prices received have not equaled cost of production.

On these sweltering days the blades of corn roll up tight and alfalfa and clover leaves fold together. This is nature's provision to prevent the too rapid transpiration of water. It makes these crops look as if they were suffering much worse than they really are. If we should get a rain now most of these would snap right out of it and produce good crops yet.

Young apple trees just set out this spring have had a hard time of it. A great many, not being able to stand the excessive heat and lack of moisture have long since given up and died. The older trees however, have made a splendid new growth and have an abundance of healthy, dark green foliage. How they have been able to do this is a mystery. Apples are slowly increasing in size but the stem is lacking in turgidity and it is feared a strong wind now would put many of them on the ground.

Orchard men still are spraying in spite of the great water shortage. To stop spraying now would be disastrous as the present weather is ideal for social activity in colden' moth society. There will be three full broods this summer with no distinct dividing line between the second and third.

Get Ready for Tree Belt

WORK begins soon on the 1,300-mile shelter belt of trees stretching from Canada, thru Kansas, to the Texas Panhandle. This plan would put a swath of trees across Kansas in the area having Atwood, Colby, Scott City, Garden City and Liberal as the western border, and Phillipsburg, Hays, Larned and Coldwater on the east. Green ash, burr oak, Russian olive, Chinese elm, hackberry, cottonwood and red cedar will be planted, following streams and valleys pretty much. Land for the trees will be acquired thru leasing or purchase. It will be cultivated and summer fallowed the first year.

Kansas Cotton Doubled

COTTON is quite a crop in Kansas. Last year the state more than doubled its 1932 production—but it isn't likely to hurt the market. The state board of agriculture reports the 1933 crop was worth \$12,146, and the 1932 crop was \$5,327. The 1933 production was 151,830 pounds. In 1931, about 588,840 pounds brought \$23,553. Montgomery is the largest cotton county with 667 acres.

Terracing Day August 9

SOIL erosion and water conservation work in Jewell county near Manhattan, will be ready for inspection by farmers from Kansas and Nebraska, August 9 and 10. In the first 6 months of work, 8,000 acres have been terraced on 100 farms. Those in charge have mapped out a balanced program for

farming 65,000 of the 128,000 acres in this area. It is worth spending a day to see.

Little More Grain to Sea

EXPORTS of grain from the U. S. are gaining. The second week in July they totaled 181,000 bushels against 125,000 bushels the previous week. Corn led, followed by barley, wheat and oats. In the old days the total for a week would be something more than 1 or 2 million bushels of

wheat alone. Even now, grain exports are not up to last year's figures.

A Bindweed Machine Gun

LYON county has bought a power spraying machine which will be used under the direction of the county agent, for fighting bindweed which is multiplying alarmingly. The machine costs \$283.

Do Their Own Shipping

SHEEP growers in Cowley county have organized an association to be affiliated with the Midwest Wool Marketing Association of Kansas City. Ralph Bolack, Burden, is president; C. T. Elliott, Wilmot, vice-president, and County Agent T. F. Yost, secretary-treasurer. The new association is making its first co-operative shipments.

Heading for Heavier Rains

THE drouth of 1934 does not mark a permanent change in our climate, says the U. S. Weather Bureau. There is no indication that a climatic change, like those that occurred centuries ago in the geologic ages, has been taking place in the last few years. On the contrary, records indicate present short rainfall in the Northwest is what naturally may be expected to happen every 30 or 40 years.

The 10 years ending with 1864, and those ending with 1894, records show, were low in rainfall. Almost midway between these periods were several successive years of abundant moisture. History will repeat itself with a return to much heavier rains.

**POST TOASTIES
TASTES SO GOOD!
...AND STAYS SO
NICE AND CRISP
IN THE MILK, TOO!**

**MICKEY
MOUSE
Cut-Outs
TOO!**

Now on all Post Toasties boxes . . .
Mickey Mouse and his Pals or . . . The
Three Little Pigs and the Big Bad Wolf!
CUT 'EM OFF THE BOX

WHAT a treat for the youngsters, mother! Post Toasties with these marvelous Cut-Outs on the sides and back of the package!

How boys and girls love this delicious cereal. These golden flakes taste so good, especially with fruits and berries. They're made only from the tender little hearts of the corn . . . and toasted double-crisp so that they stay crunchy even in milk or cream.

On some boxes you get Cut-Outs of Mickey Mouse, Minnie Mouse, Horace Horsecollar, the Goof, or Pluto the Pup. And on other boxes there are Cut-Outs of the Three Little Pigs and the Big Bad Wolf. Why not get a box of Post Toasties today? A product of General Foods.

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Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

He Still Asks My Opinion

MRS. MADGE

THE gentleman talking to my husband was one of those typical "I" boys. The type whose wives do the work while they reap the benefits.

"How about you and me leavin' early Sunday mornin'—say about 4 for a fishin' trip," he inquired.

"I don't know," my husband said without enthusiasm, "I'll have to ask my wife."

The man threw back his head and laughed contemptuously. "Dya have to ask your wife everything?" he demanded.

My husband gave him one of the coolest glances I have ever seen him produce.

"No," he said. "My wife doesn't have to milk 14 cows alone. A man ought to do his share. Madge always does hers. I don't believe we'd care to go fishing with you next Sunday."

Sunday came and the big "I" boy went fishing. His wife and two boys milked the 23 cows. At our place Friend Husband and I milked the cows and finished the chores. We went the rounds of the crops and gardens and discussed things. Did I think we should do this, did I think we could do that, my husband kept asking. All day I wore a sort of unseen glow. Maybe it wasn't because I overheard that conversation. Maybe it was because I married a "we" man!

Joy Rides a Wet Moon

MRS. JOHN NOW

IT WAS the close of a scorching July day. Small patches of corn with twisted blades rustled thirstily in the evening air, and a solitary breath of air strayed aimlessly thru the honeysuckle vines at the end of the porch. From somewhere came the lonesome chirp of a katydid.

John was sitting in the porch swing, and I was perched on the doorstep, my chin resting on my knees, as I watched a beautiful, full moon, rising slowly in the east.

"Myra..." came John's voice from the shadows of the porch. "If it doesn't rain within another week, the corn will be burned to a crisp... that will mean another year of waiting."

"Oh, John," I sighed, my voice full of disappointment, tho I tried hard to sound optimistic. "The moon changes day after tomorrow; there's likely to be a change in the weather. Let's pray for rain!"

For five years John and I had been engaged. First it was his aged mother, whom he could not leave. Then my father had an accident which left him partly paralyzed, and a semi-invalid for a year. Crop failures the last two years had kept us apart, and there was serious prospect of the same thing happening this year.

Two mornings later I was suddenly awakened by a drip, drip on the little tin roof under which I was sleeping. The wind was playing fitfully in the apple tree at the end of the porch, swishing its rough branches against my window—usually a very irritating sound—but this morning I was sure

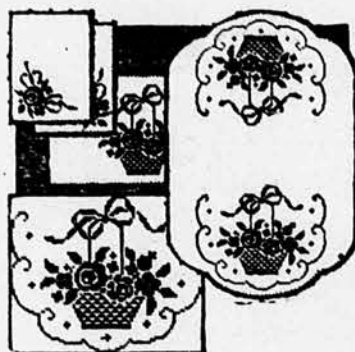
I had never heard a more delightful noise.

It rained all day—a slow, drizzling, soaking rain. John and I sat on the front porch all afternoon, foolishly holding hands, and making plans, with sunshine in our hearts, because we were, and still are very much in love.

Baskets of Flowers

IN CROSS-STITCH

SCARFS, in-between cloths, chair back sets, buffet sets and pillows are only a few of the articles that are effectively decorated with these handsome cross-stitch flower basket designs. The simplicity of the embroidery



makes the work go quickly. The design, effective in one color or in a variety of colors, is easy to carry out in the colorful way as the parts of the design are so distinctly separated as to make them easy to distinguish. The smaller bowknot and rose motif does for the smaller parts of buffet or vanity set. Pattern 771 comes to you with a transfer pattern of two basket motifs (with edging) measuring 10½ by 13½ inches, and two 8-inch motifs; color suggestions, material requirements and suggestions for a variety of uses of the motifs—and the price for all of this is only 10 cents. You may obtain pattern from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Cold Drinks at Home

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

A GOOD way to get more milk and fruits into a child's diet this time of year, is in the form of cold drinks. In fact this goes for the whole family.

If you have several jars of juices like raspberry, loganberry, strawberry and rhubarb that were put up in season, they will provide plenty of material for cool drinks.

As sirup blends more evenly than sugar in cold liquid, have a jar or two of sugar sirup handy for this purpose. Honey will make a good sweetener. If too thick, it may be thinned with a little water before adding to the beverage. A jar of chocolate sirup is just the thing for making a chocolate milk drink.

You will find these drinks will be popular with the family.

Can Plenty of Tomatoes

CAN as many tomatoes as you can get. Tomatoes are an excellent source of vitamin C even after they have been cooked. The food experts of the Department of Agriculture explain this by saying that during the cooking the acidity of the tomato preserves in a remarkable degree its naturally high vitamin C quality. The destruction of vitamins is less when foods are heated at high temperatures for short periods than if they are heated at low temperatures for a longer time. This is in favor of the pressure canner.

Picnic Stuffed Eggs

TO make stuffed eggs more flavorful and attractive, place thin slices of stuffed olives in them, one in the center of each half egg. These make a good addition to any salad plate; or serve four as a salad, topped

with mayonnaise... Chopped sweet or dill pickles, picalilli or chopped pimento and green pepper, added to the yolk filling mixture in small quantities, are other variations for adding new tang and flavor to these favorites. —Effie Hudson, Scott Co.

Two Washday Secrets

MRS. H. L. HARDS
Brown County

I GET many compliments on my white washes and on the children's print and organdie dresses, which are in the wash every week, but never fade. My secret is in the use of Rinso and following directions. A 10-cent box will do a large washing in 2½ hours. I know, because I wash for a family of 10 every week. If a piece or garment is too delicate or fine for the machine, by soaking in a little warm Rinso suds before washing, the result is they look like new.

I believe my method of washing gets clothes whiter with the least trouble yet is safe for color and fabric. The night before I wash, I sort the white clothes in two piles and put each pile in a separate tub of Rinso suds. In warm weather I do not heat the water. The next morning, I wring the clothes out of the water, and put them thru the washer, then into a tub of water containing a bleach (I use Clorox), and finally thru the rinse waters. I use the overnight suds to soak the colored clothes in, while washing the white clothes. My method is simple and swift, and I almost defy anyone to show whiter clothes than mine. —Mrs. A. C. M., Pottawatomie Co.

If Butter Has Sour Taste

IF your cream becomes too sour before churning and regardless of all your working and washing your butter still has a sour taste, try working in some baking soda. Work it into the butter thoroly and then wash your butter thru several waters and salt. The sour taste will be gone and there will be no soda taste. —Mrs. Roy Gosney.

For Homemade Ice Cream

FOR a delicious new flavor in the homemade ice cream, use raisins. Chop the raisins and let them simmer a bit in a very little water, and then add to the custard. A little more than ½ cup is enough for 2 quarts of ice cream. Chopped nuts also are good in this mixture, making a rich and unusual cream. —Effie Hudson.

Can Everything You Can

SPICY RECIPES

Emergency Pickles—If your garden has failed you of most everything else, you can use the tag-ends to put up a few jars of these pickles—and they are good. Use 1 pint carrots, cooked and cut into strips, 1 green pepper, 1 red pepper or 2 pimentos, chopped, 3 medium-sized onions, sliced, 1 cup cooked string beans, ½ cup sugar, 1 cup vinegar, ½ teaspoon paprika, 1½ teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon turmeric. Combine the ingredients and cook slowly until the mixture is clear. Then seal it into clean hot containers. —Mrs. J. F. Hewitt.

Sweet Cucumber Pickles—These are much better than ordinary cucumber pickles. Peel and cut into 1-inch slices, 6 good-sized cucumbers; add 8 or 10 small white onions; or use 12 medium-sized cucumbers but do not peel. Sprinkle with salt and let stand about 2 hours. Drain. The dressing is made by using 1 teaspoon mustard seed, 1 teaspoon turmeric, ½ teaspoon ginger, ½-pound sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon celery seed, 1 pint vinegar, a small amount of black pepper. Let boil, then drop in cucumbers and onions. Boil all a few minutes, and can. —Mrs. Hanna Pfeiffer, Franklin Co.

Cantaloupe Pickles—Select under-ripe cantaloupe. Cut into sections and remove rind. Soak for 3 hours in salt solution (4 tablespoons salt to 1 quart water). Drain off brine and add the well-drained rind to a pickling sirup made from these ingredients: 4 cups sugar, 4 cups water, 1 cup vinegar, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 tablespoon cloves. Boil the rind rapidly in this sirup for 10 minutes. Let it stand overnight. Drain the sirup from cantaloupe and boil until it coats a spoon. Add cantaloupe and cook until clear—about 1 hour. Seal immediately in clean, hot glass jars. —Mrs. Della Whitcomb, R. 1, Olathe, Kan.

To Check Ivy Poisoning

MRS. J. T. CATRON

THIS is a simple, but effective remedy for ivy poisoning which I discovered last summer. Bathe the affected parts well with quite warm and very soapy water. Then without wiping, apply a salve-like lather made by rubbing the moistened finger or small wet cloth on the cake of soap. Allow this to dry on the affected parts and do not remove for half-an-hour or longer, all night would do no harm. Then wash with warm water and dust with talcum powder.

This has worked in stubborn and severe cases. Repeat if necessary.

School Days Jacket Suit

AND HOME CLOTHES



2762—This two-way neckline frock is smart, and so quickly fashioned. Its lines give the illusion of slimmness. It's as smart as can be made in gray linen plaided in navy with plain gray contrast and blue binds as sketched. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 35-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting and 5 yards of binding.

2528—Home Ensemble. The dress is exceedingly simple to make, and the apron cuts virtually in one piece. Cottons in yellow, light blue, pale green, etc., look so lovely in this model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; with 1½ yards of 35-inch material and 5½ yards of binding for apron.

555—For growing daughter's school wardrobe, here's a clever idea. It's smart in vivid red worsted crepe with dark blue worsted crepe. Red bone buttons accent the front scalloped closing. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 35-inch contrasting for waist.

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

Can All You Can

FOOD PRICES everywhere are rising because of the world-wide drouth. That means farm folks should can everything possible to can. And there never was such a chance to make a fall garden count. Directions for canning meat and poultry at home, modern methods of doing all kinds of home canning and printed matter answering questions on canning will be sent to you free for the asking by Kansas Farmer, Home Service, Topeka. If you want these directions write us.

How Is Your Rheumatism?

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN we find a thing that seems "good for what ails us" we tell our neighbors. Unfortunately, it is not true that one man's meat is another man's poison. Thus it happens that our neighbors do not always profit by our health tips.



Dr. Lerrigo

One whose rheumatism has been cured by the extraction of abscessed teeth may well be surprised and hurt when his rheumatic neighbor laughs him to scorn.

It is none the less a fact that one of the most definite advances made by the medical

profession in the present century has been to discover that the vague aches and pains in the muscles and joints usually classified as rheumatism or "arthritis," are due in most cases to some focus of infection in the body. Somewhere within the patient is infection, and the poison emanating therefrom is responsible for the rheumatism.

Quite frequently this infection has been found to be something so apparently unimportant as decayed teeth or purulent tonsils. It has even been found that teeth looking quite sound had abscesses at the roots that have caused the grumbling pains of rheumatism in far distant joints. The x-ray will decide.

Next to the teeth as a source of trouble come the tonsils. Rheumatic pains may also be caused by chronic infections of appendix, liver, intestinal tract, or gall bladder; or by infection of the uterus.

It is safe to say that rheumatism is curable at any age if the cause is discovered and removed. I am bound to admit that many persons still suffer with pains classified as "rheumatic," even tho they have undergone removal of teeth, tonsils and every suspected segment of the body that could be conveniently spared. This is unfortunate but does not nullify the fact that the number of rheumatic folks is greatly lessened since acceptance by the medical profession of the theory that rheumatism means "focal infection," and the consequent hunt for such a focus whenever rheumatic aches appear.

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

Eggs to Be Worth Money

PULLET will eat 15 pounds of feed from the 12th to the 24th week, if fed liberally. So if the ration were cut in half it wouldn't be much saving. It isn't necessary to waste feed, nor to use expensive rations. But it is a waste of feed not to feed pullets all they will eat. A good growing mash to feed until the pullets are put in the laying house this fall, includes:

Yellow corn meal.....	100 pounds
Wheat.....	100 pounds
Portland cement.....	100 pounds
At scrap.....	40 pounds
Red milk.....	20 pounds
Beet meal.....	16 pounds
.....	4 pounds

Give this mash in addition to grain. Good plan is to feed both in hoppers. Eggs will be worth something this fall.

For Those Who Inquire

RECEIVE many letters from readers of my publications asking me why they may invest surplus funds so they can be assured of safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment. I can make a suggestion of this kind that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capitalist. Publications who may have funds to invest, even tho the amount is small. Sums of \$50, \$100 and up to \$1,000 accepted. I shall be glad to give information to any one who writes me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

Best Bets for a Late Garden

A. J. L.

VEGETABLES that do best in my late garden—string beans, sweet corn, onions, cucumbers, tomatoes, mustard. Time of planting is from early spring until late summer. I make several plantings, some are sure to "hit the season."

We had worlds of vegetables until frost last year, which was late. We always gathered in a supply when we thought we were scheduled for frost, so had vegetables for some time after one did come. Tomatoes that were "turning" when gathered, finished ripening in windows in the sun.

I canned green beans, from late plantings, and greens, too, and had greens from the garden until Christmas. We used green onions all fall. We covered the onion bed with straw, and what we hadn't used made early green onions this spring. I canned pickles, put several gallons of cucumbers in salt, besides giving to other families. I used ripe and green tomatoes in every way I could, then gave both ripe and green ones away.

Many people think the sun is too hot, or we won't get rain; they save their seed for next spring. I even buy extra seeds for late plantings, and always have late gardens. I lose some seeds—the sun "roasts" them before they've sprouted—but late plantings pay in the long run. I'll plant more corn this year, and can the surplus.

Work the ground right after a rain and plant seeds in the freshly stirred soil. If you don't get a "stand" the first time, plant, plant again.

Pullet Plan Fizzles Out

O. P. P.

RAISING pullets in close confinement has been pretty much of a failure. Those grown on range are better feathered and more likely to lay well during fall and winter. Also it is good to separate older birds from pullets as hens are a source of infection for coccidiosis, tuberculosis, cholera, and other diseases, as well as for intestinal parasites. Rotate the range one year with another, move feeders and waterers every five days to prevent contamination of the range and killing of the grass.

Chickens do a fairly good job of balancing their ration if given variety enough. A satisfactory way is to continue the mash ration on which the chicks were started, and supplement with hopper feeding of grain from the time they are 6 to 8 weeks old until maturity. It is better to feed a grain mixture than to use corn alone. A good grain mixture at present prices is 3 parts whole corn, 2 parts wheat and 1 part oats. When grain is added to the ration, feed oyster shells or limestone grit in a separate hopper.

Why Heat Kills Many Hens

A HEN cannot sweat. That is one reason Corn Belt farmers lose thousands of dollars worth of poultry from heat prostration every summer. The fowl has a body temperature of about 107 degrees. It must depend on breathing to eliminate what other animals lose thru perspiration. A little dash of water on prostrated birds may save a number of them. Give them plenty of cool water to drink.

Two Good Pullet Points

FEEDING at the time of coming into laying, and management conditions during growth, have an influence on the age at which a pullet starts to lay. It also has been shown that the age at which a pullet produces her first egg is inherited. So prevention of too late maturity is a management as well as a breeding problem.

Our Young Farmers

JUST 4, she was watching her father who was perspiring freely. She said, "Why, daddy, your head is bursting, for the water is running out."—Irmal Robinson, Johnson Co.

Last Chance for Gardens

PLANT fall spinach, kale and turnips between August 10 and 20. In most gardens, there is vacant space where early vegetables have been removed. Spade this ground thoroly, or cultivate it before fall vegetables are planted. Vegetables grown now will be as crisp and tender as those grown in the spring.

For a Good Storage Cellar

A WELL-BUILT, underground storage cellar may 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 be protected from outdoor temperatures and too much moisture from the air. At the same time it should have good ventilation. Plans for building, or remodeling, a storage cellar may be had by writing to Kansas State College, Manhattan.

If Egg-White Gets Thin

MANY poultrymen may not know one of their toughest problems concerns the white in an egg. The fully-formed egg has three and possibly four layers of white. Some of these layers are quite thick while others are thin and watery, but all contain the same per cent of dry matter. It is the poultryman's job to produce, keep and market the firm layer in its original form. Excessive heat causes this layer to get watery, and such an egg never reaches top grade. Keep eggs cool.

I get so much good from the home page of Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. A. C. McKee, R. 1, Onaga, Kan.

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Building a Farm Pond

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THE record-breaking heat and drouth has affected the water supply of a greater territory than ever known before. Wells dug by homesteaders that have been considered inexhaustible for three-quarters of a century have failed. Those who pretend to know such things tell us the water table has been lowering everywhere in recent years. There are many theories for this, all sounding reasonable, but that does not help the man who has had a good well and now has none. Strange to say, this part of the country, which never has depended strongly on wells, especially for stock in the pastures, simply because our deeper water here is usually too salty, is now in the best condition to stand the drain on the water supply by cattle that must drink often such days as we have been having. Our deep ponds are holding out and will continue to hold out for a long time to come without rain, an indication that if you want a sure water supply a deep pond is most dependable.

The man who has been sure of his well until now is ready to try anything that will again assure him a dependable supply of water for his stock. For there is no job that pays less than hauling water, yet when out of water it is one job that positively must be done, for stock must drink. Uncle Sam, too, is getting into the pond-making business, so naturally the fellow who has had his well-water supply fail is ready to turn to the building of a pond. I have been getting several letters lately from folks who are anxious to find out all they can about pond building. I have built and helped to build several ponds in the last 35 years. One has been a failure, and because it has been that leads me to believe the building of ponds in sections of the country that have a more porous soil than we have here, will also prove failures unless the center of the dam is "cored" with a concrete wall at least a foot thick. This wall must also be started well below the bottom of the water line to prevent seepage. Unless you have a heavy clay subsoil to work with, a subsoil that packs closely together, don't forget the danger of seepage.

The one pond we built that proved a failure was located where the acreage drainage was just about right for an ideal-sized pond. It all came from grass sod, so there was no soil to wash from a plowed field and fill the pond, which has proved the ruination of many a good farm pond in a few years. But the soil on this location is of a loose and crumbly limestone nature, fine and fast to move with fresno or scraper, but it never packs solid as does our heavy subsoil that is of a gumbo consistency. However, we built the dam wide and high, believing it would hold, anyway. . . . The first good rain filled it about half full, and all seemed to be well. In about two weeks along came another heavy rain, and right after that we went up to see how the spillway was working, and lo and behold we needed no spillway—a wide, deep gash was taken from the center of the dam, and hardly a drop of water remained. It had all gone out at once, like a miniature Johnstown flood, for Jim Todd said it hit his pond, on the same watercourse a half mile below, almost in one body and nearly carried his dam away, altho his is built of a heavier dirt that will stand against water.

I am making particular mention of this failure in building an all-dirt dam with a too-porous soil so folks will not make the same mistake. To make such a dam hold it is necessary to use a concrete core in the center of the earthwork. But even then, if the bottom of the finished pond is still of a too porous nature, the water will seep away from below and soon all will be gone. It seems to me that this is something to be watched closely everywhere the subsoil is porous, particularly so in Northeastern Kansas

Unless you have a heavy clay subsoil to work with, don't forget the danger of seepage—In a porous soil the center of the dam is "cored" with a concrete wall at least a foot thick—Some pond-building suggestions founded on experience.

where there now is much talk of building ponds under the Government plan. I hope the Government has fieldmen, supervisors, or whatever they may call them, who have had practical experience in pond building. No attempts should be started that can end only in failures—a waste of both time and money, with nothing left to show for it but a useless scar on the spot where the landowner now has dreams of a never-failing source of water, as well as a place where he can "raise" his own fishing.

When picking a location for the pond, there are a number of things to remember. First is acreage drainage. It is easy enough to get too much unless the size of the dam is built to correspond. Don't put a small dam in too large a watercourse. This is the first natural mistake to make, and one that was repeatedly made here for years, and still is being made by some. It is just like sticking a few timbers under a big roof to hold it up—sooner or later the whole thing gives way. The last pond I made has fewer acres drain into it than any made before, yet it now has the most water in it and will outlast any of the others. This pond does not have much surface coverage, but it is deep. Evaporation is slower from such a pond, the water remains cooler and better. When full, there is a depth of 11 feet in this pond. There is now between 7 and 8 feet in it, and rainfall from less than 20 acres drains into it, all prairie sod. This pond was built with the "60" Caterpillar tractor and 2-yard "tumblebug" fresno owned by the township, at a cost of \$60, a cheap piece of work, considering the height and width of the dam and the yards of dirt that are in it.

The other ponds we have were built either with Farmall tractor power or with horses, using a 4-foot fresno to move the dirt. When starting the dam, the sod is first moved away from where the dam is to set, in fact a ditch at least a foot deep and 15 to 20 feet wide is made where the center of the dam is to be. All top sod is piled back of this as it is taken from the site of the pond. When this top sod has all been moved from the probable space necessary to supply the dirt needed for the dam, then we begin to fill the ditch with dirt that packs well as it is put in, and to widen the dam in front of the sod fill, until all is of sufficient width for the height we have to go. Any dam should be wide enough on top when finished so four horses can walk abreast, say at least 12 feet. If you are building it to stand, do not expect to narrow it to less than a 3 to 1 slope, meaning by that if your dam is 10 feet high and 12 feet wide on top it should be 42 feet wide at the base. This may seem like a lot of base width, but it is none too much—you cannot expect to hold back water with a sweet-potato ridge.

The next most important thing to consider is the location of the spillway, for you must provide some course for the water to take after the pond has been filled. Many a good pond has been ruined by having a poorly located spillway or no spillway at all. There is sure to come a time when you will need a good spillway, and need it badly, for when a flood comes with your pond filled, all that water will go somewhere, and if your spillway has not the capacity to carry it away it goes over the top of your dam, and away goes some of your dam with it. A good plan is to locate the site of the spillway with a leveling instrument. Since getting it, we use the level we have for laying out terraces. Run this spillway out over a sod bottom if possible, and try to keep it always sodded with grass, then it will not cut out and drain the water level of the pond lower than it should be. Locating a pond in too large a watercourse leads to spillway trouble. We made one such mistake,

getting so much water to handle in the spillway it was impossible to control it—the spillway cut out in spite of us, and the pond is now abandoned.

With the Government getting interested in helping us build ponds, and also having received many letters from readers lately whose wells that never have failed before have failed, and who now are wondering if a good pond would not be a surer source of water supply than a well that can go dry, I have taken this occasion to unburden myself at some length on this subject. I can see where many failures in pond building can result if the job is not done right. Even the government specialist, or whatever else he is called, may get the job started wrong at times—and if what I have written from an experience gained in building many ponds in the last 35 years starts pond builders to thinking, it has been worth while. . . . At the present moment we are just as hot and probably just about as dry as you are. Folks who come in here looking for hay and pasture still tell us we are in the center of a garden spot, but even if we are we can see our show for a corn crop grown less each day, and I am beginning to wonder if some of the hay that has been going out of here by truck and train will not be needed right here before next May. However, as the colored gentleman said, "that depends upon from this on."

Liquor Lawless in Missouri

Hundreds of St. Louis Speakeasies Evade the Law

MISSOURI joins the states with a grievance against management of the liquor problem, and St. Louis, the national beer capital, complains of gross evasions and violations of the new system of control.

The state is operating under the Brogan-Roberts beer law, which legalizes the sale of 3.2 beer, imposing on retailers an annual license fee of \$10 and forbids municipalities to impose any further tax. "Thousands of 3.2 licenses have been granted," reports the St. Louis Post Dispatch, "and many of their holders are using them as shields behind which they are selling beer of greater than 3.2 content, and hard liquor" also. In other words," says the St. Louis paper, "the Brogan-Roberts law created a new kind of speakeasy." It was enacted "at the instance of the brewers."

Applications for licenses to sell real beer and liquor are few and infrequent, but a St. Louis police canvass discloses that there are some 1,800 places in St. Louis where liquor is being sold by the drink, against only about 500 licenses applied for. While the state law covers sale of 3.2 beer, St. Louis has a general liquor ordinance imposing a \$300 license fee on the sale of beer and hard liquors. It is the old saloon come to life, but the liquor trade prefers avoiding the license charge and conducting saloons under the 3.2 beer act. It is bootlegging.

In urging repeal of the state 3.2 law and enactment of a general liquor law the Post Dispatch reminds Missouri that "before prohibition St. Louis had 2,500 saloons which paid \$400 annually to the state and \$500 annually to the city" and "the city liquor revenue amounted to \$1,100,000 a year."

It appears that St. Louis is not for reducing the tax on liquor. The Post Dispatch makes no pretense of being against revival of the old-time saloon.

The earnest and repeated and reiterated pledges of the wets that once repeal were granted, the saloon would never be permitted to come back; that what the wets appealed for was temperance—have been quickly canceled, repudiated and totally forgotten.

Year Record of 4-H Clubs

A PROFIT of \$148,342 was made from 20,298 4-H Club projects completed last year. Seventy-seven per cent of all projects started during the year were completed. That's a very good sign that Kansas boys and girls of club age will make a success in what they take up later in life. All club members grew 70,302 bushels of corn, 29,762 bushels of wheat, 10,669 bushels of po-

A Real Farm Paper

I HAVE compared Kansas Farmer with other farm papers, and it is by far the best. It's a real, honest-to-goodness dirt farmer paper. Everything in it is practical and helpful. Arthur McClelland, R. 1, Topeka Kan.

Don't Drive Like This

STATE highway patrolmen in various parts of the U. S. were asked what type of automobile driver is most dangerous on highways. The answers, tabulated by the National Safety council, follow:

Drivers who weave in and out of the lane. They don't have to be speeding to be dangerous; they make driving tough for everybody, including themselves.

Drunken drivers. Usually they do without any knowledge of where they are headed.

Drivers with bad eyesight. They do just as rapidly as the other fellow and only half as well.

Young fellows who pay more attention to the girl with them than to the road ahead. They are irresponsible, know it all, have no respect for rights of others.

Drivers who mosey along the highway at a snail's pace. They are almost in a class with drunken drivers, for you never can tell what they will do when they come to an intersection.

Little Story of Farm Loan

B. O. WILLIAMS

A KANSAS farmer applied to a Wichita Land Bank for a \$3,000 loan. He wanted to consolidate all his debts into one long-time loan at a lower rate of interest than he has been paying. The bank approved the loan for \$3,000, which was \$300 more than he owed his creditors. And there was a \$20 loan fee and \$95 for purchase of stock in his local farm loan association thru which his application for a loan was made.

At this point the county farm-land adjustment committee undertook to see if this man's creditors would agree to accept among them the \$2,885 as payment in full of their claims. It was necessary that this man be with a 25 per cent clear equity in farm so that he would have a chance to work out of debt.

His local banker who held a mortgage of \$1,750, including \$140 interest on the place, accepted \$1,610 in Federal farm mortgage bonds which are guaranteed by the Government, and \$842 in cash for the charge of the mortgage. Then claims of creditors in amounts of \$1,000 or less, were paid by the land bank cash. The holder of the \$550 second mortgage, settled for \$500. Three business men that the farmer owed \$705.77, accepted \$597.35 in cash payment in full. Then back taxes of \$179.23 were paid and this Kansas farmer thereby got a new start on a long-time loan at lower interest.

That by the way, is one thing that farmer loan associations are. Nearly every county has such an association or loan agent connected with such an association.

Bee Men Didn't Get Stung

R. C. SMITH

THE beekeeper may frequently be stung, but the depression has not stung his business as badly as other farm lines. There is no stored surplus of honey, yet production in the U. S. is not far from the pre-depression period. The trade in honey and beeswax is Germany and England mainly. Proportions of these countries about one-fourth of the peak, but apiculture business is in a slightly better position than most other farm lines.

Row Crops Beat the Drouth

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

THE last 30 days have convinced the writer that even the Sahara might become a productive area if the people of that region would give the farmers of Kansas and of adjoining states a chance "to show them." It is remarkable how crops have stood the hot, dry weather. Most feed crops that were planted in rows and have been kept free of weeds are still green and rain comes in a week or two, will make a lot of feed. Sowed feed and corn are about gone in this part of the state. We have about 50 acres of wheatland milo that was planted after the last rain of June and it is doing well. It seems able to withstand a lot of adversity.

Most farmers now are feeding their stock and are faced with a feed shortage. A movement has been started to sell some cattle to the Government. Farmers who have a stubble field need are pasturing the stubble fields and the stock are doing very well. The underground water supply available in this section is one thing for which we are very thankful. The water level is about 2 feet lower than last year but the supply seems unlimited.

Farmers who have depended on water from the creeks for irrigation are facing some difficulty. At the Zell ranch a 15-inch pump has been operated most every hour of the day for weeks, and the Senator says, "we've pumped most everything but the bottom out of the creek." In a few instances well casings have been clogged on the bank of the stream and the pumps have been moved from the stream bed to the casings. If the streams are not replenished soon irrigation from them will have to stop.

Jack rabbits are becoming a menace

in many sections. The last year or two has been favorable for their increase, and doubtless large numbers have moved from places of limited food supply. Where they can get water, scores of them can be seen any evening. A neighbor counted 64 near his water tank. Many localities are poisoning the rabbits. Small amounts of salt are placed in fields and near watering places for one or two nights, then strychnine is added to the salt and the rabbits are killed in large numbers. A farmer must post his farm when he puts out the poison.

Our alfalfa seed crop will be ripe enough to harvest in a few days. There will be several bushels of seed on the 24-acre field, but the probable yield is difficult to estimate. Very little seed will be produced here this year. For some reason the blossoms on our crop did not blighten and fall off as badly as most of the fields left for seed. Many growers gave the seed crop up and cut for hay. If fall rains come the demand for seed will probably be good and the price will be high. The farmer planning to sow alfalfa when moisture comes will do well to buy the seed while the weather is still dry. During the last year or two buyers for dye manufacturers in the East have taken large quantities of our alfalfa seed. They do not care about the germination. They want seed of good color and free from a large per cent of dark seed.

The potato crop was a near failure this year. A few farmers who could irrigate raised a light crop. It has been necessary to dig the crop because of the severe heat. Potatoes that were not mulched or kept thoroly wet throughout the growing season have not made enough to pay for the seed planted.

Farm Betterments

New Car—Harrold Orrell, Peck.

New Windmill—Milo Frutiger, R. 1, Larned.

New Car—John Ralfs, R. 3, Geneseo.

New Car—P. B. Fundis, Aliceville.

New Car—Ben Koehn, Halstead.

New Tractor—Fred Johnson, Walcott.

New Dairy Barn—Fred Schultz, R. 1, Coffeyville.

New Car—Elmer Scott, Piper.

New Car—Genevieve De Noya, Leavenworth.

New Car—F. A. Burk, Cassoday.

New Car—W. H. Burden, Piper.

New Car—Dr. Lee Alder, R. 1, Athol.

New House—J. M. Eggen, R. 1, Cassoday.

New Car—Oscar Van Meter, R. 1, Gypsum.

New Car—C. A. Schirer, near Newburg.

New Power Washer—Floyd Schenk, R. 1, Athol.

New Car—Emil Froreich, R. 1, Holyrood.

New Power Washer—George Moore, R. 1, Bellaire.

New Car—W. R. Nelson, R. 2, Ellsboro.

New Machine Shed—Sam Beyer, R. 1, Arrington.

Improvements—J. M. Bartel, R. 2, Stockton.

New Feed Grinder and Mixer—D. C. Alder, west of Halstead.

New Car—Fred Bierman, R. 2, Ken-
ton.

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ton.

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ton.

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ton.

New Car—W. J. Kreisel, R. F. D., Cassoday. Chevrolet sedan.

New Roof—Clark Summerall, R. 4, Minneapolis. Roof on house.

New Car—Mrs. C. H. DeLong, R. 2, Emporia. Terraplane sedan.

New Work Harness—Brunker Brothers, Bethel. Two sets.

New Tractor—Ed Johnson, Piper. All-purpose Allis-Chalmers.

New Car—Charles Krabath, R. 1, Holyrood. Essex terraplane.

New Power Washer—Arnold Ratzlaff, R. 1, Sedgwick. Maytag.

New Power Washer—Charles Cameron, Smith Center. Maytag.

New Car—Perry Nelson, R. 2, Reamsville. Chevrolet sedan.

New Car—Lennie Shoemaker, R. 4, Minneapolis. Ford V-8 coupe.

Improvements—Dr. George Hobson, Piper. Rebuilding large barn.

Improvements—C. F. Schepman, R. 2, Bushton. New roof on house.

New Power Washer—Henry C. Kuhlman, R. 2, Athol. Maytag.

New Well—Joe Navtyn, R. 1, Holyrood. Drilled well 293 feet deep.

New Car—Lew Splitter, R. 1, Frederick. Ford V-8 De Luxe sedan.

New Binder—Roy Shores, R. 1, Valleda. McCormick-Deering, 7-foot.

New Tractor—Fred M. Riesen, near Halstead. All-purpose John Deere.

New Power Washer—Glenn Steele, north of Sedgwick. New Faultless.

New Machine Shed—Sam Beyer, R. 1, Arrington. Dimensions 18 by 36 feet.

Improvements—Paul Zillinger, R. 4, Stockton. Reshingled roofs of porches.

New Milk House—Fred Sprecker, R. 2, Coffeyville. Also reshingled barn.

New Tractor—Carl Montgomery, R. 2, Gypsum. McCormick-Deering, 15-30.

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"WE have always believed that a sale does not complete the transaction between us and the car buyer, but establishes a new obligation on us to see that his car gives him good service. We are as much interested in your economical operation of the car as you are in our economical manufacture of it."

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factory

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When your Ford engine needs overhauling (that will be normally after 40,000 or 50,000 miles), just have your local Ford dealer replace the engine that is now in your car with a newly reconditioned engine from the Ford plant at Dearborn, Michigan. Takes only a

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Shock Absorber	2.00
Fuel Pump	1.65
Clutch Disc Assembly	2.75
Clutch Pressure Plate	3.80
Brake Shoe (each)	.55

*Includes installation. Slightly higher west of the Rockies.

few hours and saves having your car tied up in the shop for days. The cost will be far below the usual cost of overhauling (see prices above).

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A Morning Ride

Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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THEY were riding among some low hills when Creighton spoke querulously:

"I have been waiting for you to explain, Eleanor. The day we came I saw two men riding away from the ranch house. Who were they?"

She had already decided how to answer that question, for she knew it would come.

"The sheriff—Dave Bolton—and one of his deputies," she replied instantly. "They came to ask Mr. Allison something about the shooting. But when they learned Mr. Allison was unconscious they went away without disturbing him."

"How did they know about the shooting of Allison? When you told us about it you said it had happened about halfway between the ranch house and Loma."

"Mr. Bolton said a rider had brought word to him," she lied.

It was apparent that Eleanor's explanation had removed his suspicions.

Half an hour later, topping a little rise, they reached a level. A quarter of a mile distant, straight ahead, Eleanor saw two horsemen, riding toward them.

Creighton had also caught sight of the horsemen. Creighton's color had changed, but he was loosening the flap on his pistol holster. His movements were so sure and unhurried that he earned her silent applause.

Eleanor had recognized the two horsemen as Bolton and Lally, and her fears were that one of them might say something to strengthen Creighton's suspicions.

"We'll keep right on going, Eleanor," said Creighton, noting her expression, and attributing it to fear. "They're only cowboys."

She managed to smile at him stiffly.

"There is no danger," she said. "I think they are Mr. Bolton and his deputy."

BOLTON spurred forward when he observed he and Lally were seen.

"Howdy, Miss Lane?" he said. "Me an' Lally was headin' for Panya when we seen you comin' across the flat there. You're just moseyin' around, lookin' at the country, I reckon?"

"Just that," replied Eleanor.

Creighton was sitting very rigid in the saddle, seemingly trying to look thru Lally, who was frankly inspecting Creighton's clothing, while paying particular attention to the awkwardly worn cartridge-belt and pistol.

Lally, a tall, slender man, with an irregular, drooping moustache, wore a tantalizing, twisting grin.

Eleanor met Bolton's eyes and frowned at him—thus conveying the intelligence that Bolton was not to refer to certain things that had happened.

Bolton evidently caught the significance of the frown, for he winked and grinned.

"Mighty fine day—ain't it, Miss Lane?" he said, with elaborate politeness. He moved his head jerkily toward Creighton. "Friend of yours?" he added.

"Allan, this is Mr. Bolton."

Creighton's nod of acknowledgement was stiff. It drew a laugh from Lally.

"He's a regular cuss—ain't he, Dave?" he said to Bolton. "I've been a-sizin' him up, pro an' con, an' not gittin' anywhere. You say its name is Creighton, ma'am?"

"Lally, you shet up!" commanded Bolton. "You've been runnin' wild so long you don't know a gentleman when you see one. Nor a lady."

Creighton seemed to be almost suffocating with rage. He was discovering that there were people in the world who were not impressed with his pretensions.

Bolton was smirking at Eleanor. His manner advertised very plainly that between her and himself was a secret. He winked at Eleanor again, and this time Creighton chanced to catch Eleanor's savage

frown of warning, tho she did not know Creighton was looking at her.

ELEANOR was seized with a dread apprehension, a conviction that Bolton would do or say something that would betray her. She spoke rapidly to Creighton:

"Don't you think we had better go on, Allan? We don't want to detain Mr. Bolton and his friend."

"We've lots of time, Eleanor," he drawled.

Bolton knew nothing of the subtle contest that was taking place between Creighton and the girl and disregarded the glance of cold disapprobation she shot at him.

"How's Allison, ma'am?" he asked. She answered evenly, "Mr. Allison is quite well again."

Creighton asked mildly: "Have you discovered who shot Allison?"

Bolton took time to grin craftily at Eleanor before he answered:

"Nope. Allison's a stubborn cuss; he won't do a heap of talkin'."

"Rather mysterious about that man Krell," said Creighton. "It appears to me, considering his action in leaving Miss Lane so suddenly, there might be some connection between—"

Bolton winked again at Eleanor, and she saw Creighton watching him intently.

"I'm doin' the sheriffin' in this county, mister," Bolton went on, speaking to Creighton. "An' thar's things that seem a heap mysterious to strangers that is mighty plain to me. But I ain't tellin' what I know." He turned to Eleanor.

"Ma'am," he added, "you tell Allison I want to have a talk with him—in Loma. I reckon that's all. I was figgerin' to ride over an' tell him personal; but it won't be necessary now."

He grinned at her, muttered "So-long," and rode away southwestward, Lally following.

Eleanor and Creighton resumed their ride in silence. Not until they were in sight of the ranch house on the return trip did he refer to the subject of their talk with Bolton.

"Curious about Krell," he said then. "I wonder where he went?"

"How should I know, Allan?" she said shortly. "I have told you all I do know. If Bolton knows more, I should think you would ask him. I am not interested in what became of Krell!"

However, Creighton was interested. He had determined to investigate on his own account.

IN KING'S store, in Loma, Amos Carter was reflectively tapping the counter-top with the tip of the index finger of his right hand. Seeing Carter looking stolidly at the door, King faced it, to find Bolton entering.

Bolton walked slowly back to where Carter was sitting.

"I'm tryin' to hook up Allison to this Krell deal, Carter. I'm after evidence. It looks mighty suspicious. Thar's Krell disappeared—vamoosed! Nobody's seen him. Them Two Bar ponies is still thar. Krell couldn't hoof it. Tharfore somethin' happened to him which someone else knows somethin' about. I'm figgerin' it's Allison that knows. I'm aimin' to make the damned cuss talk!"

Carter opened his mouth to speak, but no words came. His eyes bulged as he stared past Bolton, to see Allison standing in the open doorway.

Allison's face was expressionless.

"Bolton," he said, "I've come for that talk."

Bolton's nerves had suffered a shock. His face had paled.

"Meanin' what, Allison?" he inquired.

"You've got a short memory, Bolton. Or mebbe I got Miss Lane's message wrong. She was tellin' me you wanted a talk. I'm here. Get goin'!"

Bolton was recovering his composure. He knew he need have no fear of Allison as long as he confined himself to a strictly official discussion.

BOLTON was certain Allison had killed Krell; and he was equally certain Eleanor Lane knew it.

"I'm goin' to the bottom of this hyar deal, Allison. I'm goin' to ask you some questions, an' you're goin' to answer them!"

"Get goin'," suggested Allison shortly.

"I'm intendin' to. Hyar's the first: How long have you knowed thet Lane girl?"

"That's none of your damned business, Bolton!"

"It ain't, eh? Well, I'll make it my business before I'm thru. How did you happen to go to the Two Bar?"

"Gordon sent word to me. He didn't trust Krell."

"Wide awake, ain't you, Allison?" sneered Bolton. "Well, you'll need to be to get out of this scrape. What was goin' on when you got to the Two Bar?"

"Krell was tryin' to open the door of Miss Lane's room. He was pryin' the lock off. I stood there, watchin' him."

"What happened?" demanded Bolton. His eyes were blazing with eagerness.

Allison's eyelashes flickered slightly. It was the only emotion he betrayed.

"I got Krell out of the house without disturbin' Miss Lane. I took his gun, made him walk to the stable an' get his horse. When we got to the far side of the corral he went for another gun that he carried in a saddle holster. Then I plugged him—twice."

Beginning of the Story

A letter from her dead father's old friend, Dave Gordon, summoned Eleanor Lane to take charge of her father's ranch. Krell, one of her father's ranchmen, by changing the date in the letter, caused Eleanor to arrive when only he was there. He wished to compromise Eleanor, marry her and obtain her property. Allison, one of Gordon's men, arriving unexpectedly at night, finds Krell trying to effect an entrance into Eleanor's room by stealth. He takes Krell outside, and when Krell reaches for his gun, kills him. Eleanor seeks safety in flight, wondering what her fiancé, Allan Creighton, would think of her predicament. In the desert an unknown rescuer frees her from the clutches of three horsemen, killing one of them, Ben Wingo, and being wounded himself. She discovers her deliverer is Allison. Eleanor nurses him back to health at the ranch house. Sheriff Bolton threatens to arrest Allison for murder. Eleanor recognizes the sheriff as one of the desert horsemen. Gordon and her Eastern friends arrive. Creighton questions Eleanor.

"Ah-h!"

Bolton seemed to suck in the exclamation. "Killed him—eh? Well, Allison, I reckon you're—"

"Bolton," Allison cut in quietly. "I reckon I ain't liable to the law for killin' Krell."

"Haw, haw!" scoffed Bolton. "You killed him didn't you? You've admitted it."

Allison drew a folded paper from a pocket and stepped forward, extending it toward the sheriff.

Bolton took it, scanned it with intense interest, then read it again.

Slowly his face changed color.

"Hell's fire!" he said weakly. "This hyar's a warrant for Krell, from the sheriff of Bill County! I charges Krell with killin' a man!"

"I reckon you find it orders me to bring Krell dead or alive, Bolton."

Allison's voice held a quality of wild derision.

"I reckon there ain't no doubt," admitted Bolton. He was crestfallen, defeated.

SUDDENLY Bolton's anger flared. "You're pretty slick, Allison. I'm admittin' I ain't got a word to say about the Krell deal. But there's other things Allison! Thar's Wingo! You snuffed him out. What for? For tryin' to kiss a hussy that stayed at the Two Bar with Krell! We're gettin' you for that, an' don't you forget it! Mebbe the law won't get you because that damned baggage would swear Wingo was to blame. But I reckon the whole country know you killed Krell for bein' in the way—"

Startled at Allison's leap toward him, Bolton dragged at his pistol. The hand was seized, twisted so that the bones seemed to snap. The weapon damaged for an instant at the tips of Bolton's fingers then thudded to the floor.

Cursing with rage and pain, Bolton tried to fend off the blows that were landing on his face with sickening, short, sharp, jolting punches that had the full weight and leverage of Allison's shoulders behind them.

Stumbling forward, Bolton tried to grasp the other, only to lurch back again, his legs bending at the knees, his head rolling from side to side, his face lacerated and drooling blood.

It seemed to be over in an instant. Only the deadly whiteness of Allison's face indicated the terrific strength of the passion that had seized him.

Bolton went down, falling to his knees. Allison dragged him to his feet, lifting him without apparent effort, and knocked him down again with a blow that landed with a sodden squish. Bolton sprawled on the floor. He was on his hands and knees, attempting to rise again, when he saw his pistol lying on the floor near him. He reached for it. The hand that grasped it was stamped on, so that the holster was broken; and the pistol was kicked savagely many feet distant.

Then Bolton was dragged to his feet once more.

He swayed back and forth, his head on his chest, his knees wobbling, his hands hanging at his sides. With an effort, while Allison watched him, holding him with one hand so that he would not collapse, he mumbled:

"I've got enough, Allison."

AND now, for the first time since he had leaped at Bolton, Allison spoke. His voice was dry, light, vibrant, telling that terrible passion was still raging in him:

"Listen to this, you miserable whelp! If you've got a quarrel with a man, settle it like a man. Don't go to draggin' a woman into it. An' get this into your polecat brain: Miss Lane is a lady. A breed that blows past you or Krell, or any of your damned crowd, would be ashamed to come within a mile of her!"

"She's square—understand? An' you ain't no lignin' her none! She's lived in hell since she's been here an' no sneakin' reptile like you is goin' to make things worse for her. She's in love with that Eastern guy, Creighton. She ain't to blame that Krell played a mean trick on her, an' she don't want Creighton to know it. I'm seein' that Creighton don't hear of an' if he finds it out I'm comin' for you!"

(To Be Continued)

Friendly Houses

DORIS C. CRAINE

I LOVE a little friendly house
That nestles in the trees,
Where tall and stately hollyhocks
Nod with every breeze.

A little house where windows clean
Are sashed with dainty blue.
They seem to beckon gaily,
And say, "Come in, won't you?"

And if some day you did go in
I'm very sure you'll find
Within that little friendly house
Some one sweet and kind.

It takes a world of love and faith
To build these homes so dear;
I'm certain in the building
That God was very near.

Farm Conditions by Counties

(Continued from Page 5)

Finney—Two hundred fifty-six cattle bought in Garden City July 14, by local organization for relief, 6 carloads shipped in less than week. County Agent S. M. Sloan says farmers are glad to sell their culls. July has been hottest for years without rain. Corn-hog checks are due soon, public sale every Thursday and Saturday at pavilion. Wheat, 84c; milo, 90c; kafir, 90c; yellow corn, 62c; mixed corn, 60c; barley, 50c; alfalfa loose at the mill, \$9 a ton; cream, 18c; heavy hens, 9c; light hens, 6c; springs, 12c; eggs, 12c; eggs, straight, 8c.—Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—Many farmers hauling water, apples baked on one side of the trees, early grapes pretty well cooked, potatoes rotting badly in ground, some farmers cutting trees and weeds to feed stock, many silos have been filled, a little corn has been cut, many are preparing soil for wheat, some wild hay has been put up, didn't have to wait for it to cure, a few fields of oats threshed over 50 bushels an acre; Ogden Jones, state geologist, is locating a few relief wells. No. 1 wheat, 85c; corn, 65c to 68c; oats, 40c; kafir, \$1.30 a hundred; butterfat, 17c to 20c; eggs, 8c; hens, 4c to 6c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Corn drying up rapidly, no rain since June, about 12,000 head of cattle signed up to sell to Government, U. S. is buying about 300 head a day, will be some feed if rain comes soon, stock water getting scarce in parts of county, meetings to build dams well attended, county has finished signing corn-hog contracts.—C. F. Welty.

Gray—Not much prospect for feed, Government buying cattle, a good many will be sold, no market at sales for stock, many chickens being sold as spread in price of grain and eggs makes it prohibitive to keep them. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 8c; cream, 19c; corn, 71c.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

Greenwood—Pastures very dry, dish water scarce, corn damaged considerably, losing prospects every day, potatoes a small crop, no fruit, farmers discouraged, wheat produced some ready money, few had wheat planted.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—One-fourth-inch rain, most of wheat ground worked in July, threshing nearly finished, about all feed crops and corn have burned up, due to feed shortage some livestock is being sent to market, all who possibly can are keeping their stock, fruit has dried up on the trees, wells going dry, alfalfa fields being pastured. Wheat, 85c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Hot winds and the mercury registering from 105 to 110, owing to heavy stubble retaining moisture plowing is satisfactory, corn is suffering, not so much from lack of moisture, but from hot winds. Wheat, 88c; corn, 65c; oats, 35c; kafir, 52c; shorts, \$1.10; bran, \$1.05; cream, 19c; heavy hens, 8c; light, 7c; springs, 15c; potatoes, \$1 a bushel; cabbage, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Harvey—Green feed for livestock getting scarce, silo filling will begin in a few days if it does not rain, 50-pound shoats offered for \$1 a head. Wheat, 83c; white corn, 76c; oats, 40c; kafir, 65c; bran, \$1.20; shorts, \$1.45; cream, 14c to 16c; heavy hens, 7c; springs, 11c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Light rain cooled the air but came too late for most corn; cane and millet being sown for feed, seed selling at exorbitant prices, many wells dug in the country, most water found in shallow wells, deep wells mostly failures, livestock holding their own surprisingly well.—J. E. Schenck.

Jewell—Corn crop is ruined, most of it would not make good fodder if rain fell at once, cattle and hogs have been rushed to market, Government is buying cattle, virtually no market for stock pigs, water shortage worse every day, large amount of feed could be raised if we receive enough rain from now on, soil erosion service has several new tractors and will rush terracing work. Eggs, 8c; cream, 19c; corn, 75c; alfalfa, \$25; wheat, 85c.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—Corn surely is hurt, some will not even make fodder, pastures dry, we are thankful for water and good nights to sleep, some public sales and fair prices, lots of wheat ground being worked but it is hard, need about 8 or 10 inches of rain. Wheat, 82c; hens, 7c and 5c; springs, 10c and 8c; ducks and geese, 4c; eggs, 9c; butterfat, 18c; flour, \$1.65 for 48 pounds; spuds, \$1.60 a bushel.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Poorest feed outlook since 1911, stock doing well where grass is sufficient, government buying some cattle, many pastures are picked clean.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Weather has given us a new deal this year, folks who have been here 50 years never saw anything like it, corn is cooked in fields, potatoes roasted in ground, gardens a failure, housewives have not canned a jar of fruit or vegetables for winter, food for man and beast scarce, water shortage serious.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Corn fodder making little feed, cane and kafir suffering for rain, alfalfa making little growth, pastures so short stock has to be fed or shipped out, Federal men handling several hundred a day, many trees dying, streams drying up, potatoes and gardens a total failure, plowing about done, ground loose and dry, all kinds of grains scarce and high.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—July 24, our hottest day, 112 degrees at Mound City, row crops need rain badly, still would make a fair crop, some contracted corn being held for 75c a bushel, pasture short, lots of water hauling. Wheat, 82c; corn, 50c; flax, \$1.56; eggs, 9c; cream, 11c.—W. E. Riddon.

Logan—Pastures short and dry, early corn badly hurt, some wells going dry, ground being prepared for wheat. Wheat, 80c; eggs, 8c; cream, 21c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—The rain was a failure, most of the corn, potatoes and gardens greatly damaged, late potatoes, gardens and pastures dried up, apples and pears do not grow much, a big rain in a few days would help pastures, kafir and late corn, ants are increasing on account of dry weather.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Corn very poor, kafir and sorghums have stood drouth quite well, scattered showers helping, virtually all plowing done, silos being filled.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Neosho—Drouth has continued until all early corn is beyond redemption, temperature was 100 to 110 degrees for 14 days, if sufficient moisture comes from now on, there will be some late corn and possibly good kafir and sorghums, many pastures are bare, no market for stock cattle, water scarce, the farmer is up against a proposition, threshing is being done, ground is hard and dry, cutting prairie hay is in full sway, average of 15 ton to the acre. Wheat, 82c; oats, 38c; corn, 50c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 21c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Drouth continues, no moisture of any amount the last 40 days, most feed that started is withering in the parching sun, pastures are mostly dried up, most of stock is being kept on fields and weed patches, quite a number of cattle are being listed to sell the Government, if we don't get rain soon there will be no feed for work horses or milk cows.—James McMill.

Norton—Crops burning up, pastures all gone, cattle and stock pigs sell cheap at community sale and difficult to move, feed scarce and high, no rain in sight, farmer hard hit. Wheat, 83c; corn, 55c; cream, 19c; hens, 7c; eggs, 9c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Most corn is beyond help, burned half way up and tops turning brown, some has fallen over, kafir turning white and heading, leaves on trees curling up, turning yellow and falling off, cows drying up, farmers cutting corn to feed, one farmer west of Osage City moved his fence row and threw it into the pastures, next morning he had three dead cows, what will we feed this winter when we are using winter feed now? Wells getting very low, hope Henry Hatch is right about the drouth being a benefit to dairy farmers as we now are getting 21c for butterfat and paying \$1.20 cwt. for bran.—James M. Farr.

Osborne—Drouth growing more serious every day, pastures absolutely bare, but cattle are in fair condition, many farmers have signed up to sell all or part of their cattle to Uncle Sam, many selling all their poultry, no feed and no prospects for any this year, gardens almost a failure, farmers have little to sell, produce houses worrying over this winter's prospects, 35-pound pigs sell for 30c each at community sales, grains advancing. Wheat, 86c; corn, 70c; kafir, 70c; bran, \$1.30; shorts, \$1.50 (the millers can keep them); broilers, 7 to 9c; hens, 4c to 6c with plenty going to market.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Farmers using every available space for pasture, roadside and stubble fields doing their share, feed will be bought at a premium this winter, many cattle losses from prussic acid poisoning in stunted feed, no shortage of water for stock, gardens are surviving with plenty of irrigation. Wheat, 84c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 19c; heavy hens, 6c; light hens, 4c; heavy springs, 9c; light springs, 7c.—Paul Haney.

Pottawatomie—Lack of water serious and expensive for stockmen, lots of cattle being sent to market, hay scarce, shipped-in hay costing about \$12 a ton for a carload, corn about past help, very little would even make feed, sorghum crops standing drouth well, no grain going to elevators, gardens dried up, fruit crop poor. Cream, 20c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Rooks—Pastures dried up, corn falling down, many are hauling water for stock and home use, most every farmer is selling, or will sell his livestock, as feed is too high to buy, Government buying cattle but don't seem inclined to take all. Hay, 80c a bale and going up; wheat, 80c; hogs, 1c to 3c; eggs, 10c; cream, 20c; corn, 60c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Slight relief from intense heat of last three weeks, all growing crops continue to deteriorate, livestock being herded in fields and along highways.—Wm. Crottinger.

Seward—No chance for much row crops, if rain comes soon will have feed, farmers still working wheat ground, considerable summer flu, most everyone would feel better if we could get a good rain. Wheat, 82c; cream, 18c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Summer—Blistering heat and drouth continue; wells, springs and creeks going dry; pastures poor, livestock being fed, silo filling is in progress, upland corn burned, bottom corn in roasting-ear stage, most tassels burned; late kafir, corn and feeds not hurt so much, smaller acreage than usual, many fruit trees dying, numerous farm sales, general health good, our county is one of six not having a deficiency in tax remittances due the state.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Farmers busy getting water and feed for stock, many wells dry, pastures bare, lots of stock being shipped out, fruit trees dying, not much plowing done, most farmers will sow wheat in corn ground, corn likely is done for, many cattle dying from forage poisoning, alfalfa hay \$20 to \$25 a ton, corn is in big demand at 50c to 65c a bushel, most seed corn has been kept by farmers. Wheat, 85c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 21c; hens, 10c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—Threshing completed, wheat good, oats fair, corn growing well but greatly in need of rain, hay making about 1/2 ton an acre. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 21c; springs, 11c to 14c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—Many farmers selling their corn for silage at \$1.50 a ton in field, everyone who has a silo or can construct one, is going to fill this year, many fields of corn will not have an ear, plowing is hard, dusty task, about usual acreage will be sown to wheat, more would be if not for allotment contracts, farmers dissatisfied with corn-hog contracts, few will sign again, government and Farm Bureau are installing pumps in Kaw and Missouri rivers to provide water for this county, several wells will be drilled. Oats, 40c; corn, 60c; eggs, 12c; potatoes, 40c up.—Warren Scott.

Certain symptoms of hog diseases are Like peas



in a pod!

Peas in a pod are alike . . . so are the symptoms of many hog diseases. It takes a trained veterinarian to tell the difference between low grade infections, such as necro, flu, enteritis, dysentery and the first stages of hog cholera. They look alike.

Serum and virus properly used prevent hog cholera. But they should not be used in the presence of those other infections any more than you would administer diphtheria antitoxin for whooping cough. Let's be sure that the serum-virus treatment is given as it should always be given.

The greatest effectiveness of the serum-virus treatment is achieved when it is used by the trained veterinarian.

Make no costly mistakes. Use your veterinarian. (6)

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL VETERINARIAN



ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc. is an organization of 23 leading producers whose object is to protect the serum industry and safeguard hog raising through the proper administration of serum and virus.

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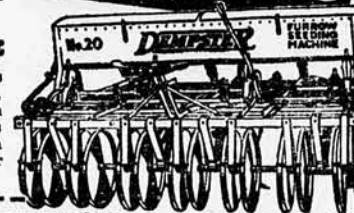
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This dependable seeding machine evenly scatters the seed in a wide 6-inch furrow bottom on a firm, flat and moist seed bed so that every kernel has an equal chance to germinate and grow. The seed is covered at a uniform depth in subsoil like fashion and is firmly packed by special constructed packer wheels of the well known corn planter type.



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New Farm Program October 1

Allotment Plan to Be Simplified for Next Year

CROP and livestock "adjustments" and bonus payments to farmers will go on in 1935, despite agitation against them, say AAA officials. They expect to have next year's program ready by October 1. The rough form, greatly simplified, includes:

1. A "unified" farm contract for principal crops, with one county production control association.

2. Stimulation of production of forage crops and planting of pastures so there will be no idle acres nor shortage of forage in future drouths.

3. Payment of rentals and benefits on the basis of the amount of land in production or amount of crops produced. These payments now are made for percentage reductions from "basic" years.

Adjustments in acreage likely will be set soon after August 10, when definite estimates of drouth damage are available.

Reopen Emergency Loans

EMERGENCY crop loans have been reopened until September 1, due to drouth pressure. They had stopped May 31. Farmers in 1,224 counties in 22 states—secondary and emergency drouth counties alike—may get these loans thru their local committee of the Farm Credit Administration. They are limited to \$250 for general purposes, or \$400 for summer fallow and buying winter wheat, rye or barley seed.

Outside of drouth areas, loans will be made for the same purposes, limited to \$250. A farmer who already has an emergency loan may increase the amount to the limit. Loans go only to those with no other source of credit. Crop liens and livestock mortgages will secure the loans. States included are:

Parts of Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Indiana, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and California. Also all of North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and New Mexico.

Drouth Loans to These

THE emergency drouth list added 228 more counties last week. They are eligible for feed, forage and fallow loans, also special rates for shipping feed and livestock. New Kansas counties are:

Barton, Barber, Clay, Cloud, Decatur, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Marshall, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Russell, Saline, Shawnee, Sheridan, Stafford, Thomas, Trego, Washington, Rush.

Feeder Loans Are Ready

FEEDER loans so farmer-stockmen may borrow full purchase price of feeder cattle and lambs, at 5 per cent interest, are offered by the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita. They must be secured by first mortgage on livestock bought and on enough feed to finish the stock for market. Borrowers must give a sound financial statement, have had experience in feeding, be in a good location and equipped with "adequate facilities."

More Corn Loan Time

FARMERS who borrowed money on "sealed" corn now have until September 1 to repay it, instead of August 1. The Farm Administration makes this extension so farmers who need corn for feeding may make necessary arrangements for paying back their loans. Notes backed by corn that is in unprotected cribs will be pushed for collection in August.

Those Gilts You Will Keep

PICKING several of the best spring gilts to replace old or poor-breeding sows which will be shipped to market, is one of the important jobs. Pick them for size, strong feet and legs, wide, deep body, and a strong back. Don't take gilts from small litters.

Huge Second Wheat Bonus

THIS year's 80½ million bushels of wheat in Kansas will bring more cash than the 57½ million bushels a year ago. Also it will beat the 240 million bushel crop of 1931, with bonus payments added. Kansas is getting 24½ million dollars in wheat bonuses for the second year of contracts. Here are the amounts going to several states in 1934, as announced by the AAA:

State	Corn-Hogs	Wheat
Minnesota	\$15,000,000	\$1,950,000
North Dakota	3,600,000	14,500,000
South Dakota	14,000,000	5,100,000
Wisconsin	8,000,000	40,000
Iowa	75,000,000	440,000
Nebraska	30,000,000	5,900,000
Kansas	16,000,000	24,600,000
Montana	500,000	6,400,000
Missouri	24,000,000	1,500,000
Totals	\$187,100,000	\$80,490,000

Corn-Hog Rules Too Hard

SEVERAL rigid requirements of the state corn-hog board, in setting county quotas, ought to be reduced, Senator Capper believes. He spent 2 hours last Thursday going over the situation with F. K. Reed, statistician for the U. S. and state of Kansas, also one of the three members of the corn-hog review board for Kansas. Ninety of the 105 counties, Reed said, have completed their work and it will be only a short time until corn-hog checks arrive. Osage and Doniphan already have part of their money. "Reed knows his business," Senator Capper said after the conference. "I hope the program does work out, but the corn-hog control seems pretty complicated to me."

Use This for Sheep Worms

J. W. B.

SELLECT bluestone crystals, free from white powder. Pulverize and dissolve 2 ounces in a pint of hot rain water, dilute by adding a gallon of cold rain water. This will make 144 liquid ounces and will treat 35 grown sheep. Mix thoroly, using only glass, crockery, or enamel ware containers. Dose as follows, using this 1 per cent bluestone solution:

Lambs 3 months old	¼ ounce
Lambs 6 months old	2 ounces
Lambs 12 months old	3 ounces
Sheep (full grown)	4 ounces

Give with a 2-ounce metal dosing syringe. Keep sheep quiet while dosing by backing into a corner. Raise sheep's nose until it is about level with its eyes. Keep sheep in dry lot overnight before treating. Keep up 4 hours after treating. When flock is badly infested, treat every 28 days—every 14 days where especially bad—thruout the grazing season. Give proper amounts and mix solution correctly or you may kill some of your sheep.

If You Lack Alfalfa Hay

SHORTAGE of alfalfa this year makes use of ground limestone in feeding cattle more likely. Young cattle need it more than older ones. Feed one-tenth of a pound a day by itself or mixed with the regular ration, the latter use is more popular. You can count on cottonseed meal or cake for plenty of protein, but not for lime that also is needed.

Tankage Will Help Corn

We will be short of corn this year. How is the best way to feed tankage with it to hogs?—L. R. W.

USE 1 pound of tankage to 10 of corn in dry lot; 1 to 12 on good bluegrass pasture; 1 to 16 on legume pasture. This makes 1 pound of tankage take the place of 4 pounds of corn.



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EVERLASTING TILE
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NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
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Bermuda a Knowing Grass

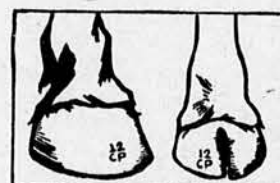
BERMUDA grass at Winfield, growing near Lawrence Allen's potato patch, was unable to find any moisture in the dry soil. So the grass rooted itself in the potatoes regardless of their screams.

What a Fall Calf Needs

LET the new calf nurse—hand feeding isn't as good. Also feed it plenty of good roughage, and some grain but not too much. Oats and wheat bran contain lots of phosphorus so are good for a calf, along with a legume hay. Clean barn room, clean feed and enough sunshine also are important.

Branding Farm Stock

AMONG many uses to which the "Bloodhound Thief Catcher," the newly-invented device for marking property, can be put, is the branding the hoofs of horses and cattle. The Government long has used this method for army horses. Also by means of



this device, one can place a permanent mark on harness, tires, farm implements, clothing and on nearly everything else on the farm. Kansas Farmer Protective Service members are being urged to mark all their farm property so it can be identified.

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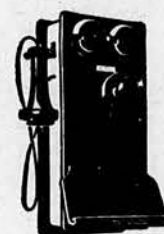
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The shingles were charred, but the house was saved!



"I hear your barn burned the other day."

"Yes, and I wouldn't have a roof over my head if it hadn't been for the telephone. I called Dave and he got busy on the line and rounded up a bunch of men in a hurry. They saved the house, but the shingles were charred—it came that near burning!"

This conversation shows how closely a farmer near Crawfordville, Iowa, came to losing his house from the same fire that burned his barn. Only the hurried telephone call brought help in time.

In emergencies—fire, theft, accident, illness—you turn to the telephone. It sends your urgent voice to doctor, veterinarian, friend and neighbor. In the regular routine of life, you use the telephone in many different ways. You call for market news and for hands in haying season. It keeps you in touch with relatives and with the children when they are away from home. Its help and convenience are almost indispensable.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Would YOUR tires stop you *in time*?



ANOTHER
ACCIDENT
THAT DIDN'T
HAPPEN

Better give your car the Goodyear margin of safety—tests show that the new “G-3” All-Weather tread GRIPS and STOPS quicker than any tire tested against it!

IT isn't always luck—it isn't simply brakes that decide whether you skid into an accident or stop at a safe distance away.

It's the grip on your tires.

And 8,400 stopping tests show that the Goodyear “G-3” All-Weather stops your car quicker than any other tire—that smooth, worn tires skid as much as 77% farther! And that's what we mean by “the Goodyear margin of safety.”

The truth about accident records
Tire advertising has recently made a great point of scaring the public about blowouts.

Yet insurance records show that blowouts or punctures cause only

4/10ths of 1% of the accidents.

Five and a half times as many accidents are caused by skidding.

And the first fact you need to know about skidding is that it takes *grip* in the center of the tread—*grip where the tire meets the road*—to put the full power of your brakes against the ground.

GRIP—and the new “G-3”

Now you begin to understand why the new “G-3” All-Weather is one of the most spectacular tire successes in years.

Examine it at any Goodyear dealer's. You'll see that it has big, sure-footed blocks of rubber *in the center of the tread*—

more of them than ever before.

It has the finest grip to start with—and after grueling road tests, Goodyear has proved that it *keeps its grip 43% longer* than former All-Weathers—*twice as long* as other tires tested against it.

What makes this heavier, huskier, broader, flatter tread possible is the body of patented Supertwist Cord used in all Goodyear Tires. And this same Goodyear feature gives you the best possible protection from blowouts *in every ply*.

But what you really need to think about when you buy a tire is *grip*—and the Goodyear margin of safety costs no more.

THE GREATEST NAME

IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

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TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND