

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Extend Tax-Paying Limit

HENRY HATCH

AN UNFORTUNATE provision of the Kansas law in relation to the payment of taxes makes June 20 the last day for payment of the "last half" of the yearly tax. In some counties the commissioners have adopted the custom of extending this date to July 1, altho there is no provision in the law for making this extension.

June 20 is an inconvenient date for the payment of taxes on farm property. The farmer has no cash crop ready for market at that particular time. It is too early, ordinarily, by 30 days, for marketing wheat, the first cash grain crop of the season.

This year, it was fully expected that first payments on the corn-hog contracts would be made in time so this money could be used in meeting this never-forgotten expense. But the work of completing the check-up of these contracts has proved so great that it now seems certain the money will come to Kansas too late to be used for paying taxes even by July 1.

While this money has already been collected in processing taxes for making this first payment to the farmers of Kansas, and now is being held in vaults in huge sums awaiting the completion of the contracts, a 10 per cent penalty will go on all unpaid taxes after July 1. The Kansas farmer has this money coming to him, but is unable to reach out and get it just at the time when he needs it so badly for paying his tax.

As the legislature has never seen fit to change the date of paying the last half of our taxes to a date when the farmer does have a cash crop ready for the market, and as this cannot now be done in time to meet the present emergency, I think that as an emergency relief measure, the date of paying the taxes due by law on June 20 should be extended 60 days, or to August 20. By that time corn-hog payments will be available, and a 10 per cent penalty need not be assessed against the farmer who has sufficient money coming to him, likewise from his government,

to meet the bill. That would mean much to him, also to Kansas.

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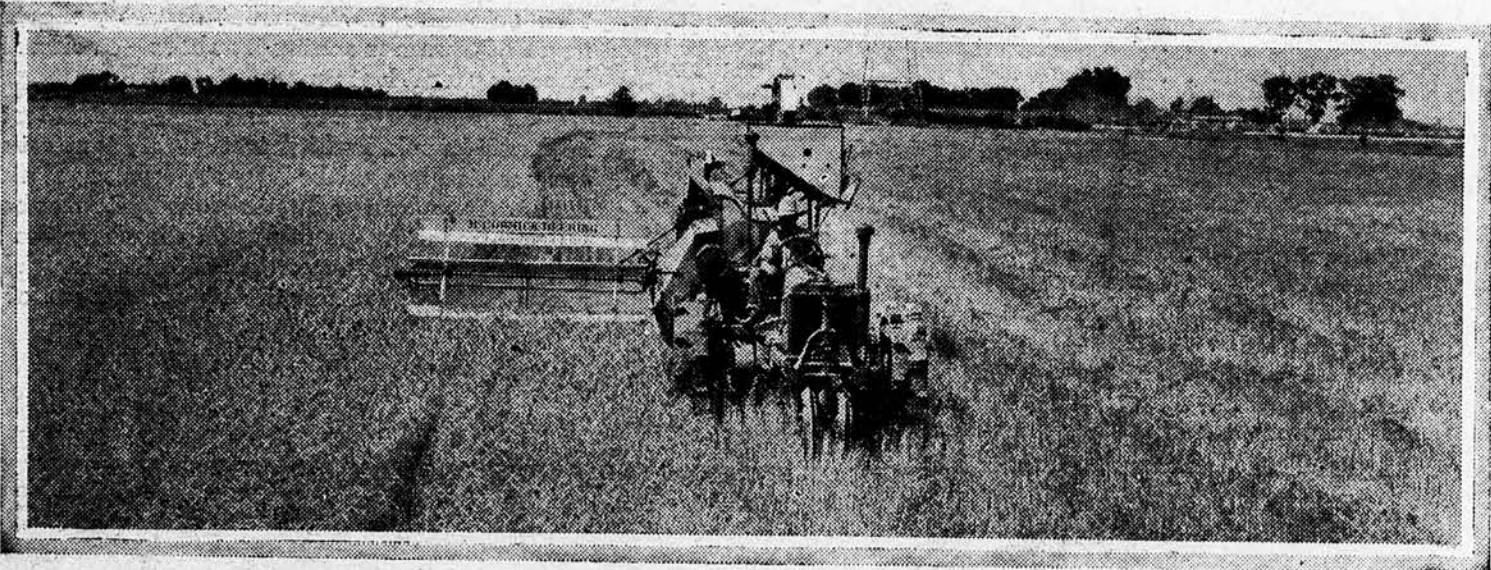
In an appeal to the legislature on this subject in February, 1933, Kansas Farmer said that in Kansas tax-paying time hits the farmer when he is least able to sell his products. Kansas Farmer suggested changing tax-paying time from June 20 to October 1, also from December 20, to April 1.

By October 1, money to pay taxes would be ready from the sale of wheat, oats, barley and truck crops; from broilers and other poultry sold to make room for the layers. There would be a good chance in the grass-fat cattle market, or with cattle fed on pasture. Early hogs and corn fit into this time limit. It is a change from a no-crop-to-sell time to one that gives the farmer a wide range of market opportunities.

It would be the same with April 1. From November into March is a high-production, high-price time for eggs; both drop off after that. Butterfat brings more money then than later, and many Kansas farmers have cows in good production for winter. Cattle fed 90 to 120 days would bring tax money by April 1, as well as hogs.

Payment of taxes on or before March 31, and September 30, has been the law in Iowa, one of our greatest agricultural states, for 25 years. And Iowa finds it amply worthwhile. Such a law would make it easier for 166,000 Kansas farmers to pay their taxes.

Changing dates of tax payments in Kansas might make it necessary to revise 35 laws, but there are time-honored precedents as well as easy methods for doing that. It might not be so easy to change the dates of making interest payments on Kansas bonds, but even that is by no means an insurmountable obstacle. Better do a little extra clerical work and get lined up right on a vital and important matter to Kansas than to put a crimp in the interests of the state's best customer—166,000 of them. This is a farming state. Farming is our mainstay whatever the economic weather.



June 20, 1934

A Farmer's Hunt for the Surplus

Our readers may express their own views, whether they agree with the Editor or not. Letters that are short and to the point will be given preference. Unsigned and undated letters will not be considered. Names will be withheld from publication if requested. We reserve the privilege of condensing letters.

AT OUR little county seat town I asked the price of cheap overalls in the clothing store, and was told they had good cheap ones for \$1.75 a pair. (No surplus in cotton.) Next, I went to the grocery and asked the price of flour. The grocer had cheap flour at \$3 a hundred. (No surplus in wheat.) He also said he had some cheap country bacon he could sell at 12½ cents a pound. (No surplus in hogs.) From there I went to the feed store to get feed. The manager told me he had some good oat straw at \$9 a ton. (No surplus in feed.)

Then I went to our local bank to borrow some money to buy some of the so-called surplus. The banker said, "In ordinary times we could furnish it, but we are not lending any money now." (No surplus there.) The banker gave me some good fatherly advice. He told me to go down to the labor bureau and get a job so I could buy some of the necessities. I went there, whistling like a lark on a spring morning. The manager asked me to sign on the dotted line and said, "There are a few ahead of you, go into the back room and wait until it comes your time, and I will call you." In the back

room I found the surplus—500 big "blue-eyed" lantern-jawed men waiting for an opportunity to earn an honest dollar to support their loved ones.

One way to get rid of this surplus is to cut the interest and taxes so the farmer can have something left after meeting his obligations, to buy machinery to farm his land. That would start the factories and get rid of our surplus labor. A sure way out of this depression is to put all farm mortgages on equal terms with government bonds, same rate of interest and taxes and this nation will be one of the prosperous nations of the world.—A. L. Bowlen.

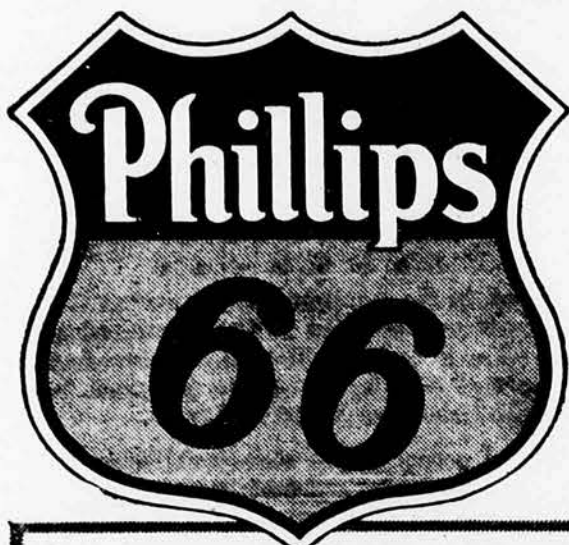
Glad He Joined Farm Bureau

SINCE I've enrolled in the Farm Bureau I've done a better job of farming. Thru its meetings and tours of inspection I've learned how to build up

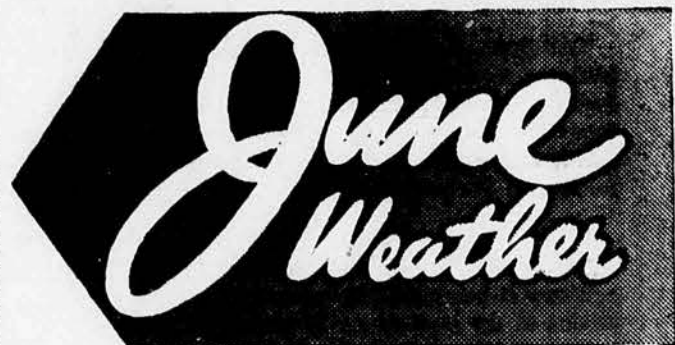
wornout land, what it pays to raise and what to drop, all the newest facts about crops and feeding. I've learned efficiency, how to save time, labor and money. Being a member has broadened my vision, made me see that farmers aren't so down-trodden after all. It would be to the advantage of every farmer to take part and co-operate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For me, it has been a relief to go to someone so understanding and capable as the county agent for help.—O. Garson, Butler Co.

Ready to Fix Harness

A HANDY harness repair kit will include a riveting machine, 4-tube punch, pair of pliers, awls, assortment of needles, ball of good thread with wax, a wood clamp, leather snappers, buckles and cleansing and oiling materials.



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JUNE TEMPERATURE REPORT

BASED ON U. S. WEATHER BUREAU CLIMATIC SURVEY
FIGURES SHOWN ARE AVERAGES FOR AT LEAST 15 YEARS

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	88.2	58.0	Lubbock, Texas	88.8	61.8
Amarillo, Texas	85.4	60.5	Madison, Wis.	75.7	58.8
Appleton, Wisc.	72.6	55.4	Milwaukee, Wis.	72.2	55.3
Bartlesville, Okla.	88.9	64.9	Minneapolis, Minn.	76.6	57.9
Bismarck, N. D.	75.2	52.4	Moline, Ill.	79.8	60.9
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	87.4	62.3	Muncie, Ind.	81.1	59.4
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	81.0	57.3	North Platte, Neb.	80.4	56.2
Champaign, Ill.	80.6	59.2	Oklahoma City, Okla.	85.3	66.0
Chicago, Ill.	75.4	59.0	Omaha, Neb.	81.1	62.1
Colorado Springs, Colo.	75.6	49.3	Oshkosh, Wis.	78.4	52.7
Davenport, Ia.	79.8	60.9	Paducah, Ky.	88.9	67.1
Denver, Colo.	80.1	52.9	Peoria, Ill.	82.8	61.3
Des Moines, Ia.	80.2	60.7	Pine Bluff, Ark.	90.4	67.9
Dodge City, Kans.	85.0	60.7	Pueblo, Colo.	83.8	54.5
Dubuque, Ia.	79.8	56.8	Rockford, Ill.	79.9	55.4
Durham, N.C.	88.6	48.2	Rochester, Minn.	78.3	55.3
El Paso, Tex.	90.8	64.4	Rockford, Ill.	79.9	55.4
Evansville, Ind.	84.5	58.7	Roswell, N. Mex.	80.2	60.1
Fargo, N. D.	74.5	52.9	St. Cloud, Minn.	75.6	55.0
Fayetteville, Ark.	85.2	62.2	St. Joseph, Mo.	83.5	63.5
Fort Smith, Ark.	87.5	67.5	St. Louis, Mo.	83.6	66.4
Grand Island, Neb.	82.7	59.9	St. Paul, Minn.	78.1	52.3
Grand Bay, W.Va.	72.6	55.4	St. Paul, Minn.	78.1	52.3
Hartford, Conn.	82.7	63.3	Sioux City, Ia.	79.5	59.2
Huron, S. D.	78.0	54.8	Sioux Falls, S.D.	78.6	54.8
Hutchinson, Kans.	86.7	62.2	Springfield, Mo.	82.1	62.6
Independence, Mo.	86.0	64.1	Springfield, Mo.	82.1	62.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	81.1	62.5	Terre Haute, Ind.	83.2	62.8
Jonesboro, Ark.	88.9	65.1	Topeka, Kans.	83.8	63.0
Kansas City, Mo.	82.7	64.6	Tulsa, Okla.	88.7	68.2
Las Vegas, N. Mex.	81.5	48.9	Waterloo, Ia.	78.5	56.8
Lincoln, Neb.	79.7	61.1	Wichita, Kans.	84.6	64.3
Louisville, Ky.	84.4	65.4	Winona, Minn.	77.7	55.5

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MAIL & BREEZE

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Slump in Milk

Kansas in Position to Profit From It

LOWER milk output this summer and fall, and a smaller national milk supply, is indicated by a survey of drouth conditions in dairy regions made by the National Co-operative Milk Producers. The supply of milk already has fallen off. Parched pastures and shortage of feedstuffs may cause even greater declines as summer advances.

The true seriousness of the situation is not yet revealed because dairymen everywhere have been feeding their recently cut hay crops and the feeds which normally are saved for winter, in an effort to keep their herds going until rain revives pastures.

Trees for Feed in Illinois

Grain fields have been turned into pasture in some parts of Iowa. In Chicago territory, farmers are using government loans to buy hay. Dairymen are feeding distillery slop in parts of Illinois and are cutting down trees to get the foliage. Alfalfa crops for next year are threatened.

Pastures are gone almost everywhere in the afflicted sections. Marketing of cows is expected to begin if conditions are not soon relieved. Parts of the Corn Belt have had to cope with an attack of chinch bugs in addition to the drouth. Conditions in the Pacific Northwest present a striking contrast to reports from the Middle West, but these sections also will feel the effects of a reduced supply of feed grains.

An Immense Area Affected

Conditions for milk output are unfavorable from Western New York to the Rocky Mountains and south into parts of Pennsylvania and to the southern borders of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Missouri. Sections where damage is severe include Northern New York State, Central and Western Minnesota, the Dakotas, Illinois, and all of the Chicago milk shed. The damage is but little less in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa and Western New York.

This ought to mean a higher price to Kansas farmers for their milk and butterfat. Kansas has had more rain, by the way, than the other Mid-West states.

Wheat Isn't the Only Crop

ONE of the most modern dairy plants in Kansas, and in the way milk is handled, is being installed on the Claude Dressler farm, east of Hutchinson. His new barn, 86 by 30 feet, will have stanchions for 40 cows, 20 on each side facing toward the middle, the feed alley in the center. Floor, mangers, litter trench and walls up to a certain level, will be concrete, so they can be washed and kept clean. Connected with the barn, but separated from it by solid walls, will be a feed room, milk storage room and engine room. The equipment includes a refrigerating plant and cooling system, automatic compressor and water pumping plant, a bottle-washing room with steam jets, and a bottling and capping machine. Human hands do not touch the milk or bottle caps. Mr. Dressler has 45 Holsteins. He has two cows giving 12 gallons of milk apiece daily. He sells milk direct to Hutchinson consumers and gets the distributor's profit. The new barn is to be dedicated with a picnic.

Free Oil for Chinch Bugs

EIGHT thousand barrels of creosote oil are being distributed to Kansas farmers as their share of the 1 million dollar appropriation which Congress approved for chinch-bug control in the Middle West. County commit-

tees are passing out this material where it is needed most. Altho chinch bugs do not ordinarily leave small grains until about July 1, millions are moving from drying wheat fields to tackle corn. Kansas farmers know how to handle creosote-oil and cyanide barriers, and if anybody stops the chinch-bug parade, they will. Dust barriers also are being used to advantage this season. It is a matter of stopping the bugs some way so they will not finish the sorghum and cornfields already handicapped by dry weather.

Farmers have found that legumes, such as soybeans and cowpeas, are the logical crops for planting following bug-infested crops of small grains. If corn, kafir or cane are planted immediately after wheat, barley or other small grains, young chinch bugs hatching from the many thousands of eggs plowed under from the stubble, attack the crop as it comes up. But they don't bother legumes and these plants may be grown without injury.

Fight Worst Kansas Weed

BINDWEED is one of the worst farm enemies in Kansas. Where it thrives it is more destructive than low prices, dry weather and high winds. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, also the college, is urging everybody to fight the weed. Mr. Mohler recommends the use of salt even if it does make the land worthless for crops for several years. "Better spoil a few spots than to have the entire farm made worthless," he said.

The weed is spreading over Kansas at an alarming rate. Its presence on a farm makes that land worth less money; even affects the land's loan value.

How to kill bindweed depends on how much there is and where it is.

For small patches, use salt, cultivate, or pasture it out with hogs. Expert advice shows it will take 10 to 20 tons of salt an acre to kill the weed. Twenty tons to the acre means nearly 1 pound to the square foot.

For large patches of bindweed, try a smother crop. Alfalfa is best where it will grow rank. Sorghum is the best annual smother crop.

If you care to use a sodium chlorate spray, make the first application any time between July 15 and September 1, if there is good top growth. Use about 1 1/4 gallons to the square rod of average stands of bindweed. Repeat the treatment when the plants have made some return growth, and give the last treatment about the time of the first frost if there is any remaining growth.

How Good Is Ladak Alfalfa

How good is Ladak alfalfa for Kansas? —H. R.

OWING to the ability of Ladak alfalfa to make an extremely heavy first cutting, it has been superior to other varieties in total yield at Fort Hays Experiment Station. But it is slow to recover from mowing and usually fails to equal the yields of other varieties in the second and third cuttings.

Most varieties of alfalfa fail to make more than 1 ton to the acre on upland where only one good cutting may be expected a year. Ladak promises to exceed this yield under average upland conditions and appears to be a superior variety for bottom lands. It may be worthwhile to give Ladak a limited trial on uplands if one has any use for high quality legume hay, altho the yields of any variety of alfalfa are small under such conditions. Alfalfa is best suited to and should

be confined mainly to bottom lands, with adapted sorghum varieties, such as Atlas and Early Sumac, grown as the main source of forage on uplands. Owing to its heavier first cutting and superior resistance to bacterial wilt, Ladak has outyielded most other varieties in Eastern Kansas, especially on the drier upland soils.

Silos Handy This Year

WITH grain prices keeping ahead of beef and dairy products, farmers must make the greatest possible use of home-grown roughages to cut costs. Turning roughages into silage is one of the best ways of providing an excellent supply of cheap feed. Silage can be made from corn, kafir, sorgho and other crops before they are too ripe. It will pay dairy and livestock feeders to put up silos where they have none now, or perhaps increase their present capacity.

For an emergency, the trench silo will make room for a lot of feed in the fall. It's a good time now to figure on silage room. Permanent silos to suit any farmer are on the market at very good buying prices. A trench silo can be dug in one or two days with teams or a tractor, a plow and a scraper. Owners of small farms and renters will find the trench silo mighty handy to their needs, because of its low cost. Soil which is too sandy or poorly drained won't do for a trench silo.

Trench Silo as Feed Saver

One trench silo in the Mid-West, dug in 1927 for salvaging drouth crops, has proved its worth. Figures for two seasons, 1929-30 and 1930-31 show that 78 per cent of the trench silage was excellent feed compared with 88 per cent from the upright silo. Naturally, all trench silos do not save 78 per cent of the feed put in them. The difference soon pays for a permanent silo.

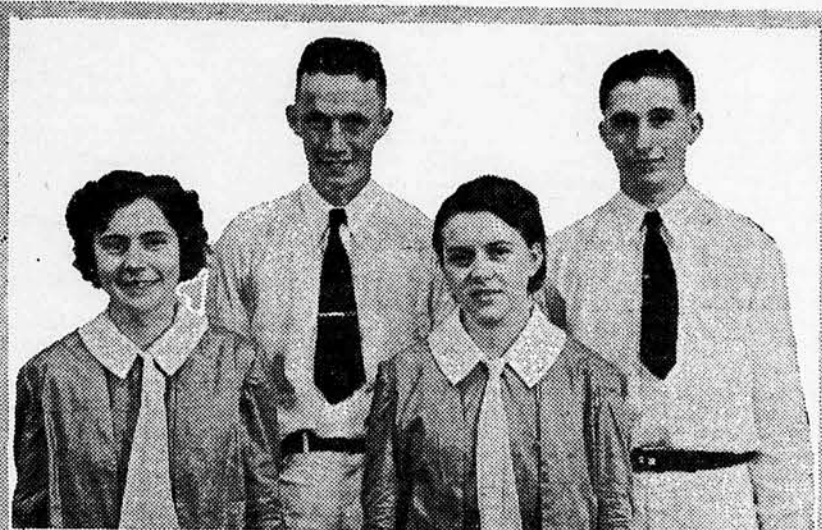
The cost of constructing the trench silo, all team hire and man labor being charged at current rates, was \$1.78 for 100 cubic feet of capacity. This was about one-sixth of the cost of the upright silo. Farmers with available team and man power can construct a trench silo at little or no cash outlay. Upkeep on trench silos varies with the kind of soil in which they are dug. Many last 2 to 6 years with little repair needed. Of course, upkeep on a good permanent silo is little or nothing for many years.

A layer of straw and 12 to 16 inches of soil as a covering is good in preserving silage. When straw alone was used, a top layer of silage 10-inches deep spoiled; only 2 inches spoiled when both soil and straw were used.

Cows Ate Stunted Cane

EATING drouth-stunted cane killed 10 cows for George Leach, at Summerfield, a few days ago. All sorghum under certain conditions of growth may contain prussic or hydrocyanic acid. There may be enough in green sorghum to kill livestock within 15 minutes after they eat it. None of the poison has been found in sorghum fodder, hay or silage. There is more prussic acid in young sorghum plants. Yet the amount in older plants is greatly increased after they become stunted by drouth or frost, or if the plants are growing in hot, dry weather. This fits in with Mr. Leach's trouble. The drouth evidently stunted the cane so it formed enough of the poison to kill the cattle. Another thing to remember is that second-growth sorghum, after the first growth has been harvested, always is dangerous for pasture. But this growth, if killed by a hard freeze, is safe after it has dried.

They Earned a Trip to Washington



BECAUSE these 4-H Club members are outstanding in everything they do, they were picked to go to Washington, D. C., to represent Kansas in the National 4-H Club Camp, which ends this week. Left to right they are Evelyn Harley, Cherokee county, who has been a state champion in dairy demonstration work; Harry Stauffer, Mitchell, who has exhibited sheep and hogs at 77 county,

state and national shows, has been a judging champion and earned a Union Pacific scholarship to Kansas State College; Ruby Corr, Sedgwick, who has completed 52 projects and has been county and state champion; and Edgar Delmez, Crawford, who is a success at gardening and this year has made 25 talks before Farm Bureaus and general meetings boosting his idea of a garden program.

The Story of Meat

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

BACK in the old Bay State of Massachusetts in the year 1839 was born a remarkable boy whose life history and accomplishments illustrate the astounding possibilities that lay before the men of his generation, and also tells the story of an economic revolution. Within his lifetime the methods of doing business in the country were almost entirely changed. He died at the age of 64, but within that period, a little more than six decades, there were far greater changes in the methods of doing business in this country, in the manner of living, and in the entire economic structure, than had occurred during the nearly three centuries from the date of the landing of the Mayflower until the date of his birth.

Gustavus Franklin Swift was the son of a Yankee sire who operated a village meat market. He worked hard, saved every penny over and above necessary living and business expenses, but had no dreams of great wealth for himself and probably even less anticipation of the remarkable career of the son born to him and his industrious wife.

Had a Genius for Business

HOWEVER, it may be said of the boy that at an early age he showed signs of remarkable business enterprise and acumen beyond his years. At the age of 9, as the story is told by his biographer, it occurred to him that he could make some money by engaging in the chicken business on a small scale. One day he went to his grandfather and told him that he would give him 40 cents for a hen owned by the grandsire.

"It is a bargain," said the grandfather.

The boy paid the money gravely and with a business-like air. The grandfather received it as he would have dealt with a man.

A spectator to the trade remarked about it, but the grandfather said that it was not an unusual occurrence; that the boy knew just where he could sell the hen and make a profit and that he had bought several fowls in the same way and always made a profit.

When he was 16 the boy indicated to his father that he wanted to go into the butcher business on his own. His father handed him \$25 and told him to go out and see what he could do. The boy bought a fat heifer for \$19, butchered her himself, and sold the meat to his customers at a profit.

Then the West Beckoned

THE boy gradually increased his business, but felt that if he had more capital he could do a lot better. With an assurance remarkable for a lad of that age, he tackled a Yankee banker for a loan of \$400 on his own note and what is more remarkable, the banker let him have the money.

Before young Swift was 30 years old, he had built up a flourishing retail butcher business with a volume of about \$40,000 a year. But he was not satisfied. With a vision more far-reaching than any of his contemporaries he dreamed of a time when he would own and operate a great packing plant in the young giant city of Chicago, from which he would ship dressed beef, hogs and mutton to the East and make the conservative dwellers east of the Alleghenies like it. So he sold his business and with \$30,000 in his pocket, his total accumulations, he moved westward to the emporium of the great Northwest.

Thirty thousand dollars looked a good deal bigger in 1875 than it did 30 years later, but Gustavus Franklin Swift knew perfectly well that it was not sufficient to finance such an enterprise as he had in mind. No doubt even he did not sense the possibility that before his death, 29 years later, that 25 million dollars would be invested in the business he was founding, and much less, in all probability, did he realize that in half a century Swift plants would be scattered over nearly the entire civilized world and that the corporation he founded would have a paid-up capital of 150 million dollars.

Great Industry's Beginning

THE son's first corporate capitalization was \$300,000. Within a year or two, this was increased to 3 million; a little later to 5 million, but still this Yankee was not satisfied. His whole plan was one of constant expansion, building bigger plants, more refrigerator cars, more and more equipment.

When he began business in Chicago refrigerator cars were hardly known and were very imperfect. He pushed their development, for they were absolutely necessary to the success of his plan. Up to that time cattle and hogs had been shipped alive to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Gustavus F. Swift said that was worse than waste; the beefs would dress off 40 per cent, why pay freight on that amount of waste matter, or if not all waste at least of comparatively small value. Not only, he insisted, would there be a vast saving of freight charges, but the meat shipped in refrigerator cars would be

Worryin'

By ED BLAIR

CORN plowin' time, puff, the first time over, puff,
Plowin' a field, puff, last year in clover, puff;
On the north forty, puff, no better stand
Ever saw yit on any one's land, puff, puff;
Hot weather startin', puff, days gittin' long, puff,
Rainin' jist right, puff, corn growin' strong, puff,
Never saw, yit, prospect better, puff,
No excuse fer bein' a fretter, puff;
But Gosh! mister, puff, folks watch the sky
April 'n' May, puff, June 'n' July, puff,
Sometimes lingerin' 'till August's out
Lookin' fer somethin' t' worry about! !
Allus found though when season ends,
Worryin' never yit paid dividends! !

better meat than the meat of the living cattle or hogs. Yet so strong is the force of custom that for some time Swift & Company was the only refrigerator shipper. In order to sell his refrigerated meat he had to break down a prejudice in the East and it cost time and money to do it but it was done.

Close to Shipwreck in '93

BORN of conservative ancestry amid a conservative environment where caution and constant saving were the dominant economic teachings, this young Yankee was a strange mixture of the thrifty, penny-saving small-town New Englander coupled with a spirit of almost reckless daring and willingness to undertake the untried, and seemingly unattainable, with a full confidence in his ability to overcome difficulties impossible to men of less force of character and less indomitable will.

While the strength and extent of the vast enterprise known now all over the world as the Swift Packing Company are due largely to the courage, foresight, great executive ability and almost superhuman energy of the founder, one cannot read his biography without sensing how perilously close it was more than once to at least partial and probably to complete financial destruction. The great panic of 1893 caught him in the midst of an unfolding plan of expansion that called for tremendous capital investment. The House of Swift was owing 10 million dollars, a staggering sum for that time even under normal conditions, but with business demoralized and credit almost paralyzed it would have spelled absolute ruin to 99 business executives out of 100.

Debts Were Paid Somehow

YET during the three or four hard, grueling years of that great depression, Gustavus Franklin Swift managed somehow to keep his plants running, to meet his bills as they became due and to reduce his indebtedness so that at the end of the period it amounted to less than a quarter of the amount owed at the beginning of the panic.

His biographer graphically illustrates his financial condition by comparing it to one driving along the brink of a precipice on a narrow and winding road, part of the rim of the outside wheels actually over the edge where the slightest slip would mean complete destruction, yet the driver without the apparent tremor of a muscle or the slightest palor of fear on his countenance, continued to drive as if he were on a broad, paved highway leading across a level plain.

Several times it was publicly announced that Swift & Company was broke, but Gustavus went into the Stock Exchange and denied the rumor so vigorously that he made his hearers believe him. The leading banks indicated that he could get no more credit, but he faced the bankers down and got the credit.

Swift Was a Driver of Men

THE head of the House of Swift was a driver of men but he never drove them quite as hard as he drove himself. He was hard, ruthless perhaps, sparing of praise, insisting that his subordinates give the best that was in them to give as a matter of course. His theory seemed to be that a man was not entitled to praise for doing his best, but was subject to criticism if he failed to do his best. Perhaps he was asking too much of the men he expected to keep pace with him, a pace which only a few were capable of keeping.

His knowledge of details in every department of the vast business of which he was the head was marvelous beyond belief, but one cannot read the biography of this remarkable man without feeling

that he over-estimated even his own astonishing powers. Gifted by nature with a rugged constitution and tremendous endurance, he died at 64, whereas he should have lived 20 years longer. The burden of detail which he carried for years would have broken a man of less stalwart frame and less iron in his blood in fewer years than it broke the founder of the House of Swift.

Great Plant a Part of Him

PERHAPS Swift, the builder, realized that he should have delegated this burden at least in part to other men, but he simply could not do it and for a very evident reason. He started with a small business, the details of which he necessarily had to attend to. Attending to details naturally became a habit and habits become a part of every man's life, but especially with a strong man like Gustavus Swift they become woven into the very fabric of his being. They cling to him, ride upon his shoulders like the fabled "Old Man of the Sea." Perhaps if I had seen the elder Swift in his lifetime and known him only casually and judged him by the common reports, I would in all probability have formed the estimate of his character that he was a man of great executive ability, one of the great builders of his time, a man no doubt who kept his promises and lived up scrupulously to the letter of his contracts, but a hard and ruthless man who would trample on any who happened to get in his way; who regarded business as a battle in which the strong must win and the weak must perish, unless they accepted without question the domination of the strong. Such men had little time for compassion or pity. Individuals as such were entitled to consideration only so far as they could help to build the industrial empires these powerful leaders were constructing.

But They Had a Human Side

THAT estimate would have been only right in part, for in reading of the lives of men like Gustavus Swift and Philip Armour among the great packers, and of John D. Rockefeller, who founded the industrial empire of oil, and the great railroad builders like Vanderbilt and Hill and Harriman, and the great builders of the steel industry like Carnegie and Hanna, one is impressed with the fact that they had their human side and longed to merit the goodwill of their fellowmen.

The biography of the founder of the House of Swift, written by his son, and necessarily colored somewhat by filial affection and pride, seems after all to be a fairly accurate picture of the father, and the reader cannot withhold an admiration for the tremendous strength, executive ability, resourcefulness and courage of the man who never weakened in the face of appalling difficulties but overcame them by the sheer force of his personality and the power of his will.

A Year's Work in Packing

THE physical greatness of the Swift Packing Company may be shown by quoting a few figures from the Year Book of 1934 which gives the report of the condition of the company on October 28, 1933. The total capitalization is 150 million dollars divided into 6 million shares of a par value of \$25 each. These shares are held by 55,000 shareholders scattered thru every state in the Union and in 38 foreign countries. The majority of the stock is not held by the members of the Swift family. At the annual meeting it is necessary to gather proxies from at least 2,600 stockholders scattered thru the states and foreign countries.

During the year ending October 28, 1933, the income from operation before deducting depreciation and interest was \$21,093,391.70; the depreciation was figured at \$7,470,891.70, leaving a balance of income from operation less depreciation, of \$13,622,500. In the way of other incomes such as interest on investments, and equities in affiliated or controlled companies, the report lists a total of \$1,533,135.23. The net income after making all deductions is given at \$5,882,582.22.

During the year the Swift packing houses produced in inspected meats, beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton, a total of 11,120,000,000 pounds which would be sufficient to provide approximately 435 million pounds of inspected meat for every human being in the entire world. This is an increase of 435 million pounds over the output of the Swift plants for the year 1932.

You may be interested in knowing whether the wholesale price of dressed meats has kept pace with the downward trend of prices received by the producers. The Bureau of Labor at Washington publishes each month an index of wholesale prices of meat comparing them with the index of other prices for the year 1926, which is called 100.

As compared with this index price, the wholesale price of meats in January 1933, was 49.5. The price advanced a little during the year, reaching

highest level in June 1933, when it stood at 54.4 as compared with 100 in 1926. In October 1933 it stood at 51. Recently, owing to the influx of drouth cattle, the level has fallen a little.

A study of the prices of pork from 1921 up to and including 1932, shows that the prices of pork during those years corresponded almost exactly with the volume of the consumers' income. The volume of consumers income reached its peak in 1929 and that also marked the highest level in the retail price of pork consumed.

A somewhat intensive but perhaps superficial study of markets and packing houses extending over a period of 2 weeks, convinces me that, in a literal sense at least, the packers do not set prices. Probably they do not have to. I could find no evidence of a combine among the packers on this trip.

The Packer's Labor System

It is also fair to say that in all the conferences of our party with the officials of the Swift Packing Company, including the four sons of the founder of the organization, there was no effort to dodge any questions or conceal any fact that might be in any way embarrassing to the company.

I was interested in the labor situation connected with this company. It is the company union system and is, I think, quite generally opposed by regularly organized labor. As this was the first time I have come in contact with this sort of organization I confess that I was prejudiced against it. I supposed that these company organizations were probably controlled by the executive heads of the company and the employees had little to say about the conduct of the plant. The plan is rather simple. The employees and employers each select representatives to a general assembly, the employees having equal representation with the employers.

I was interested in knowing whether the employees are really free to elect their representatives to this assembly and whether or not these representatives feel free to express themselves in the meetings of the assembly. I took the trouble to privately question some of the common laborers in order to get their opinion.

I realize that such interviews do not necessarily mean much. It could hardly be expected that one of these laborers would unburden himself to a stranger, especially when he knew that the stranger was a guest of the company. But I think that I could tell from the tone of the replies whether these laborers were reasonably well satisfied with their

Bugs and Folks

By Ed Blair

THE silly old bugs that see best in the dark,
Outside, on my window screen, often will park
And try to get in where the lamp flame will burn!
Though I drive them away they are sure to return;
Not different though from some folks that I know
Who see best in daylight but pell-mell will go
At night, through the darkness, head into the
ditches
Thinking white posts are ghosts, hobgoblins, or
witches.
Oh funny old bugs, with your buzzing and thumps
You are still a bit smarter than folks who hit
bumps
When speeding o'er places with vision in doubt,
When maybe another as big fool is out.
Go it bugs! Go it drivers. May no one but you
Have to suffer for risks, to you only due.

treatment. I certainly gathered the impression that they were.

The company executives insist that they not only permit full expression on the part of the employee members of the assembly, but that they urge these members to voice any complaints or suggestions they may have in mind.

The plan seems to be working satisfactorily in Chicago, but the Company is having labor troubles in some of its other plants.

A Few General Conclusions

FINALLY I may say that I have reached a few general conclusions:

1. I could find no evidence on this trip of a trade combination among the packers, and I think this was the conclusion of all the other agricultural editors in the party.

2. I am of the opinion that the people of the United States are being served with better meats put out in a more sanitary and attractive way than ever before, and that this is the result of better

methods of handling the meat and poultry products and of a more effective government inspection.

3. From all the evidence I was able to gather I reached the conclusion that the packers are doing business on a close margin of profit.

4. Notwithstanding the general depression the consumers of meat seem to be demanding more expensive grades than formerly; I mean by that, relatively speaking. Of course the general price level is much lower than it was 5 years ago or 8 years ago in 1926.

5. I believe that the growing tendency to buy the most expensive cuts of meat by the general public is a gastronomic and economic mistake. Scientists say that many of the cheaper cuts actually contain more vitamins than the more expensive parts of the dressed carcass and in the hands of a real cook can be made fully as palatable. Depression has not taught many of the people of the United States how to get the most and best food for their money.

Finally: So long as the consuming public demands a diet with a large percentage of meat, I think the methods of the slaughter-houses of the great packing plants in the slaughtering and dressing of animals is certainly as expeditious and no doubt as merciful as can be expected. But unless I change my mind I shall never again go into a place where animals are being slaughtered. It may be centuries hence but I think the time will come when the human race will be vegetarians.

Two Directors May Act

Is it legal for two of the school board to hire a teacher and not allow the third director to say anything? They made out all the papers.—T. J. N.

Two directors of the school board constitute a majority and any business they may do in a regular meeting of the board would be legal even though the third member of the board protested. Each member has exactly the same right to have his say in the deliberations and business of the board that any other member of the board has but if he is in the minority, they can override him.

If the patrons of the school district are not satisfied, their remedy is at the next annual meeting to elect another director who would be in harmony with the minority director. That would put him and the minority director in the majority.

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

Direct Buying Hurts Farmers

From Senator Capper's Speech June 16, 1934, Accompanying Senate Committee's Favorable Report on Stockyards Bill

The Senate committee's favorable report on the Capper-Hoppe bill for regulating packer-owned stockyards as public yards are regulated, makes it possible to push the measure for early passage at next session in both House and Senate. Reasons for the bill as summed up by Senator Capper:

IT IS the feeling of the committee that the Secretary of Agriculture should have the same control over private stockyards which affect livestock prices that he now has over public stockyards. It is not the intent of this bill S. 3064, to eliminate all direct buying or to compel farmers and livestock shippers to patronize public markets exclusively. It is, however, considered necessary that private yards should be controlled exactly as public yards are regulated.

This does not bring within the control of the Secretary transactions where livestock is contracted on the farm or ranch and later weighed on railroad scales prior to shipment. Nor does it affect farmers' pens and corrals.

Upheld by Supreme Court

When Congress passed the Packers and Stockyards Act in 1921 it was the declared intention to regulate and control the flow of livestock in interstate commerce. This intention was recognized and given effect by the Supreme Court in the case of *Stafford vs. Wallace* 258 U. S. 495, in which case the Supreme Court held that the marketing of livestock was affected with a public interest.

Since that time we find that approximately 50 per cent of the hogs and a large part of other meat animals are being marketed without any regulation or control whatsoever. This has effectively defeated the declared intention of Congress and one primary purpose of S. 3064 is to reaffirm the policy of Congress that all live meat animals should be marketed under the regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture so that the interest of the producers of livestock and the public at large will be fully protected.

Effect Forces Prices Down

Immediately following the enactment of the Packers and Stockyards Act, a tremendous increase in the so-called direct purchases of livestock developed.

The packers maintain that they pay the same prices in their so-called private yards which obtain for similar grades and quality in the public yards. But evidence brought before the committee showed

that the effect of these large direct purchases is to depress the price of livestock on public markets, for the reason that all packers attempt to purchase their raw material as cheaply as possible, and, when a packer has a large percentage of his requirements already purchased direct, he has the opportunity to force the price down on the public market. This in turn depresses the price of all livestock bought direct, as the prices of such livestock so bought are measured by the prices of similar grades on the public market.

This Also Lowers Prices

The evidence further showed that it is the custom of certain packers operating direct buying stations to sort out the poorer grades and ship such animals to the public markets, with the effect of decreasing the price established at the public markets, which in turn is reflected in the direct buying stations.

There seems little question but that direct buying when carried on in large volume has resulted in a general decrease in the price level of livestock, particularly hogs. No witness was able to give definite figures on this point, but several estimated the decrease of the price level of hogs due to direct buying was from \$2 to \$3 per cwt. Unquestionably livestock producers have lost large amounts of money due to the detrimental effect of direct buying.

If the increase in direct buying is continued at the present rate for another decade, the result will be the destruction of the open competitive livestock markets. Altho direct buying may be desirable in scattered instances, the necessity for regulation of private markets becomes apparent.

Show Producer the Loser

It is significant that as direct buying has increased, the packers have received an increase in their portion of the consumers' meat dollar. This is apparent from the following figures in evidence:

Hogs and Pork				
	Producer	Packer	Retailer	Total
1913	56 cents	19 cents	25 cents	\$1.00
1932	31 cents	38 cents	31 cents	\$1.00
	Decrease 25c	Increase 19c	Increase 6c	

Pork represents by far the largest volume of meat consumed by the public, and on this the packers' share jumped 100 per cent; the retailers' 25 per cent, and the producers' share decreased 45 per cent. Hogs also constitute the greatest volume of livestock purchased direct.

Cattle and Beef

	Producer	Packer	Retailer	Total
1913	61 cents	23 cents	16 cents	\$1.00
1932	49 cents	20 cents	31 cents	\$1.00
	Decrease 12c	Decrease 3c	Increase 15c	

Cattle is acquired on competitive markets to a greater degree than any other livestock.

Sheep and Mutton

	Producer	Packer	Retailer	Total
1913	73 cents	14 cents	13 cents	\$1.00
1932	50 cents	14 cents	36 cents	\$1.00
	Decrease 23c	No change	Increase 23c	

"Saving" That Amounts to Loss

Those packers that engage in direct buying seek to defend this method of buying on the ground that those livestock shippers who sell direct are saved the feeding, yardage and commission charges at the public market. The evidence brought to the committee indicates that the costs of operating the private yards are necessarily borne either by the livestock producer or the consumer of most food products, so that the livestock shipper who patronizes a private stockyard does not receive the full benefit of the saving of feeding, yardage and commission charges. But more important is the fact that the savings so effected are infinitesimal in comparison with the decreased livestock prices resulting from direct buying.

Unanimously for Control

The sentiment among livestock producers and farm organizations is almost unanimously in favor of a control of direct buying. Resolutions were introduced from the following associations:

National Farmers Union
American Farm Bureau Federation
National Corn-Hog Committee
Indiana Farm Bureau
Illinois Agricultural Association
United States Livestock Association
Illinois Farmers Institute
Kansas State Board of Agriculture
Missouri Livestock Association
Nebraska Stock Growers Association
Ohio Co-Operative Livestock Association
National Grange
Washington-Idaho Farmers Union
Washington Farm Bureau
Nebraska Farmers Union Co-Operative Association
Kansas Farmers Union
Oregon Wool Growers Association
Oregon State Grange
Inland Empire Livestock Association
Kansas Livestock Association
Cattle and Horse Raisers Association of Oregon
Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association
Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association
Wyoming Stock Growers Association, and many others.

Our Corn-Hog Bonus \$16,845,514

For Quotas and Payments See Table on This Page

KANSAS farmers will get \$16,845,514 in corn-hog bonus payments if all who applied for reduction contracts accept their contracts as finally drawn.

This will include \$10,835,460 in benefit payments for reducing hog output 25 per cent.

Also \$6,010,054 for trimming corn acreage "not more than 30 per cent nor less than 20 per cent" from the 1932-33 average acreage.

The contracting farmers indicate they will reduce corn acreage about 24 per cent from the base acreage, or 1,056,000 acres. Cutting hog numbers 25 per cent of the base average would mean taking out about 722,000 head.

Summaries sent to the Kansas board of review, at Topeka, by the county allotment committees, show 80,854 corn-hog contracts have been applied for, and the first signature of farmers obtained. Litter quotas established by the state board for these contracts total 561,532, and the number of commercial hogs 2,889,456 head. The corn quota is set at 4,426,515 acres. All quotas are based on the 1932-33 average and account for about 60 per cent of the eligible corn acreage in Kansas, and 87 per cent of the commercial hogs. Complete quotas and benefit payments are given by counties in the table on this page.

The state board of review includes F. K. Reed, U. S. agricultural statistician, Topeka, chairman; E. H. Hodgson, Little River, farmer, and Walter G. Ward, Manhattan, representing the extension service of Kansas State College. These men were selected by the Farm Adjustment Administration, to review and approve corn-hog contracts in Kansas.

A Nine-Cent Wheat Bonus

KANSAS wheat growers who signed acreage reduction contracts with the AAA, will get about \$822,222 more than they have been expecting in the second payment. This will be 9 cents a bushel instead of 8 cents, partly to help in the drought-relief campaign. It is made possible by more economical operation of the AAA than had been anticipated. The second payment to Kansas wheat growers will amount to about \$7,400,000, and payment may start within next 30 days.

May Boost Wheat Bonus

The wheat processing tax will stay at 30 cents a bushel for the new marketing year which starts July 1, news reports from Washington indicate. Despite pressure to cut the tax because of higher probable prices for wheat, the Farm Administration has decided to make no change. It is even indicated that wheat benefit payments may be increased in the coming marketing year, and if not that, at least that they will not be reduced from the present 29 cents a bushel. Farm officials direct attention to the fact that the tax was not reduced a year ago when speculators boomed the price, nor was it increased when wheat fell last fall to a much lower point.

You Will Get a Check

Is it true corn-hog contract signers will be forced to accept bonds, worth 60 cents on the dollar, instead of cash, for benefit payments.—D. R. L.

NO. CORN-HOG adjustment payments will be made in the form of checks cashable for full face value, the same as the wheat adjustment checks.

Hopper Mash by the Ton

TWENTY-FIVE tons of arsenic, 500 tons of Kansas wheat bran and 25,000 gallons of molasses has been distributed to 37 counties in Western Kansas. This will make 1,250 tons of poison mash to kill grasshoppers. The mash is being mixed in 50 pound lots at the rate of 1 pound arsenic, 20 pounds bran, 5 pounds molasses and 25 pounds water. Fifty pounds of the

mash will cover 3 acres. The grasshopper fight is under the direction of county agents and county insect control committees.

Feed Planting Lid Is Off

ALL date restrictions for planting fodder corn and grain sorghums for forage on non-contracted acreage on farms under wheat or corn-hog adjustment contracts have been removed by the Farm Administration. Immediate planting of corn and sorghums on non-contracted acres now is permitted by farmers who have signed allotment contracts.

Farms Stay in Good Hands

FARM mortgage troubles are being eased more and more every day by loans from Federal Land Banks and land bank commissioners. These two agencies have put out better than 700 million dollars since June 1, 1933, to help farmers with debts and mortgage payments they could not meet. This has taken care of more than 280,000 farm mortgage loans. Nearly 1/2-billion dollars has been lent to farmers since January 1, 1934. In fewer than 5 months this year, the banks have lent twice as much as in 1933, and more than 17 times as much as in 1932.

Favors Loans to Co-ops

SENATOR CAPPER'S bill amending the Farm Marketing Act to allow Federal loans to be made to co-operative purchasing associations, has met with the favor of Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. In his report to the Senate committee on agriculture, Governor Myers said:

Objection formerly was made to including physical facility loans to co-operative purchasing associations on the ground that this likely would include financing of oil stations, co-operative stores, warehouses, and other physical facilities of co-operative purchasing institutions. . . . It is the feeling of representatives of the co-operative division that this permissive legislation would result in direct benefits to such co-operative institutions, provided the banks for co-operatives would treat such applications with extreme conservatism and good judgment. The Farm Credit Administration has no objection to the passage of this amendment.

More Help for These

EIGHT northeast Kansas counties have been placed in the secondary group of drought counties. This means they will receive additional funds to be used for relief work. The new counties include Atchison, Brown, Washington, Republic, Marshall, Nemaha, Doniphan and Jackson.

Relief in Big Bundles

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has asked Congress for 525 million dollars to carry on the drought-relief program already started. He named the proposed relief expenditures as follows:

- 1—One hundred and twenty-five million dollars for special work program and human relief.
- 2—Seventy-five million dollars for livestock purchase in addition to funds already available under the Jones-Connelly Act.
- 3—One hundred million dollars for loans to farmers to finance emergency feed purchases and shipments.
- 5—Fifty million dollars for emergency acquisition of submarginal farms and assistance in re-locating destitute farm families.
- 6—Fifty million dollars for work camps to afford employment in the drought area for young men principally from cities and towns.
- 7—One hundred and twenty-five million dollars for purchase of seed for 1935 plantings, and for loans to get seeds into farmers' hands.

¶ We enjoy reading the many interesting articles in Kansas Farmer and get a great deal of valuable information in the experiences of others. I especially like Henry Hatch's articles. As good a farm paper as Kansas Farmer is worth many times its cost.—Joseph H. Bates, Basehor, Kan.

Kansas Corn-Hog Quotas

NUMBER of contracts, and bonus money available to Kansas farmers who signed corn-hog contracts, set by the Kansas Board of Review. The board includes F. K. Reed, chairman, Topeka; E. H. Hodgson, Little River, and Walter G. Ward, Manhattan. These quotas are based on 1932-33 averages, and represent about 60 per cent of the eligible corn acreage in Kansas, and 87 per cent of the commercial hogs. Keep this for reference.

	Contracts	Litters	Hogs	Corn Acres	Yield (Bus.)	Possible Bonus on Hogs	Possible Bonus on Corn	Total
Northwest								
Cheyenne	1,017	6,840	32,355	141,104	15.5	\$121,331	\$164,033	\$285,364
Decatur	1,034	7,962	39,323	91,172	15.6	147,461	98,140	245,601
Graham	928	5,102	23,930	81,938	11.8	89,738	69,614	159,352
Norton	1,411	8,522	40,919	132,601	14.3	153,446	130,836	284,282
Rawlins	702	6,111	28,557	62,182	15.7	107,089	73,222	180,311
Sheridan	566	4,598	22,698	46,711	11.7	85,117	39,351	124,468
Sherman	631	5,495	26,217	89,782	13.8	98,314	92,926	191,240
Thomas	549	4,766	23,408	53,105	12.8	87,780	53,019	140,799
West Central								
Gove	343	2,131	10,526	15,396	11.3	39,473	13,048	52,521
Greeley	155	1,121	5,453	13,122	10.4	20,449	11,054	31,503
Lane	191	1,178	5,827	5,812	10.6	21,851	5,174	27,025
Logan	271	2,355	11,359	26,444	10.8	42,596	20,564	63,160
Ness	229	1,626	7,866	4,808	12.0	29,498	4,500	33,998
Scott	184	1,570	8,143	10,842	10.6	30,536	8,274	38,810
Trego	439	2,187	10,523	16,960	13.4	39,461	14,998	54,459
Wallace	263	2,018	9,872	33,166	8.2	37,020	22,029	59,049
Wichita	168	2,018	10,433	13,609	10.1	39,124	9,896	49,020
Southwest								
Clark	195	1,234	6,176	1,905	11.9	23,160	1,767	24,927
Finney	332	2,242	11,045	18,529	12.9	41,419	17,926	59,345
Ford	232	1,402	6,665	5,718	12.4	24,994	5,870	30,864
Grant	201	1,009	4,716	20,554	16.2	17,685	23,974	41,659
Gray	315	1,458	7,179	23,072	13.0	26,921	24,293	51,214
Hamilton	194	1,009	4,891	8,898	10.2	18,341	7,622	25,963
Haskell	117	561	2,838	4,576	11.7	10,642	2,089	12,731
Hodgeman	177	1,009	4,811	1,302	10.6	18,041	951	18,992
Kearny	141	1,177	5,915	8,166	12.5	22,181	7,961	30,142
Meade	185	1,402	7,024	2,042	10.8	26,340	1,720	28,060
Morton	91	561	2,602	4,364	12.0	9,757	3,769	13,526
Seward	165	897	3,977	7,897	11.8	14,914	7,827	22,741
Stanton	150	1,009	4,710	5,174	12.0	17,663	4,842	22,505
Stevens	135	785	3,729	4,650	9.9	13,984	3,178	17,162
North Central								
Clay	1,098	8,298	43,255	54,948	19.8	162,206	71,509	233,715
Cloud	1,163	7,569	39,160	59,927	19.6	146,850	81,044	227,894
Jewell	1,531	15,083	75,346	117,136	16.5	282,548	121,765	404,313
Mitchell	591	4,822	24,309	25,280	17.2	91,159	26,089	117,248
Osborne	713	5,383	27,246	34,368	16.0	102,172	36,293	138,465
Ottawa	641	3,644	19,353	21,632	18.1	72,574	25,841	98,415
Phillips	1,235	9,027	42,505	114,210	16.3	159,394	134,035	293,429
Republic	1,596	14,353	71,916	109,723	20.0	269,685	151,416	421,101
Rooks	673	3,757	20,007	45,399	13.5	75,026	44,129	119,155
Smith	1,466	12,615	63,244	129,916	15.7	237,165	134,621	371,786
Washington	1,925	14,979	76,838	113,151	21.9	288,142	163,547	451,689
Central								
Barton	398	1,962	9,884	15,470	18.1	37,065	19,320	56,385
Dickinson	1,349	9,195	50,169	52,700	21.7	188,134	75,477	263,611
Ellis	462	1,850	8,063	12,820	14.7	30,236	13,570	43,806
Ellsworth	450	2,243	11,453	17,356	17.8	42,949	21,317	64,266
Lincoln	403	2,748	14,750	16,236	15.2	55,312	17,027	72,339
McPherson	858	5,102	27,850	27,597	17.5	104,437	28,975	133,412
Marion	802	5,383	29,602	35,424	17.2	111,008	40,212	151,220
Rice	749	4,373	23,393	37,426	16.0	87,724	43,114	130,838
Rush	249	1,346	6,584	3,302	14.7	24,690	3,347	28,037
Russell	605	2,523	12,763	15,992	17.3	47,861	19,919	67,780
Saline	639	4,373	23,274	21,587	19.4	87,278	27,639	114,917
South Central								
Barber	542	3,981	20,216	26,353	13.7	75,810	25,996	101,806
Comanche	223	1,570	8,148	6,912	12.8	30,555	6,635	37,190
Edwards	297	1,626	8,534	21,902	12.7	32,002	21,698	53,700
Harper	734	4,710	25,364	23,930	14.5	95,115	23,942	119,057
Harvey	620	4,149	22,593	21,659	16.0	84,724	22,872	107,596
Kingman	611	3,644	19,579	21,990	13.0	73,421	18,868	92,289
Kiowa	334	1,458	7,598	27,289	13.2	28,492	29,177	57,669
Pawnee	325	1,906	9,989	10,068	14.2	37,459	10,722	48,181
Pratt	496	2,243	11,802	30,397	14.6	44,258	34,615	78,873
Reno	1,226	7,401	40,460	48,130	14.9	151,725	47,333	199,058
Sedgwick	1,282	8,971	47,172	48,882	17.5	176,895	56,458	233,353
Stafford	646	2,803	14,786	47,836	15.3	55,448	54,892	110,340
Sumner	1,203	9,251	49,501	47,796	15.0	185,629	49,468	235,097
Northeast								
Atchison	1,110	7,681	39,255	53,974	26.5	147,206	102,984	250,190
Brown	1,529	13,793	69,140	97,349	28.5	259,275	191,434	450,709
Doniphan	1,005	9,364	45,073	57,876	30.9	169,024	134,128	303,152
Jackson	1,786	11,606	58,572	99,814	21.4	219,645	160,205	379,850
Jefferson	1,339	10,317	52,727	67,464	25.5	197,726	123,861	321,587
Leavenworth	904	6,055	31,682	35,742	25.3	118,808	70,534	189,342
Marshall	1,972	14,017	69,133	136,746	21.5	255,499	202,865	458,364
Nemaha	1,980	18,334	89,649	142,368	21.4	336,184	246,778	582,962
Pottawatomie	1,542	12,223	60,566	84,394	25.7	227,122	156,166	383,288
Riley	808	8,298	41,783	43,066	25.3	156,686	71,915	228,601
Wyandotte	181	1,065	5,315	4,540	28.5	19,931	9,704	29,635
East								
Anderson	1,008	6,616	35,538	46,364	22.0	133,268	73,438	206,706
Chase	461	2,635	13,598	18,516	24.6	50,993	32,797	83,790
Coffey	1,037	6,616	35,987	47,154	20.8	134,951	70,618	205,569
Douglas	898	7,569	41,622	39,662	24.7	156,083	70,536	226,619
Franklin	1,300	8,523	46,864	59,474	25.4	175,740	113,302	289,042
Geary	466	3,252	17,070	23,128	24.0	64,012	36,634	100,646
Johnson	969	8,074	43,166	46,232	27.1	161,872	93,967	255,839
Linn	962	7,233	39,205	46,489	20.9	147,019	72,870	219,889
Lyon	1,484	7,850	41,496	69,388	22.8	155,610	113,906	269,516
Miami	1,307	10,653	56,487	63,690	25.1	211,826	119,893	331,719
Morris	1,154	7,569	39,184	63,384	23.1	146,940	101,026	247,966
Osage	1,484	10,092	53,715	78,376	22.4	201,481	126,043	327,524
Shawnee	1,153	6,392	34,345	57,436	25.6	128,794	105,869	234,663
Wabaunsee	989	5,999	30,723	47,364	23.8	115,211	81,160	196,371
Southeast								
Allen	720	4,485	24,692	29,048	20.5	92,595	42,878	135,473
Bourbon	859	6,055	33,208	33,665	18.7	124,530	47,214	171,744
Butler	1,196	9,083	47,823	53,008	18.6	179,336	70,989	250,325
Chautauqua	397	2,635	13,901	12,941	19.3	52,129	17,984	70,113
Cherokee	921	3,925	20,891	37,947	16.6	78,341	45,653	123,994
Cowley	1,244	8,298	44,705	52,152	18.9	167,644	73,925	241,569
Crawford	1,220	6,224	33,889	54,966	20.8	127,084	78,886	205,970
Elk	557	3,925	21,045	22,444	18.4	78,919	29,736	108,655
Greenwood	968	5,719	30,181	43,394	21.7	113,179	67,802	180,981
Labette	1,114	6,448	34,288	37,113	18.8	128,580	60,703	189,283
Montgomery	676	4,766	25,960	22,828	18.6	97,550	29,295	126,845
Neosho	1,048	5,439	29,557	33,722	21.2	110,839	53,615	164,454
Wilson	731	4,149	22,519	23,760	19.2	84,446	32,843	117,289
Woodson	529	2,859	15,509	19,192	20.4	58,158	28,189	86,347
STATE TOTAL								
	80,854	561,532	2,889,456	4,426,515	18.9	\$10,835,460	\$6,010,054	\$16,845,514

Fit Crops To Weather

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

GEOGRAPHICAL shifts in weather conditions make this a strange world, and in recent years these shifts come so often and make such queer hops it keeps the entire nation guessing what freak will be pulled on us next. For instance, when back in Illinois last August, I found the country drier than Kansas ever dared to be, with some corn that had been planted in May not yet sprouted. No one had ever seen anything like it there before, and Lake Michigan was less than 50 miles away. Folks there reasoned that inasmuch as such conditions had not been known before in 75 years, they would not live to see its recurrence. Many were predicting 1934 would be the prize-winning wet year, as one extreme so often follows another. But here we are with 1934 almost half gone and even a wider section of that rich portion of the Corn Belt is drier than ever—again drier than Kansas ever dared to be.

And so, at the time of writing this, folks all over the Central West are making shifts and changes in their farming program, trying to get something that will fit into another erratic weather season, something that will produce some crop that will help put the stock thru another winter of short forage. Already it seems hopeless in the more northern sections of our country, but here, where we have been referred to since early homestead days as "Drouthy Kansas," timely showers, a bit too scant in some sections perhaps, have kept things growing nicely so far. Cattle have been doing fine and have good pasture, wheat is ripening to a natural golden color, and oats, while some uneven and "spotted," will make a fair crop. There are some chinch bugs, altho not a quarter as many as I saw in Illinois last summer. Demand elsewhere for hay is taking it all out of the country. Buyers are still scouting around after every ton they can find. It makes no difference what color or grade the hay is, just so it will keep the starving stock alive in the less fortunate sections.

The natural result of this sudden demand for hay has brought the hay business back with a bang. Just a few months ago it was thought the commercial hay business was "a dead one," an industry that once thrived never to thrive again. But how quickly it all has changed, and also how quickly the folks change their plans to meet the new situation! Everyone is scouting around after grass, and rental for it, like the price of hay, goes higher every week. Mowing machines are being fixed up, a few new ones bought, and hay machinery in general is being overhauled ready to take part in an industry that has so suddenly come into a new life. . . . And again, the folks who so recently said the hay business "is a dead one forever" have changed their minds, all of which goes to show that even the best of us know too little about what is going to happen. We may be able to guess right more than half of the time, but those times when we do miss seem to be happening more frequently than in former years, and it doesn't do to be altogether sure of anything, for Illinois can be drying up while Arizona is being flooded.

As it has been so with hay, some are wondering if it could not be so with wheat before another crop is grown, altho figures from the Department of Agriculture have assured us all the while there is much too much wheat in storage yet, even tho the 1934 crop should be the poorest in many years. All of which it certainly is going to be. . . . With the corn crop outlook none too bright, taking the Corn Belt as a whole, there is also beginning to be some speculation whether a reduction in that crop may have been necessary. There are folks who believe some Divine Being has the management of production, and that to do any monkeying with it ourselves will lead us

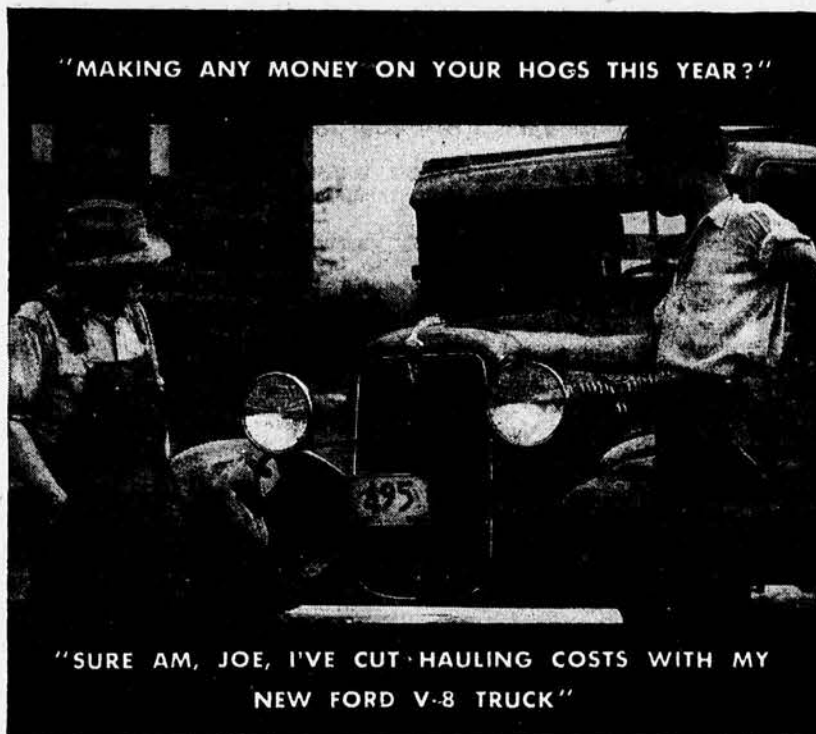
Timely showers have kept things growing—Buyers from elsewhere can hardly wait for hay to be baled—Yet we do not believe the surplus problem can be left to the weather—Still time for forage crops—Flies tormenting stock.

into trouble. In other words, they would have us keep at our job of production at top speed, trusting to the management of this Being to keep supply and demand equalized, no matter what we did. I am one who lacks this trusting faith in an unseen management of farm production. If we do happen to have a nation-wide short crop just at a time when an acreage reduction was practiced to take care of a situation the farmer no longer could endure and remain financially solvent, it will be just because the two happened to hit in the same year together.

The first cutting of alfalfa was much below the usual yield. We baled ours in the field and weighed each load of bales before unloading in the barn, and found it to be a half-ton to the acre crop. Which is just about a half crop for our upland field. As this seems to be a "reverse" year with everything, so it was in baling this first crop of alfalfa from the windrow. Instead of having trouble in getting it cured enough to bale, our trouble was in getting it in the bale before it had become over-dry. No matter how quickly it was raked, the dry atmosphere seemed to penetrate even the largest windrow and dry it until afternoon baling was not a pleasant job. However, the light yield made it a short job, and the biggest thing about it was mowing and raking the 40 acres. Before all was in the barn, buyers were after the hay, so keen is the demand.

What best to plant late for a forage crop is a question with many. There is going to be need for all such stuff we can raise, or more cattle must go to market than will be good for a market that always becomes a demoralized one under such conditions. Probably, for the Eastern half of Kansas at least, there is no surer late forage crop than cane and Sudan. A neighbor grew a heavy crop of cane following oats, last year, by drilling a bushel and a half of seed in the well-disked and harrowed seedbed—something that can be done without having to offer an excuse for doing it because of the extra drain on the fertility of the soil when the need for the feed is so urgent. We have double-rowed 8 acres of soybeans, leaving the furrow openers on the planter, for a part of our roughness requirements. It is our intention to harrow the ground level for the cultivation after the beans are up. This ground was plowed last fall and has been kept worked with the disk since, so it is in the nature of a spring and early summer fallow and makes the seedbed and moisture supply excellent.

Kansas is blessed with a long maturing season without killing frosts. It is something that works to our advantage many times, permitting the planting of forage crops well into July with an assurance of a fairly safe maturity before frost. Early varieties of cane and milo can be planted the latest, later than kafir, with almost a certainty of making good feed before being killed by frost. Our neighbors in Wisconsin and Minnesota and the Dakotas do not have this chance that we have to prepare for winter feed when drouth has taken their spring crops, as has been the case this year. Kafir, unless it be the red, is longer in maturing than most of the common varieties of cane, and is also later than the Atlas Sorgo. . . . The last few acres of corn and beans we planted, for silo filling, is proving a too thin stand for such a crop, and we now are waiting for a rain to replant with cane and Sorgo. While we are partial to corn and soybeans as a quality silage, there is no question but that it may be beaten from the quantity standpoint with almost any variety of cane, especially Sumac or Sorgo.



"MAKING ANY MONEY ON YOUR HOGS THIS YEAR?"

"SURE AM, JOE, I'VE CUT HAULING COSTS WITH MY NEW FORD V-8 TRUCK"

"HOW'D you happen to buy a new truck?"

"Well, you see I figured the less I paid to haul my hogs to market, the more I'd clear on 'em. My old truck was too slow and took too much gas. So I turned it in on a New Ford V-8 Truck."

"What kind of gas mileage are you getting?"

"Same as a 'four.' This V-8 just divides the gas into smaller parts."

"Yeh . . . but I'll bet it cost you plenty."

"Say, Joe, that's one reason I bought a Ford. It cost me less than what the dealer figured it would take to fix up my old truck. You see, Ford truck prices didn't go up like others did. Fact is, the delivered prices came down a while back."

Besides, that full-floating rear axle sounded good to me. And that special V-8 truck engine, too. I'll bet you didn't know that you can get a practically new factory-reconditioned engine put in after thousands of miles for less than the cost of overhauling the old one."

"That's something new, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir! You can't get that kind of a deal with any other truck I know of. And believe me, that's something to think about before you buy a new truck!"

"It sure is! Say . . . maybe I'd clear more money on my hogs if I bought a new truck too. Let's go over and see the Ford dealer and take a good look at this New Ford V-8 Truck."

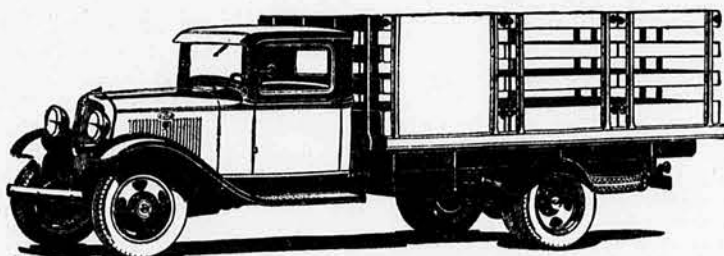
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GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

Washing Apples Is Expensive

Summer Oil Sprays Winning in Doniphan County

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Glen Echo Farm, Doniphan County

BIG, powerful Uncle Sam flourishes a club over the heads of the boys who are trying to raise good, clean apples. "Now look here, fellows," he says, "don't let me catch you with more arsenic on your apples than I say you may have. If you do, it will be just too bad. This goes for lead too—understand?"

And so what is the poor apple grower to do? He knows from bitter experience that there are no substitutes that may be compared to arsenate of lead in effectiveness. And yet here of late something seems to have happened even to this old standby.

Codling moth is no longer controlled by lead arsenate as it used to be. Something has happened. The apple grower knows not what. Either the arsenate now on the market is not as potent as it once was or else the race of codling moth thru a process of natural selection for several generations has developed an immunity to this particular kind of poison. Weather conditions for the last few years have been most favorable for the development of this insect pest.

The drastic regulation in regard to spray residue has been most inopportune and has resulted in great losses to apple growers in every part of the country. Whether they could afford it or not, many growers last year, or the year before that, installed washing equipment. This has meant a financial burden, in many cases almost impossible to bear, for the cost of a washing machine for apples is more than \$2,000 to say nothing of the necessity of an adequate building to house this machine.

The cost of operating this equipment has added considerably to the expense of harvesting and packing, yet no one in this country has ever been known to have been poisoned from the spray residue that is left on ripe apples. It would be much simpler to enact a ruling requiring every one to wash or wipe every apple he eats or else require him to peel it. Stringent enforcement of the present ruling will either break many growers financially or force them out of the apple growing business.

Altho the professors at Manhattan have never enthusiastically recommended summer oil sprays many growers in Doniphan county have used them for several years with no uncertain success. An oil-lead combination is being tried out for the first time on this farm this summer. We have just finished the first application which will be followed by another in a few days. As every poultry raiser and hatchery man knows, eggs that have come in contact with grease of any kind will not hatch. So one of the things an oil spray is intended to do is to prevent the hatching of codling moth eggs.

The oil-lead mixture will also kill the young worms by contact because it closes up the breathing pores. Also it reduces stings and makes entrance by the worms much more difficult. At the same time it reduces leaf-hopper injury to insignificance and so promotes tree vigor and productivity and increases sizing and coloring of fruit. The one big argument against its use is the very great danger of injury due to burning.

Just as Well Eat 'Em Fresh

M. M. E.

EVERYONE broadcasts turnips for fall, but most of the quick-growing spring vegetables also can be grown. Beans planted before the mid-summer drouth will come into bearing with the fall rains. Lettuce should be broadcast on a well-prepared seedbed. Radishes also are among my favorites. Last fall we had green peas in October. Late spinach is good after other

greens become tough. This year I want to try beets. Plant most vegetables after the first rain in August. Weeds must be kept down in the garden to save work the next summer, so we may as well have some fresh vegetables for our trouble.

Worked Gardens Stand Up

T. J. TALBERT

ONE of the big, yet pleasant, surprises is how much dry weather vegetable crops of all kinds will stand under cultivation. Long after crops have withered and died on uncultivated or poorly-cultivated fields, crops growing on well-tended soils may show little or no injury from dry weather. This spring proves the point. Soil spaded or plowed as deeply as conditions permitted, ranging generally from 5 to 10 inches, and which has been stirred regularly, contain enough moisture for crop growth and development a good long time. It is

important that cultivation to keep down grass and weeds be continued, especially following rains, as new stands of weeds come on quickly to sap the moisture. Cultivation which keeps soils, on which vegetables and truck crops are growing, loose and free from weeds, makes the soil hold moisture better. Light rains and local showers are of more value on soils which have been kept thoroly plowed or hoed.

With the present shortage of subsoil moisture, should drouth conditions continue, irrigation may be profitable. Average to good yields grown under irrigation in drouth times, on account of scarcity and demand, may be much more profitable than the highest yields following normal rainfall. Good cultivation, aided by irrigation wherever possible, may mean the difference between success and failure in growing profitable garden and truck crops.

Poor Set of Grapes

The raspberries are showing signs of drying up. Grapes bloomed heavily but the dry weather has resulted in a poor set of fruit. Many bunches did not show any signs of development after the blossom stage and the bunches that have started to grow will not be full. The long spell of dry weather is having its effect upon the orchards too. Many trees are dying that with a normal supply of moisture might have outlasted the drouth.

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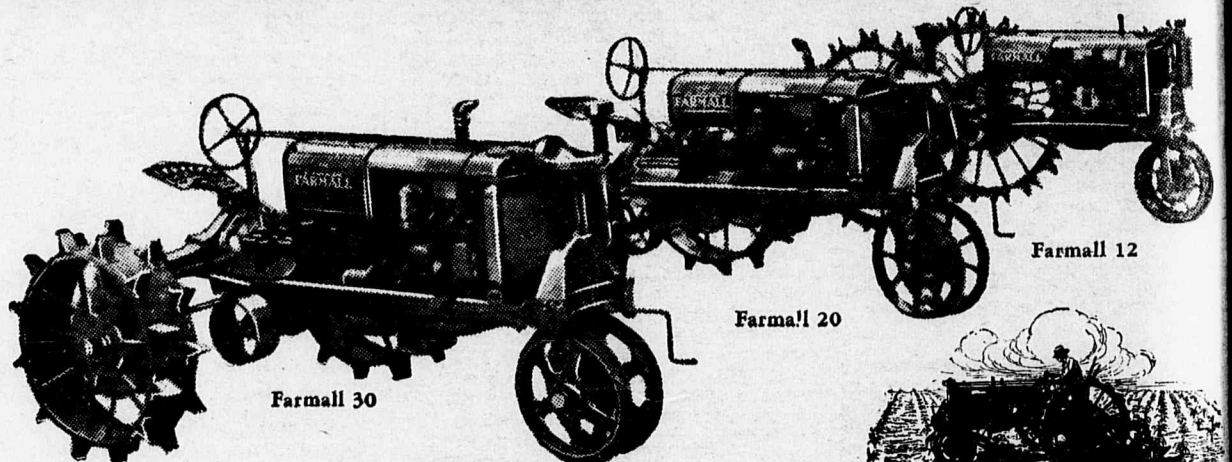
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In the low-cost McCormick-Deering Farmall 12 you get all the advantages of Farmall design when it comes to cultivating. These exclusive patented Farmall features—quick-dodging ability, forward location of gangs, and braking either rear wheel through the steering gear for square turns—are built into the Farmall 12. Equipped with the McCormick-Deering 2-row Cultivator, the Farmall 12 has a capacity of 20 to 30 acres a day in corn, cotton, potatoes, and other crops planted in rows 28 to 44 inches apart.

In haying time, too, the Farmall 12 offers all the special Farmall advantages. It can be equipped with a 7-foot Farmall mower and used to cut 20 to 30 acres a day. And it readily takes on other haying tasks, efficiently powering rakes, sweep rakes, hay presses, etc.

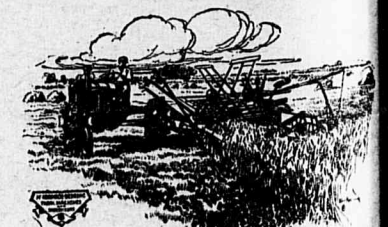
See this efficient, economical Farmall 12 and its modern equipment at the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer's store. Or write for complete information on this or any other McCormick-Deering Tractor.

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CULTIVATING: Here is a Farmall 12 equipped with 2-row cultivator. In work like this the Farmall 12 uses less than 1 gallon of fuel an hour.



MOWING HAY: Farmalls are great hay makers. The Farmall 20 is shown above cutting a 14-foot swath with a 7-foot Farmall mower and a 7-foot trailer mower.



HARVESTING GRAIN: This Farmall 20 is shown making a square turn with a 10-foot tractor-binder. A good outfit for fast, efficient cutting and binding.

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at Chicago. See the McCormick-Deering Radio-Controlled Tractor, piloted by a mechanical man. Many other new things in the International Harvester Exhibit: latest Tractors and Equipment, Binder Twine manufacture, and full display of restyleed International Trucks.

McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL

Easy to Get a Stand of Row Crops

Marked Absence of Rye in Short Grass Wheat

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

THIS year it has been easy to get a stand of row crops. We have 160 acres of corn that show a good stand. The germination was so good that some of the planting is going to be too thick. All but 30 acres was planted every other row. The 30 acres planted every row is on irrigated ground. We found that corn planted in the old furrows came up 3 days earlier than the corn planted in ground that had never been listed but which had been irrigated in the spring.

Dragging an old lister share after the planting attachment seemed to produce a more uniform stand. Where the share was not used the stand was not as good. Smoothing out and pulverizing the soil above the seed probably makes the difference. . . . Feed crops are making a satisfactory growth in this locality, but one does not have to travel far to find conditions much different.

Wheat harvest is earlier than usual. The absence of enough rain in addition to a dry subsoil caused the crop to mature too rapidly to produce the best yield. A few fields that were fortunate enough to get a little more moisture, will probably make a yield of 20 bushels. The average will be much less. One noticeable thing this year is the absence of rye in the wheat. Most farmers were careful last year to sow clean seed on the land that did not raise a crop last year. Oats and barley will make only a fair yield, the early sown being by far the best.

Looks as tho soil blowing will be a problem all summer. The contracted acres that are being farmed clean are causing trouble. On windy days a person can see a farm blowing in most all directions, and most of the time it is on contracted acres. Listing is probably the best method to keep the land from blowing. If land is plowed it is necessary to work the soil after each rain to prevent blowing. It looks as tho nature is going to take care of both the amount of crops we raise and the price.

Here we cannot realize what conditions are where there is a shortage of stock water. We have an inexhaustible supply of water. A government official estimated that a 6-inch pump could be put on every 10 acres of ground along the Arkansas River and each of the pumps run day and night and the water level would not materially lower. In a few hours a pipe can be driven down most anywhere and a good well obtained at a depth of 12 to 30 feet. An increasing number of farmers will utilize the supply of water for the production of crops. Like all changes in the type of a farming in any locality, the changes occur slowly.

Farmers are studying the Production Credit banks closely. The new banks have several disadvantages that are hard to overcome. One is the time it takes to obtain a loan. Then the bank takes heavy security for the loan. The borrower has nothing to sell that isn't covered by the chattel mortgage. On certain types of loans the security is more liberal. However, since the organization is new a change may be made to suit the conditions that confront the farmer.

The new farm account books are being distributed at the schools on farm accounting. The books call for a lot of information. If the business of farming gets wound up with much more red tape every farmer will have to have a course in accounting. But if red tape will make the farmer's lot a better one, we are for the red tape.

An Inch of Rain Is 113 Tons

A. M. G.

IRRIGATION is crop insurance, helps take the gamble out of farming, if done right. Experience proves that water equal to an inch of rainfall must

be applied once a week to do a good job of irrigating. On one acre this means about 27,152 gallons or a little more than 113 tons. If this amount is applied to an acre in 10 hours, it must be pumped at 45½ gallons a minute. The cost depends on how high water must be lifted, the length and size of pipe thru which the water is forced, and the way it is distributed on the field.

Slightly green fruit is best for picking.—L. R. S., Barton Co.

May Be a Lake By-and-By

CHANCES for having a lake at Cheyenne Bottoms, 7 miles northeast of Great Bend, are better. It would be in connection with a federal game refuge project. George S. Knapp, chief engineer of the division of water resources for Kansas, has been inspecting the layout, and has this to say: "If a flow of 750 gallons of water a second can be obtained, there is no reason why a ditch could not be used in flooding the area and creating the lake necessary for a refuge."

Congress passed a law in 1930, setting aside the Cheyenne Bottoms area as a federal game refuge, but other than surveys and inspection trips over the area, virtually nothing has been done.

Kansas Farm Values High

IN all these United States, there are only seven other states which have a higher farm property valuation than Kansas. Kansas farms also have a greater aggregate value than those of 39 other states and only 7.5 per cent of Kansas farm land is owned by non-residents. All of which indicates that Kansas is one of the most diversified states in the Union and that nine-tenths of the time it is a better crop-growing state than most farm states.

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WE know that once you make jelly or jam with Sure-Jell, the new powdered pectin product, you will never make it any other way. And that is why we make it to you and every woman in this town the money-back offer above. Really, it is the most extraordinary jelly making aid you have ever seen.

It gives you more jelly—two-thirds more if you are using the tedious, old-fashioned long-boil method. And it assures you perfect jelly every time. Clear—firm—with all the real flavor of the ripe, fresh fruit itself.

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Remember! "Sure-Jell" is what you ask for—the new powdered pectin. Two packages for only 25¢. A product of General Foods.

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Back Porch Shower Bath

VERNETTA FAIRBAIN

WITH a back porch shower bath outfit, which makes a modern bathroom of the back porch, or even of a granary, Montgomery county Farm Bureau women last year made it easy for their men folks to be clean and comfortable. Ninety-three of these outfits were ordered co-operatively thru the home demonstration agent's office at 55 cents each, and that included the labor.

These outfits may easily be made at home if a soldering kit is at hand. A 12-quart galvanized pail is used to hold the water. Get a large funnel and cut a hole in the bottom of the pail a fraction of an inch smaller than the funnel and solder the funnel to bottom of the pail covering the hole.

The shower is bought at a variety store. It is a tube with a spray attached and the hose is to be slipped on the bottom of funnel. A fountain syringe shut-off or a clothespin can be used to shut the water off. The pail is hung on a nail a foot or so above the head, or can be drawn up with a small pulley.

Gunnysacks, dyed, make a serviceable curtain to hang in one corner of the porch to enclose the shower. The children like such a shower in the back yard where they can enjoy it when they have their sun or bathing suits on. The men like the shower in the barn. We have heard of one made by the man of the house from a large paint bucket. This is large enough so that several can have a shower with one filling of the pail.

How I Dry Green Peas

ELLEN T. CALLAHAN

USE freshly picked peas. Shell and cook them in unsalted water for 3 minutes, using very little water. Drain and place while still hot on trays placed in the sunshine. Cover with cheesecloth or netting and stir frequently. When dry, place in a moderately hot oven for a few minutes, stirring frequently. Protect from insects while drying.

After they are cooled, pack peas in insect-proof containers or glass jars. When prepared for the table, the peas should be cooked for several hours, always starting with cold water. When tender, dress as you would fresh peas. Many other green vegetables can be dried this way.

Our Summer Style Book



FORTY-EIGHT of the styles are as smart as they are easy to make. Priceless ideas for planning a whole summer wardrobe at least cost. All kinds of undergarments cut on the new lines. Sun suits, play togs and "Sunday bests" for the children. A nice assortment of fashions for the

school-age girls. Plenty of slim-line frocks for matronly figures and such good looking house dresses. A beauty article that takes the road to health. All this, and then some more, you'll find in our new summer fashion book. Send to Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy. It's 15 cents, unless you order a pattern at the same time, then the two are only 25 cents.

Shifting the Blame

WONDERING

MY husky, poverty-stricken neighbor, Mrs. L., told me complainingly the other day: "It just don't seem like we ever get along as well as other folks. I guess some folks were just meant to be poor. The Lord is sending His trials upon us," she finished piously.

I wanted to suggest that crops planted earlier, incubator watched more carefully, garden weeded oftener, and cattle fed better, might make some change in their condition. But I remembered that it was the Lord whom she was blaming, and if He could have patience with her, then perhaps it was none of my business.

But whenever I hear anyone whine that the Lord isn't doing right by him, I can't help wondering (even tho I do keep it to myself) if the Lord isn't bearing more than His share of the burden.

A Good-Eating Fall Garden

J. C. A.

IT IS nearing time to plant fall gardens. Dry weather sometimes discourages folks, and they are inclined to neglect the garden with the feeling that it is a failure for the year. It is common after a poor season for spring and summer gardens, to have ideal growing weather with plenty of rain for an excellent fall garden.

In addition to such crops as lettuce, peas, spinach, radishes, Swiss chard, endive, and Chinese cabbage, which will make good growth for fresh fall vegetables, the root crops such as carrots, beets, turnips, fall cabbage, and late potatoes can be grown for eating fresh and for storage. The advantage of growing these fall crops for storage is that they are harvested in the good-eating stage, and stored in that condition in which they will keep best. They will have a higher eating quality than those which have been grown in the early season and have become coarse, woody and over-mature before they are put in storage.

Now I Understand

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

MY mother-in-law and father-in-law are taking a vacation and during their absence I am staying at their farm home and looking after things. Frankly, I've always sniffed a little at the rather dingy dish towels and the cluttered atmosphere of the house. Well, you can't know how bad a shoe pinches until you wear it yourself.

Since I've been here, I've found that my dish towels might be dingy too, if I had to use such hard, rusty water. And try as I will, the house remains cluttered. It's so small and the dust seeps in and the men aren't any too thoughtful. I find I can't manage nearly so well as my mother-in-law, much as I hate to admit it.

I've always stood rather in awe of her, I married young and I knew so little. I tried so hard to do things and I didn't ever get any praise. Instead, her deft hands would usually show me a better, quicker way.

I always secretly thought she must hold me in contempt, or pity me at least, until one day I overheard her tell a neighbor, "Bee has just pieced the prettiest quilt." She went on to tell her that I was learning to sew and that I did my own baking, canning, etc. And there was a note of pride in

her voice! She went into the bedroom and brought out gifts I had given her, for Mother's Day and her birthday and times like that. There was a linen handkerchief embroidered "Mother," a silk scarf and a pair of pillow slips. She was keeping them, she explained, until her sister came to visit. She was explaining about the plate scraper I had given her—what a help it was with cream things—when I slipped away.

She never knew I heard. Now I know that all the little things I do are really appreciated. Sometimes it comes hard to put the things you want to say into words.

New Way to Can Beans

RUTH HEATH
Extension Service

PRESERVING snapbeans by the fermentation method, is perfectly safe. The beans are prepared in the same way as sauerkraut. The cans need not have a perfect seal as is required for hot or cold pack canning, but should have lids which fit closely enough to exclude dirt and insects.

Select young, tender string beans. Wash, remove tips and strings. Slice very thin. Pack in clean stone or glass jars in alternate layers of beans and salt, or mix salt in with beans, and then pack firmly, but not too tightly.

Use 1 ounce (2 tablespoons) salt to each 2 pounds of shredded beans. When container is packed to within 3 to 4 inches of top, cover with clean cloth and weighted cover—a plate or board 1 to 2 inches less in diameter than container. The weighted cover forces the beans down in the brine which forms. Keep at room temperature. Remove scum every few days. When beans cease fermenting pack into clean jars for storage. Keep in a very cool place. Protect beans from insects.

Hull Peas This Easy Way

I FIND an easy, quick way to hull peas is to pick them early in the morning, wash well and place them in a large kettle. Pour boiling water over them and boil about 10 minutes. Then take a potato masher and press and stir them. The peas will pop out of the hull. Pick out the hulls and drain off the liquid. Place peas in hot, sterilized jars and cover with either the liquid or boiling water and process in the usual way.—Mrs. Leona Brooks.

Don't Miss the Berries

CAN SOME, TOO

Blackberry Jelly—The seedy part of blackberries, so distasteful to many persons when merely canned or used for jam, is eliminated in blackberry jelly. It's a grand way to preserve that piquant blackberry flavor. Follow the same method you use in making grape jelly, but do not follow the half-and-half rule of sugar and juice for jelling grapes. Use only two-thirds to three-fourths as much sugar by measure as juice when making blackberry jelly.—Mrs. W. D. Payne.

Currants and Gooseberries—Are easy to can if you cold pack them, and several jars of them will be so welcome to vary next winter's menus. Wash and stem currants. Pack them into hot jars, cover with a medium sirup (made by using 2 parts of water and 1 part of sugar brought to a boil) to within 1½ inches of top of jars. Put on cap and process 20 minutes in a hot water bath, or 10 to 15 minutes at 5 pounds pressure in a pressure cooker. Gooseberries are prepared the same way, but the sirup should be sweeter, 3 parts sugar to 2 parts water. Do not can the two fruits together.—Mrs. Sarah L. Lee.

Currant Jam—There just isn't anything better on hot biscuits. Use 6 cups currants, 3 cups sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 cups water, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Wash the currants and remove the stems. Add water to cover, and cook slowly until very soft. Add other ingredients and cook until mixture thickens. Stir frequently. Put in jars and seal.—Mrs. M. W. Stanley.

For planning your Fourth of July picnic or entertainment, write for our leaflet, "Fourth of July Frolic," price 4c. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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

Made a Happy Comeback

O. M. L.

I HAD a snappy, gay-tongued sweetheart that I intended to marry until I received a note saying he had married another girl. My life was broken in two that day. I didn't even protest when the family decided to send me to Cousin Mabel's in the country for vacation and recovery.

Recovery! I even smiled a little when they spoke of it—as tho my heart would ever heal! As for the farm—I knew I would hate it, if I had enough spirit left to hate anything.

That was 5 years ago—and I'm still here, tending garden, raising baby chicks, doing housework. Me! And something else besides—worshipping the big, gentle smiling farmer boy who taught me that love means more than snappy clothes and wisecracks.

Sun Suits for Wee Ones

COOL SLIM LINE FROCKS



2764—A particularly happy model for matrons and others whose figures need slimming. Handkerchief-finish lawn print, voile prints, linen, pastel tub silks are charming mediums for a frock of this type. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

2756—Charming cape frock, particularly smart in novelty handkerchief-finish lawn. It's so soft and pretty and cool. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

2737—Make these cunning health suits in three styles in one pattern. "A" in plain gingham has adjustable button straps. "B" is yellow and white dotted crinkled crepe that needs no ironing, while dainty "C" is pale blue cotton broadcloth has scalloped edge and embroidered bunnies. Sizes 3 and 5 years. Size 3 requires ½ yard of 35-inch material for each suit. Embroidered pattern E-814 (blue) 15 cents extra.

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

RURAL HEALTH

Do You Have a Skin Trouble?

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

PEOPLE are inclined to make light of skin diseases. They ask for "a little salve to rub on" or they experiment with some liniment that is "good for man or beast." Perhaps that is one reason why skin troubles hang on so stubbornly.



Dr. Lerrigo

The health of the skin is of great importance to the health of the entire body. There are individuals whose least variation in health is promptly reflected in some skin irritation. Sometimes such irritation can be traced to certain every-day substances which do not affect the average person in the slightest. They may even be so sensitive that the dyes used in printing the rotogravure sections of city newspapers will cause a breaking out on the skin.

Somewhat akin to all this are the food eczemas. In young children numerous cases are found in which severe eczemas of scalp and face disappear as soon as every trace of egg food is removed from the diet of the mother. In others it is cows' milk that is the offender. Nor is this confined to children. Many eczemas of adult persons are due to excessive sensitiveness to some article of food. Still others may arise because of frequent contact with some other article which possesses for the sensitive skin unusual powers of irritation. The eczema is really an internal explosion—a protest against the irritant.

It is obvious, that patients so afflicted are in for a lifetime of trouble unless they can discover the irritant and avoid it, or else take treatment that will desensitize them. The purpose of this article is to bring these facts to such sufferers and to let them know that of late years doctors are giving special attention to this peculiar sensitiveness. The doctors call it "allergy." Any sufferer with chronic eczema owes it to himself to consult a doctor who has studied allergy, which is now a familiar subject. If your family doctor has not made it a special study, he can refer you to someone reasonably close at hand who has, or he can begin his studies with your own case. I cannot name a remedy because everything depends upon your personal condition. The only treatment of value is that which exactly fits your particular case, and this can be determined only by personal examination.

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.

Farm Betterments

New Mowing Machine—M. Rose, Ionia.

Painting—B. C. Kenyon, Bogue. Painting barn.

New Washhouse—Harry Chegwidgen, R. 2, Wilson.

New Car—L. B. Hales, Jewell county. Standard Ford tudor.

New Home—K. E. Green, Bogue. Built new farm house.

New Truck—Leotis Thompson, Jewell county. Ford V-8.

Roofing—W. A. Shaffer, R. 1, Wilson. New roofing on house.

New Car—Arnold "Zeke" Zabel, Smith Center. Essex sedan.

New Car—Harold Shores, Jewell county. Ford de luxe fordor.

New Car—Carl Badenhop, R. 2, Athol. Chevrolet sport coupe.

New Car—Leland Johnson, R. 3, Smith Center. Chevrolet sedan.

Painting—Mrs. Frances Moravel, R. 2, Wilson. Large farm house.

Terracing—Harry Givens, Overlook

Farm, Manhattan; Frank Schroer, Dock Essery, Harry Sondker and Homer Oberhelman, R. 2, Randolph.

Improvements—Oscar Tilton, R. 2, Smith Center. Re-shingling house.

Painting—T. E. Holt, R. 2, Hutchinson. Farm home, washhouse and hen-house.

New Truck—E. D. Hershberger, R. 2, Newton. Ford V-8, for delivering milk to Newton.

Improvements—N. Stroyer, R. 1, Norcatur. New roof; other improvements on farm home.

Addition to Home—Mrs. Winslow Janda, R. 2, Wilson. Five new rooms for newly married son.

New Bungalow—Earl Handke, R. 5, Atchison. Modern 8-room house to replace one destroyed by fire.

Power Washer and Car—E. S. Figgs, R. 1, Bushong. New Maytag washer; late model used Chevrolet coupe.

New Irrigation System—Frank Houska, R. 2, Wilson. Bought engine and pump for irrigating system.

Improvements—The Hollis dairy, north of Newton. Remodeling cow barn; installing up-to-date milkhouse equipment.

Oil Well—Brookings Brothers' dairy, south of Wichita. New 250-barrel oil well on farm to help offset low price of milk.

New Buildings—Moore Brothers, Morland. One set of buildings; new roofs and improvements on two other houses on farm.

Remodeling and Painting—Mrs. Oscar Hull, Jewell county. New bedroom and kitchen; built-in cupboard; work cabinet, sink and pump; new brooder house. Painting all buildings.

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15¢
MAKES EIGHT GLASSES



Makes the Jelly Jell

The Night Riders

Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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WHEN Eleanor recovered and realized what had happened to her, her lips were set in grim little lines. She knew she dared not leave Allison, even to ride to Loma for a doctor. He had saved her, and she determined not to desert him.

She found the first night trying. Allison raved in delirium. She dared not sleep, lest he attempt to get up and thus cause his wounds to bleed. So she sat beside him the greater part of the night, bathing his head with cold water, administering medicine.

Her own nerves were singing; she was physically and mentally exhausted. But she stayed at his side.

He was feverish, his eyes were flaming pools; he seemed to be trying to comprehend what had happened to him, but was deterred by various wild, fantastic thoughts that confused him. There were times when the huge muscles of his shoulders became knotted as he strained to rise; and at these times she was forced to oppose her strength against his.

She realized that it was her will, rather than her muscles, that made her victorious in these encounters; for he was marvelously strong, and there were times when he sat erect in spite of her efforts.

Toward morning he began to talk. His mind leaped from one subject to another, disjointed sentences issued jerkily from his lips.

As when she was bringing him toward the Two Bar, he contemptuously mentioned the name, "Dave Bolton." Now, however, there came some elucidation.

"Dave Bolton," he said. And then instantly: "Hell of a sheriff!" His voice rose: "Cur, sneak, coyote! Why, hell!" he added. "Devilin' her when he ought to be protectin' her! You didn't notice that she done any shootin'. I reckon she didn't mean to shoot; she was just tryin' to scare me." He laughed lowly, derisively. "Krell shot that piebald pony, eh? I'm wonderin' if he was piebald—I'm askin' her when I see her."

He spoke softly, with disappointment in his voice: "Why—she's gone! Now, what do you think of that?" There was a silence. Then: "She can't travel a heap fast on that rat she rode; Devil will be runnin' him down before he gets halfway to Loma. Well, old piebald!" he added gaily. "Krell didn't shoot you, after all. Holed you up in an arroyo, eh? An' he's makin' her believe—the damned scum!"

SO he ran on the greater part of the morning.

The next day it was the same. Eleanor got no sleep, for she realized that this was a critical time with him and that he must have care and attention.

On the morning of the third day she went wearily to the windmill for water. Returning to the house, she paused for an instant to gaze northward. If Gordon would only come!

There was no moving thing northward. However, a little west of the point at which she had been looking she saw a dust cloud moving toward her. She took the water into the house and came out again, shading her eyes with her hands as she watched again.

Some minutes later, when she distinguished the figures of two horsemen in the dust cloud, she went again into the house and buckled on her pistol. She was learning that in this country she must be prepared to defend herself. She was pale, but her lips were set stiffly when she heard the beating of hoofs near the house and went to the kitchen door to see two men dismounting at the edge of the porch. Her eyes blazed when she recognized one of the men as one of the three riders who had sat on their horses humorously looking on while the hawk-faced man had attacked her.

The man saw recognition in her eyes, and laughed shortly.

"Howdy, ma'am," he said.

He started toward the door, but halted, looking rather foolish when she drew her pistol and leveled it.

"Do your talking from there, please," she said firmly.

"On the prod, eh?" he jeered. "You ain't lettin' no one drive you. You run better double, eh? I reckon you ain't scarin' no one."

But he stood where her voice had halted him.

"Where's Allison?" he demanded.

She inclined her head toward the interior of the house.

"He is asleep," she said.

The man grinned. "I thought he'd been hit," he said. "I saw him grab leather."

"He was hurt badly," she added.

"But not bad enough so's he can't travel, I reckon," suggested the man. "We're aimin' to arrest him for murder."

SHE stiffened; her voice was scornful. "Do you mean to say you would dare to arrest him for defendin' me against—"

"Haw, haw!" laughed the man. "That's what I call good. Listen hyar, Lally." He said to the other man, "she wants to know if we're arrestin' Allison for defendin' her! To hear her talk, you'd never think she'd been stayin' with Krell for three days—"

"If you speak another word about that I will

Beginning of the Story

A letter from her dead father's old friend, Dave Gordon, summons Eleanor Lane to come West and take charge of her father's ranch. She doesn't know that Krell, one of her father's ranchmen, by changing the date in the letter had caused her 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. Unaware of Krell's actions, Eleanor believes Allison a murderer. She sets out for Loma, seeking safety in flight, wondering what her fiancé, Allan Creighton, would think of her predicament. In the desert an unknown rescuer frees her from the unwelcome attentions of three evil horsemen, killing one of them and being wounded himself. She discovers her deliverer is Allison, and faints.

shoot you!" she threatened. What the man saw in her eyes must have convinced him, for he changed color and cleared his throat uncertainly.

"Bluffin'," sneered the other man. "They always git on their high hoss when anyone calls the turn on 'em. Quit monkeyin' with her an' git Allison!"

"Allison is not going to be disturbed," declared Eleanor. "He is in no condition to travel. I warn you again to stay where you are!"

"We'll see about that, young woman!" blustered the first speaker. "It's the law that's talkin' to you now—the law, represented by the sheriff of this county—Dave Bolton!"

"Are you Dave Bolton?" she asked.

"That's me. I'm hyar after Webb Allison. What's more, I mean to take him, whether he's fit to travel or not!"

"Me an' some of my men rode out hyar from Loma the other night to inquire what was goin' on. A Triangle K man rode past hyar one night, an' claims he heard shootin'. The night before that this man Allison pulls his freight from Loma. Night before last we run into him, defendin' you. An' now we find you hyar, takin' care of him. Whar's Krell?"

Tho since the man had begun to talk she had expected the question, she changed color when it came.

Bolton's eyes seemed to be like gimlets, boring into her consciousness. Like a bird of prey, he seemed to scent a victim. He had noted her embarrassment, and he leaned forward, bestial eagerness in his manner.

She reasoned that perhaps Bolton would not press the charge against Allison—for the killing of the hawk-faced man—her evidence would be troublesome, would make the killing seem justifiable. But

The Little Things

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

IT IS the little things

Bring happiness; the winnow of soft wings

Beneath the bright undrooping of the dawn;

A kiss, a smile; sunlight upon the lawn;

A tender word

Breathed in the twilight hush; a rose leaf stirred

To deeper crimson when the moon is bland;

A hand wave, or the touching of a hand;

A glint of moonlight; notes from plaintive strings.

It is the little things!

he would certainly insist on arresting Allison for the shooting of Krell, if she should tell what she knew.

SHE was the only witness of the incident, and she felt that upon her rested Allison's fate. If she told Bolton about Krell, Bolton would arrest him, despite her objections. And to move Allison now meant certain death to him. She would have to tell some day—she must tell. But she couldn't tell now.

"I don't know," she lied, forcing her eyes to meet Bolton's. "I haven't seen him for several days. I saw him only two or three times altogether. He stayed at the bunk-house, cooking his own meals. There were days when I did not even know he was here. I think he must have gone away."

"You're a liar!" said Bolton brutally. "You can't make me swallow that. Krell wasn't the kind of a guy that runs away from a pretty woman."

He turned; his gaze swept the corral. He looked back at her, his eyes alight with triumph.

"Them two piebald ponies is in the corral. Last week a guy from the Two Bar outfit was in Loma. I heard him sayin' that the only hosses left hyar was them two piebalds. You ain't meanin' to tell me Krell hoofed it, hurryin' away from here. You can't hand me that kind of ranikaboo. Krell's hyar!"

Strangely, Eleanor had not seen the second pony in the corral; she believed she had not even noticed Pete since she had returned to the ranch-house.

Bolton caught the blank astonishment in her eyes as she glanced at the corral, to see both ponies there. She now remembered that Allison had mentioned the pony during his raving last night. He had said: "Krell didn't shoot you, after all. Holed you up in an arroyo, eh?" She had not thought then that Allison had referred to the pony. In fact, she had not paid much attention to anything during the night, except to be certain to keep Allison from moving and to give him his medicine regularly.

"Listen hyar!"

Bolton was speaking again. His voice was high-pitched, gloating.

"This is how it sizes up to me, young woman. Krell was hyar, livin' pretty easy. Nobody botherin' him—an' you. Allison comes along, figurin' he'll horn in. Him an' Krell has a gunplay, an' Krell goes under. Mebbe you didn't like Allison as much as you liked Krell, an' you try to pull your freight. Comin' hyar, we run into you. Then Allison comes along followin' you. If you don't tell me whar Krell is I'm takin' you along with me, holdin' you as an accessory. That's how she shapes up, young woman. Now talk, an' talk quick!"

THO Bolton's insinuations were revolting, tho she was afire with a wild desire to kill Bolton because of his brutal suspicions, she laughed as she met his gleaming eyes.

"You are not afraid of a woman, are you, Bolton? Why didn't you say something about this to Allison, night before last? Why didn't you take him then, instead of running from him?"

Bolton flushed. He opened his mouth to reply, then snapped it shut and straightened, turning his head so that he gazed northward, past a corner of the ranch-house.

Bolton seemed suddenly limp; all the belligerence had gone out of him. He glanced at Eleanor, his mouth foolishly agape.

"I'm apologizin' to you, ma'am," he said respectfully. "Mebbe I was goin' it a little bit strong. There's some folks comin'. Mebbe you don't want 'em to know what's happened. Mebbe Krell did force you, ag'in' your will. Mebbe Allison's on the square, an' I'm wrong. If you keep your mouth closed about what's happened I'll keep mine shut. Put that gun away!"

He winked with broad significance, leaped into the saddle, the other man following his example.

Before Eleanor had an opportunity to recover from her astonishment, both men were riding around a corner of the ranch-house.

Sheathing the pistol, trembling now with a new excitement—for Bolton had said "some folks" were coming, and perhaps Gordon was among them—she patted her dress in involuntary preparation, and ran out upon the front porch.

At a little distance from the ranch-house was a buckboard, moving toward her. There were four persons in the conveyance, including one who drove. Two were women, tho she could not discern their faces.

Ahead of them—close to the ranch-house—was a horseman. When he saw her he shouted with delight, it seemed, and spurred his horse toward her.

SHE knew it was Gordon, even before he spoke. For he was such a man as she had hoped he would be—big, strong, capable looking, with keen, kindly eyes.

He leaped off his horse at the edge of the porch and crushed her in his arms. As she rested her head against his shoulder, trying her best to repress tears that seemed to be very close, trembling with relief and the reaction from the intense strain of the mental and physical torture she had undergone, he exhaled the breath from his lungs hugely, eloquently.

"Gawd Almighty!" he said. "I've been worried about you! We've busted records getting here. I got thru sooner than I expected, and thought I'd go to Farwell to surprise you and bring you back with me. When I got to where you stayed, Mrs. Norton told me you'd left on the 14th, to come out here. Mrs. Norton said I'd wrote you to come on June 17th. Maybe I did; but I meant July 17th. I knew there wasn't a soul here but Krell, and I was afraid something would happen."

"But you're all safe and sound, looks like. Where's Krell? Did Allison come? And grub! Did you—"

But Eleanor didn't hear him. For the buckboard had come closer now, and she plainly saw the faces of the occupants. They were Mrs. Norton and her daughter Hazel—the latter Eleanor's chum of the last 4 years—and Allan Creighton!

They were all waving their hands at her shouting words unintelligible. Even Creighton was unbending from his customary rigid dignity enough to smile broadly.

Eleanor smiled, palely, stiffly, and went to meet them.

(To Be Continued)

POULTRY

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CANDLING is the safest way of marketing eggs of the finest quality. This is especially important if the producer is furnishing eggs of first quality to private customers, or to hotel, hospital or restaurant trade, or any other special market. Even fresh new laid eggs will sometimes show a blood spot or a bloody white. Such eggs to a particular customer may mean the loss of business, for customers who are willing to pay a premium for eggs are very particular about freshness and quality.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Homemade Candler—

Where electricity is available, candling is an easy matter. But a satisfactory candling device may be made by using a length of stove pipe, inside of which is placed the lighting unit. A round hole about 1 1/4 inches in diameter should be cut in the pipe on a level with the light. When candling the egg is held in a slanting position with the large end against the window or hole in the pipe. The egg must be turned so that the contents are entirely visible.

Marks of a Fresh Egg—

One should learn to distinguish between a stale and a fresh egg, or a heated egg. A fresh egg shows a very small air cell, not over an eighth-inch in diameter. The yolk may be barely seen, and there are no blood rings or bloody white or any other foreign spots. The germ spot is invisible. If the egg has become heated thru being held in a warm temperature the germ spot will show development, the yolk will be of a more reddish color. If germ development has progressed to where there are tiny veins or blood rings, the egg is unfit for food.

Practice Makes Perfect—

When learning to candle eggs observe first the condition of the shell, the firmness or color of the yolk, the size and position of the air cell, and the firmness of the white. When once familiar with the different sections of the egg, candling may become rapid. As in everything else, practice makes perfect.

Preserving Eggs—

Many city folks, and some from the country, make a yearly practice of preserving eggs for winter use. The producer in this way has more of the higher-priced eggs to sell when they are scarcer in number. The consumer saves quite a little cash in using these instead of the high-priced autumn eggs. For preserving eggs waterglass, or lime water, is most widely used.

Across Kansas

The barley crop of George McQuillen of near Clearwater, made 40 bushels to the acre, he reports.

Thirty-six cars of this season's hay were loaded in 10 days at Coffeyville for shipment to drouth regions.

Eating slow-growing cane killed 10 cows for George Leach, Summerfield. A veterinarian called it prussic-acid poisoning.

Paint for redecorating Barton county's court house was bought outside of the county, and are Great Bend merchants mad?

The Glotzbach families' annual reunion at Paxico, June 3, was attended by 149 members of the family. They had a basket dinner.

In one recent week, Carl Newcomer, state traffic commissioner, took away the licenses of 20 reckless drivers—and there are plenty left.

At the age of 103 years, Mrs. Louisa Cheney Keys is dead at Stillwell. She

enjoyed perfect health until she was 100, walking without a cane.

When a binder fell on Paul Myers in Sumner county, his back was broken. But it is hard to kill a Kansan. The doctors say he will get well.

Hailstones large as pigeon eggs, damaged crops west of Wichita, ruining 180 acres of rye on the Stoeher farm. Farmers get it going or coming.

A motor car bought second-hand in 1902, by F. Parker, Hiawatha, is too ancient for a license, according to Hugh Belden, Brown county treasurer.

A Shawnee county insurance agent is now insuring horses for \$100 which a year ago he insured for \$25 and \$50, proof that farm values are trending upward.

Senator Capper has asked that a part of the drouth-relief funds be allotted for establishing lakes and ponds in Kansas, especially large numbers of farm ponds.

A small twister left a swath 6 miles wide of wrecked barns, windmills and granaries near Dodge City, including the farm home of Jim Wilkerson. But it rained 1 1/2 inch.

For the first time in its history, a well on the Brown county fair grounds, dug in the '60s, has gone dry. Which indicates that the greatest drouth is below the surface.

A watch lost 2 years ago by Arlie Morrow, Otego, was found the other day when his father was disking a field. When wound, the watch began running as well as ever.

A \$560,000 free bridge across the Missouri at Atchison, is assured by the passage of the Capper-Lambertson bill. Now it won't cost so much to reach the St. Joseph market.

The drouth scare hasn't stopped work on the big 85,000-bushel elevator of the Farmers Grain Co-operative Union at Greensburg. In fact it is ready for business at a cost of \$27,000.

Tax money is coming in faster this year in Lyon county, but to help the good work along the county treasurer has extended the dead line for the last half of 1933 taxes from June 20 to July 10.

Work on \$330,000 of highway resurfacing in 54 Kansas counties, starts at once. Oil penetration will be used on 562 miles, the "sealcoat" process on 336 miles to supplant gravel. Big summer program.

Our Thermos Water System

FRANK HORRELL
Douglas County

OUR best labor saver is our water system. It consists of a good well, windmill, storage tank and pipes laid 30 inches under ground, leading to the house, barn, feed lots and hog pens. The elevated storage tank is of hollow tile, 10 feet in diameter, 15 feet high, top 9 feet for water. We set a stove tank, 6 feet in diameter, in the big storage tank, and now have a big thermos jug. The water comes in over the top, and the outlet is in the center of the bottom.

We have a set of tools and do our plumbing. It saves carrying water, a lot of time and labor and provides an abundance of hot and cold water in the house, and plenty of good water any time, day or night, in all kinds of weather at any of the 10 faucets.

For Any Who Wish to Know

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

"THIS BATCH IS READY, ANN—HIGH-POWER GIVES A STEADY ROLLING BOIL"

"THAT STOVE DOES EVERYTHING WELL—AND I'VE SAVED ON FUEL COSTS, TOO"

High-Power
Perfection
Range R-559

AN ECONOMICAL STOVE

... that's also

QUICK AND CLEAN

YES, here's economy without drudgery—fuel economy without soot and ashes. Perfection stoves use kerosene, the modern economical fuel, and the new High-Power burners start to cook the minute you light them, saving fuel.

High-Power burners are easy to light, easy to regulate for any desired cooking heat, from broiling to gentle simmering. They are so clean you can wipe the pots and kettles on your best tea towels, so fast you can boil two quarts of water in eight minutes!

The new High-Power Perfection stoves are designed for convenience. There is a variety of sizes in ranges with built-in ovens and stoves for use with separate ovens. Finishes are porcelain and baked enamels and lacquer in a choice of dainty kitchen color combinations. Ask your dealer for a demonstration this week. Perfection Stove Company,

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Cleveland, Ohio.SUPERFEX
OIL-BURNING
REFRIGERATOR

Chills foods economically and makes ice cubes all year. A few cents' worth of kerosene makes the cold. No electricity or other connections required. Write today for free booklet.



"THE BEST BUY IS THE STOVE THAT GIVES LASTING SATISFACTION"

"I've always found it 'penny wise and pound foolish' to buy without considering the unseen values. In stoves as with every other household appliance, we must live a long time with our mistakes. It pays to buy known quality, like Perfection oil-burning stoves."

The mark of quality

PERFECTION Oil Burning STOVES

Speed THAT SAVES TIME • Cleanliness THAT SAVES WORK • Fuel Economy THAT SAVES MONEY

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

How Much Will a Cow Milk?

E. S. H.

THE bull is the most important single thing in dairy herd improvement. Each cow has a certain inherited ability to give milk. Beyond that point feeding and management cannot help her. In general the sire and dam contribute equally to this inherited milking ability of a heifer. Yet if the bull can transmit higher production than the dam, the daughters will show an increase in milk over the dam. If the bull transmits low milking ability, the daughters may give less than the dams. I have met dairymen who were willing to pay several times as much for good, young cows as for the bull they place at the head of the herd. These dairymen fail to appreciate that bulls in service today fix to a great extent, the output of cows in herds 5 years from today. The true value of a bull can be figured only by careful comparison of his daughters to their dams. Use a proved bull when possible. Since the number of such bulls is limited, the risk can be reduced by selecting a bull from a proved sire and dam.

Why the Milk Gets Ropy

We have a 5-year-old cow that gives quite a bit of milk. The milk looks and tastes good, but when it starts to sour becomes ropy. If you put your finger on it, it will stick to it like a sticky string. After it is clabbered it seems all right. What causes this?—J. L. B.

SLIMY milk is the result of contamination with a germ. It is difficult to say just where this germ gets into milk. Give the animal drinking water from a different source, thoroughly wash milking utensils, then scald and place them in direct sunlight to dry. Milk the cows in an entirely different location. Before milking carefully wash the tips of the cow's teats with soap and water. Thoroughly wash the hands before milking. One by one, discontinue these recommendations, and you can pick the true source of the contamination. —R. R. D.

Tips to New Sheep Men

W. F. LA GRANGE

DOCK all lambs when they are a week or two old. Long tails, besides being unsightly, may cause trouble with maggots and may cause the lambs to go in a lower grade on the market. A hot docking iron is good, it prevents bleeding.

Better castrate ram lambs, that are going to market, when 2 or 3 weeks old. Wether lambs finish into better market lambs and bring \$1 to \$1.50 more in price than ram lambs.

See that ewes and lambs are dipped before going to pasture to rid them of ticks. If lambs and ewes are dipped

at the beginning of the pasture season—and again at the end if they need it—and if precautions are taken against bringing in sheep infested with ticks, the flock can be virtually rid of the menace.

If there is any possibility of stomach worms, give the sheep a drench before going out on pasture and graze on new pastures.

Pastures must have suitable shade, a good water supply and a box of salt.

Shear wool for market on a clean floor. Tie bundles with sheep twine rather than binder twine or some other kind which will lower the value of the wool. Take dirty portions of the fleece, tags, straw and other debris out of the bundles.

This Bull Isn't Too Old

I have a chance to buy an 8-year-old dairy bull whose daughters have proved him to be very good. Is it true an old sire will not produce good helpers after he has reached this age?—W. T. R.

MANY breeders hold this opinion, as these old sires lose some of their style, beauty and vigor. A few years ago a careful study was made of all old sires that had sired advanced registry daughters in one of the main dairy breeds. When mated to the same quality of dams, these old bulls produced as good daughters as they did at younger ages. The daughters produced by mating these old sires to old cows were just as good as their full sisters that were produced when the parents were young. —W. G.

Raising Worms Is Out

K. E. S.

FEEDING wormy livestock and poultry is like pouring money down a rat hole. The simplest way to put a stop in this leak is to do a good job of worming twice a year with reliable worm capsules compounded by firms of established reputation. Do not shop for a cheap price on worm medicine, let quality be the consideration.

An illustrated booklet on how to kill worms in livestock and poultry recently was printed for the well-known pharmacists, Parke, Davis & Company. We will be happy to send in your name for a free copy of this booklet if you will drop a line.

Pasture for More Stock

J. H. MERCER, Secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, offers the following list of pasture owners who can care for more livestock. Those seeking water and feed should get in touch with these men:

H. W. Skinner, Medicine Lodge, feed for 1,000 to 1,500 sheep; Cyrus E. Miller, Belvidere, Flint Hills, pasture for 1,200 cows or 2,000 yearlings; F. A. Burke, Cassoday, 125 head; E. L. Hicks, Bucklin, 200; Bert Ladd, Eureka, 1,400; E. M. Reckards, Ozawie, 60; J. H. Porter, Rosalia, 1,000; True Gilroy, Quincy, 1,000; F. M. Arnold, Emporia, 1,000 yearlings and 500 cows; E. B. Graham, Holton, 100 head; Fred Flesher, Rosalia, 700; C. W. Floyd, Sedan, 500; William Gregory, Brookville, 125.

Keeping Dirt Out of Milk

IT IS impossible to keep all filth out of milk so it should be strained. Wire gauze strainers are not satisfactory, but cotton pads are very effective. Straining does not remove bacteria, therefore every possible precaution should be used to keep dirt out of milk.

Developed a Milk Candy

A NEW kind of candy, each pound containing the constituents of 2 full quarts of milk, including butterfat, is the result of a partly accidental discovery in the dairy division of Iowa State College. Iowa is doing some highly constructive work in building up a larger market for dairy farmers in this way and in producing some excellent new cheeses.

Ewes Liked Spud Vines

PACKERS who use every part of the pig except the squeal, have nothing on L. G. Schutte, Colorado, American "potato king." He uses every part of the potato, including

the vines. Last fall he stacked his beet tops and potato vines in alternate layers, using the vines in place of straw to absorb moisture. These stacks were fed to ewes during the winter. The sheep ate every particle of the vines and tops and wintered in excellent condition.

Dip or Spray for Mange

HOG mange means stunted growth, wasted feed, high death rate. The losses are caused by irritation, unthrifty condition, arrested growth, low vitality and death. Dip hogs if possible. If no vat is at hand, hand applications or spraying are next best. Hog oilers and medicated hog wallows also are good. Crude-petroleum and lime-sulfur dips are good remedies for common mange of hogs, and the right interval between dippings is from 5 to 7 days.

Rough Feed Isn't Enough

CORN or kafir stover, or the stalk and leaves without the grain, may be used as a roughage for fattening cattle when a properly balanced grain ration is fed. It doesn't pay to skimp too much. That makes cattle lose.

Direct Market Bill Waits

CLIF STRATTON

WHILE the Senate committee on Agriculture voted to recommend the Capper-Hope private stockyards—or direct marketing—bill for passage, it isn't likely to be enacted this session. It would place privately-owned packer stockyards under regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture, as are the terminal markets. Representative Clifford Hope, of Garden City, is sponsoring the same measure in the House and hopes to get a favorable report from his committee. Senator Capper and Representative Hope can go into the next session, backed by favorable committee action, and expect to win out at that time.

Farm organizations backing the measure say packers fill their private yards and do not have to bid for hogs on the public market. By that act they are able to manipulate prices to their advantage.

"Control and regulation of these privately-owned yards are so highly essential to competition in the public markets, and to prevent manipulation of prices by the packers to the detriment of producers," Senator Capper said, "that I expect to devote most of my energies in the next session toward getting the bill out early enough in the session to insure action. Congress was so busy with emergency relief and recovery legislation this session that we were unable to get the consideration for this bill that it deserved."

New 4-H Club Champions

R. H. G.

THE 4-H Club Roundup at Manhattan brought out a fine lot of champions. Barton county won the Kansas Bankers trophy awarded annually to the county group manifesting the best conduct during Roundup week. Mary D. Ziegler, Shawnee county, and Sara Jane Patton, Neosho, won first places among the girls in leadership contests. Boy leaders receiving rewards were Sherman Hoar, Barton, and C. K. L. King, Haskell. Shawnee county took the chorus contest trophy, while William Bacon, Lyon, won the grand championship in music appreciation.

A stunt contest was won by Geary county. Sherman county was first in orchestra. Sedgwick's demonstration of a model club meeting, won.

Five boys and five girls were selected to compete for the state health title at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, in September. Winners at Hutchinson will go to the national contest at Chicago. Those chosen to compete at Hutchinson are:

Boys—Paul Perkins, Douglas; Ernest Robins, Comanche; Wayne Payer, Coffey; Charles Jordan, Mitchell; Robert Shoffner, Geary.

Girls—Helen Nelson, Haskell; Sue Simpson, Bourbon; Rachel Sayre, Chase; Alice Turnbull, Geary; Betty Townsley, Cowley.

Ninety-seven of the state's most prominent 4-H Club boys and girls were initiated into the Who's Who club of 4-H folks in Kansas. To qualify

The Farm's Dairy Dollar



THESE three little disks show how each dollar the consumer spent in 1929-1932-1933 for dairy products, was divided. The white part represents what the farmer received. The black part went to processors and distributors, who have been getting the larger share lately.

Push T.B. Fight in Kansas

AN ALLOTMENT of 2 million dollars has been made by the Department of Agriculture for eradicating cattle disease in 25 states and for buying cattle in drought states. This is the first installment of a total of 50 million dollars to be spent under the terms of the Jones-Connolly Act. Kansas and Missouri each are entitled to \$50,000 of this first tuberculosis eradication allotment.

for membership a boy or girl must have completed 3 years of club work, must be proficient in demonstration and judging team work and must have exhibited at the larger fairs. New officers of the Who's Who club are:

Robert Feathergill, Montgomery county, president; Helen Heyward, Jefferson, vice president; and Ruby Corr, Sedgwick, secretary-treasurer.

Try Oil Bath for Hogs

MANGE and lice may easily be controlled. For mange use lime and sulfur dip, bought at any drug store, or by frequent applications of used cylinder oil, which may be had at any filling station, often without cost. The cylinder oil treatment also is the best remedy for killing lice. Pigs may be saturated in the oil without injury.

Also Called Hog Millet

I read about a sorghum crop called HERSHEY. What is it and can it be used in Kansas?—A. B.

HERSHEY also is known as Proso or Hog millet. The crop has been grown to a considerable extent in an experimental way in Kansas, but has not proved very desirable for our conditions. —R. I. T.

We Eat Too Little Butter

WE are supposed to be the world's champion good liver, yet Canada consumes 30 pounds of butter per capita against 18 pounds consumed in this country, and butter and milk are two great health foods. In Allen county the Iola Register finds farmers use little or no butter substitutes, but churn their own butter and sell cream. In several localities it was found that farmers buy no oleomargarine, being 100 per cent butter users. If this were true everywhere the country wouldn't have a surplus.

A Good Rule With Shorts

What kind of shorts is best for feeding hogs?—P. R. D.

THE value of different kinds of shorts depends much more upon the process of milling the wheat than upon whether the shorts is made from soft or hard wheat. A good measure of the value of shorts is its color. The whiter the shorts the more feeding value it has.

Feed Pigs to Market Time

THERE are two ways of feeding in fattening pigs for market. The one most advisable, is to full-feed the pigs from weaning time so they will be ready for market in September or October. The other is to carry the pigs thru the summer on pasture, feeding them only enough grain to keep them in fairly good flesh and easing them along.

For the Other Half

WE'RE getting close to the middle of 1934, and there are many things to talk over for the last half of the year. We'll list several here—and pay \$2 for the best letter on each subject:

How Fall Plowing Has Helped My Crop Yields.

Our Best Luck With Seeding Alfalfa; Was It Fall or Spring?

What I Figure Shelter for Machinery Has Saved Me.

How I Figure the Amount of Feed I'll Need for My Stock During Fall and Winter.

How We Formed a Co-op for Selling Farm Products Direct to Consumers, and How Well It Is Working.

Most Important Things to Do for the Poultry Flock in the Fall.

Our Vegetable and Fruit Storage Cellar—What It Cost, How Well It Keeps Things, Storage Points Worth Remembering.

Is Mixed Silage Better Than a One-Crop Silage? Experience I've Had With Both.

Make your letter short please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by July 5.

Our Busy Neighbors

Mr. Toad

Old Mr. Toad sits under a leaf
Out in the cabbage patch;
Old Mr. Toad with a sigh of relief
Is proving his wits a match
For the bugs that may crawl
And the insects that fly.
This sleepy old fellow
When he bats an eye
And flashes his tongue
Makes 'em old us goodby,
The worm and the bug
And the moth and the fly!

—Ed Blair.

Rabbits Leaving Ranges

DRIVEN off their ranges by drouth, jackrabbits by thousands have moved into the Arkansas Valley for green forage. Farmers in the valley are a little fearful for their corn, unless rains enable the jacks to move back to their ranges.

Anyway, He's Keeping Busy

IN FAIRVIEW township near Belleville, Bert West has been farming for years. This spring he was unable to get a farm to rent, so to keep busy he has taken up blacksmithing in the rear of a local garage. A good blacksmith is a great addition to any farm community.

A Valuable Kansas Acre

ONE of the most valuable acres in Kansas, investment considered, is the 57,606 feet of ground covered by the state house at Topeka. This is approximately 1 1/2 acres. The value of the building, grounds and equipment, is estimated at 7 1/2 million dollars and it pays no taxes.

Marketed 21-Year-Old Hay

ONE HUNDRED tons of hay, part of it that had been stored in his large barn since 1913, has been shipped to Minnesota by John Gist of Bushong, at a price netting him \$8 a ton at his shipping point. There is a growing demand for hay and that 21-year-old stuff still looked good for feeding.

This Gets Lots of Bugs

THE best insect exterminator, a Lindsborg man finds, is a tub containing 3 inches of water. To the water he adds 1/2 gallon of kerosene, then suspends an electric light bulb above the liquid. Every morning he finds thousands of dead insects floating in the tub. However, there still will be enough left for the birds.

Farm Homes for Three

DID you see the picture of those four fine boys in Kansas Farmer of June 5, that wanted a farm home? Three of them have been spoken for, the superintendent of the Kansas Children's Home and Service League tells us. Doubtless they will be adopted and given a home in as many farm families and grow up and become useful men. Anyone wishing to communicate with the home, should address Herman Newman, Superintendent, 918 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Just What Did They Find?

THREE strangers recently asked for a permit to hunt on some wooded land near Neosho Falls and got it. A few days ago the owner came upon a hole 6 feet deep that had been dug under the stump of a large tree. There was evidence these men had removed something from beneath the stump that had been buried long ago. But they disappeared as mysteriously as they came. Probably some hidden treasure, the neighborhood thinks. Whatever it was, they took it away.

Has Pig Surplus Already

A MAN who loves his country and wants to do his duty, is R. E. Roberts of Lyon county. He signed the corn-hog program, promising to raise only 15 pigs this year. But now he is worried. He saved two sows as about the right number to be sure of producing that many pigs. Now one sow has had a litter of 17 and the other 22, and what is he going to do about it? He is not supposed to sell the sur-

plus or raise it or give it away. These poor little piglets are like the man without a country. Here's a problem for the professors to solve.

And the Hens Won't Tell

AN EGG weighing 6 ounces and measuring 9 1/2 by 7 1/4 inches, or about 3 times the size of the average egg, was found by Mrs. Alva Patterson, near Phillipsburg, the other evening. But since all of her hens look so much alike, she cannot pin a medal of honor on the record breaking hen.

Buggy Whips Antique

NEEDING a buggy whip to accelerate the horse he uses, Wilbur Misner visited every likely store in Colby, but they hadn't carried whips for years. At Gem, a neighboring town, he found Jake Ribblett, an old-time merchant, had a rack of whips. Now Misner's old bay mare is stepping.

Long North and South Road

TOPEKA on international highway 75, is almost equidistant between Winnipeg, Canada, and Galveston, Tex. From Topeka it is 851.7 miles to Winnipeg and 817.9 to Galveston, and the road is surfaced all the way from Winnipeg to the Mexican border. Thirty years ago we would not have believed such a thing would ever happen.

While "Crossing the Bar"

SOMETIMES it seems that misfortune sets out to crush us. As J. A. Dickey lay dying at his ranch near Leoti, his wife received a telegram at his bedside telling her of the death of her brother in Chicago. Next the ranch buildings took fire and were destroyed, the Leoti fire department saving the home as Mr. Dickey breathed his last. A tragic train of circumstances.

Advertised for a Rain

AS a joke, a Brown county man, R. W. Pritchard, inserted a want ad for "a good soaking rain," in the Hiawatha World, early in June. A 1/2-inch rain fell that night accompanied by a wind storm that uprooted trees, damaged barns and killed calves and chickens, while the lightning started several small fires. All of which proves it pays to advertise, if you do it carefully.

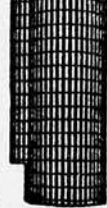
Bindweed in State Lawn

BINDWEED has obtained a start in the state house grounds at Topeka, and the state officials have learned there is a law against allowing bindweed to propagate. They have also discovered that sodium chlorate is effective if sprayed on the weed, but that it also is explosive and not good for

barefooted boys and girls who use the state's big lawn as a playground. They are seeking suggestions from Jake Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture on "what to do?"

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A Wind-Power Light Plant will light your house and furnish power free, from the wind. Costs nothing to run. Trouble-free, fully guaranteed. Low special prices. Free literature if you send plat of your farm buildings, power requirements, and depth of well for water system. WIND-POWER LIGHT CO. Box B Newton, Iowa

I've got something new for you

more LIVE POWER per gallon

IN STANDARD RED CROWN SUPERFUEL

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"Maybe you've read in the papers about this big advance—how our refining engineers have let Standard Red Crown Superfuel out another notch in live, usable power.

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"Or, if your auto has seen a lot of service and has begun to lose some of its snap and go, just try Standard Red Crown Superfuel. You'll find there's still plenty of life and vigor in the engine. This Superfuel will bring it out!

"Another thing, notice how every gallon of Standard

Red Crown Superfuel stretches into extra mileage on your long, leisurely Sunday trips or sight-seeing tours. Use it to cut down the cost of your trip to the World's Fair at Chicago this summer.

"Better let me fill your tank with this new Superfuel."

BY THE WAY, HERE ARE SOME OTHER THINGS YOU MAY NEED RIGHT NOW!

(Get them from your Standard Oil Farm Agent)

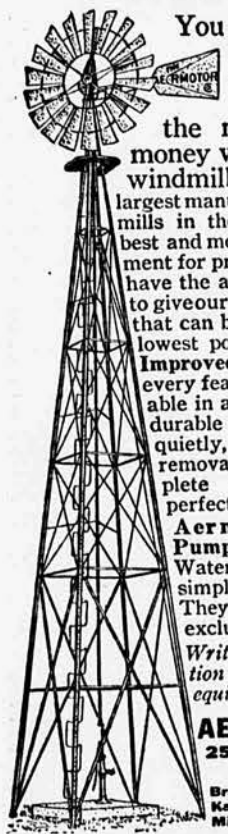
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You do not have to shop around to find where you can get the most for your money when you buy a windmill. We are the largest manufacturers of windmills in the world, have the best and most complete equipment for producing them, and have the ability and purpose to give our customers the best that can be produced at the lowest possible price. The Improved Aermotor has every feature that is desirable in a windmill: Strong durable gears which run quietly, adjustable stroke, removable bearings, complete automatic oiling, perfect regulation, etc.

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Average tractor will pull and power same to capacity for either traveling or stationary use. No slats, no aprons, no forks, no rakes.

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Kansas Has Reason to Smile

This Year's Wheat Worth More Than Our Biggest Crop

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$8.60	\$8.35	\$6.10
Hogs	4.50	3.40	4.55
Lambs	9.25	10.50	7.25
Hens, Heavy	.09	.09½	.07½
Eggs, Firsts	.12½	.12½	.09
Butterfat	.20	.19	.18
Wheat, Hard Winter	.96½	.86	.74½
Corn, Yellow	.57½	.50½	.43
Oats	.44½	.36	.31½
Barley	.53	.47½	.37½
Alfalfa, Baled	18.50	14.75	10.00
Prairie	13.50	12.00	7.50

Monday hogs brought \$1.65 at Kansas City, 15 cents over last week's top, 10 cents below 1934 top. Chicago top was \$5.

KANSAS is harvesting a short crop. Official estimate now is nearly 80½ million bushels, compared with an estimate of 99½ million bushels May 1. But we are well ahead of our 57½ million bushel crop last year. Compared to Kansas' 240 million bushel crop in 1931, this doesn't look like so much wheat. That big crop was valued at \$1 million dollars. Wheat on the Kansas City market is flirting strongly with the dollar mark. Assuming this year's crop turns out 80½ million bushels, worth nearly \$1 a bushel, the value of the 1934 crop would almost equal the value of Kansas' record-smashing 240 million bushels.

\$100 Million With Bonus

If we add to that the first wheat bonus payment of \$16,450,000, also the second payment of \$7,400,000, we find this year's wheat crop worth more than 100 million dollars, which equals or beats 9 out of the last 20 years. That is far less than farmers ought to get for their wheat and far below the 289¼ million dollars for the 1919 crop. Yet it also is much better than the 31 million dollars in 1932, or the 56¼ million dollars they received in 1913.

Must Farmers Pay Storage?

THE grain dealers' code seems to require the dealers to charge storage to farmers, making delivery of wheat, if any of the grain is left in their hands 48 hours. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has wired Henry A. Wallace for a plain statement to clear this up. He informed Secretary Wallace that wheat growers need a ruling that storage should not begin until 48 hours after a farmer has completed delivery. It sometimes takes 5 to 7 days to complete delivery of 1,000 bushels or more.

Will Buy Kansas Cattle

THE Government program for buying 5 million head of cattle in 12 Western drouth states, already started in Texas, Wisconsin, Montana, the Dakotas and Oklahoma, opened this week in New Mexico and Colorado, and will start within 10 days in Wyoming, Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Nebraska and Kansas. Besides the 100 million dollars appropriated for buying starving cattle, a similar amount will be used to get feed, or to move cattle to pastures not affected by drouth.

Good Pasture for Rent

A LIST of pastures and feed available is in the hands of your county Farm Bureau agent. He also has names of cattlemen requesting pasture and feed. The lists will be brought up-to-date daily, and will show whether pastures listed have enough water. This special service is conducted by Kansas State College extension service.

CROPS AND OUTLOOK

Kansas Drouth Counties Soaked

Conditions in the Rest of the State Are Favorable

FOLLOWING widespread rains over Kansas, 34 "drouth" counties report material improvement, 13 slight improvement, 8 no improvement. Dean Harry Umberger, drouth administrator, by a telegraphic survey, found 10 counties had received an inch of rain, 18 had 1 to 2 inches, and 27 more than 2 inches. For the first time in more than 2 years the dry Southwest counties received a general rain of 1 inch or more. While the wheat crop was seriously injured by continued drouth and high winds, this rainfall will put the ground in fair condition for feed and forage crops. More moisture is needed.

Dean Umberger's survey did not include 50 counties in Central and South-eastern Kansas where conditions generally have been favorable. In South Central and Central counties, wheat harvest is completed, with the crop making an excellent yield.

Rainfall also will be a great aid in bettering conditions for livestock. But emergency railroad rates on feed and livestock will remain in effect, at least until more rain is received.

North Anderson—Had ¼-inch rain, south part of county 4 inches, hope drouth is broken, wheat harvest started June 11, very good crop of straw, grain mostly light, oats about ready to cut, but very short, some fields of late oats being plowed up, corn about all cultivated the second time and looking fine, first cutting of alfalfa light, prairie meadows fairly good, potato crop almost a failure.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—Good rains, pastures greening up, livestock doing well, harvest in full swing, one field averaged 15 bushels, test 63, price 82c, lots of good, big cherries, plenty of help, farmers busy plowing corn, putting up hay, picking cherries and hoeing garden, we had some 1934 honey on June 14, looks as if bees will be busy for awhile on Sweet clover.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Harvest in progress, binders, headers and combines busy; pastures, gardens, field crops greatly helped by 1 inch rain, moisture was badly needed.—Alice Everett.

A 6-Year Mortgage Stay

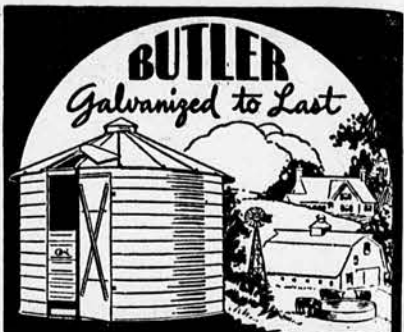
FARMERS got a 6-year "breathing spell" on mortgages before Congress adjourned Monday night. The bill lacks only the signature of President Roosevelt. Now a farmer may seek relief by applying to conciliation courts, or he may apply to the Federal court to be adjudged a bankrupt if his creditors refuse to scale down his debts. In that case the court must appoint appraisers to determine the fair market value of the property. If the creditors accept, the farmer is given 6 years to "rebuy" his property, interest beginning at 1 per cent annually and amounting to 5 per cent within 4 years.

If a creditor objects the court is authorized to declare a moratorium for 6 years, the farmer to occupy the property for that time, paying a rental set by the court. This will be divided among the creditors, the same as payments, should it be agreed to let the farmer rebuy his property.

Cheyenne—Long dry spell broken by heavy rains, parts of county suffered severe hail losses, streams were swollen to flood stage, roads and culverts washed out, harvest starting 2 to 3 weeks earlier than average, wheat not haled will make fair yields, barley cut short by dry weather, most cornfields showed good stands but much damage done by hail and being washed under; extensive hopper-killing campaign being put on, Government supplying bran and poison, county the molasses.—F. L. Hurlock.

Cloud—Need rain, pastures dry, many feeding cattle the same as in winter, oats poor, mostly mowed for hay, a little wheat everywhere in county, a few fields making 30 bushel, most of them averaging about 7 or 8.—Leo Paulsen.

Cowley—Light rains, row crops all needing it badly, potatoes a poor crop, wheat mostly in the shock, yield is going to be dis-



GRAIN BINS

Safe storage for all grain until you are able to get the most out of it. Improve grain quality by regulating moisture content and preserving protein values. Cut shrinkage. Full protection against fire, rats and the weather. Comply with loan storage regulations. Owners report Butler Bins 24 years old good for many more. Six improved features at no extra price. See your dealer or write for delivered prices.

Butler Manufacturing Company
1204 Eastern Ave. Kansas City, Mo. 904 Sixth Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

The 'WELCOME' SIGN IS OUT—

Says This Poultryman

IN THESE TIMES, when it is so necessary to help one another, we print the following because it is written in the spirit of service and appreciation.

"In my estimation, a laying mash without NOPCO XX is the same as bread without butter. The fieldman representing the mash we use, recommended NOPCO XX a year ago when I was having trouble with soft shelled eggs and low vitality in my flock.

"After adopting NOPCO XX we decided that we had really found what was necessary for a smooth, good texture egg; better egg production and a healthier flock.

"I would not be without NOPCO XX and cannot help but be a strong booster for it. My egg checks tell the story of what NOPCO XX has done to improve my flock and build up their resistance to disease.

"Your representative will always be welcome when he pays a visit to this ranch."

If you're not a poultryman—show this ad to your neighbor who is. He will want a copy of "Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding," a brief history of Vitamin D and NOPCO XX. Copies of this sent without charge and postpaid to anyone addressing a letter to:

NOPCO, 545 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

DON'T Risk Hog Cholera

Vaccinate with

Fidelity Clear Concentrated SERUM AND VIRUS

Produced under U. S. Vet. License No. 163. Guaranteed PURE—FRESH—POTENT.

Serum Price: 55c per 100 cc's

Virus Price: \$1.50 per 100 cc's

Serum and Virus to vaccinate a 20 lb. pig costs only 12c.

Order from this ad. Tell us how many pigs to be vaccinated and average weight. We will ship sufficient Serum and Virus C. O. D. to treat them.

FREE Syringes loaned for vaccinating if you don't have any. \$1.00 deposit required. Money refunded when you return instruments.

Buy direct from producer with positive assurance that serum has been properly refrigerated and handled from date of production until delivered to you.

FIDELITY LABORATORIES, INC.
1837 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Illinois



LEE'S Fly Spray
FOR STOCK
Killer and Repellent. Powerful. Kills on contact. Repels flies and many other insects 2 to 4 hours longer than ordinary fly sprays. Does not stain, gum hair or taint milk. Just try it and see how much better Lee's Fly Spray is.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebraska

BEST TRADE-IN Lowest Prices
Biggest trade allowance means you pay less for
EASY TERMS
GALLOWAY'S
NEW SEPARATOR
New Improved Galloway Masterpiece Separator. Ten exclusive features. Four sizes—lowest prices ever offered—terms low as \$3.00 per month without interest. Write today for Galloway Separator catalog, prices, trade allowance, terms, etc. The Galloway Co., Box 314, Chicago, Ill.

KILL ALL FLIES
Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Vent, convenient—Cannot spill! Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.
DAISY FLY KILLER

Black Leaf 40
KILLS LICE
No Handling of Birds
JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS

BINDER TWINE
Diamond "W" Standard "A" 500 ft. to Lb. Highest grade. Insect-proof. Get our Low Prices. Guaranteed for any binder made. Bale Ties, Binder Canvas, Cultivator Shovels fitted—4, \$1.75, 5-ft. Mower Knife \$1.90. Write for Catalog.
WESTERN MERC. CO.
1603-F Liberty Kansas City, Mo.

Do NOT FAIL to INCLUDE in YOUR LIST of CHARITY GIVING THE CAPPER FUND for CRIPPLED CHILDREN
There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fourteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this Fund. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address
CAPPER FUND for CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-C Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

appointing for the amount of straw, some oats cut early, crop is fair, farmers talk of holding wheat for \$1.—K. D. Olin.

Crawford—Wheat cutting finished, fair crop, oats short, fine rain, lots of chinch bugs.—J. H. Crawford.

Dickinson—Had 2½-inch rain, things were getting dry, harvest started June 6, earliest we ever used the binder, combines used the last day or two, wheat in this locality good quality, probably will make 10 to 20 bushels on upland, oats being cut, will be only fair, corn has not suffered so much, pastures were getting dry and flies are a fright, chinch bugs plentiful and doing quite a lot of damage.—F. M. Lorton.

Douglas—Wheat harvest on all over county, lack of rain cut raspberry and blackberry crops, many pastures poor, cherries, gooseberries, raspberries and vegetables have been canned.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Many fine showers have helped all crops, wheat will be harvested in 10 days, cherry trees loaded, potatoes fair.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Franklin—Kafir and late corn haven't come up very well, some hay is being made, corn plowing has been a hard, hot job; a sausage factory has been buying up all the old corn in the country, a few farms have been sold recently, some pretty good oats and wheat have been harvested, chinch bugs are bothering in places.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—Still dry, will not be much wheat, corn dying in rows, pastures getting dry enough to burn, not much work being done, farmers waiting for rain, grasshoppers getting numerous, most farmers pasturing stock on Russian thistles.—C. F. Welty.

Gray—Hall has done considerable damage to crops and roofs, heavy rains have not relieved drouth as water fell so rapidly all ran off, little wheat to harvest, none making more than 2 or 3 bushels, no corn or row crops planted, pastures short and no feed crop coming on, stock selling for ruinous prices at sales.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

Harvey—Harvest under way, feed crops, pastures and hay ground need rain badly, corn that is well-cultivated looking fine, most all livestock doing well, flies are a terrible pest.—H. W. Frouty.

Jefferson—Scattered showers keep corn growing, stock water getting scarce again, wheat harvest completed and threshing begun, no high yields reported, oats very poor, contract acres released for pasture and forage crops, lambs going to market, price off considerably, a few colts being raised.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Wheat crop poor, many fields will not pay for seed and combining, average about 5 bushels an acre for county, oats poor and short, were mostly mowed or grazed, pasture short and water for stock very low in many places, soil erosion service establishing public wells and C.C.C. camp boys hauling water with trucks for farmers, corn looks fine, first crop alfalfa light, large acreage of feed being seeded, most of county received 2-inch rain in June. Eggs, 10c; cream, 20c; corn, 50c; wheat, 76c.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—Receiving much needed moisture, will be good on corn and little stuff, rains have been spotted this spring, harvest started, wheat will be fair, corn looks real good altho late.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Drouth was getting serious until we received 1-inch rain, pastures were burning and many ponds are dry, corn looking fine, oats mostly poor, many fields will be cut for hay, harvest is virtually over, where straw is short wheat will make best yields, soybeans and kafir where there is a good stand doing fine.—Earl McLane.

Lane—A 2-inch rain followed two days later by lighter showers, puts new complexion on pasture and feed prospects, some row crops washed out and severe hail reported in some localities, harvest well started, yields fair.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Harvest is on, yields disappointing both for wheat and oats, first crop of alfalfa very light, row crops all planted, stands good, little feed left in pastures, potatoes and gardens a failure where not watered, some wells going dry, grasshoppers very bad, need rain and cooler weather.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Wheat cutting started June 8, little rain in May cut the crop short, bugs and dry weather got most all oats, row crops clean and growing well, potatoes coming out a lot better than expected, most farmers have good gardens, flax looks promising.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Wheat will be light in most fields, a few summer-fallow fields making fair crops, barley poor, corn and sorghums looking good, some land not planted yet due to dry weather, a few local showers but county mostly dry.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Long dry spell broken with heavy showers, great for potatoes, gardens and field crops and will revive pastures; flies hard on milk cows and horses, rain two weeks ago would have made more potatoes, garden truck and berries, if the rains continue every week the field crops and pastures will revive.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Had a fine rain, oats and wheat all cut, very light crops, pastures all green, corn still looks good and green, will be no prairie hay to cut.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Corn is clean and looks good, most of the wheat is in the shock and two-thirds of the oats are harvested, yield will be fair but lacked one rain of being good, gardens and pastures need rain, insects numerous on garden plants, potato crop will be cut short for lack of rain, feed crops good.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—Harvesting is now on, wheat will be mostly in the shock this week, it is predicted the yield will be better than anticipated, oats not so good, thin on ground and short for the binder, row crops have done very well; some moisture at last, more than an inch of rain, crop conditions more favorable, all early corn laid by and tasseling, sales day not so well attended, farmers too busy, hogs selling

at better prices, livestock and poultry in good condition.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—A good rain over almost all of Ness county helpful to pastures, a lot of stock has been without grass for some time, spring crops not very good on account of drouth, harvest started, wheat light, only a few bushels to the acre.—James McHill.

Norton—Received a good rain, too late for most of wheat but good for all other crops, some hail, too much rain in some parts, not enough in others, but thank God for the rains, will make grass and feed, wheat and all other grain prices up, livestock of all kinds will gain in price after these rains.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Had a good rain, pastures were badly burned, water was getting scarce, flies bad on stock, milk cows falling off one-half in milk, some corn and kafir planted over on account of drouth, oats being cut for hay, many patches of wheat not worth binding being mowed and stacked for chicken feed, potatoes a failure, gardens all dried up, strawberries were light, prairie hay and alfalfa short, hogs and calves cheap in line with poultry, good crop of cherries.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—About 2 inches of rain, filled ponds and will save some crops, much replanting must be done, virtually all feed will have to be sown from now on, this has been the worst drouth most of us have experienced, pastures were bare and many farmers were grazing wheat, few fields of wheat will pay more than cost of cutting, high winds have filled ditches and covered crops, others have died for want of moisture, destructive wind storm a few days ago took its toll of small buildings, trees and crops, no subsoil moisture, will take considerable rain to make feed.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Beet thinning in full swing, good prospect, several fine showers helped growing crops, many wheat fields being harvested, farmers eagerly waiting for corn-hog checks, some wheat moving to market to make room for new crop, all oats had to be mowed.—Paul Haney.

Pottawatomie—Scattered rains brought relief to parts of county, pastures drying up, continued shortage of water, lots of hogs and some cattle going to market, corn sales heavy at 55c a bushel, wheat will yield well, harvest starting, oats poor, corn not large but doing well, alfalfa cut but crop short.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Pratt—Extremely dry until last week, have had several very nice rains which will be very helpful to grass and feed crops, came too late for wheat, cutting and threshing in full swing, wheat yield light, many fields scarcely worth harvesting, livestock doing well, few farm sales, community sales holding up well, prices close to the big markets, purebred Hereford sale held here last week, prices good.—Col. Art McAnarney.

Rawlins—Got that long-looked for rain, ½-inch, surely good for corn and feed, too late for small grain, oats getting ripe, wheat soon will do to cut, will not make much, corn looks good, feed coming up, no pasture due to lack of moisture, people feeding their milk cows.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Harvest here, combines soon will have job done, some bound for straw, oats crop hurt by dry weather, some hail but little damage, there will be plenty of 20-bushel wheat, corn growing well.—E. T. Ewing.

Rice—Wheat being harvested in good condition, yield fair to good, rowed crops in fair condition, dry weather has been hard on pastures, early fruit crop good, unusual number of colts this spring.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Riley—Harvest in full swing, a few combines have started, wheat will average 10 bushels an acre, oats nearly a total failure, chinch bugs doing severe damage to corn and feed crops, pastures and hay meadows very short, only local showers, a general rain is badly needed, no first cutting of alfalfa.—Henry Bletscher.

Rooks—Still dry and windy, cutting the little wheat left will begin this week, impossible to cut some of it, corn losing out every day, had a severe wind and dirt storm, turned over several brooder houses and other small buildings.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Rains have supplied moisture for current needs, came too late to help winter wheat as it ripened prematurely and much of it will be of poor quality, yields over much of county will be low, some very good wheat in eastern part, forage crops and grain sorghums being planted as rapidly as possible, pastures have been so poor many farmers have been herding stock along highways.—Wm. Crotinger.

Seward—Have had some good showers, harvest in full swing, fields spotted, farmers busy planting row crops, some nice gardens, the few cherry trees we have are loaded. Wheat, 78c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Summer—Warm and dry, everyone harvesting, many binding wheat for straw, wheat not as good as expected, oats generally very poor, barley good, hay and feed crops injured by drouth and pests, ground in most places too hard to plow, corn small for this time of year, water low in creeks, pastures poor, gardens almost a failure, unless rains come soon fruits will not mature well, flies bad on livestock, fewer fat hogs sold off farms at harvest time, plenty of help, threshing shock grain soon.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Most small grain has been cut, some wheat combined, lots of oats will be cut with the mower, yields of both oats and wheat low, pastures about gone, stock water scarce in places, early corn growing but late-planted isn't coming up very well, fields hurt by chinch bugs, scattered showers.—Ralph B. Cole.

Now, Don't Laugh!

An Englishman, according to legend, gets three laughs from a joke—first, when the joke is told; second, when

QUALITY ALWAYS THE BEST

THE appetizing flavor—the oven-fresh crispness—the purity and wholesomeness of Kellogg's Corn Flakes never vary. Their uniform quality has made them the largest-selling ready-to-eat cereal on earth.

No imitation can equal the delicious goodness of Kellogg's—the original Corn Flakes. And the heat-sealed WAXTITE inside bag that keeps them fresh is an exclusive Kellogg feature.

Remember, when substitutes are offered, it is seldom in a spirit of service. Ask for Kellogg's Corn Flakes, in the famous red-and-green package. Guaranteed by W. K. Kellogg. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.



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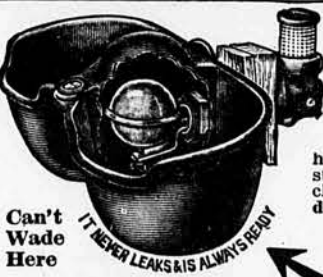
1 With taste and tact
With malt extract
The wise wife holds her hubby

2 She knows his style
And with a smile
She makes her home real clubby

3 The malt she buys
Because she's wise
And not because I tell her

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Blue Ribbon brand
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AMERICA'S BIGGEST SELLER



IMPROVED "HANDY" Automatic Hog Waterer

The "HANDY," sold and guaranteed by us for past thirty-nine years, now redesigned to furnish fountain for hogs of all ages. Smallest pig can reach water, yet capacity is not lessened and no hog can drink it dry. Also adaptable for poultry. Construction is simple and durable, all working parts enclosed. Costs no more than inferior makes. See your dealer, or write us. Shipping weight, 11 lbs. each.

Manufactured by

Novelty Iron Works, Dept. KF, Sterling, Ill.

it is explained to him, and third, when he understands it. The Frenchman gets only the first two—he never sees the point. The German gets one—he won't wait for an explanation. And the American gets none at all, because he's heard the joke before.—Mrs. J. C. Reuter, Franklin Co.

More to the Point

A slow-paying customer sent the following note to his garage: "Please send car. If OK will send check." But the garage owner didn't tumble and wrote back: "Please send check. If OK will send car."—E. L. Uther, Jackson Co.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.41	\$4.23
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

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RATES 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

PUBLICATION DATES: Fifth and Twentieth of each month.

Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS: GET THE BEST this year. Prompt Service. White Leghorns, Reds, Barred or White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100, \$6.40 Postpaid. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 914, Clinton, Missouri.

CHICKS. KANSAS ACCREDITED. AGGLUTINATION BWD tested. \$6.40 at hatchery, \$6.90 prepaid. All breeds. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan. Compliance Certificate No. 81.

DON'T FORGET TO SEND FOR RUPP'S Special May Prices on Baby and started chicks. Rupp Hatcheries, Ottawa, Kansas, No. 74.

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PEKIN DUCK EGGS, POSTPAID. \$4.50-100; \$1.70-36. Ira Griffls, Nelson, Mo.

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PULLETS—COCKERELS. WHITE GIANTS: Black Giants; Buff Minorcas; Lakenvelders. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

PHEASANTS

PHEASANTS! PHEASANTS! PHEASANTS! Large Type Ringneck Pheasants. Now booking orders for hatching eggs. Limited supply of mature birds for breeding purposes. Prices on request. Ida's Pheasantry, 1715 West St., Topeka, Kansas.

PHEASANT EGGS, SIX KINDS. PRICES ON request. Senour Game Farm, Rt. 8, Wichita, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE BABY TURKEYS, OF Kansas State Show Winners. None. Write for descriptions. \$30.00 per 100. Compliance certificate No. 69. Steinhoff & Son, Osage City, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 15c; MAY \$12-100; June \$10-100. Large Pekin Duck eggs, 13-15.00. Postpaid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

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LEGHORN BROILERS, EGGS, POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copee" Topeka.

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COWS LOSING CALVES PREMATURELY, (abortion) ruinous contagious disease, stopped quickly and permanently prevented, no matter what anyone tells you. Inexpensive, guaranteed. You cannot lose. Unparalleled record. Nonbreeding corrective included free. Remarkable references and official honors. Bellwood Farms, South Richmond, Virginia.

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CELERY PLANTS

Michigan Golden, Yellow resistance, self blanching, and other varieties. Price 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 100 prepaid. Transplanted not prepaid. Also other plants at greatly reduced prices. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kansas.

FIRST GRADE VIRGINIAS \$1.75. LAREDO \$2.75. Newer Cowpeas \$1.65. Clay \$1.75. Whippoorwill \$2.00. Brabham \$2.25. Mixed \$1.40. German Millet \$2.50. Cane \$1.25; all per bushel. Sudan \$7.50 cwt. FOB Jasper, Mo. Omer Webb.

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED-CORN, OATS, sorghum, sudan, soybeans, flax, alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza. For list of growers write Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

TOMATOES, MAY'S BOUNTIFUL, KANSAS Standard Earliana, Sweet Potatoes: Yellow Jersey, Porto Rico, 40c-100; 300-\$1.00; 1000-\$2.40. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

PLANT SPECIAL: ALL POPULAR VARIETIES of each. 150 tomato, 150 sweet potato, or mixed to suit, \$1.00 postpaid. C. M. Garten Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

SUMAC, YELLOW ORANGE AND BLACK Amber Cane, \$2.00. Certified Wheatland Milo \$2.50. All per 100 lbs. Paddock Seed House, Oberlin, Kan.

SEEDS: SARGO, GROHOMA, CANE SEED in truck lots. Write for prices. George Brothers, Earlton, Kan.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

GENERATORS, MOTORS, AT BARGAIN prices. 1/2 horse repulsion induction alternating motors \$12.90. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

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WE HAVE A NUMBER OF RECONDITIONED 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractors ready for delivery. These tractors can be inspected at our warehouse. International Harvester Company of America, 803 East Third Street, Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE: FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

IRRIGATING, CENTRIFUGAL, ROTARY, Diaphragm, Hand Tank Pumps, everything in pumps. Contractors Equipment Company, 1010 Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. Drexel 1107.

WE HAVE BARGAINS IN USED McCormick- Deering and Hart Parr Tractors. Also rebuilt Nichols Shepard and McCormick-Deering Combines. G. N. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS IN used tractors suitable for field or belt work write E. L. Kirkpatrick, 239 North Rock Island, Wichita.

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TOBACCO POSTPAID, 2 YEARS OLD, MEL- low Red Leaf Chewing, guaranteed, 10 lbs. \$1.35; Smoking \$1.00. Flavoring recipe free. Albert Hudson, Dresden, Tenn.

"GOLDEN HEART" TENNESSEE'S FINEST Mellow Natural Leaf, 10 pounds smoking or chewing, \$1.00-box of twists free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

SPECIAL: MAY WE SEND YOU 3 DOZ. PLUGS chewing or 3 doz. sacks smoking for \$1.00 on 10 days trial. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—5 LBS. CHEWING \$1.00; 10-\$1.60. Smoking, 10-\$1.20. Guaranteed worth the difference. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

PREPAID—CHEWING OR SMOKING, 10 pounds \$1.10; aged red Burley Chewing, 5-\$1.35. Independent Growers, Coyce, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY'S HOMESPUN, GUARANTEED mellow chewing or smoking, 10 lbs. \$1.00. Free gift. Redden Farms, Murray, Ky.

IRRIGATION PUMPS

"IRRIGATION PUMPS" THAT ARE DEPEND- able at low cost. Let us send you literature. State proposition fully in first letter. Parma Water Lifter Company, Parma, Idaho. U. S. A.

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COLOR ENLARGEMENT WITH EACH film finished. LaCrosse Film Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

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WE SELL USED TRACTOR PARTS. RENO Implement Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

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Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. In order to save you expense in writing for such booklets, we are listing below a number of the important ones. If you will check the ones you want and send us the list, we will see that the booklets are sent to you.

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- ☐ Feeding
- ☐ Ford Exchange Service
- ☐ Modern Methods of Home Canning
- ☐ Stock Tanks & Grain Bins
- ☐ McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder

- ☐ Stover Windmill Catalog
- ☐ Concrete Silos
- ☐ How to Get Best Results From Your Perfection Oil Stove
- ☐ Aeromotor Water Systems
- ☐ Handy Automatic Hog Waterer

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas.

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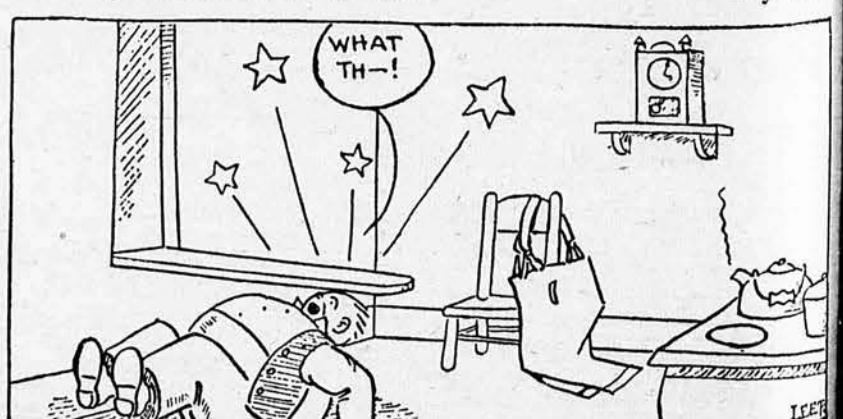
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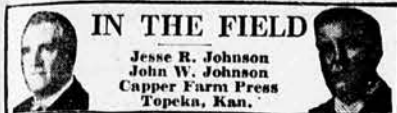
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Activities of Al Acres—

You Press the Button and the Ironing Board Does the Rest

—By Leet





IN THE FIELD

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

Thursday, September 13, will be Jersey cattle judging day at the Topeka, Kansas Free Fair. S. Gillette of Postoria, Iowa, will do the judging.

C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan., breeds Angus cattle and Hampshire hogs. He recently purchased a good boar from the Quigleys at St. Marys, Kan.

Henry Apt, Medicine Lodge, Kan., breeder of Milking Shorthorns, has for sale a herd bull that is thru with and some young bulls and a few cows and heifers that are to freshen soon. He is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

AUCTIONEERS

Your Next Sale

It is to your advantage to claim your sale date as early as it is convenient to you to do so. I am booking sales for both fall and winter and would be glad to hear from you.

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer
Room 22 Stock Yards Exchange
Wichita, Kan.
Office phone 27170 Residence phone 25122

COL. KENNETH VEON, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, 332 So. 29, Lincoln, Nebr.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnah Farms Milking Shorthorns
25 bulls from calves to 18 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the best breeders and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESSE, KAN.

Herd Bull For Sale

Also young bulls 6 to 8 months old. Cows and heifers that will freshen soon.
HENRY APT, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls
Herd bull and two roan heifers, near 12 months, delivered 100 miles, \$120. We raise, buy, sell and exchange.
BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Herd Bull Domino 109th
For sale and priced right. Also three of his splendid sons. For descriptions and prices of either write at once. **M. W. CLARK, DENSMORE, KAN.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 63 lbs. fat. **H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.**

BELGIAN HORSES

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

DUROC HOGS

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

20 Real Fall Boars
To select from. Bred right and ready for service. Write or phone. Quigley Hampshire Farm, St. Marys, Kan. Farm near Williamstown.

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60 Rooms—Main at Williams
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RATES—\$1.00 - \$1.50
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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
STOCK YARDS
KANSAS CITY, MO.
CATTLE · HOGS · SHEEP

Kansas Breeders Buying Good Jerseys

Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Johnson: I am dropping you a line at this time to compliment your paper for the splendid service it gave us on the Dr. Mayberry sale at Enid, Oklahoma. Here at this office, we keep a fairly close check on the different papers that we use on our sales. At the end of the year we have a pretty close check on these mediums of advertising. We have just gone over our inquiries and tabulated them for this sale, and I think it is due you to know that the Kansas Farmer brought us about two inquiries to all the other papers combined.
I have communicated this fact to both Dr. Mayberry and Ed Herriff. Dr. Mayberry was greatly pleased with this information.
We had a nice bunch of buyers from Kansas and many sent me mail bids. This competition from the Sunflower state cost those Oklahoma and Texas boys some money.
I have not used your paper much in the past, but from now on, I am sold clear up to the gills, and whenever possible, I shall encourage by clients to get in and ride with you.
Sincerely yours,
R. T. LEE, Sales Manager.

Sultan's Milky Way was selected by Prof. J. E. Fitch as the grand champion female in the Southeast Kansas Jersey Parish show held May 14. She is owned by Paul Wiggins of Chanute, and won this honor competing in a class of 49 head.

G. E. Shirkey of Madison, Kan., has bred Polled Hereford cattle for many years and now has a herd of about 250 head. There are about 60 calves now on pasture with the others. Mr. Shirkey reports a heavy demand for all kinds of breeding stock.

E. A. Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan., owns one of the great Jersey cattle herds and is intensely interested in Jersey cattle affairs. He writes that the annual Jersey Parish show and picnic held there recently was very much of a success. Muddy roads kept many cattle away from the show but it was a splendid show and picnic just the same.

W. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., recently received a letter from W. H. Charters of Butler, Mo., in which he said he had 96 Poland China spring pigs that were doing nicely. Mr. Charters for years has been recognized as one of the leading breeders of Poland Chinas in the West, and many Kansas herds have been made better by additions secured from the Charters herd at Butler, Mo.

Boyd Newcom, leading livestock auctioneer of the Southwest, writes optimistically of the future for the livestock breeding business. Mr. Newcom bases his conclusions on years of experience. An unusual number of purebred sales are being planned for this fall and winter. He emphasizes the benefits and importance of planning sales dates early. His address is Room 22, Stock Yards Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

J. A. Schoen's annual Prince Domino Hereford sale will be held at the farm as usual, but this year a little later than in former years. The date this year is October 15. Mischievous Domino (1617317), one of the principal herd sires in the Schoen herd is not only one of the great Hereford bulls in Northwestern Kansas that is bred in the purple but he has proven his great worth as a sire of the highest quality. The sale will be advertised as usual in the Kansas Farmer.

The H. F. Miller herd of registered Herefords at Norcatur, Kan., now numbers over 100 head and is recognized as one of the well bred herds. They are grown and handled with their future usefulness always in mind. This spring's calf crop is showing up highly satisfactory to Mr. Miller. Two great herd bulls have been in service but one has been sold and a new junior herd bull, bred by Fosters, has taken his place. Mr. Miller's annual Hereford sale will be held in October and will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., breeder of big black Polands, has a nice crop of spring pigs, largely by his herd boar New Star 2nd. But two litters of which he is very proud are by The Chief, H. B. Walter & Sons 1932 grand champion boar at Topeka and Hutchinson. Another fine litter is out of Miss Jewell, a sow he bought of W. H. Charters and the litter is by his own herd boar, New Star 2nd. This spring crop of pigs on the Rowe farm is the best I ever saw there and I have visited the herd every spring for a long time.

Hog breeders are not raising as many pigs this spring as they have in the past but they are of better quality in almost every instance. Charley Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., has 40 head and they are by far the best lot of Duroc spring pigs we have seen this spring. He is giving them lots of attention and expects to have a splendid lot of boars and gilts for his fall trade. Two litters are by The Fox, Weldon Miller's boar, and a splendid litter by Orion Cherry King, a son of Col. Orion Cherry King. Mr. Stuckman added several new sows to his herd last winter.

The American Berkshire Association was organized with headquarters at Springfield, Ill., in 1875 and is the oldest breed recording association in the United States. During the years of the Berkshire hog has continued to be one of the most popular of all breeds. The type and breed characteristics have continued with but little change. The association reports unusual activity and an unusual demand for breeding stock during the past few months. Kansas ranks among the leading states in this renewed interest in America's oldest breed of hogs.

Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan., has bred top Durocs for a number of years and not only popular and approved bloodlines but type and quality and no breeder in Northwest Kansas and probably in the state grows out his boars and gilts more successfully. This spring he has 115 pigs and they are largely by Top Superba, a great son of a famous sire. In his February last sale his gilts averaged \$21.50 and the fall boar pigs averaged \$17.50 with a top of \$25. He has a few good fall boars now for sale that he will price right. He is going to have a fine lot of boars for sale this fall.

One of the strong herds of registered Holsteins in Kansas is the Hobert McVey herd at Nickerson. The herd numbers at present 75 head and there are three cows in the herd that have semi-official records of better than 600 pounds of fat. More than half the herd have splendid D. H. I. A. records. The McVey's are proud of their splendid herd and at present are milking 30 cows and selling the whole milk in Hutchinson. They have for sale a splendid 8-months old bull out of a dam with a wonderful record and he is by a great sire. Write them if you are in the market for a real bull.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle
Oct. 2—Russell Lucas, Healy, Kan.
Oct. 15—J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.
Feb. 25—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 18—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.
Oct. 23—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.



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Six Episode Mystery Serial

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A New Feature of the Capper Station

CAST YOUR VOTE
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Votes are piling in every day for President of the 3:15 broadcast. From Indiana to California come the ballots and the race is mighty close. Nearly 200,000 votes have been sent in so far and Bill Bruiser of Kansas is leading by less than one thousand over Florence Berry of Iowa.

Below we are printing your private ballot so check it in the usual way and mail at once to The Farm Hand, WIBW, Topeka, Kansas.

<input type="checkbox"/> Ida Know Kansas	<input type="checkbox"/> Florence Berry Iowa
<input type="checkbox"/> Hillbilly Alice Missouri	<input type="checkbox"/> Fay Price Oklahoma
<input type="checkbox"/> Bill Bruiser Kansas	

Canning School
OF THE Air

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Tune in Radio Station
WIBW at 2:30 p. m. Monday to Friday, on weeks beginning June 18; July 2 and 23; August 6 and 20; September 3 and 17.

SPONSORS
of the Canning School include makers of
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Fifty splendid prizes will be awarded during the school for the best canning recipes. When you register for the school you receive the full details. You may win valuable prizes merely upon the excellence of your favorite recipes. There is nothing to buy; nothing to sell; and no canned products to send in. It is simply a CANNING RECIPE CONTEST, and the judges' decisions will be final.

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The Capper Publications
Topeka, Kansas

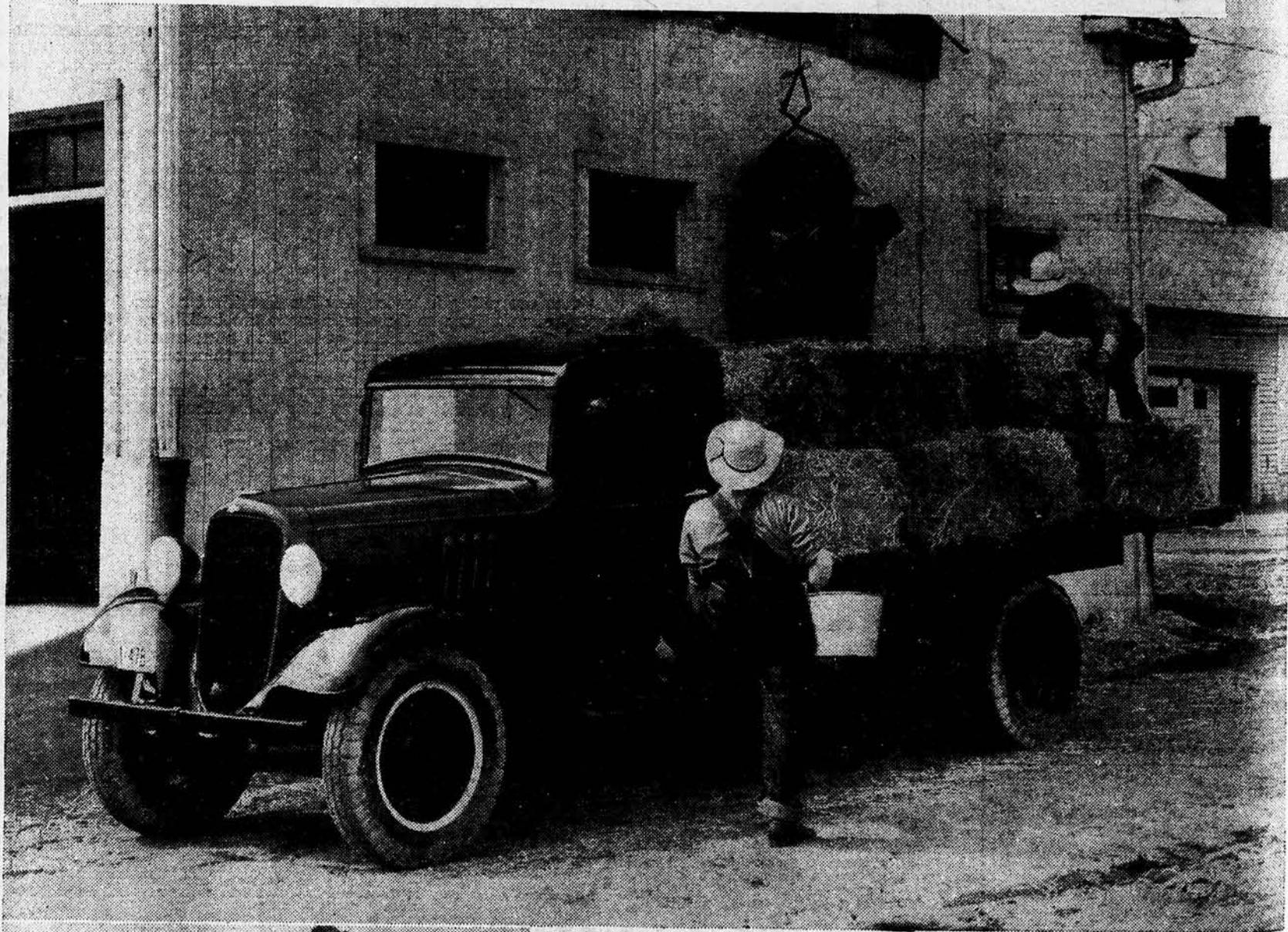
The truck for the farm is A BIG ECONOMICAL VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX

And Chevrolet gives you the biggest, huskiest truck in the economy field—the lowest-priced Six in the world

 When you buy your truck, go straight to the heart of the matter—get the facts about the engine. If it isn't *valve-in-head*, if it isn't a *Six*, think twice. Because you simply can't get all the power you want, *plus* peak economy, with any other kind of engine. Six cylinders blot out vibration—cut down wear and tear. Valve-in-head construction gives you more power on *less* gasoline. Combine an engine like that with a body

and chassis that are truck-built throughout, and you have a hauling outfit that more than earns its keep. You have, in fact, the fastest-selling farm truck in the world—the handsome, sturdy, reliable Chevrolet. And that's not all. Big as it is, efficient as it is, powerful as it is, this truck costs less to buy than any other Six on the market.

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190,000 miles through desert heat and still has original pistons—J. L. Bain, of El Centro, California, who owned this Chevrolet truck, says it was still hauling 6 to 7 tons of hay a trip when he traded it for a 1934 model. "The only expense we have had," he writes, "was the replacement of one wheel bearing."

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