

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Farmer's
71st Year

October 5, 1933

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The Look Ahead

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

I THINK we will have decidedly higher agricultural prices within a few months, perhaps even within a few weeks if some of our plans mature properly. Few persons realize what a fundamental effect the Agricultural Adjustment program is likely to have on prices after the first of the year . . . You can't change fundamental supply conditions all at once. Farming just isn't made that way. Crops only come around once a year.

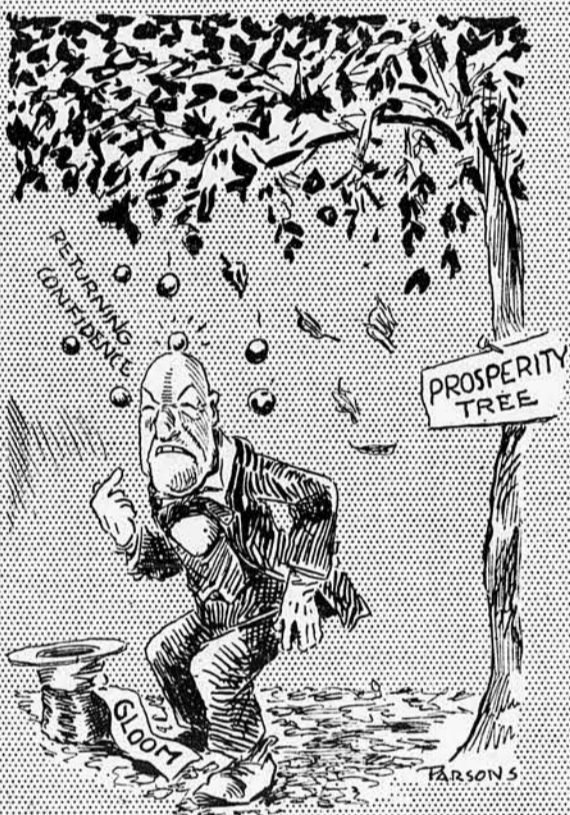
We cannot safely stop our program of agricultural control until we have demonstrated our ability to expand foreign purchasing power in a definite, tangible way. Frankly, I am hoping that we will not be forced to retire completely from the foreign markets with our farm products.

I think the centralizing power of the Government can be a tremendous help but it can also be very dangerous unless our people are widely educated concerning the supply and demand elements in the various commodities . . . If the previous price level is restored, farmers would still face the continued necessity of balancing farm output more nearly in line with demand conditions. My position with respect to controlled inflation has not changed [but] please remember that inflation is not a cure-all, and that when it stops, as sooner or later it must, we will again discover that our problem is one of achieving balance.

By 1927 the stocks of speculative raw materials, which move in world commerce, increased to 25 per cent above what has been normal. By 1929 further increase had taken place to 40 per cent above normal, and in 1931, they were twice the normal. Today they are still more than twice normal.

From 1927 to 1933 all the nations of the world have engaged in price protection efforts which have served to increase stocks rather than to cut them down. In the United States alone we have gone directly at the problem of cutting down the supplies of such basic commodities as wheat and cotton. Plowing under 10 millions acres of cotton and the slaughter of 5 million little pigs would likely have been called insane in the pre-war period when the United States was a debtor nation. But in view of the fact that the United States is now a creditor nation with a high tariff, that she is trying to deal with other nations with high tariffs, and that all of these nations with their barriers have succeeded in building up twice normal stocks of fundamental raw materials, it would seem the part of wisdom for American farmers to stop adding to the surplus.

At the present time we are still dodging the fact that we are a creditor nation, that we have high tariffs, that we have 40 million surplus acres of crop land for which there is no effective market, either at home or abroad, and that there are still twice the normal supplies of the fundamental commodities which move in world trade.



NOT ALL ARE AUTUMN LEAVES



NO TIME FOR STRIKES

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Rural Teacher Was the Thief

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

FOR more than a year, B. C. Shafer, R. 3, Hoxie, Kan., had been missing gasoline and various articles from his posted premises.

The sheriff asked, "Who do you think we will catch?" Mr. Shafer answered, "You will get the man who has taught our community school for the last two years."

The prophecy proved true. A few minutes after Mr. Shafer left his tractor in the field, the officers arrested W. R. Butler in the act of siphoning gasoline from the tank.

All of the Protective Service reward has been paid to Mr. Shafer, who will pass it on to the sheriff, according to arrangement.

A Neighbor's Timely Warning

RESPONDING to a telephone call from a neighbor, Protective Service Member H. M. Lamborn, R. 3, Leavenworth, Kan., went to a vacant house on his farm about 9:30 one night to investigate.

Jug Good as Finger Prints

RETURNING to their farm machinery a recent morning, B. L. Delaney and J. M. Roberts, of Sharon Springs, found gasoline and tools had been stolen.

Delaney and Roberts searched the Rodgers's car and found other pieces of the jug which matched those on their premises.

Didn't Know When to Quit

A CAR driven by thieves who stole chickens from Protective Service Member William Poggemeyer, R. 1, Basehor, Kan., was observed by neighbors, but the sheriff was unable to make a capture immediately.

Let's Catch This Log Thief

I am writing you about a man who has been buying walnut logs in this locality, representing that he was buying for the American Walnut Log Company of Kansas City.

OUR advice to Protective Service members is, if you sell walnut logs, either collect the price in money before the logs leave your farm or do not allow the purchaser's trail to grow cold until you effect his arrest.

Last Call for Huskers!

THIRTY-SIX counties have men trying out for places in the All-Kansas Corn Husking Contest, to be held early in November, by Kansas Farmer.

So there will be time to get the state contest field ready, no new counties can be enrolled after October 15. But huskers may enter in counties already lined up so long as county leaders will take them.

Corn-Husking Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir: I would like to represent my county in the Kansas State Corn Husking Contest this year. I will enter a contest in this county to determine the champion to represent our county in the state contest.

Name
Town
County
R. F. D.

There are no entry fees of any kind in these contests. All the huskers have to do is husk all the corn they possibly can in 1 hour and 20 minutes.

If You Wish to Enter Your County Elimination Corn-Husking Contest, Please Fill Out This Coupon and Mail It to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Copper Building, Topeka.

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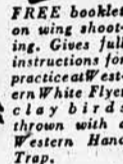
You are of course thinking of the shooting you are going to do with it. And it is true that you are getting more gun for your money, a better shooting gun. Ducks, geese, pheasants, rabbits, foxes, deer, hawks, crows or four-legged varmints—whatever you load your Model 97 for, will give you no thanks for buying that gun.

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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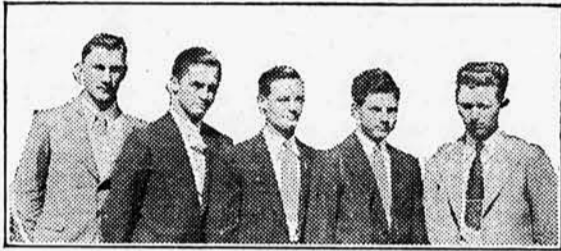
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Mixing With 'Em at Hutchinson

Raymond H. Gilkeson



Champion 4-H club dairy judges at the Kansas State Fair. Left to right, Carl Beyer and Waldo Haflich, Fairview; Edwin Schuetz, Mercier; James Booth, Fairview, and coach R. L. Stover, Brown county agent. They are representing Kansas this week at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia. Luck to them!

THE first "Hall of Champions" the state has seen was the newest thing at Hutchinson. There under one roof stood the last word in beef and dairy excellence, products of generations of careful breeding and feeding. Proud exhibitors thru force of habit, "stood" their prize winners just so. Judges grinned with satisfaction over their placings. And John K. Onlooker got an eye-ful he will not forget.

Proudly we relate that Kansas animals made up most of the Hall of Champions. If you had a picture of them you would read 'em from left to right like this: Senior and grand champion Hereford bull, and junior champion, Jenny Wren Company, Lawrence; senior and grand female, and junior, R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado. Senior and grand champion Angus bull, senior and grand female and junior champion bull, all owned by James B. Hollinger, jr., Chapman. Senior champion Shorthorn bull, and senior and grand female, John Regier, Whitewater; junior and grand Shorthorn bull, and junior female, Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa. Junior and grand champion Galloway bull, and junior and grand female, J. E. Meserve and Son, Ellis. Champion 4-H Hereford steer, Jack Cornwall, St. John. Champion 4-H Shorthorn steer, Frank Harshman, Eldorado. Grand champion 4-H and champion 4-H Angus steer, Keith Nelson, Burdick.

Winning grand championship on his 4-H club steer brought Keith one of the most coveted placings at anybody's show. He has been raising calves four years, all produced by his father's breeding herd of 50 cows. The reserve grand champion club steer, also an Angus, belonged to Ena Carlisle, Mt. Hope. Her father, Alfred G. Carlisle, chuckled pleasantly over the placings. "First thing I did when we got here," he said, "was to go looking all over the barn for the best calves. And here they were right in front of me. Maybe that's the trouble with us. Looking too far away from home for the good things."

From dairyland came senior champion Ayrshire bull, and senior and grand female, owned by A. B. Williams and Sons, Hutchinson. Senior and grand champion Jerseys, bull and female, and both junior champions, Charles H. Gilliland, Mayetta. Senior and grand champion Guernseys, bull and cow, and junior bull, Ransom Farm, Homewood. Senior and grand Holstein bull, and both junior championships, Meyer Dairy Farm, Basehor; senior and grand Holstein cow, Ira Romig and Sons, Topeka. From the 4-H dairy show, Bob Page, Topeka, brought the champion Ayrshire; Arthur Jacobs, Harper, the Jersey; Edwin Schuetz, Mercier, the Guernsey, and Howard Meyer, Basehor, the champion Holstein calf. You'll hear more about Kansas 4-H folks from the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia., which ends October 8. The champion dairy judges at Hutchinson are there to represent Kansas. The team is from Brown county, and includes Carl Beyer, Waldo Haflich and James Booth, Fairview; also Edwin Schuetz, Mercer. R. L. Stover, county agent, is their coach.

Visiting on the sidelines, watching the judging, W. Dusenbury, Anthony, said, "We are having

was a good interest getter at Hutchinson. He was picked by a breeder, a packer and a college specialist as the ideal market barrow, and is being shown over the country for that reason by his present owners, the American and the National Duroc Jersey associations. Among 800 head of hogs, Kansas stuff made a strong showing in champion classes. Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, won the Kansas Special on young Chester White herd. Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, took all Duroc Jersey boar championships, with Orchard Home Farm, Osawatomie, taking all on females. P. A. Wempe, Seneca, had grand champion Tamworth sow; also grand champion Berkshires. J. M. Bolton and Son, Smith Center, showed grand champion Poland boar.

H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, won grand championship on his stallion "Damascus," and a similar top on his mare "Maple Leaf Crescent," repeating winnings made at Topeka. Their pictures were printed in the September 20, Kansas Farmer.

The big thing needed at the State Fair for next year and the future is a new 4-H club building. It is being talked strong. Thirty per cent of the cost will be put up by the Federal Public Works Fund Committee if Kansas will do the rest. The building is greatly needed. The old one won't do. It housed 250 4-H members fair week, but there should be room for 1,000 at least. And it wouldn't be merely a one-week building. It would be used every month in the year for farm gatherings and farm exhibits.

There's something "just around the corner" all the time for Kansas crops. A. L. Clapp, of the college, says cutworms have been taking on army worm habits and killing new wheat and alfalfa. Cutworms usually don't do much traveling but they are traveling now. Walter C. Pierce, Partridge, says they've gone up on the stalks, are eating the heads of his milo and already have damaged the crop 10 bushels an acre. To beat them Clapp says hold off wheat seeding as long as possible and still be reasonably sure of getting a crop.

It was an "all-new" corn show with top places going to Henry Bunck, Everest; Frank Bruner, Ottawa; Shirley Rice, Meriden. R. M. Woodruff, Hutchinson, took first on hard winter wheat; Hugh Campbell, Ottawa, on soft winter wheat; G. R. Wheeler, Ottawa, on Kanota oats; and tops in sorghums went to Shirley Rice; G. G. Gustafson, Glava; F. E. Griffin, Nickerson; Alvin Katzenmeir, Ellsworth, and A. G. Siegrist, Hutchinson.

The Leavenworth county erosion control exhibit, made by county agent Preston O. Hale, won first and was declared by the judges the best in its class ever entered at Hutchinson. Shawnee won first in Eastern Kansas county collectives and grand championship over all; Stafford placed first for Central, and Comanche for Western Kansas.

The Arkansas Valley showed some of the best apples grown in years. As soon as harvest is over the growers will start pruning, scraping and banding trees to control codling moth. Doing this has controlled it in many orchards 90 per cent.

The world's champion barrow from the National Swine Show, held at Springfield, Ill., in August,



Hundred-fifty 4-H club members who made their section of the State Fair better than ever with demonstration teams, judging teams, and exhibits of crops and livestock. A club building is sorely needed on the fair grounds—one that will house at least 1,000 club folks instead of 250. It is being talked. The Federal Public Works Fund Committee will put up 30 per cent of the cost. Will Kansas do the rest?

Yet the World Needs Fixing

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

A SUBSCRIBER writes that for eight years he has been working on a manuscript on the subject of balanced production and consumption. He has sent a copy of his manuscript to President Roosevelt. "But," says the subscriber, "he is using only a small part of it in the NRA, and unless that principle is used there will be no cure for our economic ills."

I am sometimes surprised at the number of persons who firmly believe that if they had the power or if those in authority would only listen to them and follow out their suggestions, the whole economic and social problem would be solved. They seem however, to have great difficulty in getting people to listen who are in position to do anything about it. And so they go thru life feeling that they have been thwarted and as a result of the neglect of those in authority to listen to them, we are in the fix we are in.

However, have the supposed learned economists, sociologists and statesmen, who do have the opportunity to get a hearing, any particular reason to scoff at these individuals who have never succeeded in getting into the limelight? What have they accomplished? Could the world be in much worse condition if these humble theorists who spend years and reams of paper in elaborating theories which never achieve publicity, had been permitted to try out their theories?

Talented Writer's Opinion

HERE is what a talented writer for a great daily which is a loyal supporter of the present national administration has to say:

It is about time that civilization took stock of its philosophy, balanced the account between lip music and the actual record, compared the liberalism it has preached to the intolerance it has practiced.

And then he proceeds to draw the following indictment of the present order:

Unless I am mistaken, future historians will describe the last 20 years as an era of delusion, with statecraft first going mad over war, then over debt and then over reform.

We have sought progress in wholesale murder, have looked for prosperity thru borrowing ourselves into bankruptcy and have turned our backs on those principles which brought about the greatest season of development the world ever knew. Civil life has become a matter of hard-boiled regimentation in several great nations while several others are flirting with the idea.

Look over the civilized world, and you will find statecraft adopting the fashions of militarism. There are more dictatorships in the world today than there were in 1913.

Confusion has driven us to a point where we gladly accept tyranny in the name of mechanical skill, just as the dynamo and combustion engine could prevent men from abusing power.

The speed and efficiency with which armies were mobilized, bonds sold and nations brought under disciplined control, caused us to forget the ultimate effect.

Even persecution seems legitimate if it promises to establish the new order a little quicker, and the benefits of the new order are measured in terms of cash rather than those of human happiness.

All of which is vigorous writing and contains much truth, but after all it is not constructive. It proposes nothing in the way of a remedy for the good reason that the writer in all probability, has no constructive ideas.

We Still Are Barbarians

HERE are a few sad but pertinent facts which lie at the base of our present condition: A comparatively few generations ago man roamed the forests or the plains. With an intelligence only a little above the beasts, he lived in the most primitive state of savagery and subsisting on such food as nature provided. Even after a high state of civilization had been established on the shores of the Mediterranean, it was swept away by a vast horde of northern barbarians and civilization put back a thousand years.

In spite of the high sounding phrases of our Declaration of Independence, men are not born free and equal, in either body, mind, or circumstances. Education and civilization tend to emphasize the individual differences and give the naturally strong and aggressive greater power and opportunity to exploit the weak and inefficient.

Savage Instincts Survive

OUR civilization constantly becomes more complicated, while the natural selfishness and desire for power and special privilege is not abated but rather increased by increased opportunities and greater and more glittering prizes offered.

The primitive instincts and predatory tendencies of the tribal savage survive in the descendant who may be a modern man of business, a politician or a criminal racketeer.

Because man with all of his weakness and follies is still the only progressively thinking animal in the world, a voluntary agreement between human beings is impossible. So we have disagreements, exploitation, confusion of aims and resultant inefficiency.

We talk about a condition in which everybody will be supplied with all he needs, which condition can only be possible, if at all, as the result of the destruction of individual liberty and the establishment of a benevolent but absolute despotism.

Camps for the Unemployed

IT IS ESTIMATED there are still some 12 millions of unemployed in the United States. This number may not be true, but it is certain that the number does reach into the millions. And we cannot let these unemployed starve. Even if considerations of kindness and humanity were taken out we still cannot afford to let these millions starve or even grow desperately hungry, for the might come a time when private property rights would be disregarded and the owners of it would find themselves despoiled.

What shall be done with the army of unemployed? Grant that some of them, maybe many of them, are in their present condition thru fault of their own, they must still be cared for.

It is now seriously proposed that the Government shall establish numerous concentration camps where all of these unemployed shall be gathered, housed, clothed and fed. And why not? Certainly they could be cared for in well-regulated concentration camps at less expense and with less hardship to the deserving ones, than under the present haphazard system, if system it can be called.

The Government might set aside in each case several thousand acres which would be watered, healthful and orderly. The making of such camps would require a vast amount of labor which could be furnished by the unemployed for moderate wages. Any scheme to be successful must gather the persons gathered into the camps an opportunity to work, and the work must be healthful and diversified. It looks to me like a good plan and workable.

I'M NOT "holding up for the doctors," remarked Truthful James. "As a matter of fact I think the doctors and the medical profession in general puts out a lot of bunc. Maybe they have to do that. A lot of things that people think are the matter with them are imaginary and if the doctor can change their way of thinking so that they will imagine they are all right, why they will be. Also I am of the opinion that the doctors do a lot of experimentin' on the humans that come under their care, which experiments sometimes pan out all right and sometimes don't, but when they don't the party experimented on is dead, so there is no comeback on the doctor.

But I am willin' to admit that the surgeons do some wonderful things. Now for example there was case of Ira Dingleberry. Ira really wasn't

Strange Case of Ira Dingleberry

of much account. Privately his father, Bill Dingleberry, admitted that Ira was a great disappointment to him. He said that when the doctor announced that it was a boy he was pleased. He just figured that when this boy baby grew up he would be the prop of his parents and a comfort in their declining years. But somehow or other, it didn't turn out that way.

There was nothing particularly mean or ornery about Ira, but he seemed somehow or other to be just worthless. He was dumb in his studies when he went to school and when it came to choosing up for games Ira was generally left till the last, because he didn't shine any more in play than he did in study or work.

Ira didn't seem to improve much as he got older. Instead of his bein' a prop for his parents to lean upon he did all the leanin' and his parents furnished the props. He just wandered round aimless and with his mouth open so that old Sim Wilkins used to say that it was a wonder to him that Ira didn't get fly-blown on the inside.

Well one day when Ira was just wanderin' a round aimless and not watchin' where he was goin', he sort of stumbled into a machine shop and got tangled up with the machinery. When they finally rescued him he was probably the worst mangled human critter that could be said to be alive. How it happened that he was alive was a mystery that none of the doctors could solve. They agreed that according to all the records of the medical profession he must be dead; that no human being could be broken up and chewed up and cut up, like he was and live. Most of them said that it wasn't any use to spend any time foolin' round with Ira, that his friends might just as well proceed with arrangements for the funeral.

But there was one young doctor who had just got thru with his course and his hospital experience. Perhaps if he had had more experience he wouldn't have dared to experiment, but he was an enthusiastic young feller who was ambitious to

make a name for himself. He went in with the rest of the doctors in the hospital to look at the mangled carcass of Ira and, when they gave it as their opinion that nothing could be done for Ira, he spoke up and said: "Gentlemen, you may be correct about this brother; he certainly does look like a hopeless case, but as you have given him up maybe you would be willing to turn him over to me and let me work on him. He is bound to die, as you say, I can't do him



harm and if my theories happen to work out may-be he will live for quite a while."

The other doctors said that if Ira's father and mother were agreed it was all right with them. Old Bill Dingleberry agreed to give the young doctor a chance and so he took Ira in hand. He made a preliminary examination and found, beginning at the top that Ira's skull was busted and some of his brain matter had leaked out. His nose was mashed down so that there was no use to try to save it as it was. One eye was entirely gone and the other so badly injured that it was necessary to remove it. One lung was caved in and his intestines were perforated in so many places that it wasn't any use to try to patch them up.

Doc Wintergreen—that was the name of the young feller—said, as he sized the unconscious Ira up, "Its about a thousand to one shot that I may postpone your choir practice in the New Jerusalem, but I figure that is just one chance in your favor." He had them bring in a Southdown buck and opened Ira's head and slipped in the brain of the buck in place of the section of Ira's brain which had leaked out. Then he took out the mashed up lung and slipped the left lung of the buck in place of that. It was pretty tough on the buck but then he was gettin' old and strong smellin' anyway. When it come to the eyes he deprived a large Thomas cat of one orb of vision and a large hound dog of one of his eyes. He figured, he said, that both the cat and hound could get along with one eye each and that would be more merciful than making either of them entirely blind. When it came to the punctured intestines, he said that the innards of a hog were similar to those of a human being, so he took out Ira's and substituted those of a large Chester White hog—he fancied the Chester White breed. Then he set the broken arms and legs of Ira and said that he would have to trust to nature to do the rest.

I should say however, that in place of the busted nose he fixed up a beautiful artificial nose and drew the lacerated skin of Ira's old nose over it to hold it there.

Well, believe it or not, Ira lived and got well. But the result was mighty peculiar. For example, every once in a while Ira was seized with an irresistible desire to butt whatever seemed to present a right good object for buttin'. And at other times he insisted on rootin' round in the garden. Old Bill Dingleberry, his father, got so exasperated on account of Ira's rootin' propensity that he said he guessed he would have to ring him, and one day when old Bill was stooped over to pull some weeds, he avin' his back to his son, the inclination to butt overcame Ira and he butted his father over the fence.

At times also Ira would get up in the middle of the night and go out and sit on the fence by the barn and yowl. At other times in the fall of the year, he insisted on headin' for the woods and hunting coon.

Old Bill Dingleberry when asked what he



AND EVERY WHERE THAT MARY WENT—

thought about it said that of course it was a wonderful piece of surgery but he would be doggoned if he didn't think it was carryin' science too far.

Must Flag Be Saluted?

We have a flag and flag pole at the school. Is it required by law that the flag must be displayed each day and do the children have to salute the flag that is in front of the school room?—Mrs. R. S.

In this state the law requires every school to purchase a suitable United States flag, flag staff and the necessary appliances for displaying such flag upon or near the school building or grounds during school hours, and at such other times as school boards, or school proprietors may direct. It also is the duty of school directors and boards, or proprietors of private or parochial schools, to purchase a suitable flag for every room of their respective school buildings and to keep the flag on display in each school room during school hours. They must establish rules for the proper custody, care and display of the flag, and when the weather will not permit it to be otherwise displayed it shall be displayed conspicuously in the principal room of the school house.

The state superintendent is required to prepare a program providing for a salute to the flag at the opening of each day of school and such other patriotic exercises as may be deemed by him to be expedient. He is to make special provision for the observance by the schools, of Lincoln's birthday, Washington's birthday, Memorial Day, Flag Day

and other legal holidays as may be designated by law.

The governor is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon state officials to display the United States flag on all state and school buildings on the second Sunday in May known as Mother's Day.

Tax Deed Comes First

A sold his farm to B. B paid half and gave A a mortgage for remainder. B cannot pay the taxes on this farm and it will be sold for taxes. Who has the better title, the one that has the tax deed or the one who holds the mortgage. Can the tax deed holder make B move off the place before the mortgage becomes due?—L. F.

A tax deed is a superior lien to a mortgage. The mortgagee may pay the defaulted taxes and add the amount to what his debtor owes him. But if he lets the land be sold for taxes and it runs on until a tax deed is issued, the holder of the tax deed would have the right of possession unless the tax deed is set aside on account of some defect. Unless it be set aside both B and the mortgagee would be out.

Whose Crop is It Now?

In the spring A rents his place to B for a year. In the fall B gives up the place and rents another nearby. A immediately rents his place to C. To whom does the field and garden crop belong? There was a contract with the first renter and if he broke it as he did, he forfeited the crops.—B. J.

If there was a provision in the lease by which the renter, B, was to forfeit the crops grown upon the place in the event he abandoned the land without the consent of the landlord, A, he might be held to that contract. Unless there was such a provision he would merely be held for whatever damages might occur to the landlord by reason of his abandonment.

May He Keep His Stock?

If a man rents a farm for cash and gives plain bank notes and his crop does not bring enough to pay the rent, will the landlord have a lien on the renter's stock or personal property? If a tenant moves to another county before notes are due, can the landlord take the rent?—Reader.

The statute gives the landlord a lien upon the crops of the renter but not upon his stock. The fact that he moves to another county would not necessarily alter the rights of the renter upon his unsecured promissory notes. If he was trying to get out of the state or something of that kind, it might furnish grounds for an attachment proceeding.

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.

What Our Dollar Does to Markets

OCCASIONALLY we catch a glimpse of what a bouncing rubber dollar like ours can do.

Whenever our dollar gets "stronger," as the financiers put it, our market prices fall. Also it works the other way around when it "weakens."

In European exchange our dollar is less stable than it is at home. So it happened September 21, that in foreign exchange value, it bounced a little higher that day instead of lower. In our markets that date wheat dropped the limit, cotton jumped \$2 a bale and the stock market had a relapse.

And the foreign exchange value of such a fluctuating dollar is continually upset, and that isn't good for international trade.

The next day or two our rubber dollar did not bounce quite so high, the newspapers again began to discuss inflation, our commodity and security markets strengthened, recovering their lost ground. The price of hogs did even better, went up to \$5. Prices of virtually all classes of livestock rose to higher levels.

When the dollar "strengthens," prices weaken; when the dollar weakens, prices "strengthen." This effect will continue as long as the value of our dollar is based on the supply and demand for gold.

We may soon have a devalued or so-called commodity dollar. That is, a dollar whose gold content will go up and down, increase or diminish, with the general index, or price average of the principal commodities. Such a dollar will move in accordance with the supply and demand for commodities instead of with the inadequate supply and huge demand for gold in a debt-ridden world.

The best time to stabilize the dollar would be when our farm or commodity price level is brought up to where it was in 1926. In 1926 our dollar was approximately a 100-cent dollar. To pay off a \$1,000 note then did not take more than \$1,500 worth of wheat, or of labor, as it has done with our present dollar most of the time ever since. The dollar's purchasing power increased from 100 in 1926 to 75 in 1933, or almost doubled.

The Farm Adjustment Administration is working to bring the parity of farm prices up to the

1926 level and it is to the interest of every farmer to work with the Adjustment Administration and keep them there. Lately the spread has been widening instead of closing.

To make our dollar worth 100 cents today, tomorrow, and next year, it would have to be based on the general price index of commodities. Then when this average rose 1 cent, the redemption value of the dollar would be increased 1 cent. If the price average fell 1 cent, Uncle Sam would pay that much less gold in redeeming the dollar.

That means the dollar would always be worth 100 cents when you borrowed it or when you paid a debt with it, or when you sold or bought commodities or goods with it.

It would still be a gold dollar, but a dollar that would open the way to foreign markets and would foster trade with other nations and might lead to a world stabilization of currencies. We may even have an international agreement for such a monetary standard, first.

Since we suspended gold payments last spring, our dollar has not been worth as much in exchange for the deflated currency of Europe, as it formerly was, and that has helped some. But it is sufficiently high by comparison, to tempt wealthy American investors to sell their American stocks and bonds abroad, taking their value in foreign currency. Later, if and when we devalue our dollar, these investors will turn their foreign money back into U. S. currency. That would sidestep for them any depreciation of the dollar on this side of the ocean as a result of devaluation or inflation.

While we may deplore the disloyalty of these investors, I think we should not let that dissuade us from stabilizing our dollar when the time comes to do it, or from resorting to a rational or controlled inflation to bring about a parity between farm prices and the price of goods. Farm prices must keep step with other prices.

If anybody has, President Roosevelt has the power to put farm prices on a fair basis. I am confident he will use this power. But neither infla-

tion nor a commodity dollar, will cure our farm troubles to stay cured, unless we cut down farm production to meet market demand and keep it there.

Therefore, I hope to see our farm organizations work together for a nation-wide organized agriculture which shall perpetuate the crop control plans of the Farm Act Administration.

To bring farm prices up quickly, the Farm Administration now proposes to lend cotton farmers 10 cents a pound on their holdings of this year's crop, if the cotton farmers will abide by the Government's crop reduction plan in 1934. Cotton prices immediately rose \$3 a bale.

It looks as if we may soon have some kind of price-pegging put under hogs or any other distressed farm product—but always based on control of production. Lower production is the safety clause in such price-fixing. This would also be true of any form of inflation, as Secretary Wallace pointed out in his recent Chicago address.

I am rather confident as the production control plans get under way, we shall see an improvement in farm prices that will quickly be reflected in the nation's business. I am glad to see Kansas' fine record in the wheat sign-up.

Arthur Cutten, the wheat pit's plunger, foresees \$1.40 a bushel for wheat, 80 cents for corn and 60 cents for oats.

If the host of little fellows who play the market take that for a tip, they may run the market up too fast. That would give the professional short sellers a chance to knock it down and demoralize values, as was done last July.

But controlled production will go far to control the wheat pit. It would cut the ground out from under the market-wrecking short seller. It would break up his game.

Arthur Capper

May Fix Prices for Hogs Next

Action Soon on Hog-Corn Committee's Second Plan

PRICE of from \$6 to \$8 a hundred for hogs between November 1, this year, and June 1, 1934, may be fixed by the Farm Adjustment Administration. It would be established thru a marketing agreement with the packers and would give farmers virtually the pre-war price for their hogs during that time. This proposal laid before Secretary Wallace by the farmers' National Hog-Corn Committee, is getting more favorable attention than any other price-pegging plan brought before him. His decision will be made this week. If adopted for hogs the plan, one like it, may be tried later with other livestock.

A 20 per cent cut in corn acreage next year also was recommended by the committee, the growers to agree to reduce their corn land that much and be paid a \$5 to \$8 an acre rental. This would cut the country's corn crop to 2 billion bushels, and bring about a corresponding hog cut in 1934.

This is the same committee that originated the pig-sow slaughtering campaign. It includes 25 representatives of Mid-West hog and corn growers headed by Earl C. Smith, Chicago. Price-pegging is now a part of the tobacco, cotton and rice programs and has been included in a few milk agreements. The Farm Adjustment Administration has continually in mind getting farm prices on a parity with goods prices.

Talk Hog-Corn Control

THE Government's hog-control program will be discussed by Dr. O. Wolf, Ottawa, member of the control committee, at the seventh annual

Kansas Swine Feeders' meeting, October 14, at Kansas State College. A question-box, conducted by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the college, is another highlight; Prof. R. M. Green will discuss the hog market outlook, and Prof. C. E. Aubel will tell about the swine feeding experiments at the college. In the forenoon visitors will inspect the college livestock.

Will Enforce Farm Prices

TO ENFORCE farm marketing agreements and the licensing of those who distribute farm products, a nation-wide chain of offices is being established by the Farm Adjustment Administration.

There will be offices at New York, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, New Orleans, Minneapolis and Atlanta, also 19 sub-regional offices. The first are now being opened in anticipation of early approval of scores of agreements covering farm produce from apples to milk.

Each office will have investigators to check complaints that members of an industry covered by an agreement, are violating its provisions. Nearly every agreement provides for fixing of minimum prices for farm products and it is expected this provision will be closely supervised.

To Control Sale of Beef

PROPOSALS for reducing the slaughtering of cattle for market and for setting minimum prices for livestock were made at a hearing before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. A marketing code for the packing industry was being considered.

Wheat Checks in November

Payment in Two Weeks After Receipt of Contracts

WHEAT allotment sign-up may end this week. When Farm Adjustment Administrators saw the promised acreage-cut falling far short the 9 million acres wanted by the September 25, deadline, the time limit was extended indefinitely, but officials expected 10 extra days to finish the job. Also Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma and Texas asked for more time.

Ford and Gray counties were first to complete acreage-reduction sign-up. Together they contain more than 10 per cent of the nation's wheat acreage on their 2,000 farms. Ford signed for 90 per cent and farmers there expect to receive \$881,365.21. Gray signed for 95 per cent. Final U. S. figures may be ready this week but partial returns show about 400,000 farmer acres who control 31 million acres. Reducing this 15 per cent for next year would take about 4,600,000 out of production. "Control of 80 per cent of the 63 million acres in the country would take about 7½ million acres out of production and assure success of the wheat program," M. L. Wilson, wheat chief, says.

This first sign-up is nothing more than signing an application for a contract. After the applications have been signed and the county or district wheat control organization is established, the allotment for each farmer determined which decides what his bonus will be. But first the contracts signed by farmers must be sent to Washington for approval. The Farm Administrators hope to mail the bonus checks within two weeks after the contracts are received.

Wheat and Drouth Loans

LOANS to Kansas farmers now available thru the Farm Credit Administration include one for seed-fall wheat and another to buy feed for livestock in counties seriously affected by drouth. Wheat loans will be made in Smith, Russell, Barton, Reno, Logan and Harper counties and in counties west of these. Several of that line will be added if

enough need for loans is found. No loans will exceed 85 per cent of the average acreage planted to winter wheat for harvest in 1930, 1931, the base period upon which wheat allotment contracts are made. Livestock feed loans will be available at least in Southwestern counties. These are not for commercial feeding but to carry over foundation herds of work stock.

Application for either loan may be made with the local crops loan committee in the county, or to the county agent.

Must Mark Bonus Acres

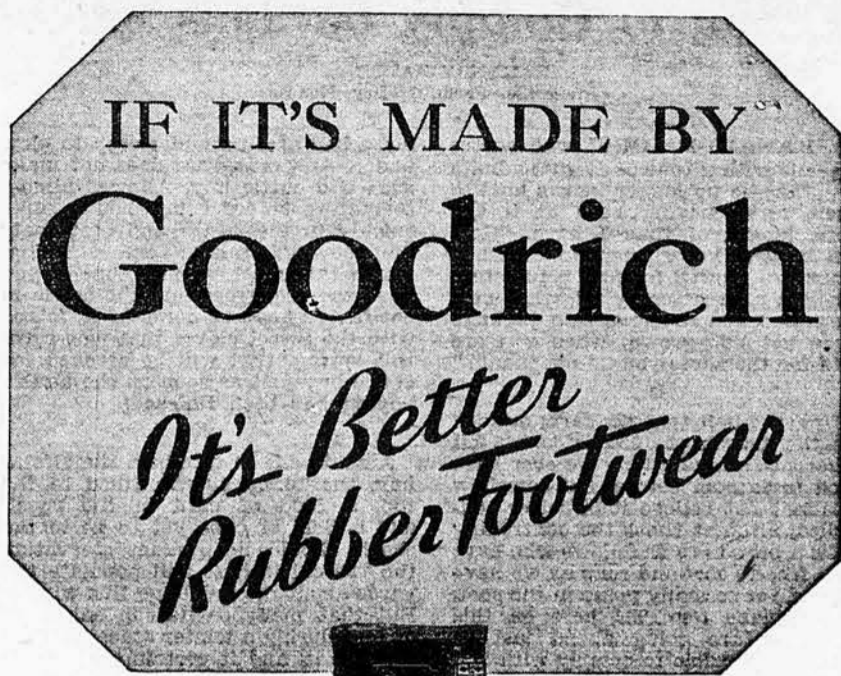
ACRES withdrawn from production under the wheat allotment must be measured and marked, Farm Adjustment Administrators have ruled. This is necessary so county production-control associations can tell where they are. To save wheat growers expense, the rule only requires the land to be measured and marked by posts or stakes set at each corner of the allotment plot.

Sowing Contracted Acres

I should like a direct answer to this question regarding the wheat allotment. Is it proper to sow the contracted acres to alfalfa in the spring of 1934 and set aside another similar tract in 1935?—H.

ALFALFA may be seeded in the spring of 1934, provided no hay is taken from the crop during the summer of 1934, or any other use made of the alfalfa crop. After the crop has become established a similar tract will have to be set aside to serve as contracted acreage during 1935. In other words, contracted acreage may be sown in alfalfa during the year the crop is being established, but cannot be used as contracted acreage after the crop has become established.

Since it will be impossible for the wheat grower to make use of this alfalfa during the summer of 1934, we strongly advise summer-fallowing the contracted acreage and sowing it to alfalfa in the fall of 1934.—H. Umberger, Director of Wheat Allotment for Kansas.



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Going to Comply on This Farm

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

A KANSAS FARMER who writes me with a tone of disgust admits that he no longer knows how to farm, altho having been at it the same length of time I have. "How can anyone know what to do when crops are plowed up just before maturing a satisfactory yield, when pigs are killed and rendered into tankage when yet half-grown, when you are paid for the acres you do not plant?"

I must admit that the farm outlook for the season of 1934 is just a bit different from anything we ever have tried to fathom before, but somehow I cannot but believe it is better controlled, altho at times the controlling looks a bit odd to us fellows who have been free to sow and reap as we have pleased for so many years in the past. As to plans for 1934 here on this farm, we are going ahead just as nearly as possible to comply with "all rules and regulations."

I did not sign the wheat plan because no wheat was grown this year and none will be grown next, so the farm is out of the wheat-growing game, at least for a few years. When the call was made for "government pigs" there happened to be none on the farm at that time coming under the weight requirements, so nothing could be done about that. But I am in sympathy with any movement that will work toward an orderly control of the production of farm products and livestock. I am perfectly willing to lay aside on a high shelf any personal independence I feel that I should have in an attempt to see it worked out for the benefit of all.

As to taking acres out of the production of cash grain crops—and being paid for doing so in advance—I can do that without feeling at all bad about it, and I can also put those acres into a soil-building crop without feeling that my independence has been trampled upon in the least. That is exactly what I have been trying to do for the last 4 or 5 years, or ever since it has become so acutely apparent that our soil had begun to wear out at a rate alarmingly greater as the years slipped by.

It looks now as if the so-called corn program was coming right along. I can and will join right in with that, and the acres I shall be asked to take out of the production of corn I shall gladly seed to Sweet clover or soybeans for the soil building that will result. That whole program suits me fine. The old soil needs the rest from growing grain crops, and the money that will be paid for "the signing and the doing" will come in mighty handy paying taxes. Yes, the outlook for 1934 planning is rather odd and decidedly different from anything that has ever confronted us before, but out of it all may arise a new and a better farm life. Who knows?

The season for the harvesting of crops that might be termed cattle feed, is drawing to a close. At one time it looked as tho we might not be able to carry thru the winter all the cattle, both large and small, that have lived very nicely thru the summer on pasture, but now we know it can be done, thanks to the late rains and the warm September. It has been years since grass has grown so in September as it has in this ninth month of the year. Cattle have been putting on fat all fall on the fresh deep green grass, and the even dozen cows we are now milking never gave the amount of milk they now are giving, exceeding the flush of any June pasture.

Grain stubble fields that looked as bare of growth a month after harvest as the day the binder harvested the wheat and oats, suddenly sprang into a growth of green following the early September rains, and when the last of our oat stubble was turned under last week a growth of crabgrass that was knee high went under with it,

not a bad green manure crop to plow under. And crabgrass does not make such bad cattle hay. Allowed almost to mature before being cut, it cures quickly in the swath and costs only the mowing, raking and stacking, worth this much at any time if you have the crabgrass and the cattle to eat it. We have 12 acres of it, mixed with the Sweet clover that was sown this spring, that will be stacked for cattle hay just as soon as the alfalfa haying has been finished.

All this, the prairie hay, the alfalfa hay, the 16 by 40 silo filled to the top, a field of corn in the shock and a field of cane yet to go in the shock should keep from starvation the 125 cattle that will populate the yards about the buildings this winter. But that many cattle can eat a lot of feed during a winter season if they can get it, and it certainly does pay to see that they can get it. An animal half-kept seldom makes anyone money and certainly does not make an attractive object to look at twice or three times daily.

Should there be a farmer's code, particularly one that would govern the number of hours of labor performed each day on the farm? A meeting of the so-called Holiday Association recently held in Des Moines touched on this subject in its resolutions. It recommended limiting the labor day on the farm to 10 hours for the maximum, except in emergency.

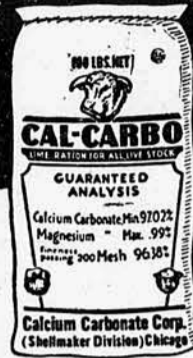
It always has seemed to me that custom has compelled the farmer to make his usual day's work too long. Being his own boss, the farmer goes to the field after an hour or two of choring in the morning, and seeing a pile-up of work ahead of him, it is too natural for him to lengthen the number of his hours afield. Then, when night draws near, there is another round of chores to be done.

Since grandfather's day, the farm day of labor has been greatly shortened. If out of this topsy-turvy shake-up thru which we are going, there comes a shorter day of labor on the farm, that will help to keep in balance that wheel of production which has been wobbling so much here of late. When grandfather was a young man, to use my father's expression in explanation, "he worked his head off." By 5 in the morning, whether it be winter or summer, he was up and at something on his hillside Vermont farm, where a sawmill always provided something to be done when the actual work of the field or barnyard did not. And when the combination of farm and mill failed to offer work to do, a small cooper shop attached to the mill, where buttertubs and sabbuckets were made, provided work that often lasted 'way into the winter's night.

So, if the Des Moines meeting of a few days ago does no more than call attention to the rest of the world that the work day of the farm is still much too long, altho much less than was grandfather's, that meeting shall not have been held in vain. To put the matter as briefly as possible, the farmer should receive from an average of 8 hours labor each day a good living and 10 per cent profit. That would be a farm ideal. My hair is now so white I never expect to see such an ideal for the farmer universally realized, but it is no more than he deserves for the multiplicity of duties he must perform in good weather and bad, in dirt and in difficulties, in the course of a year. Knowing full well what a farmer must do, day in and day out, after having done nearly a half-century of it, still I would not trade my job for that of any other. During the month I was away from this farm this summer, the longest time in nearly 40 years, I saw no worker whose job I envied, no place where I would rather be than right here.

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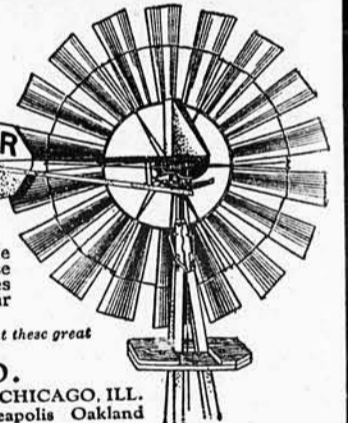
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Picking Good Seed Ears

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THIS is the important thing in corn improvement, Kansas growers say. They find in healthy corn the stalk and parts of the leaves stay green until husks are ripe. They avoid prematurely ripened, weak, smutted or broken stalks. They look for mature ears, slightly drooping, carried on a round shank of medium size and length. And pick ears from strong, erect stalks, grown at convenient height for husking and surrounded by full stand of plants. Pick two or three times as many ears as you need for planting—12 to 15 medium-sized ears will plant an acre. Store the seed the same day gathered in a dry, airy place, and on racks which keep the ears apart. The corn should be thoroughly dried before freezing weather sets in, stored where it will not freeze. Try a dry, heated basement, the attic, a lean-to room, brooder house or other good buildings that can be ventilated.

Corn That Resists Heat

SOME strains of yellow dent that are resistant to cold also will withstand more heat than corn that is not cold-resistant, the U. S. Department tells us. This resistance to both heat and cold is due to the higher proportion of "bound" water in the plant. Water in the white of an egg is an example of bound water, while that in a sponge is free water. Bound water forms a part of the plant. Plants high in bound water resist heat damage because the heat cannot draw so much of the moisture from the plant and it can endure more heat. In cold weather the cold cannot so easily freeze the water in the plant into ice crystals, breaking the cell structure. This means that recently improved strains of corn will be produced that will tend to resist heat as well as cold.

Two Alfalfa Seed Crops

Will alfalfa produce two seed crops in a year?—W. A. P.
THE alfalfa plant is capable of it, but it would be an unusual season for Eastern Kansas that would be favorable to producing two profitable seed crops. To get two seed crops in a season you would have to leave the first cutting, which seldom makes a good seed-set due to weather conditions. To get the second seed crop, you would have to come late in the season which again is not a favorable time of year for seed setting. The cutting which normally makes the best seed-set in Eastern Kansas is either the second or third, due entirely to weather conditions.—C. O. G.

You Can Fence Out Rats

RAT-PROOF corncribs that have good foundations, stretch half-inch mesh wire netting around them to about 2 feet above the top of the foundation, and put an 8-inch strip galvanized iron just above the netting. Carry netting and strip around doors and door frames. Or wide metal strips will do the job. Here is a good place for wire that isn't working elsewhere else, or for discarded material from other buildings. Rats and mice sometimes cause loss of 25 to 50 per cent of the corn held over winter.

Winter Barley is Risky

WINTER barley has become popular in Central and Southern Kansas the last five years, because of the large amount of pasture it produces and the high yield of grain. The last five years have been unusually favor-

able for it. Winters have been so mild that soft wheats adapted to Southeastern Kansas have made high yields in Central Kansas. But sometime we'll get a tough winter that will hurt these crops. Records show winter barley will fail at Manhattan 50 per cent of the time due to winter-killing, and that it will fail or produce low yields from various causes about 65 per cent of the time. At the Hays station, the average yield of winter barley over six years was 11.1 bushels an acre. The crop winter-killed 2 years out of 6. In Southern Kansas the crop will winter-kill about 35 per cent of the time. Winter barley is often attacked by chinch bugs and footrot disease.

Wheat on Corn Stubble

IF YOU pass up pasture, the first of October is a good time to seed wheat in Linn county, says its county agent, Walter J. Daly. Seeding before this will not give best yields. It is highly desirable to work the ground enough between plowing and seeding to keep down weeds and volunteer wheat. Some Linn county farmers always get good yields by putting wheat on corn stubble where the corn is cut off as early as possible. Most of these men use fertilizer and have fair to good soil. Wheat will do well following a crop of soybeans if the fall is not too dry. Soybeans leave the ground dry, but in fine condition.

See What Smut Has Done

LOSS from kernel smut of sorghum usually is heavy in fields planted with untreated seed. This week is a good time to check fields to see how much loss you have suffered. Then you can estimate what your savings would have been with treated seed. Treating would have cost about 1 cent an acre.

Farm Betterments

Riley county—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Beck and son, Riley, are completing a new modern home.
Smith county—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mathes have moved into their new farm home.
Thomas county—John Pratt, R. 3, Colby, is erecting a new straw loft, theft proof, 40 by 20 poultry house.
Smith county—Mr. and Mrs. Marve Pennington are replacing their old home with a fine new one.

Remember When—

THE green hand started to feed the old threshing machine, and his slug caused the horses to pull up the old horsepower?

Your dad put you on a horse, without saddle, and sent you 8 miles, on a hot summer afternoon, to get the doctor for a sick neighbor, and you arrived home sicker than the neighbor?

If you recall some interesting fact of bygone days on the farm that can be put in a line or a paragraph, mail it to Memory Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

A Convenient Investment

EVERY day I receive letters from readers of Kansas Farmer who have a few hundred dollars saved for a rainy day asking, "How can I invest the money which I have saved and be guaranteed a fair rate of interest; and when the time comes that I need money withdraw all or any part of the amount invested?" If you have such a problem, I shall be glad to pass on to you the same suggestions I have made to hundreds of other readers. Simply write me, "I have a few hundred dollars that I should like to invest where I will be assured of complete safety." This information will then be sent to you without any obligation whatever. Address your letter to—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.



Diet Makes The Hog

HE WAS CORNFED; and that is why for a hundred years the Midwestern hog has been an aristocrat among swine. His quality was in his food before his food was in his belly.

◆ The meat of the hog aristocrat is hard, firm. Consumers like it because it looks as good as it actually is.

◆ The meat of the soft, oily hog is much less desirable. His hams are flabby, his bacon is difficult to slice, his lard will be soft and runny. Consumers will not pay as much for the meat of the soft hog and packers cannot pay producers as much for this type of meat animal.

◆ It is a matter of keen regret to Swift & Company that six times as many soft hogs came into some Midwestern packing plants this year as came three years ago.

◆ Fortunately, the cause of this lowering of quality, which may be only temporary, is known. Scientists at the college of agriculture and experiment station of the University of Illinois lay the blame, after long study, almost wholly on the feeding of soybeans in their natural state. Their circular No. 369, issued last April, says of the soybean:—"No way has yet been found to use it (natural state) in the rations of fattening swine without producing soft carcasses." Copies of the circular may be secured from College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

◆ Scientific men speak positively only when they know. There is no qualification here; the University experts assert that the oil of the soybean will certainly make soft hogs. And soft hogs mean lower prices to entire communities in which feeding of soybeans with the oil unextracted is common.



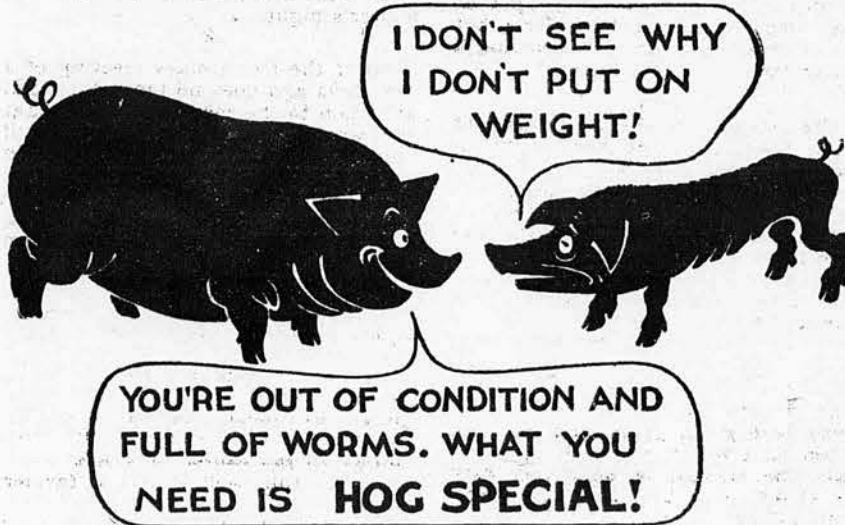
Swift & Company

World's Fair visitors are cordially invited to go through the Swift plant in Chicago. It is only thirty minutes on the South Side Elevated from downtown.

This advertisement is reprinted in the interest of the hog producers of the United States

The original was printed in the fall of 1931

830-B



HOG SPECIAL brings out the runts. It gives pigs an appetite, helps digestion, supplies minerals and helps to overcome the bad effects of worms. This has been proved time and again at the Research Farm.

Give your wormy, unthrifty pigs the benefit of Hog Special. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

HOG SPECIAL PRICES NOW REDUCED

Now to Collect

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—Robert Barry resigned today as vice president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to become an executive of the National Distillers Product Corp. in New York City.

Hoppers in Early Sown Wheat

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Short Grass Notes from Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

WHEAT is not making a satisfactory start in this part of the state. Many windy days have dried out the top soil. Here most farmers are not going to seed unless it rains enough to put the soil in good shape. Wheat that has been sown is not growing and worms and hoppers are making heavy inroads on the stands. The most severe handicap the crop has to face is the absence of any subsoil mixture. We have had little more than a foot of moisture in 18 months.

The shortage of feed makes farmers eager to seed that the wheat might make a good growth before freezing weather. A winter like the one that preceded the big wheat crop of 1914 would be a wonderful help to the western half of the state. The summer of 1913 was similar to last summer. In late fall it began to rain and rained most of the winter. Only three nights that winter was the weather bad enough to put the stock in the barn.

If any one can give a logical reason why an investment of \$10,000 in a farm should shrink to \$5,000 and another \$10,000 invested in farm mortgages still be worth its full value, we should like to have it. If creditors were informed that the mortgages they hold were to be deflated 50 per cent that would at least be logical. Then, perhaps, the folks who had chattel mortgages would run the wheels off of the old car telling debtors their cows were worth \$75 a head and their horses \$150 a head. The farm would then be worth enough right away to amply secure the mortgage.

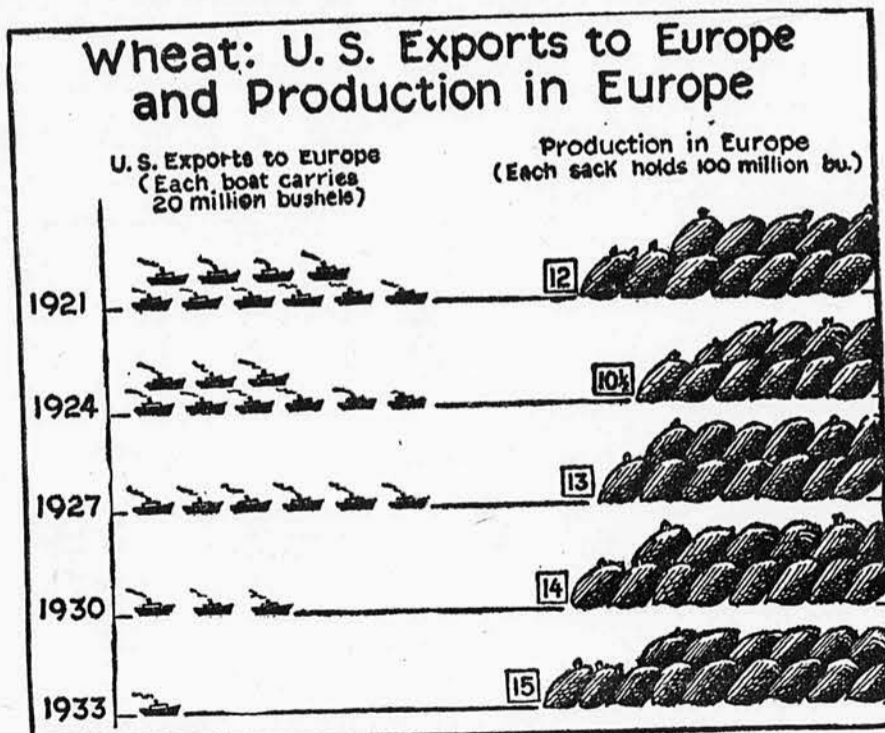
Another injustice, in fact it is unlawful, is being practiced by some creditors. They are requiring the debtor to give a personal note for money in excess of a Federal loan. A farmer may at the time he applies for a loan include enough in the application to satisfy his obligations. But the loans are slow and interest, fines and other costs accumulate and finally the amount of the loan is not enough to pay everybody.

The creditor's statement definitely

says that the creditor will not require any note or mortgage or take a lien now, or at any later time, from the debtor to satisfy the obligation for which the Federal loan was secured. Yet creditors are demanding and receiving personal notes for deficits. Neither are banks and mortgage companies tempering the wind to the shorn debtor. They are figuring in interest and costs to the last minute. But the practice of taking notes for amounts not covered by Federal loans surely is unlawful and certainly is not meeting the intentions of the relief measure or of the administration.

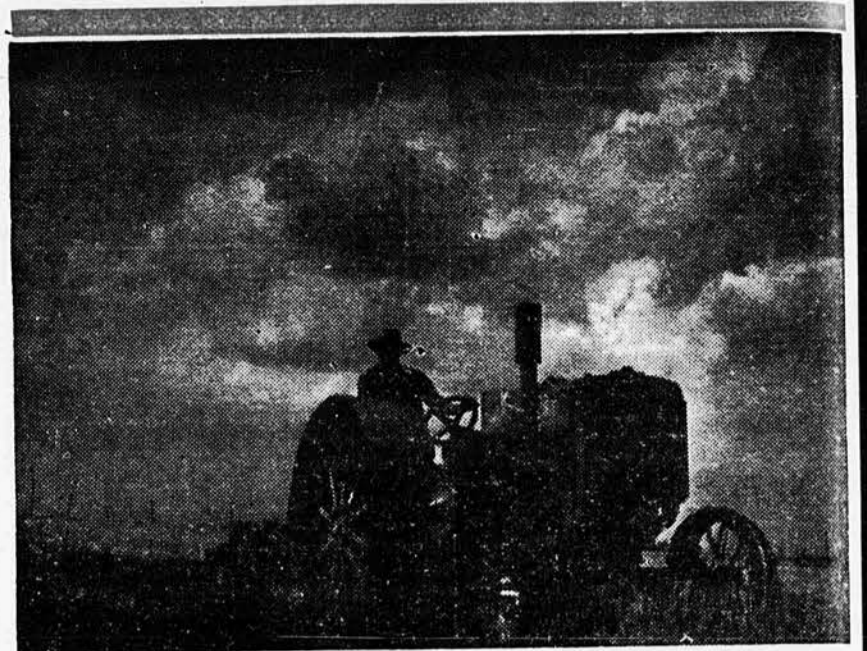
It was interesting to note the large number of livestock advertisements in the last issue of Kansas Farmer. It is a good sign that demand is growing for the high-quality livestock that has been accumulating during the period of low prices. It is also a sign that livestock breeders recognize the economy and value of good advertising in publications that reach a large number of possible buyers. A few days ago we picked up a 1926 copy of Kansas Farmer and one of the first things we noted was the large amount of space devoted to livestock advertising. Far too many farmers are timid about advertising what they have to sell. . . . Our good friend Harry Hatch noted a lot of signs of the return of prosperity while on his trip East, but an increased number of farmers advertising something to sell, is a prosperity sign we can all see and stay at home.

Along with the skill and knowledge of better methods of feeding and caring for all kinds of livestock, many commercial products have been developed that are of great help in maintaining sanitation and health among livestock and poultry. A few dollars invested in such products each year are dollars well spent. The dollars that lice, mites and parasites eat up are dollars lost. What would we think of the farmer who kept a tub of hog intestinal parasites and fed and cared for them year after year. We don't think of it just that way but isn't that what we are doing when we do not improve insanitary conditions? It takes watchful care.



IN 1921, when many wheat ships were busy carrying the bread grain to Europe, that continent produced only 1,200,000,000 bushels. Since 1927, European countries have been producing more and more of their own wheat and the wheat traffic across the Atlantic has slowed up. In fact, efforts of European countries to supply their needs, and their buying wheat from other countries has just about cut off our wheat exports, as

the lone boat for 1933 represented in the chart indicates. The United States doesn't want to withdraw from the export trade, but rather than have grain pile up in the U. S. or be sold at less than cost, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has begun a wheat plan which will reduce acreage in the U. S. and bring production down to the point where it can all be marketed at a profit to the farmer. The chart shows the facts as they are.



KEEPING TRACTOR EXPENSES LOW ISN'T A MATTER OF LUCK!

It's a Matter of Using the Right Oil!

DON'T call it "bad luck" when you have to buy new parts for your tractor every season. Don't call it "bad luck," either, when your oil doesn't hold up.

Call it *bad oil!* The right kind of oil will protect pistons, cylinders and bearings from the destructive friction that makes repairs necessary. The right kind of oil will hold up when your tractor is doing the hardest kind of work.

The right oil, say the thousands of farmers who use it, is Conoco Germ Processed (Paraffin Base) Motor Oil. It keeps tractor expenses low by cutting repair and new-parts bills . . . by giving you 40 to 60 hours work per fill.

Mr. Herman Schuller, of Ririe, Idaho, wrote us, "I plowed 1500 acres, harrowed 1000 acres, weeded 1300 acres and drilled 1200 acres (a total of 5000 acres of work!), and all I needed to do to my engine was change piston rings before starting to harvest 2800 acres. I started using Conoco Germ Processed Oil two years ago, and now no one could get me to use anything else."



Don't put your trust in "bargain" oil and luck—it will cost you money! Start right now using Conoco Germ Processed (Paraffin Base) Motor Oil—and *save* money. Ask your Conoco agent for low bulk prices.



CONOCO

MOTOR OIL  GASOLINE
GREASES KEROSENE

Our Busy Neighbors

Yes Indeed

- When you think you need medicine you need sleep.
- The crack of doom won't be so bad. It won't be a wisecrack.
- They used to call it axle grease. Now they spread it on a cabbage leaf and call it salad.
- Well, back in 1890 the good people said cigars would make criminals and now look at the country.
- A jealous woman doubtless suffers, but you can't help smiling a little when you see her husband.

Pumpkin Vine Grows Crop

A VOLUNTEER pumpkin vine in the garden of J. H. Balderston, Clifton, on a spread of 80 feet, has 50 pumpkins. Forty of them are large enough to supply a lot of pies. That community might be a good site for a pie factory.

Kansas' Buried Mountains

THE Nemaha Mountains which ages ago sank beneath the surface of Kansas, are interesting oil geologists. The range has been defined by wells which strike its summit, all the way from Bern, Nemaha county, to Potwin, Butler county. It occurs again in the Oklahoma oil fields. The granite has been tapped so many times its course has been accurately marked. On the east side of this uplift the shallow oil fields in Kansas are found. On the west side, at greater depth, the really big wells are

brought in. The range misses Centralia by 8 miles.

One Day's Casualties

ON a 200-mile drive thru North-eastern Kansas, a Shawnee county man counted 7 chickens, 4 opossums, 2 snakes, 1 rabbit and 1 dog that had been run over and killed on the highways. The motor car takes its toll of "wild life," including the two-legged kind.

Studebaker Loses All

ONE of the last Studebakers of his generation, Colonel Milburn Studebaker, 68, sits in his 64-room home in Indiana, a poor man because of a bad investment in the Insull utilities. A few years ago his fortune was estimated at 3½ million dollars. He was a son of one of the five Studebaker brothers who made fortunes out of building farm wagons and fine buggies at South Bend, Ind. Later they manufactured automobiles. Ten years ago Colonel Studebaker retired to give all his time to his personal investments. Kansas farmers will regret to hear that misfortune has overtaken this pioneer family of wagon makers.

Capper Man Kills a Lion

WHILE in the hills near Hanover, Walter Grefe, Capper man of Smith county, shot their local "mountain lion." It proved to be a wild dog. The "lion" had been raiding farmers' chickens several months and the

stories about it were almost equal to the snake stories that come from Luray and Winchester. . . . Capper men are selected for their usefulness, fearlessness and resourcefulness. The result would have been no different if it had been an African lion.

Bit the Hand of a Friend

WHILE trying to bring an old sow with pigs in out of the rain, the sow mistaking this kindness for an interference with her family, bit off one of Pete Wehe's fingers, in Smith county. Which makes Pete wish he had a Kansas Farmer accident policy.

No One Ordered Beer

ONE noon, during Free Fair week, more than 100 Kansans were eating lunch at the Cremerie restaurant in Topeka. Not one had ordered beer. Among them was a Topeka big business man who recently declared Topeka would have to have beer to hold its trade at home.

All Things Considered

HOW "do you define a stable government?" asked a subscriber in a letter to T. A. McNeal. Having just laid down the morning paper telling of the latest developments in the State House bond scandal, Tom wrote in reply, "One that locks the stable before the horse is stolen."

Kansas' Checker Champion

THE new checker champion of Kansas, is a colored man, James Knighton, of Kansas City, Kan. Joe Grother, Fontana, won second place at the recent state contest; Jim Stull, Wichita, third; George Shaddix, Wichita, fourth; and Jim Marshall, Topeka, last year's champion, fifth. A checker player, can lose form just a golfists and tennis players do.

His Conscience Smote Him

WHEN a tramp asked A. S. Kingsbury of Smith Center, for food, Mr. Kingsbury, who lives alone, handed him a quarter and told him to buy himself a meal. Taking the money, the tramp got as far as the sidewalk, then wheeling and coming back, said, "I lied to you; I am neither broke nor hungry and am able to make my own way." He handed back the money and left. Streak of white somewhere.

Old Nig's Travels Over

OLD NIG, the tramp dog with a fondness for rail travel, who has been bumming his way for 16 years back and forth on the Central Branch, has finally succumbed to old age, altho several times the victim of poisoned food. Nig made his home anywhere along the line but preferred Greenleaf. He would be gone a few days, then come in on a freight train. His friends in the Central Branch towns, fed him.

One Farm Never Mortgaged

TO show his son Harry a farm which never has had a mortgage on it, Sam Clark of Pratt, took him out to the old homestead, 16 miles south, filed on by Harry's grandfather in 1884. In the early days, Clark often drove an ox-team to Pratt to do his trading, refusing during those spare times to go in debt for a team of horses. A neighbor who did just that, lost his farm by foreclosure. Sometimes it is speedier to be slow.

Tractor Race Set Record

THE balloon tires on Barney Oldfield's Allis-Chalmers farm tractor cost \$60 each, but will last for 6 years. They enabled Barney to win the tractor race over two competitors, at Kansas Free Fair and establish a new speed record for farm tractors, of 38.62 miles an hour. Later this was broken at Indiana's State Fair where he made 39.04. With its powerful low gear, the big-tire tractor can do heavy farm work thru the day, then be put in high gear for a speedy trip to market. Equipped with Firestone air tires, the tractor handles as easily as an auto and is adapted for use on highways.



12 to 20
MORE PER
DAIRY COW

4 to 10
MORE PER
STEER

1 to 3.00
MORE PER
HOG

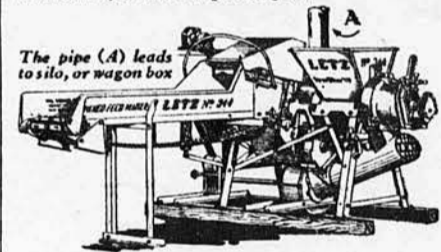
50¢ to 1.00
MORE PER
SHEEP

Make SHORT CROPS bring MORE MONEY

With a short feed crop this year YOU DON'T WANT WASTE. The surest way to make your feed crop bring most money is to feed it CUT AND GROUND—the Letz way. The figures shown above are the average increase made by owners of Letz Mills. Think of what these EXTRA profits would be on YOUR herd! Experience has proved that when you feed kafir, sorghum, corn fodder and similar crops in the bundle you lose 25% to 40%. Saving feed is a big item, but Increased Production is four times as important. You get both results when you cut and grind feed crops with the new Letz Mill.

Let Us Send You Letz Reports

Beant Brothers of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas cleared \$8.26 per head on steers fed sorghum fodder chopped and ground with a Letz Mill. Write and let us send you this complete report.



The pipe (A) leads to silo, or wagon box

LETZ FEED MILLS PAY FOR THEMSELVES THE FIRST YEAR

The new Letz is many machines in one. Cuts your roughage, chops your hay, fills your silo, separates your grain, saves or remixes ground grain and cut roughage. Four sizes for any size farm.



SENT FREE—Reports of INCREASED profits from Letz owners are startling. Let us send them to you.

LETZ MANUFACTURING CO. 1015 East Road, Crown Point, Ind. Please send me your Reports of Letz Owners and circulars on the new Letz Mills.

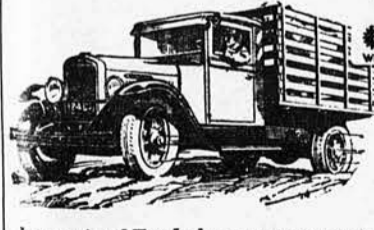
My name is _____
My address (or R.F.D.) is _____
City _____ State _____
I feed _____ Dairy Cows _____ Steers _____ Hogs _____
_____ Sheep. My Engine H.P. is _____

To the FARMERS of America

IN THE stress and strain of the recent years International Harvester suffered severely along with its farmer customers, but good management carried it through and kept its vital organization of distribution and service intact. In the meantime we have pioneered many new developments and improved our many well-known products.

We can assure you that McCormick-Deering farm-operating equipment is more than ever qualified to help you to farm with *economy, efficiency, ease, and profit.*

International Harvester products are available at the store of the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer, who is in position to provide the same excellent service as always. Ask him for complete information.



International Trucks have seen many outstanding improvements in the past three years, including much lower prices, but always preserving the high quality standards that are vitally necessary in a good truck for the farm. This shows the popular 1½-ton Model B-3, chassis \$695 f. o. b. factory. Other Internationals are: ½-ton D-1, \$360; 1½-ton A-2, \$615; 2-ton B-4, \$1045; and others to 7½-ton. All prices for the chassis, f. o. b. factory.

The long-awaited Farmall 12 joins its bigger brothers, the regular 2-plow Farmall and the 3-plow Farmall 30. This true all-purpose tractor is built to suit the small-farm needs and to serve as auxiliary power on larger farms. Illustration shows F-12 with direct-connected plow. This tractor plants and cultivates 25 to 33 acres a day with 2-row planters and cultivators. Farmall equipment is provided for many jobs. The F-12 price is \$525 f. o. b. factory.

MCCORMICK-DEERING

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

Kansas' Best in Shorthorn and Hereford Breeding



Left, "Archer's Stamp," junior and grand champion Shorthorn bull at the state fair, owned by Tomson Brothers, Walkersburg. Right, "Imperial Stanway 38," senior and grand champion Hereford bull, owned by Jenny Wren Company, Lawrence. Excellent type.

LIVESTOCK

What a Beef Calf Costs

J. J. MOXLEY

KANSAS has the best set-up for producing and finishing calves on the same farm of any section of the United States. It is due to cheap grass, abundance of roughage, climatic conditions, and variety of grains produced.

Cost of keeping cows and producing beef calves in Kansas is shown by a general average of all beef-production contest records. This includes an average of \$9.20 for wintering cows, \$5.50 for summering cows, \$2.80 interest at 8 per cent on a \$35 cow, 35 cents taxes, \$2.45 for a 7 per cent depreciation in value of the cow in a year, \$1 for bull service, an extra charge of 82 cents a cow for carrying cows which did not produce calves, or a total cost of producing a calf to weaning of \$22.12. "Ordinarily, we figure these overhead charges, above feed cost, constitute about one-third of the actual cost of producing a calf. So when the calf is worth this total cost, the farmer can make money because of selling his feed for a good market price, considerable of it otherwise unmarketable, and because of getting interest on his investment. Calves from these herds ate an average of \$9.43 worth of feed, and sold for an average of \$45.12.

Feed was charged at regular prices to cover labor costs. I find these records much in line with the men who are doing a good job of handling cows. The job could be done much cheaper, but results would not be as satisfactory.

Short Way to Fat Lambs

HENRY BAKER

LAMBING-DOWN grain sorghum fields is successful. Also many weeds and leaves are cleaned up, and several pounds gain put on at little or no cost. Some feeders turn lambs into fields until leaves and weeds are gone, then put them in the feedlot for finishing. This makes the crop easier to harvest, provided lambs are removed before they tear down the grain.

Sometimes much of the grain already is down. Then, or where the sorghum is an extreme dwarf variety, the temptation for lambs to over-eat on grain is great, and many gorge themselves without eating enough roughage. The range lamb has been accustomed to eating only coarse grasses and weeds, and no

grain at all, so death losses are likely to run high.

To avoid this give the lambs a big feed of palatable roughage, such as alfalfa, before turning them in the grain field. They will usually eat plenty of roughage and not over-eat on grain after they have been in the field a few days. If the roughage part of the crop is not readily eaten by lambs, which is the case with some grain sorghums, plenty of hay or other palatable roughage should be supplied all the time. Toward the end of the feeding time, see that the lambs still are getting a full feed of grain. If most of the grain has been eaten out, the lambs may be finishing on too little grain and too much roughage.

An average 60-pound range lamb needs about 2 or 2½ bushels of grain to fatten it. Estimate the yield of the crop and turn in about the right number of lambs.

Why Pick Western Lambs?

Why are Western lambs so popular and in such strong demand? Are they more resistant to diseases and internal parasites than native lambs, or is it the result of a habit? What is the difference between Western and native lambs?—G. L. J.

THERE are three outstanding reasons why Western lambs are popular with feeders—the larger number which makes it easy for a feeder to get what he wants rather easily; their hardiness and healthiness; and the light weight with considerable age which enables a feeder to produce a finished lamb weighing not more than 85 pounds on the average. Western lambs are those raised in the range country, and native lambs are those raised in the Corn Belt.—C. W. M.

Danger in Flax Straw

GREEN-COLORED flax straw, and especially green-colored flax screenings are dangerous to livestock, says T. H. Hopper, North Dakota chemist. Both feeds are likely to contain enough prussic acid to kill. Have Kansas flax growers had this trouble? Hopper urges more caution than usual because of drouth this season which not only caused greater production of the poison in the flax plant but also because excess heat ripens some of the flax so it holds more of the poison than ordinary.

The World's Champion Barrow and a Great Shorthorn



At left, "Wonder Boy," ideal Duroc market barrow shown at Hutchinson by the American and the National Duroc Jersey associations as an example of type. Right, "A. L. Princess 6th," senior and grand champion Shorthorn cow, owned by John Regier.

We Sent Them Money

When They Needed It Most

These Kansas Farmer's subscribers are thankful for the money we sent them when they got hurt. They had our Accident Insurance and we paid them for the time they were laid up and unable to work. People are getting hurt every day—you may be the next to meet with an accident. Why don't you take out Kansas Farmer's low-cost All-Coverage Accident Insurance, so that you, too, will be paid if you get hurt and are unable to work?

Just a Few Words of Thanks from Some of Our Kansas Farmer's Policyholders to Whom We Sent Money Recently

Marion Ewan, 432 W. Broadway, Newton, writes

"This is to gratefully acknowledge receipt of the draft in settlement of injuries received in an accident. We appreciate your fairness in this matter and will be glad to speak a good word for you whenever possible."

Mr. Ewan stumbled, striking his knee on a concrete abutment and was laid up for two months. He was paid for the two months' total disability and four weeks' hospital fee.

Lizzie Bell Larkin, Summerfield is very appreciative

"I want to thank you and the Insurance Company for being so prompt in settling the claim. I think this is a good company—the insurance costs only \$3.50 a year—not quite a penny a day—and when accidents occur, they are very prompt in settling. Many thanks for the draft which is a great help."

This policyholder fell while carrying firewood and sprained her ankle and bruised hip. She was paid for three weeks' total disability.

Barney W. Unruh, 710 W. 10th St., Newton, was well pleased, too

"I received the check you sent me in settlement of my accident and wish to thank you for prompt settlement. It came at a time when it was most needed. I will speak to my friends about your insurance."

Mr. Unruh was chopping wood and the axe slipped, cutting all tendons of fingers. He was paid for two months' total disability.

Chas. Vorlicek, Silver Lake, liked prompt settlement

"I received your draft representing two months' total disability in full payment of claim relative to injuries received in a fall. I thank you for this prompt adjustment. You may look for more policyholders in the next few days."

Mr. Vorlicek was laid up from a fractured knee, which he received when he fell striking a monkey wrench.

Lester Wagner, Route 2, Newton, writes

"I received your check and was well pleased."

Mr. Wagner was riding horseback when the pony slipped and fell on his foot, spraining his ankle. He was paid for 22 days' total disability.

Guy E. Cunningham, Canton, is satisfied

"Received check and I sincerely wish to thank you for the prompt and satisfactory way in which you handled my claim. I will be glad to refer your accident insurance to my friends."

Mr. Cunningham was thrown off stalk-cutter when team ran away, spraining his back, and totally disabling him for one month, for which he was paid.

Marquis Rogers, Route 1, Topeka, thankful

"I received your check and am thanking you very kindly. I already have renewed my policy, which will go right on because it has been sometime ago that I sent in my renewal. Please see that it gets started following the lapse of my old policy as I do not want to be without this protection. Thanking you again."

Mr. Rogers fell from a tree and broke his arm. He received pay for two months' total disability and two days' hospital fee.

We Have Money for You, Too

Remember—you, too, are entitled to this "All-Coverage" Accident Insurance if you are a reader of Kansas Farmer. The next time the "Capper Man" calls on you, be sure to ask him about this protection. It will put money in your hands in a time of need.

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. RWW, Topeka, Kan.

Two Fine Types, a Beef Champion and a Dairy Leader



Left, Keith Nelson, Burdick, showing his champion Angus calf which also won grand championship in the 4-H show at Hutchinson. This is "Amos." Keith said he left "Andy" at home. Right, "Ransom Tango's Little Leader," senior and grand champion Guernsey bull owned by Ransom Farm, Homewood

DAIRY

Ten Fewer Cows to Feed

TWENTY-SIX cows give as much milk for Fred Kuhnen, Wyandotte county, as 36 did a few years ago. Much of the improvement is due to purebred herd sires. More than 30 years ago he undertook to build a good herd. Methods were different then. He now has cows giving from 70 to 80 pounds of milk daily at their best. One important point to him is providing good shelter during cold weather. His cows are kept in a well-bedded, open shed, which is cleaned daily. Warm water is supplied as needed and the cows drink twice as much as they ordinarily would and give many more pounds of milk. He

fattens cows during their dry period because he has found they pay it back with more and richer milk when they freshen. Also the milk flow holds up longer.

Why the Milk Curdles

Have a cow that seemingly gives good milk but it curdles when boiled. She has been fresh several months. Her calf did real well on her milk. Any harm in using this milk?—T. E. R.

THE most frequent cause of this condition is that some time after the milk is produced, germs get into it. Discard a few strippings from

"HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE ME FOR MY HOGS?"



HEAVY rains for a week had made it almost impossible to get to market. A farmer near Pryor, Oklahoma, had a large bunch of fat hogs. And he was afraid the price would drop before he could get them off. He called a local buyer and sold his hogs by telephone.

The price dropped all right, but the buyer kept his word. And the farmer made enough extra from this one transaction to pay for his telephone for several years to come.

A day seldom goes by when the telephone isn't of great value on the farm. It helps notify members of farm club meetings. It calls together threshing crews and gets a neighbor when you are head over heels in work. It saves good working hours in the busy season and many miles of travel. It is indispensable in time of sickness and priceless in emergencies. And it is always on the job.

A BELL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT

each of this cow's quarters—this had best be done into a cup of antiseptic. Then thoroly wash the tip of the teats with soap and water. Milking utensils should be carefully cleansed with scalding water and plenty of soap, then scalded again and placed in the sun to dry. If this doesn't stop the trouble write *Missouri Ruralist* again.—R. R. D.

Soft Pork a Serious Evil

SOYBEANS are good hog feed. As a protein to balance corn they are valuable, but they have a serious effect on the quality of the pork. Soft pork is a serious problem to the packers. The soybean feeder does not need the oil in the soybeans, it is the protein he wants. The protein is still there after the oil is taken out. If soybean meal is fed, there is no soft pork. An interesting advertisement in this issue of *Kansas Farmer* directs attention to the importance of the soybean diet.

Jersey Fees Are Cut

THE American Jersey Cattle Club has reduced registration rates for purebreds more than 2 years old, from \$10 to \$5, and the fee for recording all transfers to \$2, until December 1, 1933. The club has permanently reduced the registration fees for purebred Jersey cattle owned by boys and girls who are members of 4-H calf clubs and vocational clubs. They can save from \$1 to \$2 on registrations of animals under 2 years old.

Have Cow's Dinner on Time

STEADY feeding of milk cows, either during or after milking, is more important than which feeding time is adopted. Feeding a mixed feed either while milking or afterward will not affect the milk production, but whatever practice is adopted, should be strictly followed. A change in feeding time will make the cow restless and nervous, and that lowers both the quantity and quality of milk.—A. H. Kuhlman.

Extra Oil Good for Cows

DAIRYMEN find soybeans at least the equal in feeding to linseed meal or cottonseed meal, and often cheaper. The increase of oil in the grain ration with soybeans is good for the cow and increases milk flow. A good grain mixture for the dairy cow is 4 parts corn or corn and cob meal; 4 parts ground oats and 1 part cracked soybeans. A good legume roughage also should be fed.

Caring for One Cow

A WISCONSIN dairy farm survey shows that a cow takes 128 to 130 hours labor in care and milking a year. "The milking machine is the only modern development that has helped reduce the amount of labor required to care for livestock." And, "its use has steadily increased on Wisconsin farms until now 1 farm in every 10 is equipped."

This Keeps Milk Clean

A SMALL-TOP milk pail will, in most cases, reduce by 50 per cent the contamination of milk from the cow's body. It means better milk to use at home first of all. If you sell to customers, it means they will be better pleased, and that you will have a better quality cream to sell if you use the butterfat market.

No Danger to Humans

MASTITIS is the most common udder infection in the dairy herd. Some concern has been expressed about its possible part in causing human diseases, such as septic sore throat. A leading authority says from the human disease producing standpoint, mastitis probably has little significance.

Lots of Water in Milk

MILK is 87 per cent water and cows producing 30 pounds or more of milk daily do more actual work than a team of horses in an 8-hour day at average farm work. Cattle will drink several times a day if they have fresh water available.—A. C. Thomson.



VACCINATION is but one of his many VALUABLE SERVICES

Your veterinarian is a real asset to your community. He is capable of dealing with all your livestock problems. With your hog troubles his services are invaluable. He is the one man who knows just when, as well as how, to vaccinate against Hog Cholera with assurance of success... and SAFETY.

But keep in mind that while Cholera is your greatest menace, there are other dangers which constantly threaten your hog profits. To identify each of these different maladies is exceedingly difficult and requires the experience of a trained veterinarian.

Also remember that it is of vital importance to know when to vaccinate. Vaccination under certain conditions means sure loss—just as vaccination under proper conditions means sure profits.

CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN

His services cost little in comparison to what he saves you. By all means take advantage of his years of scientific study and expert technical knowledge of disease prevention and vaccination.

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



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ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc. is an organization of 22 leading producers whose object is to protect the serum industry and safeguard hog raising through the proper administration of serum and virus.

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL VETERINARIAN

The long white ash...

Luckies' sign of fine tobacco
Quality



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ALWAYS *the finest tobaccos*
ALWAYS *the finest workmanship*
ALWAYS *Luckies please!*

Everyone knows that a long, firm, white ash results from perfect burning of fine tobaccos. Notice the ash on Lucky Strike. See how even, how firm, how white. That long, white ash is the unmistakable sign of Lucky Strike's fine tobacco quality, fully packed—and no loose ends.

"it's toasted"

FOR THROAT PROTECTION—FOR BETTER TASTE