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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



Ease the Wheat Limit in Kansas

Senator Capper sent a telegram Wednesday night, August 15, to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. In it he asked that all restrictions on planting wheat by Kansas farmers under Farm Adjustment contracts, be removed to permit free fall planting for pasturage, because of the acute stock-feeding situation. He also urged that the program limiting the growing of wheat for market be suspended or materially modified in Kansas for next year, to meet a possible shortage of good milling wheat, scarce even now. The telegram follows.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I NEED not detail to you the serious and critical situation that has arisen, as a result of drouth, with respect to a shortage of rough feed and pasture for livestock in Kansas. Your department, recognizing the emergency, already has embarked on a program of buying distress livestock in this and other similarly situated states. While the necessity for it is to be regretted, this purchase of distress livestock undoubtedly will be helpful and will aid farmers in hanging on to their breeding herds and the best of their young stuff.

But even with marketings to the Federal Government and the commercial buyers, supplies of feedstuffs in Kansas have been curtailed to the point that in many instances they will be sufficient only for a maintenance ration.

Liberal Plantings Needed for Grazing

It is essential, in my opinion, that every possible action that will tend toward a correction of this situation and that will increase the supply of feed of whatever kind available, should be taken, irrespective of other considerations for the moment. Everything should be done to enable farmers to feed more than a maintenance ration.

In view of the emergency, the seriousness of which I am sure you and your associates fully appreciate, I appeal to you on behalf of the farmers of Kansas, to remove all restrictions on the amount of acreage to be planted to wheat this fall, to the end that liberal plantings may supply more than the average amount of wheat for grazing purposes during the fall, winter and spring. Fall planted wheat, under average favorable conditions, will supply the quickest available pasturage and will be of inestimable benefit to every farmer who has livestock. I feel that farmers should be given the utmost freedom in regard to the amount of wheat they shall plant, and that land retired from production of either wheat or corn under contract with the Government, should be freed for fall seeding. It is quite possible that this contracted land may be in better condition for wheat than that which was cropped this year. If so the farmer should be given the benefit of that favorable factor. It would be such a godsend to him.

I feel, too, that efforts of the Government to limit wheat acreage, should be suspended or materially modified this year in view of the short crop, the disappearance of the surplus and the fact that the carryover is now estimated at around 125 million bushels. It is my information, obtained from authentic sources, that this country may in the near future face the necessity of importing high quality wheat for milling purposes. I have been told that a considerable quantity of wheat now available is not good milling wheat and is suitable largely for feeding purposes, and that good milling wheat is scarce. If this is the case, it seems logical to me that farmers should be given the opportunity to seed a liberal acreage to wheat for the 1935 harvest. We cannot afford to imperil our bread grain supplies—which constitute an important part of the food of our people—by a rigid limitation of outturn next year. We are by no means assured of a normal crop in 1935. Conditions, everyone will admit, are not now favorable for it. Wheat belt soil is dry and a good crop next year will depend on well distributed and adequate precipitation during the fall, winter and thruout the spring growing season up to harvest. That can occur but it seems to me the risk of growing an above average crop, even if moisture becomes available, is relatively small. I am sure that this risk could be avoided by some provision by which the actual harvest of grain could be limited so that another price depressing surplus would not accumulate.

Delay Is Costly to Growers and Stockmen

I earnestly urge upon you that this matter be given the careful consideration of yourself and your associates and that action lifting planting restrictions be taken at the earliest possible moment. Delay in granting such permission will be costly to every wheat grower and livestock producer in Kansas and in other Middle Western states.

Very truly yours,

Secretary Wallace Wires Senator Capper That a Decision Increasing or Modifying Wheat Plantings Will Be Made This Week. See Page 5

August 20, 1934

Lengthening the Feed Supply

H. W. H.

IN PLANNING to get thru what now appears to be a winter of short feed rations, no one should forget there are ways to make what feed we can produce go further and produce better results. Piling bundle feed into stock, either in racks or on the ground, when the weather is dry, is wasting a certain per cent of it. In years when such feed is a scarce article, it never pays to feed in the bundle, for stock to tramp underfoot. For that is to waste and otherwise, get little or no good from at least 30 per cent of it.

There are two ways to feed roughness so that whether the crop be large or small 3 acres can be made to do the work of 5 where feeding is from the shock to the bundle. One way is to

put the crop into a good silo. The other is to cut it with a good roughage mill before feeding. I have tried both ways, in fact I feed stock both ways every winter, and find little difference with either silage or dry cut fodder. Either plan is worth thinking about now in preparing for the feeding season ahead.

Feed Cows Two Roughages

GIVE cows at least two kinds of roughage, preferably a legume hay and silage. Also at least three kinds of grain, part of it light and bulky, such as oats or bran. When there is plenty of legume hay, the grain mixture should contain 17 to 20 per cent total

protein, or 14 to 16 per cent digestible protein. Where a non-legume roughage is available such as Sudan, oat hay, corn fodder or millet, the total protein content should be around 20 per cent, or the digestible protein 16 to 18 per cent.

For Feed at Fair Prices

A NON-PROFIT Kansas corporation to finance the buying and selling of feedstuffs to Kansas livestock men, has virtually been completed by Governor Landon with the assistance of Topeka, Wichita and Kansas City bankers, President Farrell and Dean Umberger of the college, J. H. Mercer, J. F. Jarrell and C. B. Merriam. It will get going immediately if the Federal Government doesn't establish such a program in the drouth states, as seems likely. The plan is to take options on cottonseed cake and other feedstuffs.

Rye as Fall Pasture

RYE as pasture has several advantages over wheat. It can be planted earlier with less danger of Hessian fly damage. It grows more vigorously at a low temperature, providing more late fall, winter, and early-spring pasture. It stands several cold weather better. Rye may be planted for pasture any time from the middle of August to late in October with reasonable chance of getting some pasture that will be serviceable.

A stubble fire started by Rolla Jones to clear his field near James town, swept neighboring pastures and fields, burning several stacks of wheat on the Bergison farm. And it might have been worse.

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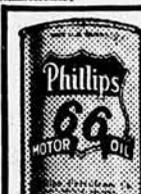
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Phill-up with Phillips

for GREATER MILEAGE

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Fall Plowing Drouth Insurance

TWO seasons I have noticed corn on fall-plowed land and spring-plowed land. On land plowed any time before January 1, germination was almost perfect, despite an alarming spring drouth. The stand of corn was fully 30 per cent better on the fall-plowed land. The same is true with soybeans and garden truck. To beat these too frequent dry springs, plow in the fall and work the land down at planting time. Note the moisture and watch your seed germinate. All the good farmers in my community know fall plowing is a fine farm practice. In drouth years it is a life saver. Fall plowing is good management on our farm because it is done when other work is slack. In the important matter of getting the best germination of seed, fall plowing is of greatest value. Drouth has limited crops in our state a long time, so thoughtful farmers are on the alert to get ahead of it.

Guy Trail.

Franklin Co.

A Crop Saver in Dry Years

FALL plowing gets more humus worked into the soil. Manure turned under in the fall undergoes changes that makes it less likely to burn out the crop than if plowed in the spring. Plowed soils dry and warm so crops may be put out earlier. Also the soil works easier due to beneficial effects of freezing and thawing. Work is distributed over a longer time. There is less loss of plant food from manure by leeching if the summer accumulation is spread and plowed under in the fall. Many insects and weeds are killed by fall plowing, moisture is conserved, the ground becomes aerated.

Five light dressings of manure—plowed under in the fall—on a piece of bottom land have virtually eliminated its tendency to "puddle" or run together. During this time the corn yield has increased materially, also the quality.

Our corn on fall-plowed ground, both sod and old ground, was shoulder high and some of it was beginning to "shoot" by July 1. Chinch bugs seem to prefer the smaller, more tender corn. We have an excellent stand of alfalfa, planted with oats in late March, on land which had the aftermath of a wheat crop plowed under early last fall. The superior character of the seedbed favored good germination of the alfalfa seed; the crop has kept on growing a little despite almost no rain and a great drouth.



Hay chopper-silo fillers, silage cutters and feed grinders are going to be the best hands on the farm this fall and winter, with a feed shortage ahead. They pack more feed into a small space. Then stretch it out over more weeks without skimping by making it easier for livestock to eat and digest. Nothing much wasted. Here is a Papec doing a hay-chopping job, but it also is an expert at silo filling, handling straw from thresher or shredding dry corn fodder.

We have tried both spring and fall plowing for the garden enough times to be overwhelmingly in favor of fall plowing. This year the Missus declares our good, early garden was largely the result of manure and fall plowing, altho I believe the exercise she and I take with the garden plow helped.

Six cherry trees on land that has not been worked for several years bore seedy, poor quality fruit. A tree in the garden yielded well of fine fruit, undisturbed by dry weather. Two of the non-cultivated trees have died; the one in the garden looks fine.

Orvil I. Lasley.

Five Kinds of Emergency Silos

C. W. McCAMPBELL

THE bundle silo is constructed of bundles of the feed from which the silage is made. The finer the stalks the more satisfactory the bundle silo. Cane, kafir and corn rank in the order named in making bundle silos. The spoilage in bundle silos varies from a few inches around the outer edge to half the entire content of the silo, depending upon how well the walls exclude air. Silage should be removed as fast as possible from the bundle silos. The baled straw silo is made of bales of straw laid as bricks and held in place by wires running around the silo. They too should be thought of only as temporary or emergency silos of about the same value as bundle silos.

The corn crib slat silo, made of corn crib slats, is lined with tar or building paper. If constructed with considerable care it is often quite satisfactory. But even when carefully constructed these silos sometimes prove to be quite disappointing. If carelessly built they are sure to be unsatisfactory.

When drainage is good and there is no danger of silage becoming water logged, a pit silo will keep silage as well as any kind. The objection usually offered to this kind of a silo is the labor and difficulty of getting the silage out.

Properly constructed and filled, a trench silo keeps silage well. Trench silos can be constructed on level ground but on such ground at least one end will have to be sloping to allow a wagon to back into the silo as it is emptied. In case the silage crop is run thru a cutter in the field, both ends may be made sloping to

allow wagons to drive thru the trench as they unload. Some, however, have only one end sloping and shovel off the first few loads of silage until the square end is full enough to allow wagons to drive in over the silage and out the sloping end. While a trench silo can be constructed on level ground, they have proved more satisfactory when built on the slope or into a bank. This insures drainage from the silo which is important.

Trench silos may or may not be lined. If not lined there will be more or less caving away along the sides from year to year while empty. Many

trench silos are never lined. Some are lined with a layer of concrete 3 to 4 inches thick, others with stone laid in cement and still others with boards. Boards make the most unsatisfactory lining.

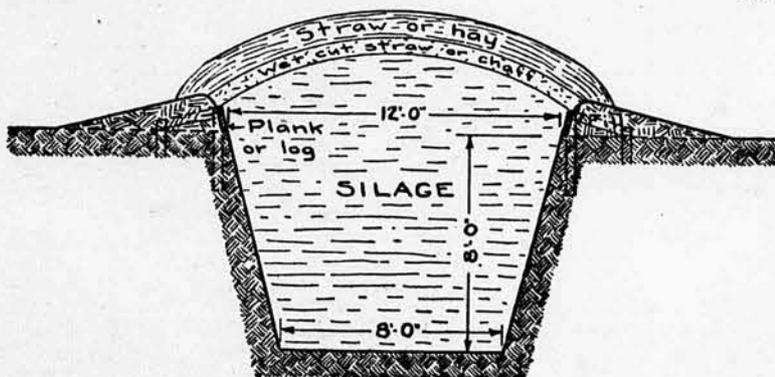
The number of animals to be fed determines the size of trench silos as in the case of any other kind. One should, however, figure on feeding out a slice from top to bottom at least 2 feet thick each week to keep the silage good. The walls of a trench silo should be sloping. A width commonly used is 12 feet at the top and 8 feet at the bottom. The deeper a trench silo is the better the silage will keep.

Inoculate Seed This Way

TO INOCULATE any legume seed with soil, mix some soil in which the same legume has grown along with the seed. Set aside part of this mixture and gradually add enough water to the remainder so every part is moistened as it is stirred. The reserve part is used to temper the seed as water is added. The right amount cannot be accurately estimated. With proper care the seed can be sown immediately with an ordinary seeder. Cowpeas and soybeans can be treated this way so every seed will be coated with soil, and one can be sure of complete inoculation.

I believe this plan is superior to the one sometimes recommended of dissolving bacteria from the soil and adding water to the seed. This way I get around disagreeable work with a nasty mess of sticky mud. I avoid straining out the thick sediment from the water. Also I save time by not having to wait for water to settle and seed to dry. My way permits use of a larger quantity of inoculation and insures that all bacteria is used.

Whittier, Burnet.



Cross section of a trench silo. A trench silo 8 feet deep should have a bottom width of 8 feet and a top width of 12 feet. Walls should slope 3 inches to the foot to make packing easier and avoid spoilage. This silo will hold 1 1/2 tons of silage for each foot of length. The best location is where the soil is firm.

Common Sense Not So Common

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

NO EXPRESSION in the English language has been more loosely or more erroneously used than the term "common sense."

Outside of the purely physical reactions common to all animals there is no such thing as "common sense."

When an individual uses that term he thinks he means a calm, deliberate, dispassionate mental process, which takes into consideration all of the factors entering into the solution of a problem and does not make a final decision until all of these factors are weighed and considered and a correct conclusion reached, even as the correct answer is arrived at in the solving of an arithmetical problem.

He speaks of this theoretical sense as if it were possessed by a majority of mankind, whereas the number of human beings capable of considering the problems that confront them with calm, deliberate, unbiased judgment and entire fairness is an exceedingly small per cent of the entire population.

If We Only Had Common Sense

IT WOULD BE a glorious thing for the world if a majority of mankind did possess this theoretical "common sense." If they had possessed it in the past and possessed it now, it would have prevented most if not all the wars that have devastated the earth. It would have given the world just governments and prevented the passage of thousands of foolish, ill-advised laws. There would be no intolerance, no bigotry, little need for courts, jails or penitentiaries.

Most human judgments are the result of false premises or partly false premises or selfish interest or prejudices either inherited or acquired.

Radicalism is the bane of humanity, and by radicalism we do not mean to confine the term to wild-eyed agitators, dynamiters or the half-baked advocates of revolution. The extreme conservative who is intensely opposed to any change in the status quo is just as much of a radical as the soap-box orator who denounces the present order with frothy rhetoric.

We Use All the Isms Daily

MANKIND is confused by misuse of words and improper definitions. The radical reformer as well as the hide-bound reactionary assumes that words have a definite meaning and that mankind can be parceled off into definite groups with

A MAN who had been a reporter on a yellow journal for several years, was taken sick and finally appeared to be dead. But tho to all appearances he had passed over into the uncertain hence, his friends refused to bury him. On the third day after his supposed death an acquaintance dropped in and spoke to the man in charge of the body, saying: "Why don't you bury this man? He is as dead as he will ever be and should be put away."

But the man in charge shook his head and answered: "He acts as if he is dead and looks as if he is dead, but I have known him for 10 years, and he has always been such a liar that I won't believe he is dead until I get a certificate from the doorkeeper of hell stating that he has arrived and registered."

And the next day the reporter awoke from a trance, and after thanking his friends for not burying him alive, he arose and went out to write a story about a political conspiracy.

A "MUD-DAUBER" that was looking thru a tumble-down house where she might build her house and rear her young, noticed hanging on a wall, a pair of pantaloons with two holes worn thru the basement. Seeing this the mud-dauber said to her mate:

"We will build our nest right here in these pants. The man who owns these trousers is out somewhere sitting on a store box and wearing holes in the seat of another pair, and even if he comes home he won't have enough energy to drive us out of here." And as the summer went on the mud-daubers built their nest and reared their young undisturbed, while the man who had worn the holes in the seat of the pants still sat on the store box and whittled and spat and grumbled about the times.

IN THE early time when Jupiter was supposed to have a sort of general supervision of things and if things were not satisfactory to mortals they made complaints to Jupe in person, a wasp flew in one day and told Jupiter that she would

Our Discomforters

By ED BLAIR

(Megaphone paging Old Man Cool and Old Man Rain)

OLD Man Dry and Old Man Heat
Both have had a reign complete—
Without rain though. What we wish
Is not hard on folks and fish.
Old Man Dry and Old Man Heat
Make our comforts obsolete.

Old Man Dry just seems to grin
At the mess that we are in,
While his partner Old Man Heat
Burns our temples and our feet.
The more we grumble, though, it seems
The less we have of pleasant dreams.

Need more fellers in this game,
Two of which seem to be lame.
Old Man Cool and Old Man Rain
Come and help relieve this strain.
Take your bases. Go to bat!
We've enough of Two Old Cat.

well defined purposes, and in this he and the hide-bound reactionary are in unconscious agreement.

Floods of ink and greater floods of words are poured out on the subject of "Capitalism," "Socialism," "Communism," "Democracy," "Liberty," and "The Inalienable Rights of Man," which in the light of conditions as they are, are largely meaningless.

Every normal man is naturally a capitalist to a limited extent. Every government is necessarily socialistic to a very considerable degree and in the common relations of life communism has a natural and proper place. In every regulated family there is capitalism, socialism, communism and almost necessarily a large degree of benevolent despotism.

Every normal citizen desires to accumulate private property and that desire is not only natural within certain limits, but it is commendable and tends to good citizenship. If his private property is accumulated properly and honestly it is merely stored labor and he has just as much right to a reasonable compensation for its use by another as he has to decent wages for his own labor.

More or Less Modern Fables

By T. A. McNeal

Keep It a While

By J. H. WILLIAMS

THEY say to scatter sunshine
Is the proper thing to do,
That it makes the world much better
For the people passing through.
That it helps to cheer the lonely
And will soothe an aching heart,
And will make life worth the living
If each one will do his part.

This may be true in winter
When it's zero or below,
When the snow is deep and drifting
As the bitter north winds blow;
When the days grow ever colder
And there's no relief in sight,
It is then a ray of sunshine
Might be hailed with pure delight.

But in summers such as this one,
With the meadows baked and brown,
Not the slightest breeze to cool you
As the sun comes beating down,
Your little ray of sunshine
Will do anything but cheer,
So you better hold it over
Until later in the year.

Man Is Born a Capitalist

EVERY normal man is not only a born capitalist, he is also by nature a believer in state socialism within reasonable limits. He believes there are a number of things that the state can perform better than can be performed by private individuals. He loves liberty but he knows that there is no such thing under any form of government as inalienable rights and that all liberty is necessarily restricted. He knows that the rhetorical statement that all men are born free and equal is as untrue a statement as ever was poured into the ears of human beings, no two of whom are endowed with equal powers either of body or mind.

During no age of the world has there ever existed a government which dealt out equal justice to all or any of its citizens. Under all governments there have been inequalities of conditions and under each some have got better than they deserved and others less.

We Learn Too Slowly

RELIGION has been heralded as the panacea for the ills of humanity but it has never yet prevented a war or organized a model government. It has as often been on the side of injustice as of justice and where most completely organized and dominant there has been the most profound and degrading ignorance and the most intolerable tyranny.

The world today is in turmoil, strife, overwhelmed with debts, overloaded with the machinery of government and apparently headed for a general debacle of disaster, because there is no such thing as this "common sense" which so many people talk about without thinking and with so little foundation of reason.

Will there ever be developed this ideal "common sense?" Maybe; but there is no present indication of such development. Mankind is learning with painful slowness, if at all.

We seem to be piling up government expenditures and increasing offices and taxes instead of simplifying government. Unless men learn more wisdom—more of this "common sense" we talk about—governments will break down of their own weight.

"As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly." "Tho thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar, among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." "He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread, but he that followeth after vain persons shall have poverty enough."

like to have a little private conversation with him.

"Well, what's up now?" remarked the boss god as he shut one eye and squinted along a fresh thunderbolt to see if the shaft was straight.

"It is this way," said the wasp as she glanced down at her slender waist. "I think I can say without boasting, that none of the birds or insects can lay it over me in the matter of shape and complexion, and I think you will say so yourself. I ought to be the leader of the swell set but for some reason or other that tacky honeybee that has no more style than a cow, can get into insect society where I can't. I want to know what is the trouble."

"Well," said Jupiter, as he tested the point of the thunderbolt with his thumbnail, "to tell you the truth your shape is all right, but that disposition of yours would keep anybody out of good society."

A CUSTOMER of a restaurant ordered spring chicken but after trying vainly to carve it he let out a roar saying to the waiter: "What do you mean by trying to palm this off on me for a spring chicken? I will make a bet that it wasn't hatched less than 8 years ago."

"Calm yourself, my excited friend," said the waiter as he carelessly picked a cockroach out of the milk-pitcher, "that is a spring chicken all right and it's right up with the times. In these days you ought to know that toughness is no indication of age."

How Does the NRA Work?

Does the NRA only fix thru codes, or the prices the manufacturer, merchant or salesman must charge; or does it limit them as to how much above cost they can charge?

The theory of the NRA was that the consumer should be protected from unreasonable charges and that the manufacturer on the other hand should be protected from cutthroat competition. The probability is it does not work out with entire satisfaction in either case.

May Sow More Wheat This Fall

Wallace Indicates Restrictions May Be Modified

AN early decision on the extent to which restrictions on planting of wheat acreage by growers under contract with the Farm Administration will be modified, is promised by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in a telegram received last Saturday, August 18, by Senator Capper.

Wednesday night of last week, the senator wired Secretary Wallace, urging that all restrictions be lifted against the planting of wheat this fall for pasturage, and that the limitations for all wheat planting be suspended or materially modified to meet the emergency in both food and feed brought on by the drouth.

Secretary Wallace indicates in his reply that restrictions as to fall planting for feed and forage are likely to be entirely removed, but that some control of production for the next year—at least enough to insure continuing benefit payments to Kansas wheat growers—probably will be retained.

Secretary Wallace's telegram follows:

Recent surveys of food situation indicates that there will be an adequate food supply for next year and that there will be a shortage of feed crops.

We are reviewing the program for production control in wheat with the thought of making some minor modifications to meet present conditions.

If all restrictions were removed on the planting of wheat it probably would be necessary to discontinue the adjustment payments on the 1935 crop. These payments will amount to 25 million dollars for the State of Kansas. Reports indicate that farmers in your state are not willing to forego these payments.

A middle ground with some limitation on wheat seedings, but which provides for a maximum production of feed, might be more desirable. Decision should be reached within the next week. [Which means the present week.]

Where to Get Best Seed Wheat

NO BETTER seed wheat can be found in Kansas than that certified by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association under direction of Kansas State College. Buying seed under this official tag is pretty good assurance of quality. Write direct to any of these certified seed men for information about their seed supply:

Grower	Blackhull	Bu. for Sale
Melvin G. Geiser, Beloit	400	
W. A. Barger, Garfield	1,750	
Wilbur W. White, Garfield	200	
Louis M. Boyd, Larned	300	
J. R. Cooper, Preston	100	
Harvest Queen		
Fred G. Laptad, R. 3, Lawrence	100	
Kanred		
Ft. Hays Experiment Sta., Hays	1,500	
Claude Drake, Meade	100	
Kawvale		
Works Bros., Humboldt	700	
Homor Benjamin, Garnett	140	
Harlan Deaver, Sabetha	200	
R. H. Shaffer, Columbus	2,500	
R. W. Hoffman, Enterprise	750	
A. R. Carpenter, Ottawa	400	
Thomas Haney, Ozawie	200	
Vincent Meyer, Olathe	800	
W. S. Moore, Olathe	75	
Edward Dickerson, Parsons	200	
M. W. Knapp, Easton	500	
W. M. Barker, Louisburg	1,000	
Stephen Young, Louisburg	1,500	
F. W. Chamberlin, Carbondale	100	
M. D. Striker, Fredonia	600	
All Kawvale fields have a trace of beardless and red chaff mixtures.		
Tenmarq		
H. A. Praeger, Clafin	1,800	
Classen Bros., Whitewater	1,000	
C. J. & P. U. Claassen, Whitewater	500	
Ernest G. Claassen, Whitewater	100	
C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado	200	
Ray Hill (address C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado)	1,000	
A. B. Clason, Burlington	75	
Arthur J. White, Coldwater	1,500	
Burr C. Russell, R. 3, Winfield	3,500	
Harvey Walker, R. 6, Winfield	300	
Ira A. Wilson, Winfield	1,900	
W. C. Ainsworth, Elmo	300	
Felix P. Bolliger, Abilene	100	
Harvey B. Bloss, Abilene	300	
R. W. Hoffman, Enterprise	1,150	
G. A. Peterson, Enterprise	100	
M. E. Rohrer, Abilene	250	
Howard W. Schuster, Hope	175	

H. L. Cudney, Trousdale	1,800
Ft. Hays Experiment Sta., Hays	1,500
J. T. Lear, Garden City	500
K. B. Dusenbury, Johnson	1,000
W. Clarence Fulton, Harper	1,000
Jonas Voran, R. 1, Moundridge	250
J. Ray Amick, Cunningham	50
John Lynn, R. 4, Emporia	15
Perry J. Taylor, Admire	75
James H. Walker, McPherson	800
Art Cummings, Fowler	200
Laurence A. Woolley, Osborne	40
S. E. Corman, Culver	50
C. G. Heald, Wells	100
Louis M. Boyd, Larned	200
Paul Eikmeier, Garfield	500
E. E. Giles, Larned	100
Wilbur White, Garfield	800
H. A. Pennington, Hutchinson	225
Walter C. Peirce, Jr., Hutchinson	600
R. M. Woodruff, Hutchinson	300
Ansel B. Ellis, Lyons	300
Agronomy Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan	
L. F. Kaump, Riley	400
Otto Bros., Riley	150
Geo. F. Parsons, Manhattan	200
B. W. Roepeke, Barnes	150
Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan	125
M. L. Meyers, Woodston	50
Dan Moore, Bison	300
Geo. E. Geiger, Brookville	400
I. G. Walden, New Cambria	250
R. M. Holmes, R. 4, Wichita	500
M. W. Reece, Goddard	30
O. E. Kaufman, Plains	300
Lee E. Porter, Stafford	15
Ernest W. Evers, Belle Plaine	*1,800
Fred J. McCoy, Wellington	100
South Haven R. H. S. (address H. L. Kugler, South Haven)	100
B. D. Hixson, Wakeeney	100

*Trace rye.
**Trace Blackhull.

All Tenmarq fields have a trace of beardless, red chaff, black chaff, and also a few other off-type plants.

Tenmarq

Thos. R. Taylor, Great Bend	2,400
W. Clarence Fulton, Harper	500
Southcentral Kansas Experiment Fields (address C. E. Crews, Kingman)	
M. M. Stewart, Minneapolis	100
J. R. Cooper, Preston	*200
Agronomy Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan	
*Trace Blackhull.	

Work Soon on Tree Belt

THE chief office of the thousand-mile tree shelter belt across the Plains states will be at Lincoln, under Fred Morrell as director. There will be a divisional office in each state in the belt, including Kansas. Qualified men from the relief rolls will be given jobs. The land will be acquired by long time lease or by purchase or gift, or by co-operative agreements with owners. The technical work will be under Dr. Raphael Zon, the director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. It may be said that he knows his trees.

Drouth Is Ending

THE long drouth is breaking in Kansas. During last week and up to Monday morning of this week, rains or showers fell at these places:

Place	Inches	Place	Inches
Anthony	.01	Larned	.69
Concordia	.32	Lawrence	1.70
Dodge City	.07	Liberal	.36
Dresden	2.24	McPherson	.38
Emporia	.14	Manhattan	.36
Eureka	.14	Phillipsburg	.26
Garden City	.44	Topeka	1.48
Goodland	1.60	Tribune	.90
Hanover	.51	Wichita	.11
Hays	1.40	Kansas City	.42
Horton	.88	St. Joseph	3.43
Hutchinson	.90	Valley Falls	2.75
Independence	.92	Centralia	2.00
Lola	.16		

Everything now points to continued rains insuring late feed crops and bounteous wheat pasturage.

A Pond for Every Farm

KANSAS has less water surface than any other state except Arizona. The run-off of water is high and flood losses great. So I am strong for a water conservation program. John C. Stutz, director of Federal relief for Kansas, assures me that he will have at least \$500,000 a month for making dams, farm ponds, wells and lakes, the money to be spent for unemployment and drouth-relief work for a number of months to come. But he can finance only such projects as can be completed before next March 1. That is the date set at present. Farmers should prepare at once to take advantage of these Federal funds for wells, farm ponds and garden ponds.

For wells, make application thru the county poor commissioner.

For farm ponds and garden ponds, see your county agent. If you live in one of the 11 of the 105 counties in Kansas without a county agent, apply to the poor commissioner or the chairman of the county relief committee.

Federal funds for county lakes will have to be handled thru the board of county commissioners.

Federal funds for city lakes thru the governing body of the city.

Soil erosion fund applications will have to be made thru the county agent.

This water conserving program means so much to Kansas thru the years to come, that we should take advantage of every bit of Federal aid we can get. But we should also have a program of our own, managed and financed by Kansas and Kansas governmental units, that will enable us to utilize our water resources to best advantage, both in rainfall and the water we have underground.

It is beyond human power to prevent a drouth. But it is within human power to conserve our water supply so as to escape the most disastrous effects of a drouth, even one as severe as the drouth we are suffering this year. The drouth this year has supplied to those not already convinced, the necessary evidence of the value of such a program if actually put into effect.

Arthur Capper.

Hogs Up a Dollar in a Week

Highest Prices for 3 Years at Central Markets

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$8.00	\$6.25	\$6.75
Hogs	6.25	4.60	4.30
Lambs	6.50	6.40	7.40
Hens, Heavy	.11	.10	.08
Eggs, Firsts	.20	.14	.09½
Butterfat	.22	.20	.15
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.07½	.99½	.84½
Corn, Yellow	.80½	.65½	.50½
Oats	.54	.49½	.36
Barley	.83	.66	.48
Alfalfa, Baled	25.00	20.00	12.00
Prairie	18.50	13.00	8.50

HOGS have held the market spotlight recently, by hitting \$6.55 for Kansas City top. This was \$1.95 better than a month ago, up more than \$1 for the week, and highest for 3 years. Short supplies brought this sensational upturn. Immediate outlook for market hogs indicates this price rise isn't just a flash in the pan. Looks safe enough to use corn for turning out the best possible hogs. Whenever hog prices go up any considerable amount there usually is some reaction from the consumer end. There already is talk about housewives easing up on buying pork in favor of something else. This will be used to force hog prices back somewhat and may have its effect. But for the present pork likely will be steady to somewhat higher. Farmers in position to finish hogs ought to profit by it.

This Wards Off Foot-Rot

PREVENTION of dry land foot-rot of wheat is largely a matter of early and thoro seedbed preparation. Dry growing conditions and early seeding are favorable to development of the disease, explains E. H. Leker, Kansas State College. Delayed seeding and holding of moisture are two good ways to check it. Nature works for us there.

To Our Readers

BEGINNING September 15, Kansas Farmer will be published every other Saturday right thru the year, instead of on the 5th and 20th of each month. This will give you a more regular and better service as well as two additional issues of Kansas Farmer in a year. It is a part of our plan for making Kansas Farmer a still better, more useful and more interesting farm paper in the year to come. This will necessitate a slight change in the date of publication at the start. Your next Kansas Farmer will reach you September 15. After that it will come to you regularly every other Saturday and always on time.

Market Barometer

Cattle—Despite record market runs prices are holding their gains fairly well. Expect well-finished stuff soon to do better. Plenty of rain will help both stocker and beef ends. Long-time outlook good for beef herd men.

Hogs—Present big price pick-up due to short supplies at principal markets, and no immediate chance for increase in numbers for market. Puts men who have feed in best position for months. If retail pork prices go too high there will be a kick-back from consumers.

Lambs—Expect feeder lamb market to make good recovery thru late August. Sheep and lambs likely to hold favored position on the feeding program again this year and make money. They are finding a more important place in the Wheat Belt. January to May ought to be a profitable time.

Wheat—Talk of \$1.50 wheat not so far wrong, according to growers and some market men seasoned in the game. Price fluctuations due to market speculation as predicted in Kansas Farmer. Department of Agriculture officials say exports from America will total zero next year. When world wheat situation returns to normal, officials hope America can sell 125 million bushels abroad a year.

Corn—Steady to somewhat higher. Considerable speculation worked into corn price, but supply and demand will not fall to show strength.

Hay—Smallest crop in 15 years is bringing prices unheard of in last few years. Supplies scanty, demand will continue stronger.

Poultry—Eggs steady to higher for immediate future, also likely to be profitable thru fall and winter with flocks reduced due to feed supplies. Price for poultry likely to stay close to where it is for present, better later in fall.

Butterfat—Steady to higher. If rains continue fall pasture will relieve worry over supply of milk, but prices of dairy products are likely to be strong thru fall and winter.

What the Drouth Did to Corn

Iowa—Prospect of 261,000,000 bushel crop, compared with 450,000,000 last year.

Missouri—34,125,000 bushels, compared with 141,146,000 bushels last year.

Nebraska—51,315,000 bushels compared with 179,613,000.

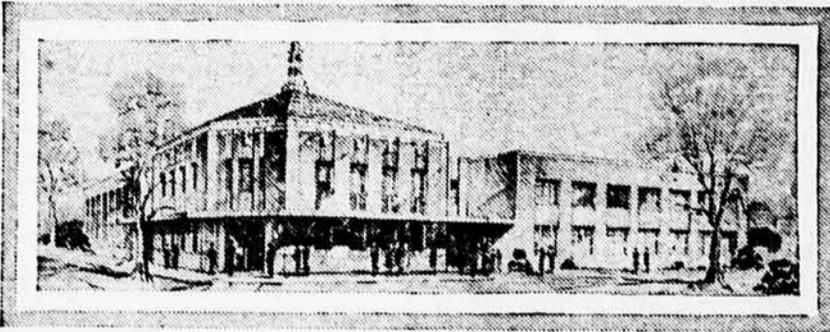
Kansas—15,738,000 bushels compared with 73,444,000.

Big Slump in Cattle Feeding

The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt states early this month was about 21 per cent smaller than a year ago, U. S. figures. This is smallest for the same month in 7 years or more. There will be better balance in the industry in the near future to the cattlemen's advantage. There is likely to be a decrease of 30 per cent or more in cattle feeding this fall and winter.

Cattlemen May Take Courage

Rains over the Corn Belt if continued, may help the feeder situation somewhat, as well as the market for finished stuff. Cattlemen may take courage from the fact that prices have held as well as they have. It is a sign that with smaller supplies there may be an upturn.



The New \$100,000 4-H Club building at Kansas State Fair, will be ready when the fair opens September 15. It will accommodate 1,000 boys and girls, allowing room for exhibits, recreation and living quarters. Exhibits by 4-H members will include booths, canning, clothing, room improvement, baking, wheat, sorghums, corn, potatoes, poultry, baby beef, dairy cattle, swine, sheep and handiwork, making it an all around 4-H show.

When State Fair Was Adopted

WILLARD WELSH

OPENING of Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 15, marks the 34th anniversary of what now is the State Fair. Until 1913, it was operated as the Central Kansas State Fair. Members of the first board of state fair managers were: T. A. Hubbard, George B. Ross, H. S. Thompson, F. D. Coburn and Walter Wellhouse. The first board meeting was held at Topeka, May 14, 1913. Mr. Ross was elected president, A. L. Sponsler, secretary, and A. E. Asher, treasurer.

Deeds to the fair grounds were accepted from the Central Kansas Fair Association for the state at that meeting. A committee from the Hutchinson Commercial Club presented a contract signed by prominent citizens assuring a fund of \$20,000 against any loss from operation of the fair in 1913 and 1914.

The first executive committee of the State Fair consisted of H. S. Thompson, chairman, James Haston, J. B. Talbott, Emmett Hutton, W. S. Thompson, J. E. Conklin and D. J. Fair. Before completing his first term as president of the board of managers, Mr. Ross resigned, and was succeeded by H. S. Thompson, who served for 20 years.

A. L. Sponsler, who began as secretary of the fair, continued in that capacity for 30 years. This year he was succeeded by H. W. Avery, of Wakefield, who had been a member of the board of managers a number of years. Present membership of the board of State Fair managers includes:

E. E. Frizell, president, Larned; O. W. Wolf, vice-president, Ottawa; C. W. Taylor, treasurer, Abilene; S. A. Fields, Jr., McPherson; Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha; P. A. Wempe, Seneca; Guy D. Josseland, Copeland; W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville; R. C. Beezley, Girard; F. H. Manning, White City; J. R. Albert, Beloit; O. A. Edwards, Goodland; W. D. McComas, Wichita; J. C. Mohler, Topeka; and H. W. Avery, secretary, Hutchinson.

Rebuilt the Free Fair

THE livestock show this year at Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, the week of September 10 to 15, will surprise even the optimistic.

"I was amazed at the fine show at Missouri State Fair, Sedalia," said Maurice Jencks, secretary of the Free Fair. "Frankly," he added, "I was almost afraid to go there and look, but I went and I talked to the exhibitors. They have faced a hard year and won out over terrific odds. It will be a proud moment of my life when those livestock trains pull in here from Nebraska, Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas on the eve of our opening."

This year the Free Fair will appear in new garb. Fourteen new stone buildings have arisen as if by magic. A new highway system was laid out and all roads surfaced. Every building on the grounds has been given a new roof and clothed with new paint. Shrubs, new trees, and carefully planned landscaping, have changed the institution's appearance completely.

The night show, "The World On Parade," Secretary Jencks believes will be the greatest amusement program ever staged in Kansas. It comes to Topeka on a special train direct from the Minnesota State Fair.

On the midway will be the United Shows of America, which makes the big fair circuit this year for the first time. There will be three days of horse racing, Monday, Wednesday and Fri-

day, and auto races on Tuesday and Thursday. Everything points to a well-rounded exposition for the week of September 10 to 15.

☐ The Government will increase its buying of drouth-stricken livestock to 15 million head this fall and winter. It will buy, perhaps, 10 million head of cattle and 5 million head of sheep and Angora goats.

Will Markets Be Good?

MEETINGS, to acquaint Kansas farmers with fall and winter forecasts in farm marketing, began August 18, at Manhattan. The series is conducted by Kansas State College. Representatives of the Production Credit Corporation, Wichita, are assisting with the meetings. Other meetings scheduled:

Scott City	August 20
Goodland	August 20
Garden City	August 21
Oberlin	August 21
Hugoton	August 22
Stockton	August 22
Dodge City	August 23
Beloit	August 23
Larned	August 24
Clyde	August 24
Hiawatha	August 27
Emporia	August 27
Lawrence	August 28
Eldorado	August 28
Paola	August 29
Kingman	August 29
Iola	August 30
Ellsworth	August 30
Parsons	August 31
Newton	August 31

☐ I am interested in many things in Kansas Farmer, and don't want to lose out on the story so am enclosing check for subscription.—Minnie E. Parks, R. 2, Delphos, Kan.

Grinds Fodder for TRENCH SILOS



SAVE 1/3
\$65.00

Write for free catalog describing amazing new EASY Mill. Grinds everything. Electric, faster, cheaper. Big capacity. Ideal for grinding fodder for trench silos. Get the most from all your feed.

Factory Prices
Buy direct and save 1/3. Built for lifetime service. 4000 lb. snappet corn an hour. Reduces oats to powder, hull and all. No parts to break. Rocks or bolts cause no damage. Electric welded all-steel body. Chrome nickel swing hammer. Any year ground feed puts on more weight. This year fodder grinding is the great need—and EASY is a Champion. FREE! Big illustrated catalog shows exactly what EASY Mill will do for you. Write for copy TODAY.
Easy Mfg. Co., Dept. 20, Lincoln, Nebr.

Ann Arbor Hay Presses

SMALLEY Silo Fillers—Force Feed Cutters—Blowers—Carriers—Allalfa Cutters—Choppers—Recutting Meal Attachments.
OK & FOX Fly Wheel Cutters 15 in.—17 in.
OK & WW Hammer Grinders.
JUMBO Burr Grinders and Engines.
Giant & Waupun Oil Windmills and Towers.
ANN ARBOR-KLUGHARTT CO.
1319 Hickory Kansas City, Mo.

Now she'll be sure to run right

For better service from your Truck or Tractor . . . STANDARD FUELS STANDARD LUBRICANTS

● The operation of your truck and tractor must be dependable. They must work when and as long as you want them to work. They must stand the gaff. They will do it better on Standard Oil fuels and lubricants.

Standard products have always been leaders. They have been tested over and over again by thousands of farmers under all farming conditions. They have been improved whenever any way was found of making them better.

Your Standard Oil agent is always within call. He passes your place regularly. He represents a company that has been serving farmers with high-grade fuels and lubricants further back than you can remember.

Use Standard petroleum products in your truck or tractor. Hail the red Standard Oil truck or call your Standard Oil agent for your supply. Take advantage of his service.



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3 FINE GASOLINES

Standard Red Crown Superfuel—Let out another notch to give more live power per gallon—at no increase in price.

Stanolind—A high-grade gasoline made to sell at a lower price. For your car or tractor.

Red Crown Ethyl—The finest gasoline science has produced, plus Ethyl.

3 FINE MOTOR OILS

Iso-Vis "D"—Resists the formation of sludge in your crankcase. A premium quality oil at a non-premium price.

Polarine—A completely distilled motor oil of great popularity. The best medium priced oil.

Stanolind—A dependable low-priced oil. Safe for your motor.

OTHER STANDARD OIL PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM

Delivered to your door by your Standard Oil Agent.

Polarine Greases • Pressure gun grease, cup grease, fibre grease • Polarine Transmission Oil • Polarine Flushing Oil • Mica Axle Grease • Stanolind No. 1 • Perfection Kerosene • New Bovinol • Superla Cream Separator Oil • Superla Insect Spray.

STANDARD OIL SERVICE

By the Makers and Distributors of a full line of petroleum products for the farm

Fodder-Saving Experiences

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawk Farm, Gridley, Kansas

EVERY job has seemed to come along just a few days before we were ready for it, this year. Of course the abnormal season is responsible.

The work of the present, which has come at least a month ahead of its time, is saving the fodder crop we have, either by putting it in a silo, whether the silo be a permanent structure, a pit, or a slat-crib type, or putting it in the shock. To those who have put it in the shock, let me here insert a suggestion prompted by experience in handling drouth-stricken shocked fodder in years past, especially in 1913, when conditions here were much similar. Realizing the danger to such fodder, should one extreme follow another as it so often does, we stacked in ricks all of our shorter, poorer fodder, that was less likely to keep in the shock thru wet weather. This was kept for spring feeding, and all came out even brighter and sweeter than when it went in. So, if you have no silo, or cannot get in the silo all you have, you will be doing something that will make the fodder you have in the shock feed much further and do the stock much more good, if you will put it in ricks or stacks. One neighbor I have talked with, who has plenty of barn room, is going to get as much of his fodder as possible into his barn as soon as it is cured, which will not be long.

While still on the subject of the drouth—and who does not make it the main topic of conversation—probably the most misunderstood article I ever have written appeared on the July 20 cover of Kansas Farmer. Many have not read enough to grasp the full meaning, but, instead, have jumped to the conclusion it was meant the drouth was to be of benefit as a whole. Rather, what was brought out was that the final lasting benefits we would get from the drouth would be that we have here in Kansas the possibilities of building our prosperity for the future, on dairying. In years like this, when feed is scarce, we can better "pull thru" and get greater profits from the feed we do have, by feeding it to a smaller number of good dairy cows, than we can by keeping a large beef herd, some of which we must sacrifice because of feed scarcity. The man with a large herd of beef cattle, with chances growing slimmer every day to get them thru the winter, is in sad circumstances. I was "there" myself in 1894, in Northeastern Nebraska, and know perfectly what it all is about. But when the farmer of 80 or 160 acres gets more into dairying and less into beef, he will have a surer, more constant income, and easily enough Kansas may become the first state in the Union in dairying.

All thru life I have tried to wear a smile. Except for the loss of a loved relative or neighbor, I have found it possible. When crop calamities come, remember they will pass just as the others have, and in a few years many of us cannot remember the year in which it all happened, altho at the time we may think it never will be forgotten. I have hauled water for stock, and smiled and joked with the neighbors about it. Once I froze my nose and two fingers hauling water in January. We smile about such things afterwards, why not at the time? Just as well do so for all the good a frown or a cross word will do. Only yesterday a neighbor told me of his plight following the drouth of 1901, in debt \$1,700 because of it, besides the \$2,000 mortgage on his 80-acre farm, and all it seemed that he had in the world was a wife and three children, with little for them to eat. Today, he has a good farm, no debts, and his youngsters are just about where he was 33 years ago. Probably in 33 years they will be where he is now—so the cycles come and go.

The second-hand baler bought earlier in the summer has proved a good buy. With it, the boys have baled all our hay with scarcely a moment's stop because of baler trouble, and some for a neighbor. Enough hay was sold to pay for the baler. And just as soon as

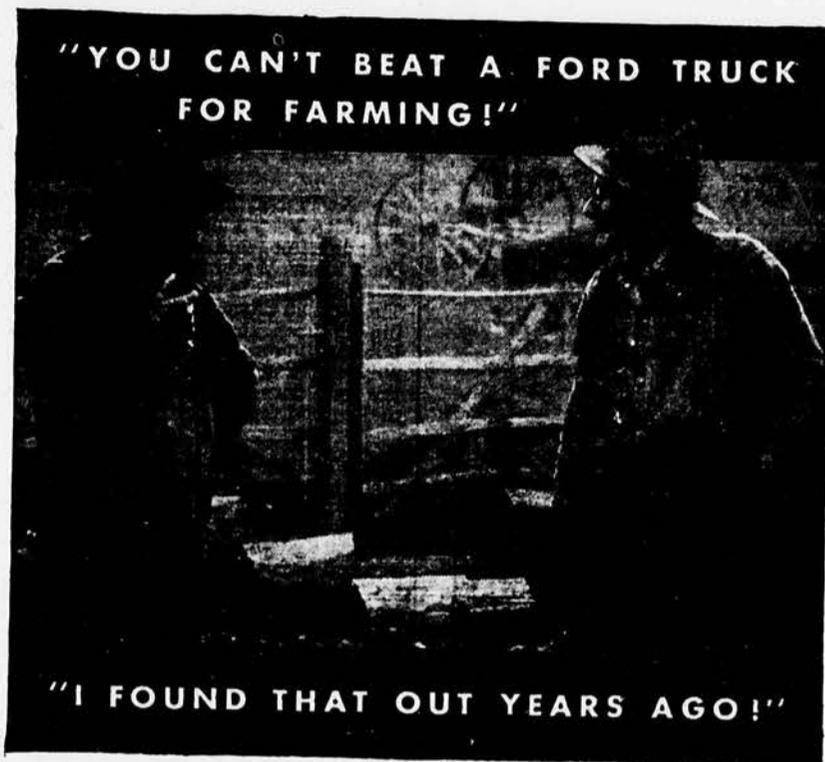
If you have no silo, or cannot get in the silo all you have, you can make the fodder you have in shock feed further and do the stock more good, if you will put it in ricks or stacks. A neighbor is going to put much of his in the barn as soon as cured.

the rush of silo filling and corn cutting is over, the oat straw stack, altho stacked in fair shape when threshed, will be baled and put in the barn . . . We are making every effort just now to get where it will be saved to best possible advantage, enough feed to carry all our cattle thru the winter. It will take a lot, we realize, to bring thru to spring, the 125 head we have. The car of hay sold brought little more than enough to pay for the baler, so the difference was invested in cottoncake, at \$40 a ton. A little is being fed each day to our milk cows, which will freshen in about a month. In other short crop years, many a beef herd has been brought thru the winter on wheat straw, cottoncake and some wheat pasture. Let us hope the weather may change in time so all of us can have this "some wheat pasture" to help us thru this winter.

It is taking a large acreage to fill the silo, which is no surprise, and when once filled it does not long remain so, as settling is far and fast. However, the more that is put in the more will come out, and it comes out as good as it was when it went in. All the silo will not hold will be run thru our forage mill before being fed, and this will make it go a third further, so by saving everything and using it to the best possible advantage, we hope to pull our stock thru. To sell the stock now, even in part, would seem unwise for two reasons—the market does not want the class of stuff we have and could offer little for it, and to help overload the market for such stuff would lower the price still more for the fellow who must sell. As Senator Capper so aptly wrote on page 5 of the last Kansas Farmer, "keep your best stuff. Take whatever Federal funds you can get, and hang on". Also, the Senator's assertion that "We 'Stick and Win' in Kansas" is the right spirit. The Federal loans we can get to help us thru this drouth will help us to stick better and to reach the "win" point quicker afterwards than was the case in any of the other drouths, when we had to wobble thru without help.

Some folks are inclined to belittle help that is given by the Government in emergencies like this. But this time the various government agencies will become the life-saver of the nation, and as Senator Capper suggests, do not hesitate to take advantage of the help that is offered, if you are deserving and entitled to such help. The outcome of the Government loan on corn is but one example of how a little money at the right time has enabled the farmer, instead of the speculator, to justly profit by the upturn in price. Now, the farmer who obtained the 45-cent loan on his corn last spring, rather than sell at a below 40-cent price, can sell but little more than half of his stored corn and pay off the 45-cent loan on the entire amount. Had not the Government done this, the farmer would have had to sell for probably less than 40 cents a bushel, and the speculator and grain gambler would have had all the rest. No wonder the grain gambler is throwing all sorts of rocks at the Government program.

The Government is now rendering great assistance in supplying both folks and stock with water. Along many of the river banks, high above deep pools of water, pumps are now in operation by government supervision, pumping water into farmers' tanks, who come for it by both team and truck. Farmers would have to organize to so equip themselves to get the water out of a river where the banks are high, and then the cost would be considerable. It would be better if all of this were unnecessary, but since it is necessary—and very necessary—no one should be low enough to speak sneeringly of a government that gets so close to the needs of the people that it is "Johnny on the spot" in such emergencies.



"YOU CAN'T BEAT A FORD TRUCK FOR FARMING!"

"I FOUND THAT OUT YEARS AGO!"

"Yeh . . . but I mean this new V-8."

"So do I . . . and any other truck Ford builds. I bought my new one without even asking about gas mileage."

"Why'd you do that?"

"Well, I figured Ford gave this country cheap transportation. Guess we'd still be using horses if it wasn't for him. He knows the farmer's problems. Knows the past few years have been tough on us. He couldn't afford to make a truck that we farmers couldn't afford to buy or afford to run after we got it."

"That the only reason you bought a Ford?"

"Well . . . not exactly. But that had a lot to do with it."

"How about this full-floating rear axle? Did they tell you about that?"

"Sure. The salesman showed me how I could pull out the axle shaft without jacking up the truck. He told me the weight all rested on the axle housing. All the shafts have to do is turn the wheels. But shucks! I've never had an axle shaft snap on me

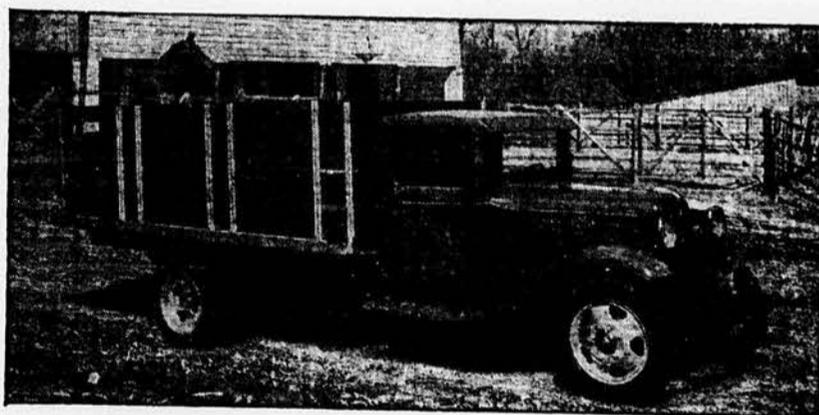
yet . . . and I've overloaded my Ford trucks as much as five tons.

"I was kind of leery about that V-8 engine at first. But I got to figuring. What difference does it make if you pour a gallon of gasoline into four quart cans or eight pints? It's still only one gallon. Matter of fact, this V-8 is using less gas than my old four."

"Just goes to prove I'm right. If Ford makes it, you know it won't cost you much to run. Why, you don't even have to have this V-8 engine overhauled. The engine exchange plan takes care of that."

"Yeh . . . I know. Full torque-tube drive's a big help too. If a spring breaks, you can get home with your load under your own power. The torque tube and radius-rods take all the driving thrusts. All your springs have to do is cushion the load."

"Shucks! I'll bet you couldn't break one of these springs with ten tons on your truck. Look at 'em. Free-shackled at both ends. I'm telling you, nobody but Ford could build a truck so good and sell it for such a low price."



THE NEW FORD V-8 TRUCK

We have several booklets on the New Ford V-8 Truck, including description of the Ford Engine Exchange Service (whereby you can trade your present Ford engine for a factory-reconditioned engine at small cost). These booklets are free on request. Use coupon for convenience.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, 3695 Schaeffer Road, Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation, free booklets on New Ford V-8 Truck, including Ford Engine Exchange Service.

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Route _____

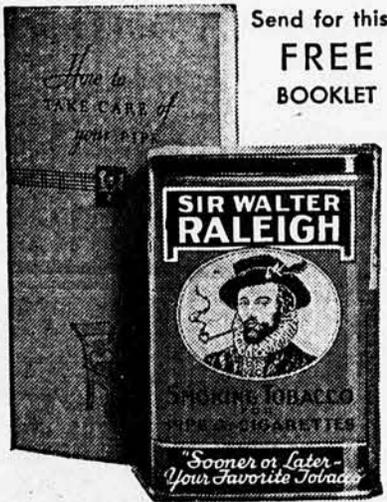
Post Office _____ State _____

"LOCUSTS? OR WHAT HIT THE CORNFIELD?"



SNEAK UP behind that fearful pipe, neighbor! Smother the plague and save the crop. Spill that sludgy tobacco, bury it deep (and then lime the soil). Give the pipe a friendly but thorough cleaning. Present the culprit with an orange-and-black tin of Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco and the air will soon be filled with a kind and gentle aroma. Honey bees will hum, birds will chirp, men and women will sing your praises—crops will thrive. Sir Walter is a mixture of the best Kentucky Burleys. Its mildness has won a huge crop of pipe-smokers in short order. Its fragrance has earned a new respect for pipe smoking in general. Try it.

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
Louisville, Kentucky. Dept. KF-48.



It's 15¢—AND IT'S MILDER

Irrigators Had to Battle Heat

In Recent Weeks Hard to Keep Corn From Burning

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

IF ANYONE THINKS it is a small job to keep a cornfield growing by irrigation this season, they just don't know. We have been able to save about two-thirds of our irrigated corn. The last 30 days have been spent trying to keep the crop from burning. Part of the crop will make some grain. All of it will make good silage. It is the only corn in this section that will make good feed.

We let the crop go as long as possible before starting to irrigate. We find that as soon as irrigation starts the plants begin to send out new roots near the surface. Also that as soon as the soil gets the least bit dry, burning starts and the crop suffers. So far we have been irrigating about every 10 days. With daily temperatures running well over the 100 degree mark it is next to impossible to keep any crop growing and maturing properly.

Our alfalfa seed crop is going to be good for this season. It is quite a problem to handle an alfalfa seed crop with a minimum amount of seed loss. We have always cut the crop, followed up right away with the rake and, as quickly as possible, thrown the windrows into small piles with the pitchfork. We use our combine to thresh the crop when it is thoroughly dry. . . . A few fields of alfalfa in the county will make several bushels an acre. At present there is little demand for seed but if rains come soon the demand will exceed the supply. It looks as tho good seed might bring \$10 or \$12 a bushel before another season.

A few days ago we stopped at the farm of Mr. Al Stockwell, a master farmer, and one of the large producers of alfalfa in this county. Mr. Stockwell has 150 acres of seed this season that is good but not as good as last year. Some of his last year's crop made 12 bushels an acre. A field of alfalfa sown last September is interesting. The field is a perfect stand all over. The first cutting this spring was very heavy. Yet the stand has just matured a bumper seed crop, and will make another good cutting of alfalfa. Usually we think a first year stand of alfalfa must be handled rather carefully and then will not yield much tonnage. The rich Pawnee bottom soil Mr. Stockwell owns cannot be beaten when it comes to producing alfalfa.

Mr. Stockwell showed us a hay tool he had made that must be a great time-saver in handling his large acreage of alfalfa. He attaches a buck rake to a coupe car. The rear crosspiece on the rake is fastened by eye bolts to the shackle bolts of the front springs. Four by fours run back on each side of the car at the height of the running boards and are fastened to an iron crosspiece attached to the running boards and extending across beneath the car frame. The doors of the car were removed and an iron rod run across the floor of the car and fastened to the 4 by 4's fastened to the running board. A lever that works on a ratchet enables the driver to operate the rake from the seat. He says they drive 15 to 20 miles an hour with the tool and it beats horses. It can be attached to the car in less than 20 minutes.

For a time it looked as tho the crows would destroy our watermelon patch, but we finally won the battle. A few small poles were cut and set over the

patch and binder twine strung from pole to pole about 10 feet from the ground. Between the poles bright tin cans were hung on the twine. The cans rattle and glisten in the breeze and for about 2 weeks now the crows have done no damage to the melons.

Can Your Farm Be Irrigated

PUMPING from wells for irrigation is becoming more common. Before spending money for wells and pumping plant, make sure of these facts:

- Is the water suitable for irrigation?
- Is the supply from wells sufficient to meet requirements?
- Will the pumping lift—number of feet water must be lifted—be permanently few enough to justify the expense?
- Have similar undertakings succeeded in the locality?
- Is power for pumping reliable and cheap?
- Has the legal status of pumping from wells been established in the area?

All About Irrigating

INFORMATION on wells, casings, development and testing; on pumps and power, and estimated costs of pumping plant installations, is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1404, "Pumping from Wells for Irrigation." A copy may be had from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

All Have Water Rights

FARMERS owning property along a stream, have no prior rights to the water for irrigation, regardless of how long they have been pumping from it. So decides district judge Loren T. Peters, of Pawnee county, in the case of E. E. Frizell, to prevent 75 farmers above his farm from diverting water from Pawnee Creek. Frizell began irrigating years ago. Other farmers gradually took it up until not enough water now flows past Frizell's ranch for him to continue watering his crops as formerly. Judge Peters held that all parties were entitled to use the water.

Best Place for Farm Pond

J. C. W.

LOCATE a pond so water drains into it from gentle slopes, preferably grass or meadow. There will then be less trouble from silting or "filling up." Ponds placed high on slopes of pastured hills may have their drainage areas increased by building one or two terraces to drain into them. Water coming from more or less level areas and flowing in thru the terraces, will carry little silt. Ponds at the lower end of steep slopes need frequent digging out. Fence the pond and pipe water thru the dam to a tank at a lower level. This tank, equipped with a check-valve and float, will provide water for livestock with little trouble.

Sky Signs in Red Smoke

THE famous flier, Art Goebel, is skywriting again for "Phillips 66." This year Goebel is using red smoke. Colored smoke has never been used before. Goebel began skywriting last year when his friend Frank Phillips, who backed him in the Dole prize fight to Hawaii, put him to work writing "Phillips 66" above the clouds at Chicago's air races. Most of Goebel's skywriting will be done around Chicago, but he will make occasional sallies to points in the 17 Phillips states.

In general, Kansas farmers will do well to plant good, adapted Kansas Common alfalfa seed. At Manhattan, Grimm and Kansas Common have made about the same average yields of hay over several years. Grimm has been more susceptible to bacterial wilt than Kansas Common, but has proved more winter hardy.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you.

YOU DON'T PUT MONEY
IN A TORN POCKET

WHY RISK LOSING WHEAT BY PLANTING Untreated Seed?

When you pass up treating seed wheat, you invite losses through poor stands, low yields caused by smut, and smut dockage at market.

Dust treatment with *New Improved CERESAN* (ethyl mercury phosphate) improves stands! It reduces stinking smut damage! Has increased yields an average of more than 5 1/2% in actual farm tests!

Half an ounce treats a bushel of seed. No flying dust. No change in drilling rate. Easily applied by treater or shovel. To control covered smut and stripe of barley just use this same treatment—*New Improved CERESAN*. Now available.

Write Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., for Cereal Pamphlet WWW-1.



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Send quick for Free Melotte Catalog "Last Chance" prices, 30-day free trial and \$5 per month offers. This may be your last chance to buy at lowest prices in Melotte history! Use the Melotte 30 days FREE. See how much MORE cream it gets. Write for present LOW PRICES today—before inflation may make it necessary to raise our price.
The Melotte Separator, M. B. Robson, U.S. Mfr., 2843 W. 19th St. Dept. C-55, Chicago, Ill.

NEW MODEL MELOTTE

The Famous **RIBSTONE** Concrete Stave **SILO**

Built of steel reinforced staves made by a special manufacturing process producing maximum density and strength. Costs no more than ordinary silos. Arrange for your silo now before the fall rush. Write for literature and prices.

The Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

Kansas Apples are the Best

Freakish Drouth Results in Northeastern Kansas

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

WHETHER you lay in your whole winter's supply of apples at one time or buy them from the store as you need them, do not fail to specify that you want Kansas grown apples. Don't say just "apples", say "Kansas apples." If your grocer does not have them he knows where he can get them. Don't let him put Idaho apples or Colorado apples off onto you by insisting they are just as good, for they are not just as good. There is no comparison as to quality.

The hot, dry weather is taking its toll in the orchards. Bearing trees, many years old, are dying every day. Some orchardists have equipped their sprayers with pointed pipes and water is forced into the ground around the roots. One grower who lives near the river has bought a large pump and now is pumping Missouri River water into furrows between his tree rows. It is a serious loss to lose a large bearing tree that has been cared for and looked after for years. Such a tree cannot be replaced "as was" in the lifetime of the owner, for "only God can make a tree" and in this case God works slowly.

Those in a position to know, tell us the hot weather has sorta taken the pep out of Mrs. Codlin Moth and as a consequence she has not been laying as many eggs here of late as she would have laid had the weather been cooler. Then too they tell us that the eggs that are laid have less chance of hatching than they would have if the weather were down around 80. This is mighty good news. It is comforting at least to know that this hot weather is good for something that is to our advantage.

The rain crow crows and the hoot owl hoots; but no rains come, or have, at the time this is written. The moon changes but the weather don't. The wind gets in the east and out again. Clouds come sometimes. Sometimes they don't, but our hope keeps on forever. I suspect we would wither and die like the corn if it wasn't for hope. The farmer lives on it, and has for ages.

A field of soybeans planted in rows and cultivated frequently seems to have been less affected by the dry weather than any other crop on this farm. The beans were planted late in June following strawberries which were plowed up after the season was over. This crop will be cut for hay and not plowed under as was originally intended.

When we planted our potatoes in March a commercial fertilizer was trown in the bottom of the furrow. We dug the potatoes this week and that fertilizer turned up with the potatoes, a fine dry powder, just as it was the day we scattered it. No rains to dissolve it. The potatoes did the best they could without it and show it too. We will not have enough potatoes for our own use.

A great many emergency silos will be dug in this county within the next few weeks. Farmers here who never had ensilage in their lives will have that experience this winter. Silos will be constructed as cheaply as possible or they may never be needed again.

Crowds Watch Milking

THE herd of 30 high-producing Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey and Brown Swiss cows, which are fed and milked by the famous Brookfield certified milk exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair, is a center of interest. Eighty-five per cent of the people who pass the exhibit stop and watch the cows being milked by the De Laval combine milker. With fascinated interest they see the milk that comes from the udders, flowing into glass jars and the dial of the scale record its weight. They see the milk conveyed thru sanitary pipes into the milk cooling tank, without being exposed in any way. They are impressed with this

extraordinary sanitary system. The cows appear to thrive, as their individual averages are more than 40 pounds a day. This is about the acme of clean milk production, the bacterial count being as low as 100 to 900.

Best Time to Pick Grapes

FOR shipment to be sold as fresh fruit, pick when fruits are full-colored, sweet, and have acquired full flavor but are not overripe. Because of higher prices for first grapes of the season, there is a temptation to pick grapes when immature. Most varieties color from a few days to several weeks before they should be picked. Coloring is just an indication that ripening is beginning. Let nature sweeten them for you.

Water Where You Want It

HENRY BAKER

IN a drouth year these daily water needs from estimates of the Electric Water Systems Council, are interesting:

	Gallons
Man	25 to 30
Cow	12 to 20
Horse	10
Hog	2
Sheep	1½
Poultry (per 100 chickens).....	4

With power lines criss-crossing the country, the time is coming on the farm when water under pressure at the turn of a faucet will be available any hour of day and night, when and where wanted for drinking, cooking, laundry, dishwashing, bathing, and lawn and garden, as well as for poultry yard, dairy herd, hog house, horses, garage, and in many cases for irrigating crops. There then will be no more carrying of water in the house and from one room to another. No better health promoter than a plentiful supply of good water.

Get a Farm Pond

MORE farm ponds are needed in Kansas. Uncle Sam is sending \$500,000 a month into this state, part of it to help build farm ponds. Apply to your county agent if you wish to get in on this emergency pond-building program.

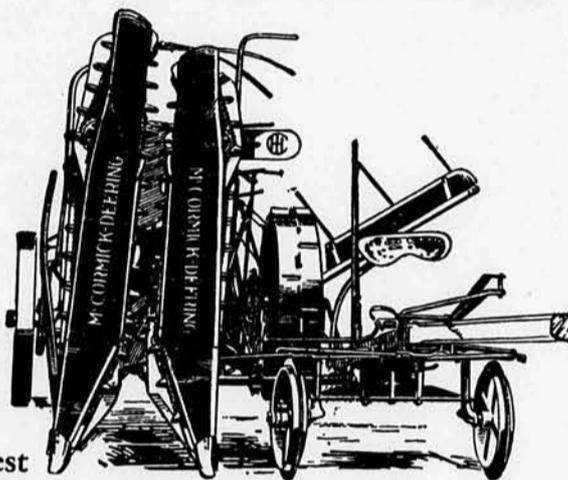
If you already have a pond tell Kansas Farmer how much it cost you, where you built it, how you built it, whether you have had any trouble with it, how much good has it done you? Kansas Farmer offers \$5 for the best letter, written by a farmer about his farm pond. Please mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before September 10.

☞ We enjoy reading "Truthful James" in Kansas Farmer. We hope you will have him in the paper often.—Marjorie L. Little, Conway Springs, Kan.

Corn and Forage Crops Have a Big Job Ahead!

McCORMICK-DEERING CORN MACHINES

Are Qualified to Help You Get Best Feeding Value Out of Every Bushel and Ton



CORN BINDERS

McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Binders—built in vertical and horizontal types—are famous for their efficient work. One and two-row sizes. They cut and bind corn, sorghums, etc., into neat, tight, evenly butted bundles. Wagon loaders available.

ENSILAGE HARVESTERS

McCORMICK-DEERING Ensilage Harvesters cut the corn and convert ears, stalks, and leaves into ensilage right in the field. It is a great time and labor-saver.

HUSKERS and SHREDDERS

McCORMICK-DEERING Huskers and Shredders are thoroughly modern units, built to make palatable, easily digested stover from dry corn fodder. Ears are husked out and saved for feed or market.

ROUGHAGE MILLS . . . HAMMER MILLS

McCORMICK-DEERING Roughage Mills and Hammer Mills are ready for you in three sizes. More efficient feeding follows the use of these moderately priced mills.

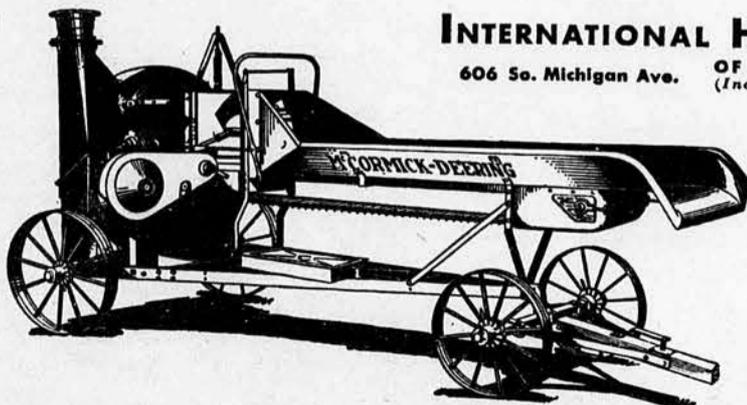
CORN PICKERS

McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Pickers speed up the picking, enabling you to put livestock into the fields early to make full use of the roughage. Two and four-row sizes, in Farmall and pull types.

Authorities say that we have had the poorest crop year on record. Hay, oats, wheat, barley, and rye have failed at many points . . . right now the hopes of the nation are pinned on *corn* and on the *emergency forage crops*. The main job of carrying the livestock through the winter is squarely up to these crops.

Corn, too, has suffered in heat and drouth, but the harvest is not yet in. Whatever the condition existing today in your fields, a certain maximum value is to be had from the crop.

As you make your plans for conserving ears and stalks and other valuable feed, remember that McCORMICK-DEERING Corn and Ensilage Machines are ready to do their share to help you through the emergency. Quick work is necessary. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the many improvements that have been made in these machines. They are qualified to convert every kernel, leaf, and stalk into palatable, life-sustaining livestock feed. Make the most of the crop Nature will give you. Every bushel of grain and every ton of forage you save will have a real market value this winter.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated)

Chicago, Illinois

ENSILAGE CUTTERS

McCORMICK-DEERING Ensilage Cutters are made in several sizes, to suit every requirement. All sizes handle corn, sorghums, soy beans, sunflowers, hay, and other roughages. The No. 12-A shown at the left is a decided advance in design and construction. Gears are enclosed and run in a bath of oil. The length of the cut is changed by merely shifting a lever. A slip clutch on the feeding mechanism prevents overfeeding.

McCORMICK-DEERING

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Isn't Any Use? Oh My Yes!

MRS. IN-BETWEEN

THE Browns live on the farm west of ours—neighborly, friendly people, but never satisfied. "There isn't much use to raise chickens," Mrs. Brown says, "so many of them die." Mr. Brown tells my husband, "We'd like to get onto a better place—but I reckon we're stuck here," and then he curses the land and the weather and all the troubles that enter a farmer's life.

The farm to the east likewise has been occupied with folks not contented with their lot. Mrs. Smith came over one day to see if I could give her any advice on chicken raising. "I'm so discouraged," she said. "But I know there must be some way to make chickens pay, and I'm going to find it!"

The Browns and their grievances still live on the west. A new tenant has come to the farm on the east—for the Smiths have solved their own problems and moved to a chicken ranch of their own.

Fresh From the City

O. M. P.

WE country folks are laughed at sometimes because we don't know city folks ways. But really it is about fifty-fifty when it comes to city folks being unaccustomed to our ways.

The funniest thing I ever heard was what my friend said to me the time she came to visit me from an Eastern city. She was afraid to step out into the backyard and called to me, "Come here quick, there's a big old bull out here eating grass."

"Oh, that's just Hettie, our milk cow, she's perfectly gentle," I assured her.

Still she looked at me doubtfully as she replied, "It's got horns!"

Our New Style Book Is Out

FALL FASHION FORECAST



HERE'S the answer to autumn's first question: "What are they going to wear?" It's our new Fall and Winter

Can All You Can

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

Book of Fashions, and it answers not only the "what" question but shows you how to make your clothes at a minimum of cost and effort. It tells you how to make a smart coat as easily as a simple dress. There are clothes for dressy occasions and smart trim designs for general wear; a simple, well-planned layette for the new baby and becoming models for the expectant mother. No type or age is missed, there's a complete line of styles for everyone. You simply mustn't miss this big fall fashion forecast. It is only 10 cents if ordered with any Kansas Farmer 15-cent pattern. If ordered separately it is 15 cents. Address orders: Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Always Have a Crowd Now

MRS. W. F. ROESCH
Rawlins County

AN interesting method of keeping members of the South Divide Club, of Atwood, interested in attending club meetings in hot weather, was carried out by Mrs. Polly Argabright. She divided the members in two groups, appointing a captain for each.

In attendance every new member present, counted 20 points; old members, 15; total number present, 10; visitors, 10; total present for roll call, 5. The group losing has to plan a lunch for a picnic and games. The points were to be scored after the second meeting.

A sand storm interfered with the first meeting and not many were able to attend, the total being only 100 to 150 points. But interest picked up at the last meeting, making the total score 390 to 420, respectively, for the two groups.

Harvest being over, the club decided to have a meeting with special lessons such as making wood-fiber flowers, etc., instead of a picnic during such hot weather.

My Tomato Canning Secret

MRS. C. E. IPOCK

AS MY tomatoes last year took the place of both fruit and vegetables, I am trying to can more of them this year. I use the 2-quart jars, as our family is large. Tomatoes are easily kept if picked while in good condition and canned as soon as possible. It is important to see that no green spots are left on them, as they cause spoilage.

I dip tomatoes in hot water, just long enough for the skins to begin to slip, and then begin peeling at once.

Now I am ready to tell my secret in canning tomatoes. Up to last year, I always cold-packed them and processed them in boiling water 30 minutes. The shrinkage was enormous. To avoid this, put peeled tomatoes in a large dishpan, or any large vessel, and set over the fire. Do not add a drop of water, as the tomatoes soon form their own juice. Just let them come to a boil and pour into immediately heated and sterilized jars, then add 1 teaspoon of salt for each 2-quart jar. Half seal for processing. (I always use new rubbers and caps that are in perfect condition.) Process 30 minutes in hot water. The flavor and color of my canned tomatoes is perfect.

If the Black Spider Bites

LEONARD HASEMAN

MANY poisonous black-widow or hourglass spiders have been reported. The bite of this spider may prove serious. Warn children in particular to leave it alone.

The females recently have been nesting and at this time are especially vicious. The female is coal-black, except for a red blotch the shape of an hourglass on the underside of the body, and a round, red spot at the tip of the body. Its body is the size of the tip of one's little finger, and its legs are about half an inch long. It may be found under stones, boards, or in grass-clumps and will fight when disturbed.

Its venom is said to be as poisonous as that of the rattlesnake, altho of smaller quantity, and some cases of death from its bite have been reported. In case one is bitten, call a physician immediately. Bathe the wound in as hot water as the patient can stand.

Start Winter Flowers Now

VIVA BRANDON

YOU flower lovers who were disappointed in your gardens this summer, why not try a few plants this winter, in the house? They brighten up the home wonderfully and are easily grown from seed.

There is a lovely new Zinnia that grows only 4 to 8 inches high. It is excellent for pot culture. The flowers come in many bright colors and are as hardy as the larger sorts.

Then there are baby roses that will grow in 3 to 4 months from seed. They bloom both summer and winter in the house.

Begonias and Asparagus fern may be grown from seed, and are fine for north windows.

Primroses, cineraria, and geranium are all interesting.

Start the seed in August to have plants ready to plant in pots by cold weather.

Love Does Funny Things

MRS. D. D. D.

FOLKS said when laughing, dancing, little Daffy married sober, serious, Bob that she would never make him a good wife. They said birds didn't change their feathers and that nightingales didn't turn into gray geese over night. But they forgot the old tale of the ugly duckling!

Because Daffy did learn to cook and bake, to mop and milk cows. The pretty hands became dishpan ones, and they washed babies' diapers and hoed. Folks said they did declare they didn't know what had got into that gal.

Maybe they never heard of that little word called love. Love can whistle over a dishpan and like it!

Takes Out Grease Spots

A FAVORITE remover of grease because there is no fire risk and it doesn't make colors run, is carbon tetrachloride. Drug stores sell pound-tin cans of it at a reasonable price. For automobile grease, first rub lard or white vaseline on the spot on the wrong side. Use a clean rag to remove this with as much of the black grease as possible, lay the spot face down on a clean pad, apply the carbon tetrachloride on the wrong side to push the dirt out, rather than rub it in from the right side. Then brush lightly or "feather" the edge of the spot so there will be no ring.

Grape and Pickle Season

PUT 'EM BY FOR WINTER

Lazy Wife's Pickles—No insult intended in the name. They are just as good as they are easy to do. To 1 gallon of vinegar add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup dry mustard, 2 cup water; mix well and add cucumbers enough that the mixture will completely cover. If you prefer crisp pickles, soak them over night in a weak solution of alum water. They will keep indefinitely.—Mrs. E. C. Clanton.

Pickled Grapes—Grape time "is on us" again. Don't fail to do a few of your supply this way: Select bunches of firm, ripe grapes. Do not remove the stems. Pack them in sterilized jars. Care must be used to avoid crushing the grapes. Mix a sirup, using 3 cups sugar to 2 cups vinegar. Boil the mixture 5 minutes. Pour hot sirup over the grapes. Seal. These grapes, if stored in a dark place, will retain their color. They may be used for garnishing, but are good to eat straight.—Sadie Belle Catron, Osage Co.

Lindbergh Special—This relish requires no cooking and need not be sealed. Add a little salad dressing to it when variation is desired and the result is an appetizing salad. Use 12 medium-sized onions, 3 medium heads of cabbage, 8 red and green peppers (pimentoes), 3 medium carrots, 3 pints vinegar, 6 cups sugar, 1 teaspoon mustard seed, 1 teaspoon celery seed. Wash all vegetables carefully and run them thru the food chopper. Add 1/2 cup salt and let it stand 2 hours. Next drain and mix vegetables with vinegar, sugar and spices.—Mrs. F. L. Termuhlen.

Grapes for Home Use

FOR home use and for juice purposes grapes should be allowed to remain on the vine for a while after mature and sweet enough for the market. Such fully ripe, or slightly overripe, berries have a high sugar and low acid content, and tho they may shell some from the cluster when picked late they will make a better juice.

Potatoes Bake Quicker

POTATOES will bake in half the time if they are allowed to stand in hot water 10 minutes before they are put in the oven.—Myrtle Wilcox, Wheatridge, Colo.

Back to School They Go

SLIMMING LINES



2688—If you're wanting something very smart and wearable, here's your dress. Carry it out in gray and blue crepe silk print. Black crepe with the rever collar and bow of white bengaline is nice for a first of fall dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting and 1/4 yard of 35-inch lining.

2662—Novelty dull black wool crepe, combined effectively with satin used for the rever collar and vestee. The shaped panels that cut in one from shoulders to hem, create a hint of princess styling. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 39-inch contrasting.

3464—Delightful for those charmed years between 8, 10, 12 and 14 years is this adorable little dress with its smart raglan shoulders and pretty cut. The original dress was carried out in a navy cotton challis printed in tiny red dots. The school "boy" collar is white pique; the bow reverses the collar scheme—it's red with large blue dots. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

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

Make GRAPE Jelly or Jam



Now—while grapes are ripe and plentiful



with PEN-JEL

Make the Jelly Jell perfectly

Once you try PEN-JEL for making jellies, jams, preserves and marmalades—you'll join the millions of women who use no other. It is the better way. PEN-JEL not only makes better jelly—clearer, firmer and more tasty—but economically.

Easier—Quicker! Only One Recipe

Why spend time with complicated recipes? Simply use grapes at their best, yes, at their *ripest*—follow the cup-for-cup method with PEN-JEL. The delicious natural fruit flavor and color are retained. Try this easier way, it's the most economical! You can't fail!

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE



15¢ Makes 8 Perfect Glasses

Babies Need Orange Juice

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

BABIES have their likes and dislikes. Mrs. Brown tried to give her baby tomato juice since orange juice was not always easy to get and more expensive. The baby rebelled. She did not like tomato juice.



Dr. Lerrigo

"But," said Mrs. Brown, "she does like apple sauce and she likes prune juice. Won't they do just as well?" She was surprised to learn that they will not.

Mothers instructed to give orange juice or tomato juice to young babies do it 9 times in 10 with the thought that the object is to relieve or prevent constipation. That is all wrong. These important additions to a baby's feeding (especially a bottle-fed baby) are ordered for the particular purpose of supplying the mysterious vitamins that are necessary for the digestion, growth and development of the child. Oranges and tomatoes are rich in such vitamins (even the juice of canned tomatoes has them in plenty) but they are scant in apples and prunes.

We give young babies many things nowadays that the mothers of a generation ago would have counted rank poison. As early as 6 or 7 months of age babies may be given vegetables such as spinach, carrots and potatoes, if they are properly prepared for the use of a baby. This does not mean that the baby may be fed the same vegetable dish provided for older members of the family. Spinach, for example, must be cooked by bringing to a boil and then kept slowly boiling for half an hour until the spinach is soft and the water virtually boiled away. Then the spinach must be passed thru a fine sieve until it resembles a mush. In the beginning a single teaspoonful of this is added to one meal a day and the amount gradually increased until the baby gets 2 or 3 ounces daily in addition to her regular food. Carrots and potatoes, cooked with equal care, may also be made a feature of the baby's feeding after 7 months of age. Not only does such food agree with most babies, but in some cases, in which children have not done well on a strictly milk diet, they seem to be invigorated and given a new start in growth.

To get back to the preference of Mrs. Brown's baby for apple sauce: That, too, may be given to a baby approaching 1 year of age, but it must be in addition to the orange or tomato juice, not as a substitute. The apples must be sound and ripe and must be cooked to a mush. The baby must start with a very small amount. Watching the discharges will soon tell the mother if the baby is digesting this addition to her food, and if digested there can be no objection to it. However, it is not so helpful as the spinach or carrots, and not in the same class with orange juice.

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

4-H Girls Canning Contest

A 4-YEAR college course in home economics goes to the winner of the National 4-H club canning contest this year. Other prizes are educational trips to the 13th National 4-H Club Congress to be held in Chicago, November 30 to December 8, one such award to be made for each state. There will also be county prizes of gold-filled honor medals. For further particulars of the contest, write the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corporation, Sand Springs, Okla., which has sponsored the National 4-H Club canning contests since 1929.

Don't throw away the water in which vegetables are cooked, as part of the nourishment of the vegetables is in this water. Save it to use in soups and sauces.

INSIST on the BEST

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are the standard of quality everywhere—by far the world's largest-selling ready-to-eat cereal. Their flavor and crispness can't be copied.

Always oven-fresh in the heat-sealed WAXTITE bag, inside the Easy-Open red-and-green package. Sold with the personal guarantee of W. K. Kellogg. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.



Kellogg's FOR QUALITY

A NEW

Kansas Free Fair TOPEKA

— — — Livestock and Agriculture on Parade — — —

Having completed a tremendous construction program, the 1934 Fair with its 14 new buildings is ready for the parade of the State's resources. The finest products of the farm—the greatest livestock in the world will be here, representing thousands of exhibitors, all in friendly competition for the cash premiums which are offered. Come to the big Fair and witness the progress of another year.

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"The Greatest Night Show of All Time"

NIGHTLY BEFORE THE GRANDSTAND

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**Hutchinson
September 15-21**

Eleanor's Discovery Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

NO ONE at the Two Bar knew that Allison had ridden to Loma; none saw him return. Eleanor missed him for two or three days, but said nothing. Then one morning, from the porch of the ranch house, she saw him sitting on a wagon tongue near the stable, working with some harness. Near him stood Hazel.

For a few minutes Eleanor watched them, then, uncomfortably conscious of a pang of disapprobation over Hazel's boldness, she went into the house. It was not the first time she had seen Hazel lingering near Allison. With her chin held rather high to relieve a queer tightening at her throat, she went to her room and got into her riding-clothes, aware that her thoughts were oddly jumbled—and vicious.

She suddenly remembered that a few days ago Allison had promised to go with her to a certain patch of grassland that lay only a few miles south of the ranch house. The land lay at the base of a range of buttes, with the river very near; and Allison had told her that by erecting a wire fence in certain places, and by building a line cabin and shelters, the place could be made into a winter retreat for the breeders and other stock that for one reason or another must be held from season to season.

But the Allison had set no date for the proposed ride, it occurred to Eleanor that this morning was a particularly fine one for the trip. It did not occur to her that Hazel's presence near Allison had anything to do with her abrupt decision. That a malicious devil was assuring her that Hazel was in danger of becoming infatuated with Allison she would not for a moment have admitted.

Still, she did think that Allison should manage to keep Hazel away from him. That is, if he really meant to be faithful to the "girl" he had assured her he loved, and whom he intended to marry.

It vexed her somewhat when, a little later, having gone out to where Allison and Hazel were talking, she noted that he did not seem to be at all eager to ride with her. Nor did he appear to be reluctant.

He said, "Certainly, ma'am," in a voice of grave, respectful deliberation. And tho he got immediately up from the wagon tongue and began to make preparations for the ride, she was disappointed that he had not betrayed a little more enthusiasm.

BUT the Allison had been talking with Hazel, he had not been giving the girl his entire attention.

For example, when Hazel had been asking him about his life, awaiting his words with breathless eagerness, her big brown eyes betraying the intense interest she felt in him, Allison had seen Eleanor watching them from the porch of the ranch house. He had noted how her chin went upward when she turned—even tho his head was bowed and he appeared to be interested in the harness.

And he was now aware of her vexation over his deliberate movements. That vexation promised well for a certain state of mind that he wanted her to be in.

Impartially he divided his attention between the two girls, even seeming to favor Hazel.

There was nothing in his manner toward the younger girl to which Eleanor could take exception in strict justice; he was merely polite and attentive.

Yet when he and Eleanor were at last mounted, and Hazel was standing near the stable watching Allison with eyes in which adoration was clearly dominant, Eleanor felt positively spiteful.

They covered the first mile of the ride in a profound, aching silence. Allison stared gravely ahead, picking out the trail. He might have said something in deprecation of Hazel's obvious admiration for him—something that would have mollified Eleanor and which would have reflected his thoughts. He knew Hazel was a romantic-minded young lady who in the end would probably marry a staid, dependable human automaton. He knew that the deepest emotion he felt toward her was a sort of pitying amusement.

And yet he kept silent, wisely deciding that he could not broach the subject, or even speak of Hazel, without tacitly admitting he had been thinking of her. Besides, having noticed Eleanor's vexation, he was curious to know if she would betray it further.

ALLISON, Eleanor said coldly at the end of another half-mile, "I don't think you ought to encourage that child to fall in love with you!"

"Meanin' who, ma'am?"

"Why, Hazel—of course!"

"I wasn't noticin' that she is in love with me, ma'am. Why, she's only a kid!"

"H'm!"—scornfully. "She is 18."

"Well, that ain't such an awful age, ma'am. If she was 20 now—an' I was thinkin' of her—which I ain't—"

"H'm! Two years doesn't make such a great difference."

"Two years are two years," he said gently. "Why, in two years 'most anything can happen. An' two years after a man passes 18—or a woman—are the years when a man or woman just begins to know

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what life means. They'll get broader, bigger, and commence to see things different, an' to know their minds more. Now, you was tellin' me about Creighton—that you love him. Well, I reckon that if you'd met him two years ago you wouldn't have known whether you was in love with him or not.

"In the first place, you wouldn't have known what kind of a man he is. But you know now; an' after you're married to him you won't be disappointed in him—thinkin' you're gettin' somethin' different than you thought you'd get."

"My being in love with Creighton has nothing whatever to do with Hazel being in love with you!"

"It ain't, eh?"

"Certainly not! I am old enough to know my own mind!"

"Why, I was just tellin' you that, ma'am!"

"Besides," she resumed, feeling that somehow she had begun this conversation without a definite aim, and that she would have to end it without victory, because she didn't know what her emotions were—except that she had been disturbed at seeing him with Hazel. "Besides," she repeated, "I really don't know whether I love Creighton."

"Why, you are 20, ma'am," he said gravely. "That's a mighty ripe age. You certainly ought to know your own mind."

She halted her horse. Her lips were set stiffly, her eyes flashing with cold resentment.

"Allison, you are laughing at me. If you don't stop this minute I shall go back!"

"Why, ma'am; I ain't."

"Well, then, see that you don't do it again."

SHE urged her horse on again, tho a quarter of an hour passed before she finally decided that Allison must have forgotten the incident—as indicated by his apparent serene unconsciousness of her presence near him. Besides, she had forgiven him for talking so much with Hazel. His denial of serious intent had been earnest and genuine.

"Allison," she said at length, "what did Bolton have to say to you?"

"How did you know I'd been talkin' to him?"

"I—I just knew. You've been away for three days, you know."

"I reckon you wasn't countin' the days, ma'am?"

he asked, pretending astonishment.

My Mother's Garden

MAE TRALLER

MOTHER'S garden is a loom,
Weaving threads of rainbow bloom;
Morning glories, blue as skies,
Tipped with golden butterflies,
Trail along the low stone fence,
Where they spread their gay defense.

Larkspurs point their spears of blue
Where the pinks are pushing through,
Here a gay bird tilts and mocks
At the tangled hollyhocks.

Mother moves among the rows
Where the myriad color glows,
All the flowers know her voice,
And their blossoms all rejoice
Threading music, joyous, light,
Through their perfumed colors bright.
Zinnias, marigolds and thyme,
Weave for her a lilting rhyme,
But the sweetest blossom there
Is her wondrous silver hair!

"I have a right to know what my foreman has been doing," she declared.

"Well, if you put it that way," he said—and fell silent.

"Well?" she persisted.

"We didn't agree, ma'am. Bolton was stubborn. I had to speak pretty plain to him. But I reckon he won't bother you any more."

They talked no further until they reached the grass section, where they dismounted and discussed their plans for improving the place.

Eleanor found a flat rock, upon which she seated herself, considerably making room for Allison.

And then, in spite of having so much to say about their plans, Eleanor remarked, with startling irrelevance:

"You don't look so—very—er—savage, Allison. As tho you killed men for pastime."

"Thank you, ma'am," he drawled, his eyes faintly mocking her. "You're thinkin' about Krell, I reckon."

"Yes, I've wondered about him—about that night. You haven't seemed"—she paused and appeared to be mentally reviewing her words before she spoke them—"er—perturbed over killing him. I have always felt you had some good reason—some justification other than what you said occurred in the house before you killed him. Was there something else?"

Watching him, she saw the blood leave his face, saw his lips straighten, his eyes flame with a sudden strong passion; noted how the muscles of his arms and hands contracted and held tensely.

Once as she sat silent, watching him, he turned and looked at her, and she was astonished at the savage expression in his eyes.

ALLISON was not looking at her when he spoke: "I wasn't expectin' to tell you this. But I reckon, considerin' what happened to you at the ranch house, you ought to know what kind of a man Krell was. He shot a man in the back, over in Bill County, two years ago. I had a warrant for him for that. But I killed him for what he did to my sister."

She did not know which shocked her more—the discovery that Krell was the type of man Allison had shown him to be, or the knowledge that Allison had been intimately frank. But the savage expression in his eyes told her that his statement had been broadly impersonal. She quickly forgave him.

But the revelation of Krell's character added something to the scandalous aspect of her stay at the ranch house with him.

"Oh," she said weakly. "Do people around here know about Krell—what kind of a man he was?"

"Krell didn't make any secret of it, ma'am," Allison answered coldly, his expression saturnine. "Krell was a big mouth, an' folks are pretty likely to listen to his kind of talk."

"Then people will think—Oh!" She shuddered, and then sat motionless.

"Shucks, ma'am! I wouldn't let it bother me," Allison consoled, when he noted the mute agony of her gaze, "You'll always find some folks eager to make the worst of things. Half the time the things they think happened *would* happen if they had been in the place of the one they're so hell bent on talkin' about. It's a mighty mean thing to have happen to a girl. If I was you, ma'am, I'd go right to Creighton an' tell him."

"No, no, no—no!" she cried, shrinking and shuddering. "Why, Allison, I can't! Don't you see? I have lied to him! I can't tell him now—I can't!"

She suddenly yielded to the tears that had been very close, and, covering her face with her hands, she sobbed violently.

Allison's face grew grim and pale with sympathy.

"There, there, ma'am," he said hoarsely. "I wouldn't cry. There ain't no man worth it. I reckon no one is goin' to do any blabbin' about you an' Krell. You're right in your own mind, an' that's the main thing. Shucks, ma'am! I wouldn't cry."

WITH a movement purely sympathetic and consoling, Allison placed a hand gently on the shoulder nearest him, marveling how it trembled under his touch; how small and delicate it felt under his big brown hand. How little she was!

She raised her head, moved slightly away from him, enough to let him know that the consoling hand was no longer necessary—laughed quaveringly thru her tears.

"I—I believe I'm over it n-now," she said. "You see, I was rather shocked to learn about—about—"

"Shucks! You'll be cryin' again if you go to thinkin' about it, ma'am."

He saw her eyes widen, saw them glow with startled dismay.

Turning, following her gaze, he saw a horseman sitting motionless in the saddle, on the edge of a butte at a distance of two or three hundred yards.

It was Creighton.

Evidently Creighton had been watching them, for he was lounging in the saddle as tho he had been there long. It was also apparent that he knew they had discovered him, for he straightened, removed his hat, and bowed. Then he rode away.

Allison said nothing. Nor did Eleanor speak as she got up from the rock and walked to her horse.

Allison followed her, helped her mount.

Her face was white, but Allison noted that into her eyes had come a glint of sullen defiance.

"I'm sorry, ma'am. If I had thought Creighton was there, I wouldn't—"

"Please don't say anything about it," she told him shortly.

They rode toward the slope they had descended some time before, and Allison noted that she seemed to be thinking.

She was thinking—she was thinking about Allison's hand on her shoulder—why it was that Creighton's touch had never thrilled her like that.

Another day, Mrs. Norton asked Allison what he thought of Allan Creighton. Then, before he could reply, said she didn't believe Eleanor loved him.

(To Be Continued)

Farm Conditions by Counties

North Anderson—Very little corn will produce any grain. Few silos here, most farmers feeding fodder to cattle, water scarce. We may have to look to the Government for help to carry our cattle thru the winter. It takes a pretty good cow to buy a ton of hay.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—Pastures short and dry. Some farmers have taken their cattle to Cheyenne Bottoms to pasture. A fine rain would be greatly appreciated. Butterfat, 20c; wheat, 92c; eggs, 9c to 10c.—Alice Everett.

Cherokee—Some planting of late gardens after light and heavy showers. Many getting a few days a week from Relief Corps which is an emergency relief for many families. Cream, 21c; chop, \$1.25.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—Irreparable damage to corn. Forage crops not too promising. Wild hay is good but second cutting of alfalfa is light. Our prospects for feed are much better than other localities, yet apprehension is felt for the coming winter. Much interest in farm pond and terracing program. No hog-corn checks received as yet. Prospects good for a state lake in this county. Corn, 83c; wheat, 89c; cream, 20c; eggs, 7c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—Water situation serious. Government putting in a few wells. Hay being shipped out also we probably will need it before spring. Many cutting the dried up corn. Some cattle to market bringing very unsatisfactory prices. On a motor trip thru 3 counties in Oklahoma found crops look worse there than here, the lake near Speary, Okla., was nearly dry, boys wading with sacks and nets trying to get the fish. Federal aid workers are improving Mohawk park, 2,200 Government acres, and building a big lake. Silo filling is rushing, bids of \$5 to \$10 a ton. Many living on aid off the taxpayers.—Cloy Brazie.

Cowley—Some pasturing on hay meadows too short for hay. Many hauling stock water. Lot of ground plowed for wheat, most of it by tractor, too hot for horses. Community sales a drag. Thrifty, weaned pigs selling as low as 10c each, virtually no grain being marketed.—K. D. Olin.

Crawford—Everybody out of water. Most wheat will be sown on corn ground. Cattle cheap. Wheat, 97c; corn, 87c; oats, 48c; hogs, 5c to 10c; eggs, 15c; cream, 22c.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Wells and watering places still being sought and dug. Many heavy hens and young chickens sent to market, to save feeding them. Some dried and canned. Grapes cooking on the vines, but prospect good for pears. More ice used than usual by farmers to cool drinking water and preserve food. Eggs scarce, prices rising. Melons plentiful and good. Eggs, 14c to 17c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellsworth—Almost everyone has sold cattle to the Government. Springs and wells going dry. All livestock is looking poor. Some of the best calves have been shipped.—Lloyd Harmon.

Ford—Farming almost at a standstill, feed crops and pastures gone, stock living on weeds in stubble fields. Farmers will be compelled to sell cattle, unless rain comes in time for wheat pasture. Wheat, 99c; cream, 20c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—More people hauling water than I ever saw before. Some relief wells in operation, pumps with a capacity of 500 gallons a minute. Shoats being given away, some 100-pound shoats sold at auction at 60 cents each. Hay has advanced in price. Many feeding cattle and weeding hogs thru, quite a good many sales. Many wells being dug. Wheat, \$1.01; corn, 75c; kafir, \$1.30 cwt.; oats, 43c; butterfat, 18c to 21c; eggs, 13c; heavy hens, 7c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Water and feed for stock getting serious. Government buying about 300 head a day, but not fast enough to take all the cattle out in time. No farm work being done. Many getting relief work. Corn, 85c; shorts, \$1.60; bran, \$1.25; cream, 22c; eggs, 12c.—C. F. Welty.

Gray—No prospect for feed of any kind at this time. 1,100 head of cattle have been listed to sell to the Government with prospects of more. Many feeder loans being made. It is a question whether it will pay to feed \$20 hay, \$50 cottoncake and 80-cent corn. Many impatiently waiting for corn-hog money to buy seed wheat and groceries. Wheat, 98c; corn, 84c; cream, 20c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. George E. Johnson.

Harper—Corn burned to the ground, much kafir beyond help. Much oats and wheat straw baled for feed, every available lot being pastured. Not enough feed to fill silos. Many wells being drilled deeper. Even the conditions are bad, courage and faith abound among farmers. Wheat, 98c; hens, 7c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Silo filling mostly thru, pastures quite dead; not much hay to speak of. Wheat, 97c; corn, 85c; kafir, 75c; rye, 80c; cream, 21c; eggs, 12c to 19c; poultry, 5c to 13c; potatoes, 30c a peck; beans, 5c.—H. W. Frouty.

Jefferson—Cornfields present a scene of desolation never before witnessed here. Water situation relieved somewhat by new wells but many still hauling water 5 or 6 miles. Corn-hog checks arriving, many will not sign up again. Third crop alfalfa nil, many potatoes spoiling in ground, pasture grasses believed dead. Too dry to plant fall forage crops.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—All feed crops ruined. Government has been buying 150 cattle a day for three weeks. Some have shipped cattle to pastures in southeast part of state. About the same acreage of wheat will be sown if ground can be got in shape. Large amount of poultry has gone to market, virtually all brood sows were sold before they fallowed full litters. Soil erosion service rushing terracing project, about 700 men employed of which 500 are CCC men. A new CCC camp is being located in southwest part of county. Corn, 80c; wheat, 95c; hogs, \$4.80; eggs, 11c; cream, 23c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Some farmers have cut no alfalfa but have pastured their fields. On many farms the entire summer crop of hay, oats and straw, as well as corn, has been

fed and no feed is in sight for winter. Some did not get their seed back in potato patches. Potatoes rotted badly both in the ground and stored. Gardens burned up and many housewives have nothing canned. Virtually everyone is hauling water. New names being added to the relief rolls constantly. The bright spot was the fair to good wheat crop and in the northern part of the county, a melon crop that brings good returns.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Many wondering what they will feed stock this winter. Some public sales at which stuff sells fair. No one preparing wheat ground, too dry. All hoping to get our corn-hog bonus soon, as we have waited 7 months. Quite a few farmers moving. Hogs, \$4.85; wheat, 91c; shorts, \$1.50 cwt.; poultry, 4c to 8c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 20c; alfalfa hay, \$18.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Leavenworth—Many filling silos. Feed very scarce and folks hauling water. Very little fruit or vegetables, both man and beast suffering from lack of proper diet. Sad outlook for winter season.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Little feed left in pastures, a good many cattle turned over to Government. Corn made little feed, cane and kafir have reached a stage where rain won't help much. Alfalfa has made little growth. Gardens and potatoes a failure.—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—Corn cutting is the big farm work, pastures dried up. Eggs, 10c to 15c; hens, heavy, 7c; springs, 10c; ducks and geese, 3c; hides, 3c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—No feed for cattle at all. Some cutting up corn, others turning livestock into fields, lots of them dying. Many farmers clubbing together and buying hay and corn shipped in from other states. Cattle and pigs too cheap to ship. Kansas, always the bread basket of the U. S., will this year have to depend on other states. Corn, 80c; wheat, 90c; potatoes, \$1.25; eggs, 10c; cream, 22c; millet, \$3.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Crops virtually burned up, including gardens. Everyone that has a silo is filling or has filled it. Farmers baling hay right after the mower. Hens nearly stopped laying.—Mrs. W. T. Case.

Montgomery—The extreme heat finally ruined what was a fine prospect for corn, then a wind, rain and hail struck the southeast corner of the county and virtually ruined what fodder was left. Local showers lately have prolonged the life of the stunted kafir. Livestock still doing well but some will have to be disposed of as there is not sufficient feed to take them thru the winter.—W. A. Knox.

Neosho—A strip 5 miles wide thru the county had a 3-inch rain, benefiting stock water and fall plowing. No demand for pigs or stock cattle, some selling 1 to 1 1/2 cents a pound. Road work between Moorehead and Thayer is giving employment to about 50 men. Wheat, 95c; corn, 75c; corn chop, 52c; flour, \$1.75 to \$2; potatoes, \$1.50; hens, 7c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 22c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Large number of cattle being sold to the Government on account of no prospect for feed. A small amount of land has been prepared for seeding. Looks like bad times ahead with a prohibitory price on feed.—James McHill.

Norton—Lots of cattle the Government is buying being shipped out. All grain and feed higher in price. Gardens mostly dried up. Wheat, 85c; corn, 70c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 9c; hens, 7c; springs, 10c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Kafir and all sorghums having a hard time heading. Everybody cutting corn for stock. No plowing done. Some trees dying. Dairy cows going dry and getting thin. Flies very bad. Eggs scarce. Corn-hog checks coming in just at the right time. Butterfat, 23c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—The Government can't buy the cattle fast enough to suit the farmers. It has shipped out 3,500 head of cattle, 25,000 head are registered for sale, the county quota is 200 a day. Corn-hog contracts have been signed. Engineers busy surveying for ponds. Many are on Federal relief work. This is undoubtedly the worst year this county ever experienced. Corn, 90c; wheat, 96c; hogs, \$4.55.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Baled alfalfa being sold for \$18 a ton, alfalfa seed crop will be very light. Feed loans welcomed by heavy stock raisers. Late planting of feed being encouraged. Russian thistles being pastured and put up for feed. Potatoes worth lifting have been stored on account of rotting in the ground. Corn-acreage checkers will soon start their work. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 19c; wheat, 92c; springs, 7c to 9c; heavy hens, 4c to 6c; milk, at cheese plant, 27c; flour, \$1.75.—Paul Haney.

Pottawatomie—Corn past help now, most of it too short to cut. What is large enough is being sold for ensilage. County has full quota of Government cattle. Surveys being made for a large number of farm ponds. Great deal of stock being shipped out. Farmers have signed corn-hog contracts. Very little grain being sold to elevators.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Pratt—Corn all burned and down except a few fields on sandy soil. A few farmers cutting it and putting in silos, altho it is immature and will not be the best of feed. Listed cane, kafir and maize will make a little feed. Livestock still doing well on grass where it has not been pastured too heavily. Our only chance to get thru the winter with stock is fall rains and a possible chance of wheat pasture.—Colonel Art McAnarney.

Roos—Cattle do not bring much at community sales. Farmers are up a stump, nothing to sell. Speculators have bought up all available hay, and are holding it at unreasonably high prices. The Government ought to take a hand and see that all the available hay and feed gets to where stock need it. A feed loan is no good if the feed cannot be bought reasonably. Wheat, 88c; corn, 84c; eggs, 8c; cream, 20c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Cattle being herded in weedy fields and along roadsides, 3,000 have been

(Continued on Page 15)

Poultry Health

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

It Pays to Worm Your Poultry

RIGHT now, there is no problem of such importance to our readers as that of worms in their poultry. This is because worms not only hold back the development of your birds but make them more susceptible to many diseases. And, whether you are raising poultry for market or for egg production, you are sure to suffer a loss in poultry profits, unless you make every effort to eliminate this serious source of trouble.



Avi-Tone comes in powder form and can be mixed with either wet or dry mash. You merely feed your birds all they will eat of the medicated mash for five successive mornings.

In spite of every precaution that you may have taken in the way of sanitation, it will pay you to worm your flock. The quicker you act, the better, because the presence of worms is not always evident and the damage they do is sometimes not apparent until it has become very, very serious.

Why Worming Is Necessary

1. Worms cause birds to become blind, lame and paralyzed. Infested birds lose flesh and fail to develop as they should.
2. Worms lower the vitality of your fowls, making them more susceptible to colds, roup, fowl cholera, typhoid and other diseases.
3. Worms waste the feed that should go to make eggs and build body weight.

It will pay you to give serious consideration to these dangers because investigations have shown that practically all poultry are worm infested.

How to Worm Your Flock

There are two treatments, the flock treatment and the individual treatment. The flock treatment is recommended for hens in heavy production; it is preferred by many poultry raisers for growing birds, also, because of its convenience. Either Avi-Tabs or Avi-Tone may be used. Avi-Tabs come in tablet form and are simply dissolved in water and mixed with the mash;

Individual Treatment

The individual treatment calls for the use of Dr. Salsbury's Caps, a complete line of which can be found at your local dealer's. In the case of round worms, authorities agree that Nicotine is the most effective drug. For the removal of tape worms, Kamala is the recognized ingredient. Dr. Salsbury's line of worm caps provides these ingredients in their correct amounts. In addition, the caps are properly coated to protect the ingredients and to assure freshness. They are easy to use, easy on the birds and low in price.

Worms also irritate and inflame the intestines; in severe cases of worm infestation, you will find it wise to put Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in the drinking water to allay the inflammation, whether the flock or individual worm treatment is used. Be sure that you get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Caps and genuine Phen-O-Sal Tablets by buying them in their original packages—not in bulk.

Birds may also be vaccinated, at this time, against Roup and Colds as well as Fowl Cholera and Typhoid. This will prevent severe losses from these diseases later.

Dr. J. E. Salsbury

See your local Chick Hatchery, Drug, Feed or Poultry Supply Store and ask for the above preparations by name. Prices: Avi-Tabs, 200 for \$1.75; Avi-Tone, 5 lbs., \$1.75; Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for \$1.00; Dr. Salsbury's line of Worm Caps: Chick Size, prices range from 60c to 90c for 100; Adult Size, prices range from 90c to \$1.35 for 100; larger quantities at lower prices. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 706 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa, Adv. "F."

"An Ideal Crop"

"Soils and climate of Southeastern Kansas are well adapted to flax production," so says Kansas State Ag. Bulletin No. 173. "Since 1909 this country has consumed more flax seed than has been produced."

Flax is primarily a cash crop and there are fields on all farms that are adapted to its profitable production.

Prepare Seedbed Now

State College tests prove that early summer plowing increases yields; one test producing 2.29 bu. more due to fall plowing over spring disked ground. On oat stubble a 3 year average shows over 8 bu. greater production due to summer plowing over December soil preparation.

A bushel more for every month before January seedbed preparation can well be a thumb rule for September plowing.

The linseed oil mill at Fredonia has a crushing capacity about 6 times the average Kansas flax crop. Here is a local market for your home-grown flax. Begin seedbed preparation now.

Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Fredonia, Kansas

More Profitable Than Corn, Wheat or Oats

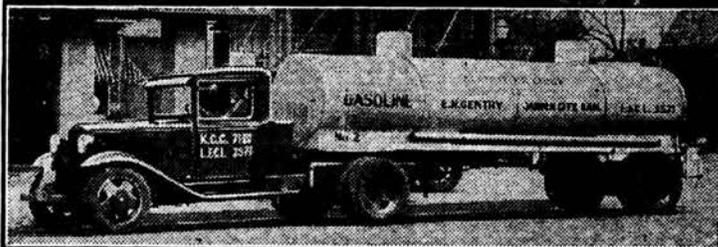
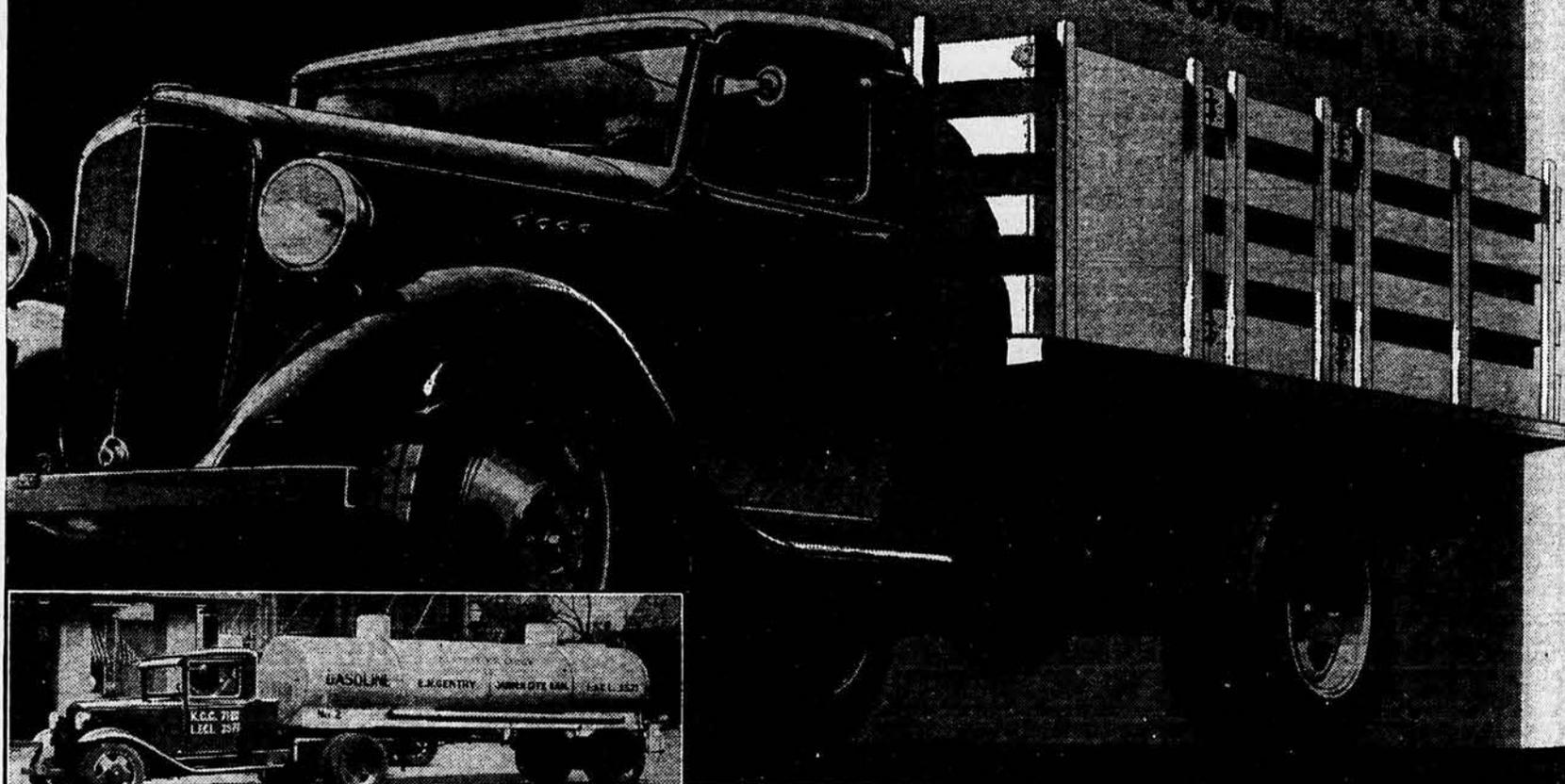
Flax is produced almost wholly on less productive uplands YET will make more money per acre than corn, oats or wheat. Gross income per acre of flax is about twice that of oats.

Wheat on better soil in Kansas returns \$5.44, while flax, on thin soils pays producers \$6.36 or 92c more per acre.

There is never a surplus of flax—with flax being imported in face of a 65c tariff. Your farm will produce profitable flax crop for you.

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ECONOMY TRUCK ENGINE
with its Six Cylinders and Over



HERE'S PROOF OF SIX-CYLINDER ECONOMY!

This Chevrolet six-cylinder truck, owned by the Western Oil Company, of Garden City, Kansas, has run up a total of more than 130,000 miles . . . a total of 1,432,640 gross ton miles. "Not until it reached 62,000 miles did it require anything in the way of repairs. This job now looks and acts like new."

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SIX-CYLINDER
CHEVROLET
TRUCK**



LISTEN in on any talk about farm trucks, and what do you hear most of all: Chevrolet! CHEVROLET! Everybody, everywhere, has something good to say about the big, husky Chevrolet—and for several natural reasons: Chevrolet is selling more trucks than any other manufacturer. *It's the leader in popularity!* Chevrolet is using less gas and oil than any other. *It's the leader in economy!* Chevrolet is making a greater name for itself—in dependability and long life—than any other. *It's the leader in reputation—and quality!* And squarely behind this triple leadership stands one highly significant fact: The Chevrolet truck is the only valve-in-head design Six in the low-price field! Valve-in-head design—for the MOST power out of the LEAST gas. Valve-in-head design—for easy servicing of the motor and small repair costs! *SIX cylinders—for lowest gas consumption, lowest oil consumption, and lowest cost for upkeep and repairs!* Protect your hard-earned dollars—save with a Chevrolet farm truck—the lowest-priced six-cylinder truck on the market today.

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