

Kansas Gets First Chance to Prove the New Deal Will Work

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Farmer's
71st Year

July 5, 1933

Published on the
5th and 20th



AND NOW TO FACE
THE OTHER HALF
OF 1933 IN THE SAME SPIRIT



A 'BREAK' FOR THE
CONSUMER IS A 'BREAK' FOR
THE PRODUCER

"Keep Out"

THIS country is at war—with crime. And Kansas, under Governor Landon, has enlisted 3,300 men of its National Guard, stationed at 32 strategic points in Kansas, to make war on banditry.

All Kansas Guard units have mapped their counties. Hereafter, when an alarm is given, they will rapidly block bridges and highways, throwing a military guard around the scene of a major crime, such as a murder, bank robbery, or a kidnapping, to prevent the escape of the criminal or criminals.

In places having no local guard unit, the sheriff will notify the adjutant general at Topeka, who will immediately call out the nearest guardsmen and encircle the area in which the criminals are supposed to be hiding, or from which they are fleeing.

All over Kansas the public is warned not to disregard barricades on highways or at bridges, flares at night, or flags in daylight. Cars going thru the barricades without stopping, will be considered "enemy" cars and treated accordingly.

In case of an alarm, the guard and the sheriff, will have the prompt voluntary assistance of Kansas farmers in whom the spirit of the days of the Vigilantes has been aroused.

The corruption in nearly every big city where organized racketeering and the underworld, have achieved a working partnership with political police forces and courts, is chiefly responsible for the atrocities reported daily in American newspapers. Back of that is the motor car, making a rapid getaway easy, the machine gun, the automatic, the electric torch, and the breakdown of social morale which follows a great war.

The crime wave has spread from the cities to the towns and rural lanes and highways. No home or person, is safe. It amounts to a breakdown in government. Crooks in trucks, cruise about country lanes, swoop down on a farmer's pasture, steal and load his best livestock, and speed away before he can come up with them.

Within the last six years, Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist (another Capper publication) with the co-operation of their readers, have posted warning signs at entrances of more than 200,000 farms in the two states. These warnings are backed by the payment of rewards of \$25 and \$50 for the conviction of thieves and other trespassers. This protective service has put more than 1,266 such crooks behind the bars during this time, the two publications paying out \$34,775 in rewards for their capture. In nearly every case the farmer has received some of the reward money, proving his effectiveness in apprehending criminals.

These Kansas towns have units or companies of the Kansas National Guard. Keep this list for reference. Call on your sheriff in case of need. When necessary, he will notify the adjutant general, Brigadier General M. R. McLean, at Topeka:

Arkansas City	Great Bend	Kingman	Rosedale
Atchison	Hiawatha	Lawrence	Sabetha
Burlington	Holton	Lyons	St. Marys
Coffeyville	Horton	Newton	Salina
Cottonwood Falls	Humboldt	Olathe	Sterling
Council Grove	Hutchinson	Ottawa	Topeka
Emporia	Iola	Paola	Troy
Fort Scott	Kansas City	Pleasanton	Wichita

As citizens of Kansas we will enlist in this war to end the spread of crime in the United States.

Emergency Feed for Cattle

C. W. McCAMPBELL
Kansas State College

Warning!

CONTINUED heat with drouth conditions, have made sorghum crops specially dangerous to cattle at this time. First warning comes from Raymond W. O'Hara, Lincoln county. Theodore Obermueller lost five head that broke into a field of kafir only 6 or 8 inches tall. Prussic acid had developed in the plants, killing the animals almost instantly. Repair of fences near kafir, cane and sowed feed, may prevent a costly accident.

DROUTH in some Kansas counties makes farmers wonder how to carry cattle thru the summer economically. For maintaining weight of heavy, fleshy cattle, grass that is dry will still serve as a filler, but rich concentrates also must be fed. In most cases, cottonseed cake will be best. Amount depends on weight and flesh of cattle, and will vary from 5 to 10 pounds a head daily.

If pastures are dry and well-eaten down, roughage also must be fed. In such cases, better move the cattle to feed lots and full-feed or half-feed. Use ground grain—corn, barley, or any grain sorghum—and alfalfa hay.

The first two weeks, fleshy steers brought from pasture to feed lot, should get all the alfalfa hay they

will eat. Grain allowance may be 4 pounds the first day, increased $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound a head daily. After two weeks alfalfa may gradually be reduced so at the end of 30 days the allowance will be 5 pounds a head daily. This is a safe way to get cattle on feed. Much harm can be done by crowding them too rapidly.

Straw or prairie hay may be substituted for alfalfa hay. In that case feed 4 pounds of cottonseed cake a day to 1,000 pounds of live weight in addition to the other feeds. If 3 pounds of alfalfa are fed, the cottonseed cake may be reduced to 2 pounds.

To keep young stock cattle thrifty, with dry grass for filler, 1 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily should be enough. In extreme cases, 2 pounds may be necessary. If grass is too short, feed alfalfa hay, prairie hay, straw, or cottonseed hulls for roughage. Stock cattle will retain thrift and make some gain on alfalfa hay alone if fed all they will eat, but with prairie hay, straw, and cottonseed hulls, cake is needed for best results.

Cottonseed hulls are worth twice as much as straw, somewhat more than good prairie hay, and nearly as much as alfalfa hay, and you can afford to pay four times as much for cottonseed cake as you can for alfalfa hay as a protein supplement for stock cattle.

For maintaining thrift and milk flow in stock cows, use the same feeds as for young stock cattle but add more cottonseed cake—a minimum of 2 pounds a head daily. In some cases 4 or 5 pounds may be needed.

Western Kansas Will Cut Acreage

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

THE wheat bonus measure is giving renewed hope to wheat farmers. We have heard few objections. Neither has there been much criticism about the probable 20 per cent reduction of acreage. The immediate relief feature appeals to the debt-ridden wheat grower, and the September distribution of the money will provide funds with which to buy seed. It is estimated that about \$700,000 in bonus money will come to Pawnee county.

Many farmers are taking advantage of the new government loans on real estate and personal property. The local bank has put on two extra clerks. Probably \$250,000 will be lent in this county. Relief measures are going to make it possible for thousands of farmers to hold their homes. If times and prices improve before too long a delay, the obligations will most all be paid in full.

Outside of some late-sown drilled feed, there is not much hope of either feed or grain from row crops. Pastures are as dry as powder. Most of the corn, kafir and maize is suffering intensely. Alfalfa is making some little growth in spots. A number of farmers sowed some Sudan grass for pasture. The crop is from 6 inches to a foot high, but it cannot be pastured. One of my neighbor's cows did not go 20 feet into the Sudan field before she dropped dead. Farmers who expect to pasture Sudan this year should first try the pasture out on the most worthless cow.

Our irrigation plant is coming in handy now, delivering about 1,200 gallons a minute. As work, irrigation is no snap, and 8 to 10 hours each day of wading in mud and water gets to be wearing. As soon as the alfalfa was cut we made ditches around part of the field and turned the water on. Altho the field was not leveled for irrigation, we succeeded in flooding about 10 acres. If it were not for the innumerable grasshoppers we soon would have another good cutting on these 10 acres. For several days the water has been running on the sugar beets. They have suffered less than most crops. The early deep plow-

ing followed by thoro floating, conserved the moisture that fell early in the spring.

More farms in the shallow water part of the state should have small irrigation plants. The cost of installing a plant at present is very reasonable if the owner will do most of the work. There are any number of power engines sitting around that could be fixed up and used. We are using a motor out of a 2-cylinder tractor that had stood around for years. The engine operates the 6-inch pump easily. It uses about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of gas an hour and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of oil in a 10-hour day. Instead of the old weight and gas-control governor we used a flyball governor and pulley.

A switch lever is connected to the magneto and in case the belt should break or come off, the governor will close the switch and stop the engine. The engine has no radiator. The discharge pipe to the pump was tapped a few inches below the bottom level of the engine and when the pump is running a small stream of water is forced thru the water chamber of the engine from which it goes out to the irrigation ditch. The engine is cool all the time. We built and installed this for about \$20.

Spuds Make Good Cow Feed

POTATOES in moderate quantities, 25 to 40-pounds a day, are good succulent feed for milk cows, specialists say. Cows fed potatoes produced as much milk and butterfat as when fed corn silage. Some conclusions are:

Potatoes are not quite as palatable as corn silage, and are more laxative. For this latter reason cows lose their appetite for potatoes after several months. They don't with corn silage.

In feeding potatoes, run them thru a root cutter, cut with a shovel, or crush before feeding, as cows may choke to death on whole ones.

Potatoes did not affect the flavor of milk or of butterfat, but milk and cream take on a potato flavor when exposed to an atmosphere heavy with potato aroma.

Butter made from butterfat produced by cows fed potatoes is normal in texture, body and keeping quality.

Farmers!

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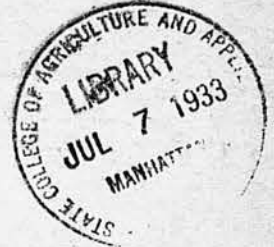
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Kansas to Lead the New Deal Procession



KANSAS wheat growers will be paid cash benefits this fall for acreage reduction no matter what the market does, and regardless of hail, wind, drouth, or the outcome of the London wheat conference. Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, left no room for guessing as he explained the wheat end of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to 4,000 growers from Kansas and surrounding states, at Salina, last Wednesday. From the way growers responded to Secretary Wallace, Kansas has enlisted for wheat acreage-control. Under the domestic allotment plan, 30 million dollars will be offered Kansas growers. Two-thirds, or 20 million dollars, will be paid about September 15. The other 10 millions will be paid next spring upon proof of actual acreage reduction.

This official word from Secretary Wallace, backed by President Roosevelt, banishes fear that a sensational wheat price rise, like last week's jump, could block the wheat plan. "I don't believe the earlier wheat price rise was manipulated by professional speculators," Wallace said. "But I did hear this last big advance was an effort to bluff the administration out of applying the 30-cent processing tax." Bluff or no bluff, Secretary Wallace, and the United States Government, called it; nipped it in the bud; crushed it utterly. Kansas wheat growers can have their share of the money.

Last week saw the start-off of the wheat-control plan. M. L. Wilson, wheat production adjustment administrator, spent two days at Kansas City, explaining to county agents and college extension folks from nine states, including Kansas, exactly how to help farmers get wheat acreage rentals. Secretary Wallace came to Salina last Wednesday to tell growers first-hand that their money will be ready about September 15, paid out of the 30-cent processing tax that goes on millers and others July 9.

This 30 million dollars is offered Kansas farmers with no strings tied to any wheat they have to sell. Any farmer may sell his wheat any time, to any one, for any price. No farmer will be forced into the plan. But both Wallace and Wilson emphasized that this plan was selected because "it puts it up to the farmers themselves to increase the price they are to receive for their grain."

Every grower who gets in must attend his county meeting where the plan will be fully explained, join his county association, sign contracts to reduce his wheat acreage seeded this fall and next fall by an amount set by Secretary Wallace, but not more than 20 per cent of his average acreage for his last three crops. He agrees to reduce acreage seeded for harvest in 1934 and in 1935, but will receive benefit payments this fall, also in 1934 and 1935. Payment this fall will be made to the grower at the rate of 30 cents a bushel, less the administrative costs, on between 55 and 60 per cent of the average number of bushels he has produced in the last three years—not including 1933. No matter how much wheat a farmer grows, he can figure 55 to 60 per cent of it is consumed by people in this country, and payment will be made on that per cent. For example, if a farmer's average production is 1,000 bushels for the last three years, he will get 30 cents a bushel, less a small overhead cost, on 550 to 600 bushels of wheat. Two-thirds to be paid by September 15, and one-third next spring upon proof that acreage has been reduced.

Growers must sign up this fall or they are out of luck. They can't get in next year. This is "bargain day" on farm relief. The farmer who signs up this fall and takes the money, but drops out

Raymond H. Gilkeson

next year, also is out of luck, because he breaks his contract and the payment received this fall must be returned—it becomes a debt or lien on his property. But the grower who plants his reduced acreage this fall and next fall in a workman-like manner, gets the three payments even if he is hailed out, dried out, blown out and doesn't grow a grain of wheat. He is getting his benefit payment for doing his share in the plan. If his crop fails that isn't his fault. Therefore, this turns out to be a form of crop insurance for growers who sign up. If prices of things farmers buy soar more rapidly than wheat prices, the amount paid to wheat growers will be more than 30 cents a bushel.

Wallace and Wilson showed that the voluntary allotment plan differs from other farm relief plans on two big points: First, it controls production while others increased production. Second, it absolutely does not interfere in any way with free and unrestricted marketing of wheat by the grower, or operation of the law of supply and demand. The allotment

goes with the land and not the individual. So if a tenant changes farms, or a farm is sold, the allotment stays with the farm rather than the individual. If the tenant pays cash rent, he gets the allotment money. If he rents on shares, he and the landlord share in the allotment the same as they do in the crops. Any irregularities will be settled by the farmer-selected county committee on wheat control.

Every farmer who wishes to co-operate in the plan will report his acreage and his production for the last three years. This information and his request for an allotment will be published in the county paper. "I suppose," remarked Secretary Wallace, "that in most communities there are one

or two who may be tempted to try for a little more than their share of the money. It will be to the interest of the community to prevent anything of that sort. No one individual can get more than his fair share without doing an injustice to his neighbors. And if I were one of his neighbors, I wouldn't let him get away with it." The audience laughed and heartily applauded that remark.

"Some of you are thoughtfully eyeing the price of wheat," Wallace said. "If it continues to go up and you stay outside the wheat plan and expand rather than contract your acreage, a swift and disastrous price decline will result. . . . The prospect of the shortest wheat crop in a generation, while it helps the price temporarily, does not solve the problem. A year from now we may be facing the prospect of a wheat crop 300 million bushels in excess of the present crop, unless we all co-operate this fall and next spring to make the necessary adjustments. . . . Our over-production of wheat is not imaginary; it is tragically genuine. If we want to maintain these prices and send them up to a fair exchange value, we must build a solid foundation under them. The only way on earth to do that is to adjust supply and demand . . .

"In the United States we have half the world's surplus wheat—360 million bushels, nearly three times the normal carry-over. Other countries have big surpluses . . . What little foreign wheat does trickle into Europe, has to find its way thru a jungle of tariffs and milling quotas." That means we can't count much on a foreign market. It is astounding to realize that even with a wheat crop next year as short as this year's, we still would have a troublesome surplus. It means production must be cut. Under the allotment control,

Secretary Wallace said we could have \$1 wheat in this country, and sell our surplus if necessary in the world market for 20 cents a bushel. But if we continue huge production we'll be on the world market price which recently was 25 to 30 cents under our low price.

Farmers shot questions at Secretary Wallace for more than an hour after his speech. Answering some of them he said: Every state and county will have a production allotment set by the Department of Agriculture, based on average production of the last five years; farmers' allotments will be based on average production for the last three years.

Average county yield to the acre can be used for every farmer if all agree; or every farmer can use his own average production.

Wheat land taken out of production cannot be put to cash crops; use it for fallow or for soil-building crops and pasture.

If hail wiped out the wheat crop one or more of the three years for which average production is taken, proper adjustment may be made by the county production control board.

If out of the last three crop years a farmer grew wheat only two years, or even one year, his total bushels still will be divided by 3, to get his average "allotment" production.

Regardless of acreage reductions made in the last three years, further reduction of not to exceed 20 per cent must be made by the farmer who wishes to get the cash benefits.

If the wheat crop is mortgaged the farmer gets the payment, because it is given him for future acreage reduction.

Volunteer wheat is out of it. If a farmer lets it stand and harvests it he breaks his contract to reduce acreage and must pay back his acreage benefit.

Farms in different counties under one ownership are subject to rules in county where they are.



Secretary Wallace's earnestness impressed the big Salina audience. They know he can't be bluffed



M. L. Wilson, wheat administrator, explained all the details to county agents at a Kansas City meeting

Wallace's Warning to Kansas

SOMETHING else I would say to those wheat growers who may be tempted by present market prices to refuse to sign up to reduce acreage, believing they can make more by staying outside the control program.

The wheat market now is from 25 to 30 cents above world level of prices. That means we have no market abroad. The fact we have a short winter crop this year, and face the possibility of a short spring wheat crop, does not mean that our burdensome surplus for export will be reduced.

We have 350 million bushels of carry-over. The rest of the world has a huge carry-over. If next year's crop was as short as this year, we still would have a carry-over. And no export market on a profitable basis. By profitable basis I mean a living price for wheat.

—Secretary Wallace, at Salina.

What Are We Going to Do About It?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

BANDITRY seems on the increase and bandits grow bolder. The methods of the bandits have largely changed within the last 25 years.

Formerly banks were robbed in the night time; now a night time bank robbery is the exception. Formerly when a robbery was pulled off in daylight the robbers always wore masks of some kind; now they hardly ever take the trouble to conceal their faces. They seem to take a kind of delight in showing their contempt for the law and law officers.

There always have been professional killers who were ready to murder anybody for a price, the amount of which depended on the financial ability of the one who did the hiring and also the financial condition of the killer at the time.

Murder at Bargain Prices

THERE never did seem to be a regular union scale of wages among the killers. If the killer happened to be particularly hard up, as was frequently the case, for nearly all of them are reckless spendthrifts, he would do the job of "bumping off" for a moderate sum. This carnival of crime has stirred up the country and calls for the general tho rather inept expression, "Something ought to be done about it."

Certainly something should be done about it, but what ought to be done?

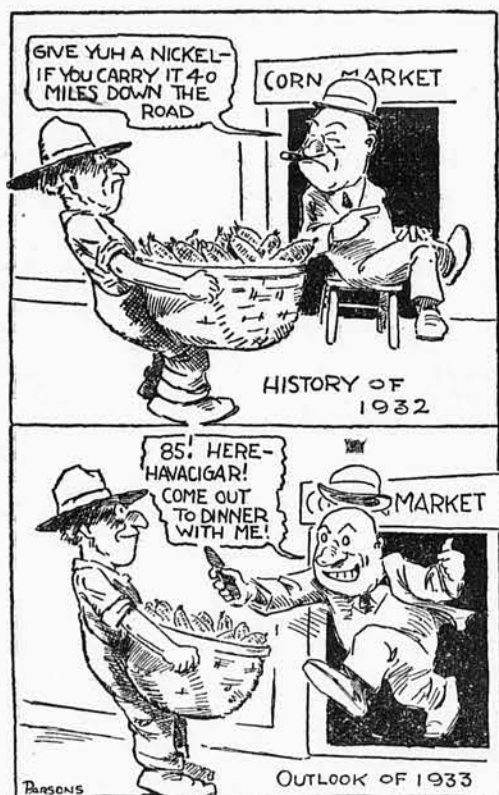
The first pertinent question suggested by the present deplorable situation is why the increase in crimes of violence? The primary cause can be found in the big cities which are for the most part controlled by boss racketeers, who thru their henchmen levy tribute on all kinds of business, legitimate and illegitimate, and see to it that law violators escape the penalty so long as they abide by the rules laid down by the boss racketeer.

Racketeer's Great Profits

THE enormous profits of racketeering naturally lead to friction among the racketeers, and the organization of rival gangs, who sometimes prey on the public and sometimes on each other. The killing of gangsters by rival gangsters may result in a temporary benefit to the general public, but it is only temporary, for however much the gangs may war with each other, all of them are actuated by one common purpose, to prey on the public.

Just by way of illustrating the amount of tribute exacted by these racketeers, it is stated on what seems to be reliable authority that when Al Capone was at the height of his power, he compelled the cleaners of Chicago to establish a price of \$1.75 per suit for cleaning and pressing and of this he took a rake-off of 50 cents.

How many suits are cleaned and pressed in Chicago every week by cleaning establishments, I of course do not know, but the weekly rake-off must have been enormous. And this was only one business out of scores that paid tribute to the organization headed by Capone.



His Sweat Was Bilin' Hot

A TRUTHFUL JAMES STORY

THIS "hot spell," remarked Truthful James, "may seem to a lot of people as pretty fierce, but they ought to have been down in the Imperial Valley in '87. Then they would have had some idea about real hot weather. One of the residents of the Valley at that time was Thomas Jefferson Dinglebat, formerly from Missouri, who insisted on being shown. He said that he had heard a lot of hokey about hot weather in the Imperial Valley but it was his opinion that the weather in the Imperial Valley wasn't a blamed bit hotter than he had seen it in the Missouri bottoms and that he was just going to stay thru one summer so as to test it."

"Well, he certainly hit a good summer for a test. When he went to the Valley, Thomas Jefferson Dinglebat was a large man every way. He stood 6 feet 6 in his stocking feet and weighed 375 pounds. He measured 56 inches 'round the chest and 61 inches 'round the stomach."

"When he hit the Valley the temperature was moderate, comparatively speakin', that is, it was only 90 in the shade, but it began to rise steady and constant. In a week the temperature was never less than 100 at any time durin' the day, and never less than 95 at night. In a month the weather was just gettin' down to business; it was 140 in the day time and 130 at night."

"I never saw a human bein' that perspired equal to Thomas Jefferson Dinglebat. He steamed so that at a distance of 20 feet you couldn't distinguish his shape; he seemed to be just a walkin' pillar of steam. His sweat was nearly bilin' hot. A few drops of his perspiration fell on a tumblebug that happened to be in his path and the little critter just curled up and died."

"I will give Thomas Jefferson Dinglebat credit for nerve. He was sufferin' something terrible but wouldn't give up. He actually stuck durin' three months of the hottest weather ever experienced in the Imperial Valley, but the effect on him was astoundin'. His weight went down from 375 pounds to 130 and he had so much surplus skin that he could wrap himself in it like a blanket. The skin of his neck hung down to the second button of his shirt. But that wasn't the worst. The bones in his legs just naturally melted in the fervent heat and sagged down under his weight so that instead of having a straight pair of legs with perhaps just a slight inclination to curve in, he was one of the most bowlegged men I ever saw. That caused him to lose height so that at the end of the three months instead of bein' 6 foot 6, he only measured 5 foot 6. The moisture was so dried out of him that when he walked his bones rattled like a castanet and he had spit out all of his native born teeth."

"T. J. got so accustomed to the hot weather that he had to cool off gradually. When he got back to Missouri it was in July and the temperature was around 90 in the shade, but he wasn't comfortable without a heavy overcoat. After that experience when anybody got to talkin' about hot weather 'round where Thomas Jefferson Dinglebat was, he would just say: 'Huh. You don't know nothin' about hot weather. I've been where weather like this would give you a chill.'"

Political Police Forces

THESE criminal bosses of course corrupt or intimidate the police, so that the supposed fountains of justice are poisoned. The great mass of the people apparently are helpless; they are ground between the upper and the nether millstones of criminal tribute on the one hand and oppressive taxes on the other. In the larger sense they are collectively to blame for these conditions. For if they had the intelligence and the courage and would co-operate, they could clean out the gangsters and elect honest and fearless men to office. They do not do this because they are fooled by misrepresentations of office-seekers who are themselves the dupes, or willing tools, of the boss-gangsters. Also it must be said that honest business men submitted to this graft for exactly the same reason that most of us would put up our hands at the point of a gun, they were afraid to do otherwise.

The Weak Corrupt Cities

NO wonder the gangster has flourished. No wonder the productive industry of this country has had to pay tribute to organized criminals to the amount of billions of dollars every year. The forces of law and order are not organ-

ized as effectively as the forces that prey on society and until they are, crime will increase and criminals grow more contemptuous of laws and their administration.

What is to be done about it? Evidently the present system of dealing with crime and criminals is largely a failure, or to say the least, it is far from being a complete success.

As the greater part of the crime arises in the large cities and as the large cities are generally dominated by corrupt leaders in league with gangsters, it follows that the handling of crime and criminals in the larger sense must be taken out of the hands of city authorities.

Why Not a Federal Police?

CRIME is now organized nationally. There is a pretty complete hook-up between the gangs in each of the cities, which makes it difficult to catch the criminal, even if the police were really in earnest in trying to.

As this has become a nation-wide problem, it must be solved by a complete co-operation between the local police and the Federal police.

Our present standing army is a very expensive, and largely useless, organization. It is maintained at an expense, even under the supposed economy administration, of considerably more than 400 million dollars a year. We could do away with the standing army as an army for the theoretical defense of the nation against possible attack by some foreign country, and organize in its place a large and effective Federal police force that would effect a saving to the taxpayers of at least 300 million dollars a year. In my opinion, that would very largely solve the crime problem.

No Criminal Could Escape

UNDER this plan there would be a well-trained, carefully selected Federal police distributed among the states in proportion to population, area and general conditions. These Federal police should all be intelligent, sober, fairly well educated men who should all be paid decent salaries and placed under civil service regulations.

Suppose that 100 of these trained Federal police were allotted to Kansas. They would be distributed over the state in troops of 10 perhaps, located at strategic points, supplied with the best equipment in the way of arms, motor-cycles, airplanes, bullet-proof vests, tear bombs, radio service and wireless telegraph, so that in case a crime was committed in any place in the state, every post would be notified within a few minutes and could all be mounted and ready to apprehend the criminals almost immediately.

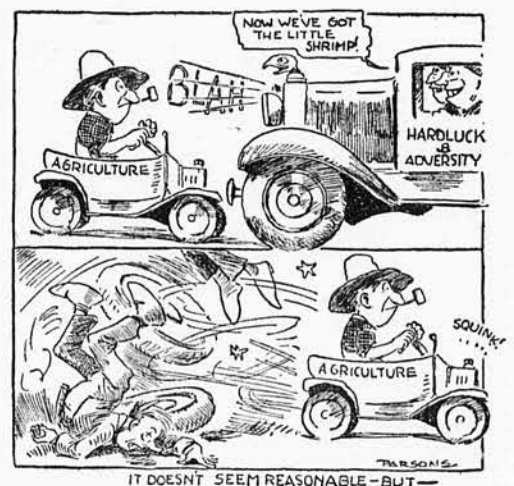
Would End the Crime Wave

THE notification would also go to the police in the states immediately surrounding and an effective cordon would be drawn about the criminals which would almost certainly prevent their escape.

Within a comparatively short time this Federal police force would become the most effective in the world and would develop a high morale, as has been developed among the Canadian mounted police, so that the members of the force would rather die than violate the traditions and code of honor of the organization.

Such an organization would not be subject to the corrupting influences which in many large cities have so demoralized the police forces of those cities.

That in my opinion is the answer to the question, "What shall we do about it?"



Shortest Crop of Small Grains

THE smallest crop of small grains—wheat, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed—harvested in this country in a generation is predicted by the Department of Agriculture. In another announcement the Department said the recent rise in wheat prices was due "largely to dollar depreciation in foreign exchanges," that despite crop damage in this country, "the domestic market still is burdened by a very large carryover and the world market still is at a very low level."

The world carryover July 1, is set at 50 million bushels larger than last year, a new record. Domestic carryover is 363 million bushels. Drouth and other damage reduced the wheat crop to be harvested this year, below estimated domestic needs, which ordinarily are from 600 million to 650 million bushels including human food, livestock and poultry feed, and about 75 million bushels for seed.

Most Countries Harvest Less

Wheat production in nine countries that grow more than 30 per cent of the world crop, outside of Russia and China, is forecast at 983,891,000 bushels in 1933, against 1,154,221,000 bushels harvested in 1932, and 1,421,961,000 in 1931. Seeding is almost over in Australia and is proceeding under fairly favorable conditions in Argentina. Of the nine countries—United States, Mexico, Spain, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, Egypt, India, and Japan—only three countries, Mexico, India, and Japan, expect increased production this year over last.

Why Wallace Is for a Corn Cut

Taking 20 million acres out of corn production is advised by Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, to get away from future hog and beef over-production. Two normal crops would increase supplies tremendously he believes. The big crisis has been stayed by several short corn crops. Corn consumption has dropped because we have 11 million fewer work animals than 30 years ago, better feeding methods have cut the amount of livestock feed needed by 100 million bushels, and human consumption of corn has dropped 100 million bushels in 25 years. A market for 20 million acres of corn has been lost. Taking that many acres out of production would mean higher corn prices, he said. Putting a processing tax on livestock seems the best source of money to pay farmers for cutting corn acreage, he believes. But the Department of Agriculture isn't going to force this plan down anybody's throat. It simply points the way.

Good Cattle Price Later

The market favors the livestock grower who planned his feeding and grazing operations last fall for this summer and fall, says Vance M. Rucker, Kansas State College. Calves that were wintered well and

Trend of the Markets

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.50	\$ 8.40
Hogs	4.55	4.65	4.95
Lambs	7.40	7.65	5.50
Hens, Heavy.....	.07½	.08	.10
Eggs, Firsts.....	.10½	.08	.10
Butterfat21	.18	.11
Wheat,			
Hard Winter....	.98½	.72½	.54½
Corn, Yellow.....	.52½	.41½	.29½
Oats42½	.24½	.22
Barley44	.30½	.28
Alfalfa, Baled....	10.50	15.00	10.00
Prairie	7.50	7.00	9.00

went to grass and are gaining on it will be in condition to come back off the grass and finish for the December and January markets.

Part of these cattle will not be finished because of short pastures and lack of grain. These conditions will tend to hasten cattle to market, which will in turn make for lower cattle prices for a few weeks with a later reaction, so that fed cattle prices probably will reach their best during late 1933 or early 1934.

Large Pig Crop in Sight

The pig crop was 3 per cent larger this spring than a year ago, and there is likely to be 8 per cent more farrowing sows

this fall than last, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which has returns from 153,000 farmers. Pig production December 1, 1932, to June 1, 1933, totaled 51,030,000 head, up 1,400,000 from the spring of 1932. Of this total the Corn Belt produced 40,940,000 head, up 4 per cent from the spring of 1932. The bureau estimates that 5,240,000 sows will farrow this fall, 3,749,000 in the Corn Belt. The estimated increase in the Corn Belt over last fall is 13 per cent, for the whole country 20 per cent, and the largest for any year since 1923.

Store Potatoes This Way

STORING bruised or skinned potatoes at higher temperatures—up to 60 degrees—will lessen shrinkage

A Hot Summer, So Far

THE last week of June was hotter than the second week. This is the record:

Emporia	112	Pittsburg	107
Junction City	116	Topeka	106
Norton	113	Hays	111
Dodge City	108	Hill City	114

losses, compared with potatoes kept at cooler temperatures, the Department of Agriculture has learned. Stor-

Rains Increasing

DURING the 10 days ending last week, there have been rains in more than 31 Kansas counties, ranging from 7 inches in Cheyenne, to scattered showers. Counties reporting rain or rains, are:

Brown	Lane
Chase	Lincoln
Cheyenne	Logan
Cherokee	Lyon
Clark	Ness
Clay	Pawnee
Crowley	Pottawatomie
Crawford	Pratt
Doniphan	Republic
Douglas	Riley
Ellsworth	Sedgewick
Jackson	Shawnee
Jefferson	Washington
Jewell	Wichita
Kiowa	

age at such temperatures has been considered wrong. Tests have proved that temperatures above 40 degrees not only prevented loss in weight and decay, resulting from handling injuries, but the skinned areas on the potatoes healed over with the natural color of the potato, while those kept below 40 degrees had a dark brown or black scab. Loss in weight at 70 degrees was slightly greater than at 60 degrees. Also the cooking quality of potatoes stored at the higher temperatures was better. Sprouting was largely avoided by storing at higher temperatures until about the end of the rest period, then gradually reducing the temperature to prevent sprouting.

Block an Allotment Grab

A VIGOROUS protest against landowners taking advantage of tenants to connect with the 30-cent wheat bonus, has been filed by the committee of Kansas farm organizations with M. L. Wilson, wheat administrator. This action followed discovery that a few landowners were studying the law to see what advantage they could gain. Questions asked at the Wallace Salina meeting indicated an attempt might be made to grab the benefits and crowd out the tenant. In the wheat country leases are made from August to August. Under the allotment plan the benefits attach to the land so would go to the landowner if he should oust the tenant.

Home Again and Mighty Glad of It

YOU can have no idea what a relief it is to get back to Kansas among neighbors and friends, after a six months' siege in Congress like the last one. I just cannot get the special session of Congress off my mind. The country never saw a session like the one that ended three weeks ago, and probably never will again.

I am sure you will not blame me for being rather happy. This year along with the pleasure of meeting and talking with the friends of a lifetime, I shall be able to attend in person my birthday picnic to the children on July 14. To me that is like living over a happy day in my youth.

I never imagined there could be such co-operation between the White House and Congress, between Democrats and Republicans, as we have had these last few months. I don't mind telling you that I have been disillusioned in one respect. During the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations I was kept on the jump all the time at Washington. With my own party in power during that time it was natural that I should be called upon to look after many things in Washington. And I was glad to render what service I could in that respect.

When the Democrats came into power last March I thought I was going to have a snap; that nobody would expect me to do anything but vote on the various bills as they came up in the Senate and have a good time. I thought my Democratic colleagues from Kansas would naturally fall heir to much of the work and responsibilities I had carried for 12 years thru the three Republican administrations. But I got fooled. I never worked so hard in all my life as I have since Franklin Roosevelt became President. My mail, instead of falling off, increased. My work in the Senate kept me busy day and night. It did not seem to matter what my politics was or my relations to the administration, the people kept writing me to look after their matters at Washington.

I may say right here that my relations with

President Roosevelt have been most friendly and I have had no hesitancy at all in presenting requests made by constituents, whether Republican or Democrat, to him. I may also add that he has given such requests his most courteous consideration. While I have had no time to play at all, I do consider it a great compliment for the people to call on me to do things under this Democratic administration. It is a display of confidence that I greatly appreciate. I shall be glad if you will keep me as busy in the future.

As a Kansan and a senator I am proud of the way Kansas behaved during the farm uprisings in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska last winter. The provocation was great, I know. Almost as great in Kansas as in her sister states. But there is a right way and a wrong way to do things. Kansas took the right way.

Our people kept their heads and sat steady in the boat. As a result Kansas has an outstanding record for sanity and loyalty and her credit stands the highest of any Mid-West state in business, financial and insurance circles. Kansas will reap a rich reward in the years to come for the orderly way she conducted herself in such a trying situation.

Kansas stands to benefit in two ways from the new deal. In direct benefits, Kansas wheat growers will receive some 25 or 30 million of dollars in the next few months in domestic allotment benefits.

From the public works program Kansas is certain of 10 million dollars plus from the Federal highway construction fund. I congratulate Governor Landon and Harry Darby, state highway director, on their prompt action in placing the new highway contracts out in those Western counties which have suffered most from bad weather and crop conditions this year. The state will also get some money for lakes, county roads and public buildings.

The five civilian conservation camps scattered over Kansas are quite worthwhile in my judgment. Kansas is getting several million dollars more in re-

lief funds, in loans for agriculture, including livestock, also substantial amounts from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in loans for self-liquidating projects. Just how much will be done in refinancing farm and home mortgages, may only be estimated, but the total sum will be large. If the Kiro dam project goes thru, the total may well go above 125 million dollars.

Somewhere around a billion dollars of government funds will be expended in the agricultural states of the Missouri-Mississippi Valley within the coming year. And that means purchasing power many times that. These millions are to be poured into the farm sections, in addition to the millions in prospect thru better prices.

But we must look at all this emergency relief legislation as intended to help the nation as a whole.

I have no hesitancy in appealing to loyal Kansans to support President Roosevelt and his program. We must give him and it every chance to succeed.

That program is going to pinch every one of us sooner or later. But if it succeeds, all of us stand to benefit from it to a degree that more than makes up for the pinching.

I renew my appeal to the wheat growers, in their interest and the interest of the country, to co-operate with Secretary Wallace in giving his production control program a fair trial.

I shall spend most of my time for the rest of the year at home. I shall visit many localities, renew acquaintances, and learn what Kansas folks have in mind about affairs of government. The rest of my time, I shall be found in my office in the Capper building, where you are cordially invited to come and talk things over.

Arthur Capper

"The Warning" *The Girl of Danger Trail*

By James Oliver Curwood

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BEFORE Howland could fire there came a roar like that of a beast from behind him and a terrific blow fell on his head. Under the weight of a second assailant he was crushed to the snow, his pistol slipped from his grasp, and two great hands choked a despairing cry from his throat. He saw a face over him, distorted with passion, a huge neck, eyes that flamed like angry garnets. He struggled to free his pinioned arms, to wrench off the death-grip at his throat, but his efforts were like those of a child against a giant. In a last terrible attempt he drew up his knees inch by inch under the weight of his enemy; it was his only chance, his only hope. Even as he felt the fingers about his throat, sinking like hot iron into his flesh, and the breath slipping from his body, he remembered this murderous knee-punch taught to him by the rough fighters of the Inland Seas, and with all the life that remained in him he sent it crushing into the other's abdomen. It was a moment before he knew that it had been successful, before the film cleared from his eyes and he saw his assailant groveling in the snow. He rose to his feet, dazed and staggering from the effect of the blow on his head and the murderous grip at his throat. Half a pistol shot down the trail he saw indistinctly the twisting of black objects in the snow, and as he stared one of the objects came toward him.

"Do not fire, M'seur Howland," he heard a voice call. "It ees I—Jean Croisset, a friend! Blessed Saints, that was—what you call heem?—close call?"

THE halfbreed's thin dark face came up smiling out of the white gloom. For a moment Howland did not see him, scarcely heard his words. Wildly he looked about him for the girl. She was gone.

"I happened here—just in time—with a club," continued Croisset. "Come, we must go."

The smile had gone from his face and there was a commanding firmness in the grip that fell on the young engineer's arm. Howland was conscious that there was a strange weakness in his limbs.

"The girl—" he gasped weakly.

Croisset's arm tightened about his waist.

"She ees gone!" Howland heard him say; and there was something in the halfbreed's low voice that caused him to turn unquestioningly and stagger along beside him in the direction of Prince Albert.

And yet, only half-conscious of what he was doing, and leaning more and more heavily on his companion, he knew that it was more than the girl's disappearance that he wanted to understand. For as the blow had fallen on his head he was sure that he had heard a woman's scream; and as he lay in the snow, dazed and choking, spending his last effort in his struggle for life, there had come to him, as if from an infinite distance, a woman's voice, and the words that it had uttered pounded in his tortured brain now as his head dropped weakly against Croisset's shoulder.

"*Mon Dieu*, you are killing him—killing him!"

He tried to repeat them aloud, but his voice sounded only in an incoherent murmur. Where the forest came down to the edge of the river the halfbreed stopped.

"I must carry you, M'seur Howland," he said; and as he staggered out on the ice with his inanimate burden, he spoke softly to himself, "The saints preserve me, but what would the sweet Meleese say if she knew that Jean Croisset had come so near to losing the life of this M'seur le Engineer?"

WHEN Howland came back into a full sense of his existence he found himself in his bed at the hotel. A lamp was burning low on a table. A glance showed him the room was empty. There was a dull, aching pain in his head. An inquiring hand came in contact with a thick bandage. He wondered if he were badly hurt. There came a sound at the door and he twisted his head, grimacing with pain. Jean was looking in at him.

"Ah, M'seur ees awake!" he said, seeing the wide-open eyes. He came in softly, closing the door. "*Mon Dieu*, but if it had been a heavier club you would have gone into the blessed hereafter," he smiled, approaching with noiseless tread. He held a glass of water to Howland's lips.

"Is it bad, Croisset?"

"So bad that you will be in bed for a day or so, M'seur. That is all."

"Impossible!" cried the young engineer. "I must take the 8 o'clock train in the morning. I must be in Le Pas—"

"It is 5 o'clock now," interrupted Jean softly. "Do you feel like going?"

Howland straightened himself and fell back suddenly with a sharp cry.

"The devil!" he exclaimed. After a moment he added, "There will be no other train for two days." As he raised a hand to his aching head, his other closed tightly about Jean's lithe brown fingers. "I want to thank you for what you did, Croisset. I don't know who they were or why they tried to kill me. There was a girl—I was going with her—"

He dropped his hand in time to see the strange fire that had leaped into the half-breed's eyes.

"Do you know?" he whispered eagerly. "Who was she? Why did she lead me into that ambush? Why did they attempt to kill me?"

The questions shot from him excitedly, and he

Opening of the Story

Thru a window in a little hotel, Jac's Howland catches sight of a woman's pretty face. Howland sent North to build a railroad thru the wildest country in North America, wonders why she looks at him so intently. Later finding she is a stranger, he offers her his protection. She leads him toward a lonely camp in the outskirts. Howland is suddenly attacked.

knew from what he saw in the other's face that Croisset could have answered them. Yet from the thin tense lips above him there came no response. With a quick movement the halfbreed drew away his hand and moved toward the door. Half way he paused and turned.

"M'seur, I have come to you with a warning. Do not go to Le Pas. Do not go to the big railroad camp on the Wekusko. Return into the South." For an instant he leaned forward, his black eyes flashing, his hands clenched tightly at his sides. "Perhaps you will understand," he cried tensely, "when I tell you this warning is sent to you—by the little Meleese!"

BEFORE Howland could recover from his surprise Croisset had passed swiftly thru the door. The engineer called his name, but there came no response other than the rapidly retreating sound of the moccasined feet. The fresh excitement set his head in a whirl again and a feverish heat mounted into his face. The thought obsessed him that he had been duped. His lovely acquaintance of the preceding evening had ensnared him completely. He gritted his teeth as he reflected how easy he had been. And she was not a mute! He had heard her voice, that terrified cry, "*Mon Dieu*, you are killing him—killing him!"

His breath came a little faster as he whispered the words to himself. He was sure that in that cry there had been real terror; almost, he fancied, as he lay with his eyes shut tight, that he could still hear the shrill note of despair in the voice. In Howland's heated brain there came suddenly a vision of her as she stood beside him in the white trail; he felt again the thrill of her hands, the touch of her breast for a moment against his own; saw the gentle look that had come into her eyes; the pathetic tremor of the lips which seemed bravely striving to speak to him. Despite the evidence of what had happened he found himself filled with doubt. And yet she had lied to him—for she was not a mute!

God Washed the World

I SAW God wash the world last night
With His sweet showers on high,
And then when morning came, I saw
Him hanging it out to dry.

He washed each tiny blade of grass
And each trembling tree;
He flung his showers against the hill
And swept the billowing sea.

The white rose is a cleaner white
The red rose is more red,
Since God washed every fragrant face
And put them all to bed.

I saw God wash the world last night
Ah, would He have washed me
As clean of all my dust and dirt
As that old white birch tree.

—William L. Stidger.

He turned over with a groan and watched the door. Vainly, as he watched and waited, he racked his mind to find some reason for the murderous attack on himself. Who was "the little Meleese," whom Croisset declared had sent the warning? The halfbreed had uttered it as tho it would carry a vital meaning to him.

The first light of the day was falling faintly thru the window when footsteps sounded outside the door again. It was not Croisset who appeared this time, but the proprietor himself, bearing with him a tray on which there was toast and a steaming pot of coffee. He nodded and smiled as he saw Howland half sitting up.

"Bad fall you had," he greeted, drawing a small table close beside the bed. "This snow is treacherous when you're climbing among the rocks. When it caves in with you on the side of a mountain you might as well make up your mind you're going to

get a good bump. Good thing Croisset was with you!"

FOR a few moments Howland was speechless. "Yes—it—was—a—bad—fall," he replied at last, looking sharply at the other. "Where is Croisset?"

"Gone. He left an hour ago with his dogs. Funny fellow—that Croisset! Came in yesterday from the Lac la Ronge country a hundred miles north; goes back today. No apparent reason for his coming, none for his going, that I can see."

"Do you know anything about him?" asked Howland a little eagerly.

"No. He comes in about once or twice a year." Several hours later Howland crawled from his bed and bathed his head in cold water. After that he felt better, dressed himself, and went below.

His head pained him considerably, but beyond an occasional nauseous sensation the injury he had received in the fight caused him no very great distress. He went in to dinner and by the middle of the afternoon was so much improved that he lighted his first cigar and ventured out into the bracing air for a short walk. Crossing the river he followed the trail they had taken the preceding night. For a few moments he contemplated the marks of the conflict in the snow. Where he had first seen the halfbreed there were blotches of blood on the crust.

"Good for Croisset!" Howland muttered; "good for Croisset. It looks as tho he used a knife."

He could see where the wounded man had dragged himself up the trail, finally staggering to his feet, and with a caution which he had not exercised a few hours before Howland continued slowly between the thick forest walls, one hand clutching the butt of the revolver in his coat pocket. Where the trail twisted abruptly into the north he found the charred remains of a camp-fire. With the toe of his boot he kicked among the ashes and half-burned bits of wood. There was but one conclusion; soon after their attempt on his life his strange assailants had broken camp and fled. With them, in all probability, had gone the girl whose soft eyes and sweet face had lured him within their reach. But where had they gone?

In several places he found the faint, broad impression made by a toboggan. Sometime during the night they had fled by dog-sledge into the North.

He was tired when he returned to the hotel and it was rather with a sense of disappointment than pleasure that he learned the work-train was to leave for Le Pas late that night instead of the next day. After a quiet hour's rest in his room, however, his old enthusiasm returned. He found himself feverishly eager to reach Le Pas and the big camp on the Wekusko. Croisset's warning for him to turn back, instead of deterring him, urged him on.

He was born a fighter. And now the fact that some mysterious peril awaited him in the wilderness, but added a new and thrilling fascination to the tremendous task ahead of him. He wondered if this same peril had beset his predecessors, Gregson and Thorne, and if it was the cause of their failure, of their anxiety to return to civilization. Anyway, he would prepare for developments. So he went to a gun-shop, bought a long-barreled six-shooter and a holster, and added to it a hunting-knife like that he had seen carried by Croisset.

It was near midnight when he boarded the work-train and dawn was beginning to break.

AT Le Pas a tall, fur-clad figure hurried forth to meet Howland as he walked briskly across the open. It was Gregson. As the two men gripped hands the young engineer stared. This was not the Gregson he had known in the Chicago office, round-faced, full of life, as active as a cricket.

"Never so glad to see any one in my life, Howland!" he cried, shaking the other's hand again and again. "Another month and I'd be dead. Isn't this a hell of a country?"

"Can't discourage me!" laughed Howland cheerfully. "You know I never cared much for theaters and girls," he added slyly, giving Gregson a good-natured nudge. "How about 'em up here?"

"Nothing—not a cursed thing." Suddenly his eyes lighted up. "By George, Howland, but I did see the prettiest girl I ever laid my eyes on today! I'd give a box of pure Havanas—and I have not had a cigar for a month—to know who she is!"

"Isn't there a girl somewhere up around our camp named Meleese?" asked Howland casually.

"Never heard of her," said Gregson.

"Or a man named Croisset?"

"Never heard of him."

From outside there came the sharp cracking of a sledge-driver's whip and Gregson went to one of the small windows looking out upon the clearing. In another instant he sprang toward the door, crying out to Howland.

"By the god of love, there she is, old man! Quick, if you want to get a glimpse of her!"

From Howland's lips, too, there fell a sudden cry; for one of the two faces that were turned toward him for an instant was that of Croisset and the other—white and staring as he had seen it that first night in Prince Albert—was the face of the beautiful girl who had lured him into the ambush on the Great North Trail!

TO BE CONTINUED

Cut Down Farm Competition

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THERE is a general feeling that a sincere effort will be made in Washington in the next few months to give farmers a just share of their earnings. The experiment of bringing this long-desired measure of equality to "us folks," who have taken what has been offered for so many years, will be worth watching as it comes into actual practice.

There are many hard-headed old farmers who are saying, "it can't be done." I have more faith than that. I believe much will be done that will better farm life and give the farmer more nearly the wage that he earns for the hard knocks that he takes in earning it. This nation is moving right along to bigger and better things, and the farmer is going to receive more nearly his just share of those better things than he ever has received in the past.

The farmer has more competition than has any other business man on earth. Not only does one farmer compete with another, but stuck around everywhere, on every plot of ground not occupied by buildings, is someone doing something that competes with the farming and trucking business. In every small town there are dozens and dozens of folks growing something that is in competition with the products of the farm and lowers the price.

Bankers, too, frequently are cattle-men to the extent of owning a string of steers that are being fed for them by a hireling. And so on down the line; whenever and wherever it looks to someone that a bit of money can be made by doing something on the side in the way of producing something, the trick is tried, and the farmer has more competition. In making demands on the farmer to cut down production, which has much business sense about it, why not also ask the bankers to quit the cattle business, and others with a well-defined business of their own, to quit producing on the side in competition with the farmer?

Our modern method of quick transportation of products by truck from one distant section to another, throws all producers into a jumble of competition with one another. For instance, during the strawberry season, a truck was on nearly every corner of our county seat town, each Saturday, loaded with strawberries for sale that had been grown 200 or 300 miles away.

There are in this county several fine fruit and berry farms, where is produced as fine fruit as can be grown, yet these men, who are our neighbors, are finding it harder each year to sell against the surplus, off-grade product of a distant producer, who "whacks up" with a truckman. In the rebuilding of our farms, towns and state, which now seems in the beginning, we should not forget to patronize our neighbor. The way to build up a state is to deal with those who live and work in it.

There are those who question the wisdom of cutting down the normal run of production of any farm crop or commodity that depends so much

upon the whims of the weather for its success or failure. Every so often, they argue, failure comes along and cuts the yield so deeply that the needed supply is kept just about where it should be. Three or four favorable worldwide crops of wheat have built up an unprecedented surplus that has played the dickens with the price.

This year, so far as America is concerned, a near-failure of wheat is going a long way toward righting the wrong of overproduction, but even with this before us, it might be very unwise to "go ahead and sock in another big wheat acreage," as a friend expresses it. A favorable yield next year would bring back the old trouble of too much wheat. On the other hand, with the acreage cut, a low yield could bring about a wheat shortage and a bread price too high for poor folks to pay. We are ruled more by the weather than we think.

Again, there are those who believe that under consumption is more to blame than overproduction. They believe there is never too much produced in the world could it be rightly distributed and the population kept prosperous enough to buy it. Speaking of wheat piling up in surplus, a friend remarked recently that a part of it was caused by the American housewife "becoming too lazy to bake bread." He argued this almost nation-wide drift to the use of baker's bread has resulted in a falling off of bread consumption of at least one-third of what it was 30 years ago, when bread was home baked.

The June drouth has done one thing about which there need be no question, it has cut the potato crop at least in half. There is still a question left in the potato situation, however, and that is, will these drouth-withered potatoes keep? Vines are brown or mostly so, and rain now could do no good except possibly to start a second growth on those not too far gone, and this would injure quality. We are going to get the crop out of the ground just as soon as advisable, as leaving it much longer will result in sunburn if the drouth continues and a quick rot or a damaging second growth should it rain.

The hay surplus, which with us has been as acute as the wheat surplus has been with the wheat grower, now seems likely to be partly remedied by the withering hand of drouth. There is much old hay still stacked in the meadows, and many barns are still well filled with last year's bales, but the new crop, once wonderfully promising, when it was raining frequently in May, has already been cut about as has been the potato crop.

If the forage crop is partly ruined by what would be a record drouth should it continue another 4 weeks, these stacks and bales of prairie hay might be priceless yet. A dairyman from Wichita is already hauling baled hay from this county in a large truck, to supply his herd with roughness. He loads right from the field.

Let It Work for You

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

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

If you would like to have full details, just write a letter saying, "Please send complete information about the safe 6 per cent investment," and I will answer by return mail. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

Capper Tours of World's Fair

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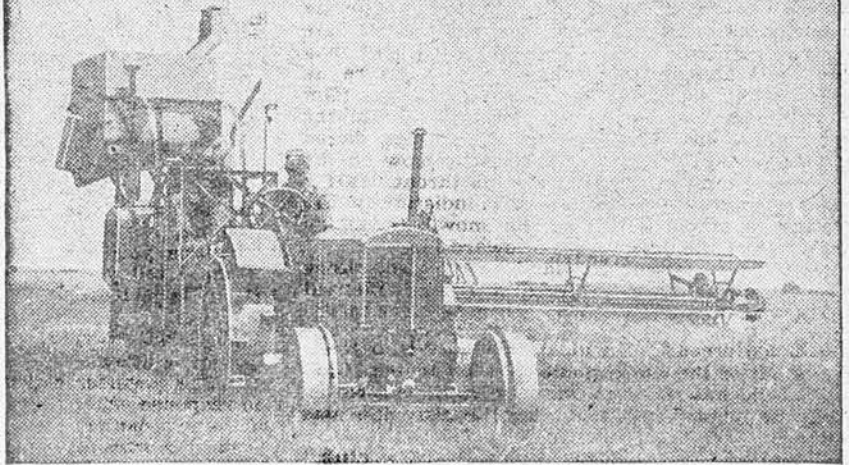
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You use less oil because Conoco Germ Processed Oil withstands heat and crankcase dilution better than other oils. Scores of farmers say they run Conoco Germ Processed Oil as high as *twice the number of hours* they can run "bargain" oils.

Your tractor gets less wear because Conoco Germ Processed Oil gives better, safer lubrication. Its film is stronger than that formed by any other oil, because Conoco Germ Processed Oil actually penetrates and combines with metal surfaces. The film is *in the metal* as well as on it! "In the past five years," writes Mr.

Glen A. Power, of Calumet, Okla., "I have only had to tighten up the bearings in my tractor and replace rings one time; no other motor parts have been replaced."

Harvest with Conoco Germ Processed Oil and save money. Ask your Conoco Agent about our low bulk prices.



CONOCO

MOTOR OIL
GREASES



GASOLINE
KEROSENE

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Put on a Fine Program

VERNETTA FAIRBAIRN
County Home Demonstration Agent

FARM BUREAU women are conducting "demonstration days" in Montgomery county towns. The first one was held by the Cherry Chums Farm Bureau club, June 6 in the Cherryvale auditorium. Mrs. Guy Kidd showed the amounts of food to raise, can and store, for a family of five, according to the food budget put out by the college extension division at Manhattan. A team demonstration on canning greens and chicken was presented by Mrs. R. N. Miller and Mrs. Charles Elford; Mrs. Glenn Trout and Mrs. William Friley discussed the control of garden insects and better ways of handling the garden; Mrs. George West added an illustrated demonstration on storing vegetables for winter; Mrs. Harry Brown showed how she raised lettuce all winter up to February in a cold frame, using a miniature cold frame to illustrate.

The club's president, Mrs. Verdie Sutton, presided in an attractive white dress made of sugar sacks. Mrs. Alta Clark discussed the making of children's winter underwear out of the wornout underwear of adults.

A demonstration on care of the sick, was presented by Mrs. A. G. Asmussen, Mrs. C. E. Schaefer and Mrs. Esther Herbert. They made a bed properly, used bed blocks, showed how to turn a patient and make her comfortable with pillows, and the use of a washboard for a backrest.

Sanitation was emphasized in an original playlet "Out Our Way," which brought down the house. There were many entertainment features and a souvenir for each guest.

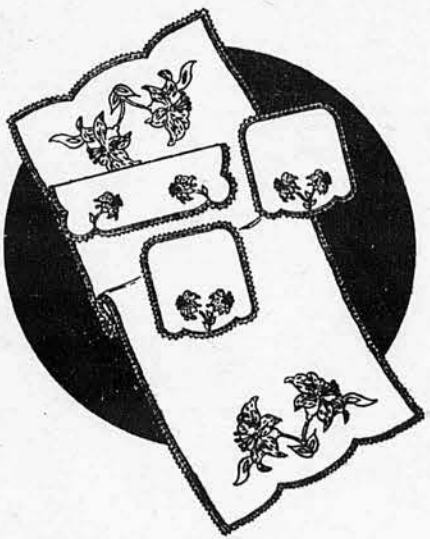
Use the Freezer to Churn

MOTHER had a crew of men to serve dinner for, and in her hurry broke her churn. She had no butter and it was not possible to buy any. I suggested she use the ice cream freezer. It worked fine. Since then, when a large amount of butter is required, she always uses the freezer.—L. I. H.

Dress Up Your Bedroom

SCARF AND VANITY

A NICE bit of pick-up work is this bedroom ensemble of dresser scarf and vanity for dressing table, or chest of drawers. Both are stamped for simple embroidery with an unusual design—a spray of tiger lilies, which may be worked in all white or nature's



golden orange. The material is a smooth-finish, white Indian head that launders beautifully and wears like iron. The vanity is a three-piece set, and the scarf 17 by 45 inches in size, is large enough to service the largest dresser. Both scarf and vanity, with directions for embroidery, are only

35 cents. Inexpensive, but mighty pretty fixings that will go a long way toward putting the "shine" and homey touch in the most commonplace bedroom. Order by No. 874-5 from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

So Sweet That I Cried

MRS. H. A. P.

MY husband always remembered my birthdays. But this year, like many others we had been hit hard, there wasn't a dime to spare.

Well my birthday found the cream can only two-thirds full, but friend husband said he was going to town. I told him to wait a few days. The cream we had would scarcely bring a dollar and I needed coffee and sugar and he was out of tobacco, and if it didn't bring a dollar, he wouldn't have enough. He went anyway.

Nothing was said about it being my birthday anniversary, but after supper he called me in the front room and handed me a little package. "Here, mom," he said, "the cream only brought a dollar so I couldn't get you much. I got 80 cents worth of sugar and a pound of coffee, so I just got one can of tobacco and this for your birthday. Eat it and don't let the kids see." With that he walked out to the barn.

I opened the package and there in purple tin foil was the best candy bar I ever ate—and, of course, I cried.

Dry Some Sweetcorn

RUTH GOODALL

ONE of the oldest and simplest ways of preserving vegetables, is by drying. Sweetcorn, beans, peas and okra are easily and successfully preserved in this way. After vegetables have been prepared, they are blanched, or scalded by hot water or steam. This prevents souring and retains the flavor.

Sweetcorn is gathered in the milk stage. Silking is unnecessary. Follow these directions:

Dip corn in hot water 8 or 12 minutes to set the milk. Young corn needs more time than old. Then drain, cool, and cut the grains off the ear. Spread on trays $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch deep and dry at a temperature of 130 to 140 degrees. Stir during the drying to separate the grains. When the corn is dry enough the grains will break clean, like glass.

Garden peas, wax beans, lima beans, snap beans are gathered before the pods are yellow and dry, but when the seeds are matured. After that—

Shell and dip 2 minutes in boiling salted water, containing 2 tablespoons salt to the gallon. Then drain and spread on trays $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick. Dry at 115 to 120 degrees to begin with, allowing the temperature to rise to 140 degrees, until the beans and peas are dry and brittle. Stir frequently at the beginning.

If much is to be dried, Amy Kelly, home demonstration expert, Manhattan, suggests a dryer be made out of a packing box, with cleats along the opposite sides to hold the trays apart. Directions for making several types of driers, with instructions for drying vegetables and fruits, may be found in Farmers Bulletin 984-F, to be had from your home demonstration agent, or your county agent.

These Deaf Husbands

POLLY

IT makes me so mad to call John and have him act as if he doesn't hear me. He had just left the house to go to the field when I started to light the oil stove. I struck the match on the window casing. Not noticing it had caught fire to my flimsy window curtains, I lit the stove. When I looked up the curtains were flaming to the top of the window and nearly to the ceiling. I tried to put the fire out but failed, so I ran to the door

and called, "John!" He kept on going. "John!" He never heard me.

"Fire!" I screamed.

He turned, made a running leap and beat me into the house, had the window curtain and blind torn down and the fire stamped out, and had given me a "bawling out" for letting it happen, all in less time than it takes to tell it.

They can get in a hurry if they want to.

The Preacher Was Handy

JUDY

WITH a twinkle in her eyes, Aunt Martha recalled the time Uncle Ned proposed. Proposed, did I say? Well, it happened like this:

They were both employed on the same farm. Ned was the hired man and Aunt Martha's work was in the house. So it had been—for nearly 5 years. Both young people took each other very much for granted, but there had been no love making whatever.

Then one night in the dead of winter, the preacher arrived for over Sunday, making it necessary for the hired man to sleep in the barn. It was bitter cold and storming. The wind rose higher and higher. Everybody shivered and edged closer to the fire. Bedtime came, but the hired man seemed reluctant to retire to the barn. They began to tease him—all but Aunt Martha. She stood quietly beside the fireplace while the rest enjoyed their jokes. Then the "boss" fairly shouted with inspiration.

"Ned, you and Martha ought to be married a night like this!"

"Why sure," laughed the preacher. "Right here at your service."

"Well, what about it, Ned?" the boss teased. Aunt Martha began to tremble when she heard the hired man's voice and realized he was speaking to her.

"It'll suit me fine, if Martha's willin'," he said smiling. The look she saw in his eyes made Aunt Martha say, "Yes," and the preacher got out his book.

Getting Rid of Moths

THESE warm summer evenings when moths are thick around the light fixtures, try placing a pan with some kerosene in it directly under the light. The moths seem to be attracted and drop in one by one. Soon they are all gone.—Susan.

Bread Sponge in Summer

I HAVE found a good way to keep bread sponge in summer, is to take 3 tablespoons of sponge and mix stiff with cornmeal and let dry. This will keep for months.—Mrs. W. C. Dunkin, Barton Co.

Cold Dishes for Hot Days

AND CANNED GOODIES

Carrot Salad—Grated raw carrots have a piquancy all their own quite different from the vegetable when cooked. To 2 cups grated raw carrots, add 1 cup chopped celery, 2 chopped green peppers, 1 cup chopped cabbage, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup French dressing, salt and pepper to taste. Mix the ingredients well, chill and serve on bed of lettuce.—Mrs. Cleve Butler, Vandalia, Mo.

Farmer's Ice Cream—This is an old-fashioned recipe for ice cream you are sure to like. Make a custard of 1 quart milk, 7 eggs and 4 cups of sugar. When cooked, remove from the fire and flavor with extract. When cold, beat into the custard 1 quart of fresh sweet cream, then freeze in the usual way. Nuts may be added to it if desired, or place a layer of nuts between each layer of cream in arranging the dishes for serving.—Mrs. Carmen D. Welch, Ramsey, Ill.

Rhubarb Preserves—Rhubarb is as delicious at this time of year as in the spring. To 1 quart of rhubarb, unpeeled and cut into small pieces, 3 cups of sugar and 1 cup of water will be needed. Boil the sugar and water until the sirup becomes brittle when dropped in cold water. Drop the rhubarb into the boiling sirup and cook until thick and clear. Seal in small jars while hot.—Mrs. R. E. Loftis.

Studying Their Homes

SMITH county farm women are studying improvement of kitchens this year, along with convenient house arrangement, buying problems, care and operation of equipment, etc., with Edith Painter their home demonstration agent and Marguerite Harper, farm home management expert, from the college. The big meeting of the year was Smith county's second annual better homes day at Smith Center, June 20. The audience was much interested in a fabrics display by Mrs. Harriet Allard, director of the Capper Publications' Household Searchlight at Topeka, who showed combinations of the three primary colors.

How to Be Smart and Cool

NOT HARD TO MAKE



2982—A home ensemble that has much charm and modishness. The pattern provides for dress and apron. The dress is simple to make, and the apron cuts in one piece. The apron matches the trim on the dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35-inch material for the apron.

2755—A smart and wearable model. You can make it in a remarkably short time at small cost. The miniature view shows outline to be cut for sun-back. Pique, striped silk broadcloth, linen and washing silks are appropriate. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years. 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35-inch material.

3358—A little Dutch apron frock for small folk of 2, 4 and 6 years, is delightfully comfy and smart. It may be worn as an apron to keep little daughter's frock spotless and span, and is unsurpassed for the warm days of summer, worn as a frock. It buttons down the back with the bodice tied with quaint sash. The neckline armholes and pockets are trimmed with rick-rack braid. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35-inch material with 2 yards of braid.

Patterns 15c. Summer number of Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer.

**NEW 1933
PRICES plus
TRADE ALLOWANCE
offers \$27.75**

Reduction

Send for New Low Model Melotte
catalog, new low prices, 30 days
free trial, \$5.00 per month offers.

THE MELLOTTE SEPARATOR
M. B. Babson, Jr., S. Mgr.
2643 W. 19th St., Dept. B-298, Chicago, Ill.

NEW MELLOTTE



A Worm Cap For Every Need At NEW LOW PRICES

Now, you can be sure of a thorough worming job with your poultry at small cost! Dr. Salsbury's line of new improved caps includes Nicotine Caps for getting rid of round worms, Kamala Caps for tape worms and Kamala-Nicotine Combination Caps for flocks with both round and tape worms. Each is recommended for its special work; properly coated to protect the ingredients and assure freshness.

Nicotine Caps for round worms: Adult size, 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c; 200 for \$1.75; Chick size, 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c; 200 for \$1.10. Kamala Caps for tape worms and Kamala-Nicotine Caps for both kinds: Adult size, 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.35; 200 for \$2.50; Chick size, 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c; 200 for \$1.75.

Don't buy any caps until you have talked to a Dr. Salsbury dealer. High quality and full strength of ingredients assure you the best results at lowest prices. Easily dissolved in the intestines, Dr. Salsbury's Caps assure a complete distribution of correct medicines just where they are needed. Easy on the birds and scientifically correct, they do a thorough job of clearing out all worms. Wormy birds will never make you money, so get rid of the robber worms right away. See your hatcheryman or local poultry supply dealer; or write to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 5-D Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

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

Cheapest and Best



Ask your dealer for Daisy Fly Killer. Placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, convenient. Lasts all season. Made of metal. Can't spill or tip over. Can't soil, or injure anything. Guaranteed.

Harold Somers, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

Protect Your Family

Kansas Farmer is giving low-cost Accident Insurance to its readers. A few weeks ago, A. J. Meyer, one of our good "Capper Men" explained the insurance to a prominent farmer of Morris county, Kansas. He wanted the insurance, but for several reasons decided to wait until the first of July to order it. Just three days later, while he was putting water into the radiator, his tractor slipped into gear, ran over and killed him. If he had taken the insurance, the day Mr. Meyer talked to him, Kansas Farmer would have sent his family \$500 spot cash. Accidents are like lightning—they strike when least expected. Ask your "Capper Man" about this low-cost Accident Insurance the next time he calls. Or, write Dept. R. W. W., care of Kansas Farmer, and complete details will be promptly sent you.

Don't "Experiment" in Canning This Season!

With rising prices for all canned goods and vegetables, it does not pay to take chances on doubtful recipes. We have free booklets that embody the last word in home canning. Simply check below the booklets you want.

- ☐ Modern Methods for Home Canning
- ☐ Steps in Canning
- ☐ Budget Your Food Supply
- ☐ Home Canning of Meats, Poultry, Game and Fish

Name

Address

Write your name and address plainly and address an envelope to Kansas Farmer, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kan.

Piles Make Many Miserable

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

EVER hear of a "Pile Doctor?" Perhaps not, but certainly you have seen the advertising of a "Rectal Specialist." So many people have piles, fissure, fistula or something of that nature that a lot of doctors (some of them ethical physicians) have cut loose from general practice for this special line of work. Rectal troubles are so painful, annoying and humiliating that Mr. Average Man will go to any doctor who offers hope.

If you are a rectal sufferer I think my special letter "Hints About Rectal Ailments" will help. Subscribers who desire a copy of it please clip this item and send to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Be sure to enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

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.

Use it All Summer

TOBACCO dust in chick mash as a worm control measure is gaining favor. The usual method is to add 2 pounds of tobacco dust to each 100 pounds of mash. As the dust deteriorates rapidly, the mash should be mixed fresh every few days. Keep the dust in the mash all summer.

Heat Makes Bad Eggs

THE germ in a fertile egg will develop in a temperature higher than 68 degrees. Such eggs are candled out as rots when sold. All male chickens on the farm should be taken from the laying flock and either sold or penned to themselves. Gather eggs often and reserve the coolest place on the farm for holding them.

If Hens Get Too Much

SUMMER eggs can be improved if hens are not allowed too much range. Too much green feed gives the yolk a dark color, and often gives the egg an undesirable taste and odor. Penning birds or keeping them in the house is the remedy. Consumers will pay more for better eggs. Improvement in quality will result in a heavier demand from the big cities of the East.

What Counts in Culling

A HEN'S skeleton is no egg-laying guide. Depend on early maturity and molting dates, experts say, and cull accordingly. No relation was found between skeletal measurements and egg-laying ability in several thousand hens, but other things proved important. The age a pullet begins to lay, for example. Six months was the best for Leghorns and 7 for heavy breeds. Early-maturing birds laid most eggs, but those that laid too early produced many small ones. In yellow-fleshed breeds, color of shanks and beak was found significant. By June the yellow color of the beak and shanks became

faded if the hen was laying well. Birds that molted late, and quickly recovered from their first molt, laid most eggs. Birds that molted before September made poor records. So-called beefiness of the head was found undesirable. The other important guide was the general health of the hen.

Dr. Lerrigo to England

THE friend and medical adviser of Kansas Farmer folks for the last 18 years, sailed on the Caledonia July 1 as the representative of the National Tuberculosis Association at the British tuberculosis conference at Cardiff, Wales, July 13, 14 and 15. He has been a director of the association 12 years. Dr. Lerrigo will visit Papworth, the colony that has demonstrated to the English people the way tuberculosis sufferers may get well and be self-supporting. He will do his best to find out if the British plan of governmental medical care is better than ours. Having practiced medicine in Kansas 33 years, Dr. Lerrigo feels that at 60 he is entitled to be considered a country doctor. He served a large rural practice in Shawnee county in the first half of his medical career. His interest in public health comes from 19 years' service as a member of the Kansas State Board of Health.



Dr. Lerrigo

The doctor will be away from Topeka all of July and part of August, but urgent correspondence may be forwarded to his Topeka address as usual, and that which can wait will receive prompt reply upon his return. Requests for any of the series of special letters which he has issued for several years, will receive prompt attention as usual.

Colorado's New Egg Law

COLORADO has a new egg-grading law that will create a demand for quality eggs, for which producers should be paid accordingly. Also it prevents dumping low-grade eggs into Colorado and breaking the market. All eggs shipped into Colorado "must be candled" and meet the grade of "standards." Grades under the law include "specials," "extras," "standards," "trades," and "checks." All eggs sold to consumers must be candled and graded. It is a move toward paying the farmer who produces quality eggs a premium. Kansas eggs would bring more if sold on a grade basis.

Feed Mash Then Cull

HENS must be fed a laying mash if summer egg production is to be kept up, says W. J. Daly, Linn county. There is a natural tendency for birds to stop laying in hot weather. To overcome this cull out poor layers and keep a good mash before the rest. If birds have not had mash, do not cull until the balanced ration has been fed two or three weeks. If a flock fed grain alone is culled, many hens will be removed that would make good layers with a proper ration. Ground-up grain and mill feed do not make a laying mash unless the right amount of tankage or meat scrap is included.

No Room for Cockerels

PULLETS develop with greater uniformity if separated from cockerels when 8 to 12 weeks old. Males claim the feed hopper space needed by pullets. It is good economy to sell the males before they become staggy.

My Mousetrap's New Job

A NEW mousetrap is a convenient file for cream and egg accounts, for bills, or to hold recipes or memorandums. Remove the trigger and attach it to the wall.—Blanche Pease, Atkinson, Nebr.



**GUARANTEED
by
W. K. Kellogg**

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are sold with this personal guarantee: "They must more than satisfy you. If not, return the empty package and we will gladly refund your money." No other corn flakes can offer this assurance of quality.

For 25 years, Kellogg's have been the leader. Imitations never are "just the same" as the original Kellogg's. When substitutes are offered, remember it is seldom in a spirit of service.

Economical, convenient — always uniform in quality. Kept oven-fresh in the sealed inside WAXTITE bag — a Kellogg feature. You'll also like the patented Easy-Open package. Sold by all grocers. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

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for
quality*

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

FARMERS MARKET

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

PUBLICATION DATES: Fifth and Twentieth of each month.

Forms close 10 days in advance.

POULTRY

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

PULLETS-COCKERELS, WHITE GIANTS; Black Giants; Buff Minorcas. Best Quality. Reasonable. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

TURKEYS

BABY TURKEYS, BRONZE AND WHITE Holland, 25c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BAKER CHICKS, BLOOD TESTED STOCK, International Winners. American and National Egg Laying Contest winners. Satisfied customers for 35 years from England to Java. 12 varieties, 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Hatches every Monday. We don't believe you can buy better chicks at the price anywhere. \$5.40 per hundred. Mixed heavy breeds, \$4.50 per hundred. Mixed all breeds, \$4.00 per hundred. Catalog free. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

STEINHOFF'S BLOOD TESTED HIGH EGG Bred Chicks. Every chick from a blood-tested flock, culled according to head points for high egg production, standard disqualifications, health and vitality. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Chicks \$5.00 per 100 up. Circular free. Steinhoff & Sons, Dept. H, Osage City, Kan.

CHICKS: AMERICA'S GREATEST MONEY making strain. Records up to 342 eggs yearly. Guaranteed to live and outlay other strains or we make good. 12 varieties, 100% blood-tested. Low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 817, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, KANSAS ACCREDITED. Blood tested, 17 varieties. Heavy breeds \$5.50-100. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns and Anconas \$5.00-100. Guarantee live delivery prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BLOODTESTED! GRADE AAA TRIPLE Tested Chicks, immediate shipment COD. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, \$3.95. Assorted, \$3.00. Dallas County Chickery, Buffalo, Mo.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS FROM GRADE A State Accredited flocks. White Rocks, White Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, \$5.25 hundred. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL WANTED, HIGHEST PRICES PAID. We have large orders from Eastern Mills for all grades. Geiger Fur Co., 413 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo. 42 years in business with thousands of satisfied shippers.

LUMBER-CARLOTS, WHOLESALE PRICES, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

FARM MACHINERY

NEW COMBINE OR HEADER CANVAS BAGGINS, 37 ft. by 34 inch leather bound. Also a few large separators, feeders, weighers and wind stackers. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POORMAN'S price. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Ziegler Inventor, Salina, Kan.

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

WINDMILLS, \$14.75. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF., Topeka, Kan.

GRAIN BINS, GRAIN BLOWERS, ELEVATORS, Hammer Mills. Midwest Steel Prod. Co., Kansas City.

FOR SALE: MODEL D AND G P TRACTORS. Hodgson Imp. & Hdw. Co., Little River, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SUDAN-WHEELER'S IMPROVED, CERTIFIED, grass-type, germination 96%, field purity 100%, laboratory 99.02, \$3.00 cwt. track Bridgeport. Wheeler Farm, Bridgeport, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO, NEW DEAL MANUFACTURED, perfect flavor, blend, Kentucky-Virginia tobaccos. Order supply from factory wholesale. 20 large twists \$1.00; 100 twists \$3.90. 20 sacks Smoking \$1.00; 100 sacks \$3.90, postpaid. Natural leaf 10 pounds \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reliable, Kentucky-Virginia Tobacco Factory, Mayfield, Kentucky.

SUMMER SPECIAL—A 12 POUND PACKAGE of guaranteed Kentucky's finest leaf tobacco, one box Dew Tongue flavoring, a genuine clay pipe and complete directions for preparing your tobacco just like the real manufactured, all for only \$1.95. We pay postage. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

"GOLDEN HEART," TENNESSEE'S FINEST Mellow Natural Leaf, 10 pounds Chewing, \$1.00—3 twists free. 10 pounds Smoking, \$1.00—3 sacks Smoking and pipe free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

BEST GRADE AGED MELLOW SMOKING or chewing, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.50. Silk socks, pipe and box cigars free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Progressive Farmers, D21, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED, BEST GRADE CHEWING OR Smoking, 10 pounds \$1.00. Manufacturing recipe and flavoring free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID: MELLOW RED leaf chewing, guaranteed, 10 lbs., \$1.35. Smoking \$1.00. Lester Hudson, Dresden, Tenn.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild, 5 pounds and box Cigars \$1.00. Cigarette roller and papers free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

MILD CIGARETTE OR PIPE TOBACCO, TEN pounds \$1.00. Papers or pipe free. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

DOGS

OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, natural Bob, males \$6.00, females \$3.50. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

COON, COMBINATION AND RABBIT Hounds, on trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. Scott, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, REAL HOME watchdogs. Farm workers. Springsteads, Wathena, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

COWS LOSING CALVES PREMATURELY, (abortion) ruinous disease, stopped quickly and prevented no matter what any one tells you. Inexpensive, guaranteed. Unparalleled record. Nonbreeding corrective included free. Remarkable references and official honors. Bellwood Farms, South Richmond, Virginia.

PRINTING

1,000 8 1/2 x 11 WHITE BOND LETTERHEADS \$3.00; 1,000 Envelopes to match, 6 1/2 size \$3.00. 1,000 Business Cards \$2.50. 1,000 Statements \$2.50. Lee Printing Co., Ashland Avenue, Aurora, Ill.

MALE HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED AT ONCE TO CALL ON stores with newest line self-selling 5c and 10c necessities. Strong, original counter displays. Aspirin, Mercurochrome, Razor blades, Household Cement, etc. Automatic sellers. Many new items. Up to 125% profit. Big catalog free. Procopax, Dept. 50-H, 1956 S. Troy, Chicago.

Valuable Booklets for the Asking

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

- | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Sanitation | <input type="checkbox"/> Legume Inoculation | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil Burning Refrigerators |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feeding Livestock for Bigger Profits | <input type="checkbox"/> Menu Magic | <input type="checkbox"/> Jelly Recipe Book |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meat Curing | <input type="checkbox"/> Modern Farm Equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Canning Recipes |
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KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas

Please send me free copies of the ones I have checked.

Name.....

Town..... State.....

LAND

160 ACRE OZARK FARM. RUNNING CREEK and spring water. 60 acres hog wire. 40 acres creek bottom corn land. For quick sale will include two milk cows, 100 laying hens, all farm machinery and household goods. \$975.00 takes it all. Baker Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

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EXCHANGE: 2 FINE RANCHES, ONE IN Kansas, one in Colorado. Full description and price of either ranch given upon request. W. A. Layton Land Co., 407 Second Ave., Dodge City, Kan.

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GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL. Developed printed 10c lightning service. F.R.B. Photo Co., Dept. J., 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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1933 CLOVER HONEY, TEN POUND PAIL bulk cost \$1.00; extracted 90c; sixty pound can \$3.75. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR INDIAN HEAD Pennies. Send dime for list of those wanted. H. G. Carr Co., Glenze, Ind.

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Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns

25 bulls from calves to 15 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the beef breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered. WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

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From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

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Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70

10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Royal Clipper and Grassland Promoter leads our herds. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

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Two-Year-Old Reg. Jersey Bull

for sale, of Hood Farm-Viva La France breeding. Write at once or come and see him. Roy A. Kessler, Newton, Kansas

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I can furnish your community a Belgian or Percheron stallion on the colt plan. J. M. NOLAN, COLONY, KAN.

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America's Greatest Herd

of shorter legged, easier feeding type Durocs. Breeder of such for nearly 30 years. 40 fancy gilts, bred to such boars as Aristocrat, Shubert's Superba, Kant Be Beat, North Star. Also choice boars, all ages. Send for breeding literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immured. Registered. Come or write. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

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Broad, deep, smooth bodies. Heavy boned, sound feet and legs. The quality kind, combining the breed's best blood. Wave-masters, Airman, Colonels, Sensations. Prices right. Immured. Write or come. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

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

The Hoovers—

Just a Leftover Firecracker

—By Parsons



Farm Conditions in Kansas

Barton—Harvest a small job. Rain badly needed. Pastures very dry. Butterfat, 19c to 20c; eggs, 7c to 8c; wheat, 57c; corn, 33c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Rain in late June was fine for pastures and crops. Grain all in shock. Threshing starting. Auction sale continues to attract large crowds and good prices. Corn and wheat advancing. Eggs, 8c; cream, 19c; hens, 7c; springs, 10c.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Drouth broken by a 2½-inch rain. Corn sure will pop now. It is clean and has a good, deep root system so with a few more rains the farmers in North-east Kansas will fill their cribs to overflowing. Wheat is light with a few good fields reported. Oats also light, some not being cut. Quite a few cut oats for hay. Threshing started in a few neighborhoods. Wheat was worth 85c one day, but went off, 79c being latest bid. Cream, 20c; eggs, 8c; hens, 7c. All stock moved to market this hot weather go at night.—L. H. Shannon.

Cherokee—Wheat and oats cut, some good. Corn tasseling. Had a heavy, soaking rain recently. Too late for many gardens and potatoes except sweet potatoes, but will help hay fields. Mines running, a few more all the time. Cream, 19c; eggs, 7c to 10c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—Very hot and dry over most of county. South and east portions recently received as much as 7 inches of rain in 2 hours. Wheat fields on summer fallow that looked promising earlier are burning for lack of moisture and from hot winds. Oats and barley completely burned up. Corn still making good showing but must have moisture soon. Very little feed sown yet. A move is "on foot" to have a state lake built in this county. Wheat, 80c; corn, 37c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 7c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Wheat cut short by drouth, will average 15 bushels. Corn small but standing dry weather well. Alfalfa has not started a second crop. Pastures very dry. Considerable feed not sown yet on account of drouth. Berry crop short. Plenty of local harvest help.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Gardens all dried up. Potato crop light. Chinch bugs and hot weather hurt small grain. Corn looks well and fields are clean, some being ruined by chinch bugs. Water getting scarce on upland. Wheat, 57c; corn, 40c; fancy eggs, 11c; hens, 8c; butterfat, 20c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Crawford—Corn needs rain badly. Threshing well along. Wheat and oats light. Hay will be short. Tough on new clover. A few scattering showers but none amount to much. Pastures very short. Wheat, 75c; corn, 50c; oats, 22c; eggs, 8c; hogs, \$3.80; cream, 15c.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Threshing of wheat and oats well under way. Chinch bugs bad near wheat fields. Raspberry crop a failure. Recent rain helped but more needed. Wild gooseberries smaller than usual.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Wheat yield from 3 to 8 bushels. Corn looks fine. Irrigated gardens excellent. Wheat acreage will be cut about 20 per cent this fall. Wheat, 73c; eggs, 7c; cream, 18c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Still very dry. Local showers in parts of the county. Grasshoppers and chinch bugs destroying some corn. Dry being fed to cattle. Young apples are drying and falling off the trees. Most all wheat was combined, some headed. Dries of this county organize to hold Kansas on the dry-line. Wheat, 79c; corn, 37c; oats, 22c; eggs, 9c; butter, 20c; cream, 21c.—Don Helm.

Ford—Farmers who have some wheat are harvesting, yield low and quality poor. Corn and feed crops suffering, pastures poor. Potatoes will be a failure. Wheat, 52c to 82c; cream, 20c; eggs, 9c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Wheat and oats all harvested. Some wheat yielded 35 bushels to the acre. Farmers fighting chinch bugs. Corn making good growth where ground is properly loosened. Dynamite is about the only thing that would loosen some of ours. We cultivated corn 3 times without rain. Second cutting of alfalfa pretty good despite dry weather. Pastures pretty well picked. Some new wheat tested 62. A few fields of oats threshed out 40 bushels. Not much rain being sold. Flour advancing rapidly. Wheat, No. 1, 77c; corn, 40c to 42c; new oats, 30c; kafir, 95c cwt., butterfat, 16c to 18c; eggs, 7c to 11c; hens, 5c to 7c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—Crops need a good rain. Not much wheat to be harvested. Combined wheat is making 3 to 10 bushels an acre. Low crops all looking good where fields are free of weeds. Pastures getting dry. Cows are bad on livestock. Not many calves being shipped to market. Wheat, 73c; corn, 40c; cream, 18c; eggs, 8c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—Weather hot and dry. A good percent of the wheat and oats harvested. Wheat, 55c; oats, 22c; corn, 40c; eggs, 9c; cream, 20c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Local showers helped corn. Pastures dry. Threshing started. Chinch bugs numerous and doing damage to corn. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 9c; corn, 50c.—J. J. Bevin.

Kiowa—Received local showers but they won't last long, it is so dry. Harvest is half over. Wheat making 12 or 13 bushels. Dry weather has damaged corn. Wheat, 55c; corn, 48c; maize and kafir, 55c; hens, 8c to 9c; springs, 7c to 9c; cream, 21c; butter, 25c; flour, \$1.25 for 48 lbs.; hogs, \$1.20, top Wichita. Pastures very dry. Need good rain.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Weather hot, dry and windy. All crops suffering, except those afforded temporary relief by local showers. Nearly all barley and wheat beyond redemption. Many have turned stock into the fields. Need a general rain.—A. R. Bentley.

Linn—Wheat harvest cut short by dry weather. Some bearded wheat made about 10 bushels; soft wheat probably will make

15 or more; oats all cut, will make about 15 or 20 bushels. Corn looks good but needs rain. Flax ready to cut but will be a poor crop. Had a few showers, good rain needed.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Very dry except few spots that had local showers. Small grain badly burned, not much harvest. Row crops fair but need rain badly. Pastures dry and short. Eggs, 7c; cream, 20c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Drouth broken by ½-inch rain late June, helped all crops, fruit and gardens. Threshing wheat and oats, grain is good, average as usual. Prices paid make farmers feel much better than a year ago. Flies bad on stock. Around Emporia is more of dairy than big wheat section. Also hog raising and gardening.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Pastures and row crops suffering for moisture. Chinch bugs doing damage. Threshing machines and combines busy. Yields very irregular. Some fields too poor to cut. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 21c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Ness—Weather very dry, only a few local showers. Not enough wheat will be harvested for seed. Barley and oats crops are failures. Corn looking fine yet. Kafir small and doesn't look so good. Need rain badly.—James McMill.

Osborne—No rain since May 25. Most of the feed not sown yet. Many farmers hauling water. Harvest is over and wheat yields and tests run very low. Some wheat cut for feed. River lowest ever known for this time of year. Pastures drying up but stock in good condition. Many head of cattle will be shipped out if drouth continues. Grain prices coming up but if we can't raise the grain it will work a hardship on the farmers. Wheat, 75c; corn, 55c; hogs, tops, \$3.85; cream, 19c; eggs, 8c.—Niles C. Endsley.

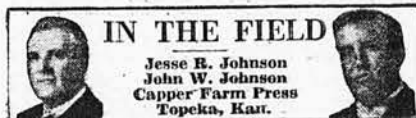
Reno—Corn has not suffered except from heat. Most oats pastured or mowed. Cattle on pasture should be fed but there is no feed. Wheat, 78c; corn, 50c.—E. T. Ewing.

Russell—Poorest wheat crops in many years, mostly 2 or 3 bushels an acre. Best I heard of was 9 bushels and only a few acres of that. Wheat price made a jump. Also flour made out of cheap wheat so farmers again are paying double. No rain, heat almost unbearable. Row crops suffering. Potato beetles a plenty. Gardens don't amount to much except where irrigated. Wages to run combines, \$3 to \$5. Lots of wheat stacked to save straw for cattle. Price for cutting about \$1 an acre. Wheat so badly shriveled it looks like rye. Eggs, 7c; cream, 20c; grains of all kinds climbing; fries, 10c; potatoes, 60c a peck. Cows hard to keep in pastures, for want of grass and water.—Mary Bushell.

Sumner—Few local showers of little benefit to crops. Some places wells have failed and water in creeks is low. Many farmers hauling water for stock. Trees slowly dying. Harvest nearly over, farmers saved most all grains too short to bind by use of headers and combines. Threshing finds oats and wheat short half crops. Oats poor quality generally. Potatoes and fruits damaged by heat. Livestock thin. Wheat, 75c; corn, 47c; oats, 25c; kafir, 50c; eggs, 8c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Threshing has started. Some wheat good but most of it runs 10 to 15 bushels an acre. Oats poor, some will not be threshed. Pastures all dried up. Some places short of water. Corn standing dry weather well. A few scattered showers. Wheat, 75c; corn, 38c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 9c. Potatoes high and scarce.—Ralph E. Cole.

Wilson—Wheat and oats all in shock and machines starting. Crops rather light. Corn and kafir need rain. Berry crops will be short on account of cold winter and dry summer. Eggs, 8c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.



IN THE FIELD

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

H. H. Cottongim of Parsons, Kan., has over 150 head of Jersey cattle and one of the best equipped and largest dairy barns in his part of the state.

Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan., a pioneer Marshall county Hereford breeder has claimed Nov. 15 for his annual Hereford sale. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer later.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., is a Duroc breeder who has found selling at private sale a very profitable and satisfactory way. He enjoys a good home demand and sells his surplus easily.

Rolly Freeland, Effingham, Kan., is one of the old standbys in the Duroc breeding game. He and his sons always have a nice lot of boars for sale in the fall and win their share of the ribbons at the fairs.

Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan., breeds Chester White hogs and is going to make a lot of the Kansas fairs this fall. He is going to make the good fairs near at home so he can make it back to the farm every day or so.

The Kansas State Ayrshire associations annual field day will be held at the Kansas state agricultural college, August 27. Secretary Conklin of the national association will be there and a good program is being arranged.

W. C. Ainsworth, Elmo, Kan., is another breeder of registered Ayrshires and the owner of a splendid herd. In the Midwest D. H. I. Association, with 18 cows, his herd was the high herd for production from December last to May of this year.

The Crawford county farm located at Girard, Kan., maintains one of the good registered Guernsey herds in the Southeast. They have cows with records up to over 500 pounds of fat. The product is consumed by the 75 inmates who live on the farm.

The famous Dewey ranch of 12,000 acres in Northwest Kansas is being stocked with Herefords. The first consignment of 500 yearling

heifers were brought in from near Lubbock, Texas, last week. High quality registered bulls are to be purchased and it will be one of the splendid breeding herds of the West.

C. D. Gibson, of Morehead, secretary of the newly formed Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association, has bred registered Guernseys since 1918. His herd has been on the honor roll for 3 successive years and is Federal accredited and abortion free.

Glenciff Farm, located at Independence, is one of the most complete and finest improved stock farms in Kansas. Registered Guernsey cattle and Duroc hogs are bred on the farm. Paul R. Johnson, owner of this place, is the president of the Kansas Guernsey Club.

The Sun Farms, located at Parsons, is the home of about 75 registered Guernsey cattle of heavy producing strains, and registered Duroc hogs. They have about 100 fine spring pigs. Ex-Governor Reed is one of the proprietors of this breeding establishment.

Recently Julius Petrack, Oberlin, Kan., received a letter from someone at Miller, Kan., wanting to buy a boar and gilt for their show herd. Julius has lost the letter but he is sure he has just what the party wants and if he reads this note he should write Mr. Petrack at once.

Rainbow Ranch Milking Shorthorn herd, located at Neodesha, Kan., contains about 100 head of breeding cows. Practically all of them have Register of Merit records or are now on test. The proprietors of this herd report good demand and ready sale of both bulls and females.

The J. W. Hyde Milking Shorthorn herd, founded by Mr. Hyde many years ago, and famous for its large number of R. M. cows sired by the Scotch bull White Goods, is still in existence. Most of the present breeding herd are descended from that noted sire. The herd is located at Albion, Kan.

Violet Samp, a Southeast Kansas school teacher, has joined her father, Walter Samp, in the breeding of registered Guernsey cattle. The Samp herd has been on the Honor Roll four successive years and one year a cow from this herd was high cow of the state for her breed. The Samp's live at Elsmore.

Dr. T. R. Conklin, Abilene, started a few years ago with a few choice Guernsey heifers and now has a herd of around 50 registered cattle. His Guernsey farm is located northwest of Abilene and one of the great young sires of the breed is to be found there. Spotted Poland China hogs also are bred on the farm.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., has for sale around 40 Duroc bred gilts that are yearlings this fall and bred to farrow in September and October that are as good as I ever saw in one herd. They are the easy feeding type that Mr. Huston features in his advertising and are sired by choice bred boars and bred to other good boars. He has around 140 spring pigs and will sell boars or gilts at reasonable prices any time.

Chas. H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan., Jackson county, has decided to reduce his Jersey herd and has claimed October 25 for a public sale in which he will sell 40 Jerseys that will add enough to any herd in the country. If you know the Gillilands you know they have no undesirable cattle to sell and that this offering is going to be of high class cattle. The sale will be held at Mr. Gilliland's farm and it will be advertised in Kansas Farmer in plenty of time.

Homer Hoffman, Abilene, Kan., established his herd of registered Ayrshires in 1912 and was one of the first three breeders of registered Ayrshires in the state. He was one of the promoters of the pioneer cow testing association in Dickinson county which was the first to be organized in Kansas. He started with an average production of about 200 pounds for the herd and in 1932-1933 the average was 325 pounds. His herd numbers around 60 head, big and little.

J. J. Hartman, pioneer Dickinson county Poland China breeder for years, has associated his 12-year-old son, Conrad, with him in the business. When I visited them recently I found this bright youngster out in the field plowing corn with a big span of horses and doing as good a job as his father could do. They have about 70 spring pigs, many of them by Broadcloth, the world's champion, and they are going to hold a boar and gilt sale October 20. They have a splendid crop of spring pigs.

Jess Riffel, Polled Hereford breeder, Enterprise, Kan., will be out at the leading Kansas fairs again this fall with his show herd. He will start with the North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville where he has shown three years. He expects to show at Clay Center, Topeka, Hutchinson and other fairs over the state. Outstanding bulls have always been used in his herd and right now he has a great sire in a 3-year-old bull that he will be ready to sell shortly. He is a great bull and should go to some good herd.

Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan., is mighty proud of his 106 Duroc spring pigs and he has a right to be. Recently Secretary Hanks of the National Duroc Record Association, while on an inspection trip over Kansas said in 2,000 miles he had driven he had not seen as outstanding a crop of pigs as Clarence Miller has this spring. Both farmers and breeders approve the type he is breeding, the short legged, thick, easy feeding type and you will find this type right here on the Miller farm. They are the best I have seen in a long time.

Mrs. H. D. Burger & Son, Seneca, Kan., have a large and profitable herd of registered Holsteins and because they do not have the barn room and facilities for caring for so many they have decided to cut the herd in two this fall, Oct. 26, in a public sale. They will sell a little over half of the herd and as good as they are keeping. They sell cream to the Sabatha co-operative creamery and in May they received 21 cents per pound and 18 cows in their herd made \$200 above feed cost. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
Oct. 24—Roy C. Lahr & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Oct. 25—Chas. H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Sept. 27—J. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.
Nov. 15—Fred M. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Oct. 20—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Durocs
Nov. 1—W. E. Harder, Minneapolis, Kan.
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 19—Maplewood Farm, W. H. Mott, Own-er, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 26—Mrs. H. D. Burger & Son, Seneca, Kan.

Nov. 1—W. E. Harder, Minneapolis, Kan.

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Abortion—tells how to collect blood samples from your cows to be sent to our laboratories for free testing. Also how to do your own vaccinating against Abortion at 25 cents per cow.

Blackleg—describes symptoms and tells how to vaccinate with Peters' Blackleg Aggrassin at 10 cts. per dose. Free syringe with 100 doses.

COLD BRANDING—WITHOUT HOT IRON at 1 cent per animal, or \$1.25 a Pint. Branding Iron, \$1.25—any letter. Write and order today.

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

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

Across Kansas

Colorado hoppers have made clean-
ed areas in the Arkansas Valley.

Farmers around Dighton are figur-
ing on establishing a cheese factory.

Altho Shawnee county is thickly
settled, it still has 70,000 acres in na-
tive grass.

MANHATTAN western millers want the wheat
tax placed on flour. The consumer
will "get" that.

Shawnee county taxpayers broke a
record June 20, last day, turning in
\$40,600 that day.

Ten miles of new highway from Be-
loit to the Cloud county line, have
been opened on K-9.

Mexico has bought eight Hereford
bulls from F. H. Belden, Horton, but
not for the bull ring.

After lightning fired Ed Smith's
barn at Haven, a tractor and combine
were wheeled to safety.

The Hutchinson reformatory is go-
ing to stop raising wheat. Mighty
good reform, we'd say.

The big Santa Fe viaduct at Ottawa
which crosses six railroad tracks, has
been opened for traffic.

More than a mile of garden hose
has been sold by a Wakeeney store.
It's that kind of a summer.

Much of Marion Talley's big ranch
is being summer fallowed for seeding
this fall. Marion knows her wheat.

Two large barns just filled with new
hay on Henry Bredfeldt's farm at
Bushton, spontaneously combusted.

Moundridge's Farmers Grain Com-
pany, has a new 10-ton scale and is
putting up a modern office building.

Farm-to-market roads, says Harry
Darby, are to have the Government's
10 million road fund spent on them.

Cows are dumb but faithful. One
on Will Watkins's farm at Miles, is
bringing up a colt, thinking it her
calf.

Kansas is going wet—on lakes, any-
way. Two hundred men have begun
work on Woodson county's new state
lake.

The Board of Health warns that 75
per cent of the highway stands have
water unsafe for drinking. That's not
good advertising.

Kansas is interested in water, not
beer. A state system of lakes will
come first in its Federal works plan,
says Governor Landon.

Does summer fallowing pay? Jesse
Walton, Belle Plaine, sowed 30 acres
of wheat on such ground and has har-
vested 41 bushels an acre.

A Liberal man was found dead af-
ter pulling weeds in his garden. They
are enough to give anyone a case of
heart failure this summer.

Two bushels of chewing gum have
been scraped from the floor of Hutch-
inson's convention hall with flat-bladed
hoes. No room left under the seats,
perhaps.

While she was housecleaning, a
stepladder slipped, throwing Mrs. Mae
French, Rock Creek, head first thru
a glass door. It took nine stitches to
close her wounds.

Loosening the cap on the radiator
of a hot tractor, made it necessary to
take Martin Blau 17 miles to a doc-
tor, from his ranch near Leoti. He
was badly scalded.

Threshed His Old Wheat

WHILE binders were busy on this
year's wheat crop at Bern, Henry
Blauer threshed bundles of the 1931
crop he had kept in his barn for two
years. The grain was in good condi-
tion.

Tractor Went Right Along

WHEN a town man is "taken for a
ride" by gangsters, that is bad
enough, but when a farmer's lister
and tractor take him for a ride, it is
even more serious. In making an ad-
justment on his farm near Mingo,
George Wall caught his sleeve in the
machinery and was jerked off and
thrown under the lister. The tractor
went right along dragging the help-
less man for a mile. Finally it veered

off over the listed rows, giving Wall
a chance to escape as the lister
bounced over the ridges. Still,
there is no particular satisfaction in
kicking a stubborn tractor as there
might be in chastising such a mule.

Makes Hot Winds Cool

USING a variation of an old device,
Russell Frazier keeps his meat
shop at Athol, cool. He hangs burlap
sacks over the rear screen door. Water
drips on the burlap from a 10-gallon
container above the door and keeps
the burlap moist so the hot breezes
which blow thru it are chilled by
evaporation and cool the shop. A sec-
ond container on the floor below,
catches the water that is not evap-
orated. By bailing the water back into
the upper container occasionally, the
cooling process is made continuous.

Kansas Plow at the Fair

A PLOW of the old-time Bradley
make, still in good working order,
is on exhibition at the World's Fair.
The plow has been in possession of
the Albert Reitzke family in Smith
county, since 1879, where it has been
used every year for 54 years. At the
fair you will find it in the relics de-
partment of the spacious implement
building.

A Playful Little Storm

A COQUETISH baby tornado, play-
ing hide-and-seek on an Oberlin
farm, tipped over a hayrack, throw-
ing Fred Fair clear, but pinning
Glenn White beneath. After these love
pats it left them to nurse a few
bruises and recover from the scare.
Prairie "squalls" are not uncommon.

Dug Up a Lot of "Dollars"

EIGHT bridge workers scooping up
the ground near Quinter, began to
shovel out dollars. They believed they
had run onto a cache of buried treas-
ure. Then someone compared one of
the coins with a dollar he had in his
pocket, proving the 28 dug-up dollars
were all counterfeit. Still it did put
a little spice in the day's work.

Saw the Tractor Coming

HIS tractor had to be repaired, so
Earl Hartnett, Rice county, raised
it with a jack and crawled under.
Then he saw the jack sway, made a
wild scramble to get from under that
he might not be crushed beneath the
falling tractor. He made it, except his
feet, and the doctor may save them.
The result might have been worse.



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