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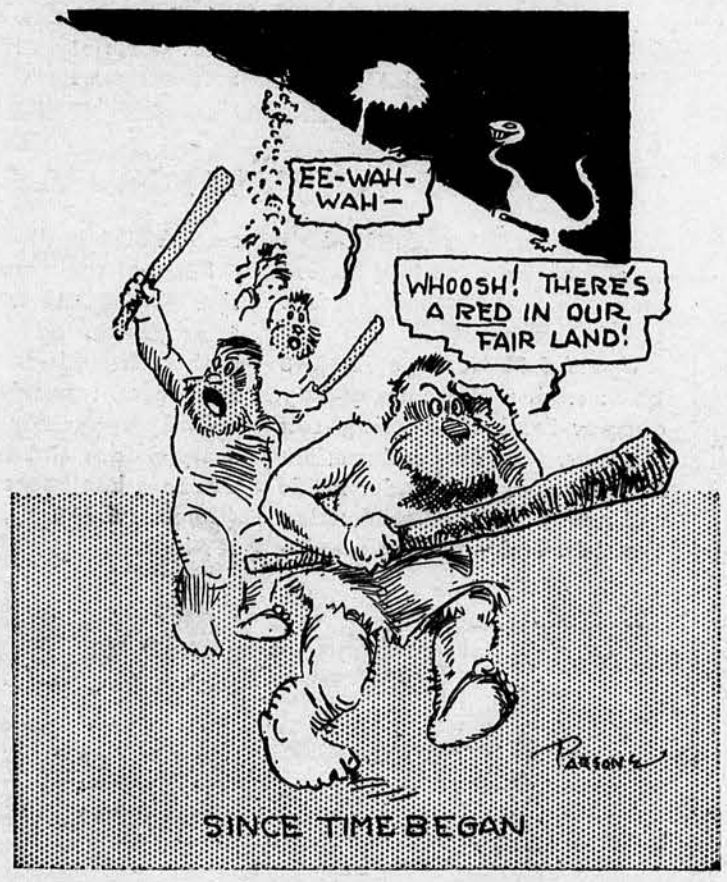
# Praise From Wallace

IN HENRY WALLACE, farmers have a remarkably sincere, frank and able man representing them in the President's cabinet, a Westerner like themselves genuinely concerned with the welfare of agriculture.

In his recent man-to-man speech to Nebraska wheat growers, Secretary Wallace asked for discussions of the administration's programs and policies. Such a discussion of the farm program by Kansas farmers appears on page 3 of this issue. In it several striking and interesting suggestions are made.

Secretary Wallace himself leans to the international solution —the opening up of world trade and markets as the final objective. He pointed out in his Nebraska City speech that we have made but a beginning in solving the wheat-surplus problem. During the present year, largely because the 1933 wheat crop was only 527 million bushels, the smallest in 40 years, and 300 million bushels below average, the price of wheat at Chicago has been 15 to 20 cents above Liverpool. The present indications of a larger crop than that of 1933, coming just a year later, have been accompanied by a decline in domestic wheat prices in relation to Liverpool prices. Of course, if the exceedingly dry weather continues in the Dakotas, only small exports may be necessary to avoid increasing the carryover of July 1, 1935, much beyond the expected carryover of July 1 of this year, of about 265 million bushels. Otherwise it will be necessary for us during the ensuing year to export about 100 million bushels. That is his opinion.




The Farm Act makes it possible to move on the problem from three directions, supplemented by a fourth. The fourth, Secretary Wallace indicates, is our leadership in the World Wheat Agreement in which he sees hope of bringing the world wheat price up at least part way toward meeting the American price. Indications are that this year will see considerably larger benefit payments to wheat signers, with possible use of 4 or 5 cents of this amount to keep wheat exports moving within our 90-million bushel export quota under the World Wheat Agreement.

The action of non-signing farmers who increased their wheat acreage, will not embarrass the wheat plan nor the 550,000 producers who are co-operating in it, Secretary Wallace declares. In his opinion the wheat plan is destined to work surprisingly well. One of the most impressive achievements in the United States has been the administration by the farmers themselves, of these adjustment programs within the counties. Recently the first stage in the corn-hog adjustment program has been completed and the county production control associations are getting a taste of what the wheat folks were up against last fall. The impressive thing however, is that well over a million corn-hog producers have signed for a co-operative effort to adjust their production to world demand.

With farmers working together in this way, the possibilities of an organized agriculture are brighter today than they ever have been in many a long year, says the farmers' secretary.

**Cartoon Comments on Current Events by Parsons**

## *May Mean Weather Change*

A BIG solar tornado, or sun spot, 16,000 miles across, is whirling across the sun, with a series of smaller spots or tornadoes, following it. So reports California observatories. This is likely to be reflected shortly by storms and electrical disturbances on the earth and perhaps a break-up of the drouth condition. Anyhow radio reception is not going to be so good while these disturbances last, as you may already have noticed . . . A sun-spot cycle usually lasts a year or two and the cycles come about 11 years apart.

## *Two Carloads of Wool*

MITCHELL county ranks highest in its section for amount of wool marketed co-operatively and the number of lambs graded and marketed. There are 130 farm flocks in the county, a large part of which are included in the lamb grading and wool marketing program. Last year 1,705 lambs were graded during spring and summer. Two carloads of wool were loaded out at Beloit which netted nearly $7,000 to Mitchell county growers. The loads also included wool from other counties.

## *Plant a Garden Windbreak*

ALTHO drouth may come and hot winds blow, scores of Kansas gardeners will grow luscious vegetables all season. The secret is use of windbreaks. Irrigation may be necessary, but it will do little good if summer winds have full sweep across the garden. A board or picket fence will make a temporary windbreak. To grow a windbreak plant 2 rows of field corn, Atlas sorgo, Sudan grass, or other similar crops on the south and west sides of the garden. The tall growing varieties of canna also make attractive and satisfactory windbreaks. Some crops need protection more than others, tomatoes for instance.—A. M.

## *How Clayton Got the Rats*

AS we suspected, Clayton, Mo., got rid of its rats by using red squill, recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in leaflet No. 65. More than 20,000 baits were placed in yards, basements, garages and lots in an area of about 1,350 acres. The base of the bait was oven-dried red squill which can be bought at any drug store. Red squill will not kill dogs, stock, fowls or humans, altho it may cause vomiting. But rats die within 6 to 10 hours.

Mr. Schoenthaler, Clayton's street commissioner, writes that the squill was thoroly mixed according to the formulas given below, then made into small lots about ½ spoonful in size, and after drying, distributed where needed. The two kinds of bait were used, one made with meat or fish, the other with cereals. To the meat or fish bait, about 2/10 of an ounce of benzoate of soda was added as a preservative. Instead of milk in the cereal formula, gum arabic was used as a sticker or glue, with a little ground fennel seed for lure. Here are the two formulas:

**Rat Bait, Using Fish or Meat** — Use fresh fish, or canned salmon, or ground meat, 1 pound. Add red squill, 1 ounce, and mix. Use 1/10 to 2/10 of an ounce of benzoate of soda to preserve the meat or fish.

**Rat Bait, Using Cereals**—Take cornmeal, or oatmeal, or graham flour, 1 pound. Add red squill, 1 ounce, and mix. Then add 1 pint of milk.

When the bait is prepared, sprinkle a little ground fennel seed over it for lure. The Government's leaflet No. 65 on killing rats, may be had for the asking by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CROP rotation controls many plant diseases. Continuous growth of most crops on the same soil is sure to infect the soil with diseases common to that crop and will increase losses. Crop rotation is one of the best ways of holding down such troubles.

## *Across Kansas*

**At a Brown county sale,** Waldo Keim paid $252 for a pair of horses.

**A long distance shot** by Kenneth Dunaway, of Edna, brought down a coyote ¼ mile away.

**Pasture rentals** will be slightly higher in Butler county this year and many leases have been closed.

**Water from the Jordan** was used to baptize three children at Marysville. They'll never forget that.

**Stumbling in church** at Augusta, Mrs. C. H. De Moss broke both ankles, tho she fell but a short distance.

**A team of 8-year-old** geldings sold by A. E. Panter of Jewell county, brought $200, and was worth it.

**At a farm sale** in Osage county, 50 good shoats sold for 60 cents apiece. Ought to prove a good investment.

**McPherson County's sign-up** takes 6,000 acres of corn land out of production and there will be that much less corn.

**Early shipments of cattle** to the Bluestem and Osage pastures, are running 25 per cent heavier than last year.

**Lincoln county** is 17 inches behind its moisture quota since January 1, 1932, when the shortage began accumulating.

**The Morris county cattleman,** O. E. Alexander, has shipped in 2,000 head from Texas and Oklahoma for the grazing season.

**The first fly** of the season registered at the office of Kansas Farmer, Saturday, April 21, at 11:43½ a. m. and got his feet warm.

**An 8-acre** lake is being made by Leonard Patman on his farm in Smith county. He intends to have some water on the place.

**Great Bend's club** of men 80 years of age or older, now numbers 20, and is believed to be the only one of its kind in the country.

**Kansas had paid up** 23 per cent of its delinquent taxes April 1, and has increased the percentage since. Any other state beat that?

**One of the largest breeders** of Angus cattle in Argentine, Thomas Hogg, was speaker at the Angus picnic in Geary county, April 19.

**A Jackson county hardware man,** Wesley Sorg, sold more fencing wire this spring than in any season in 5 years. Roofing came next.

**When the gates** for the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka swing open on September 10, visitors will hardly know the place, thanks to CWA.

**We have 670 miles of trucks** in Kansas. If the 117,613 that are registered were placed bumper to bumper, they would reach from Kansas City to Denver.

**Eleven Kansas counties** had no fatal automobile accidents during 1933 and only one fatality was reported in 23 others. Which ought to interest wetter states.

**Seventy-five per cent** of all Topeka school children under 10, have been immunized against diphtheria. Topeka hasn't had a death from diphtheria since 1932.

**In Marshall county,** Alvin Hammett turned over 20 of his allotment acres for use as a subsistence garden for the county, giving freely of his soil fertility while paying the taxes.

**Eighteen thousand pine seedlings** from the Federal Forestry Department, are being set out in Cherokee and Crawford counties to replace some of the trees Kansas has lost in recent years.

## *Found an Old Rifle Ball*

WAY back in the time when iron slugs sometimes were used in rifles instead of lead, some pioneer now unknown, fired one into a tree in Chase county. The other day while Fred Collett and George Bowers were sawing wood, sparks flew from a log they were cutting. They split it. There was the iron slug. What a story it might tell.

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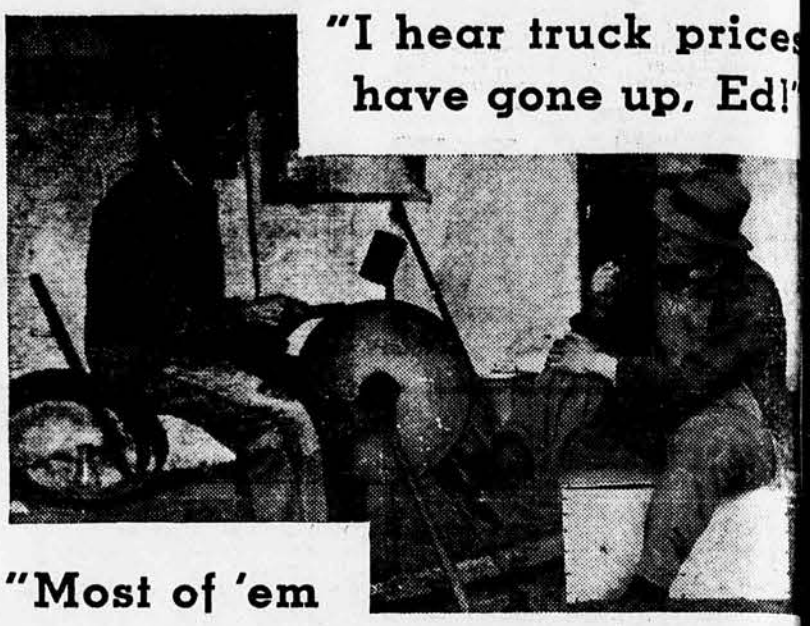
"I hear truck prices have gone up, Ed!"



"Most of 'em have, George, but not the new

# FORD V·8 TRUCKS"

"HOW'S that happen, Ed?"

"Well, Ford's way is to make good wages and high quality go along with low prices. Always has. Raised his wages a little while ago, but says that's no reason to raise prices."

"How so?"

"Sells more than enough to make up the difference, I guess."

"Well, it always was a good truck."

"Except that it's better now."

"How so?"

"Why, look at her! All truck parts—a special *truck-type* V-8 engine—and look at the size of her—she's a BIG truck."

"Yeh, but how're these V-8's on gas?"

"I've got two of them. They use no more gas than a 'four'—just divide it more ways and get more use out of it. They sure cut hauling costs. And let me tell you they are built to stay on the job and out of the repair shop."

"They sure must be good to get a close buyer like you excited. And that low price sounds good to me. Guess I can afford a new truck after all this year. Come on . . . let's go look at the New Ford V-8 Trucks right now."

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*New* full-floating rear axle. Full weight of truck and load carried on housings. Axle shaft left free to drive the wheels.

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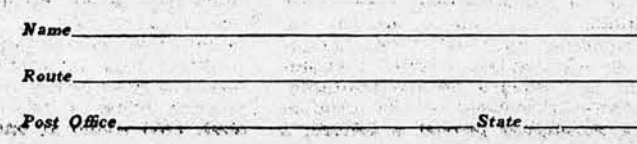


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# *If I Were the President*

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY MAY 5 1934 MANHATTAN KANSAS

SUGGESTIONS OUR READERS BELIEVE WOULD HELP

SEVERAL months' experience with the allotments prove they are too slow. I would supplement them with loans on all commodities similar to the existing corn loans, with reduction riders in them where necessary. I would make these loans attractive even with their reduction riders attached, by making them for the full pre-war parity price that agriculture has been promised.

To prevent too much government money being tied up for any length of time in this plan, I would require borrowers to repay part of their loans at regular intervals as soon as the market price equaled the loan price, which it soon would, as proved by experience with the corn loan.

It is probable that loan-supported prices on seven staples, wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, butter, eggs and cotton would be enough and that most all other prices would follow. The Government would have some surplus on its hands at the end of the year. Even the allotments contemplate that, and they make no provision for it nor for the well-proved fact that a small surplus on the open market will tend to fix the price on an export basis just the same as a large one will. I would store, destroy or export this surplus at the market price as seemed best. Whatever loss was sustained on surpluses would be paid out of processing taxes.

Against the cost of this plan, I would credit a big saving in all kinds of government agricultural loans and relief work now existent, with the added advantage that the farmers would be more solvent at the end of the year instead of deeper in debt.

I would abandon the processing taxes for the present and stop expecting agriculture, the hardest hit of all industries, to finance its recovery on a cash basis, when virtually all other phases of national recovery are being financed on a long-time basis.

When prices reached parity or above, I would put on a small tax—frankly assessed against the farmer, so there would be no buck-passing. This tax could be graduated according to price, but ordinarily should not exceed ½-cent a pound on meat animals or 5 cents a bushel on grain. When and if export prices on any commodity reached a parity basis, the loan support could be withdrawn on that commodity.

Hodgeman Co. *Bert Brumfield.*

## *Would Bar Short-Selling*

IF I HAD the power, I would stop short-selling of all farm products on the board of trade, allowing a limited hedging privilege to millers. Under present conditions, the speculator or cash buyer, puts himself on the spot for the profit-taking bear to kick the props out from under him any time the bear takes a notion to go on a rampage. Lotteries are under the ban, but there is one thing to be said in their favor, they do not run down the price of someone's products in order to skin their victims. I would stop all short-selling in stocks and bonds.

I would eliminate the plunger and not ask the little fellow to reduce, to make room for him, and I would not pay the plunger for getting out. I would investigate the cost of making and selling farm machinery and reduce the price thereof to a live and let live price. I would not let the salaries of the high-powered salesmen be added in as overhead. I would reduce the cost of farm machinery repairs. I would stop the loan broker and mortgagee from charging the registration fee of a mortgage to the landowner.

Neosho Co. *J. M. Rettig.*

## *Boost Family-Size Farms*

I DO NOT know what I would do if I actually were President of the U. S., if I had to take the word of some white-collar job seeker, as to what agriculture needs. I would endeavor to get the farmer a profitable price for his products. To accomplish this, I would bar imports of commodities we produce, if I had to mobilize the army, navy, CWA workers and the unemployed to do it. We have no moral right to allow products of cheap foreign labor to come into the U. S., in competition with our labor. This is as much an invasion of our constitutional rights as if a foreign army landed on our shores, with the express purpose of despoiling our homes. Next, I would work out a code eliminating the sideline farmers, who are in and out just when it seems profitable. If I had been elected President on the promise that if anything I attempted proved a failure, I would discontinue that policy, I would immediately drop the processing tax, and the voluntary allotment program. I would substitute an allotment program that would perpetuate the farm home and not despoil the family-size farm to the advantage of the fellow who wants to farm the whole country no matter what it does to the other fellow. I would give the average-sized farmer the advantage of the market, and say to the land hog. "Whatever you raise in excess of a certain amount, you dispose of thru a subsidized export commission, and when you do that, you may sell the rest on the domestic market." I would accomplish this by what may be termed an export allotment.

Instead of employing an army of men to dictate what and how much an individual may plant, I would let his pocket-book be his guide. I would compel him by law to register the number of bushels he had produced with the county clerk in the county in which it was produced, and pay a registration fee sufficient to defray the expense of getting these figures to the Secretary of Agriculture. With these figures the Secretary could figure what each producer's surplus is, and order him to dispose of it before he could sell any on the domestic market.

Washington Co. *J. A. Clayton.*

## *These for Good Measure*

I WOULD lower production, shift taxes from the farmer to those who can afford to pay, put the laboring class back to work, and give every farmer a chance to save his farm.—*F. H.*

Do everything possible to open factories. This would mean more demand for farm products. Any clear-thinking person would rather enjoy the most meager meal if he earned it, than to fare sumptuously on charity.—*F. W.*

Reduce government expenses 25 per cent, lower taxes, balance the budget. How? Drop 10,000 from the Government payroll; issue currency against all those billions of gold the Government is hoarding, at 2½ to 1; call in all government bonds, stop the interest, and put money in circulation where it would pay its share of the taxes.—*J. L. J.*

Smash the tariff walls and try to get an outlet for our products, even if we almost gave them away. Then let farmers raise what they would. It would be cheaper than to pay us to reduce production of wheat, hogs and corn. Also inflate money, cut the farmer's interest rate and bring in the Government bonds.—*A. J. T.*

I would urge farmers to join one big co-operative organization, also enact legislation that would give farmers cost of production plus a profit, and stop experimenting with farm commodities at the farmer's expense.—*C. J.*

I would set a price for farm products so the farmer would know what he was going to get.—*M. M. M.*

I would tax all substitutes of farm products. Then watch cream go to 30 cents instead of 13 cents.—*W. B. L.*

## *Farmer-Controlled Markets*

THE country's greatest need at present is to restore profitable employment to as many as possible. The chief cause of unemployment is the low price of farm products. The low price of farm products is due, not to surplus, but to unrestrained farm competition the world over, the products being dumped upon the market with the farmer having little or nothing to say about what he gets for them. A rational control of production is necessary and desirable, yet rational and effective control of production cannot be had unless the farmer is given the power to put a price on his product when he brings it to market. Believing all this, I would, if I were President, ask Congress to authorize a farmer-controlled marketing agency, with the power to make all allotments when necessary, based on yield, instead of acreage, and to put a fair price on the produce each season, such price recognizing the farmer's knowledge and skill and labor as well as his investment and giving his products an exchange value that would enable the farm groups to obtain the products and services of all other groups. I would have such a plan put in operation for 1934 crops as soon as possible, believing that the certainty of good prices for 1934 farm products would at once bring re-employment and stimulate business. This would at once begin to lift the country out of the depression in a natural, normal and permanent way, without increasing the national debt, without adding to our tax burden and without requiring a money inflation. *C. I. Denny.*

Harper Co.

## *Cut Distribution Costs*

I WOULD quit chasing the little fellow and get after the big guy who wants to eat the whole pie.

All farm relief will be of small help so long as the cause of trouble remains, which is not lack of distribution, but excessive toll in that service.

The present long haul and shipping of bulk and useless matter must be eliminated. Centralized home processing plants must be created, organized co-operative resources must be added by Federal and state appropriations, each having say one-third. Such plants to be owned and under control of farmer members, supervision by state. Plants already operating could join this movement. Expenses must be reduced to the utmost. Shipping must be regulated. Sale price must be known before shipment is made. The markets must be supplied with low cost goods to promote sales. One pledge to all members: Support your plant regardless of all competition.

Republic Co. *Paul R. Anton.*

## *Stop City-Farmer Plunger*

I WOULD not allow a city man to farm or own more than 160 acres, and he would be required to have improvements on that suitable for a tenant. Farmers are being pelted on every side for overproduction and for using machinery. But nothing is said about the merchant, the lawyer, the real estate man and banker, each having thousands of acres in wheat and not a soul living on any of it. They send out a man with tractor plows and drills and plant it in a jiffy. The business men in one little town of 2,500 population had out more than 20,000 acres in wheat. What would happen if the farmers put in stores on every farm? So if I were President I would not let a man farm who made his living any other way. I would give the laboring class a chance to own their homes. In the arid regions, a whole section is not too much, for one needs more pasture, but where it is irrigated or there is plenty of rainfall, 160 acres or less would make a comfortable home. One could enjoy beautifying his own place instead of living on a barren waste where the landlord knows nothing but wheat. *Mrs. J. F. Zeller.*

Scott Co.

## *Better to Tax Crop Acres*

ALL the farm programs offered do not promise any permanent method for disposing of the surplus. The men who sign will reduce their acreage, but those who do not sign will increase theirs, to benefit from anticipated higher prices. The bonus plans pay largest premiums to the men chiefly responsible for the surplus—the big producers. The man who farms 100 acres or less, consumes a large part of what he produces and adds little to the surplus.

I am in favor of a more drastic remedy, a graduated tax on crop acres, with no limit to number of acres farmed and no processing taxes for the consumer to pay. To illustrate, suppose the first 100 acres to be tax free, and for each acre in excess of 100, the tax increases ½-cent an acre, as follows:

| *Land* | *Tax* |
|---|---|
| 100 crop acres | $00.00 |
| 150 crop acres | 12.50 |
| 200 crop acres | 50.00 |
| 300 crop acres | 200.00 |
| 1,000 crop acres | 4,050.00 |

The immediate effect would be more families on farms with a greatly increased consumption of farm products and manufactured goods, and fewer families on relief lists. The same plan of taxation could be applied to brood sows, dairy cows and stock cows. This plan would not be a drain on the U. S. Treasury, but would be a source of revenue. The income tax laws are a good precedent for this form of taxation. *C. V. Montford.*

Reno Co.

This is a very interesting proposal but if we understand the application of Mr. Montford's acre rate, the figures in the table are erroneous.—Editor's Note.

# We Take Our Worries Too Seriously

## *Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal*

A SUBSCRIBER writes me, "I am greatly worried over the future of our country."

Well, my dear reader, you certainly have no monopoly on worry. I have received during the last 3 or 4 years many thousands of letters and I think more than 90 per cent of the writers were worrying about something. Of course the worries of these writers varied widely. Some of the worries seemed to me to be trivial but to the writers they were of sufficient importance to cause them to take the time and spend at least the cost of postage and stationary and also, in a majority of cases, the cost of a self-addressed and stamped envelope for a reply.

The ancient pessimist made that observation chronicled in the Bible: "Man, born of woman, is of few days and full of trouble. In the morning he springeth up like the grass and at noon is cut down and withered."

And here is another observation of this ancient kill-joy: "For what hath man of all his labor and of the vexation of his heart wherein he hath labored under the sun? For all his days are sorrows and his travail grief; yea his heart taketh not rest in the night; this is also vanity."

I have long ceased to hope that the time will ever come when the human animal will have nothing to worry about, or a time when there will be either a government or a state of society that will approach very near to perfection.

### *No Monopoly of Life's Joys*

THE poet Pope declared that man "never is but always to be blest."

I do not agree with that statement either. It may be that there are individuals who never taste any of the sweets of life; never experience any of its joys; never know anything but disappointment and sorrow; but fortunately such people are at least comparatively scarce. The average human being's life is made up of lights and shadows, of joys and sorrows, of small triumphs and disappointments which generally are not nearly so disastrous as they seem to be at the time. In the life of this average human being there are more bright days than dark days, but the dark days are remembered longer than the bright.

The winter which I most vividly remember was more than 48 years ago—the terrible winter of 1885-86. Since that time there have been more than 40 mild and really delightful winters but I cannot remember anything in particular about any of them.

### *It Is a Pretty Good World*

ON THE WHOLE it seems to me to be a pretty good world, but then I may not be a competent judge. I think perhaps I am not, for while I have not accomplished any great things, neither have I suffered any great hardships. I have never been so situated that I did not know where my next meal was coming from, or without a reasonable assurance of comfortable shelter. During a rather long life I have suffered comparatively little from sickness or pain. I may have enemies but if so I do not know who they are and consequently they do not worry me. I have a good many friends whose goodwill I greatly appreciate and whose association affords me a vast amount of pleasure. I am certain that I am more fortunate than the average human being and therefore not qualified to judge of conditions which I have not personally experienced.

However, the longer I live the more sympathetic I become with the misfortunes of other people. It seems to me that I have perhaps been more fortunate than I deserve and that some other people I know have more than their share of hard luck. If I had suffered what they have suffered I hardly believe that I would take the optimistic view of life I do.

### *An Uncomfortable Dream*

A FEW NIGHTS AGO I had a most uncomfortable dream. I thought I was in a great city. Just why I had gone there was not clear to me in my dream. Somehow I seemed to have laid aside my hat and shoes and socks and coat and vest and could not find any of them. It seemed in my dream to be a rather cold night and there I was in a strange city, on the street, barefooted, hatless, in my shirt-sleeves and with not a cent in my pocket.

It was a most distressing situation and frankly, I was almost in despair. Then I woke. It was a blessed relief to find myself in a comfortable bed with a comfortable suit of clothes on the chair near by. I heard the maid stirring about the kitchen getting my breakfast; I knew that I still had my regular job; the world was bright with the light of a new morning and life was again serene.

### *Life Not Bad as It Seems*

BUT as I pondered over that dream I realized that it might have been true instead of just a dream. I might have been actually barefooted, half clothed and penniless, without friends or a job in a strange city, and if I had been I know that I could not under such conditions, have said with truth,

*(Turn to Next Page)*

# *Just One Way to Prevent War*

## *By T. A. McNeal*

OUR Secretary of War, George Henry Dern, is quoted as saying that all the wars in which this nation has engaged were brought on by the force of public opinion.

As the general public has never been permitted to vote on the question of whether it wanted war or not, I do not know how Secretary Dern knows that public opinion favors war. I think it is true that after a war has actually begun that public sentiment generally supports the Government. But that is a very different statement from the one made by Secretary Dern that popular sentiment has been for the war before it commenced. The Secretary has simply fallen in with his Washington environment which is quite common with members of the cabinet and often with members of Congress.

Washington's atmosphere, so far as the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are concerned, is the atmosphere created by the regular army and navy officers who hang around the nation's capital. These army officers will declare that they are for peace, but they are not for peace.

### Army Officers Smart Fellows

A REGULAR army officer, a friend of mine, told me that the favorite toast among army officers was, "Either a long war or an unhealthy peace."

These officers are promoted by the rule of senority and the only chance for the young officer to increase his rank is by the deaths or resignations of his superior officers. Regular army officers seldom resign and they live a long time as a rule. There is no life more purposeless and monotonous than life at a regular army post. Of course if the regular officer can get an assignment at Washington he can mix in high society and wear his dress uniform, but out in the "sticks" at the army post, there is just the daily routine of dull drills and target practice which have only one legitimate purpose and that is to prepare the officer to fight in a real war. If there is no war then he spends his whole life in preparing to do something which he never has to do. It is like going to school all one's active life but never having any opportunity to make any use of what he is supposed to learn. But with a war of any considerable magnitude the case is entirely different; there is the thrill of excitement, the probability of promotion and comparatively little danger of being killed.

When the regular army officer who has any ability or ambition says that he does not want war he is lying about it.

SPRING FICTION

### Army Officers Smart Fellows

BUT these regular army officers at Washington are smart fellows. Most of them are West Pointers and that means that they must have pretty fair ability or they never could have got thru the Academy; it is a thoro course. Furthermore there is no other institution which so well prepares the student to play the flatterer to his superior officer.

The Secretary of War is, next to the President, the officer of highest rank in military circles. George Henry Dern was born out on the windswept plains of Nebraska. Presumably he knows little or nothing about military science. It is the business of the regular army officers who surround him to make him believe that he knows a great deal more than he does. They have fed him with the old bunc that war is necessary and the best way to insure peace is to prepare for war. They know that is not true and never was, but Secretary George Henry Dern seems to have been made to believe it. However, George Henry is a politician as well as Secretary of War. He believes that he can create the impression that wars are brought about by popular sentiment.

### War Argument Contradictory

THE argument of the militarists contradicts itself. They are continually telling us that the United States has never been prepared for war. Why? Because the sentiment of the people has been so strongly against preparation that the Congresses of the past have not been willing to make the necessary appropriations to build up a big and efficient army. If it were true that the people are for war, they would insist on adequate preparation.

Mr. Dern says that President Wilson was forced into the World War by popular sentiment. That is far from the truth. The thing that brought about Wilson's re-election in 1916 was the popular impression that he had kept us out of war and if re-elected would still keep us out of war. If the people had believed otherwise he would have been overwhelmingly defeated. It was because of the popular resentment at his course in getting us into the war that his party was defeated in 1920.

I do not believe that Wilson wanted to get this nation into war, but he was surrounded by the Washington atmosphere and came to imagine it was the sentiment of the Nation, which it was not.

### Only One Way to Prevent War

THERE is only one way to prevent wars and that is to quit preparing for war. Public sentiment is in favor of that but public sentiment does not count for very much at Washington, because the official breathing the Washington air does not know that there is any other kind if he breathes it long enough.

*Please notify us promptly of any change in address. No need to miss a single issue of Kansas Farmer. If you move, just drop a card, giving old and new addresses, to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.*

"Life is good and this is a beautiful world."

I did not in my dream seem to blame anybody in particular for my unhappy condition. It seemed to me that it must have been my fault, altho I could not figure how. I was not mad at the world but I did want sympathy and help.

A reasonable amount of worry is good for any individual. The man or woman who has never had anything to worry about cannot appreciate the trials and disappointments and sorrows of his, or her, less fortunate fellow beings.

The most interesting thing to me in the story of the Nazarene, is His human sympathy. He knew and understood the sorrows of the lowly. He joined with them in their simple pleasures and wept with them as they stood by the bodies of their uncoffined dead.

Of course you have worries, my reader, but most of them are not so bad as they seem and if you have the will to master them you can do so and come out stronger for the struggle.

## He "Goes" For the Bakers

I HAVE just been reading a drastic criticism of the bakers. The writer of the criticism had just read an appeal to the people to eat more bread to increase the demand for wheat and by so doing help to raise the price. Then the writer proceeds to give the figures showing that the bakers make enough loaves of bread out of the flour from a bushel of wheat to sell it for about 12 times the amount the farmer gets for his wheat. He suggests that if the bakers would reduce the price of their bread to correspond with the price of wheat that would greatly increase the demand for bread.

Probably that is true altho I am not entirely certain that it is. There are a great many people who eat very little bread, not because of the price but because of the great variety of other eatables. Bread is no longer the "staff of life" to the extent that it used to be. However, I am not able to work up a profuse lather of indignation over the price of bakers' bread. I am not doubting the correctness of the critic's figures but then almost any housewife can bake bread that I like better than baker's bread and I believe that a majority of people like home-made bread better than baker's bread.

## *Why We Are Terracing*

IN the brief span of our national history we have destroyed by man-induced erosion over 35 million acres of formerly cultivated land. Of a total of 350 million acres now under cultivation more than one-third, or about 125 million acres, have lost all or most of the productive surface soil by sheet erosion (soil washing.) Another 100 million acres are now undergoing serious erosion which, if not controlled, ultimately will expose the infertile subsoil which is from 2 to 10 times less productive.

In addition to the appalling toll that erosion is taking from our soil and its fertility, we withdraw annually 7¾ million tons of the great plant foods from the national bank of soils and deposit only 1½ million tons, a net loss of 400 per cent.—Charles J. Brand, National Fertilizer Association.

## *Rebuilding Country's Homes*

I AM INTERESTED in the new plan of the administration at Washington to guarantee loans made to repair, rebuild and modernize houses in the poorer districts in the towns and perhaps to extend the operations to country farm homes. Under the proposal as outlined, the Government would guarantee the loans made by private agencies in amounts ranging from $200 up to $2,000.

This looks like a good plan, but unless pretty carefully guarded as to time for which the money is loaned, the interest rate to be charged and also some practical check on the prices charged for material and labor, the whole plan is liable to fail.

There is a vast field for investment in this line and it looks as if it must have government backing and supervision. The last 3 or 4 years have not been building years. Ninety per cent of the farm houses need at least a coat of paint and most of them ought to be repaired or modernized. No city should have any slum district. There ought to be no such thing as unsanitary slums, but private capital will not be invested in the rebuilding of these slums and making them healthful and decent places for human habitation for the reason that regarded as a business investment purely, it does not look good.

It is altogether probable that if the Government undertakes to guarantee loans of this kind it will only be a few years until the Government will be holding a lot of undesirable real estate. But unless the Government does back the undertaking, the slums will not be cleaned out.

## *May Officiate at Weddings*

Can a minister who has never been ordained, perform a marriage ceremony?—T. J.

Persons authorized by the Kansas law to perform marriage ceremonies are "every justice of the peace, judge, or licensed preacher of the gospel." There might be a distinction between a licensed preacher and one who has been formally ordained. If he has been licensed to preach, he is authorized to perform the marriage ceremony.

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

# Part of New Deal to Be Retained

AS THIS SESSION of Congress draws toward an end, it begins to look as if only two or three more pieces of major legislation are likely to receive final consideration. Included in these will be the House measure granting rather broad tariff rate-making power to the President, thru empowering him to make reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations, without first submitting these agreements to the Senate for ratification.

The other measure which should by all means receive final consideration, is the bill providing for regulation of the New York and other stock exchanges.

♣

As for myself, I had hoped also that there would be similar legislation for further regulation of the commodity exchanges, particularly the wheat and cotton exchanges. These are in need of regulation in the public interest. But by the time the other two highly controversial measures are disposed of, it looks doubtful whether the commodity exchanges can be reached at this session.

There probably will be some silver legislation, but indications are that this will not go anywhere near the lengths desired by the advocates of the remonetization of silver. It seems to me highly desirable to enact legislation which will increase our ability to export to silver countries, and to increase the price of silver as a commodity.

♣

### New Deal is Now on Trial

A great many people over the country have become alarmed in the last few weeks over where we may be headed in the experimental program of the New Deal. Some of them, of course, are unduly alarmed. On the other hand, it is a good thing that the question has been raised, and that it is being argued pro and con.

The people of this country are going to sit in judgment on the New Deal in the natural course of events. That judgment will be rendered after the New Deal has gone thru what we might call the pragmatic test—in other words, after we have seen whether or not it works, and how it works.

♣

Any one who contends that the program of the New Deal does not call for striking changes in our economic and social order, and in the Government's relation to business and industry, of course is minimizing the importance of what has been going on in this country. But on the other hand, those who see in the New Deal, so far as it has gone, a subversive attempt to overthrow the Government, are, in my judgment, exaggerating greatly the situation as it actually has developed to date.

I have a great respect for the forefathers, who wrote our constitution. They also wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Each succeeding generation has had it in its power to determine if the articles of the constitution, and the amendments thereto, harmonize and give life to the purposes expressed in the preamble.

♣

### Question of Property Rights

A program which preserves the purpose and life of our government and its institutions, but might change some of the means to attain those purposes and keep life in our government and institutions, might make great changes in our laws and customs without being in any way subversive of government.

Briefly, the foregoing are the main considerations which it seems to me that you and I are going to have to take into account when we decide what parts of the so-called New Deal to retain and what parts to reject. For we are going to retain some of its programs, and reject some of its programs.

One of the subjects frequently discussed—and frequently misunderstood—is the question of property rights.

The right of the individual to own property which he has obtained lawfully and without violating the rights of his neighbors and the welfare of the community, to my mind should be held inviolate.

But that is the right of the individual to hold property; not the right of property to deprive the individual of his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

♣

### Abusing Individual Rights

Monopolies tend to crush the right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Centralization of wealth and power in too few hands, tend to crush the right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Abuses of power by gigantic financial interests, abuses of power by certain stock exchange practices, abuses of power by holding companies—these are a few examples of what I regard as perversions of property rights.

♣

Of course, there were many factors which contributed to the debacle of 1929, which resulted in the wholesale collapse of business, industry, agriculture, finance; which gave us 14 million unemployed to whom it was a travesty a year ago to say "You still have your individual liberty."

In my opinion one of the largest factors was the unregulated gambling in securities on the stock exchanges and by bankers who had become brokers.

If the New York stock exchange, and the banking system of the United States, had been properly controlled and regulated in the public interest, I do not believe it would have been possible to pyramid security values to the pinnacle of 1929—and have 70,000 million dollars in security values vanish almost overnight.

♣

### Following the Trail of Ruin

Sometimes I doubt if even yet we have realized what that meant, to have 70,000 million dollars of security values simply disappear. For one thing, it meant this: That 70,000 million dollars shrinkage in security values meant that the people of this country, in effect, had to attempt the impossible feat of repaying in gold the 70,000 million dollars borrowed to purchase securities at those inflated values.

Of course, there was not that much gold in the world. Hardly one-tenth that much, to be exact. So when the 70,000 million dollars of fictitious security values vanished into the thin blue sky from which it came—pulled out of the ether by the combined legerdemain of banking brokers and broking bankers—it dragged down the values of all commodities, ruined land values, all tangible property values, paralyzed industry and business, and sent millions upon millions of industrious workers into the breadlines.

♣

Faulty as the banking and monetary legislation we have written in the last two sessions of Congress may have been in spots, I believe it has been in the right direction. Control of the monetary system is being returned to the people of the United States, taken away from the financial interests which have abused it. There still are other steps to be taken—the monetary authority proposed by Frank Vanderlip and the Committee of the Nation may be the solution; I don't know for sure—but I do say that a step has been taken in the right direction.

These measures to regulate and control the stock exchanges, and after them the commodity exchanges, drastic as the banking brokers and the broking bankers say they are, are right. This government has a job to protect the individual against organized greed, and it was organized greed that came near wrecking the entire structure in the last few years.

♣

### Stock Exchange Control Vital

There are two bills to regulate the stock exchange which this Congress will consider. The House bill is more drastic than the Senate measure. It may be that the Senate measure, which would place the control of the stock exchanges in a separate commission named by the President, goes far enough at the present time.

Personally, I am inclined to favor the provision of the House bill which would place control in the Federal Trade Commission. For this reason: The stock exchange operations are far more important as they affect business and industry than as they affect only those who deal in securities. The Federal Trade Commission has the whole picture in its accumulation of information in regard to business and industry. The stock exchange commission proposed in the Senate bill might easily have a much narrower view, confined to dealing in securities as such.

♣

But whichever measure is passed—or if a compromise between the two is passed—I believe we will be a step further toward the protection of the inalienable right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Arthur Capper

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# Chinch Bugs 'Ill Get You Ef You Don't Watch Out

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

*Record bug crop on the way unless weather conditions change—No improvement beats a water system for the stock—Our corn plantings strung out more than usual this year—Erratic seasons make planning difficult.*

THE farmer always has a problem to be solved. Sometimes it turns out to be only an imaginary one, and he has given the solution of it a lot of time and worry that could have been saved had he adopted the old, old advice, "never cross a bridge until you come to it." All of us are not so constituted that we can wait for trouble to come before beginning to worry about it. Sometimes I think that too many of us, in this hurried, bustling age in which most things have become more or less topsy-turvy since the World War, have rather got into the habit of imagining for ourselves a whole lot of troubles which we never have had and never will have. Nevertheless, the farmer has his troubles and problems to be met. With some they are great and with others they are small. But with all of us they may not be the problems we think they are—we may be enlarging upon some and thinking little of the real ones.

♣

As it all appears to me, this beautiful spring morning, the problems of the present are not so much along financial lines as most of us think. Wherever you go, and it has been this way for months and months, the talk has been of mortgages due and unpaid, of debts that cannot be met. The Lord knows there has been and still is plenty to be said along this line, but I believe the Government at last is getting the right hold on the debt and financial problems of the nation, and out of it all is going to come a system of finance that will bring business "out of the hole" . . . So do not think wholly of finance and debt in counting problems—we are going to have the most that are of that variety solved for us, if we will only continue to keep our shirt on. The problems of the present that may concern us most before this summer is over, is one of bugs, of which we now seem to have a healthy collection of a large variety, and so far the weather has been favoring them and not us.

♣

First in this category of bugs is the green bug, from which the damage already has been aplenty in wheat, oats and alfalfa. It has been doing more damage to the south of us than it has here, and we are hoping that warmer weather will stop it before it becomes more serious everywhere. However, the life of the green bug is rather short and let us not worry about the generation to follow, as real summer weather should take care of that. If conditions do not change soon in terms of rainfall, the chinch bug is the chap who is going to give us a problem to cause us some real worry before the summer is over. There probably never has been a time when the chinch bug has established a residence over such a wide area of the good farming country of the U. S. as today. From the eastern slopes of the Rockies to the Great Lakes, chinch bugs now have moved in and are getting ready for a "repopulation" such as we may never have seen before, unless weather unfavorable to their increase helps us to solve the problem of their control.

♣

What can we do about it? It is hard to map out a campaign against the chinch bug until the time for action arrives. Here in Kansas, this is usually just after the wheat and oats is harvested. The bugs then are ready to move into new pastures. About the only thing to do then is to try to keep them from moving in where you do not want them, which is in the corn, kafir and cane. Ditch barriers, with the sides and bottoms soaked daily with crude oil, of which this section of the state has a nearby supply, is the best "fence" I know of to build around a field in which you wish no bugs. I am afraid we may be building some of these "breastworks" along about the Fourth of July, unless weather conditions change for the better for us and for the worse for the bugs . . . And there are likewise a host of other insect pests with us now, as a result of the mild, dry winter, some of them never seen here before, therefore total strangers to us, but eat they will; we know not what on; so in naming the problems immediately to be met by the farmer, I would say not finance and mortgages but bugs and insects.

♣

And there is still another problem that is a cause for worry on many a farm—the water problem. In making a check-up on things most vitally needed on the average farm, I think the thing most forgotten is the water supply, both for stock and house use, and the handiness of it. The "best spent" money on this farm was used for a water system for stock. With water piped into every yard, a supply of which is pumped by windmills into an elevated storage tank, it is no great chore to see that every animal on the farm has a drink when it wants it. The expense is not so great as the average person imagines, especially if you add to it a little at a time and do most of the work yourself, as was the case on this farm. There has been so much pipe used in the oil business thru this part of the country that a good enough quality of second hand "2-inch" can often be bought at a low price, which makes a water system all the cheaper. Dry years always bring the water problem to the front, so this may be one of the problems to be met should this develop into what some now prophecy it to be—a real dry one.

♣

Our plantings of corn have been "strung out" more this year than usual, partly because we have wished them to be that way and partly because of work done on other land in preparing it for a seeding of Sweet clover and alfalfa. All of our "contracted acres" will be seeded either to Sweet clover for soil improvement or to alfalfa to remain for hay crops after this year. We have held off on seeding the alfalfa, however, on account of the work of the green bugs, as it would seem, from present indications, they might eat the growth of newly-seeded alfalfa as soon as it appeared above ground. Anyhow, it seems a good stunt to hold off with the seeding until well into May, altho the boys have gone ahead and prepared the ground nicely, making it ready for a seeding at any time . . . So far green bugs have shown no fondness for Sweet clover. Neither is it anticipated they will develop any appetite for cockleburs. Our 40 acres of old seeding of alfalfa is as yet untouched by the bugs, but new damage is being done every day, and almost any morning we are expecting them to show up ready for business.

♣

To stretch out the season of corn planting is, after all, following the time worn advice, "put not your eggs all in one basket," since one can never tell beforehand which is to make the better corn, the earlier or the later planted. If there is a little of all, some of it should hit the season right. Besides, a lengthened season of planting helps to keep the need of cultivating from coming all at once. In a series of years, there is no denying that the earlier planted corn usually makes the better grain, but here of late the seasons have been so erratic there is no telling what to expect or when to expect it. A neighbor from another county reports watching the outcome of a very late planted field, last year, which was not "laid by" until the week of the beginning of school, but a yield of 40 bushels of sound, solid corn was husked from it, better than any early planted field in the neighborhood . . . And so it is, with the world topsy-turvy, and the weather likewise, it keeps us wondering what to do and when to do it.

♣

Considering further the question of problems to be met, it seems to me the problems we have as individuals are as nothing compared with the problems of the nations. As perplexing and worrying as the problem of an individual farmer may be, think of the load the chief executive of a nation must bear at this time, when no nation has yet entirely forgotten the hatred of war, and many are still doing more to prepare for another war than to so conduct themselves that peace should be the happy consequence. The problems that we have on our Kansas farms certainly are as nothing compared with all that, but we as farmers can and should work as a unit to see that this nation never again is entangled with European or Asiatic warfare. This may be a problem to be met again sooner than some of us now think. And there is still another problem to be met, and we as farmers of Kansas can do much to solve it to our own everlasting credit and to the benefit of our posterity—it is to see that the liquor saloon is forever kept out of Kansas.

## The Country Town

I THINK the country town is going thru a period of readjustment but not destruction. As our economic order becomes readjusted I believe more and more the country town will become the community center, and even the place of residence, of a large percentage of the surrounding farmers. I think the country town will build up a new community life of color and significance around the school and the church rather than around the store, the doctor and the old-fashioned saloon.—Albert Edward Wiggam.

## Bugs May Do Heavy Damage

GRASSHOPPERS, chinch bugs, and Hessian fly, most serious insect menace to grain, came thru winter in great numbers. Weather out here in the Middle West, the U. S. entomologists point out, was warmer and drier than usual. In the Northwest, grasshoppers over-wintered in enormous numbers. A Federal campaign now is under way there to poison the young hoppers.

The winter death rate for the chinch bug was only from 1 to 3 per cent in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa. For Hessian fly it was only about 7 per cent in Kansas.

In Missouri, the March cold wave killed about 30 per cent of the codling moth larvae. From Kansas to the Pacific Northwest, however, the mortality has been small. The San Jose scale appears to have suffered severe winter mortality in Missouri.

## A Sure Stand of Alfalfa

R. H. G.

CAN you afford to fallow for alfalfa? Henry Hatch, Gridley, says he can't afford not to. "We have been able to get a much better stand this way," he said. "Getting a stand on summer-fallow land that is kept in good condition thru the summer is almost a sure thing—it takes away the element of gambling.

"We usually follow alfalfa on corn ground and manure the field during the early spring, then plow about June 1, and keep it worked with tandem disk until seeding time. By fallowing, the crops start off much thriftier and better, so undoubtedly yields more than otherwise, and it means the field will be decidedly freer from weeds.

"We have been letting alfalfa stand as long as profitable because the price of seed has been high. But there is plenty of cheap seed now, so we will change crops more often. At 5 years here, alfalfa reaches its highest production, then usually slips unless seasons are favorable. It is our most profitable crop." Undoubtedly Mr. Hatch has put it about right.

# Bindweed Is Getting Worse

C. E. BUCHANAN

FIELD bindweed in Kansas has been increasing slowly but surely for 25 years. Large fields are being choked out of crops by it. Farm loan agencies will not lend money on land infested with bindweed, especially if little effort is being made to eradicate it.

A chemical spray, sodium chlorate, kills the weed, yet does not harm the land. On small patches this is good. But summer-fallow followed by smother crops is recommended for large areas.

Presence of bindweed seed in oats and barley this spring was more common in bindweed sections than usual, likely due in part to a dry season last year. Bindweed does more damage in sections that get 25 inches or less of rainfall a year. The control division of the state board of agriculture made an investigation of oats and barley used for seed this spring. From Central Kansas to the Colorado line 100 samples were taken. No bindweed seed was found, yet everywhere someone knew of bindweed growing in that locality, either in fields, along the railroad or highway. Evidently it hasn't been considered a serious pest.

Something should be done to arouse public sentiment against the spread of this weed. Farmers should talk to their legislators about enacting some legislation to aid in eradicating this pest.

## Making Sweet Clover Hay

THE first year's growth of Sweet clover may sometimes be used as a hay crop. Allow the plants to grow until late fall before they are harvested, then cut the crop close to the ground. Avoid early harvesting for hay as there is danger of losing the stand. Handle the hay much the same as alfalfa. The second year's growth of Sweet clover cannot as a rule be used very well as a hay crop. The hay is difficult to cure, and there is greater danger of killing the stand. After harvesting a hay crop the new growth comes only from the branches of the old stems and if the plants are cut below the growing branches they will die. Leave a stubble of about 10 inches, even then many of the plants may die. If the second year's crop is used for hay, mow it when the plants have made a growth of about 2 feet.

## Hold Off 3 Weeks for Soys

SOYBEANS need a warm soil and rather high temperatures, so can wait to be planted until about 3 weeks after the normal planting time for corn. Planting soybeans earlier will not make the plants mature sooner in the fall. They make a good catch crop.

## Go Easy on a New Stand

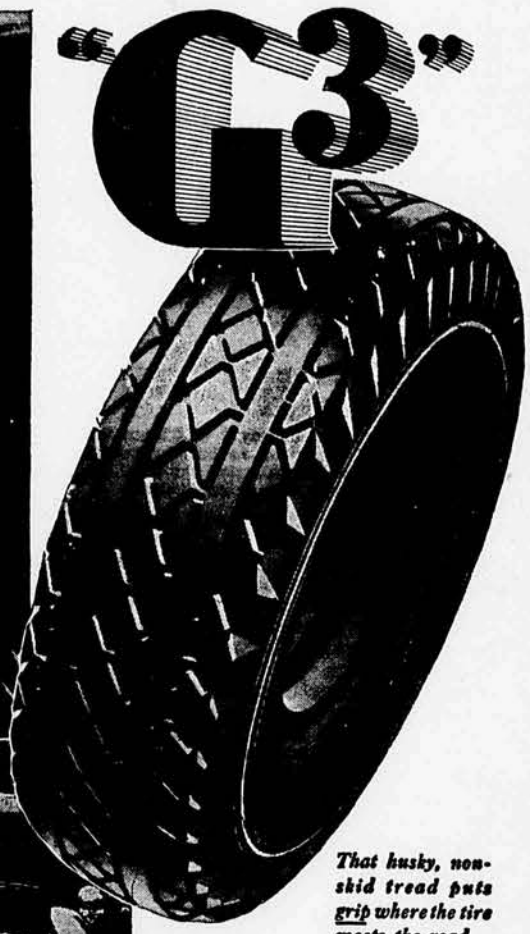
TO USE Sweet clover as pasture do not graze the first year until the plants have developed a strong root system, or until they have made a top growth of about 12 inches. Graze light until fall, then heavier the latter part of the first year. In the second year, grazing may start as soon as the plants have enough growth to make feed.

Graze close enough all season to prevent plants becoming coarse and stemmy. If the field is to be used as a permanent pasture, graze lighter during the latter part of the season so the stand can reseed. In the spring following this reseeding, hold off grazing until late in the season.

¶ We think Kansas Farmer a pretty good magazine.—Mrs. Karl Krieger, R. 1, Kersey, Colo.

# Brakes Burned Out—*but THIS Tire*
# Kept Right on Rolling

*Test cars burned out brakes in 72 hours*




*That husky, non-skid tread puts grip where the tire meets the road*

*Smooth highways invite you to drive at higher speeds. You need grip on your tires more than ever—and "G-3" keeps its grip 43% longer*

## *How "third degree" methods developed an astonishing new tire*

THE Goodyear test cars were "trying out" a new tire. Start—run to 50—stop. Start—run to 50—stop. Hard, quick, emergency-like stops, jamming on the brakes.

The strain was terrific! Brakes had to be adjusted every 8 hours, completely relined every 72.

But when that battle was over, we knew we had a better tire than ever before. We wanted a tire to match the new cars, for these high-powered, faster-sprinting, quicker-stopping cars were putting new burdens on tires—demanding longer wear, more *grip*—and the "G-3" All-Weather certainly was that tire!

### *How it Started*

Treads were wearing out too fast. Not only competing tires — but even ours. And because leadership is a tradition at Goodyear this order came from the executive offices: *"Find out what's wrong and lick it! Pour all of our experience, resources, and skill into building a tire that can stand the gaff!"*

Today — that tire is ready for you. It is called "G-3" because that was the simple symbol which identified it in all of the research tests. It needs no fancy name, for in the plain, honest facts are reasons enough for any sensible man or woman to buy it.

Put "G-3" All-Weather tires under you and you will get greater non-skid mileage than you ever got before. And that's important, on today's smooth highways and boulevards, if you want to *stop*.

**Here are the facts:**

*43% longer non-skid tread wear*
*16% more non-skid blocks*
*5½% wider tread; more road contact*
*11½% wider ribs; narrower grooves*
*100% guarantee that it is the best All-Weather that Goodyear ever built. It costs more to build — because there's more rubber in the tread — an average of 2 pounds more per tire.*

You may ask: "If the tread is heavier, does that increase sidewall strain?" The answer is yes. But, here is why Goodyear can pile on that added strain and stand it — *Supertwist!* For only Goodyear has the right to build tires with Supertwist, that marvelous, extra-durable, extra-elastic cord fabric which enables the carcass of "G-3" to accept an increase in strain with no effort at all.

See "G-3" Goodyear All-Weathers in your size. See how the closer-nested pattern of diamond blocks and ribs makes a more compact pattern, one that reduces "squirming" of the tread under pressure. And "squirming," you know, is responsible for much tread-wear.

If you have tires to buy, buy "G-3" tires now. They cost more to build, but you can buy them at no extra cost.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
AKRON, OHIO

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

# Bonus Wheat Near Parity Price

*Farmers Who Didn't Sign Have Only the Market Price*

A BUSHEL of wheat is worth only a few cents less than the long-wanted "parity" price to farmers who signed wheat reduction contracts. They now can buy nearly as much goods, with their farm allotment of wheat, as that same wheat would have bought during the base period 1909-14. Farmers who did not sign contracts have only the market price. When the 28-cent parity payment that goes to the allotment farmer, is added to the farm wheat price, the total return on the 54 per cent allotment is close to parity price and has been ever since the first payments were made last winter, as this table shows:

| Month | Farm Price* (cents) | Farm Parity (cents) |
|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | |
| March | 34.5 | 88.4 |
| April | 44.8 | 89.3 |
| May | 59.0 | 90.2 |
| June | 58.7 | 91.1 |
| July | 86.9 | 94.6 |
| August | 74.7 | 99.0 |
| September | 71.1 | 102.5 |
| October | 63.6 | 102.5 |
| November | 71.1 | 102.5 |
| December | 67.3 | 102.5 |
| 1934 | | |
| January | 69.4 | 103.4 |
| February | 72.0 | 105.2 |
| March | 70.9 | 106.1 |

*The adjustment payment of 28 cents a bushel should be added to the figures in "Farm Price" column to give the total return the allotment farmer receives.

The adjustment payments are made from the processing tax. This tax and the rate of payment to wheat growers has not been set for 1934, but will be before summer marketing begins. How much it will be depends on the difference between the farm price and farm "parity" price at that time. The Department of Agriculture rather expects wheat to go down toward the world level. It has been 20 to 25 cents above world price for some time. If it does, under the terms of the Farm Adjustment Act, it will be the duty of Secretary Wallace, to increase the processing tax on wheat and the amount of benefits paid to wheat growers.

## Farm Leaders Want Action

INFLATION, and further support for commodity markets thru relief purchases by the Government, were urged in resolutions adopted by farm leaders meeting in Washington. They were representatives of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, Farmers National Grain Corp., National Co-operative Council, and American Agricultural Editors' Association. The President was urged "to at once raise the price of gold to the highest point permitted by law" and "to authorize an agency charged with the duty of so regulating the value of the dollar that fluctuation in such value be restricted to the lowest possible limits." It was recommended that co-operative leaders be consulted in making relief purchases of farm commodities, and that grains be used exclusively in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, with farmers being paid parity prices for products so used.

## May Use Simple Farm Plan

A BLANKET contract in which farmers would sign-up to reduce their acreage a certain per cent and plant what they please on the rest of their land, is favored by farm leaders. That is, if a farmer agreed to take 25 per cent of his land out of production he still could farm 75 per cent any way he liked. The plan has been under discussion in Washington. While Secretary Wallace believes under present world conditions it is necessary to have a planned control and reduced acreage, it is said he is swinging to this idea. It still would be on the voluntary allotment basis.

Wallace and the farm leaders are trying to cut some of the red tape now involved in figuring allotment acreages and percentages, especially in the corn-hog program. They are heading the demand from farmers to simplify the farm adjustment program. Secretary Wallace would like to clear things up for U. S. farmers by opening world trade. Regarding this impossible at this time, he is trying to work out a course that will allow the greatest freedom to farmers inside a program that calls for taking at least 50 million acres out of production for several years.

## Dairy Plan Is Dropped

DAIRYMEN are not to have an adjustment program, with bonus payments for reducing output. Not for the present at least. The Farm Administration at Washington, announced April 23 it had decided to let the dairy industry work out its own problems—unless a majority of dairy producers decided they wanted government help and a voluntary national program with benefit payments.

The dairy plan announced a month ago met too much opposition. If it is revived, dairymen must ask for it . . . Is this a victory for those who have been denouncing "regimentation" and urged a return of "rugged individualism?" Or is it a way of showing up the critics of the AAA? . . . If dairymen come out better without a plan than the wheat and cotton growers with one, then all farm control programs will be likely to go into the discard. But if dairying drowns its chances for better prices with too much milk, the AAA may be called upon to throw out the life line.

## Corn-Hog Checks Coming

IT WILL take about 2 weeks for corn-hog contracts to go thru the mill at Washington and have checks made out. So Kansas farmers can figure they will get their money in 14 days or so after they know their contracts have been mailed, unless there are mistakes to be corrected. Senator Capper has been informed the bulk of the checks will be sent out in May and June. An Iowa farmer received the first corn-hog check, April 20. About 20 million dollars will be distributed to Kansas farmers for their corn-hog sign-up.

The senior Kansas senator is urging Secretary Wallace and Farm Administrator Davis to delay placing a processing tax on cattle as long as possible, and that it be made very low when it does go on. He believes the first benefit payments to those who sign up for cattle production control should be made from the 200 million dollar Federal fund set aside for this program. "I found Mr. Davis very sympathetic to the plea," Senator Capper said.

## Contract Lasts One Year

How long does the corn-hog contract last?—B. B. R.

THE 1934 contract calls for a reduction by signers of 25 per cent in hog output, and at least 20 per cent in corn, during the one year December 1, 1933, to December 1, 1934. It also limits total acreage of crops planted for harvest, output of basic commodities other than corn and hogs, and total acreage of feed crops other than corn and hay. Some kind of program likely will be necessary for 1935 and possibly 1936. —R. H. G.

## Pasturing of Bonus Acres

May contracted acreage be pastured?—L. W. G.

CONTRACTED wheat acreage must not be pastured during the year in which it is named as contracted acreage. However, certain crops grown on contracted acreage in 1934, may be pastured in 1935, provided additional wheat land is taken out of production in 1935. Specified pasture crops planted on contracted corn acreage in 1934 may be pastured if planted without a nurse crop. Ask your county agent about this.

¶ Wash cloths last much longer and will not fray, if they are turned back and stitched on the machine when the cloth is new.

## Can't Use It for Garden

May potatoes or garden truck for home use be planted on contracted acreage?—E. N.

NO. THIS would be in violation of regulations which prevent crops for home use being transferred from free to contracted acreage.

## May He Buy Feeder Pigs?

Can a farmer buy feeder pigs in excess of his feeder-pig base to replace a part of those he is allowed to farrow and raise?—H. F.

YES, if he files a request with the county allotment committee, giving his reasons. Farmers should see their allotment committeemen or county agent for complete regulations as to this question.

## No Rule for Sorghums

What bearing do grain sorghums have on the corn-hog contract?—G. H. R.

SINCE the grain sorghum group has been made as a basic commodity, the Farm Adjustment Administration has been asked for rulings concerning the bearing of this group on the corn-hog contract. The administration has not yet issued definite rulings.

## May Use Acreage Cut Only

Are there plans for future farm adjustment?—A. K. F.

NO. THE present emergency plans will be carried thru to the end of their specific periods. No definite plans have been made for the future. One suggestion being considered is to ask every farmer to take a certain per cent of his land out of production and handle his crops and livestock as he sees fit.

## Slim Chance for Exports

Is there a chance for exports to Europe being increased?—H. F.

NOT in the near future. Germany has cut her imports of American lard from 126 million pounds in 1933, to 65 million in 1934. The United Kingdom imports 56 per cent less pork products from the U. S. now than she averaged from 1926 to 1930. All European countries are stimulating home production of farm products and have brought more than 50 million acres of land back in to crops since the World War.

## Big Saving in Interest

THE highest interest rate now paid by farmers in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma on the mortgages they have had refinanced thru the Federal Land Bank of Wichita is 5 per cent. On a large part it is only 4½ per cent. Former interest charges ran from 5 to 9 per cent. The savings resulting from reduced and equalized interest applies not merely to 1 year, but to the life of the loan, the bank tells us. A long-term loan thru the Land Bank at Wichita, also eliminates costly renewal fees.

## A Wheat Rule Change

THIRTY more Kansas counties have been added by the Farm Administration to the list in which farmers who signed wheat reduction contracts will not be bound by the 54 per cent minimum wheat planting requirement. These include:

Barton, Cheyenne, Cloud, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Graham, Harper, Harvey, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, McPherson, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Phillips, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Rooks, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, Sumner and Trego.

Kansas counties previously allowed to waive the planting requirement are:

Barber, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Ford, Finney, Gove, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearny, Kiowa, Lane, Logan, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Rush, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Wallace and Wichita.

The wheat adjustment contract calls for a minimum planting of 54 per cent of the farmer's average past acreage. In Kansas, Colorado, Texas, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Oregon many farmers couldn't live up to this because of weather conditions at planting time. So to be fair, the Farm Administration made the change.

## Plow Under Average Wheat

THE job of measuring allotment acres for wheat growers is under way. Farmers who have planted more than 85 per cent of their average acreage must plow under average wheat rather than areas that have blown out or have been taken by insects. The average abandonment in Kansas is 17 per cent. To make the reduction on the part of the wheat field that has failed due to natural causes is not making any reduction and does not fulfill the terms of the contract . . . All changes in tenants or in township should be recorded with the allotment committee at once. A statement signed by both new and old tenants is required on a form which is available at the Farm Bureau office.

## Wheat Cut Hasn't Failed

THE wheat program has not failed, says Dean H. Umberger, head of the program in Kansas. "The Bureau of Crop Estimates places the 1934 Kansas wheat crop at 127 million bushels," he points out. "This would be an increase of more than 122 per cent over the 1933 crop. But the AAA asked for a reduction from the 5-year average production of 1928-1932. That average was 177,909,797 bushels. On this basis the estimated 1934 yield would be a reduction of about 28 per cent. Acreage reduction is 11.4 per cent below the year average."

## Kansas Gets Cotton Bonus

KANSAS farmers got 16½ million dollars on the first wheat bonus, and strange to say $3,052 in cotton bonuses. Rental and bonus payments of $179,702,687 had been distributed to 1,862,532 farmers in the wheat, cotton, and tobacco adjustment programs of the Farm Adjustment Administration, up to April 1. Of this amount, $112,472,670 went to 1,032,154 cotton growers; $65,632,728 to 798,614 wheat farmers; and $1,597,288 to 31,764 tobacco producers. March payments amounted to $6,132,138, distributed to 108,063 farmers.

## Farm Program Pays Way

THE Farm Administration is going to make a profit, if figures don't lie. Money coming in to pay for all farm adjustment and surplus removal programs now in operation, and to be completed in 1936, will amount to about $1,007,722,850—most of it to come from processing taxes. Total cost of all programs is estimated at $1,003,602,714.

## More Time on Crop Loans

FARMERS getting emergency crop loans will not have to give a mortgage on all of their crops as security, but only on the crop or crops financed by the Federal loan. That makes things easier. It means a farmer doesn't have to get a waiver of lien on crops planted with money borrowed from the bank, so he can get one of these government loans. A first lien will be asked on crops partly or wholly financed by the Government. The minimum emergency crop loan is $10, the most to an individual is $250. No loans will be made to any applicant who can get the money some other place.

While the closing date for emergency crop loans had been set for April 30, by the Farm Credit Administration, the time limit will not be rigidly observed, Senator Capper has been assured. He has received this telegram from Paul V. Switzer, president of the Ford County Farm Bureau:

Emergency crop loan ends April 30. Due to continued drouth and delay in securing loans on account of previously required waivers on winter wheat as security for spring crop loans, it is imperative that the date be extended. Suggest until June 1.

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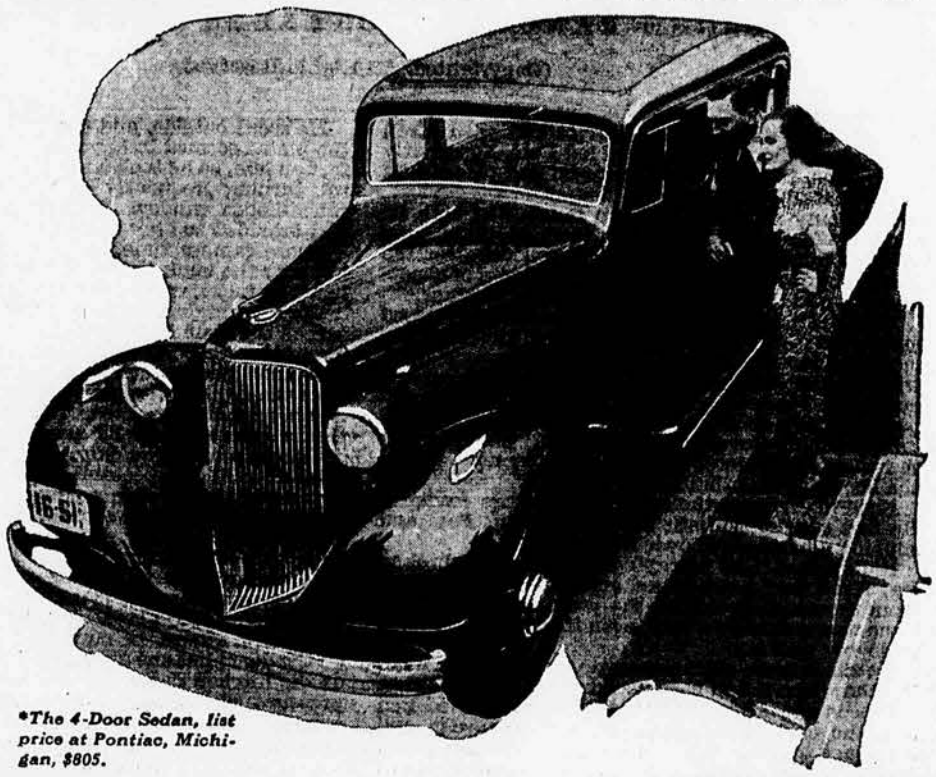

You can search the entire field of low-priced motor cars and you won't find another car that gives you as much as the new Pontiac Eight—as much that is *new*—as much that is *modern*—as much that *you want* in the car you buy this spring!

Read this list of advanced features. It tells you at a glance why Pontiac is the *undisputed quality leader* of the low-priced field. 1. Smooth, powerful, economical Eight-Cylinder Engine. 2. Enclosed Knee-Action front springs, with Ride Stabilizer. 3. Beautiful, roomy, safe Fisher Bodies; velour or cloth trim without extra charge. 4. 117¼-inch wheelbase. 5. Genuine Fisher No Draft Ventilation. 6. Perfection Steel Cable Bendix Brakes. 7. Easy starting. 8. True-Course steering. 9. Cross-Flow, positive-cooling radiator. 10. Full pressure, metered lubrication. 11. Gusher valve cooling. 12. Electro-plated long-wearing pistons. 13. Extra size and strength in vital parts. 14. Lowest depreciation. 15. Product of General Motors.

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"I have owned several cars that cost much more than my Pontiac Eight, but I have never owned a car that has the performance that the Pontiac has. The Knee-Action is the greatest improvement in the automobile industry. The Bendix Mechanical Brakes are wonderful and perform perfectly. I average 17 miles and better per gallon of gasoline and only change oil every 1000 miles. . . . . "

(Signed) W. C. PATTERSON
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HENDERSON, N. C.

"On my longest trip, which was a little over eight hundred miles, I averaged seventeen miles per gallon of gasoline at a speed which averaged fifty miles per hour. I changed oil one time but did not have to add any. I think this is an excellent average considering the high speed at which I sometimes drive. The 1934 Pontiac is even more than claimed by the manufacturer."

(Signed) B. H. MIXON

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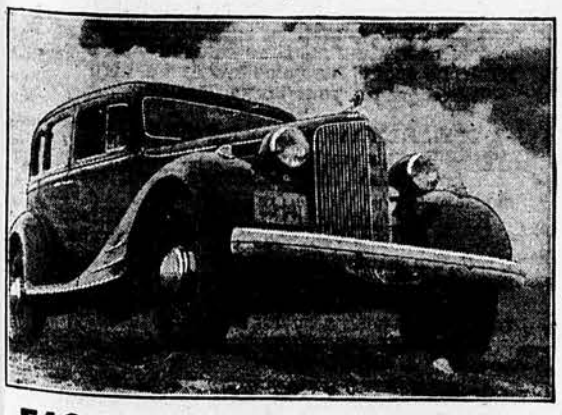

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# In Dead of Night

"LONESOME RANCH," BY CHARLES ALDEN SELTZER

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ON THE day Eleanor had talked with Krell about the ponies, he had led Pete, apparently lame, to the stable, where he had placed him in a box stall.

With only two ponies at the ranch, and both he and Miss Lane depending upon them, it might have been expected Krell would betray concern over the loss of one of the animals thru the necessity of shooting him, and the subsequent laming of the other.

But Krell, his lips twitching with suppressed mirth, led the pony into the stable. There he removed a stone from the frog of the pony's hoof, whereat the animal, after tentatively touching the floor with the hoof, rested his weight on it with apparent satisfaction and comfort.

"We put that over easy—eh, Pete?" said Krell to the pony. "She won't do any traveling now, unless she hoofs it—and that's a sizable job."

Krell had visited the corral long before daylight. He had caught up both ponies, saddling Pete and slipping a hackamore over Ben's head.

Riding fast, Ben betraying no signs of a broken leg, Krell had reached an arroyo about 10 miles from the ranch-house, south—a direction that Miss Lane was unlikely to take, even if she should decide to do any walking.

At the bottom of the arroyo was a small corral. In other days it had been used to confine cattle that had been cut off from the main herd. Krell led Ben into the enclosure, locked the gate securely, and rode back toward the ranch-house on the other pony. When he reached a point where he knew he could not be observed, he dismounted, drove a pointed stone into Pete's hoof beside the frog, mounted, and rode on again, the pony limping.

KRELL did not intend Eleanor should escape him. For hours upon end he sat at a window of the bunk-house, watching. He had rather expected that the silence and the loneliness would have their influence upon the girl; that she would grow so tired of the emptiness of the ranch-house that she would be eager to talk with him, eager to have him near her.

He did not mean to be brutal—at first. Skilled in the art of making himself magnetic and desirable to women, he had contemplated winning the girl on his merits. He was slightly disappointed when he saw that she continued to keep to the cabin, that she—so far as was visible, at least—did not seem to be at all impressed with him.

As the hours went by and Eleanor did not speak to him, did not even permit him to see her except upon those occasions when she stood upon the porch with him at a distance, he began to yield to resentment. Still later, when she continued to isolate herself, the resentment grew to savage vindictiveness.

On the third morning Krell sat at the window of the bunk-house, shielded behind a tattered muslin curtain he had tacked there for that purpose.

There was no sign of life at the ranch-house. It was evident that Eleanor had no thought of inviting him to the house to talk with him. She was deliberately avoiding him.

Krell had held his passions in check for a much longer time than he had thought it possible.

The night before he had met a Pig Pen man, and because he knew the Pig Pen man would talk, Krell had spoken to him of Eleanor.

"She ain't a bit worried because Gordon ain't here," he told the man. "Women are all alike, and Jim Lane's girl is just like the others I've put my brand on!" He had paused to let the significance of his words sink in before he added:

"She's wantin' to marry me now. But she'd want that, of course; they all do. Mebbe I'll marry her, and mebbe I won't. It'd be worth while to me, seeing that Jim Lane has got a pretty good range and wads of coin in a Chicago bank."

On the occasion of his meeting with the Pig Pen man, Krell had been so certain of victory that he had half believed his vainglorious words.

YET now, as he sat by the window, he saw failure confronting him unless he resorted to the brutality that he had so far avoided.

If he did what was in his mind at this minute, there would be time for him to subjugate the girl before Gordon returned; he felt that she would willingly go with him to Loma for the purpose of legalizing a union that would oust Gordon from control of the ranch and make him—Krell—master of the Two Bar, the money Lane had deposited in the Chicago bank, and the girl. If she was like other girls he had known, she would be eager to marry him.

During the entire day Krell sat at the window, not leaving it except to get himself something to eat. Even while eating he watched lest by some miracle Eleanor should escape him.

When darkness fell he did not light a lamp, but stood watching the light that appeared in the windows of the ranch-house.

The passion that had seized Krell made him yearn to act quickly, and yet opposed to the passion was a deterring reluctance to do anything that would warn the girl, that would give her an opportunity to use the gun he knew she possessed.

He went outside, and the cool breeze that swept the plains seemed to have a cautioning, calming effect on him, so he took a stroll around the horse corral, turning frequently to watch the lights in the ranch-house windows. It seemed to him that the girl intended to stay awake all night.

There came a time, however, when Krell, standing near the bunk-house, saw one light go out. That light, he knew, was in her bedroom.

For two nights, watching the house, he had observed the dimming of one light and the extinguishing of the other. Always it happened the same way; first the light in the girl's bedroom went out, and then the light in the living-room was turned down. She was methodical, careful. But he didn't know that at these times she always put the gun where she could reach it quickly.

Krell waited, expectantly. He saw the light in the living-room grow dim, sending a dull glow thru the window that faced the horse corral.

Krell smiled evilly. For three days the girl had been carefully locking the outside door—the one that opened into the living-room from the porch. Many times, standing just outside, he had heard the bar slipping into place.

She felt secure, he supposed, because of the bar on the door; but she didn't know that the fastenings of the kitchen door were not secure, that a steady pressure of a heavy body—Krell's, for instance—would burst the door open. Krell had arranged for that.

KRELL stood outside the bunk-house for an hour, never shifting his gaze from the ranch-house. At the end of that time, not being able to restrain himself, he walked slowly toward it.

For a half-hour he prowled around the house, treading lightly, lest he make some sound that would betray him. Twice he halted near one of the windows of the bedroom, to listen. The first time he heard no sound; but when he again halted by the window he could hear the girl's deep, regular breathing.

Krell backed away and made his way stealthily around to the kitchen door. Placing his shoulder against the door he put a steady pressure upon it. The fastenings gave slowly, surely. At the end of five minutes the door swung open and Krell stepped into the room.

The door leading into the living-room had no lock. Slowly, noiselessly, he drew it toward him, disclosing the living-room, dimly illuminated by the lamp on the little table.

The door leading to Eleanor's room was closed. But Krell grinned when he looked at it, for he knew a secret about its fastenings, too, as he had known about the kitchen door. He had put them on himself.

The door opened outward—toward him. He had placed the bar inside. To be sure, he had had to make some pretense of security for the girl, or she would not have used the room. And so he had put a hook on the door, fastening it to the door with a bolt, so that the other end could be slipped into a staple that he had driven into the bar. Thus the door seemed to be securely locked. But Krell had cunningly arranged the bolt so that the nut was on the outside of the door. He had only to remove the bolt, and the door would spring open. The hook would not fall, since the staple in the bar inside would prevent that.

Silently Krell worked with the bolt. He got the nut off at last, placed it in a pocket, and gently pulled the door open—just a little, so that he could peer inward.

Stepping backward, in order to open the door farther, he half turned, so that his profile was toward the door that led from the living-room into the kitchen.

PERHAPS it was prescience, perhaps it was nothing more than the stealthy impulse of a guilty conscience.

But Krell turned toward the door.

Standing in the opening, his arms folded over his chest, the muzzle of a heavy pistol rigid in his right-hand, was a man.

The man was tall, lithe. Well-worn leather chaps adorned his legs, and the low-swung cartridge-belt about his waist had a look of age and utility. He wore a gray woolen shirt, a black, wide-brimmed hat. A scarlet neckerchief sagged low on his chest.

He had a bold, strong face. His lips were straight, hard. His eyes, as he watched Krell, had in them a glow of cold contempt.

For an instant neither man moved. Then Krell involuntarily raised his hands above his head, an action made imperative by the threatening gun-muzzle.

But as he stood there, saying nothing, it was noticeable that the uplifted hands trembled, that his fingers twitched, and his flesh seemed to quiver and cringe.

"Allison!" he whispered, in a voice so low that the other scarcely heard it.

The other's lips curved mirthlessly; he placed a finger to his lips with warning significance, and motioned toward the outside door, behind him. He had arrived at the ranch-house while Krell had been working at the bedroom door, and had seen the kitchen door wide open, with a faint light issuing from it. Entering, he had seen Krell fumbling with the fastenings of the bedroom door.

Swaying a little, Krell answered the summons. With his hands still upraised, he moved toward the man he had called "Allison"—the latter stepping aside to permit him to pass thru the doorway.

As Krell passed he cringed from the other, but the latter deftly plucked the pistol from Krell's holster. Then, moving softly, tho with an alertness that Krell did not fail to notice, he followed Krell thru the kitchen, out of it, and down from the porch to the sand level that stretched between the house and the horse corral.

And now, the first time since he had appeared to Krell, he spoke, his voice low and sharp:

"We'll go get your horse, Krell."

AN EARLY moon revealed the faces of both men—Krell's working with the terrible fear that had seized him; Allison's hard, cold, expressionless.

Krell walked toward the stable, Allison following. When they reached it, Allison standing behind Krell, the latter's hands still upraised, methodically searched Krell's clothing.

"All regular, I reckon," he said. "A man can't be too careful with a sneak like you, Krell."

He walked around so that he faced Krell; spoke again.

"How many horses you got in here?"

"One." Krell's voice was hoarse.

"All right," said Allison curtly. "You stand right where you are until I find your cayuse. Don't do any movin', because I'm a little nervous with you around—sort of jumpy an' eager to bore you."

Krell waited. Allison soon appeared, leading Pete, bridled and saddled.

"Lead him over to the other side of the horse corral," directed Allison; "that's where my horse is."

Without a word, Krell began to walk, Pete reluctantly following. Both were trailed by Allison.

After traveling in silence for a time, Krell cleared his throat—nervously. It was evident he was recovering from the fright Allison had given him.

"Kind of sudden, you coming on a guy that—"

*(Continued on Page 27)*

**For three days she had locked the outside door. She was methodical, careful. She always put the gun where she could reach it quickly**

### *What Has Happened So Far*

*The death of a father she had never met, brings lovely Eleanor Lane to take possession of his ranch. The dead man's old friend Dave Gordon, had summoned her. She did not know that one of her father's ranchmen, the handsome, rascally Krell, by changing the date in Gordon's letter, had plotted to have her arrive at the ranch when no one but Krell was there. Krell wishes to compromise Eleanor and compel her to marry him that he may get the property. They reach the ranch from the station at night. "Seems nobody here," said Krell. "Well, they've left us lots of room to get acquainted in." Eleanor spends the night alone in the big ranch house, Krell going to the bunk-house. Several days pass, Eleanor staying alone in the house.*

# Atlas Sorgo Takes the State

*Farmers Tell How It Fits as Grain, Forage and Silage*

JOHN H. PARKER

ATLAS sorgo is a selection made at Manhattan from a cross between Blackhull kafir and Sourless "cane." This cross was made by N. Farr, a farmer and sorghum breeder at Stockton. Atlas has the strong stalks and white, palatable grain of the kafir parent combined with the leafiness, sweet stalks and high forage yields of the "cane" parent. You will be interested in what several Kansas farmers say about Atlas.

Bruce S. Wilson, Riley county: Grew 30 acres in 1933. Part planted for a seed crop in the spring and about one-half was seeded after wheat and oats harvest for forage. All fields produced an unusually heavy crop of forage, late plantings heading but maturing no seed. A good crop of seed was harvested from the early plantings. The seed of Atlas proved just as desirable as kafir and was harvested with no more difficulty than kafir. All fodder was fed to livestock, most of it from the shock. Much of it was run thru a roughage mill and fed in bunks, without any waste. We had no difficulty in getting the cattle to eat most of the stalks. Atlas is much more palatable than kafir or corn fodder. We are increasing the acreage of Atlas this season.

Edward Dickerson, Labette county: In 1933, Atlas made 13 tons of silage an acre on soil of medium fertility. Usually makes a good crop even under adverse conditions such as severe drouth, does not lodge, makes good sorghum sirup, makes excellent silage and the fodder is better for horses and cattle than either corn or the old varieties of "cane." The grain of Atlas is very palatable, especially to hogs and chickens. Atlas is rapidly gaining in favor with the farmers of this county. The demand for certified seed is increasing every year.

R. M. Wilson, Anderson county: In 1933, threshed more than 200 bushels of Atlas from a field of 5 or 6 acres—2 acres had only half a stand. Cattle and horses eat virtually all the fodder of Atlas. Young stock has kept in good condition on Atlas sorgo butts and alfalfa hay until about the first of the year. Atlas has made nearly as much grain as kafir and twice as much stover, which has a feeding value of 2 or 8 times that of kafir stover.

Frank S. Smerchek, Anderson county: Grow Atlas mostly for seed, for which there is a big demand. Atlas fodder is good for all kinds of livestock, they eat every bit in fall and early winter. Chickens and livestock like the grain of Atlas just as well as kafir. Atlas stands the drouth better than kafir.

C. C. Cunningham, Butler county: I do not know a new variety of crop that has given such universal satisfaction among farmers as has Atlas sorgo, with the possible exception of Kanota oats. Almost without exception this variety has been favorably received where it has been given a fair trial. Its ability to produce relatively high yields and to withstand lodging, and the excellence of the silage or forage it produces has made it a favorite. I am confident that Atlas sorgo will rapidly displace most other varieties for silage and forage in the territory where it is adapted.

I. G. Walden, Saline county: Have grown Atlas in sorghum variety tests for 3 or 4 years. It always yields more forage than any of the other varieties and more grain than some. In 1933, my Atlas sorgo was listed June 5, at the rate of 8 pounds of seed to the acre. This crop matured about October 15, and yielded about 15 tons of silage and 28 bushels of grain an acre. Heretofore kafir has been my dry weather standby for roughage and grain, but in 1933, the driest year since 1913, Blackhull kafir yielded only about 4 bushels of grain an acre and only one-fifth as much roughage as Atlas. Atlas sorgo does not break down or lodge in these Kansas windstorms.

Paul Eikmeier, Pawnee county: Atlas sorgo is the most wonderful feed I ever planted. It produces more tonnage and seed to the acre, at less cost. It's the best forage sorghum.


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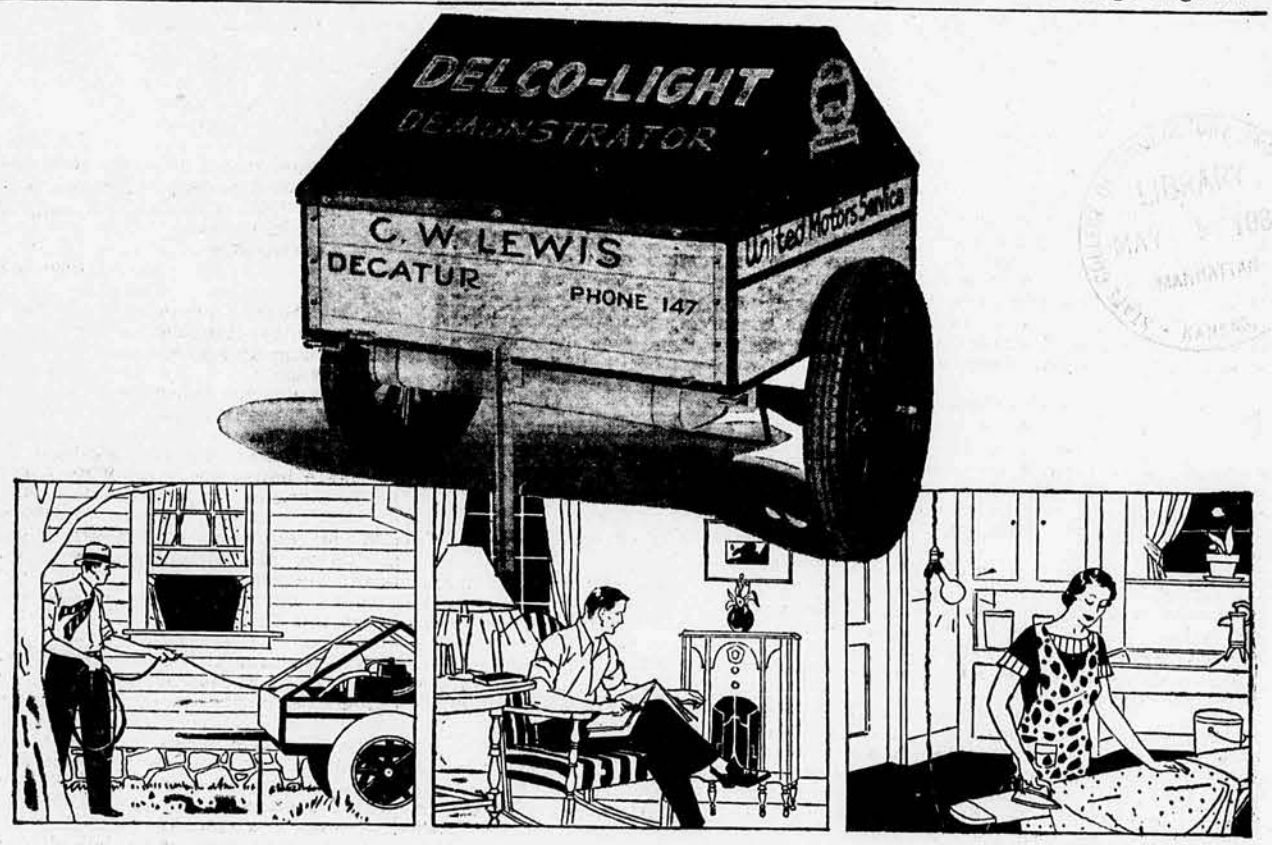



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GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

# Spraying Now and Praying, Too

*A Good Set of Apples Depends on Weather and the Bees*

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THIS has been rather a busy week at Echo Glen Farm. Three men have been digging and setting strawberry plants. Two women have been tying grapes. We have applied the cluster-bud spray which, for us this year, is the first spray of the season. Besides there has been the regular pedigree hatching and shipping of baby chicks, and the daily trap-nesting of the R. O. P. flock, also the care of several brooder houses full of chicks.

♣

Before these lines are read the apple trees will have bloomed and shed their petals and it will be time for the "petal fall spray," sometimes called the "calyx cup spray," because, to be most effective, it should be on before the calyx closes. Growers with large orchards start this spray when about two-thirds of the petals have fallen. The early sprays used in this county are fungicides, principally of a lime-sulphur solution, some growers using the liquid lime-sulphur and some the dry. The fungus to be controlled at this time is apple scab. A little later when the weather becomes warmer apple blotch is the most serious disease. Bordeaux is the fungicide generally used for its control.

♣

At blooming time many growers here rent hives of bees and scatter them at intervals thru their orchards. This is to insure proper pollenation. A good set of apples largely depends on the weather at blooming time, so a heavy bloom does not necessarily mean a big apple crop. If the weather is damp and cloudy, as it usually is at this time, fewer insects are at work among the blossoms. By placing bees in the orchard the grower increases his pollination possibilities. Pollination simply means the transference of pollen from the anther of one flower where it is formed to the pistil of another flower. But the little apple does not begin to develop until fertilization of the ovule has been accomplished.

♣

The pollen is received on the surface of the stigma of the flower, which is rough, moist and sticky. Here the pollen grain germinates and develops a tube which makes its way down the style of the pistil toward the ovary. The pollen tube contains a generative cell near its tip which divides into two male nuclei and these develop into male cells. The tube finds its way into the ovule where one of the male cells unites with the egg nucleus of the embryo sac. From this point the egg rapidly grows into the embryo of the apple seed and the ovule also grows and becomes the fleshy part of the apple.

♣

Farmers are wishing, hoping and praying for rain. Wells are going dry and gardens are at a standstill for lack of moisture. Altho the mean annual precipitation for this section for more than 44 years, is 33.01 inches, the rainfall of the last 3 or 4 years has been considerably less than this. . . . Among orchard men there is always uneasiness over the possibility of a late frost until about April 28, which is as late as frost has ever occurred, altho the average date of the last killing frost is April 9. The average date of the first killing frost is October 15 which gives an average frost-free season of 189 days for this part of Kansas.

♣

The problem of farm labor is becoming serious in these parts. All available men are at work on the river or on one of the several road projects receiving wages that farmers are unable to pay and working shorter hours a day and fewer days a week. No farm can be run on such a schedule, so the fruit men who employ a great deal of hired help are up against it at a season when more help is badly needed. Men on these public projects work half as long and get twice as much as farm laborers do. Last week it became necessary to raise wages on this farm in order to obtain a crew to apply the first spray. Higher wages are perhaps a good thing and the fruit men would be willing to pay them if they could be assured that apples would bring more than 65 cents a bushel this fall.

## Get Old "Nick" After Bugs

E. G. KELLY

AS INSURANCE to growing plants, gardeners are depending more and more on insecticides containing the "all-destructive insect cure" nicotine. Today the most common nicotine dusts in use are prepared by manufacturers. But with suitable equipment the mixing may be done on the farm.

Nicotine dusts are good only when freshly made and sealed in tins or other tight containers. The buyer should always insist on nicotine dust freshly made. When a can is opened, the contents should be used at once. If any remains after the first application, the container should be tightly covered. The dusts give off the insect-killing fume very rapidly when exposed to the air.

Use a homemade mixing machine where there are several acres of garden to be treated for insects. Where neighbors can work together, 50 or 100 pounds of the dust may be used at one time. In making the dusts, use slaked or hydrated lime, talc, or the more desirable clay called "diatomaceous earth," and 40 per cent nicotine sulfate. To make a 2 per cent dust, use 100 pounds of the slaked lime, talc, or clay, and 5 pounds of nicotine sulfate. If a stronger dust is desired, more nicotine sulfate may be added.

To mix the dust, place the slaked lime, talc or clay in the mixing keg, sprinkle the nicotine sulfate onto it, place in the keg about 10 pounds of small rocks or stones as an aid in mixing, close the keg, and turn at the rate of about 1 turn every ½ minute. The stones break up the wet particles of the dust until it is fairly well mixed. Turning should continue for 5 minutes. Remove the dust with care, and only what will be used at once.

## Keep the Garden Busy

GARDENS, like idle hands, find something to do. If the gardener doesn't keep his plot occupied with vegetables, it will grow a very fine crop of weeds. Keep the soil busy doing some good. Try several plantings of radishes, lettuce, and similar crops. Use carrots or beans to follow such early crops as lettuce and spinach, and interplant early cabbage with radishes or similar vegetables. Some gardeners use turnips, late cabbage, or late sweet corn to follow potatoes.—A. M.

## Make the Garden Feed You

LIVING from the garden 6 months of the year is possible by keeping every foot of ground busy the entire growing season. Inter-cropping, or growing short season plants between other plants or between rows of long season crops, makes this possible. Succession cropping, or following one crop with another on the same ground in a single season, helps a lot, too.

## Wait Until They Bloom

SPRING-BLOOMING shrubs should not be pruned until after they have finished blossoming. In this group are barberry, forsythia, lilac, dogwood, deutzia, mockorange, flowering currant, snowball, weigela, and the spireas Thunborgi, Van Houttei, and prunifolia.

## Get Cutworms at Night

I TAKE a flashlight to the garden just after dark and flash the light on plants and find the cutworms crawling up on the plants for their feast.—Mrs. R. D. McCallister, Scott Co.

## How to Tell Apple Scab

T. J. T.

How can apple scab be located?—A. G. S.

THE scab usually appears on the leaves in circular spots of from ¼ to ⅜ of an inch in diameter. If there are several spots on the leaf, they may be smaller. The infected spots may become raised. As the spots grow older the color changes from olive brown to grayish brown. Where sprays are applied after the fungus has attacked the leaf, the spot is likely to take on a brown or blackish appearance. If the disease is serious the infected leaves may be smaller than normal healthy leaves, and may fall off.

The scab spots on the fruit resemble those on the upper surface of the apple leaves. The infected parts at first take on a clear appearance because the cuticle remains as a thin skin over most of the diseased areas. As the disease develops, the cuticle breaks away from above the center area and exposes the infection beneath. At this stage the spot takes on a scabby appearance which is no doubt responsible for the name "apple scab."

## Trouble Maker for Onions

E. G. KELLY

THERE is an insect that eats onions. It is the onion maggot which bores thru the onion bulbs and stems, causing young plants to die, and mature bulbs to rot in the field or in storage.

This insect pest has a close relative, the cabbage maggot, which attacks the roots of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts, and sometimes injures the crowns and fleshy parts of turnips and radishes. The life histories of both are much alike. The maggots hatch from eggs laid by tiny gray adults which look like half-size house flies. The maggots grow slowly, reaching their full length of about ⅓ inch in from 2½ to 3 weeks. When they reach this size, they crawl from the plant in which they have been feeding and burrow down 4 or 5 inches in the soil to pupate. This pupa, or transformation stage, lasts 10 days or 2 weeks in summer and several months in winter.

The adult flies feed just as house flies do, and may be similarly controlled by poison baits. Boil 1 ounce of crude white arsenic in 3 pints of water, and add ¼ cup of molasses or sugar sirup. Put this mixture in shallow pans or old jar tops and place them in the garden near the onion and cabbage plants. Crush a small piece of cabbage leaf or onion top and put into each pan.

Another method is to spray the plants with Bordeaux mixture and oil emulsion.

## How Many Bees to the Acre

IT IS well-known that a person must have honey bees in his orchard at blooming time. The number of bees required depends upon such things as temperature and rainfall during the blooming period. One bee colony to every acre of full-bearing, mature trees is enough.—G. A. F.

## Just One Mother's Day

HOW many buttons are missing today?
How many playthings are strewn in her way?
Nobody knows but mother.

How many thimbles and spools has she missed?
How many burns on each little fist?
How many bumps to be cuddled and kissed?
Nobody knows but mother.

How many cares does a mother-heart know?
How many joys from her mother-love flow?
Nobody knows but mother.

How many prayers by each little white bed?
How many tears for her babe has she shed?
How many kisses for each curly head?
Nobody knows but mother.

—*Anonymous.*

## Capper Fund to Continue

FRIENDS of The Capper Fund for Crippled Children, who read with regret of the death on March 7 of Con Van Natta, its administrator since its beginning 14 years ago, will be glad to know the Fund's activities will be continued along the lines established by Mr. Van Natta thru his years of experience.

The Fund having successfully weathered the recent depression, Mr. Van Natta was eagerly anticipating 1934 as a year of renewed activity for it. He saw the ever-increasing need and realized the field for the work of the Fund was never wider. He appreciated the friends who had not forgotten the work thru the lean years and noted with pleasure the return of better times, as evidenced by their increasing contributions.

We hope you will continue The Capper Fund for Crippled Children on your list of benefactions and we shall be glad to answer any inquiries in regard to it. In a later issue we expect to show you pictures of recent beneficiaries of the Fund, so you can see what your money is helping to do. Address your letters to The Capper Fund for Crippled Children, 2 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

## Making 50 Dollars Work

MRS. S. B.

FIFTY dollars to spend on the house? I'd do it this way: The west foundation needs sand and cement, $4; new eaves-spouting for the same side would help our water supply immensely, $2.50. (All labor to be done by husband who is very handy.)

Then, burn off the badly chipped paint on the living-room woodwork, gasoline 30 cents. Several coats of ivory enamel sanded between coats with a final coat for gloss. The gallon size is most economical, $4; sandpaper 10 cents.

Those enormous blue flowers scattered so thickly might be torn off and the walls completely cleaned of paper, leaving a smooth surface for husband and I to hang creamy paper of small designs and soft colors; paper $6.

A few wood strips and panes of glass and the double doors would be converted into French doors, making the rooms lighter, $5.

New porch flooring to replace the old, $10.50. Porch and cellar wiring materials, $3.

A few new boards and some old ones with which to make handy shelves for fruit and jelly, $1.50. I'd like a lattice archway to finish the end of the porch, $2.

Then because our home is our everything, the remaining $10.60 would be invested in 3 years wind, fire and hail insurance in a Kansas company, keeping the money in our state.

## Blanket Washing Days

C. E. L.

WASHING blankets is a job for clear, windy spring days. First put soap, either flakes or jelly, into the tub or washer and dissolve it with hot water. Then add cold water until the solution is lukewarm. Whip it into strong suds, immerse the blankets one or two at a time, and start the washer or squeeze the suds thru by hand.

We never rub blankets or wring them, either with the hands or in a wringer. It is best to squeeze out the suds. If they are badly soiled, the washing should be repeated. Rinse them in at least two clear waters of the same temperature as the suds. A squeezing motion should be used in the rinsing.

To dry, hang the blankets straight over a line which should come exactly in the center of the blanket, to give equal weight to each side. If there are colored stripes which may run, hang with the stripes up and down so that the color will not run crosswise into the plain blackground. Choose a clear windy day for rapid drying.

¶ A kraut cutter is excellent on which to flake soap. If the soap is dry and pieces small, run them thru the food grinder for laundry use.

# Irrigators Find a Thirsty Soil

## *It's Much Like Running Water Into a Mole Hole*

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

E HAVE BEEN trying to get our irrigated ground wet. It was in sugar beets last year and is excellent tilth, but the soil is so y it is like running water into a ole hole. We listed the ground deep d have filled the ridges full of ater. After allowing the water to ak down 24 hours, we found the il wet to a depth of 2 feet, and course the moisture will penetrate rther. When the soil dried out suffiently the ridges were knocked wn. About May 10 we hope condions will permit planting the ground corn.

♣

The stored moisture we have will rry the corn well along into sumer, and certainly some rain will fall supplement this. We do not exct to irrigate the crop again before is waist high. However, if it gets o hot and dry we can give the crop ater at any time. Whether or not e get a grain yield, we hope to proce forage that we can use for ock feed. On another plot we will ve some irrigated Atlas cane. As a eneral grain crop of any kind seems t of the question, we shall do our st to produce feed for the livestock.

♣

Atlas sorgo seems the choice for a age and forage crop in this secon. Farmers have had excellent reits with the crop the last few years, en under unfavorable conditions. s a rule the Atlas has a slight adntage over Kansas Orange cane. tlas experimentally, does not fall wn as badly as does Kansas Orge. The grain from Atlas is white d palatable and grades with the hite kafirs on the market. The feedg value of Atlas equals any of the hite kafirs. Sumac once was a popar variety, but stock do not keep good condition when fed sumac as y roughage. It seems to have little no strength in it.

♣

There is more than usual interest gardening this spring. If a farm mily can get a supply of food ored in the cellar it can live on that d its meat and dairy products. Adrse weather has stimulated intert in equipment that will irrigate acre or two.

♣

One of the blackest records in this untry's history is being written w. Thousands of men who have orked and saved, thru no fault of eir own, lost their homes after they ve passed middle life. Their days greatest strength and earning wer have been spent. Old age is pidly approaching and how can ey meet it?

♣

Crop prospects in this part of the ate are becoming a matter of conrn as this is written, because of the ckward and very dry season. The eat crop is rapidly going from just r to poor. The shallow supply of isture in the soil is about exusted. Usually April brings some od showers, but so far less than inch has fallen. Most farmers say ey will plant nothing unless it ins. The whirlwinds have been frequent the last few days. Sometimes four or five twisting spirals of dust can be seen at one time reaching several hundred feet into the cloudless sky.

♣

Conditions in general are similar to those of last year. When one farmer meets another the usual question is, "do you suppose we will raise any feed again this year?" Grass pastures are making little progress. A large per cent of the grass is dead. In our own pasture probably 50 per cent of the grass is gone. Buffalo grass will stand a great deal of adverse weather but the last 18 months have been too much for many of the plants.

### *The Forgotten County*

GRAHAM county is going to get drouth-relief aid if Senator Capper has anything to say about it. He has appealed to H. I. Hopkins, director of Federal Emergency relief, to allot more funds to Graham. Willard Brown, chairman of the Graham county relief committee, told Senator Capper his county should have been included in the "drouth area" last year, but was left out. Now, he says, the county is faced with another crop failure and is in urgent need of relief. Hopkins has promised an investigation, and Senator Capper will press the matter after that is done.

### *For Wind-Blown Fields*

SOUTHWESTERN Kansas needs a good pasture grass. Maybe in the next annual appropriation bill Secretary Wallace will ask for Federal funds to experiment and start seeding the wind-blown fields to grass. He is that deeply interested in it, he assured Senator Capper . . . "This is a most important thing," Senator Capper said. "There is great need of a permanent pasture grass for the Southwest. It is important enough to justify expenditure of Federal funds to get reseeding started. If this land isn't protected it will be valueless in a few years."

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### *An Honest Airedale*

I NOTICED the story by A. A. Dias about his pet dog, in your April 20 issue. He asks if his dog can be beat . . . Well, I have a pet dog which is an Airedale and every time I go to the creek to fish he is with me. When I reach the stream I just throw a silver dollar in the water and immediately he goes in after it. When I leave for home he comes out with 5 pounds of catfish and 50 cents in change.—W. S. Neufer.

*Now you tell one.*

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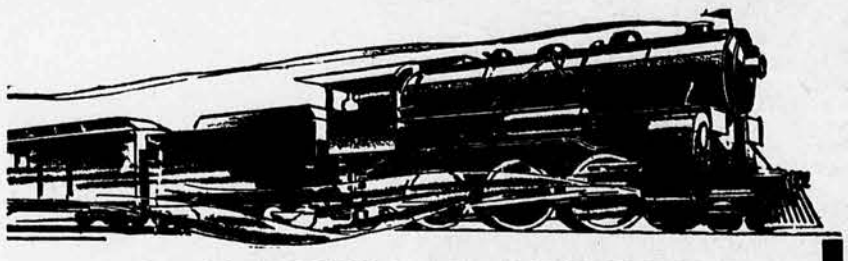

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Pictured to the left are members of the Blackfeet Indian tribe entertaining visitors at Glacier National Park. This is just one of the many interesting events included in the 1934 Jayhawker Tour. An 85 mile motor journey through Glacier Park over the new modern Going-to-the-Sun Highway will be another event you'll long remember.

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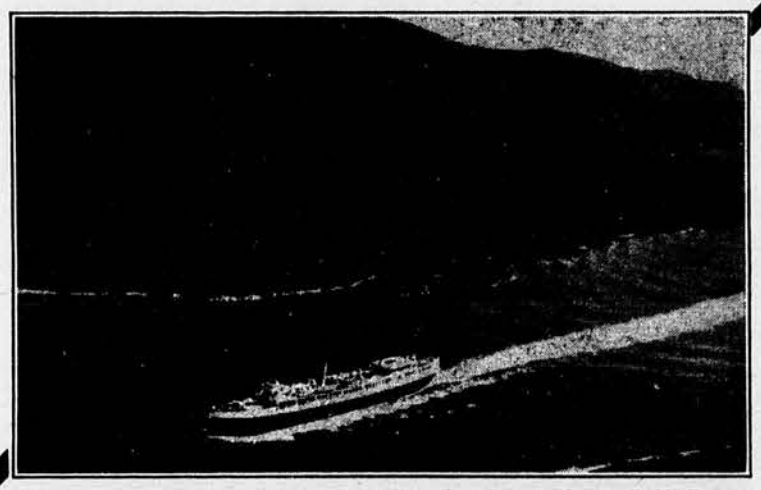
You have your choice of the Alaskan part of the tour. Tour A does not include the trip to Alaska and continues on from Seattle to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., returns to Seattle and on to Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City and Colorado. (Tour B members enjoy this latter part of the trip after returning from Alaska.)



(Above) Alaska Steamship Company steamer traveling along the famous Inside Passage en route to Alaska. How you will thrill to this part of the Jayhawker Tour. (Photo courtesy Western Canada Airways).

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# To Land of Midnight Sun

## *Jayhawkers This Year Will Get Biggest Travel Thrill*

BY ROY R. MOORE

HERE'S good news for travel minded Jayhawkers.

After a lapse of three years Kansas Farmer is again sponsoring a long vacation trip to the Pacific Northwest and just for good measure we are going to throw in Yellowstone, Salt Lake City, Rocky Mountain National Park and Alaska, too. Literally, we are going to let you see the "Land of the Midnight Sun," and other wonderful sights beyond the dreams of your wildest imagination.

I think you will agree with me that nothing could be more pleasant next August than to escape the blistering sun of the prairies by taking a trip to the land of song and story. You will see the land of mighty rivers, majestic mountains, marvelously strange cities, seaports with ships from foreign shores and the mighty Pacific itself on which you will sail to Alaska for several glorious days.

### St. Paul Our First Stop

It's beyond mere words to describe all you will see once you have left Kansas City, our starting point. The first morning out you will wake up in Minneapolis and St. Paul, the famed "Twin Cities" of Minnesota. Then we will cross the prairies of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana to Glacier National Park.

In order comes Idaho, a glimpse of the mighty Columbia River, Seattle, Puget Sound, the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, then back to Seattle, down to Portland, Ore., the Columbia River drive, Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City, Denver and then home.

You must characterize the 1934 Jayhawker Tour as a vacation thriller. It is planned especially for Kansas farm folks and will be made on trains with the finest equipment and service thruout.

What does it cost? You will be astonished to find how little! The trip is almost like magic—everything is planned ahead, no time is lost and there is nothing for you to do but enjoy yourself. The cost of the ticket includes every necessary expense—rail and steamer tickets, pullman reservations, all meals, sight-seeing trips—everything, including even tips. You have no baggage to handle, and nothing to worry about. The palatial train becomes your home on wheels and it is ready for you whenever you want it. You will be guests of the finest hotels in America. Then for a period of more than a week an ocean liner will become your home. All the time you are among friendly, happy people. You laugh and talk and sing and find a delightful freedom of mind and body thruout the tour.

### Alaska Trip Is Optional

Kansas Farmer appreciates that a few persons cannot spare the time and extra money to go to Alaska. It is permissible to end your trip at Vancouver, British Columbia, and return ahead of the regular party along the same route.

Most Americans, particularly those of us living out on the prairies, know less about Alaska than any other part of America. In area, it is equal to one-fifth of the United States, an expanse affording a range of natural beauties and of climatic conditions which surprises even veteran travelers. During the summer, when we will visit it, the climate is fully as mild as our Pacific Northwest.

It isn't altogether a land of ice and snow. There are snow-crested peaks, to be sure—the highest in North America, but below lie sun-filled valleys blanketed with wild flowers, with forests of pine pierced by cool inviting trails.

While the traveler gets a thrill in actually being on the bosom of the Pacific, the trip is on the "inside passage" bordered by mile after mile of narrow islands covered with spruce and pine. The entire trip really is an ocean voyage through the mountains with none of the discomforts of an ordinary sea voyage.

There are a multitude of sights to please you as you thread the sheltered seas of Southeastern Alaska. Quaint, mountain-backed towns drift by. Glaciers of indescribable coloring come into view—some reaching the very water's edge and others hanging suspended high on neighboring hills in all their frozen glory. Indian villages may be seen along the shore, with their picturesque dwellings contrasting with the carefully carved, brilliantly colored totems that stand before them. And interspersing it all is untamed wilderness—the rugged grandeur of mountains—nature unspoiled.

As the steamer stops approximately 12 hours at Skagway, ample time is afforded to make the side trip to Lake Bennett via the White Pass and Yukon route. This is a magnificent diversion and new scenic delights await us if we choose to make the trip.

### Happy Band of Vacationists

In Skagway, Blanchard's garden also should be visited. Here we find flowers of many varieties growing to such enormous size as to almost defy the imagination.

We wish we had space to tell you about the thrilling sights of the voyage such as gigantic rivers of solid ice—real glaciers, which drop huge icebergs into the sea. We can't take time to describe the beauties of Juneau, the capital of Alaska, a modern little city teaming with activity, nor Skagway, which sprang into life in '97 when the famous "Yukon Gold Rush" was on. Then there is Sitka, once the capital of the territory and now a peaceful little town living still in the background of its thrilling early history.

### Farewell Party in Denver

We have probably said enough about Alaska. We could write whole chapters, too, about Seattle, Mount Ranier, beautiful Portland, with its famed Columbia River drive, not to mention Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City with its famous Mormon temple, and last, but not least, Denver, the queen city of the Rockies, where we will have our farewell banquet in one of the finest hotels in the country.

Most everyone in the Midwest has heard about the Jayhawker Tours. Probably there are 1,000 persons in Kansas alone who have been guests on one of the several trips sponsored by this publication to the North and Northwest. The writer has accompanied one big happy band of Jayhawkers and can personally testify that there never was a dissatisfied vacationist.

As a matter of fact we still get letters from people who still live over the exciting and everchanging experiences they had on one of the Jayhawker Tours. Just what some of these Kansas folks think about the tours are contained in the following excerpts from letters they have written us:

"Anyone who takes interest in God's wonderful world never should miss the Jayhawker Tour. I still think every day of the marvelous trip we had with you last summer. The day on the big ship from Seattle to Vancouver, was too good to express. We would like to make the same tour over again.—Mr. and Mrs. A. R."

"Every minute of the time on the Jayhawker Tour was enjoyable. The scenery was wonderful, and seeing so many different places in the country and all of them different, and the beautiful cities we visited made the trip more than interesting. I want to commend you on the wonderful way you conducted the tour. If anyone asks you about the trip at any future time, don't be afraid to refer them to me. Everything about the trip was even better than I expected. It was a wonderful tour.—J. A. H."

Three great railway systems—the Great Northern, Chicago Great Western, and the Union Pacific, together with the Alaska Steamship Company are co-operating with Kansas Farmer to make this Jayhawker Tour the best ever.

We suggest that you clip the coupon in an adjoining column and send us without delay. You will get a beautifully illustrated booklet that will be a fine souvenir even if you can't take the trip.

# Ground Kafir Makes Better Gains

## *Bindweed Not an Asset for a Land Bank Loan*

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

GRINDING Pink kafir fodder, or putting it in the silo, makes a good feed much better than when fed whole. That is important to Western Kansas. Cattle fed ground kafir fodder at the Hays Experiment Station last winter made 74.76 pounds or 45.98 per cent more gain "to the acre of feed" than the same kind of cattle fed whole kafir fodder. "Hmmmmm," a Hays Round-Up visitor remarked, "must be a grinder salesman some place about." There was, too. He showed off his mill that grinds the grain separate from the fodder, and mixes it together again. Ground kafir fodder makes so much better gains than whole fodder because much of the grain is ground. That's one reason.

### What Silo and Grinder Can Do

Kafir silage made 140.81 pounds or 86.6 per cent more gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder. Well, there are a good many farmers in Kansas who don't need a salesman to tell them how useful a silo is. There were 10 head of cattle—produced at Hays—in each test pen last winter. Besides the kafir they got 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily. The kafir fed was planted in rows and made 20 bushels of grain to the acre. As silage it made 4.38 tons an acre, and 1.76 tons of fodder. The silage had 70.83 per cent moisture and the fodder 27.25 per cent.

Similar feeding tests three other winters show that running kafir fodder thru a silage cutter as fed, increased gains to the acre of feed 1.13 per cent over whole fodder; grinding the whole fodder as fed jumped gains 27.71 per cent to the acre of feed; and ensiling the kafir increased gains to the acre 120.08 per cent. The grinder and silo will make feed go farther in tough years.

### New Facts About Cotton Cake

Last year the Hays folks found that adding phosphorus to either sorghum silage plus cottonseed cake, or sorghum hay plus cottonseed cake, did not increase gains on cattle. This winter they tried silage with phosphorus instead of silage and cottonseed cake. It turned out that a full ration of silage supplies all the phosphorus cattle need, and that the big increases in gains where cottonseed cake is fed were due to the protein in the cake and not to the phosphorus it contains.

Many cattlemen have wondered how much cottonseed cake to feed with silage, as a winter ration for stock cattle. Six lots of calves were fed 150 days last winter to find out. Some had no cake, others got it in different amounts all or part of the feeding time. Everything considered ½-pound to the head daily for the entire wintering period proved best. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, explained the feeding results.

### Bindweed Not a Loan Asset

L. E. Call, president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita, told last Saturday's 1,000 or more Hays Round-Up visitors, that the bank made as many loans to farmers in 2½ months this year as were made from 1930 to 1933 inclusive. That's good speed. But he emphasized the fact that loans are not being made unless the borrower would have a good chance of working out of debt. He also said in plain words that the bank wouldn't do much for a farmer who has bindweed on the place yet isn't trying to get rid of it.

A special program for women arranged by Amy Kelly, Manhattan, included a vegetable and meat canning demonstration by Gladys Kimbrough, home economist for Ball Brothers Company, Muncie, Ind. Folks listening in learned that Western Kansas farm women not only know how to ask questions, but how to make worthwhile suggestions for better canning as well.

### Good Work by Judging Teams

On Friday, last week, 35 judging teams in 4-H club work met at Hays to battle for the championships of their section of Kansas. Pawnee county took first on livestock with Joe Lewis, Howard Zook and Richard Miller making up the team, coached by John Kline. There are 20,000 4-H club members in Kansas this year—a new record, and every county has them. Best grain judges came from Coldwater—Rex Guseman, Vernon Huck and LeRoy Deewall, with L. E. Melia, coach. The Thomas county girls, Eva Renner, Twila Howard and Edna Bremencamp, were best 4-H clothing judges.

Twenty-three vocational high school teams discovered that Decatur county sent the best livestock judges to Hays this time. They were L. McDowell, J. McCartney and R. Cody, with S. H. Howard, coach. Coldwater also had the best grain judges in this group. They were Clyde Bibb, Fred Lohrding and Clifford Blount, with Melia as coach. Comanche county is pretty well supplied with Master Farmers, but it looks as if more are coming along.

## *Try Less Lime Next Time*

USE of "limited" lime in growing Sweet clover suits W. S. Baker, Linn county. Last year he seeded three fields this way. All his Sweet clover goes in with regular plantings of wheat, oats and flax. He realizes the clover would make a bigger and better growth alone, but gets a full crop of small grain. The Sweet clover also makes fair growth, even where the grain is heavy. A fair to good stand grew on all three fields last season, but it was best where the ground was firm. The poorest stand was on oats ground where the seedbed was loose.

## *Urge Direct-Market Ban*

THE Kansas committee of farm organizations sent special word to Congress last week urging that the Capper-Hope bill to abolish direct marketing of livestock be placed on "sure-action" list for this session. The committee, representing 10 big farm organizations, met at Topeka. It also commended Secretary Wallace for the way the Farm Act is being administered, and favors keeping the processing tax as a means of paying for production control.

## *Apple Crop Is Hurt*

FROST nipped the apple crop in Northeastern Kansas the night of April 24. Injury was greatest on low ground, some places the temperature dropped to 22 degrees, reaching lowest point just before sunrise. Several hard-hit spots report crop reduced 75 per cent.—J. S. Brazelton, Troy, special correspondent.

## *Now Does it on Purpose*

AN ACCIDENTAL job of summer-fallowing proved to C. C. Neilson, Lincoln, that it pays. One spring he prepared a small field for sorghum feed. It became too dry to plant, but he kept the field worked all summer and seeded it to alfalfa about August 20. The next spring the first crop of alfalfa made 3,600 pounds to the acre. An adjoining old alfalfa field made only a ton to the acre. Now Mr. Neilson believes it pays to prepare alfalfa land the summer-fallow way on purpose.


# *Prepare Now to Cut Harvesting Costs—*

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See the McCormick-Deering dealer for full details on modern combines, windrow-harvesters, pick-up devices, and tractor power. Catalogs will be mailed on request.

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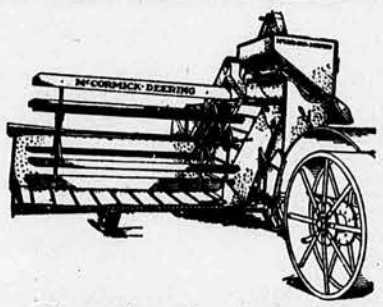


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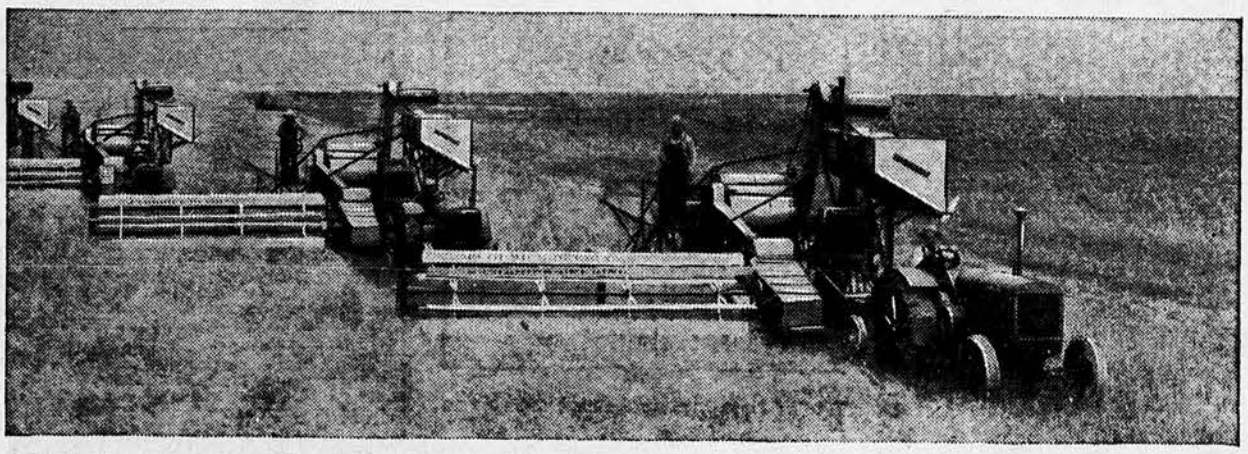
BELOW: A group of 16-ft. McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers at work on a big grain farm.



# McCORMICK-DEERING
## HARVESTER-THRESHERS

# Kansas Farm Homes

*Ruth Goodall and Contributors*

## *There Was to Be a Wedding*

MRS. A. E. B.

WHEN I was a girl, the parlor was considered too good to be used for everyday occasions. It was saved for weddings, christenings, deaths and visiting ministers.

My sister, Julia, was to be married. Plans for the wedding were completed a few weeks before the ceremony was to take place, and it was decided the parlor should be opened for inspection and cleaning. The door was unlocked by my mother and we were allowed to enter, after being cautioned not to touch anything. But we had scarcely stepped into the room before mother stopped us with an exclamation, and both she and Julia, with horrified eyes and distressed moans, dropped to the floor. It was indeed a catastrophe; moths were eating the parlor rug.

Now, to take the parlor rug out into the sunshine for an airing was, according to my good mother, an act little short of heresy, and so, after a thoro sweeping had been administered, the family and the neighbors were advised of the matter and suggestions were in order. The neighbors sent in all sorts of advice, but it was decided to adopt the suggestion of the village seamstress.

Accordingly, a trip was made to the store, and a box of red pepper bought. After another sweeping and dusting of the room, the red pepper was sprinkled heavily over the rug, and the room closed again to wait the coming event.

"During the intervening days, we sewed, baked, and cleaned, and altho the rug was peeped at thru the parlor door, there was no occasion to enter that "holy of holies" before the wedding day. When the minister arrived, he was ushered into the parlor and the other guests followed. He had hardly taken his place and cleared his throat, before "Sttuttchoooo!" whimpered my mother, and "Ooowa-a-a-tchoooo!" roared my father. "A-a-a-tchoo!" reproved the minister in deep and dignified tones, but the pianist interrupted him with a frivolous "Ha-a-atchoo!" And then they all sneezed together just as mother and father ushered them toward the door.

As soon as quiet was restored, it was decided that in view of the circumstances, the wedding had better take place in another room. Of course, this was regrettable since parlors were meant for weddings, but things did progress more smoothly when the change was made.

## *Canning Builds Health*

GRACE VIALL GRAY

THE need of fruits, vegetables and milk in the diet, to provide the minerals so necessary for continued health and growth, is constantly preached by food specialists.

The whole family may largely be served in this way by canned foods because they are so rich in food value and minerals. The food elements are all found in varied amounts of canned goods.

Meat is an example of the home-canned type of protein that is available thruout the year. The proteins provide for muscle and tissue growth and maintenance.

The carbohydrates are the sugars and starches. They are quick-energy foods and fuel foods. The sugar in home-canned fruits is a good source of energy. The starch in starchy vegetables like carrots and sweet potatoes, is a form of carbohydrates.

Minerals are found in the home-canned meats, vegetables and fruits and help to regulate and maintain a healthy blood stream.

Cellulose is bulk food or roughage. Vegetables and fruits are bulky, consequently are valuable in the diet.

All of these food elements are found in home-canned foods. There is much evidence also, that home-canned foods are as good sources of real food value as the fresh products cooked at home and consumed immediately.

## *Got Washer She Wanted*

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

THE seven fine black walnut trees on her farm, set Mrs. G. E. Nilson to wondering if they couldn't help her get the electric washing machine she hankered for.

As black walnuts are rather plentiful in Missouri, folks didn't believe she could sell the nuts. Nevertheless last fall she gathered them, hulled them with the corn sheller, then let them season.

When the time came to sell them, sure enough the stores were flooded with black walnuts. Fortunately, she saw in a newspaper the advertisement of an Omaha firm offering from 35 to 40 cents a pound for black walnut meats. It was a long and tedious job but Mrs. Nilson, after sending a sample to the Omaha firm, went ahead and finished getting out the meats from bushels of nuts. Now she has the coveted washing machine.

Somebody has said truly, that to get anything, you have only to want it bad enough.

## *Little Cash Bringers*

MRS. HELPER

ONE neighbor woman makes sunbonnets for sale, selling some thru a local store, and others at her home. She makes them any size desired, and at any time.

Another neighbor earns pin money by using her pressure cooker. She goes among her neighbors and cans for money or a per cent of the food canned. It is all the same to her as she has a large family.

At housecleaning time, one woman who has good taste in choosing colors and fabrics and in arrangement of furniture, earns money helping in different neighbors' homes.

Another neighbor forces rhubarb and has excellent stalks of it to sell weeks before others have it ready. She gets a good price for it at the stores.

## *Then Let the Sun Shine*

WEAR A BONNET

NOW here is a sunbonnet with some sense. The cape takes care of the neck and shoulders and the deep brim shades the eyes and protects what is left of "that schoolgirl complexion." The brim can be stiffened with lining or left soft and starched. It is shaped in at the neck, so that it doesn't cut off cool breezes. A curved casing at the neck holds the fullness so that the cape, cut in one with the crown, does not drag. Elastic or drawing tape in the casing makes the bonnet adjustable to any head size, and holds it snugly in place. Tape can be taken out for laundering, the crown and cape ironed out flat. The corner ties are brought back under the arms and tied at back, loose enough not to interfere with arm movements, yet cape will not blow off. Pattern for this nifty sunbonnet, No. E849, only 15 cents. It requires 1 yard of 36-inch material. Order it from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## *Borrowed From a Man*

MRS. "SLOW"

I WAS out in the field with my husband when someone wished he had a yardstick to measure. My husband handed them his shovel on which he had a yard marked off on the handle. He had used tiny flat-headed tacks to mark off the 3 feet, then one foot was nicked into inches. He told me he had his axe handle and hammer handle marked too, which saved carrying a measure.

It was quite an idea, I thought, and since I didn't want to let him get ahead of me, as soon as I got to the house I opened up my sewing machine and marked off a yard measure along its edge.

It has been one of the biggest helps I ever had in turning a 2 or 3-inch hem by putting the dress over the leaf of the machine. I also marked my little hammer handle. It's easier to measure distance with the hammer handle than to guess the difference between pictures, window curtain hooks, etc. I don't see why I ever let a mere husband get ahead of me like that. I'll try not to do it again.

## *A Drain for the Ice Box*

MRS. CHARLES GILL
Wallace County

FOR the benefit of those who, like myself, are using an old-fashioned ice box with a drain pan that overflows on the pantry floor. I am telling how we fixed a drain for mine.

From an old oil stove we took the oil cup with the oil tube still attached. With a block of wood to hold it up, we put this directly under the drain. Then we drilled a hole thru the pantry wall, ran the tube thru, and it drains into the backyard. I keep a pan under it there, where it serves as a convenient chicken waterer in case I wish to be gone all day. Place a screen over the drain in the ice box so nothing can get into this small tube.

The oil stove frame, after the "in'ards" are removed, may be enameled some pretty color, a heavy cardboard fitted to the top and an oilcloth placed over this, to make the prettiest kind of a plant stand, or magazine table. Perhaps it is just the thing you want on the back porch.

## *It's Rhubarb Time Again*

MRS. CLYDE MOSS

PERHAPS other Kansas farm women would like to try these favorite rhubarb recipes of mine.

**Mock Lemon Pie (rhubarb)** — One cup sugar, 1 heaping tablespoon flour, yolks of 2 eggs, ⅔ cup of boiling water, ⅔ cup stewed rhubarb, 1 teaspoon lemon extract. Mix sugar, flour, eggs and extract, and pour over them the water, then the rhubarb. Pour into an unbaked single crust pie and bake. Meringue the top with the egg whites.

**Rhubarb Custard Pie**—Line a pie tin with pie crust. Cut in enough rhubarb for a pie. Mix 1½ cups of sugar, 1 rounding teaspoon of cornstarch, 2 beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon of butter and pour over the cut rhubarb. Shake in a little mace or nutmeg and put on a top crust and bake. Gooseberries may be used in the same way.

**Rhubarb Pudding**—Cut 2 cups of rhubarb in ½-inch slices, add 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of boiling water and boil for five minutes. While still hot pour into a baking dish and pour over it the following batter: One egg beaten, ¼ cup sugar, ⅓ cup of milk, 4 tablespoons of melted fat, 1 cup of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, dash of salt. Bake 30 minutes and serve with cream.

¶ The purchasers of high quality goods get the most for their money.

## *Can Some Strawberries*

G. N. M.

STRAWBERRIES are hard to can because they contain so much water they shrink when cooked. To overcome this, to each quart of berries add 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons water, boil slowly for 15 minutes. Let stand over night in the kettle (the berries will plump). Reheat to boiling. Fill jars with hot fruit. Seal and process in water bath 5 minutes. Mrs. Charles Triplett, Napoleon, has used this recipe from the 4-H Club canning bulletin and says the result is excellent.

## *Buttoned Down the Front*

LITTLE GIRL'S "BEST"

849—Picture this young girl's frock in gay yellow dotted swiss. Plain yellow bias lawn finished the edge of the flippant ruffles of the armholes and the sheer white organdie collar. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2⅜ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting and 6½ yards of ribbon.

893—Pattern provides for the shirt, shorts and skirt. For sports and vacation wear, nothing will quite equal a costume like this. Slip off your skirt, and you're ready for tennis. It can be carried out in pique, linen, seersucker, shirting cottons, etc. Sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material for the entire outfit.

567—Can't you imagine how dainty and pretty you would look in this charming home frock? It is fashioned of an inexpensive but gay cotton print. The frill is plain lawn. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

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

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

RURAL HEALTH

# Heart Disease Not Hopeless

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

ALL organs depend upon the heart. When any organ of the body becomes diseased the heart feels it. Thus it is that heart disease may be due to inefficient kidneys, poisoned intestines, infected tonsils, decayed teeth or any one of a score of other things. If these are corrected early, the heart is as good as ever. But there are a multitude of ailments that affect the heart, and for that reason heart disease is the leading cause of death.

Heart disease is not hopeless. The forms of heart disease which concern us most are those known as organic heart disease; meaning that some actual change has been brought about in the organ itself. In its early stage such heart disease may be cured, but not when it has existed long enough to become chronic. Chronic organic heart disease is incurable, yet the patient may live a comfortable, reasonably active life for his natural expectancy. The important thing is to recognize the trouble, find how much work the damaged heart may safely do, and order one's life in such a way that it shall not be overloaded. Vast numbers of people with incurable heart disease are enjoying life today and living in safety because they recognize their limitations. There are 2 millions of people in the United States with some form of heart disease.

Medical treatment of heart disease may include drugs but no drugs will be effective without rest. The heart must have a chance to "catch up." Perhaps the doctor will order rest in bed, perhaps a change of occupation, perhaps a change of climate; such things are as important as medicine. The patient must always guard against heavy meals lest the engorged stomach be a strain upon the heart. Never take "heart medicines" unless a good doctor who has examined you personally prescribes them.

I have a special letter, "Hints About the Heart," which I shall be glad to send to subscribers who request it and who forward a self-addressed stamped envelope to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

*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.*

¶ We enjoy Kansas Farmer a lot, and especially the page on Kansas farm homes.—Mrs. M. C. Taylor, R. 3, Chanute, Kan.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## Farm Betterments

**New Truck**—Glen Pierson, Ionia. Chevrolet.

**New Truck**—Tony Heider, Alida, Geary county.

**New Car** — J. J. Metz, Mankato. Chevrolet coupe.

**New Home**—John Wilkerson, R. 6, Franklin county.

**Electric Refrigerator**—Paul Metz, Mankato. Frigidaire.

**New Car** — Lester Hooker, Mankato. Chevrolet coach.

**New Car**—Charles Bouton, Burr Oak. Chevrolet coach.

**New Truck**—Fred Dicker, Ionia, Jewell county. Ford V-8.

**New Car** — Ray Myrley, Jewell county. Chevrolet coach.

**Electric Refrigerator**—Harve Renner, Mankato. Frigidaire.

**New Truck**—Clyde Wilson, Ionia, Jewell county. Chevrolet.

**New Car**—John and Amy Fireoved, R. 1, Smith Center. Ford V-8.

**Electric Refrigerator**—Frank Kramer, Jewell county. Frigidaire.

**New Home**—Harley Blankenbeker, R. 6, Ottawa, Franklin county.

**Improvements**—H. Severson, Mankato, Jewell county. Reshingled house.

**New Car** — A. L. Bellinger, Hiawatha, Brown county. Plymouth coach.

**Bought Farm**—Wilson Ross, R. 3, Smith Center. The Skein farm at $27 an acre.

**New Car** — J. P. Hollingsworth, Glen Elder, Mitchell county. Chevrolet coach.

**Automatic Refrigerator** — William Sasse, R. 1, Smith Center. Gibson automatic.

**Home Improvements**—M. A. Goss, R. 7, Manhattan, Riley county. Two-room addition.

**New Farm Machinery**—Mrs. Harry Miller, Jewell county. Lister and mowing machine.

**New Car**—Walter O. Grefe, "the Capper Man," Smith county. Ford V-8 De Luxe sedan.

**Two New Brooder Houses**—M. E. Richardson, northeast of Williamsburg, Franklin county.

**New House and Garage** — Bert Steppe, R. 3, Junction City, Geary county. Also other improvements.

**Improvements and Washing Machine**—E. F. Huhlman, Jewell county. New porch, oak floors, built-in cupboard, bathroom and fixtures, painted house, new power washer.

**New Home, Barn and Shed**—Lawson Cook, north of St. Francis, Cheyenne county. Bungalow 30 by 40 feet, good-sized barn and machine shed, new well and new windmill.

**New Farm Machinery**—W. H. Van Camp, Mankato. Lister, corn disk, disk harrow, mowing machine, rake, harrow, 2-row cultivator plow, rack and wagon, grain wagon, two sets of harness. Total cost $800. Paid cash.

## 4-H Club Round-Up Next

THE 4-H clubs of 100 Kansas counties will be represented among the 1,200 boys and girls who will attend the Annual Round-Up at Kansas State College, June 4 to 9. They will be farm boys and girls between 10 and 20 years, who are carrying on 4-H Club projects. To these members, the Round-Up represents the climax of the club year. The program will include a state model meeting contest, a music appreciation contest, recreation and tours about the campus.

¶ We enjoy reading Kansas Farmer, and read with interest the column, "Farm Betterments."—Mrs. W. M. Rundle, Logan, Kan.


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How much surplus energy you have results from the food you eat and how quickly it is converted into Dextrose.

To those who do strenuous outdoor work, there is a big difference in feeling vigorous and alert and that of being easily tired and lacking in "pep".

Dextrose is a simple sugar which supplies energy. A readily utilized source of Dextrose is Karo, which contains 120 calories per ounce. Less effort is needed to digest Karo than for many other staple foods.

Karo supplies energy *quickly* —which is very important to those who work hard and have need of *surplus* energy.

Karo Syrups are essentially Dextrins, Maltose and Dextrose, with a small percentage of Sucrose added for flavor—all recommended for ease of digestion and energy value.

The 'Accepted' Seal denotes that Karo and advertisements for it are acceptable to the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association.

MADE FROM AMERICAN CORN *which is* PURCHASED FOR CASH

# A New Poultry Insurance Policy

**"The little red tag on a sack" says this poultryman**

THE IMPORTANCE of a mark which means "results insurance" is clearly brought out in a letter, written November, '32, from which we quote:

"We have had unusually good results in brooding baby chicks since we commenced using NOPCO XX, but until recently we neglected to get NOPCO XX in the laying mash. This fall our hens lingered in the molt and egg production went down to 10%. To make matters worse, the few eggs produced were of an inferior quality, the shells were thin and rough and the whites watery. We turned on the electric lights in the morning and gave the hens a warm mash once a day, but they did not react as they should. We then decided to feed a mash containing NOPCO XX. . . . This week we only had six checked or cracked eggs in four cases and the quality, both interior and exterior has increased 100%. . . . We are fully convinced of the benefits from using NOPCO XX. The little red tag on a sack of mash is our Poultry Insurance Policy. It assures us a steady supply of superior quality eggs from healthy hens."

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

NOPCO, 5420 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.


# This is the Season for Hen TB

*How One of the Worst Poultry Plagues Is Spread*

DR. C. A. BRANDLY

TUBERCULOSIS is one of the most destructive plagues of poultry. It does away with profits and the infection may readily spread to swine and other animals. The 12,500 outbreaks of disease in Kansas flocks during the last 14 years show that most cases are found in March, April and May. This is because, in addition to being affected with tuberculosis, the flock is exposed to unfavorable weather, housing, and feeding conditions, and is placed under the strain of heavy production, thereby hastening the action of the disease which shows up more at the end of the winter.

In tuberculosis-eradication work it was found that many hogs from areas which had been freed of cattle tuberculosis were still affected. A careful study of 115,700 flocks in 40 states reveals that the principal source of tuberculosis in swine was of the chicken type. Geese and ducks are quite resistant to the infection but it is common in chickens, turkeys and guinea fowl. Calves should be carefully protected against exposure.

The disease usually is spread by mingling healthy with infected flocks and thru the sale of apparently healthy but tuberculous poultry. Infected fowls may spread the infection in droppings and from open lesions in the skin or joints. Lungs of birds are rarely affected, so spread of the organism by sneezing or coughing is not common. The infection lives a long time in damp places protected from sunlight. Healthy birds may get infected from contaminated soil, feed, drinking water, or from the carcass or uncooked offal of a tuberculous fowl. The diseases may be carried from farm to farm by sparrows and other birds, rats and mice, and shoes of workmen.

## *Turks and Hens Don't Mix*

W. J. D.

TURKEYS cannot be raised successfully on ground over which many chickens have ranged. Lloyd Prentice, Linn county, raises turkeys on a large scale, using artificial hatching and brooding. The poults are raised in confinement on clean ground. Last year he had about 75 more poults than he wanted to put in the turkey pens. These were placed in another pen near the old poultry yard. All went well at first, but when they were a few weeks old the young turkeys began to die, 5 or 6 a day. Believing the old ground was causing the trouble Mr. Prentice moved them to another pen away from the poultry yard. Here they responded to treatment, but by this time half of them were dead.

In the main flock Mr. and Mrs. Prentice raised 95 per cent of poults hatched to market size. On infected ground they lost half and more would have died had they not moved them. Raising turkeys in confinement requires careful attention to detail. The turkey business also seems to be expanded enough for the present. Last year turkey numbers were especially large.

## *Selling Them Dressed*

MRS. ELLIS STACKFLETH
Harper County

LAST year we bought early hatched chicks, White Rocks. These were placed in the brooder house which had previously been cleaned and made ready. Peet moss was used on the floor. They were given an all-mash ration at the beginning, and later we added scratch grain, green feed and skimmilk. Our loss was small.

When the chicks weighed 2 pounds or better, most of the cockerels were dressed and sold to customers at 2 cents above market price, with an extra 10 cents added for dressing. The best pullets were saved for fall layers and all others were full fed, dressed and sold in the same way as the cockerels. This nets 15 to 20 cents more a bird than dumping them on the market.

We raised most of the feed and practically all of it was ground at home, which cuts feed costs to a minimum. All hens are carefully culled and only those that will make good layers are kept.

## *Whitewash Lice and Mites*

IF you keep the poultry houses whitewashed inside all summer there will be fewer lice and mites. In making whitewash, slake half a bushel of good, fresh lime in boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain and add a peck of salt dissolved in a little water, 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue previously melted over a fire. Mix these together, add 5 gallons hot water and let the mixture stand several days. Keep the whitewash thus prepared in a kettle and apply as hot as possible.—G. B.

## *Milk Mash Worth a Trial*

AS A REMEDY for coccidiosis try feeding a 40 per cent dried milk mash made of 20 pounds each of bran, shorts, and cornmeal; 40 pounds dried milk (either dried skimmilk or dried buttermilk); 4 pounds of bonestock have ranged in the last 2 years are less likely to become infected with coccidiosis.—E. M. F.

meal; and 1 pound of table salt. Feed 7 to 10 days, or until the chicks appear healthy. Then go back to a normal ration. Unless the birds are kept warm and dry the treatment will not work. Increase the heat in the brooder house.

## *A Chick's Dangerous Age*

What can be done to prevent coccidiosis in young chicks?—G. R. H.

WARM, rainy weather when chicks are 8 to 12 weeks old often brings an outbreak of coccidiosis. Keeping house and yards clean will help prevent this disease. Wet litter in the house is sure to cause trouble. Changing the litter once or twice a week will help prevent an outbreak. A small amount changed often is better than a deep litter cleaner every 2 or 3 weeks . . . Keep feeding and watering vessels clean, because it is thru the feed and water that the coccidia get into the bird's digestive tract. Chicks raised where no chicks or old

# *Poultry Health*

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

## *Warm Days and Spring Rains Bring Coccidiosis*

THE pleasant, sunshiny weather of spring that speeds up the development of your chicks so splendidly, also brings a new enemy which you must overcome before you can successfully raise a high percentage of your flock. For the sunshine and warm rains also stir into life and activity the germs of that dread disease, Coccidiosis—the disease that requires only a few days to start and run riot through your chicks.

During the winter, Coccidiosis germs lie dormant in the ground, but they come to life when the earth is moistened by spring rains and warmed by the sunshine. Then the chicks come along and pick at the contaminated ground and litter; in that way they get the germs into their systems.

When the Coccidiosis germs reach the intestines they attack and destroy the bowel lining, causing it to bleed and throw off an injurious poison. The chick can't digest its food properly. It grows weak from the loss of so much blood, and the poison in its system impairs the functions of muscles and nerves. The chick may gradually waste away, or die suddenly, according to the severity of the attack. There is sure to be a high death loss unless the proper treatment is given.

**Symptoms of Coccidiosis**

When you notice some of your chicks with pale and droopy heads, droopy wings and ruffled feathers, and you find watery, chocolate-colored or blood-stained droppings, Coccidiosis has a good start. You can't act too quickly, for other chicks will pick up germs in the droppings of the affected ones and every day more chicks will be found dead or dying. The first thing to do is to remove all droppings and clean out the litter. Then disinfect the brooder house thoroughly to kill the germs. Next, give your chicks Phen-O-Sal in their drinking water or milk, to rout out the Coccidiosis germs in their intestines. The medicines in the tablets reach the injured bowel linings and remove the infection, neutralize the poisons, and heal up the inflamed tissues. If you prefer a preparation in liquid form, I suggest the use of Rakos.

**Prevention Pays**

Even before any symptoms of Coccidiosis show up, however, Phen-O-Sal should be used regularly to help prevent Coccidiosis from getting a start. Put it in the drinking water every day. Your battle against Coccidiosis also should include worm prevention, for worms weaken baby chicks, and rob them of resistance to disease.

Start this worm control program by mixing Avi-Tone in the starting mash. Avi-Tone is a medicated tonic in powdered form, easily mixed with dry or wet mash; it helps to prevent worm infestation, improves the appetite, and keeps the organs functioning properly. Regular, continued use of Phen-O-Sal and Avi-Tone helps you grow healthy, sturdy chicks, more able to resist Coccidiosis and the many other serious chick diseases.

Dr. J. E. Salsbury

*Your dealer will be glad to explain in detail the treatments discussed above by Dr. Salsbury. Ask for preparations mentioned, by name, at your local chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply or general store. Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal by buying Phen-O-Sal in the original package—not in bulk. Refuse all substitutes and write to us when someone tries to sell you something 'just as good.' Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for $1.00, 300 for $2.00. Avi-Tone, 5 lb. carton, $1.75. Poultry House Disinfectant, quart can, $1.00. Rakos, pint bottle, $1.25. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 238 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.—Advertisement. (c)*

These are some of the firms who are the authorized poultry health service stations for Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories:

Attica—**Geo. R. McMahon**
Beloit—**Minch Hatchery**
Clyde—**C. M. Hanson**
Emporia—**Shaws Hatchery**
Hays—**Hays Hatchery**
Hutchinson—**Salt City Hatchery**
Iola—**Taylors Hatchery & Prod.**
La Crosse—**La Crosse Hatchery—Schwab's**
Lebanon-Mankato—**Axdell Elec. Hatchery**
Ottawa—**Shaws Hatchery**
Parsons—**Mathis Poultry Farm & Hatchery**
Sabetha—**Blue Ribbon Hatchery**
Tipton—**Hake Feed & Produce**
Wichita—**Tischhauser Hatchery**


**$500 READY CASH** *at Your Own Bank for You!*

Think of it! **$500.00 in cash paid at your own bank the very day when needed most.** That's what having a **READYCASH Policy means.** No disheartening delays. No waiting weeks for the **money you must have** in time of necessity. A check for $500.00 claim proofs, all in one policy payable same day at your bank. This unusual policy is copyrighted and can only be secured from

**THE GREAT AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

The **READYCASH** Policy bears the "SEAL" of our State Insurance Department for the safeguard of policyholders everywhere. **Protect every member of your family**—now, with this guaranteed STANDARD "old line" LEGAL RESERVE life insurance at an astonishingly low cost.

**ONLY ONE POLICY $500**—no more—no less. However, you may obtain a policy for every member of your family. Issued to men, women and children, ages one month to 55 years. NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION (up to age 45.) Remember, a PAYMENT GUARANTEED policy with **CASH LOAN, paid-up and extended insurance values.**

**As Low As 64¢ a Month**

(a fraction over 2c a day) provides for this **READY-CASH** protection.

**NO AGENT WILL CALL** Write now for FREE information regarding this wonderful new cost policy. Give birthdate. No obligation.

**THE GREAT AMERICAN LIFE INS. CO.**
Dept. 1002
Control Bldg., Topeka, Kans.



**DESTROY GERMS** *in the Crop*

AS WELL AS IN THE DRINK

**GERMOZONE**

TO GUARD against Digestive Disorders and Simple Diarrhoea, the preventive in the drink should do more than merely disinfect the water. **Germozone carries on** and destroys molds and disease germs with which it comes in contact **in the crop.** It is *also a remedy.* Astringent, yet soothing, it is the treatment which has given best results to many thousands of successful poultry raisers for 35 years. For grown fowls as well. See 64-page Lee-Way textbook on poultry diseases.

12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., $1.50. At your Lee dealer; or from factory, postpaid. If you have never used Germozone, 4-oz. Trial Bottle mailed for 10c.

TRIAL BOTTLE

**GEO. H. LEE CO.**
500 Lee Building Omaha, Nebraska



**SAVE BABY CHICKS** *from* **LICE** *and* **MITES**

El Vampiro is a reliable Non-Poisonous Powder.

Hatcheries endorse it. Easy to apply. Sure in results.

El Vampiro

Ask your dealer.

10¢ ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO. PEORIA ILL. For Sale at Dealer

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING THE CAPPER FUND FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fourteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this Fund. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address

CAPPER FUND FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-C Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

# Our Busy Neighbors

THE wilder a bull is, the safer, now is the opinion of Will Jones, White City. He had made a pet of one of his prize-winners, nevertheless the big fellow suddenly crushed him against a manger then tossed him out of the barn. Jones is glad he can walk with a cane.

### *May Get Out a Bulletin*

READING about the goat at White Cloud, which ate the roof of a chicken house and a cord of wood besides, Mark Woodford wishes to know when they churned the goat's cream, whether it turned out sawdust instead of butter.

### *Sink Hole Keeps Sinking*

THE sink hole in the center of a roadway, 12 miles west of Mound Ridge, McPherson county, still is sinking and is now 12 inches deeper than a year ago. The hole is full of water, but no one knows a cause for the sinking of the land unless there may be an underground stream beneath it.

### *Apple Seed From France*

A TON of crab apple seed from France has been received by the W. A. Oliver nursery at Perry, Jefferson county. It will be planted on the Oliver farms. The seed is used for root stock for apple trees. In 1933, 1½ million of the 4 million seedlings raised in the U. S. came from the vicinity of Perry.

### *Gnats Killing Livestock*

THIS is a bug year all right. Arkansas has a plague of Buffalo gnats. They killed 300 horses and mules in 2 days within 10 miles of Cabot, Ark., the gnats swarming in huge black clouds. The livestock died thru inhaling them as well as from being bitten. About all the farmers can do is to put the stock in the barns and use smudges to try to keep the gnats away.

### *Revolving Smokehouses*

THE Topeka packing plant of Morrell & Company, still uses hickory wood to smoke hams and can treat 25,000 pounds a day. The plant has just added another revolving smokehouse to the two already in place. The revolving machinery on which the meat hangs, insures an even color and allows every piece of meat exactly the same temperature and amount of smoke during the curing.

### *Tons of Dust in the Air*

DUST storms have been so frequent and so widespread this season that the Government has begun to measure the dust carried in the air. The result is rather surprising. Tons of earth have been moved across the Central West by winds. Some of the soil of North Dakota has not been stopped until deposited in the lather on the whiskers of the outdoor customers of the Texas barber.

### *Chinch Bug Efficiency*

WHEN the file case containing the corn-hog contracts of a southeast Kansas county was opened recently, a half-dozen husky chinch bugs were found busily engaged crawling from sheet to sheet. Finally the entire bunch congregated in the apartment where the corn acreage of the nonsigners was tabulated—scouts, they seemed to be, looking for the larger corn growers.

### *Jailed for Pig-Sow Fraud*

WHEN the Government's emergency hog-buying campaign was on, J. H. Bennett of Aberdeen, S. D., and Frank King of St. Paul, bought pigs from farmers in South Dakota, shipped them to market centers and sold them under the names of farmers from whom the pigs were bought, collecting the premium payment. As a result of this little speculation, each has just been sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 and to serve 6 months in jail by a Federal court. Similar fraud cases now are pending in other Federal courts. Better be on the square with Uncle Sam.

### *Crow's Eggs Good Eating*

HAVING experimented, a Sublette man says crows' eggs are as good to eat as hens' eggs, but you must observe caution. A crow lays five eggs, but you'd better rob the nest when it has only four in it, if you want to be sure of fresh eggs . . . Another Kansas Farmer reader recently made it known that a crow was just as good eating as chicken. There may be an idea here for another poultry sideline.

### *Radio Good Thief Catcher*

AS a result of the first week of daily broadcasts over WIBW by the state highway patrol, four men were arrested and three stolen cars recovered. Evidently the broadcasts are going to be a great help in catching criminals and enforcing the laws, particularly traffic laws.

### *Pasture Rent Goes Up*

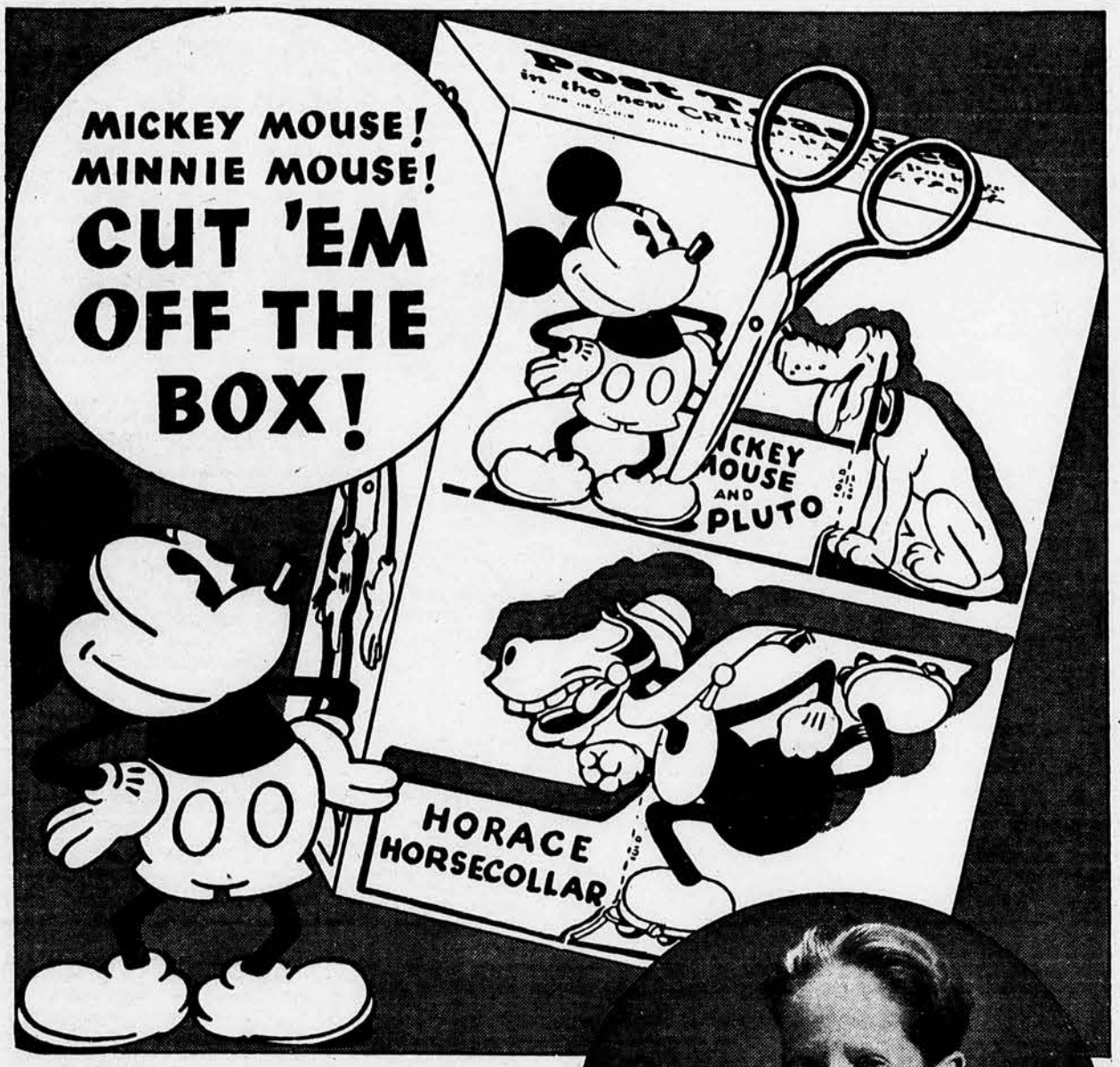
THIS is one year when the price of "grass," as the Texas cattleman calls our pastures, has advanced with the season. Many pastures not rented early have been "bid up" as much as 25 to 50 cents an acre since earlier contracts were made. And don't think the Texas cattleman don't know that the Flint Hill section of Kansas grows the world's best grass.

### *Wettest April in 7 Years*

WHILE most of Kansas is praying for rain, the region around Arkansas City in Southern Kansas, had its wettest April in 7 years. There the total rainfall for the month exceeded 5 inches more than April 1927, when 7.27 inches was the record.

### *It Beats Raising Corn*

FROM their 1933 crop, Essex brothers, living on Otter creek in southern Greenwood county, have threshed 1,200 bushels of alfalfa seed. Which beats corn growing by a long ways, and helps the land a lot, besides. Also a check for 1,200 bushels of alfalfa seed is not to be sneezed at.


**NEW POST TOASTIES CUT-OUTS!**

**. . . these or other famous Walt Disney characters . . . absolutely free! On all Post Toasties boxes.**

WHAT marvelous fun for the children . . . these new Post Toasties Cut-Outs! How boys and girls love to cut them right off the boxes . . . to play with these beloved "movie" stars.

There are Mickey and Minnie Mouse, Pluto the Pup, Horace Horsecollar, the Goof . . . all doing different things on different boxes. And some packages have cut-outs of the Three Little Pigs and the Big Bad Wolf on them.

And how boys and girls love Post Toasties! These delicious golden flakes are made only from the tender sweet hearts of the corn . . . toasted double-crisp so that they stay crunchy in milk or cream. And full of quick, new energy, too!

Get some today. You'll love Post Toasties—especially with fruit and berries. And watch the youngsters jump for joy when they see these grand new Walt Disney Cut-Outs. A product of General Foods.

By special arrangement with Walt Disney Enterprises, Inc. © 1934, G. F. Corp.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

# Which Cows are the Losers?

*What Is Hurting Us Most Is Too Many Poor Cows*

ONE dairy cow out of three is a loser, even among the better herds in improvement associations. We have this from the Bureau of Dairy Industry. That is the best kind of argument for reducing milk output by culling the poorest cows from all lower-yielding herds and to some extent from the high herds.

With present prices this seems wise. It has been pointed out by profit-and-loss figures for many years. In the last few years the usual numbers of cull dairy cows have not been marketed. So the cow population has increased 18 per cent in 6 years, whereas in normal times about 4½ million cows have been taken out of milk production every year. With lower farm income it was natural for farmers to milk every critter they could to bring in more cash. They were forced to milk more cows. But it got dairymen into more trouble.

**It's the Right Thing Any Time**

Altho the need for reducing the amount of milk and other dairy products put on the market may be only temporary, increase in efficiency for herds should be a lasting program.

Dairymen may go a long way toward more profit without making a greater demand on the consumer — that is, without increasing prices. Cows making 200 pounds of butterfat a year in herd improvement associations in 1932, the Bureau shows, did so with a feed cost of $27.50 for each cow. On the other hand, cows that gave 400 pounds a year had a feed cost of only $36.50 a year—$9 more for twice as much butterfat. With butterfat at 20 cents a pound, a herd of 80 cows of the kind producing 200 pounds of butterfat a year, would bring in $1,000 over feed cost. But a farmer with cows of the 400-pound kind would have to tend and milk only 23 of them to get $1,000 over feed cost.

**An Advantage in Two Ways**

The difference to the farmer in work and in overhead expense is large. But from the standpoint of present market conditions the difference in output is even more important. The man who brings in $1,000 above feed cost with 23 cows puts only 9,200 pounds of butterfat on the market. The man who brings it in with 80 cows puts 16,000 pounds on the market. The price of butterfat is the same in either case. It is easy to see what kind of cows are responsible for much of the present trouble.

## *The 5 Best Grass Months*

When should bluegrass pasture be grazed to the fullest extent?—D. L. N.

WHILE the grass is actively growing, that is, April, May, June, September and October. The grass is finer in quality and better feed in these months than at other times. But overgrazing during active growth will seriously injure the grass, and decrease the amount of feed it will make this year and next.

## *Calf Had Heart Trouble*

We lost a 14-day-old calf this morning. Opening it, we found the liver and heart extraordinarily large, the liver was hard, kidneys out of shape. It had not nursed for a day or two so there wasn't anything in the intestines but some thin fluid. All other organs seemed normal.—W. K.

YOUR calf probably died of heart disease. There is no remedy for this condition. The changes you noticed in the liver probably were secondary to the heart trouble.—R. R. D.

## *Starve the Hogs First*

CARBON disulphide has been found good for ridding older hogs of stomach worms. It should be given in doses of 8 to 10 cubic centimeters for pigs weighing 100 pounds. Smaller doses do the job part way only. The drug should be given after starving the animal 36 hours. Carbon disulphide is poisonous, also highly inflammable. Better talk to your veterinarian before using it.

## *Protect Cows From Bloat*

TO ward off bloat give dairy cows a good fill of dry feed before turning them on pasture. Also give the cows all the salt they will eat or mix salt with the feed before turning them out. May and June are bad months for bloat in dairy cattle. The change from dry feeds to pasture makes the trouble. Legume grasses are especially risky about this time.

Keep the cows off grass early in the morning while there is dew or moisture on it. Wait until the sun has dried it up. A few dairymen turn cows out early in the spring for a short time, before grass makes much growth. This is a good way to prevent bloat but is not good for the pasture. Thirty minutes to an hour is about the right length of time for getting cows started on good pasture grass. Bloat may occur despite all precautions. But if you use care the losses will be small.

## *A New Butterfat Mark*

HARRY G. SITLER

A NEW state record in the Holstein senior 4-year-old class, beating the former high mark by 137 pounds of butterfat, was made by Segis Fayne Mutual Netherland, owned by G. G. Meyer, Basehor. Her record for the year was 23,469 pounds of milk and 831 pounds of butterfat. She is the 9th highest producer of butterfat in Kansas, including all breeds.

Six cows in the Meyer herd completed records of more than 645 pounds of butterfat last year and one other cow gave 800 pounds of fat. Her output was 22,378 pounds of milk and 805 pounds of butterfat. This is equal to more than 1,000 pounds of butter on an 80 per cent fat basis. Mr. Meyer is president of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association and vice-president of the State Dairy Association.

## *Best Way to Sell Lambs*

MANY advantages are offered small flock owners who grade and ship their creep-fed spring lambs co-operatively. This means they must feed out their lambs and have them finished at the same time as their neighbors to allow carlot shipments. Grading lambs at the shipping point does away with much of the handling at the terminal market, as the packer will buy on grades placed on the lambs . . . In recent years, the "blue" marked, or premium lambs, have sold for 35 to 40 cents a hundred over the regular market top. Kansas City packers have paid about $1.50 a hundred over the local price for tops. Lambs have been marketed with all cost against them of only 37 to 56 cents a head, depending upon the distance from market and the number sold.

## *Good Chance With Lambs*

LAMB feeding has proved one of the best ways of using grain sorghum crops in Western Kansas. The Western Kansas farmer is well-fitted to lamb-feeding because of his low feed cost and his favorable location for use of "feed in transit" billing. Also because of the dry fall and early winter, he can use windbreaks for shelter.—Rufus Cox.

## *Improving Corn Yields*

GILBERT F. MILES

WITH crop acreage restricted on many farms, emphasis the next few years will be on getting top yields to the acre. One way corn and grain growers can improve yields is by treating the seed before planting to reduce losses from seedling blights, root rots and smuts. Because of the small cost of seed treatments, and because treating seed is a practical way of checking many of our worst crop diseases, many good growers already have started it.

Seed corn trials by the Department of Agriculture and by several state experiment stations indicate the average corn grower may expect to add about 10 per cent to his corn yield by treating the seed before planting. For this purpose, several chemical dusts are available and the cost runs between 2 and 3 cents an acre.

Seed corn disinfectants have been under constant study for the last 10 years. During that time much improvement has been made in the dusts. Materials now available to corn growers are, in general, exceptionally smooth products, which eliminate the dangers of reducing the planting rate or of otherwise interfering with the operation of the planter.

Some of the disease organisms responsible for attacks on the germinating seed and young seedling often are present in the soil around the seed. For this reason, a dust has been developed which produces a vapor or gas which surrounds and apparently protects to a large extent the seed and the base of the seedling from the attacks of soil-borne organisms. It is claimed that this increases greatly the effectiveness of the disinfectant, resulting in better stands and increased yields.

## *Make a Milk Cooler*

AN INSULATED cooling tank is mighty useful on any dairy farm. One can be made now and be ready for use when warm weather begins. Details of construction will be found in Kansas Circular 154. A free copy can be had by writing to the Experiment Station, Manhattan.

## *Farmers Sold More Stock*

ABOUT a million more animals were handled by co-operative selling agencies of the National Livestock Marketing Association in 1933 than in 1932, reports the Farm Credit Administration. These associations, handled 9,274,396 animals having a total value of $85,519,125, compared with 8,216,147 head in 1932. The biggest increase was in hogs, but more cattle also were marketed. Sheep showed a slight drop in number. There was about a 10 per cent decrease in the number of calves. The New Deal is a co-op booster.

## *Capper Fund to Continue*

FRIENDS of The Capper Fund for Crippled Children, who read with regret of the death on March 7 of Con Van Natta, its administrator since its beginning 14 years ago, will be glad to know the Fund's activities will be continued along the lines established by Mr. Van Natta thru his years of experience.

The Fund having successfully weathered the recent depression, Mr. Van Natta was eagerly anticipating 1934 as a year of renewed activity for it. He saw the ever-increasing need and realized the field for the work of the Fund was never wider. He appreciated the friends who had not forgotten the work thru the lean years and noted with pleasure the return of better times, as evidenced by their increasing contributions.

We hope you will continue The Capper Fund for Crippled Children on your list of benefactions and we shall be glad to answer any inquiries in regard to it. In a later issue we expect to show you pictures of recent beneficiaries of the Fund, so you can see what your money is helping to do. Address your letters to The Capper Fund for Crippled Children, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

## *Recognized His Repair Job*

A PATCH he had placed on an inner tube after a blowout, enabled Earl Finn, Service member of Randall, Kan., to identify the tube after it had been stolen by Carl Isaacson. The thief was given 90 days in the Jewell county jail. Mr. and Mrs. Finn received two-thirds of the reward and Sheriff Walter Fail, Jewell county, the remainder.


BARGAINS!

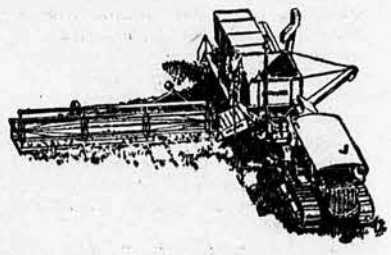
Good Reconditioned

Caterpillar

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Tractors and Combines

Before buying a combine or tractor be sure to see these machines—act now as bargains like these won't last long.



Oehlert Tractor and Equipment Company

Salina Colby

Note: Martin Tractor Co., Topeka, Serves Cloud and Republic Counties

# Is Gambling to Follow Drink?

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

WITH some of the states and the national government proposing lotteries to bring in the millions of revenue expected by the repeal of the 18th Amendment but which is falling short of the amount promised by the wets the Government would be encouraging two of the worst vices of primitive people — gambling and drunkenness. The poor would suffer most from these evils.

But some will say, "Why be crabbing? You will not need to gamble or to get drunk." True, I will do neither. I could not afford to. But as long as I own a home and a little property I will be obliged to pay in taxes to help support the victims of drinking and gambling. If the Government encourages these vices there is no escape for any of us from suffering the consequences whether we participate in or abstain from them.—S. H. Pitcher, Shawnee Co.

### *Preserve the Small Farm*

SMALL business, small farming, is the backbone of the nation. It has made our nation what it is, possibly not perfect, but the best in the world. It has given individuals opportunity to create independent establishments of their own, in contrast to big business and big farming where individuality is swallowed up entirely and the individual becomes little more than a hireling subject to the will and wishes of a big boss.

I do not know that big business and big farming should be penalized out of existence, but there may be no other way. It may be necessary in order to bring opportunity once more to every man's door. I believe the AAA will have to back up and take a new start as the farming cycle comes around and proves they have done nothing but cater to big farming at the expense of small farming.

When the income tax was adopted it was decided that a flat rate would be unfair and unjust. So long as we continue to have an income tax it is probable that the graduated rate, with certain basic exemptions, will be considered the only equitable system. Our government could and should, by adopting this graduated plan of reduction, help individual enterprise in the farming industry by placing the greater part of reduction upon those who have had the most to do in piling up farm surpluses.—Fred C. Brown, Labette Co.

### *Eats Holes in Kansas Farmer*

I HAVE heard about insects that eat holes in paper and I have my first time yet to see my favorite farm magazines and papers without one to a half-dozen holes in them. But the "insect" always makes sharp corners to the holes, and sometimes the hole includes a whole column or 1½ and sometimes just parts of columns scattered about, here and there.

Perhaps if I should stop my work and run pell mell when I see the mailman come, I could determine whether the papers are complete when they arrive.

I am thinking of appealing to Congress to make some legislation to control these pests. I wonder if it would help any if all the recipes, quilt block patterns, beauty aids, etc., would be put on a supplementary page?—O. M. H., Rawlins Co.

### *Going to Fight Bindweed*

A SPRAYING MACHINE to be used by anyone in the county for spraying sodium chlorate on bindweed has been bought by Coffey county's commissioners. The farmer is out only the cost of the chlorate and the wages of the man in whose charge the sprayer is entrusted—the use of the machine is gratis.

# A Unique Livestock Event

JESSE R. JOHNSON

ABOUT 2,500 people gathered at the A. J. Schuler farm, near Chapman in Geary county, April 19, for the ninth annual Better Livestock Day. There is no more interesting livestock event in Kansas than this anniversary sponsored by the 20 members of the Aberdeen-Angus Association, all living within 20 miles of the Schuler farm.

The visitors were given a word picture of the cattle industry in Argentina by Thomas Hogg, vice-consul to Argentina. There are 33 million cattle in that country, about 3 head a person, about 98 per cent are beef cattle and 14 per cent Aberdeen-Angus. The country has 240 million acres of good pasture land, only 70 million acres under cultivation. Eighty per cent of the cattle go to the block direct from pasture. In 1932 Argentina exported about 800 million pounds of chilled beef, most of it going to England.

Argentina ranks first as a beef-consuming country, the Argentinians eating more meat than we do, 214 pounds of beef and veal per capita a year, compared with our consumption of 150 pounds per capita. In that respect our standard of living is not as good as theirs.

Discussing the New Deal in Agriculture, J. N. Norton of Nebraska, representing the agricultural department at Washington, emphasized the importance of giving the program a fair trial, saying it was too soon to condemn it or to expect great results in increased prices. The advantages of the production credit set-up to farmers needing loans not always available at the banks, was explained by R. M. Green, vice-president of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita. Tully Mullins of Junction City, champion beef producer of Kansas for 1933, talked on "Producing Market Toppers."

In the judging contests Billy Rogers, a Geary county high school boy, guessed the weights on three individuals weighing a total of more than 4,000 pounds and only missed by 15 pounds. Twenty high school teams and 21 vocational agricultural and 31 4-H teams, participated in the judging contest. First place in the 4-H contest was won by the Geary county team. Blue Rapids was first in the vocational contest. Ralph Dietrich of Geary county, made the high score in the 4-H contest and Enos Honeycutt was first in the vocational contest. Gaylord Munson presented the awards and W. L. Blizzard, of the A. & M. College, Oklahoma, spoke on judging. The high school bands of Chapman and Junction City, provided a musical program and at noon the visitors sat down to a spread provided by their hosts.

### *A Convenient Investment*

EVERY day I receive letters from readers of Kansas Farmer who have a few hundred dollars saved up for a rainy day asking the question, "How can I invest the money which I have saved and be guaranteed a fair rate of interest, and when the time comes that I need money can withdraw all or any part of the amount invested?" If you have been wondering how to invest the few hundred dollars you have laid aside, I shall be glad to pass on to you the same suggestions which I have made to hundreds of other readers in regard to a safe and convenient form of investment. This information will be sent to you without any obligation whatever. Address your letter to Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.—Adv.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- ☐ Minneapolis-Moline Year Book
- ☐ Melotte Separator Catalog
- ☐ Chopping Hay Pays
- ☐ Silo Filling Catalog
- ☐ McCormick-Deering Farm Implements
- ☐ 20 Years Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding
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# Good Market for Fat Steers

## *Careful Feeding Will Make Normal Profit on Lambs*

### Trend of the Markets

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

| | Week Ago | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steers, Fed | $7.60 | $6.50 | $5.50 |
| Hogs | 3.55 | 4.00 | 3.75 |
| Lambs | 11.25 | 9.50 | 6.50 |
| Hens, Heavy | .13 | .11 | .08½ |
| Eggs, Firsts | .13½ | .13¾ | .11 |
| Butterfat | .19 | .18 | .18 |
| Wheat, Hard Winter | .72¼ | .82 | .75 |
| Corn, Yellow | .43½ | .44½ | .40¼ |
| Oats | .28¾ | .33 | .26 |
| Barley | .41 | .42½ | .34 |
| Alfalfa, Baled | 14.00 | 13.50 | 15.00 |
| Prairie | 10.00 | 8.50 | 7.50 |

THE next 3 or 4 weeks will be a good time to ship finished fat steers, says V. M. Rucker, Kansas market expert. Fat steer market is ready, while a break is starting in the stocker and feeder market. The spread between corn and beef prices points to a good price for finished cattle the next 6 to 8 months. There was 12 per cent fewer cattle on feed April 1, than a year ago. Short marketings in the next 2 months may bring peak price of the year. The feeder who has cattle started on feed, or ready to start, and has the corn to feed them likely will be favored with fair returns in late summer and fall.

### Big Cut in Wheat Surplus

The exportable surplus, or carryover, of wheat on July 1, in the four big exporting countries will be at least 100 million bushels short of a year ago, say U. S. experts. The North American crop this year will be larger than last, but you remember we had bad growing conditions in 1933—Kansas made only 57½ million bushels then. The European crop for 1934 is expected to take a good-sized drop. The market folks note "a little improvement in world market prices in recent weeks," but say "the outlook for the new crop year suggests only moderate improvement."

### *Market Barometer*

**General Business**—Better than seasonal gains in many lines. Steel and auto trades show good increases, freight loadings continue to improve.

**Cattle**—The $8.25 top for fed steers last Monday was highest since November 1932. Last year's short corn crop and present relation between high price of corn and lower price of cattle, indicate a premium may be paid for finished cattle during next 6 to 8 months. May reach peak price in 60 days.

**Hogs**—Market receipts under a year ago, trend in numbers will be downward next few years. Secretary Wallace urged to remove processing tax for 60 days to boost price to farmer, then over at 50 cents a hundred. Wallace interested but won't do it.

**Lambs**—Spring lambs at $11.25 top is best since May 1931; watch for seasonal decline soon.

**Wheat**—Expect U. S. price to go down near world level, if so processing tax will be increased—probably from 30 to 40 cents about July 1. Growers who signed allotment will get larger bonus. Entire Mid-West wheat crop seriously lacking in moisture. Crop cut heavily, rain needed immediately to save much of it.

**Corn**—Little chance for price hike until government loans on warehoused corn are settled August 1. Many believe U. S. will own a lot of corn at that time, and that it will prove a price boomerang like Farm-Board wheat. Severe growing season would increase price, otherwise crop may beat last year's.

**Hay**—Demand fair to good for offerings, little change expected.

**Poultry**—This is middle of into-storage season for eggs. Stocks are lighter than year ago yet little price improvement expected for present. Poultry storage stocks heavier than year ago.

**Butterfat**—No immediate help in sight except lower cost of feed with pasture. AAA has dropped dairy allotment plan for present. Pasture taste spoils demand for milk. Believe sweet cream and sweet cream butter markets offer extra profit.

CROPS AND OUTLOOK

# Kansas Wheat is Suffering

## *Seasonal Rains Must Come Soon to Save Crop*

DROUTH and the AAA seem highly successful in cutting the Kansas wheat crop for 1934. A. L. Hallsted, of the Hays Station, says only 20 per cent of the seeded acreage he has seen has a chance to make half a crop, unless we get rain soon and plenty of moisture the rest of the season to make up for lack of subsoil moisture. He drove north from Hays to Phillipsburg, went to St. Francis, south the length of the state to Elkhart, then to Dodge City and home. "Some folks say I'm making the crop look too bad," he said. "And it's true I did miss some of the best wheat country. But conditions must be extremely favorable from now on to do better."

Wheat growers who were at Hays Saturday for the cattle round-up, agree the crop is hard hit. L. C. Aicher, station head, planted wheat only on fallow land because subsoil moisture was short last fall and rainfall was 5 inches less than average at Hays. This fallow wheat still has a chance but needs rain now. Much of it is beyond repair already. What can take the place of failed wheat? Sorghums for feed and grain—if it rains. Fallow the land if it doesn't rain, Aicher advises.

Conditions over the state as reported by Kansas Farmer crop correspondents:

**Barber**—Heavy winds dried top soil, gardens and oats not growing for need of rain, prospects good for fruit, farmers thru planting corn, will plant kafir, Atlas sorgo and maize as soon as ground warms up, recent cool weather good on wheat but not for corn and garden, livestock brings fair prices at sales, good demand for horses and mules, many farmers setting eggs, demand good for baby chicks. Cream, 17c; eggs, 11c to 12c.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Froze ice late April, considerable wind and dust which greatly damaged wheat, moisture badly needed. Butterfat, 17c; wheat, 58c; corn, 45c; eggs, 12c to 13c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—Nice rain recently, corn planting begun, green bugs numerous in growing crops, pastures short, rural schools closed, patrons enjoying the last day dinners. Cream, 19c; eggs, 11c; hens, 9c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Butler**—Cattle going to pastures every day, oats and wheat look well, farmers planting corn, stock wintered in good condition, a few public sales, prices slightly improved, fewer chicks, eggs not hatching too well, alfalfa making good growth, scarcity of hogs, cutworms hurting corn.—Aaron Thomas.

**Clay** — Everything suffering for rain, wheat getting thinner every day, some fields gone, green bugs taking several fields, oats came up well but making no growth, alfalfa and gardens waiting for rain, pastures not as green as a week ago, some cattle on pasture but there is little for the animals to eat, community sale at Clay Center well attended, large number of cattle and hogs sold, stock hogs selling low, stock cattle not selling as well as last week on account of pastures being short, cherry and apple trees in full bloom, lilacs blooming beautifully, farmers in no hurry to plant corn as it is so dry.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Coffey**—Some rain but more needed, oats and wheat look well, potatoes uneven, gardens not growing much as it is too dry and cool, cattle going on pasture in good condition, lots of chickens being hatched. Corn, 40c; oats, 28c; kafir, 30c; eggs, 13c; cream, 21c; heavy hens, 10c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

**Dickinson** — Dry wind, several dust storms, wheat drying up mostly where growth was heavy, thin wheat looks best, oats not doing much, corn planting in progress, soil works up loose and dry, pastures short, some have turned cattle out, feed and hay about all cleaned up, hens doing well, eggs a fair price, hog prices no good, little old corn on farms, wheat lower than year ago.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—Many farmers fighting green bugs in alfalfa, wheat looks good but rain badly needed, because of pasture shortage much fodder, last year's alfalfa and ensilage being fed, 4-H clubs active and will begin work soon on summer projects, most rural schools closed. Eggs, 12c to 13c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Winter wheat backward and the more advanced fields suffering for moisture. Cherry trees in full bloom, potatoes up, poultry doing fine, many country schools closed. Wheat, 67c; eggs, 12c; cream, 16c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

**Ellsworth**—Moisture badly needed, many wheat fields turning brown, green bugs continue destruction, little pasture, many buying feed, some corn planted but most farmers waiting for rain, no gardens except where watered. Wheat, 56c; corn, 42c; oats, 38c; cream, 19c; eggs, 11c. — Don Helm.

**Ford**—Still dry, dust storms plentiful, some wheat fields still would make a crop if we have rain soon, others past help, oats and barley making some progress despite dry weather, pastures too dry for

EVERY DAY in America a hundred thousand little piggies go to market—a market in which you, Mr. Farmer, are vitally interested. What these little piggies do there is told you daily by the WIBW Farm Hand, Adam Reinemund, who has sent thousands of pigs of his own to market—and knows his markets.

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6:00 a. m.—Kansas Farmer Alarm Clock Club—News and Weather Forecast—Correct Time.

7:15 a. m.—Topeka Daily Capital News and Weather Forecast—Correct Time.

9:00 a. m.—Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.

9:30 a. m.—Poultry Tips.

10:40 a. m.—Kansas Farmer Protective Service — to help recover stolen property.

11:00 a. m.—Dinner Concert with Chicago Potato and Egg Market; Chicago Poultry Market; Chicago Livestock Market and Kansas City Future Grain Markets.

12:25 p. m.—Kansas City Livestock Market and Representative Sales.

9:30 p. m.—Topeka Daily Capital News and Weather Forecast.

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rass to grow and some farmers pasturing heat. Wheat, 56c; cream, 17c; eggs, 12c.—hn Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—Short of moisture, grass has een green a long time but hasn't made uch growth, had a nice shower late April, heat doesn't look as well as it did a few eeks ago, market sales larger once more, ttle by the hundreds are being sold, also rge numbers of hedge posts, ground owed lumpy and was hard to pulverize r good seedbed, earliest potatoes planted ebruary 13, green bugs have bothered lfalfa some, many buying chicks from atcheries, sheep men shearing flocks, wool rings fair price, little corn being sold. Wheat, 66c; corn, 40c; oats, 25c; butterfat, c to 19c; eggs, 12c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Graham**—Need a good rain. All spring rops up, farmers busy disking corn round, will start to plant next week. Not uch sobsoil moisture and wheat damged, pastures green, most livestock on asture. Wheat, 60c; corn, 40c; eggs, 12c; ream, 18c; baled hay, $10.—C. F. Welty.

**Gray**—Continued dry weather damaging heat permanently, unless rain comes in w days crop will be very short, prospects r row crops poor, no subsoil moisture, ardens being planted altho high winds nd dust storms holding back growth, pasures short and grazing stock a serious roblem, community sales well attended, uch stock sold at fair price. Wheat, 56c; gs, 11c; butterfat, 17c.—Mrs. Geo. E. ohnson.

**Greenwood**—Recent rains have improved rop conditions, some corn planted, cattle eing turned on pastures, gardens lookng fairly well, potatoes coming up slowly, ll grain prices considerably lower, 80 er cent of farmers signed corn-hog allotent.—A. H. Brothers.

**Hamilton**—Lots of wind, dust and dry eather, altho it tried to rain a few mes. Early wheat suffering from drouth ut later and summer fallowed wheat olding out fairly well, barley and alalfa holding their own, a soaking rain ould bring about another "new lease on fe." Cattle doing fine on pasture, sugar eet planting under way, row crop plantng will start soon as rain falls. Lots of asterners out here buying land or huntng for some to rent and put out a crop is year. Some farmers getting oil and as leases.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harper** — Wheat making rapid growth, ain needed, corn just beginning to come up, lfalfa almost ready to cut first time, oats aking satisfactory growth, livestock now oing on pasture, grass slow in growth, rst broilers going on market. Wheat, 68c; utterfat, 17c; heavy hens, 9c; broilers, c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Haskell**—Wheat badly in need of rain, nother severe dust storm late April, about ne-half acreage scarcely will pay going er judging by prospects now. Wheat, c; eggs, 11c.—R. A. Melton.

**Harvey**—Wheat, oats and alfalfa look ne but need a good rain, livestock doing ell, listing corn in full swing. Wheat, 55c; orn, 45c; oats, 30c; kafir, 40c; bran, 90c; horts, $1; cream, 18c; eggs, 10c to 13c; eavy hens, 8c; springs, 7c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson** — Fairly good rain recently. amage by green bugs heavy in localities, light in others. Corn planting well along, astures slow on account of dry weather, ogs and coyotes killing sheep, rural chools closed, sheep shearing almost ompleted.—J. B. Schenck.

**Jewell**—Much in need of moisture, some heat blown out, most stalk ground wheat estroyed due to poor stand, large acreage f oats, looks fine but needs rain, soil rosion service rushing terracing before sting starts, also has set 10,000 trees nd having considerable clover and alfalfa own; this terracing, seed and trees are rovided without cost to the farmer. Good emand for all seed, eggs, 12c; cream, 18c; orn, 35c; oats, 30c; wheat, 56c.—Lester Broyles.

**Kiowa**—Need moisture badly, wheat is ooking good but soon will begin to burn, rass getting green, quite a few spring igs arriving, many cattle have died from heat poisoning, hens laying well, all ight-months schools closed with usual asket dinners. Wheat, 56c; bran, $1 cwt.; ens, 4c to 9c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 16c; lour, $1.50 for 48 lbs.—Mrs. G. H. Glenn.

**Lane**—An inch of rain has given temorary relief to wheat, subsoil still dry, arley coming up nicely, grass has good tart and many have stopped feeding, ig demand for horses, very few for sale, ast winter was most open one for many ears.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth** — Owing to cold, dry eather, vegetation has not made the rowth expected, alfalfa not looking good, arm Bureau ladies of county go to the tate Park at Tonganoxie May 8, for a et-together and play day county meeting, t is hoped many will be there; hay expensive, pastures short, folks under influence of intoxicating liquor getting numerous. Eggs, 13c; heavy hens, 10½c; hort, $1.10 cwt.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Lincoln**—Still dry, wheat has gone backward for 2 or 3 weeks, many fields blown out, green bug has done much damage in heat and alfalfa, most farmers out of eed and compelled to turn cattle on pasture, altho it is so dry there is little grass, uite a bit of corn planted.—R. W. Greene.

**Linn**—Wheat looks good but needs rain oon, big acreage of oats and flax, seed oats sold at 30c to 35c, flax $1.75 to $2, most all corn planted, most farmers have big bunch of chicks and nice garden, potatoes slow, few chinch bugs flying, pipe line going thru makes work for a lot of men.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Logan**—Dry weather hurting wheat, barley and grass, corn planting in progress, about 40 per cent of wheat has been killed by wind and dust. Corn, 40c; barley, 40c; seed corn, 85c to $1.50 a bu.; eggs, 12c; cream, 19c.—H. R. Jones.

**Lyon**—Weather cold and dry. A big rain needed for wheat, oats and alfalfa. Worms doing some damage to alfalfa. Potatoes and gardens growing, roads are kept in fine condition, market price little higher on hens and eggs.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—All crops need rain, gardens slow, prices on produce much better than a year ago.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Marshall**—Hay scarce and high, some potatoes and gardens up, lots of stock sold at sales. Hogs, $2.90; wheat, 68c; eggs, 13c; corn, 40c; millet, $1.35; cream, 19c; hay, $6 to $14.—J. D. Stosz.

**Miami** — Spring backward, everything needs rain, several farmers planting corn, others waiting for rain, spring plowed ground very dry, early gardens up and doing fairly well, cutworms reported, also numerous small red bugs in alfalfa fields, oats and wheat look good, early potatoes large enough to cultivate.—W. T. Case.

**Morris**—Very dry all spring, and with the cool weather, vegetation is backward, pasture short and feed almost all gone. Very little corn is planted, most everyone waiting for rain and warmer weather. Green bugs doing damage in places. Pastures all filled as demand was good but prices about same as last year. Demand good for baby chicks.—J. R. Henry.

**Neosho** — Many fields of wheat have been plowed up, others, including oats and alfalfa, partially damaged by green bugs; corn planting about completed, gardens and potatoes in good condition, the writer is on a visit to Lamar, Colo., and crop conditions on the way are very good until you reach Kiowa county, there is insufficient moisture and the wind has done considerable damage. Here in Prowers county, Colo., where crops consist mostly of alfalfa and sugar beets, moisture up-to-date has been shy, while the Arkansas River has very little water for irrigation, farmers greatly in hopes of rain soon, good prospects for a fruit crop here.—James D. McHenry.

**Norton** — Need moisture, wheat still growing, barley coming up, livestock doing fine, horses and mules in good demand and ready sale, plenty of idle men, lots of gardens being made. Corn, 35c; wheat, 55c; cream, 20c; eggs, 13c; hens, 8c; hogs, $3.50.—Marion Glenn.

**Ness**—Weather not favorable for crops, cold wind, no moisture. Wheat holding its own but we must have rain soon or another failure, some fields turning brown. Grass is growing slowly and feed is scarce. NRA prices too high for the farmer's prices.—James McHill.

**Osborne**—April was dry and windy, if conditions are favorable from now on this county will have about a third of a wheat crop, oats and barley up but not making much progress, water hauling is main job on most upland farms, good seed scarce and prices good, money to buy seed scarce, all farm products but corn lower this week. Wheat, 55c; kafir, 40c; cream, 18c; eggs, 12c; corn, 43c; hogs, tops, $2.40; shorts, $1.25, I wonder why?—Niles C. Endsley.

**Pawnee** — Wheat dying for moisture, spring crops at standstill, not much encouragement for planting corn, green bugs destroying alfalfa, using spike-tooth harrow will dislodge bugs and expose their eggs, farmers jubilant over continued operation of Wichita Northwestern Railroad Co., traffic slowly being turned onto highway 50N, sheep shearing finished, most raisers pooling wool, wheat acreage inspectors have been given instructions for allotment land. Light hens, 6c; heavy hens, 8c; wheat, 55c; butterfat, 17c; eggs, 11c.—Paul Haney.

**Pawnee**—Need rain for wheat, pastures and alfalfa, no subsoil moisture to draw from, feed scarce but will be O. K. if pastures start soon, majority of eligible farmers signed corn-hog allotment, this is a wheat county and few try to raise corn or hogs, cattle price better at local yards, sale every Thursday, big crowds and plenty of stock, no corn planted yet, too dry. Wheat, 70c; corn, 52c at elevator; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 27c at cheese plant; hogs, $3.25.—E. H. Gove.

**Pratt**—Need general rain, dust still moves, wheat looks fairly well, corn planting well under way, grass getting good start, all livestock soon will be in pastures, good demand for young, thin stock cattle, have been selling average of 1,000 head of livestock a week thru Pratt community sale, satisfactory prices, not many farm sales, horses and mules scarce and sell at satisfactory prices.—Col. Art McAnarney.

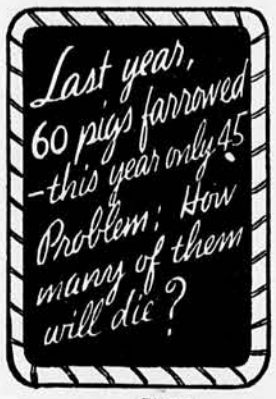
**Rooks** — Farmers busy planting corn, wheat drying up, high winds drifting a good many fields, most fields that have been left for corn and feed have been disked or one-wayed, cattle in pretty good condition, pastures have started. Eggs, 11c; cream, 18c; wheat, 60c; corn, 38c; bran, $1.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—More advanced fields of winter wheat suffering for moisture, later fields holding their own yet, oats and barley cannot grow until it rains, virtually all field work at a standstill, pastures not growing, livestock thin, several bad dust storms recently, government contracted acres for wheat and corn are blowing badly. Wheat, 59c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 19c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Seward**—Still dry and windy, wheat hurt badly, not much farm work done on account of dry weather, lots of worry over outcome of wheat crop and row crops. Wheat, 57c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

**Sumner**—Cool, cloudy weather has been fine on wheat and oats which are making excellent growth, ground in good condition for corn planting which will be done soon, seed corn scarce, need rain to wet subsoil, county's estimated corn acreage will be cut about 20,000 acres by corn-hog contracts, more kafir will be planted than before, other sorghums also much in favor for feeds, the 253,000 acres in wheat show some better than 87 per cent normal, grass improving in pastures, livestock doing well, many fine gardens, some melon patches planted, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bloom, flowering shrubs blooming, prices on hogs and wheat discouraging, measles prevalent. Wheat, 57c; corn, 47c; hogs, $3.65; eggs, 12c; cream, 17c; heavy hens, 9c. —Mrs. J. E. Bryan.


# Let's Look Hog Reduction square in the face




Are you one of those farmer patriots who have agreed to cut your hog production 25 per cent under your average for 1932 and 1933? If so, you will remember that your pledge is based on the pigs *farrowed*—not the hogs marketed. Will you risk having the number of pigs you are to fatten this fall further reduced by cholera?

## You Must Answer

The question is squarely up to you. You can take the risky short cut of home diagnosis and amateur vaccination—or you can profit by the experience of the most successful farmers and swine owners who have found qualified veterinary service indispensable.

### One Sure Precaution—

As manufacturers of serum and virus, we of course urge you to have your hogs vaccinated. But we are also anxious to have you use serum and virus to your benefit and profit. That's why we urge you to engage the services of your veterinarian. He knows from his years of training when it is safe to vaccinate, and when certain complications like flu, enteritis and other low-grade infections make it necessary to wait until those conditions are corrected.

Be safe—call your veterinarian.

ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS INC. FARMER SERUM PRODUCER VETERINARIAN COMBINED FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION

ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc., is an organization of 18 leading producers whose object is to protect the serum industry and safeguard hog raising through the proper administration of serum and virus. (6)

**ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc.,** Live Stock Exchange Bldg., So. Omaha, Nebr.

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL VETERINARIAN

BUTLER *Galvanized to Last*

**STOCK TANKS**

Butler Rus-Pruf stock tanks holding endurance records of 28 years are reported good for many more. Now better than ever before. Made of *Galvanized to Last*, full gage, copper steel with smooth, strong tube top. Cost you no more—give you biggest value for your money.

Insist on Butler *Galvanized to Last* Rus-Pruf Tanks, Automatic Hog Waterers, Feed Pans, Hog Troughs, Water Storage Tanks, Well Casing, Septic Tanks — Ready-Made Steel Buildings, Grain Bins, Corn Cribs and Silos.

Before Steel Prices Advance See Your Dealer or Write Our Nearest Factory

**GRAIN BINS**

Owners report Butler *Galvanized to Last* steel bins 24 years old good for many more. Protect all grains from rats, fire and weather as no other farm storage can. Condition grain, cut shrinkage. Economy grade 500 and 1000 bu. sizes at low delivered prices. Butler grade made in all sizes.

**BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**
1204 Eastern Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 904 Sixth Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

BLACKLEG VACCINES

PARKE-DAVIS **BLACKLEGOIDS** Reliable Blackleg Vaccine in Pellet Form

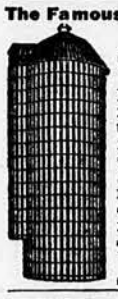
PARKE-DAVIS **BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN** (Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine)

PARKE-DAVIS **BLACKLEG FILTRATE** (Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine)

Free Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products. BLACKLEG BULLETIN NO. 351 Sent on Request. Write to Desk B-29-E Animal Industry Department

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich.**

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



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

The Hutchinson Concrete Co. Hutchinson, Kan.

**Blackleg Aggressin**
**GERM FREE**
*Produces Lasting Immunity*
BIG Price Reduction—Low as 6c a Dose
5 doses $ .40 50 doses $3.75
10 doses .80 100 doses 7.00
250 doses $15.00
FIDELITY LABORATORIES, Inc., 934 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHOPS YOUR HAY FILLS YOUR SILO

**Chops, Grinds and Mixes Feed Twelve Months Per Year.**

Chops hay. Fills silo. Grinds feed. Separates beans from chopped hay. Stores 100% more hay in same space. Saves time and labor.

Fills Silo with finely cut silage. Packs 20% more silage in same silo. A year round money-maker.

3 MACHINES IN ONE

Send "Chopping Hay Pays" Catalog ☐
Send "Silo Filling" Catalog ☐
State H.P._____ Acres Hay_____
Name_____
Postoffice_____

**LETZ** FEED MILL MFG. CO.,
Crown Point, Indiana. 513 West Road

# FARMERS MARKET

**TABLE OF RATES**

| 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.

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

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

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

**PUBLICATION DATES:** Fifth and Twentieth of each month.

Forms close 10 days in advance.

## BABY CHICKS

### Sunflower Chicks

**OUR A. A. A. GRADE**

S. C. Reds, Wht. Rx., Bar Rox .....100-$6.50; 500-$32.00
Buff Orp., Wht. Orp. or Wyandotte .....100-$6.50; 500-$32.00
Wht., Brn., Buff Legs ...100-$6.30; 500-$31.50

Asrt. Hevys., $6.30. Less 100 chix, add 25c. All prepaid prices effective March 25. Immediate shipment. 11 years continuous flock improvement and square dealing behind our business. Antigen B. W. D. and brooder tested chicks carrying 12 days replacement guarantee. Cert. No. 1205. Order from this ad. or ask for circular.

**SUNFLOWER HATCHERY, BRONSON, KAN.**

### Schlichtman's Chicks

Mo. Accredited, Hatchery Board Blood-tested (Antigen Method) for B. W. D. and all reactors removed. 100% arrival. Prepaid. Per 100
White-Br-Bf. Leg. Anc. & Hy ass'd.....$6.30
Brs. & Wh. Rks., Buff Orp., S. C. Reds.. 6.50
R. C. White, Silver, Golden Wyandottes . 6.50
Mammoth Lt. Bra. Wh. Giants, Wh. Lang. 7.50
Free Cat. explaining 2 wk. replacement guar.
Compliance Certificate Number 566

**Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.**

AAA PROFIT BRED CHICKS AT LOWEST prices with guarantee that replaces losses first 2 weeks at ½ price. Customers report outstanding profits from our unusual record layers. Immediate-future delivery. AAA grade Single Comb, big type White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, all $6.30 per 100. AAAA Grade Supreme Quality add 1½c per chick. Easy terms—$1 per 100. Balance COD plus postage. Cash with order—prepaid to second zone. Add 50c per 100 outside second zone. Order from this ad. Free literature. Compliance Certificate 6924. Missouri Poultry Yards, Route 13, Holden, Mo.

MAKE BIGGER PROFITS WITH CHICKS from Bagby's Record Layers. 1932 World's Champions. Immediate or future delivery. AA Grade White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Reds, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $6.40 per 100. AAA Grade add 2c per chick. Postpaid. Livability guarantee protects against loss first two weeks. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 508, Sedalia, Mo.

BUY STEINHOFF'S QUALITY CHICKS. ALL flocks tested for B. W. D. Agglutination Method, and reactors removed since Dec 1, 1933. Also culled for standard disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality. Cross-bred or pure bred pullets, 85% guarantee. Circular free. Prices from $6.30 per 100 up, prepaid. Compliance Certificate No. 69. Steinhoff & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

DON'T WASTE MONEY. BUY ALL COCKerels or pullet baby chicks. 85% sex guaranteed on Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Leghorns. 90 to 95% guaranteed on cross breeds. Flocks culled, mated and blood tested, whole blood antigen method by licensed A. P. A. judge. Free circular. Mid-Western Sunflower Hatchery, Box 30, Burlingame, Kan.

KANSAS ACCREDITED CHICKS. BLOODtested 5 years. Tested for B. W. D. by rapid blood serum. 12,500 weekly, 8 varieties. 1000 Leghorns $66.50; Heavies $69.00. Buff Minorcas, hatched from only State Accredited flock in Kansas, $8.00 per 100. F. O. B. Hays, Kansas. Compliance Certificate No. 96. The Hays Hatchery (Brumitt's) Hays, Kan.

CHICKS. ALL FLOCKS ACCREDITED BWD Antigen Bloodtested by Burke and Company, Hutchinson, Kansas. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites, Large English Leghorns, $6.30 prepaid. 1177 Covault Hatchery, Wichita, Kansas.

CHICKS: STRONG, HEALTHY CHICKS FROM fine quality parent stock. Quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Low prices. Illustrated catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 914, Clinton, Mo.

BLOODTESTED BABY AND STARTED Chicks from inspected flocks, tested for Pullorum with whole blood agglutination under a Kansas Permit. Prices reasonable. Rupf Hatcheries, Dept. E, Ottawa, Kan.

CHIX FROM B. W. D. TESTED FLOCKS, ANtigen Method. Personal supervision. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Leghorns, $6.30 postpaid. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Mo. Compliance 3750.

ALL BREEDS; GET MY PRICES BEFORE you buy. Chicken Bill, Abilene, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS

PULLET OR COCKEREL CHICKS, GUARanteed on crossbreeds and certain purebreeds. BWD Agglutination tested. Catalog free. Tindell's Hatchery, Box 101, Burlingame, Kan. Permit No. 1524.

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

NEVADA HATCHERY CHICKS. LEADING breeds, strong, healthy chicks. Fair prices, square deal. Send today for free circular and prices. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

CHICKS— BWD TESTED ANTIGEN METHOD. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, Leghorns, Anconas $6.30 postpaid. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

DON'T FORGET TO SEND FOR RUPF'S Special May Prices on Baby and started chicks. Rupf Hatcheries, Ottawa, Kans. No. 74.

## BRAHMAS

GIANTS—EXTRA QUALITY, BLOODTESTED. Eggs 105-$3.00 C. O. D. Light Brahma Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

BIG TYPE EXHIBITION LIGHT BRAHMA. Eggs $3.50-100. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

## DUCKS AND GEESE

QUALITY UNEXCELLED DEWLAP TOUlouse Geese. Show stock. Giant Bronze Turkey Eggs 30c. Extra large Pekin, 12 eggs $1.00. White Leghorn, $3.00-100. Joe Kantack, Greenleaf, Kan.

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

## JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

WHITE GIANTS; BLACK GIANTS; BUFF Minorcas; Lakenvelders. Chicks. Eggs. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

## PHEASANTS

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

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

## WYANDOTTES—WHITE

STOVER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. B.W.D. Tested seven consecutive years plate serum agglutination, Dr. Coon. Compliance certificate No. 3171. Free range flock. Eggs $2.75-108; chicks $7.00-100. Both prepaid. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, CHOICE STOCK. Eggs 100-$5.00. Pens prepaid, 15 for $4.00. Mrs. Skov, Riverdale, Nebr.

## TURKEYS

EDGEWOOD BIG BREAST BRONZE TURkeys. College stock crossed. Entire '33 flock retailed nearly double market price. Eggs 15c till May 1, then 10c. Edgewood Ranch, Grantville, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE BABY TURKEYS, OF Kansas State Show Winners. None better. Compliance Certificate No. 69. Write for prices on poults to Steinhoff & Son, Osage City, Kan.

BIG BRONZE AND NARAGANSETT POULTS. Quality bred, sturdy, fast growing, astonishingly profitable. Only 25c. Great Western Hatchery, Salina, Kan.

BIG TYPE NARRAGANSETTS DESCENDED from World's Champion. Turkey eggs 18c; $16.00 per hundred delivered. Turkey Hank, Hunter, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 15c. RINGneck Pheasant eggs 10c. Mable Price, Overbrook, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 18c EACH, $16.00-100, prepaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND POULTS 25c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS, 25 LBS, $4.00. Annie Hoffman, Ulysses, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 15c; MAY $12-100; June $10-100. Large Pekin Duck eggs, 13-$1.00. Postpaid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—WHITE

FAMOUS PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORNS, English type, guaranteed winter layers or money refunded. Chicks anybody can raise; when raised pays. Eggs 4c; chicks 7c each prepaid, insured. 100% live delivery. Catalog, astounding information. Dr. Cantrell, Snowwhite Eggfarm, Carthage, Mo.

MISSOURI CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS. Large type. Our May chicks will produce eggs in September. Write for May delivered prices, folder. Mrs. Charlie Hainds, Marceline, Mo.

FINEST QUALITY LARGE LEGHORNS. ANtigen bloodtested. $6.30 COD postpaid. 14 day replacement and satisfaction guaranteed. Russell's Hatchery, Gas, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

CERTIFIED WHITE ROCKS. BLOODTESTED. $2.50-100; $7.50 case; Pen $1.50-15. Mrs. Harsch, Madison, Nebr.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

## SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

### Sweet Potato Plants

HARDY—OPEN-FIELD-GROWN

Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Yellow Jersey. Prompt shipments in our ventilated boxes; packed to reach you in live growing condition.

500-85c; 1000-$1.50; 5000-$6.75.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE

THOMAS SWEET POTATO PLANT
THOMAS, OKLAHOMA

### Plants—Best That Grow

Varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for price list.
C. R. GOERKE, STERLING, KAN.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH fifty mossed, labeled variety name: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200-75c; 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500-75c; 1000-$1.25; 6000-$5.00. Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingstone Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State, Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100-50c; 200-75c; 300-$1.00; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.50. Pepper, mossed and labeled: Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100-75c; 200-$1.00; 500-$2.00; 1000-$3.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

PLANTS, PREPAID. TOMATO, CABBAGE, Pepper. All plants open field grown here where it is cold enough to harden them. Not to be compared with Southern grown or hot house plants. Certified seed planted, true varieties. Big, stalky. Each bunch 50 labeled, mossed. Orders mixed any way. Tomatoes: Marglobe, Baltimore, New Stone, Pritchard, Earliana, June Pink, Ponderosa, 100-40c; 200-60c; 300-70c; 500-$1.00; 1000-$1.50. Cabbage: Early Jersey, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, same price tomatoes. Pepper 100-60c. We pay all postage. Full count, quick service, satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers, truckers write or wire special prices. W. R. Stokes & Son, Delight, Ark.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION, PEPPER plants. Large, stalky, field grown, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled. Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Early Jewel, June Pink, 300-75c; 500-$1.00; 1000-$1.75; 2000-$3.00; 5000-$7.00. Cabbage: All varieties, 300-65c; 500-90c; 1000-$1.60. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, pencil size, 500-60c; 1000-$1.00; 3000-$2.50; 6000-$4.50. Sweet Pepper, 100-50c; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.50. Certified Porto Rico potato slips, 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

PLANT COLLECTION—200 FROSTPROOF Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Egg Plants, Cauliflower or Broccoli all postpaid $1.25; substitution allowed. Quick shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

## SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BIG HEALTHY WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD grown Breakoday, Marglobe, Stone, Pritchard, Dwarf Champion, Earliana, June Pink, McGee, Gulf State, Bonny Best, Cooper Special, Detroit, Clark's Early, Chalk's Jewel, and John Baer tomato plants, prepaid, 100, 40c; 200, 75c; 300, $1; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2. Express collect, $1.25 thousand. California Wonder Pimento, and World beater sweet pepper plants, Anaheim Chile, Cayenne hot peppers, Black Beauty egg plants, prepaid, 50, 35c; 100, 50c; 200, 90c; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Express collect $2 thousand. Plants carefully moss packed, prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. Dodge Plant Parms, Raymondville, Texas.

PLANTS, PREPAID: I PACK CAREFULLY which insures safe arrival. No barnyard used. Field grown, treated before shipping. My Little Stem Jerseys yielded 435 bu. per acre, last year. Sweet Potatoes: Little Stem Jerseys, 100-35c; 500-$1.00;1000-$1.90; 5000-$9.00; 10000-$17.50. Larger lots $1.65 per 1000. Improved Nancy Hall, Improved Porto Rico, Black Spanish, Bermuda, Bunch Yam, Pumpkin Yam; 100-40c; 300-$1.00; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.75. Leading varieties Cabbage and Tomatoes same price as Jersey potatoes. A. I. Stiles, Plant Specialist, Rush Springs, Okla.

TOMATO, CABBAGE AND PEPPER PLANTS from certified and disease free seeds. Large, stalky plants. Millions ready, shipping daily. Tomato: Marglobe, Earliana, John Baer, Chalk's Jewel and Baltimore, $1.25-1000; 10000 up $1.00. Cabbage: Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Wakefield and Dutch, 85c-1000; 10000 up 75c. Pepper: Ruby King, Ruby Giant and California Wonder, $2.00-1000; 10000 up $1.50. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Burgess & Owens Plant Company, Pembroke, Ga.

CERTIFIED TOMATO PLANTS: OPEN field grown; Marglobe, Baltimore, Bonnie, Stone, JTD, Pritchard, Earliana, John Baer, $1.00 thousand; 5000-$4.50. Ready May 1st. Pepper plants: Ruby King, Ruby Giant, $2.00 May 10th. Cabbage plants: Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Jerseys, Baldheads, 75c; 5000-$3.50, ready now. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Pembroke Plant Growers Exchange Inc., Pembroke, Ga.

RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN FROSTPROOF Cabbage and Onion Plants. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Bermuda, Valencia, Prizetaker Onions. 500-65c; 1000-$1.00. Tomato plants ready April 15. Field grown Earliana, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Baltimore. 500-80c; 1000-$1.50. Also Lettuce, Beet, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Pepper plants. Write for descriptive price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

PLANT ASSORTMENT—200 FROSTPROOF Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Egg Plants, Cauliflower or Broccoli all postpaid $1.00. Mixed as wanted, 200-60c; 550-$1.00; 1000-$1.75; 5000-$7.50 postpaid. Leading varieties. Large, tough, hand selected. Damp moss at roots. Packed in ventilated cardboard containers. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

ALFALFA, $5.00; RED CLOVER, $7.00; Scarified Sweet Clover, $3.00; Timothy, $3.00: Mixed Timothy and Alsike or Red Clover, $4.00; Grimm Alfalfa, $8.00; Sudan Grass, $2.40; Yellow Dent, $1.60; Fodder Cane, $1.00; Yellow Soy Beans, $1.50. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza, $6.00 per 100 lbs. Catalog and samples Free. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

MILLION READY APRIL 1st. CABBAGE: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Succession, 1000-$1.50; 500-$1.00, Tomato, ready April 20th. Baltimore, Marglobe, Earliana, 1000-$1.75; 500-$1.00 delivered. Kentucky tomato plants ready May 15th. Pepper: Ruby King, World Beater, 100-75c. Safe arrival guaranteed. Frank Patterson, Hawesville, Kentucky.

PLANTS THAT GROW. GOOD HARDY plants straight from grower to you. Tomatoes, Frostproof Cabbage, Bermuda and Sweet Spanish Onions, 30-75c; 500-$1.00; 1000-$1.75; 5000-$7.50. Peppers, Eggplants, Porto Rico Sweet Potatoes, 100-50c. All postpaid. Full list all kinds seeds and plants free. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

CERTIFIED STRONG OPEN GROWN, HAND selected Tomato and frostproof Cabbage plants. All varieties. 300-75c; 500-$1.00; 1000-$1.75; 2000-$3.00; 10000-$14.00. Onions, all varieties, 500-65c; 1000-$1.00; 6000-$4.50. Potatoes and Pepper, 100-50c; 300-$1.00; 1000-$2.50. All prepaid, full count, prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Southwestern Plant Co., Mount Pleasant, Texas.

BIGSTEM JERSEY SWEET POTATO PLANTS from Government Inspected hand selected seed: Marglobe, Break O' Day tomato, an open field grown, moss packed, wooden containers. Delivered $1.50 thousand, $1.35 in 5000 lots. Ready May 1st. Past record—every order shipped within 24 hours. Special prices to dealers. Jersey Potato Association, Rush Springs, Okla.

The Hoovers— Speedy Gra'ma —By Parsons

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. GOVERNMENT INspected, new ground grown. Blakemore $1.25 per thousand; Aroma, Gandy, Dunlap $1.50; Premier $2.00. 300 plants, above varieties, postpaid, $1.00; 100 plants, postpaid 50c. Fifteen leading varieties cheapest in twenty years. Catalog and complete planting guide free. Phil Weaver, Fayetteville, Ark.

TOMATO PLANTS: CABBAGE PLANTS: Standard varieties. Open field grown, 200-60c; 400-$1.00; 600-$1.40; 1000-$2.00; 2000-$3.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed, distance no barrier for good delivery. Largest growers in Texas of quality Tomato Plants. Culbertson Plant Farms, Bay City, Texas.

LEADING VARIETIES CABBAGE, ONIONS and Tomato plants. Roots mossed, postpaid, 200-60c; 500-80c; 1000-$1.50; collect, 75c-1000. Potato plants, postpaid, $2.50-1000, collect, $1.50-1000. Eggplants, sweet and hot pepper, postpaid, 100-50c; 500-$1.50. Hamby Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

STRONG FIELD GROWN PLANTS. TOMATO, Pepper, Egg Plant, Frost Proof Cabbage, Onions, Cauliflower, leading varieties, mixed any way wanted, moss packed, satisfaction guaranteed. 200-60c; 550-$1.00; 1000-$1.75; 5000-$7.50, prepaid. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Tex.

PLANT BARGAIN: SEND NO MONEY, PAY postman. Hand selected, large, strong plants, roots mossed, satisfaction guaranteed. Frostproof Cabbage, Onions, Tomatoes, 100-40c; 500-75c; 1000-$1.25; 5000-$5.00; Pepper, Eggplants, 100-50c; 1000-$1.50. Texas Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, PEPPER, Tomatoes, Cauliflowers, Broccoli and Egg Plants, 200-60c; 300-75c; 500-$1.00; 1000-$1.75; 5000-$7.50; prepaid express. $1.00 per 1000, any varieties, open field grown, prompt shipment. Troup Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. CERTIFIED Aroma. The best variety for home use or market. Large vigorous plants, 250-$1.00; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.75, postpaid. Moss packed, prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

SPECIAL C. O. D. OFFER. 700 TOMATO, Pepper, Egg Plant, Frost Proof Cabbage, Onions, Cauliflower; mixed any way desired, $1.00; 1000-$1.25; 5000-$5.00. Large field grown plants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Independent Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

PLANT BARGAIN: 200 FROSTPROOF CABbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 25 Pepper, 25 Cauliflowers, Broccoli or Eggplants, all $1.00 postpaid. Any varieties, moss packed, free information in every package. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

CERTIFIED TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION plants, assorted as desired, leading varieties, 500-65c; 1000-$1.00. Roots mossed. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Portorican Yam potato plants, 1000-$1.50. Catalog free. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

DISEASE RESISTANCE, FIELD GROWN Cabbage plants, $1.00 per thousand, shipment after May 5th. Tomato plants, $1.50 per thousand, May 20th. Ask for catalogue. Largest individual plant grower. Carlisle Plant Farms, Vincennes, Indiana.

WHIPPOORWILL PEAS $2.25, MIXED COW Peas $2.00, New Era Peas $2.00, Laredo Soy Beans $2.60. All per bushel FOB Tulsa. White Black Eye Peas, Brown or White Crowder Peas 15c lb. postpaid. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

LOOK! 40 MILLION FROSTPROOF CABbage plants, field grown, strong, well rooted: Wakefields, Copenhagens, Golden Acres, C.O.D. 60c thousand, 5000, $2.50. Fresh delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Stokes Plant Co., Fitzgerald, Ga.

VIRGINIA SOYBEANS $1.60, Laredo $2.75, Mungbeans $2.75, Newera Cowpeas $1.65, Clay $1.75, Brabham $2.25, Sudan $2.50, German Millet $1.75, Hegari $1.00, Grohoma $1.00, Cane $1.25, all per bushel FOB Jasper, Mo. Omer Webb.

IMPROVED NANCY HALL AND PORTO Rican Potato plants, $1.75 per thousand, prepaid. Five thousand or more $1.50, prepaid. Shipped in boxes day order received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Duke Plant Co., Dresden, Tenn.

PLANTS: GARDEN COLLECTION, 550 FROSTproof Cabbage, Onions, Tomatoes, Pepper, Eggplant, mixed as wanted; $1.00. Postpaid. Large, strong plants, moss packed, satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

SPECIAL—300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper or Cauliflower, all for $1.25 prepaid, any varieties, mossed, packed in ventilated cardboard containers. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

OPEN FIELD GROWN PLANTS. LEADING varieties. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Onions, 200-60c; 500-$1.00; 1000-$1.75; 5000-$7.50. Peppers 100-50c; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.50. Prepaid. Summerfield Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

SPECIAL—500 MARGLOBE TOMATOES, 200 frostproof Cabbage, 100 head Lettuce and 25 Sweet Pepper plants for $1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hallettsville Plant Farm, Hallettsville, Texas.

ALFALFA, HARDY NONIRRIGATED KANsas grown $6.00 to $8.50 bu. Sudan $6.50 cwt., all f. o. b. Salina. Forage Crop Seed samples and prices on request. Kansas Seed Company, Salina, Kansas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE $1.00; TOMATOES $1.50; Onions $1.00; Sweet Potatoes $1.50; Pepper $2.00. Prices per thousand plants, f. o. b. Tifton. Catalog free. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.

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

C. O. D. PLANTS AND POSTAGE. CABbage, Onions, Tomatoes, 500-65c; 1000-$1.00. Sweet potato, $1.25-1000. Pepper and Eggplants, $2.00-1000. Clyattville Plant Co., Clyattville, Ga.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, $5.50; GRIMM ALfalfa $7.00, Sweet Clover $3.00, Red Clover $6.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

LOOK! 200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 25 Pepper, 25 Cauliflower or Eggplants, all for $1.00 prepaid, any varieties. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

TOMATO, TOBACCO, CELERY, EGGPLANT, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, Sweet and Hot Pepper plants, 250 mixed any way, postpaid, $1.00. Adams & Son, Fayetteville, Ark.

TOMATOES, MAY'S BOUNTIFUL, KANSAS Standard, Earliana. Sweet Potatoes: Yellow Jersey, Porto Rico, 40c-100; 300-$1.00; 1000-$3.00. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded—Pink Kafir; Western Blackhull Kafir. Quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—DUNLAP, 1000-$3.00; 500-$1.75; 100-60c. Concord Grapevines, twelve, $1.00, postpaid. State inspected. Sam Parks, Brownville, Nebr.

PAY ON ARRIVAL. 500 CABBAGE, TOMAtoes, Onion plants, mixed anyway, and 50 Peppers, 75c; 1000-$1.25. Royal Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

CERTIFIED SEED CORN, REID'S YELLOW Dent, Pride of Saline. Henry Bunck, Everest, Kan.

STAADT'S SEED CORN ALL SOLD. THANK you. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

TWO HUNDRED BLAKEMORE STRAWBERries $1.25. Ten four feet Chinese Elm $1.00. Other bargains. Greenwood County Nursery, Eureka, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—100 MASTODON, 200 Beaver, $2.00 prepaid. Ten varieties. Descriptive list. Des Moines Valley Nursery, Bonaparte, Iowa.

CERTIFIED SEED: PRIDE OF SALINE CORN $1.75 bushel. Blackhull Kafir and Atlas Sorgo $1.50 per hundred. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS: EARLIANA, STONE, MARglobe, price $1.00 per thousand F. O. B. Pearsall, Texas. Strong Plant Farm, Pearsall, Tex.

SEED CORN, PURE IOWA GOLDMINE, GERMination 98%, $1.25 bushel. Guaranteed. Free samples. Feigley Seed & Fruit Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

DORSETT, FAIRFAX STRAWBERRY Plants, $1.25 hundred, prepaid. Circular free. Leading varieties. Soldner Farms, Farina, Illinois.

STATE TESTED SEED, MIDLAND YELLOW Dent Corn, A. K. Soybeans, Atlas Sorgo. Premier Seed Farm, Garnett, Kan.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA, CERTIFIED, DODder free. Latest quotations upon request. A. H. Hermance, Norborne, Mo.

100 GENUINE MASTODON 75c; 500-$3.00, 1000-$5.00, postpaid. Free catalog. Allenbach Nursery, New Buffalo, Mich.

CERTIFIED WHEATLAND MILO, PURE 99.11, germination 91. One dollar per bushel. B. J. Winger, Ulysses, Kan.

GOOD KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED CORN, $1.25 per bushel. John E. Wahrenbrock, Enterprise, Kan.

SUDAN—WHEELER'S IMPROVED, CERTIfied, $6.50 cwt. track here. Wheeler Farm, Bridgeport, Kan.

IMPROVED YELLOW SEED CORN, HAND picked, $1.00 bushel here. Loyd Madison, Everest, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED PERENNIAL PLANTS, TEN varieties mixed, $1.50. Mollie Wood, Zavalla, Texas.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN, $1.50 per bushel. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

SEED CORN: REID'S AND 90 DAY RED, $1.00 per. Laptad's Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

### TOBACCO

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO, ENJOY KENtucky's Pride, home manufactured chewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natural, $1.00. 30 full size sacks smoking, extra mild or natural, $1.00. 24 full size Sweet Plugs, $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

LAST CHANCE SALE: REAL AIR CURED, hand picked, 3 year old Kentucky tobacco, rich and mellow, 10 lbs. common 50c; smoking 75c; chewing, No. 1, 95c; extra $1.25. Guaranteed satisfaction. A. Meador, Askin, Ky.

KENTUCKY'S GUARANTEED RED LEAF Chewing and Mild Mellow Smoking, 10 pounds $1.00, double bladed pocket knife, recipe free. Kentucky Farms, Murray, Ky.

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

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

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

SPECIAL RED BURLEY SMOKING. BEST ten pounds $1.50, second grade $1.00. Pay when received. Reuben Jolly, Floral, Ky.

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

### AUTO-TRACTOR SUPPLIES

REMEMBER, IF YOU NEED ANY USED parts for your auto, truck or tractor. (Yes, we have it.) We are the largest auto wreckers in Western Illinois. We undersell the town. Call, write or wire. Elmwood Auto Wrecking Co., Inc., 540 Mulberry St., Galesburg, Illinois. Main 5994.

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

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ALUMINUM PROPELLORS, GENERATORS, Batteries, instruments, etc. Sheldon Wind Electric Manufacturing Company, Nehawka, Nebr.

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GENERATORS, MOTORS, AT BARGAIN prices. ½ horse repulsion induction alternating motors $12.90. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

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

FOR SALE: TWO McCORMICK-DEERING Farmalls, one 25-36 and two 15-30 tractors. All rebuilt, repainted and guaranteed. Kysar Implement Co., Quinter, 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 $17.25. WRITE FOR LITERAture and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

SPECIAL TRACTOR SPARK PLUGS, ¾-inch-50c; ½-inch-45c, postpaid. Hudson Machinery Co., Decatur, Ill.

WATERPROOF COMBINE CANVASES. SAMples free. Richardson Co., Cawker, Kan.

WANTED: TEN FOOT WHEAT BINDER. Write Geo. Moore, Tonganoxie, Kan.

WANTED: A SMALL THRESHING MACHINE. Write Box 458, Highland, Kan.

### IRRIGATION PUMPS

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CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, WATCHES, JEWeIry. 100% full value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment cheerfully returned. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 546 Mallers Bldg., Chicago.

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"A SUR-SHOT WORM OIL FOR SWINE, worm capsules for horses. Free literature. Agents wanted. Fairview Chemical Company, Humboldt, So. Dak.

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ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

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10 FANCY BORDER PRINTS 25c. THE QUARter Finishers, Dept. L, Kirksville, Mo.

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INVENTORS—SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, 150-M Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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RELIABLE QUALIFIED COUPLE, SHARE concession plan. C. Jury, Lakin, Kan.

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WANTED, FARMERS, AGE 18 TO 50, QUALify for steady Government jobs. $105-175 month. Write today for free information. Instruction Bureau, 187, St. Louis, Mo.

### GRAVE MARKERS

$12.00 BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA GRANITE grave markers; full size; lettered free; freight paid. Guaranteed. Granite Arts, Inc., Omaha, Nebr.

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

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**Nature's Gift to Mankind**

Thousands of satisfied customers. Doctors use it and prescribe it. Four ARL'I PRODUCTS: For Piles; Colitis Ulceration and other Stomach troubles; Leg Ulcers, Old Sores; Tender or Bleeding Gums; Eczema or any skin irritation. If your druggist does not have it write us your trouble, enclose 25c for packing and mailing, try treatment fifteen days, if satisfied pay us, otherwise return package. No treatment more than $1.50. THE ARL'I COMPANY, ELDORADO, ARK.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL SILK HOSE, SLIGHTly imperfect, 5 pairs $1.00, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Co., Asheboro, N. C.

EARN MONEY AT HOME: WE TEACH YOU. Instructional manual, 25 cents. Badger Sales, 2549 Albert Drive S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

TWENTY CIRCULATING LIBRARIES, GOOD towns, sixteen hundred books, money maker, quick sale bargain. P. L. Swenson, Clay Center, Kan.

LADIES', MEN'S, CHILDREN'S HOSIERY $1.85 dozen, guaranteed, postpaid, write for new catalogue. L. S. Sales Co., Asheboro, N. C.

OIL BURNERS $9.00. FOR RANGES, LAUNdry heaters, etc. Convenient, efficient, economical. Uses kerosene. Glebe, Rankin, Texas.

WANTED: COMMON WEEDS BY STEADY buyers; details 10c coin. International Agency, Cincinnati.

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, SPECIAL price this spring. Picture 5c. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

### LAND—MISSOURI

FORTY ACRES, FINE LOCATION ON school bus and mail route. 10 acres bearing orchard; good improvements, good water. Price $2250. King Land Co., Marionville, Mo.

### KANSAS

LAND AUCTION: THE MATH JO HILGER Estate, consisting of 300 acres good farm land, May 9th, 1934, at 2 p. m., 3½ miles South of Andale, Sedgwick County, Kansas. Located in a good German settlement, and will be sold to the highest bidder. A. J. Oldfather, Auctioneer. Clerk, Peter Harsch, Jr., Adm., Andale, Kansas.

### ARKANSAS

$60 BUYS 40 ACRES; FOR BARGAIN LIST of farms, write Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

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IMPROVED FARM, 6 MILES TOWN, HOUSE, garage, hen house, hog house, well and windmill; 200 acres broke, plenty free range adjoining for 150 cattle, 100 miles west Kansas line, price $8.00 acre. Otto Harkee, Hugo, Colo.

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FARMS FOR RENT IN MINNESOTA, NORTH Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Rents are cheaper and prices lower. New low rates. Write for Free Book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 602, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows, ..... times in your paper.

Remittance of $ ..... is enclosed.

PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES

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**New Low Rates at Top of First Classified Page. Minimum Charge 10 Words**


## Hog Hurts Hired Man

Bill was feeding "yaller" corn
To the big Duroc boar;
The boar knocked him down
Grabbed old Bill with a roar,
Both his arm and leg were broken
When they dragged Bill from the dirt;
Bill drew his Capper Insurance
All the time he was hurt.

Hundreds of farmers get hurt every year by mean hogs. Capper's Accident Insurance covers ALL accidents.

**J. Orville Hubbard, Route 1, Maple Hill,** was badly bitten by a hog, and had to be taken to the hospital. His Capper Accident Insurance, which he got with his Capper papers, paid him every day he was laid up and unable to work.

**J. P. Booth, Kincaid,** was knocked down by a hog. Two of his ribs were fractured. Mr. Booth was laid up for 13 days. His Capper Insurance paid him every day he was unable to work.

**Lloyd Langley, Luray,** received an injured knee-joint, when a hog knocked him over. His Capper Insurance paid him the twelve days he was laid up.

Capper Insurance will pay you, too, if you get hurt. Doesn't matter how the accident happens—if you are unable to work, the insurance pays you.

Ask the "Capper Man" about this wonderful insurance, the next time he calls on you. It covers men, women, and children. It costs practically nothing, and means cash in your pocket if you get hurt.

# Sent Up 681 Thieves to Date!

Since the Kansas Farmer Protective Service declared war on thieves, it has paid out $18,425 in rewards for the conviction and sentence to prison of 681 thieves who have stolen from Kansas farmers. A $25 reward is paid if thief is sent to jail for at least 60 days or to the state reformatory. A $50 reward is paid if thief is sent to the penitentiary. At least one-half of every reward paid goes to the Protective Service Member or Members from whom property is stolen.

**A reward of either $25 or $50 has been paid for the conviction of a thief who stole from the Service Members whose names are given below.**

**ALLEN**
W. M. Elmore, Carlyle
Warren Holtz, Neosho Falls
Fred W. C. Lassmann, Humboldt
I. B. Wheatley, Iola
E. C. McCoy, Iola
Carl Shively, Moran
J. H. Willenberg, Iola

**ANDERSON**
Mrs. M. D. Axtell, Harris
W. L. Coleman, Mont Ida
Samuel Nilges, Garnett

**ATCHISON**
M. A. Erpelding, Lancaster
M. A. Erpelding, Lancaster
C. F. Stutz, Monrovia
C. E. Kemp, Monrovia

**BARBER**
J. D. Fair, Sharon
F. C. Montgomery, Hazelton

**BARTON**
O. A. Richwine, Pittsburg
A. J. Henry, Hoisington
A. M. Broucher, Great Bend
David Horner, Great Bend
Jim Christiansen, Great Bend
Guy Harper, Hoisington

**BOURBON**
J. W. Redman, Fort Scott
A. L. Spence, Fort Scott

**BROWN**
T. L. Brigham, Hiawatha
Mrs. W. E. Weltmer, Hiawatha
Curtis Bruning, Robinson
Ernest Masterson, Sabetha
Alice Curtis, Robinson
Walter H. Bomley, Robison
A. H. Lambert, Hiawatha
Benjamin Dowell, Robinson
G. D. Miller, Horton

**BUTLER**
E. W. Whiteside, Towanda
Herman J. Dyck, White Water
Mrs. Ida Bassett, Leon
John Falley, Augusta
R. G. Nye, Towanda
Mrs. Maude Catt, Augusta
Harold Seglem, El Dorado
W. E. Weidlein, Augusta
R. W. Williams, Leon

**CHASE**
H. E. Williams, Clements
Mrs. L. E. Macy, Saffordville
Robert Brandley, Matfield Green

**CHEROKEE**
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J. W. Coal, Cherokee
Mrs. Ott Walker, Baxter Springs
W. E. Williams, Pittsburg
Jess Davis, Cherokee
Mrs. R. E. Owen, Galena
Ira Miller, Baxter Springs
W. A. Lamaster, Hallowell
Frank Wiseman, Hallowell
Oel Slusser, Baxter Springs
M. Turley, Baxter Springs
Emma Cool, Columbus
Ira L. Miller, Baxter Springs
Alva D. Chubb, Baxter Springs
Clyde DeVoe, Columbus

**CHEYENNE**
Fred Schwicht, St. Francis
Ed Schwicht, St. Francis
Roy Edmonds, St. Francis

**CHAUTAUQUA**
W. E. Glenn, Sedan

**COWLEY**
B. L. Wilson, Winfield
M. E. Hensley, Burden
Fred Mueller, Winfield
Oscar Hall, Wilmot
G. A. Wilson, Atlanta
J. E. Mallory, Udall
E. S. Scott, Arkansas City
Carl Hopkins, Udall
Owen Ankrom, Cambridge
Ross Somers, Arkansas City
C. W. Estep, Arkansas City
George Rohn, Arkansas City

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Walter Hughes, Farlington
Chas. Redd, Pittsburg
Oscar C. Smith, Pittsburg
F. E. Goshert, Girard
Mrs. A. Howell, Cherokee
S. M. Steele, Arcadia
E. E. Peterson, Farlington

**CLAY**
Fred Creep, Longford
Chas. E. Mabie, Green
Wm. Gepner, Clay Center
W. C. Miles, Green

**CLOUD**
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John Morris, Clifton
Roy Fahlstrom, Concordia
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E. A. Thompson, Protection

**DECATUR**
Robert Friedman, Oberlin
Kenneth Musgrave, Oberlin
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**DICKINSON**
Ernest Lawrence, Chapman
H. C. Hill, Hope
H. R. Rutz, Pearl
Mrs. J. W. McDowell, Detroit
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**DONIPHAN**
Hugh Gordonier, Troy
Geo. W. Kincaid, Troy
A. D. Connelly, White Cloud
Will Peabody, White Cloud
C. R. Jones, Elwood
C. R. Jones, Elwood
H. L. Saxton, Troy
A. M. Wilson, Wathena
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Alden Stanwix, Lawrence
A. E. Welch, Lawrence
W. C. Wulfkuhle, Lecompton
Alfred Heck, Lawrence
Chas. Wise, Lawrence
John A. Reader, Baldwin
Milton Diehl, Lawrence
Mary Coleman, Wakarusa
C. S. Sheppard, Lawrence
Mrs. Mary Coleman, Lawrence
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John Higgins, Ottawa
L. A. Rupf, Ottawa
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F. L. Osborn, Richmond
M. A. Heath, Wellsville
C. C. Coen, Ottawa
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Louis Banzhal, Bashor
T. C. Dews, Tonganoxie
Walter G. Seeber, Lansing
Chas. Jamieson, Lansing
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C. A. Miller, La Cygne
Lawrence Reinke, Pleasanton
Ed Miner, Parker
W. A. Rose, La Cygne

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C. H. Engelhardt, Oakley
F. P. Waldmeier, Winona

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W. J. Torrens, Emporia
R. E. Langley, Miller
W. H. Thomas, Emporia
W. B. Stead, Emporia
Virgil L. Lundstadt, Osage City
Andy Ahlstrom, Reading
J. C. Davis, Reading
Clyde Brown, Emporia
J. H. Baken, Emporia
J. P. Morris, Emporia
H. A. Thomas, Emporia
Mrs. Hugh McGrew, Admire

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Ross Smith, Peabody
M. O. Parsons, Marion
Earl K. Rogers, Marion
Geo. Thompson, Florence
A. O. Ross, Peabody
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Grant Ewing, Waterville
H. R. Strader, Blue Rapids
Peter Wiltz, Axtell
F. J. Bramlage, Irving
George J. Brown, Summerfield
W. E. Neal, Irving

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Maurice Hanson, McPherson
O. O. Crumpacker, McPherson
S. A. Fields, McPherson
H. F. Reimer, Inman

**MIAMI**
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Eliz. Knoche, Paola
Lester N. Woodhull, Paola
Orvil Whitaker, Spring Hill
Homer Judd, Wellsville
Horace Elliott, Paola
W. J. Schwartz, Bucyrus
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Edward Schoen, Cawker City
Henry Stover, Beloit

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F. R. Calander, Independence
Mrs. Harry Hilyard, Independence
Mary Beatty, Coffeyville
H. G. Rogers, Liberty
H. L. Stockman, Coffeyville
L. F. Brost, Sr., Independence
Mrs. W. W. Fuller, Coffeyville
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Ed Bowers, Cherryvale
Owen Knoles, Cherryvale
E. R. Fowler, Independence
C. H. Alexander, Coffeyville
Jno. L. Osborn, Independence
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J. A. Hinkley, Sycamore
O. D. Mumford, Sycamore
L. E. Hollingsworth Coffeyville
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Virginia Hubbard, Johnson

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R. W. Jones, Sabetha
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Dan Ferguson, Stark
Bruce Brown, Chanute
Harry Stiles, Thayer
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John Erikson, Chanute
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Dade Morse, Norton

**OSAGE**
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Vern Clark, Quenemo
H. Rogers, Olivet
J. Brandon, Lebo
Wm. Hase, Overbrook
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Glenn V. Laman, Portis

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H. L. Brann, Tescott
Calvin Webster, Minneapolis
Chas. Zukor, Minneapolis
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W. R. Haun, Larned
Mrs. Emma Schrope, Larned

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Perry States, Logan

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Fred O'Daniel, Westmoreland
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George Creviston, Manhattan

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Wm. Smith, Hutchinson
E. N. Miller, Hutchinson
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## KANSAS FARMER PROTECTIVE SERVICE, Topeka, Kan.

# Uncle Jerry Says

*Living for the men folks* is getting cheaper. We used to pay $1.50 to see women dressed as they are now.

*Times have changed* when the United States proposes to England freer trade and mutual reductions of tariffs of the two countries, and England promptly turns it down.

*General denials* of those present at the Dr. Wirt dinner in Virginia that anything was said about Kerensky and Stalin may indicate that the doctor got his wires crossed. It may have been another dinner.

*"I love soldiers,"* said General Smedley Butler, "but they are the dumbest men on earth." In justice to soldiers however, it should be said that General Butler never owned a professional baseball team.

*Heavy dry majorities* in Chicago's suburbs are a warning to the Illinois politicians that are trying to revive the saloon in that state. Old John Barleycorn never learns anything and never has stood by any contract or agreement he ever made to be halfway decent.

*Massachusetts* promises to beat New York to setting up a state lottery for revenue purposes. The number of bills in the legislature for that great moral end is astonishingly numerous. Ireland is so pleased with its horse-racing lottery that it circulates descriptive pamphlets, brilliantly illustrated with horse race scenes, thruout the world, and Boston is a kind of little Ireland.

*For many years* the aspiration of Chicago and Cook county to secede from Illinois and set up as an independent state of the Union has been frustrated, but now has got into the legislature. It is alleged that not only the metropolitan area is favorable, but the state is tired of having to legislate for the peculiar conditions of Chicago. New York long ago set out for a separate statehood, but gave it up as a bad job. Chicago has more staying power.

*Painless surgical operations* seem to have arrived. Baltimore physicians have discovered a new anesthetic they have named "evipana." The patient is pin-pricked with a syringe and in 20 seconds is lost to the world about him, or on his inside. There is said to be no mental or physical shock and no following nausea. The patient comes out of it as serene as in awaking from a refreshing sleep and asks for his bill. There is no anesthetic for the bill.

*No one of the 48 states* has ever tried a one-house legislature, altho many of them have had one-horse legislatures. Nebraska is getting ready to try the one-house kind. Petitions are being circulated there for submitting a constitutional amendment to the people giving the state a legislature of a single chamber instead of a house and senate. Senator Norris has advocated this for years. It may be that a one-house legislature would get business done more promptly at a saving of money to the state.

*Taxpayers in Massachusetts,* New York and a few other states, having been milked dry, state lotteries are being proposed in these states to raise revenue. There is plenty of precedent for exploiting an evil in the name of a community or the commonwealth, as a liquor tax and in former times the licensing of houses of ill repute. When the Louisiana state lottery became a scandal half a century ago, Congress suppressed all state lotteries by forbidding them the use of the mails. Now just how far are we ready to go to legalize vices which should not be condoned, for cash?

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¶ I always turn first to the farm home page as it seems to me the most interesting in the whole Kansas Farmer.—Ellen Cook, R. 1, Meriden, Kan.

# Lonesome Ranch

*(Continued from Page 10)*

"Shut your rank mouth!" exploded Allison. His voice was low, vibrant, threatening.

Krell kept moving, not looking back. When they reached the far side of the corral, Allison gruffly ordered a halt, and Krell wheeled slowly, to face him.

The moon was at Allison's back, and streaming full in Krell's face. Around them, except for the slow breathing of the pony, lay a heavy silence.

Allison had sheathed his own pistol; he held Krell's in his left hand.

KRELL had not moved since he had been brought to a halt by Allison's order. His face was still ashen, but into his eyes had come a gleam of hope. He seemed to know why Allison had brought him here. It was evident that he had felt the imminence of tragedy, and was only just beginning to realize that it might be deferred.

But in spite of the hope he kept seeing a girl he had known in the old days—a girl with reproachful, accusing eyes—a girl who had looked very much like the man who faced him at this minute.

Allison's sister!

"Looks like this trail is ended, Krell."

Allison's voice was cold, deliberate. Tho Krell could only dimly see the other's eyes, he knew they were fixed on him with a boring intensity—cold, steady, alert, merciless.

Allison still held Krell's pistol by the barrel. He was motionless, but Krell knew his muscles were tensed for action, violent, instant.

"It's two years now, ain't it, Krell? Two years since you slipped out of sight, leavin' no trace—like a coyote runnin' from the daylight. Mary told me—before she died. She'd begun to realize, Krell—just what a polecat you'd been. She sort of smiled when I told her I'd kill you for what you'd done. Seems she agreed to it."

Allison's voice was quiet, slow, passionless. It seemed to Krell there was no rancour in it, only determination, fixed, inexorable purpose.

Krell stood, his eyes vacuous, his mouth open. It had never occurred to him that this thing might happen, because it had never happened before. It didn't seem possible that it was happening now.

And yet he could not mistake Allison's attitude—the deadly menace of the thrusting chin, the terrible, steady, probing eyes. Allison meant to kill him!

THEN, gradually, the instinct of self-preservation began to assert itself in Krell. Mingling now with his fear was a rage, a savage resentment, a lust to kill the man who was threatening him.

His face did not betray him. Behind him stood Pete, the pony. In a holster on the saddle was a pistol. It was near him; he could almost reach it. If he could take one backward step, wheel suddenly, and grasp the pistol in the holster, he felt certain he could swing it around before Allison could draw his own or reverse the one he held in his left hand.

It was Krell's only chance.

Allison was still talking. Krell caught only fragments of his speech, so completely was he absorbed in what he intended to do.

"I'd lost you, complete, Krell—that was in the Cimarron country—first I knowed was when a Gordon man run into me—Gordon had sent him—Gordon knowin' I was in this country. I'd never told him about me huntin' you. He didn't trust you, it seems—him wantin' me to come here an' take charge.

Krell had moved, wheeling like a flash and deftly plucking the pistol from the saddle holster. The movement, perfectly executed, failed by the fraction of a second. Perhaps Krell had over-estimated his speed, perhaps he had not counted on the rapidity with which Allison's brain would grasp the significance of the movement.

For Krell, his pistol flashing in the moonlight, had only partly turned toward Allison when the subdued light was split by two flaming, lance-like streaks, both beginning at Allison's right hip and seeming to end at Krell's chest.

For an instant Krell stood, rigid. Then the pistol loosened in his grasp, dropped into the sand at his feet. He took one step backward, staggered against the pony, then slid downward into the dust and lay still.

For a moment there was no movement. Then Allison stepped forward and stood, looking down.

*(Continued in Next Kansas Farmer)*

## IN THE FIELD

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

Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud county, have for sale three splendid Polled Hereford bulls. They are good ones. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., has some splendid Poland China and Duroc boars and gilts for sale. The Laptad stock farm is located about two miles north of Lawrence, Kan.

There are to be five Kansas Jersey cattle parish shows to be held this year and the first will be held at Stafford, May 17. Five counties are back of this show in that section of the state and a show chairman has been appointed for each of the five counties.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan., pioneer breeder of Poland Chinas, has for sale a few splendid young boars ready for service. He could also spare a few gilts open or he would hold them and breed them. Mr. Henry has a splendid lot of spring pigs that are doing nicely.

Brown Bros., Halstead, are breeders of Morgan horses and have young stock for sale at all times. At the head of their herd is the U. S. Government show stallion, Romanesque Morgan, and all of their breeding stock came from Vermont, the home of the Morgan horse. We have had some inquiry this winter about where Morgan horses could be bought.

For over 40 years I. E. Knox of South Haven, Kan., has bred medium type registered Poland Chinas. The farm known as Kan-Okla is located at South Haven near the Kansas-Oklahoma line. Mr. Knox is well and favorably known and has shipped Polands to more than twenty states. He has 40 spring pigs and offers fall boars and gilts of the big medium type.

The date of the annual co-operative dairy day at Linn, Kan., Washington county, is May 17. Linn is the home of the Washington County Co-operative Creamery Company, a highly successful co-operative creamery. This big successful creamery has shown a volume increase for 1933 over 1932 of 20 per cent. Every effort is being made to make the May 17 dairy day at Linn a highly successful undertaking and a good program is being prepared. All interested in dairying are invited. A big basket dinner will be held.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association held their annual meeting in the Exchange building April 25th. Plans were discussed looking to the future needs of the breeders and better methods to be employed. It was voted to use extended pedigree forms in making sale catalogs in the future, and consignors were urged to be more prompt in sending their pedigrees for making catalog. Hans Regier was re-elected secretary and sale manager for another year. W. G. Buffington of Geuda Springs was elected president.

A complete dispersal sale of the Dr. S. N. Mayberry Jersey herd at Enid, Okla., May 28, will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. It is the most intensely line bred Sibil's Gamboge herd in America and the foundation consisted of five imported 2-year-old heifers for which Dr. Mayberry paid $1,000 each. The herd has led the Oklahoma 50-pound list in R. O. M. work every month for nearly a year. It is a complete dispersal of great Jerseys in the prime of their usefulness and Kansas breeders should write for the sale catalog right now.

Earle Clemmons of Waldo, Kan., has one of the most select herds of registered Shorthorns to be found anywhere in the state. The herds number almost 100 and practically all of them have excellent Scotch pedigrees. He has in service at this time the Shallenberger bred bull Ashbourne Browndale, a ton red blocky sire, that is proving his ability as a sire. Mr. Clemmons offers some choice red and roan bulls, many of them ready for service. Among them a 2-year-old deep red one sired by Sni-A-Bar Coronet and out of his best Wimple cow. He will also sell a few females.

The big red cow A. L. 2nd, with a fine red heifer at foot and rebred topped the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Association sale at Wichita, April 9th. She went to Frank Ayers of Burns, Kan., for $120. The bulls listed of servicable age were in good demand and went to Kansas and Oklahoma farmers and breeders, prices ranging all the way from $45 to $115. The offering as a whole was very uneven, all ages from six months old calves to cows with too much age and not in condition to sell to advantage. Taken as a whole it was a much better offering than a year ago and prospective buyers responded accordingly. In the future it is hoped to take greater care in selecting consignments to these annual sales. Another sale will be held in October. Boyd Newcom and Charley Cole were the auctioneers.

## *Public Sales of Livestock*

**Jersey Cattle**

May 28—S. N. Mayberry, Enid, Okla.

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**

May 9—Jos. Krotz & Son, Odell, Neb.

**Hereford Cattle**

Sept. 27—Russell Lucas, Healy, Kan.

**Duroc Hogs**

Oct. 11—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**

Oct. 23—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.


BELGIAN HORSES

**Sorrel and Roan Belgians**

Registered Belgian stallions, three-year-olds and up, ready for heavy service: Chestnut Sorrels with Flaxen mane and tail; some extra good colored Strawberry Roans. The kind that sire the best money-making draft horses for the farmer.
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HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

FALL BOARS FOR SALE
A splendid lot of young boars of last September farrow weighing around 200 each. Best of breeding. Write at once.
John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

KAN-OKLA POLAND CHINAS
Established over 40 years. We continue with the medium type. Fall boars and gilts for sale, also weaning pigs.
I. E. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND FALL BOARS
12 of them, the easy feeding kind. Vaccinated. As nice as we have had in a long time.
D. W. BROWN, VALLEY CENTER, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE
A few good bulls sired by Pinehurst Floyd, both September and February calves. Also a few cows and heifers.
H. M. Bauer, Broughton (Clay Co.), Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

**Dressler's Record Bulls**
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

**City-Edge Jersey Farm**
85 head in our herd. Young bulls for sale from calves to serviceable age. Cows and heifers for sale, fresh and springers. Popular breeding. Write for descriptions and prices.
FOSTER PARKER, SAVONBURG, KAN.

**JERSEY BREEDERS**
Register your cattle in a reliable breeders' association for 75c.
Mid-West Jersey Cattle Club, Ava, Missouri

GUERNSEY CATTLE

**GUERNSEYS** Beautiful tested heifers six weeks old. $10 each. Crated here. C. O. D. express. High grade producers.
Glen Clarke, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

**Worthmore Polled Herefords**
Three splendid yearling bulls for sale.
GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora, Kan.

Worthmore

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

**For Sale**
BROWN SWISS CATTLE
Males and Females
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**Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns**
25 bulls from calves to 18 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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Prospect Park Farms**
SHORTHORNS
Bulls for sale: One three-year-old roan, two roans two years old, 10 yearling bulls, reds and roans. Come and see them.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

CHOICE RED AND ROAN BULLS
Excellent individuals. From 12 to 24 months old. Sired by Sni-A-Bar Coronet and Ashbourne Browndale. Also cows and heifers.
Earle Clemmons, Waldo (Osborne Co.), 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 heads our herd. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

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**Brown Brothers Morgan Horses**
The noted U. S. Government show stallion, Romanesque Morgan (7297 A.M.R.) heads our herd. Our foundation came from Vermont. Young stock of all ages for sale.
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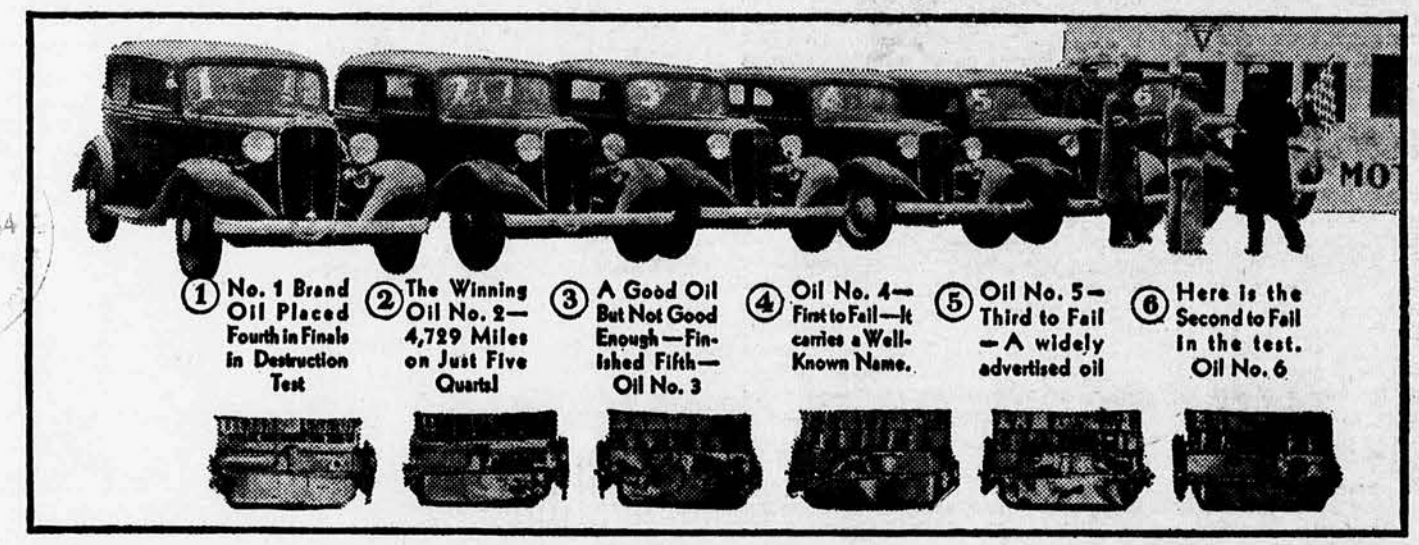


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YOU have a large investment in your motor cars, trucks and tractors—only efficient lubrication can protect this investment. Conoco conducted the "Destruction Test" to allow you to make the wisest choice for your car.

Six oils, a single fill of 5 quarts, with no more oil added, in six brand-new strictly stock cars, were driven until the motor in each car was destroyed from lack of lubrication. The Contest Board of the American Automobile Association supervised every detail.

The first oil failed, with motor destroyed, at only 1,713.2 miles . . . others failed in rapid succession . . . the best of the competing oils going to 3,318.8 miles . . . while New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil lubricated its motor for a total of 4,729 miles . . . more than 3,000 miles farther than the first oil to fail . . . and more than 1,400 miles farther than the second best oil! Thanks to Conoco's Hidden Quart protection, this amazing victory stands unchallenged.

New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil introduces long life to motors, with extremely low consumption—over 4,729 miles on five quarts of oil! It is a simple but dramatic story. It is VITAL to you as a user of motor oil. It proves claims of low consumption and points the way to true economy in motor protection and saving of repair bills, yet costs no more per quart than other quality oils. Visit a Red Triangle Station today.

CONTEST BOARD AAA CERTIFIED TEST

AAA SANCTION NO. 3001

Continental Oil Company
Presents Over NBC
Harry Richman—Jack Denny's Music—John B. Kennedy
Every Wednesday Night

CONOCO

*Five quarts of each brand of oil of the same S.A.E. grade from measures checked by the Bureau of Weights and Measures, State of Indiana, were carefully put in the cars by AAA officials.*

*The official sealing of crankcases after fill of five quarts was put in. No addition of oil was permitted in this "destruction" test.*

THE HIDDEN QUART STAYS UP IN YOUR MOTOR AND NEVER DRAINS AWAY

# NEW AND IMPROVED CONOCO GERM PROCESSED MOTOR OIL

(PARAFFIN BASE)

**EXCLUSIVE NEW FEATURES PROTECTED UNDER RECENT U. S. PATENTS**