

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

## Drouth to Benefit Kansas

HENRY HATCH

THE drouth that has been almost nation-wide in its effect probably will leave its mark longest with the dairy industry of those states of which Chicago is nearly the center. The dairy farmers there have been hard hit.

What is one man's misfortune, however, may be another man's fortune. The Kansas farmer who will have plenty of good milk-producing feed for the coming winter will profit by the calamity that has come to the dairy farmer of the country tributary to Chicago, for he is going to be assured of a good price for his butterfat. Of the two uses to make of grain, to produce beef or butterfat, I should not be surprised if the butterfat producer will be able to show the greater profit when the coming season of winter is over, meaning by this that milking cows is going to pay better than making beef.

And there is something else that may be an outgrowth of the hard blow that has fallen upon the dairy farmer of the Wisconsin district. In taking his place in supplying the demand for butterfat, we of Kansas are going to find we can do the job just as well, perhaps at less cost and just as satisfactorily in

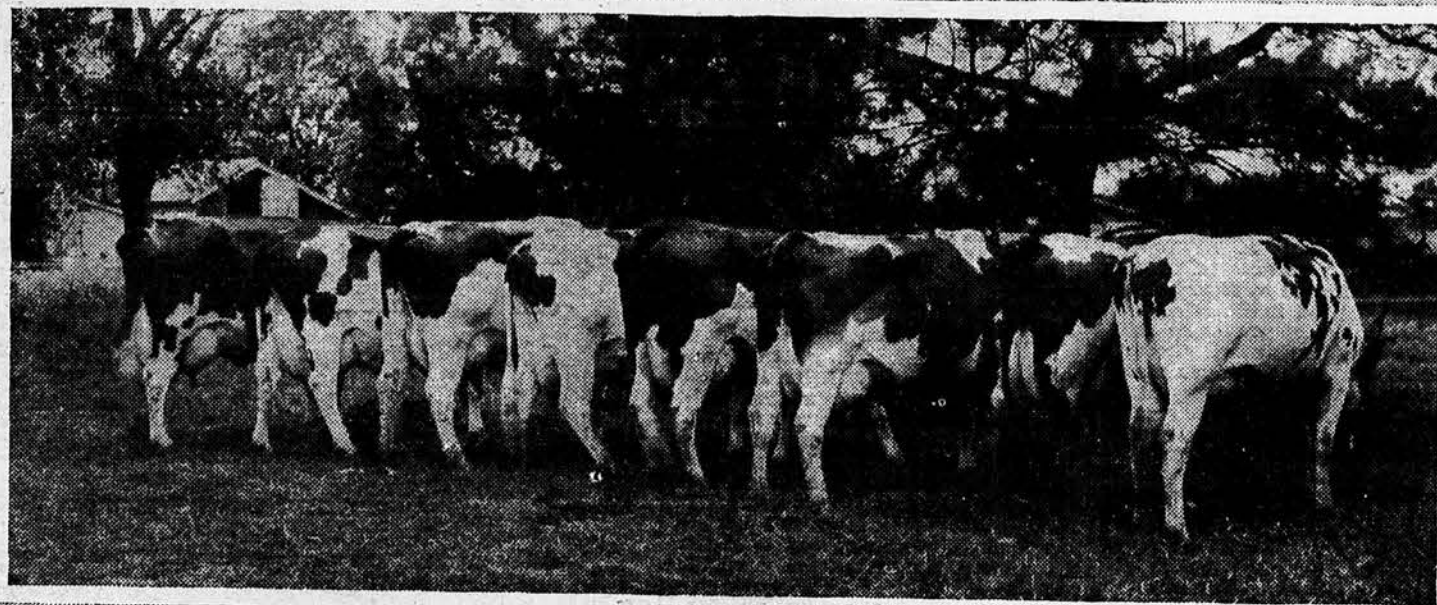
every way as our Wisconsin brother. This is a fact.

Time was when Kansas was considered impossible as a dairy state, and also as a sheep producing state. In 1893, however, a man from Coffey county amazed the world by taking first prize on sheep at the first world's fair in Chicago. Since then Kansas has traveled far in sheep production.

In recent years Kansas has traveled farther and even faster in dairy production. It has been the dairy cow that has kept the store bills paid for us during the depression, and while keeping her to do that job, we have found she will do even more, that she will also pay the taxes and provide a little now and then for the upkeep of the buildings and fences.

With winters shorter and milder, grass better and cheaper; with roughness produced at a low cost, Kansas can take the dairy crown away from Wisconsin any time she feels the urge to do so.

While growing the best wheat in the world in Kansas, there is no reason why we cannot also produce the cheapest butterfat in the world in that large part of the state where grows the best grass in the world. Some day we shall hit our stride in dairying.



Battery of Kansas Butterfat Producers on Leslie Roenigk Farm, Clay County—Kansas Farmer Photo

July 20, 1934



## Our Busy Neighbors

A FEW weeks ago, Gus Jueneke trucked the W. B. Evans furniture from Effingham to their old home in Wisconsin. A recent week Jueneke received notice to come after it. After being away so long they found people had changed in the old home town and they became homesick for Effingham. They will return.

### Dog and Chick Are Chums

AN odd friendship exists at Marysville between a White Giant chick and a screwtail pup owned by Chester Tyler. Most of the time they eat, sleep and play together. Early in the morning the chick leaves its coop across the road, and spends the day with the dog. But what they talk about nobody knows.

### Was Much Worse up North

RETURNING home from a visit to South Dakota during the height of the drouth, Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Oliphant report that Middle-Western dry weather "ain't nothin'." They saw where plowed ground had blown out as deep as it was turned, leafless trees, and birds seeking the shady side of telephone posts.

### Illinois Chinch-Bug Story

CHINCH BUGS are a pest in many parts of Kansas, but will do nothing like the damage they are doing in Illinois, where one farmer lost an 88-acre tract of oats in 48 hours. The bugs piled on top of one another until the ground was covered an inch deep with them. He could stand on the porch and watch their progress across the field.

### It's Teacher That Counts

COUNTRY teachers in Kansas will receive somewhat better salaries next winter than they did last winter. Some rural school districts have added \$2.50 a month to the teacher's check. Others have added more. Teachers of 1-room schools in Neosho county will receive \$50 a month. If it comes to that a well-trained teacher is to be preferred to a model school building.

### She Raises Fishworms

ONE Missouri farm woman's sideline is fishworms. Mrs. Ella Gaston, age 77, has sold more than 400,000 fishworms in the last 3 years, from her Jasper county home. Some of these she bought from boys for 10 cents a hundred, others she raised in beds of rich earth in her backyard. She feeds them grassroots and other vegetable matter, and is enlarging her "plant" so she can raise a million worms a season. She sells the worms to fishermen—none less than 4 inches long—for 10 cents a dozen, or 3 dozen for 25 cents, and her business is increasing, for Missouri has many resorts for anglers.

### Our Grasshoppers Sissies

COMPARED to the grasshopper year in Kansas in 1874, when the state was suffering from Civil War hard times as well as a drouth, we are pretty prosperous this year. In the scrapbook of Mrs. S. W. Townsend of Beulah, is an account of the plague of '74 described by Harry King of Zarah, who lived in Beulah as a youth. "The grasshoppers came into the valley one Sunday afternoon," reads the account, "so thick you could not see the sun. They ate everything green and when the eggs they laid hatched the next spring, their offspring again cleaned the valley of

### How Seasons Change

(Twenty-five Years Ago July 12, 1909)

THE "rain storm yesterday" did much damage to crops in the vicinity of Topeka. Corn was flattened and in many cases broken completely off. In many fields the wheat is standing in water. The loss undoubtedly will prove to be heavy.

### From the Popcorn Belt

POPCORN growers report a rare phenomenon this season. Due to hot, dry weather, the kernels are popping before they set on the cob. This may cut the yield somewhat and may even make it necessary to market the crop this year in the form of popcorn balls. Several growers already are laying in a supply of tissue paper and sirup for this purpose.

every green sprig." Another pioneer tells how the insects, after eating all surface vegetation, devoured the onions and turnips out of the ground. Today's grasshoppers are just plain sissies compared to that kind.

### Birds Helped the Alfalfa

ON 2 acres of fenced-in alfalfa in Barton county, Frank Robl, a bird lover, keeps wild game birds, pheasants, cranes, ducks and geese. Robl has had a haven for migratory waterfowl on his farm for years. This year the fenced-in alfalfa produced a third more to the acre than the rest of the field. He attributes that to the birds' consumption of grasshoppers and other insects.

### Rare Antiques in Kansas

A GRANDFATHER'S clock, about 200 years old, brought to this country from Dundee, Scotland, by some member of the family, is in the possession of Mrs. John Whitlow at Council Grove. It had no case originally, but about a hundred years ago the wild cherrywood case which it now has, was made for it. The clock's wheels are of wood and when wound, it still runs. Another of Mrs. Whitlow's antiques is a china closet put together entirely with pegs, instead of nails, which bespeaks its age. Mrs. Whitlow also has some portieres made from a counterpane woven by Polly Poe, great-aunt of Edgar Allen Poe, and her great-grandmother.

### Life on Farm Dangerous

FILLING his wheat truck with gasoline, Henry Cook was seriously burned near Chaney, when the can exploded in coming in contact with a hot exhaust pipe. . . . A tractor Elvin Hale was at work on near Kiowa, ran over his leg. . . . The cylinder shaft of a combine caught Edgar Crane at Larned, twisting one knee and rupturing the ligaments. . . . When a tractor on his father's farm at Burdett "kicked" when Glenn Ruff cranked it, he received a broken arm. . . . At Scott City Eugene Mulch fell thru the top of a combine and his feet were mangled by the cylinder. These accidents and many more not recorded happened all in one day in rural Kansas. Farm folks need accident insurance more than factory workers or city people. Which is why Kansas Farmer now has an accident service especially for them.

### Buying Power Then and Now

IN THE days when hogs were hogs and the price was only slightly under 20 cents a pound, Reina Kimball, of Strawn, sold a heavyweight. With the proceeds he bought a new mowing machine and had money enough left to half pay for another. Last week, he sold another hog similar to the one sold when he bought his mower. But it took all the proceeds of this hog to buy a small pinion needed to repair the mower. The relationship of the small pinion to the entire mower represents the farmers' present purchasing power, when money used from the sale of hogs is used.

Information on wells and other sources of water may be found in "Farmstead Water Supply," U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1448. This may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.



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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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## A Comeback

For Kansas Pastures—Plow Early

FALL seeding is best for all perennial—lasting—pasture grasses. Date of seeding varies, yet sticks close to September 1 to 15. A good seedbed means much in getting a good stand. Plow well ahead of seeding—60 days or more if possible. Keep weeds down until planting time. If seeded in the spring, plant grass as early as possible on a well-prepared seedbed. Plenty of moisture is important regardless of planting time. Do not seed lespedeza in a pasture mixture in the fall. Simply broadcast it on land in late winter. Alternate freezing and thawing will cover the seed enough to permit germination without any soil preparation. Drill the seed if possible, but if broadcast, harrow both ways afterward and pack the field well with a cultipacker. These pasture mixtures are recommended for Kansas:

### Northeast Kansas

Fertile Land:  
Brome grass ..... 6 lbs. an acre  
Orchard grass ..... 6 lbs. an acre  
Kentucky blue ..... 2 lbs. an acre  
Meadow fescue ..... 2 lbs. an acre  
Timothy ..... 4 lbs. an acre  
Sweet Clover ..... 4 lbs. an acre

Poor Land:  
Brome grass ..... 8 lbs. an acre  
Orchard grass ..... 6 lbs. an acre  
Meadow fescue ..... 4 lbs. an acre  
Korean Lespedeza ..... 4 lbs. an acre

### East Central Kansas

Fertile Land:  
Orchard grass ..... 8 lbs. an acre  
Brome grass ..... 6 lbs. an acre  
Meadow fescue ..... 6 lbs. an acre  
Korean Lespedeza or Sweet Clover ..... 4 lbs. an acre

Poor Land:  
Orchard grass ..... 8 lbs. an acre  
Brome grass ..... 4 lbs. an acre  
Meadow fescue ..... 4 lbs. an acre  
Korean Lespedeza ..... 4 lbs. an acre

### Southeast Kansas

Fertile Land:  
Orchard grass ..... 8 lbs. an acre  
Meadow fescue ..... 6 lbs. an acre  
Red top ..... 5 lbs. an acre  
Korean Lespedeza or Sweet Clover ..... 5 lbs. an acre

Poor Land:  
Orchard grass ..... 8 lbs. an acre  
Meadow fescue ..... 4 lbs. an acre  
Red top ..... 6 lbs. an acre  
Korean Lespedeza ..... 6 lbs. an acre

### Bluestem Region and West Part of Northeast Kansas

Fertile Land:  
Brome grass ..... 10 lbs. an acre  
Orchard grass ..... 6 lbs. an acre  
Meadow fescue ..... 4 lbs. an acre  
Sweet Clover or Korean Lespedeza ..... 4 lbs. an acre

Poor Land:  
Brome grass ..... 10 lbs. an acre  
Orchard grass ..... 4 lbs. an acre  
Meadow fescue ..... 4 lbs. an acre  
Sweet Clover or Korean Lespedeza ..... 4 lbs. an acre

### Seven Chances for Grass

A. E. ALDOUS

**Brome**—Better adapted to northern part of Eastern one-third of Kansas. Also can be used, perhaps is best grass, for seeding tame pastures thruout Flint Hill region as far south as Oklahoma. Get home-grown seed. Seed grown in Washington county especially well-adapted to Kansas. Withstands dry, hot weather better than northern seed.

**Orchard Grass**—Does well in Eastern Kansas. Its western limit would be the Flint Hill region.

**Kentucky Bluegrass**—Does well in Eastern Kansas but makes little feed in hot summer. Would not use it alone or in a mixture except in small

quantities where bluegrass is wanted for sod.

**Meadow Fescue**—Can be used generally in Eastern one-third of Kansas. Grows quickly. Will supply feed first year after seeding, while brome or orchard grass are getting established.

**Timothy**—Adapted to Northeastern Kansas especially on bottom land. Seed usually is cheap. Easy to get a stand. Not well adapted to thin uplands.

**Red Top**—A base grass used in Southeastern Kansas, especially on rather wet land and on rather acid soil. Use it in mixtures with orchard grass, meadow fescue, and lespedeza as a legume, on sour land for most of Southeastern Kansas.

**Reed Canary Grass**—Considerable interest in it. Its place is on wet overflow land where cultivated crops cannot grow profitably due to flooding. This grass will stand under water a long time without injury, also will stand considerable drouth. Seed is expensive.

Grass for Central and Western Kansas is a problem. For Central Kansas, brome grass and crested wheat might be successful by using special tillage to conserve moisture and if planted only when climatic conditions are favorable for getting a stand. Tame grasses are not recommended for Western Kansas. Native grasses are being tried out in the hope that one or more may do well.

### Good Yields in Dry Year

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

IRRIGATION is growing normal crops for Howard T. Jackson, in Shawnee county. He is pumping water at 38 cents an hour for electricity, but says tractor power would be cheaper. He uses a pump and motor that cost \$688—about the price



Turning water from the main ditch to a patch where potatoes will be planted this month on Jackson's farm. So far this season irrigation has been used for head lettuce, alfalfa, onions, bluegrass pasture, strawberries, potatoes, beans, tomatoes, blackberries, sweet corn, field corn, garden truck and flowers. Dry weather can't beat this plan.

of a new automobile. They throw 530 gallons of water a minute from a 60-foot well, 24 inches in diameter. This year he has irrigated head lettuce, alfalfa, onions, bluegrass pasture, strawberries, potatoes, beans, tomatoes, blackberries, sweet corn, field corn and garden truck.

Jackson estimates his potatoes at 200 bushels an acre. This from "junior" seed grown under irrigation last fall—planted July 15, harvested in October, 90 bushels an acre. "If I had used new northern-grown seed, my present yield likely would be at least 50 bushels an acre better," he said. He is planting more potatoes this month, something he wouldn't do without irrigation.

The plant was installed by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce to see what irrigation would do for the Kaw Valley. This is the second year of a 5-year try-out. Jackson could have used irrigation profitably all 7 years he has been on his place. Now he won't do without a plant if he can afford to buy one. He is running experiments—not farming as he would for himself. But it shows what irrigation is worth for the Kaw Valley—and for Kansas. Many now realize it.

wide, deep dirt ridge over the potatoes to keep the sun from scorching them. "That was worth at least 25 bushels an acre," Scott Kelsey said. "Also saved the quality. Out of 6,500 pounds in one run, 6,000 pounds graded No. 1; 300 pounds No. 2; 100 pounds No. 3. These are not U. S. grades."

Harvest started July 5, about normal time. A Farmall tractor and 2-row McCormick-Deering digger will turn out potatoes as rapidly as 40 pickers, 2 trucks, 1 wagon, and 1 sorting machine manned by 11 men can handle them from 15 acres a day. "Machine digging is cheaper," Scott said. "Takes 35 gallons of gasoline and 2 quarts of oil a day, with two men to operate tractor and digger." In 90 minutes after the potatoes are dug they have been picked up, graded, sacked and hauled 3½ miles to cold storage. The Kelsey potatoes will be held for a higher price, there is a short crop in the country. Shipments coming too far west from the "East Shore" district hurt the Kaw price now.

This same 90 acres has grown potatoes 30 years. To keep up fertility and avoid disease, the Kelseys sow rye, wheat and some vetch in September to pasture, and then turn under in February as green manure. Fifty Herefords, also 200 head of feeder lambs and ewes grazed there last winter, the ewes getting no grain until they lambed. Sweet clover is seeded once in 6 years, pastured and turned under the second year, or cut for seed. Poultry manure was put on the potato land 13 years, but the ground got so rich—made too much vine growth—this had to stop. New northern Irish cobbler seed is bought every year, treated with hot formaldehyde and planted in March with a 4-row planter pulled by a Caterpillar tractor. Two men plant 2 acres an hour, 20 bushels of seed to the acre. Such equipment helps.

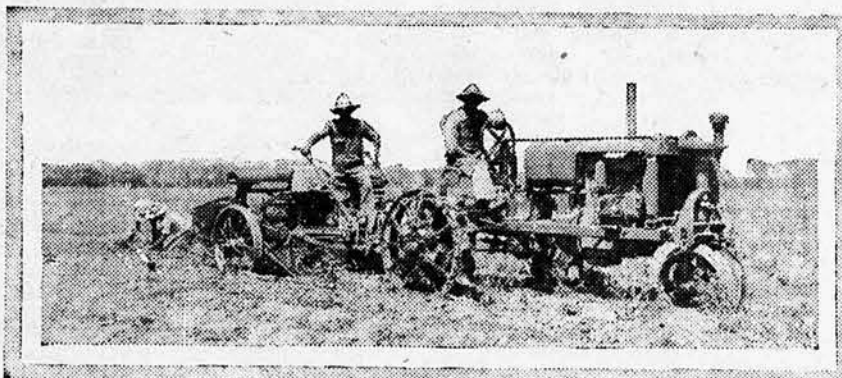
## Extra Dirt Saved Potatoes

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

NINETY acres of Kaw Valley land near Topeka, are averaging 115 bushels of potatoes for M. T. Kelsey and Son. Part of this land made more than 400 bushels in 1928. All will average 300 bushels any good year. Quite a drop for the 1934 crop, yet this 115-bushel average will be one of the best in the Valley. Many

yields are well below 100 bushels, due to lack of rain.

The Kelseys planted their seed extra deep last March—4 inches below the level of the ground, instead of 2 or 3 inches, because the soil was so dry. That helped. Then when the crop was laid by, hillers were used on a tractor-cultivator to heap a



Digging Irish cobbles on the M. T. Kelsey farm with a 2-row McCormick-Deering digger pulled by a Farmall tractor. Two men, and this outfit, handle 15 acres daily, giving 40 pickers, 11 sorters and 3 haulers all they can do working at top speed.

### When to Plant Alfalfa

Southeast counties—August 15 to September 10.

South Central—August 15 to September 5.

Northeastern—August 10 to September 1.

North Central—August 10 to September 1.

Northwestern—August 1 to August 20; also May 10 to June 10.

Southwestern—August 15 to September 1; also May 10 to June 10.



# Fixing the World's Troubles

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

LETTERS still are coming from readers who have opinions concerning the difficulties which confront humanity. These views interest me and I am not disposed to scoff at them, even if I disagree with them, because I know that the best thinkers of the world or, at any rate, those who are supposed to be among the best thinkers, seem to me to be uncertain and more or less confused. Indeed I am not at all certain that the problems that confront humanity can be solved and therefore one man has about as good a right to express his opinion about what ought to be done as any other man. Here is a letter from Lloyd H. Bryan of Urbana, Kan., who starts with a wish:

I should like to express my views on the present and future outlook for the U. S. A., economically, in a few words. In the first place we cannot hope to have even a moderate degree of prosperity until a big per cent of our would-be-workers are profitably employed at good wages. When that occurs the farmers' will be automatically settled, for as a general rule they are good and free spenders, and our home market will be sufficient for all or nearly all of our production. And further, the wages, or income, of the workers should be just equal to the production of the workers. I should favor a system that would make each year's production slightly more than that year's consumption so that we might have a surplus to exchange for those things we cannot produce. I should favor entering into reciprocity treaties with other countries which produce such things as we cannot produce, trading such goods as we can produce but which they cannot, for the goods which they can produce but which we cannot. But as a general thing, I should prohibit the exportation of the products of our soil or mines or oil or gas, except in case of famine in some foreign country.

There is the same evident difficulty in this plan that there seems to be in all the plans suggested and that is a practical way of putting it into operation. If everybody who wants to work had profitable employment that would just about solve the economic problem. But just how everybody is to be profitably employed is not stated in Mr. Bryan's letter. Probably for the very good reason that he does not know how that desirable condition is to be brought about.

## What One Farmer Would Do

WRITING from San Diego, Calif., L. A. Taber says, "I am a Kansas farmer, was born and raised in Kansas, which was not my fault. Have been reading Kansas Farmer for about 30 years and take great interest in the Passing Comment column."

That is really a fine start and I should be pleased to favor almost anything within reason for a subscriber who has been reading what I have written for 30 years and still is interested. But let Mr. Taber continue:

Here is what I would like you to do if you were President: Adopt the Townsend Old Age pension plan; cancel the wheat and corn-hog allotment; encourage farmers to raise all the farm products possible; fix the law so that small mills and slaughter-houses can operate.

There used to be six flour mills between Holton and Valley Falls—all out of business now. During the last few years when wheat was at the lowest price, look at the price of flour. There used to be from one to four small slaughter-houses in every town—all gone now. Within the last 3 years the small country town market paid \$18 for a hog to the packing house which the farmer sold for \$9.

Also wish that you would do something with the Leather Trust. Within the last three years when a farmer received 90 cents for a good steer hide, in Topeka, a work harness cost \$75. We used to get the same harness for \$35 and sold a common cow hide for \$5.

Mr. Taber seems to have blocked out quite a job for me as a starter, but as it is conditioned on my becoming President I shall not start worrying yet. I can think of no good reason why the price of hides should have gone down to less than a fifth of the former price while the cost of harness should have doubled. Of course there is nothing like the demand for either leather or harness that there was a few years ago. That is especially true of harness. But that change could hardly account for the wide difference in price.

## Townsend Age Pension Bill

MR. TABER'S reference to the Townsend Old Age pension bill is interesting. Probably few readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze know anything about this bill. Here is a brief summary of the proposed measure prepared by W. F. Hutton of San Diego, who seems to be in charge of an organization devoted to pushing the bill:

Have the national government enact legislation to the effect that all citizens of the United States—men and women—over 60 years of age may retire on a pension of \$200 a month on the following conditions:

1. That they engage in no further labor, business or profession for gain.
2. That their past life is free from habitual criminality.
3. That they take oath to and actually do spend within the confines of the United States, the entire amount of their pension within 30 days after receiving the same.
4. Have the national government create a revolving fund by levying a general sales tax; have the rate just high

## Picnic Time in Kansas

ED BLAIR

IT'S picnic time in Kansas!

Fried Chicken in the shade  
With pie and cake and ice cream cones  
And pop and lemonade;  
And music bursting on the air  
Songs—orchestra and band,  
And smiling candidates that love  
To grasp the voter's hand.

It's picnic time in Kansas.  
Old Sol now does his best,  
Too hot to work with comfort  
So quit and take a rest  
And visit with old neighbors  
Of thought of, but not seen  
For many weeks or months, perhaps.  
And keep fond memories green.

It's picnic time in Kansas.  
Go early, spend the day,  
No matter what you're driving  
(That Model T's o. k.)  
Bring old folks, young folks, children  
Tell all the neighbors near  
It's picnic time in Kansas and  
We're glad that we are here!

enough to produce the amount necessary to keep the Old Age Revolving Pension Fund adequate to pay the monthly pensions.

5. Have the act so drawn that such sales tax can only be used for the Old Age Revolving Pension Fund.

The language of this summary is not quite clear as to the age. One reaches the age of 60 on his or her 60th birthday anniversary. Possibly the language of the bill might be construed to mean that the prospective pensioner must have reached his or her 61st birthday in order to be over 60. I think, however, that the language would be construed to mean any one who has passed his or her 60th birthday.

## More Than a Billion a Week

THE life expectation tables of a number of countries, among them the United States, published in the World Almanac for 1934, estimate in the United States that of every 100,000 male babies born alive, 47,701 live to be 60 years old. Also that of every 100,000 female babies born alive, 53,102 live to be 60 years old. If that estimate is correct then a trifle more than half of the children born alive in the United States live to be 60 years of age.

The American Experience Table, used, I think, by all life insurance companies, estimates that of every 100,000 living in the United States at the age of 10 years, 57,917 will live to be 60 years old. If the population of the U. S. has increased as rapidly since the census year of 1930 as it did during the decade between 1920 and 1930, there are at present in the United States proper, about 129 million people.

It hardly seems possible that half of them would be eligible for pensions even under the Townsend bill altho the life expectancy tables would seem to



indicate that they might be. Suppose that we cut that estimate in two and that one-fourth of them would be eligible and would apply for pensions. That would mean that 32 million people would be entitled to draw out of the public treasury \$6,400,000,000 a month or a grand total of \$76,800,000,000 per annum.

## A Tax Bill of 91 Billions

OF COURSE in addition to paying this pension bill the ordinary expenses of government, national, state and local, would have to be met, which would entail an additional expense of at least 15 billion dollars a year, judging from the experience of the last few years, making a total tax burden of \$91,800,000,000 per annum.

During the most prosperous period of our history, when speculation was universal and making money seemed to be the easiest thing imaginable, the total income of the people of the United States was estimated at approximately 83 billion dollars. During the depression it has dropped to less than 40 billion dollars. Even if the aggregate income of the people of the United States could be brought back to the highest figure it has ever reached it would lack several billion dollars of being sufficient to pay these old age pensions and carry on the various kinds of government we have in this country.

The Townsend bill proposes to raise the money to pay the pensions with a special sales tax. Also the pensioners must agree that they will spend all the pension within the month in which it is received. As their sales tax on what they would have to buy would amount to more than the entire amount of their pension, getting rid of the pension money would not seem to be a difficult job, tho how they could find the money to pay for the articles on which the tax was levied might be something of a problem.

## Capper Pension Plan Sound

NOW while this Townsend bill seems to me to be the most utterly fantastic and impossible measure I have ever seen proposed outside of a lunatic asylum, I want to say that I am in favor of a reasonable and well thought-out old-age pension law. I believe with some modification of the plan for the raising of the money necessary to pay the pensions, that the Capper bill is a wise, humane and entirely practical measure.

We are coming more and more to the pension idea, providing for reasonable security from want in old age and also to a reasonable extent, insurance against unemployment. That seems to me to be a more difficult problem than the age pension problem. We are just now seeing put into operation a nation-wide retirement pension law which applies only to railroad employees. This law provides for the retirement on a pension of all employees of railroads who have reached the age of 65, with a provision for extension of the term of employment in certain cases to 70 years of age. Also all employees who have been in service for 30 years, altho they have not reached the age of 65, will be eligible for retirement on pension.

## How Rail Pension Law Works

PART of the fund necessary to provide these employee pensions will be furnished by the railroad companies and part by the employees. The railroads will contribute twice as much to this fund as the employees. The contributions by the employees will be calculated in this way: On the first \$50 of the monthly salary of the employee such employee will pay 2 per cent. Out of the next \$100 of his monthly salary he will have to contribute 1½ per cent, and out of his monthly salary in excess of \$150 a month he will contribute 1 per cent. No percentages will be considered on salaries in excess of \$300 a month.

Suppose, for example, that the employee's salary is \$100 a month. There would be deducted from his pay check every month \$1.75. His pension will be determined by multiplying the \$1.75 by the number of years of his service, not exceeding 30. If he has served the full 30 years, his life pension will be \$52.50 a month. If he receives a salary of \$200 a month, \$3 will be deducted from his monthly pay check, and to determine his pension, this will be multiplied by the number of years he has been a railroad employee, not to exceed 30. His monthly pension will be \$90 a month if he has been on the pay roll for 30 years.

Of course this will be a decided reduction from the pay received while in active service, but I apprehend a good many of these retired railroaders will locate themselves and their families on small tracts of from 5 to 10 acres and on these tracts they can produce virtually all the food needed for themselves and families, while the cash pension will provide all the actual cash needed.



# Short Crops But Better Prices

Wheat Hurt Less in Kansas Than in Other States

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$8.40	\$8.60	\$6.75
Hogs	4.60	4.75	4.55
Lambs	8.10	9.25	8.00
Hens, Heavy	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Eggs, Firsts	14 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2
Butterfat	21	21	21
Wheat, Hard, Winter	.97	.89	.98
Corn, Yellow	.61	.58	.53 1/2
Oats	.47 1/2	.43	.36 1/2
Barley	.62	.54	.45
Alfalfa, Baled	19.00	15.50	11.00
Prairie	13.00	13.50	8.50

1931, an indication that farm prices are on the road back.

## Striking Crop Comparisons

**Corn**—For harvest in Kansas, 5,216,000 acres, smallest since 1922, and 25 per cent under acreage harvested last year. Corn-hog contracts, and also drouth, reduced the crop. Production likely to be 73,444,000 bushels, compared with 80,431,000 bushels last year and 137,700,000 bushels for the 1927-31 average. Yield will be below average in nearly all counties. U. S. corn crop is estimated at 2,113,137,000 bushels, last year 2,343,883,000 bushels.

**Oats**—Estimated at 20,600,000 bushels in Kansas compared with 25,976,000 last year and 29,608,000 for the 5-year average. Grain ripened too early and test weight is light. U. S. oats, 567,839,000 bushels, last year 731,524,000 bushels.

**Barley**—Considerable abandoned acreage, low yields and poor quality. Kansas crop estimated at 2,445,000 bushels compared with last year's short crop of 3,291,000 bushels. U. S. barley, 125,155,000 bushels, last year 156,988,000 bushels.

**Hay**—There are 1,139,000 acres of all tame hays, in Kansas, slightly less than the 1,142,000 acres harvested last year. Condition 42 per cent normal, 47 per cent last July and 81 per cent 2 years ago. Output is estimated at 1,367,000 tons, another small crop which compares with 1,608,000 tons harvested in 1933. Alfalfa is turning out lowest yields in many years. Prospects for a third cutting are poor. Wild hay output likely will be 407,000 tons compared to 486,000 tons last year.

**Flax**—Yield a little below average on 52,000 acres, an increase over the 35,000 acres harvested in Kansas last year. Output is placed at 317,000 bushels, compared to 223,000 harvested in 1933, and 299,000 in 1932. U. S. flax, 5,600,000 bushels, last year 6,785,000 bushels.

**Potatoes**—We have 45,000 acres compared to 42,000 harvested last year. Commercial acreage in Kaw valley increased 12 per

cent. Yields about equal to last year's low record, expect 2,475,000 bushels compared with 2,436,000 bushels in 1933 short crop. U. S. potatoes, 348,092,000 bushels, last year 320,353,000 bushels.

**Fruits**—Apples in Kansas will make 999,000 bushels compared to 1,431,000 bushels last year. Peaches, 148,000 bushels against 14,000 last year. Pears, 161,000 bushels against 90,000 last year. Grapes, 4,092 tons against 4,153.

## Drouth Help for All Farms

ALL Kansas counties not on the emergency drouth list have been put on the "secondary" roll. This means they get special freight rates on feed and livestock, also special loans from the Farm Credit Administration to buy feed for livestock or for summer fallowing.

## Big Cut in Fall Litters

THERE will be at least 48 per cent fewer sows farrow in the U. S. this fall, 42 per cent fewer in the Corn Belt, than farrowed in the fall of 1933. Which shows the emergency pig-sow buying campaign, the corn-hog allotment and drouth conditions have done a thoro job of reducing output. That should mean a better price outlook.

The spring pig crop for the U. S. was 37,427,000 head this year, compared with 52,022,000 head a year ago, an important drop. The number of sows farrowed in the spring was 6,418,000 compared with 8,866,000 a year ago. The Corn Belt states accounted for 30,122,000 of the spring pigs compared with 41,816,000 head a year earlier. The big market supply of hogs comes from these 11 states. As they go, so goes the pig market.

## Kansas' Hottest Summer

UNTIL rains come, water for stock is the pressing problem on many farms in the hottest Kansas summer since weather records were started. All-time heat records have been broken on these dates:

Date	Temperature
May 30	103
May 31	102
June 1	103
June 26	104
June 27	101
June 28	102
July 2	103
July 4	108
July 10	102
July 12	105
July 13	107
July 14	108
July 15	111

The temperatures here given for the 13 hottest days this summer are for Topeka. At other Kansas points, the range sometimes was higher, 119 being the official record for one day at Belleville.

## More Corn Loan Time

FARMERS who borrowed money on "sealed" corn now have until September 1 to repay it, instead of August 1. The Farm Administration makes this extension so farmers who need corn for feeding may make necessary arrangements for paying back their loans. Notes backed by corn that is in unprotected cribs will be pushed for collection in August.

# Senator Capper to Homefolks

Extracts From His Radio Greeting to Them on His Return to Topeka, July 13, 1934

IT IS A JOY to be home again among neighbors and friends where we know one another by our first names and where we meet and talk frankly about things in which we have a common interest. That is an old-fashioned Kansas habit that I hope we won't outgrow.

As I crossed the line into my native state today, my mind went back to the conditions that existed when I left Kansas last Christmas to resume my duties in Congress.

Then farmers were disheartened, laboring men were in despair. Businessmen generally had the jitters. I departed with the determination to support any program in Congress that held promise of alleviating these conditions.

It was in this spirit that Congress gave the White House most of the things it asked for and did it without drawing party lines.

President Roosevelt said he was willing to experiment. He doesn't know yet whether all his program will work out. Nobody else knows. Personally, I think several things in the New Deal program will have to be discarded. But with conditions what they were last winter, we all felt it was better to do something than to do nothing.

## West Better Than Expected

There is evidence from many sources that we are on the road to recovery. I am glad Kansas has had no serious outbreaks of any kind. That has helped our standing everywhere. Coming up the Kaw Valley this morning, the strawstacks indicated an average wheat crop. Potatoes were being harvested. The trainmen said they were yielding more than half an average crop. In the dozen Western counties hit hardest by drouth, the Government's 24-million-dollar wheat bonus is helping in a way to tide those farmers over. I am informed that most of the Kansas allotment money is being used to pay taxes and to square debts. Which is a tribute to the common sense and common honesty of the Kansas farmer.

There has been loose talk by some of the administration's young experts that Western Kansas and parts of Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and the Dakotas, must be given back to the Indians and the people moved elsewhere. Which simply proves these young men do not know the West. Some of the best farms in Kansas are in that region. Even this year when all the elements seem to have conspired against them, I am told that every county in Western Kansas without an exception, has produced enough wheat for seed this fall.

Of course farming conditions are not what we would like them to be. Prices for farm products should be higher. They will have to be higher before the nation can have a full recovery. During the last 15 years I have said at least a hundred times in the Senate that "there can be no prosperity in this country until the farmer gets cost of production and a fair return on his investment."

Had the industrial East listened to the appeals of the agricultural leaders a decade ago, the country would now have had its purchasing power restored and conditions would be fairly normal. Nevertheless we are making progress and in Kansas, as a whole, conditions are better than in any other Middle Western state.

## No Harm in New Mortgage Law

The private mortgage companies and other financial institutions of Kansas are not alarmed over the new so-called farm mortgage moratorium law. Of course they didn't want to see it passed. Many of them joined the Eastern financial interests in trying to defeat it. But we now have it. And I am glad to learn that our own Kansas companies are not afraid of it. They have faith in the integrity of the average Kansas farmer. They know he doesn't want to take bankruptcy and will only do so as a last resort. They know he is an individualist. He would rather support the Government than have the Government support him. And he will not resort to any of these new provisions of the mortgage moratorium if there is any other way out.

Instead of driving Eastern insurance money out of Kansas, some of the big mortgage men say that loans will continue to be made and that the only possible difference between the past and the future will be a possible scaling down of the loan to the acre.

During this depression, from its start right up to this hour, Kansas has maintained her credit everywhere and rates high with her bonds and mortgages. She will continue to do. She is made of that kind of stuff. All Kansas wants, all her farmers want, all that the Middle West wants, is simply its own fair share of the national income.

## Tariff Justice for the West

In my judgment one way for us to obtain a measure of justice is thru the new flexible tariff law which authorizes the President to make trade agreements with foreign nations. It is now for the President to say whether the agricultural West shall be placed side by side with the industrial East in sharing the benefits that accrue from our tariff law. Realizing that such trade agreements are too cumbersome for Congress to handle and that the horse traders of the East, who dominate Congress, always grab the cream in a tariff bill and give the Western farmers the skim milk, I voted to lend the power of making trade agreements to the President. On a proposition of this kind I believe the Western people will get a squarer deal out of President Roosevelt and those who succeed him than they ever would out of Congress, dominated by the industrial and financial giants of the East.

President McKinley, the day he was assassinated, suggested this policy; President Taft pleaded

for it. Secretary of State Stimson in President Hoover's cabinet strongly argued it. I am convinced in my own heart that it is the wise thing to do.

## Benefits in Lake Program

I have been much interested in the program to get the administration at Washington to spend \$500,000 a month building lakes and ponds in Kansas and have been doing everything in my power to put it over. If this program is carried out for any considerable length of time it will be one of the most constructive things devised for the benefit of the state. A lake in every county and a pond on every farm would, in a large measure solve our drouth and flood troubles and perhaps modify our climate somewhat. It is a vast undertaking, but I am glad to know that the state is going to take full advantage of the Government's offer and make Kansas a land of 10,000 lakes and ponds, such as Minnesota boasts of.

## John Barleycorn Grows Worse

We are to vote on prohibition in Kansas in November. Shall we keep it or reject it? That is the question. For one I shall vote to keep it. I shall do all I possibly can to keep it. I long ago reached the conclusion it is useless to compromise with liquor. In the campaign 2 years ago John Barleycorn promised to protect dry states, to abolish the saloon forever, to run out the bootleggers and pay off the national debt. He is even promising here in Kansas to finance the schools and raise the salaries of the school teachers.

Instead John Barleycorn has stepped back into politics, is running most of our big cities and many states. He is ignoring his promise to protect dry states; is establishing saloons everywhere in wet states, is breeding more bootleggers than ever and instead of paying off the national debt is swindling the Government out of the taxes he really should pay and causing Uncle Sam, and the various states and cities to increase taxes in order to stay his hand. Liquor conditions are far worse in every wet state than they were during national prohibition. No effective way has been devised by any state to make the liquor traffic be decent. Nor will one be found.

## Drunkenness on Increase

Drunkenness has increased greatly since national prohibition was repealed. Drunken auto drivers are killing people every day. Travel never was so dangerous. Liquor is running riot in wet states and is attempting to get its fangs into dry states. I hope and I sincerely believe that the people of Kansas are too wise and too considerate of the welfare of themselves and their children to surrender to John Barleycorn in November.



## Ready to Go Back to Wheat

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

**A** MOST remarkable and agreeable surprise in the yield of wheat in this part of the state has put the wheat-raising bug back in the minds of the people. Ideal wheat weather from March on finished the crop out just right, and yields in most cases have far exceeded expectations. One bottom land field made 54 bushels to the acre by actual weight, from measured ground, while one upland field made 42 bushels. The average of the upland is from 20 to 30 bushels, and has been sold at a price averaging 75 cents. This has brought some real money, something some of us have not seen for awhile, so of course it is natural to want to repeat the performance. The soaking rain of the night of July 5 was sufficient to make plowing go good, so many now are getting ready to "go back into wheat."

Since old enough to comprehend I have heard of the actions of sheep in ganging together, and all going one way in a bunch, referred to as an example of folly. Yet how likened we humans are to this same trait. Sometimes I think we farmers are especially so in our business and crop management. When anything is a bit more profitable one year than usual, we usually overdo it the next year, and the unbalanced production smashes down the price. When the fattening of cattle shows a nice profit, it usually is not long until the fattening of cattle is overdone, and the price goes to smash because the market cannot absorb all that is offered. Here is an example of what "rugged individualism" does to the markets for farm products. With every man for himself, but all usually rushing in for the production of that which for the moment seems the most profitable, we keep things continually unbalanced—too much of this and not enough of that. We pay a fearful price for the privilege of "running our own business as we please."

But there is still another correction that could and should be made in the business of farming. Whenever any one line of farming becomes speculatively profitable for the moment, there are always plenty of folks hanging on the outside ready to dip in and reap the profits that should remain with the farmers. Something should be done to correct this. For example, the hay business in this locality is showing a chance for a reasonable profit this season. So the folks who own balers and who have been handling hay in the past, giving employment to many crews of men thru the haying season, started out to rent the odd pieces of grassland owned by non-residents. They have been surprised to find much of the acreage had already been gobbled up by speculators. In one case a banker had "got there first," and now the fellow who handles the hay on that land probably must divide his profit with the banker, and it might be the deal will end in the banker getting all the profits. The farmer always has been "picked" by the speculator.

If there ever was a crop-saving rain, it came to us on the evening of July 5. As a result, things look 100 per cent for this part of the state, as the burning heat, while beginning to tell some on the corn, had only held it back. Now the tassels are coming out, with the "shoots" following right along, and there is a show for a fine corn crop. One more such rain at the right time will finish the corn out in fine shape. . . . The last half of June certainly was a sizzler, but it proved the worth of deep, early plowing in the spring and good cultivation following. All fields so handled now show a wonderful prospect. Adverse weather conditions always prove out the better ways of handling our crops, and to me the dry seasons have shouted out loud for deeper plowing than was necessary when our soil was new. The pony plowing we did 40 years ago produced good crops because the soil was full of humus and could absorb and hold surplus moisture. Now we have to plow deep

*When anything is a bit more profitable one year than another, we usually overdo it the next year—All usually rush in for the production of that which for the moment seems most profitable and by so doing we keep things continually unbalanced.*

to obtain moisture absorbing ability. On this farm are two fields on which heavy green growths of Sweet clover was plowed under, one last spring and the other a year ago. Both years cane was planted following the May plowing under of the heavy green crop. Last year the tonnage of cane was immense, and this year it promises to be just as great. But just now the greatest demonstration of the value of growing Sweet clover and plowing it under when about knee high, is seen in the corn growing where the clover was plowed under last year. The corn started off there just as it used to years ago, when our land was still filled with virgin fertility. The heat and lack of moisture the latter half of June seemed to have little effect on it, for it kept right on growing and curled but little. Altho an upland field, the corn looks as good as any on river bottom soil, and with the soil now well soaked a good crop seems assured. It all proves that much of our reduced corn yields of the last few years must be blamed to an out-of-condition of soil and a loss of fertility greater than we have realized. We must build back if we are to expect the old time good yields.

### Windmill Drouth-Beater

G. I. L.

**M**ANY is the time lately I've wished we had the irrigating system we had while living in Alberta, Canada. It was a windmill with overhead supply tank of 50-barrel capacity. From this we had a pipe leading along 1 acre of garden. Every . . . often we had a hose connection in the pipe, made ditches between all rows of vegetables and ran water down them.

The pump ran night and day and every once in a while we changed the hose to different rows. We used this for 14 years and when we sold out it still was in good condition.

I figure a windmill complete today will run about \$125, with overhead tank \$70. This gives an irrigation system lasting a lifetime with no expense but oil for mill. We have raised lettuce heads as large as cabbage and as solid. Peas bore all summer. We grew finer vegetables than the catalogs show.

### Banker Joined the Co-op

**A** WICHITA banker, also a wheat raiser, had to take a grain elevator at Fargo, Okla., on a debt. Fargo has a farmers' elevator with 190 members, that handles 70 per cent of the grain marketed there, therefore needs more capacity. So the wheat-growing banker has sold his elevator at a close figure, to the farm co-operative, and has become one of its members. Luckily a farmer doesn't have to own an elevator to be as smart as that, if you get what we mean.

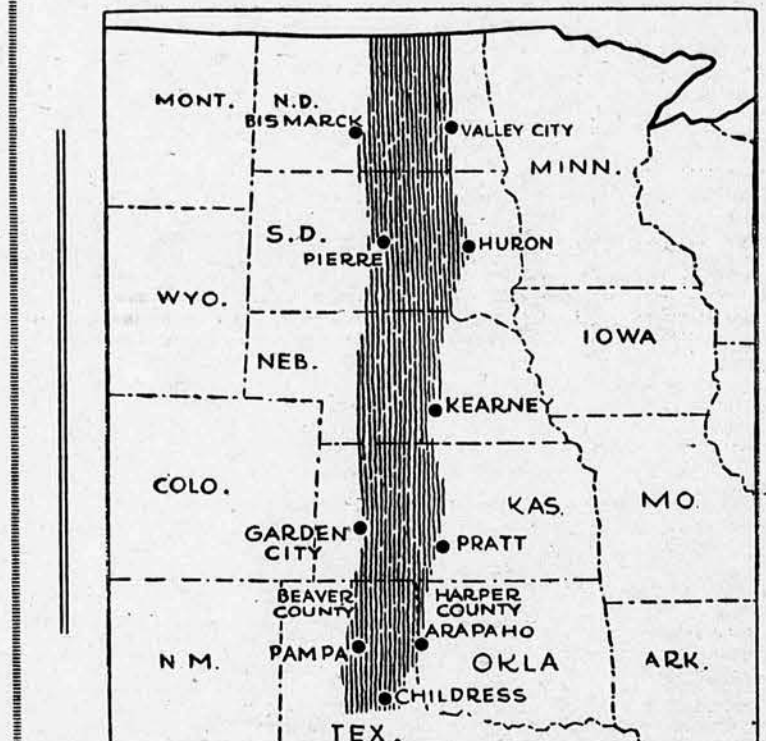
### Visit Big Soil-Saving Job

**S**OIL erosion control work in the Limestone creek drainage district near Mankato, will be explained in detail August 9 and 10, by the U. S. and Kansas soil erosion experts. Trips over the district are scheduled. All persons interested are invited to attend.

This project in North Central Kansas is the 11th of 23 demonstration districts established by the U. S. Work started in February and plans now have been made for 60,500 acres in the 125,000-acre area. Nearly 350 miles of terraces have been made, protecting 7,500 acres. Ponds, dams and brush-dams have been built and 60,000 trees and shrubs have been set out. The work goes on day and night.

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## The Proposed North and South Tree Belt



**A** SHELTER belt of trees 100 miles wide stretching 1,300 miles from Canada, thru Kansas, to the Texas Panhandle, is a proposal that President Roosevelt has before him. It would take 10 to 12 years to establish this belt. The purpose is to increase rainfall and to help prevent soil blowing. The trees would be planted in strips running north and south. First a strip of trees  $7\frac{1}{2}$  rods across, then a strip of land; 100 strips

of trees in all, or one strip to the mile. This would allow most of the land in the belt to be farmed as usual. The cost is estimated at 75 million dollars. Forests increase rainfall from 1 to 25 per cent, the Forest Service says. Trees send moisture into the air. There it condenses and falls back as rain. Getting trees to grow in this area would be quite a job. Yet man may be able to teach nature a trick or two.

## Across Kansas

Hail destroyed Gray county's community gardens, but the rain was worth it and the gardens will be replanted.

Lee Bowman who died this month at Smith Center, aged 86, was the father of 17 children, 12 of whom survive.

Most cities are going into debt, but Garnett saves 9 years' interest this month by paying off \$26,520 worth of bonds in advance.

Rains filled Oberlin's lake after the dry weather reduced the water level to an alarming state. That cloud you see is steam.

Biddy, 14, oldest hen in Republic county, still lays occasionally despite her advanced age, reports her owner, William Hadley.

Anderson county learns what it is to lose a railroad. Abandonment of three branches means a cut of \$250,000 in its taxable property.

The death of Carl Fowler, vice-president of the Wilson Packing Company, reveals that he was born in Silver Lake, Kan., 70 years ago.

After killing 95 young chickens, a Brown county skunk was mean enough to bite the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Durand.

A train load of prairie hay was hauled out of Parsons each day early in July, to points in the north, where pastures provide no feed for stock.

Because it is difficult for many farmers to visit town on Friday, Osawatimie has wisely changed its weekly community sales back to Saturday.

Spring Hill is interested in the middle-aged man who has never been in a cemetery. Probably he knows that some day he will stay in one a long time.

New oats in the bin burned the barn on the Charles Stewart farm near Sabetha with 1,200 bushels of corn, also hay, harness and farm tools. Too bad.

A Topeka woman guessed within a few minutes of how long it would take for a 300-pound cake of ice to

melt in the sun—which was 23 hours, 6 minutes, 20 seconds.

Some dishonest person fond of gum, dropped 47 lead nickels in a Sterling slot machine in one week. The police should look for someone with gum on his shoes.

Anderson county farmers are making war on Johnson grass which got started thru sowing oats that came from the South. It's against Kansas law to let Johnson grass head.

When a Clay Center citizen leans over the city drinking fountain, an electric eye turns on the water. The time may come when men will be so lazy the fountain will have to do the drinking for them.

### For Those Who Inquire

**I** RECEIVE many letters from readers of my publications asking me how they may invest surplus funds so they can be assured of safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment. I can make a suggestion of this kind that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capital Publications who may have funds to invest, even tho the amount is small. Sums of \$50, \$100 and up to \$500 accepted. I shall be glad to give this information to any one who writes me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

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## Corn-Hog Bonus Checks Coming

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE first payment to corn-hog farmers of the U. S. will be about 160 million dollars. Total corn-hog payments will amount to about 350 million dollars. The second payment for hog reduction, and the final installment for corn reduction, will come about November 15, 1934. The final installment on hog payments will be paid about February 1, 1935. Checks now going to co-operating farmers represent two-fifths of the hog money and one-half of the corn money to be paid. In the first installment, the farmer receives 15 cents of the 30 cents a bushel to be paid on his estimated yield of corn on the contracted acres; also \$2 of the \$5 a head to be paid on the number of hogs equal to 75 per cent of the 1932-33 average production.

About 1,200,000 corn-hog producers have signed the 1934 corn-hog adjustment agreement. Between 80 and 90 per cent of all producers in the principal corn-hog states will share in the reduction payments this year and during the early part of 1935. There are co-operating corn-hog growers in nearly every state. Payments made to mid-May amounted to \$110,327, most of it going to Iowa and Minnesota.

### Will Drop Beef Allotment

THE cattle adjustment program, for which 15 million dollars was appropriated by the recent Congress, likely will be given up. Drouth is reducing the number of cattle. All efforts now are turned toward aiding in the relief cattle-buying campaign which is to take 5 million head out of the drouth states. So far the administration has bought 580,806. All animals are being turned over to the Federal Relief Administration to be canned for families on relief rolls. About 86,776 head of cattle have been shipped to better pastures in the South to be fattened for canning.

### Kansas Plant to Can Beef

CONTRACTS have been let to 25 firms for processing 400,000 cattle and 440,000 calves from the drouth area into canned beef and veal sides for needy unemployed. The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation says about 16,690 cattle and 18,357 calves will be slaughtered daily for a month. The Wichita plant of the Cudahy Packing Company gets part of the contract.

### Sell Loan Corn in 15 Days

OWNERS of Government-sealed corn will have 15 days in which to sell the corn after they have requested permission. When the owner makes the request, his note is sent to the local bank for collection. The 15-days begin when the request is made. Responsible buyers may make payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation thru a local bank designated by the corporation. The Government retains its prior lien on the corn until the principle, plus 4 per cent interest and insurance charges, is paid.

### No Wheat Bonus Change

WHEAT farmers will get 29 cents a bushel bonus next year for cutting their acreage 15 per cent. The first payment of 20 cents will be made in October 1934, and the second one of 9 cents in June 1935. The wheat processing tax will stay at 30 cents. The same figures applied this year. In announcing this plan, Secretary Wallace notifies the world that the U. S. is prepared to take the control lid off if other countries fail to live up to the world wheat agreement. This wheat pact limits the amount of wheat any country may export. One country has exceeded its quota this year. If it happens again the U. S. will "toss more wheat into world competition." Secretary Wallace reserves the right to make final allotment decision in August, when the world pact again is considered.

### Buying Cattle in Kansas

EMERGENCY cattle buying started in Meade county July 7, following official designation of several Kansas counties as eligible for emergency drouth relief. The others are Clark, Finney, Ford, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Kearny, Lane, Logan, Morton, Ness, Scott, Seward, Stanton, Stevens, Wallace and Wichita. New secondary counties are Douglas, Johnson, Leavenworth, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Riley and Wyandotte.

### How Drouth Service Works

What is the help rendered by the drouth relief service?

THE state drouth relief service is authorized to buy cattle for the Farm Administration. Any, or all, cattle in an emergency county may be bought, provided the owners and lien holders wish to sell. The drouth service also may sign, thru its agents, freight exemption certificates entitling farmers to special rate reductions on livestock feeds shipped into both emergency and secondary drouth counties.

### Must Ship Cattle by Rail

Where must the owner deliver cattle sold to the AAA under the cattle relief plan?

DELIVER to the designated local railroad shipping point. All shipping and marketing charges from the point of loading will be paid by the Government. In all cases, cattle must be shipped by rail.

### Potato Shipments by Lot

THE potato marketing agreement for Kansas and Missouri has been tentatively approved by Secretary Wallace. A control committee will determine between October 1 and 15, each year, the total amount of potatoes which may be shipped during the following crop year. Each shipper will have an allotted amount. Shipments from one district to the other are not regulated under the agreement.

### Give Alfalfa a Good Start

W. C. ETHERIDGE

A WELL-PACKED bottom and pulverized surface free from trash weed seed are the big points of a good alfalfa seedbed. Land can be put in this condition with the least labor by breaking within the next few days, and disking or harrowing as needed to keep down weeds until sowing time. This will turn out at less than usual cost a clean, compact seedbed, fairly free from weeds next season. Such a seedbed will contain more moisture and available nitrogen than would have been there had the land laid idle thru the summer, to be prepared shortly ahead of sowing.

Lime, if needed, can be evenly spread before or right after this early plowing. The benefit of lime to young alfalfa is greatly increased if the material has been dissolved by long and thoro contact with the soil.

Another good place for alfalfa is following soybeans. The growth of their roots breaks and settles the clods into a compact bed. The bean crop can be removed as hay by the middle of August to early September, and the firm, mellow, stubble ground will need little or no preparation for sowing alfalfa.

Soybeans and alfalfa will require a higher fertility than alfalfa alone. But the beans will take no more from the soil than the heavy growth of weeds that might have come up, grown to maturity, and filled the soil with troublesome seeds.

### Let Birds Catch the Bugs

SOME birds eat 100 or more insects at a meal, and if the insects are small, may devour several thousand. Bird refuges on farms attract and protect the birds.

# It's time we got some FUN out of LIFE



*For forty years I've been as thrifty as a squirrel. Sometimes it saves me money. But often it takes fun out of life — and probably costs just as much in the long run. I've certainly found that out about gasoline these last three years.*

MAYBE you didn't buy your car for pleasure alone. You have to have transportation. But it's false economy to throw away the honest-to-goodness fun that driving can give you, especially when the same gasoline that gives best performance also makes real savings in repairs and upkeep.

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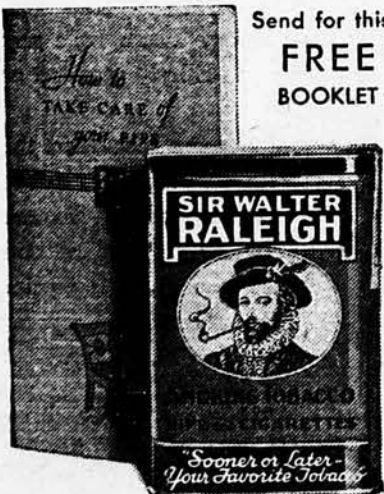
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Hottest Days Made Blades Curl on Such Soil

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Grain View Farm, Larned

OUR 30 acres of irrigated corn is about waist-high. If it does not rain within a few days we shall begin pumping on it. During the hottest weather this 30-acre field "rolled" some but we didn't want to irrigate too early because that makes a heavy growth of foliage to maintain through the growing season. Those with experience in irrigating corn, do not irrigate until a few tassels show, then give it all it wants. The feed crop situation is rapidly approaching the critical stage here. Early corn is past help at this writing and the late planted corn and feed crops must have rain soon. Our 230 acres of row crops keep us busy. We planted 45 acres of Wheatland milo about June 20. It has not rained since it was planted but it has come up fairly well.

The second cutting of alfalfa was short. We are leaving our 24-acre field for a seed crop. It seems to be setting a heavy crop of seed. If the seasons do not improve the alfalfa shortage will become serious. Seed crops have not been good here for several years. Few fields of young alfalfa have survived the dry weather and insect pests. Seed will be a good price when farmers can plant more alfalfa.

Wheat harvest was one of the earliest in years. Some Western Kansas wheat was cut the last day of May. The yield ran from about 7 bushels to as high as 25 bushels. The average was probably about 13 bushels an acre. Some of the late wheat was shriveled but most of the crop was of good quality with a high percentage of protein. The price pleased farmers. There seems a general feeling the price will be higher later. So as much wheat as possible has been kept on the farms. However, due to the short crop, the total number of bushels held for higher prices is not so large as in many former years.

The wornout condition of farm equipment showed up during harvest. Many farmers had machine trouble. It was not unusual for a farmer to run the combine for a few hours, get out a load of wheat, then take it to market and get some money to buy repairs so the job could be completed. As machinery dealers did not lay in the usual supply of repairs farmers found it difficult to get repairs even with the cash in hand. By robbing old machines and trading parts among themselves the harvest was finally completed. Many farmers found it cheaper to hire the cutting done than to fix up the old combine, tractor and truck.

Some sort of a worm pest has eaten all the leaves off the cottonwood trees in many localities. We noticed trees completely stripped. For 2 or 3 years the pest has been increasing, and this year large numbers of cottonwood trees have lost their foliage. Trees that are near buildings where there is poultry do not show the damage.

A new thing happened this year to the potato crop. The large tomato worms nearly ate them up. There never were so many before. Spraying did not do much good. Our neighbor had a fine stand of beets. The new worm that lives mainly on Russian thistles moved in on the field and in 2 days he could not find a beet. Seems as if fate had determined to keep anything from growing this year.

### No Sale for Dirty Cream

CREAMERIES and markets have been closed to sale of contaminated cream by the U. S. Government under food and drug regulations. Such cream is considered unfit for food and cream buyers are not permitted to buy it. All Kansas cream isn't clean. Yet it can be with clean cows, clean and

### Your Livestock in Danger

DROUTH develops poison in plants usually non-poisonous. Horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, living on scanty pastures and ravenous for green feed, may eat these plants even if they taste bad. Pasture plants specially dangerous during a drouth are wild chokecherry and black cherry, forage sorghum, Johnson grass, Sudan grass, flax and arrowgrass. One or more of these is found in virtually every part of the U. S. These plants may develop prussic acid when drouth, trampling, wilting or frosting interferes with growth.

Forage sorghums and grasses in this group, when cut and cured for hay, may be eaten by livestock without danger under ordinary conditions. Green tops of potatoes, green or sprouting potatoes, and green vines of tomato plants are likely to be poisonous.

The cocklebur may poison pigs and cattle that eat young seedlings.

Among other common poisonous plants are bitterweed, death camas, larkspur, loco, lupine, milkweed, mountain laurel, ragwort, St. Johnswort, sheep laurel, water hemlock and white snakeroot. Beware of them all.

sterile utensils, small-top milk pails; prompt and efficient cooling of cream to below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, storing cream in a clean, cool place free from dust, delivery of cream to market at least twice weekly, protecting cream during delivery by covering the body of the can with a clean, wet burlap bag.

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### The Homestead Exemption

Thurman Hill favors the \$1,500 tax exemption on Kansas homesteads. This is real tax relief. Vote for Thurman Hill for Governor.  
(Political Advertisement)

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## Worms Injuring the Apples

Seventh Orchard Spraying Finds Them Active

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

HERE at Echo Glen Farm we have been putting on our seventh spray for this season. For this spray we have used a summer oil at the rate of 1 gallon to a 200 gallon tank and 2 four-pound sacks of lead arsenate. . . . The second brood of codlin worms are now at the height of their activity and are doing a lot of damage in this orchard despite our constant battle to get the best of them.

As harvest time draws nearer orchard men begin to seek arsenical substitutes, so there will not be so much residue on the apples when they are picked. For this reason our next spray, which will come in about 10 days, will consist of an oil-nicotine combination. Altho this combination has never been used on this farm, it is argued by those who should know, that this is the best substitute for arsenate of lead. For this combination we shall use 1 gallon of summer oil and 1½ pints of nicotine sulphate to a 200 gallon tank.

The Duchess apples in this orchard will be picked now very soon. The quality is an improvement over last year altho somewhat less in quantity. . . . The Lord was good to us here in Doniphan county last night (July 6) when He sent a fine, slow-falling, ½-inch rain and the drouth we have been having for so long was broken. The rain probably came in time to save the corn crop and will revive many pastures. Many wells had gone dry and dependable streams and ponds had dried up. Farmers who had been hauling water for livestock will now be relieved of that drudgery for awhile.

The potato crop in this part of the state has been decidedly reduced by the drouth. Whether the rain came in time to help much is conjectural. The dry, hot winds of the last few days have caused a heavy drop of apples which no doubt will now be checked for awhile at least. This fine rain should bring the tomatoes on "a whoopin'." Doniphan county tomatoes will be on the market within the next few days. Moisture going into the ground at this time cannot help but

be of benefit to the grape crop of which we have bright prospects.

The apple-packing plants at Troy, Wathena and Blair will be in full swing in from 6 to 8 weeks. Visitors are welcome at most if not all of these plants. Altho the apples are packed and shipped by the car load from these places the owners or managers will not hesitate to sell a bushel to a customer, if he wants no more than that. Each of these packing centers have customers living many miles away who return each year because they find it more satisfactory to make a personal selection of varieties and grades.

### Chinch Bugs Disappearing

WALTER J. DALY  
Linn County

HOT dry weather, and chinch bugs disappearing from many fields. That isn't natural, but is a fact. Where there were 10 heavily infested fields a month ago there is only one now.

Probably the showers killed a lot of bugs. Also after an insect has been numerous several years, its natural

enemies always increase. This is nature's way of keeping a balance in insect numbers. Altho chinch bug damage has been much less than expected, there are fields seriously injured. Government chinch bug oil stopped the bugs on many fields. These cresote barriers are effective in stopping virtually all the bugs as they attempt to move from small grain to row crops.

There is point to the statement of the Butler county farmer who said, "You can't get rich selling what you haven't got, no matter how high the price is."

### The Famous RIBSTONE Concrete Stave SILO



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

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(Political Advertisement)

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Copy, 1934, Standard Oil Co.

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Polarine and Stanolind Motor Oils are fine oils, too, made to sell at a lower price than Iso=Vis "D". They are carefully refined and are safe, dependable lubricants for your car, truck, tractor or other farm machinery.



### Everybody's Invited

KANSAS farmers are marching thru a tough year, as in the past, by planning ahead. Here are several things they are thinking about:

What I'm Going to Use for Feed This Fall and Winter, and How I'm Going to Use It.

Seeding Wheat—Best Seedbed, When to Seed, Kind of Seed to Use, Shall I Treat the Seed, Will Fertilizer Help?

An Easier Job of Silo Filling. Best Time to House the Pullets, Does a Strawloft-Laying House Help?

What the Orchard Needs This Fall and Winter.

Ways I Save Labor in Fall and Winter. Things That Have Happened on Our Farm That Led to Something Useful.

My Best Net Profit This Season and How I'll Improve on It Next Year.

Handy Devices—One I've Made That Is Useful and What I Plan to Make in Spare Time.

A Living From the Farm First—What This Kind of Farming Has Meant to Us This Year, and How We'll Carry On Another Year.

Kansas Farmer will pay \$2 for the best letter on each one of these subjects. This contest is open to every farm family in the state. Folks who have already won prizes were as surprised as you will be. Make your letter as brief as possible, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by August 5. All entries and prize winners acknowledged by letter.



# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## Getting the Clothes Whiter

KATHERINE R. POLK  
Lyon County

MY clothes have been snowy white on wash days since a bricklayer, after rebuilding our chimney, left most of a sack of hydrated lime on our hands. On the sack were these directions: "Boil 1 pound of lime and 2 pounds of salsoda in 12 quarts of water 20 minutes. [I used the clothes boiler.] Let settle."

I draw off the clear liquid, and add 1 cup of it to a tub of water to soak white clothes in. When possible I soak them over night. When not, just an hour in the morning. I wring them well, before putting them thru the wash, and I find that the common colored clothes do not suffer from the solution which gets on them in the wash water, but rather are helped also. I wash the finer coloreds in the first rinse water.

[I find I get clothes whiter with the least amount of trouble, by using Clorox as directed, 1 tablespoon to each gallon of water, then add a little soap or washing powder and soak 15 minutes. By this method, the clothes are white as snow.—Mrs. J. J. Brehm, R. 2, Pratt, Kan.]

[After starting the motor on the washing machine, put hot suds in with a little Rinso, and wash clothes thru suds. Second, heat the first rinse water very hot without soap or Rinso. Run clothes thru machine again, then in a little bluing water. This makes clothes white.—Mrs. J. W. Wornachil, Dickinson Co.]

## Now We Bathe in Style

MRS. B. M. L.

I HAVE lived 22 years on the farm without wanting to return to town—except once. I never minded not having electricity; in the summer we work hard and go to bed early; in the winter we use a gasoline lamp which makes a bright light for reading or sewing. I didn't mind using a cook stove instead of a gas range, for we have good wood to burn and plenty of cobs to start a fire.

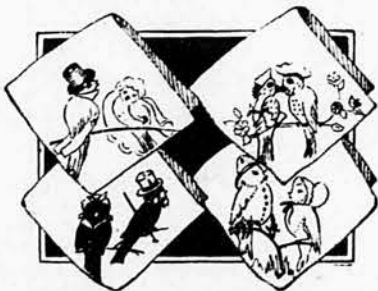
But once, 7 years ago, I visited for a few days with a relative in town. And how I did envy her her white, gleaming bathroom. How I did want a bathtub in my own home!

Last week my bathroom was completed. It took a long time to save the money to build that extra small room, to buy the fixtures and the water heater for the cook stove, and to have them all installed. I fancy the neighbors laugh and say I am trying to put on style. But what do I care? Now I can bathe in luxury and privacy and enjoyment, without having, as one woman said, to "carry in the water, chop down a tree to heat it, and then take a bath standing up."

I wouldn't trade my country home for any other place in the world.

## Romantic Tea Towels

LOVE BIRD PATTERNS



DO brides like romance? Well, I guess, and so do housekeepers who have been married for goodness-knows-how-long. And it is these "muchly marrieds" who will appreciate this billing and cooing set of tea towels the very most—and you know why. This set of four bird pairs includes a little yellow warbler bride with her veil and high-hat bride-

groom. The lovebirds, of green of course, represent cook and maid who spend their off duty hours together. The blackbirds have their own appeal—rolling eyes, earrings and cane; while the pair of bluebirds wear sunshades to save their complexions while they work on the farm. These designs come in the form of the new colored hot iron transfers, each design stamped in the colors in which it is to be embroidered. Package C8596 T contains besides the four bird designs several colored sprays that may be used on various articles, and is only 10 cents. Order it from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Our Return to the Farm

MRS. M. Z.

WHEN my husband lost his position and the money we had saved, we decided to move back to the old farm that had been my father's. My first concern was for our two sons. We had had ambitious plans for them that included the finest schooling available and an absence of the hardships we had undergone in our early years.

To our surprise, the boys took to farm life at once. They even liked the 1-room rural school I had dreaded for them. "Gee," Ted said the first day, "That's a real school. The kids are tough, but I can lick 'em." He can lick the farm work, too, and it does us a great deal of good to see him use his muscles on something that is useful. Bob has taken up trapping in a big way and is learning practical woodcraft as well as making a few pennies.

As I watch them match their wits and strength against the realities of farm life I wonder if our loss of money was not a good thing, for them. We still can show them the way out if they want to take it, and they certainly are much less, shall I say, spoon fed than they were. I have often deplored the ignorance my town-bred acquaintances displayed toward farm life, but strangely enough it had not occurred to us, until this experience, that we were bringing our boys up in just such ignorance. So far as I can see, the depression has been a good thing for them.

## The Baby Changed Things

MRS. O. O.

JANE and Jo Ann were chums all thru school years. They went with brothers and two years after their graduation they had a big double wedding.

Jane was delighted several months afterward when she found there was to be a baby. But Jo Ann, despite her husband's wistful eyes when little Jane arrived, was not so blessed.

In 10 years there were three fine children romping in Jane's rather shabby home. Jane was busy and happy and satisfied.

Not so Jo Ann. Time hung heavy on her hands. She visited many beauty parlors and there wasn't enough money to satisfy all her whims. She was 30 and had a baffled feeling that life was passing her by.

Nature remedied that. There was a baby. Her husband's pride in the child would bring moisture to hard-boiled eyes. As for Jo Ann—she has at last found something really worthwhile to interest her. And now has little need for a beauty parlor.

## This Spider's Bite Deadly

BEWARE of the little, shiny Black Widow spider. Iva Bishop, Haven, Kan., found one in a corn bin. It was shiny black with a body about the size of a pea, and under the body was the distinguishing orange-red mark shaped like an hour glass. Newspapers have recently told of the death of two persons in Western states from the bite of these spiders. Consulting Roger C. Smith, entomologist at Kansas State Col-

lege, Miss Bishop learned that this spider is common around woodsheds, wood piles and rock piles, also that it is found under watermelons and in similar places. Apparently it is rather widely spread in Kansas. If you see one be careful to see it first, for its bite is dangerous.

## Our Own Thermos Jug

MRS. J. J. PORTER

MY husband and the hired man were working so far apart in the field that each needed his own water jug.

Sometime ago I discovered that the pint thermos bottle was interlined with corrugated pasteboard, so I took an old discarded 2-gallon cream bucket and interlined it with several layers of the corrugated pads from egg cases, arranging the layers so that there would be air space between each layer. I then fitted a 1-gallon glass vinegar bottle snugly inside the pads and also cut two layers of the pads to fit inside the can lid.

The men were delighted with the result as it is kept the water cool for a longer period and the bucket was so easily carried. Of course, the can must be protected from the hot sun.

## If You Dry Sweet Corn

N. N. S.

THE best corn for drying is that freshly gathered while in the milk stage. Prepare it as for canning. Dip ears into boiling water for 5 to 10 minutes, depending on age of corn. Young corn requires a longer blanching period. Drain, cool and cut from the cob with a sharp knife. Spread to dry not deeper than 1 inch thick. Stir frequently.

After the corn seems dry and is removed from the trays, it is possible that it is not uniformly dry thruout. Pile the kernels loosely upon a clean surface and allow them to dry further for 10 to 15 days before storing.

This process is called "curing." This will prevent molding and deterioration after storing. During this time the corn may be covered with cheesecloth to protect it against bugs.

## Jelly With Beet Sugar?

ANETA BEADLE  
Extension Expert

WHEN poor jelly results after using beet sugar, the fault lies in the acid and pectin content of the fruit juice or in the methods used, not in the sugar. Many European housewives use beet sugar exclusively for canning and cooking, and their cooking is known the world over. By using beet sugar, the housewife is using a Western product that will give her as good results as the cane sugar, so far as the sugar is concerned.

## Tempting Summer Foods

WITH FARM FLAVOR

**Sweet Pickled Carrots**—Scrape and wash tender, uniform-sized carrots. Cook until tender. Pack into hot jars and cover with a pickling sirup made of 2 cups vinegar, 1 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon cloves, ½ tablespoon cinnamon, ½ tablespoon allspice, and 1½ teaspoons salt. Seal jars at once while hot.—Maude M. Hearn.

**Sour Cream Cup Cakes**—One cup of thick sour cream, ¼ teaspoon soda, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Pour sour cream into the mixing bowl, add soda and stir until well mixed. Break eggs into mixture and beat vigorously until mixture is smoothly combined. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt together and stir gradually into the first mixture. Add vanilla and beat well. Put into well-greased individual tins and bake 12 to 20 minutes in a moderate oven—380 degrees F.—Mrs. Harvey Cotant.

**Mother's Fried Chicken**—An old doctor who visited at the home of my parents told my mother her fried chicken was the best he ever had eaten. This is the way she does it. Clean and wash a young fry. Roll it in flour then dip each piece in beaten egg to which a tablespoon of cream has been added. Next roll each piece in very fine bread crumbs or cracker crumbs. Place in a baking pan and generously dot with butter. Put it in oven 20 minutes or until it is a light brown. Turn chicken and return to oven until done. This is delicious.—Mrs. D. B. Bashave.

## More and Better Jelly

I HAVE found that much jelly for the amount of fruit used, can be made by using "Sure-Jell," a new powdered pectin for use in making jellies and jams. The fruit taste and color are retained because it is necessary to boil the juice for jelly only ½ minute, and the jam pulp, 1 minute, which saves a great deal of time, also. Another discovery I have made is that there is no guesswork when using Sure-Jell, the results always are good.—Mrs. L., Shawnee Co.

## Frying Chicken Livers

FLOUR them well and the grease will not pop so badly. They should not be pricked with a fork when turning. It breaks the seal made by the flour.—Mrs. L. E. D.

## What to Wear To Be Cool

ABBREVIATED SLEEVES



970—Simple sports frock that's as smart as can be. There are hosts of nice schemes for this type of frock. The original chosen copen blue linen. Striped fabrics as cotton broadcloth, pique, linen, shirting silks, etc., are nice mediums. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

331—A pretty home frock that is delightfully cool. Make it of dimity print with crisp white organdie trim. Have the ruffling finished professionally with picot edge, or you can roll it by hand or stitch it on the machine. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

2766—An attractive blouse—and you'll want several in your summer wardrobe. They always look so fresh and youthful besides being so deliciously cool. Organdie, eyelet batiste, lawn prints, pique, shirting cottons, novelty sheers, etc., are much favored cottons. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

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



## Women's Club of the Air

2:00 p. m. Daily  
(Except Sunday)

"A Service to the  
HOMEMAKERS  
of the Middle West"

A special feature of this busy summer season on the Women's Club is the tested canning recipes every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon. You can get some real canning help and information if you will make it a practice to tune in on those days. The makers of Ball Jars are bringing this service to you and it doesn't cost one cent. So get your pencil and paper ready and make it a point to listen in and we are sure that you will be more than repaid for the time that you spend.

In addition to these famous Ball recipes, the Women's Club is bringing you a world of valuable information on every subject dear to the heart of the homemaker. There are pattern suggestions, party hints, what to take on your vacation, where to go, how to entertain the children these warm days, garden helps—in fact every branch of homemaking is discussed in its turn.

Always you may be sure that the information is from such authorities as Ida Migliaro, editor of The Household Magazine; Julia Kiene, Home Editor of Capper's Farmer; Zorada Titus, director of The Household Searchlight; Marianne Kittell, Beauty Editor of Capper's Farmer; Kaye Farrell, Beauty Editor of The Household Magazine; Louise Fowler Root, Woman's Editor of Capper's Weekly; or Ada Montgomery, Society Editor of The Topeka Daily Capital. Make the Women's Club a habit or you are apt to miss some valuable information.

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Presents

"THE MAN WHO  
COULD NOT DIE"  
(A Fontenelle Feature)

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COLUMBIA NETWORK STATION  
580 Kilocycles—Near Top of the Dial

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KANSAS

## Infantile Paralysis Again

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

A SUBSCRIBER who has relatives living in California asks if the "infantile paralysis" epidemic that is gaining headway out there is likely to affect us. I might answer in a word but prefer to take two: "Be Prepared."



Dr. Lerrigo

Infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis to doctors) is no longer a new disease to us. History warns us that it will travel a long popular routes. If in California in May, it may be in Kansas and Missouri in July and in Michigan before the summer wanes. It is more likely

to attack new territory than to come back to its recent hunting grounds.

Nothing is gained by being unduly scared of infantile paralysis or any other disease. So far we do not have any vaccine or serum that will immunize children, so there is nothing to be done in that direction. No doubt the doctors of your neighborhood have received warning to be on the look-out, because the California epidemic has already given warning, and state health officers have passed the word along. Remember that infantile paralysis now has such a foothold in this country that there are always some cases existing. Unless these rare cases are greatly multiplied there is no call for special precautions. So far as taking your children away from home in order to protect them, I would consider it a foolish move, for you might simply go into worse danger.

If an epidemic condition is reached, warning will be given to keep young children away from public places. You will observe this and will also remember that adults in many cases are carriers of the infection, and parents should not allow visitors to handle their babies and young children.

If a case should occur in your family, here are some precautions that will help to protect others: The sick room must be securely screened, well ventilated and extremely simple in its furnishings so that disinfection and cleansing can be readily applied. All articles soiled or handled by the patient must be disinfected either by heat or chemical treatment; halfway measures are dangerous.

All discharges from the patient must be carefully disinfected or destroyed. Those from nose or mouth may be received into paper napkins and burned; from bowels and bladder, into a disinfectant solution where they must be thoroughly mixed with the disinfectant and allowed to stand 1 hour or longer before final disposal in a sanitary sewer system or by burial so that flies cannot reach them. Naturally, the physician in charge will give you quite explicit directions as to such matters.

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, Kan.

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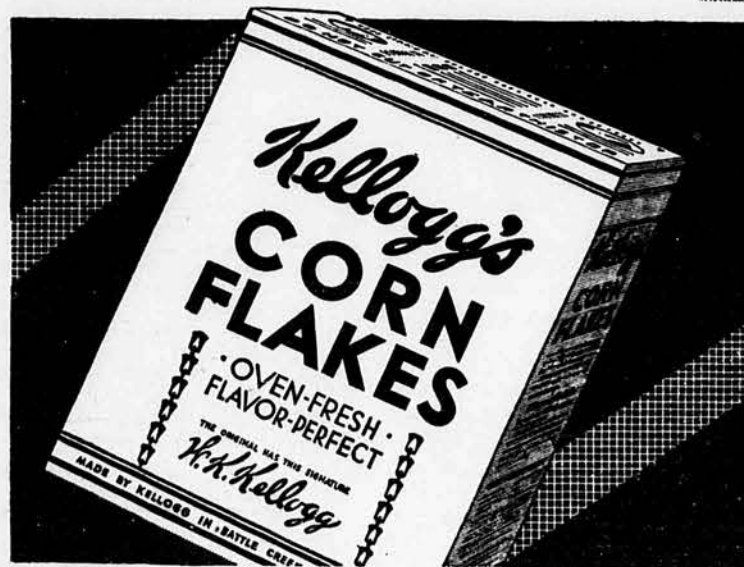
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# A Man and a Maid

Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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ALLISON had been masking his admiration for Eleanor and was aware that by so doing he had aroused her curiosity. This morning, tho his thoughts were of her continued avoidance of him.

In 10 days she had spoken to him only twice, and at other times seemed not aware of his existence. Had she forgotten him entirely? Was she afraid that if she noticed him Allan Creighton would misinterpret her intentions? He had no great respect for Creighton; and he was certain Creighton did not like him. What troubled him was that Eleanor might love the man.

But he had observed in Eleanor signs which convinced him she would recognize real manhood when she saw it; and he was convinced such manhood could not dwell in a man like Creighton. For Creighton's eyes betrayed the pettiness of his character.

At this point in his reflections Allison saw Eleanor emerge from the front door of the ranch-house, cross the porch, and walk toward him.

He pretended not to notice her at first, for he didn't want her to think that he desired her to see him—since she had seemed so long to be unaware of his presence—but when, out of the corner of his eye, he saw that she was walking steadily toward him, his eyes quickened and a flush stole into his cheeks.

"Are you lookin' for someone, ma'am?"

"Yes, Mr. Allison; I am looking for you."

She stood very straight; her eyes were bright and two faint spots of red burned in her cheeks.

"I think I understand," she said evenly. "I have avoided you because—because my people might think—" She paused, the red in her cheeks deepened; she gazed downward.

"Shucks," he said. "I wasn't meanin' to stir up old trouble, ma'am."

HER smile was forgiving, tho it was without mirth.

"This is the first time I have had an opportunity to talk with you," she said. "Mr. Creighton and Hazel have gone for a ride, and Mrs. Norton is asleep." She paused for an instant, then went on resolutely. "Mr. Allison, I want to be frank with you—I'll have to be, I suppose, or you will think worse of me than you do. Please don't interrupt," she added quickly as he opened his lips to protest. "It has taken me a long time to work my courage up to this point, and I am afraid that if I don't speak rapidly I'll never finish."

"I haven't told any of them—not even Gordon—about—about Krell. I did tell them Krell had been here with me for one day, but I had to tell them that because they knew someone must have met me at Pampa. But I haven't told them that Krell was here for three days, nor that you killed him for—for what he tried to do."

"I—I have been—I am afraid to tell any of them. I know what they will—think. They couldn't help thinking it, because—because—"

"You're runnin' on too fast, ma'am," he interrupted gravely. "I'd bet a heap of coin that Mrs. Norton wouldn't blame you. She'd understand."

"Yes, perhaps Mrs. Norton would. But Hazel and—Mr. Creighton." She shook her head vigorously. "You don't know Creighton, Mr. Allison."

"I wouldn't care to know him if he's that kind, ma'am."

"That doesn't help, Allison." He noted that for the first time she had dropped the prefix she had always used when addressing him. She went on, betraying agitation that made him frown.

"Creighton isn't like—other men. He abhors even the appearance of—of evil. He is so honest and blameless himself that he simply can't bear people who have erred."

She did not seem to notice the cynical amusement in Allison's eyes—a light that reflected his thoughts, which were:

"Creighton will be grown wings, give him time."

Aloud he said:

"You ain't been down any errin', ma'am."

"No—of course!" she answered quickly. "But I wouldn't be able to make Creighton believe that. He'd think—why, he'd think—"

"I ain't a heap certain Creighton ever does think, ma'am," he drawled. "Anyway, what do you care what he thinks—concedin' he gets the habit?"

"Allison," she said, meeting his gaze defiantly, "I love Creighton, and I don't want him to think mean things of me!"

ALLISON narrowed his eyes at her. He was not convinced, and his smile was full of doubt.

"I reckon you don't love him, ma'am," he said steadily.

"I do!" she insisted, stiffening.

He went on. "You bein' reluctant to tell him shows that you ain't in love with what's inside of him. An' I reckon that's the only kind of love that's real."

"Allison," she said scornfully, "what do you know about love?"

"I'm reckonin' to know a heap about it, ma'am."

"Does that mean that you are in love now?" she demanded. "Or do you mean to infer that you are intending to fall in love?"

"I expect no one falls in love deliberate, ma'am; they just fall in before they know what's happenin' to them."

"Is that the way you fell in love?"

He gravely nodded. This acute interest she was revealing indicated that she was not sure of herself.

"Allison," she went on, watching him with wide, steady, interested eyes, "if the girl you love were to tell you that she had undergone my experience—identically—would you believe in her innocence?"

"The girl I love couldn't do anything wrong, ma'am."

"Allison," she said gently, deeply agitated by the sincerity in his eyes, "I hope you will be happy with her."

"I expect to, ma'am," he answered, so earnestly that she looked keenly at him. Then, while he stood silent, she watched him. Somehow, tho she could not have told why, she was not exactly overjoyed at her discovery. A queer vexation was tugging at her—and it had nothing to do with Creighton.

"Is she a Western girl, Allison?"

"She's aimin' to be."

"Aim'ing to be?" she repeated. "Does that mean she is?"

"I reckon you might call it that."

"Oh, how old is she, Allison?"

"I'd guess her age to be about 20, ma'am," he said.

"Why, that's just about my age! How old are you, Allison?"

"Twenty-nine."

"Nine years. Isn't that a great deal of difference, Allison?"

"They tell me age don't make any difference at all in love, ma'am."

IF she was hoping he would say something complimentary about Creighton, she was to be disappointed.

"I reckon it's enough if you understand him, ma'am," he had said.

"That's just the trouble," she confided. "I don't believe I do. I thought I did, but since you have told me about your faith in your—the girl you are in love with—I am beginning to think he ought to—" She paused, reddened, looked at Allison in embarrassment.

"He ought to be different," supplied Allison.

"Why," she said, the flush in her cheeks deepening, "how did you know I was thinking that?"

She was silent for an instant, watching him.

## Being Her Friend

JOHN MASEFIELD

BEING HER FRIEND, I do not care, not I,  
How gods or men may wrong me, beat me down;  
Her word's sufficient star to travel by,  
I count her quiet praise sufficient crown.

Being her friend, I do not covet gold,  
Save for a royal gift to give her pleasure;  
To sit with her, and have her hand to hold,  
Is wealth, I think, surpassing minted treasure.

Being her friend, I only covet art,  
A white pure flame to search me as I trace  
In crooked letters from a throbbing heart  
The hymn to beauty written on her face.

Unaccountably she had come under a strange spell. She thought it was because Allison, having a sweetheart, could understand her emotions. He had shown her that he understood.

She was looking in vain for the amused gleam she had seen in his eyes that morning. That gone, she disliked him less. She even believed she rather liked him.

Had she been able to read Allison's thoughts at that moment, she would have discovered that the amusement was still there. More, there was mingled with it a wild hope, and a malicious joy in the conviction that he had been able to get her to doubting Creighton. He justified the joy by arguing that the latter, lacking faith in Eleanor, did not deserve to have her.

"Allison."

"Yes, ma'am."

"I—can't tell Creighton."

"Then don't, ma'am—it's your business."

"He'd never forgive me."

"I reckon not," Allison believed that.

"You won't tell him—will you, Allison?"

"I certainly won't." His voice carried conviction.

## Beginning of the Story

A letter from her dead father's old friend, Dave Gordon, summons Eleanor Lane to take charge of her father's ranch. Krell, one of her father's ranchmen, by changing the date in the letter, caused Eleanor to arrive when only he was there. He wished to compromise Eleanor, marry her and obtain her property. Allison, one of Gordon's men, arriving unexpectedly at night, finds Krell trying to effect an entrance into Eleanor's room by stealth. He takes Krell outside, and when Krell reaches for his gun, kills him. Eleanor seeks safety in flight, wondering what her fiancé, Allan Creighton, would think of her predicament. In the desert an unknown rescuer frees her from the clutches of three horsemen, killing one of them and being wounded himself. She discovers her deliverer is Allison. Eleanor nurses him thru a delirium at the ranch house. Sheriff Bolton threatens to arrest Allison for murder. Eleanor recognizes the sheriff as one of the men who attacked her. Gordon and her Eastern friends arriving, Bolton leaves.

"You shouldn't, Allison."

"Mebbe you'll tell me why?"

"Because of what I did for you the day after you were shot, Allison. Dave Bolton and another man called Lally came to the ranch house while you were unconscious."

SHE went on. "They wanted to arrest you—I wanted to take you with them. I wouldn't let them have you. I—I stood by the kitchen door and threatened them—threatened to shoot them if they tried to enter the house. I held them off for a long time. And then Gordon came—and the others—and the men left. Don't you think I ought to have some consideration for doing that, Allison?"

"It was mighty brave of you, ma'am. Me an' Bolton has never hitched. I'm searin' that you get a square deal. I ain't pretendin' to know just what's in your mind, but if you say you don't want anybody to know about Krell bein' here with you—an' about me killin' him for tryin' to do what he done—why, there ain't no one goin' to know about it."

"Thank you, Allison."

She turned away. At a little distance she looked back over her shoulder.

"I hope you marry the girl you love, Allison," she said.

"Thank you, ma'am; I hope so too," he returned.

And then he gazed after her, wondering if she knew that it had been she who had been in his mind when he had made those subtle references to his "girl."

She did not look around again. Allison challenged Eleanor's interest. Mentally he was always near her, watching her, his steady, serene eyes alight with an approving, quizzical gleam that puzzled her. She had a disturbing conviction that Allison knew more of her thoughts, and of her mental processes, than she knew herself.

Strangely, when she had talked with him that day in front of the bunk house, she had felt the man's magnetism, in spite of the fact that she assured herself that she did not like him. And she had permitted herself to betray interest in him—at least to the extent of asking questions about the girl he professed to be in love with.

That did not explain the emotion that had shot thru her when he had mentioned that such a person existed.

THIS morning, riding beside Creighton, she was comparing him with Allison. Wind and sun had tanned Creighton, and he looked much at home in the saddle. She noted that he wore a cartridge-belt and pistol. Somehow, on Creighton, the pistol did not seem to be a part of the regular cowboy equipment. It looked awkward.

They had ridden several miles when, out of the trivialities they had been discussing, came—to her—a startling question:

"Is Allison completely well again?"

"Yes. That is—apparently. I—I think so. He looks well—don't you think?"

"I don't like the fellow." He regarded her steadily, his cold gray eyes seeming to probe hers.

"Rather too—er—offensively superior, don't you think? Gives one the impression that he considers himself remarkably efficient and capable."

"Why—I hadn't thought of that!" replied Eleanor, betraying some confusion. "I haven't paid much attention to him."

"You've been riding with him nearly every day for the last week or so, Eleanor."

"Yes. But you see—"

"You must have noticed him. Those indications of character stick out all over him."

"Well," she hesitated, "perhaps I did. But I don't seem to have been impressed by them. Mr. Allison is a gentleman, Allan!"

(To Be Continued)



## Farm Conditions in Kansas

**Anderson**—Pastures getting very short and brown; early corn tasseling and firing at bottom, late corn still doing fairly well, but mostly looking good, garden stuff dried up, potatoes less than a half crop, blackberries dried on bushes before ripening, stock water getting scarce, many hauling water for cattle, threshing almost finished, wheat average about 20 bushels, oats yield disappointing, average about 20 bushels.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barton**—Eighteen head of cattle, mostly milk cows, died after getting out in field and eating cane, some rain, more needed. Butterfat, 19c; eggs, 10c; wheat, 75c; corn, 45c.—Alice Everett.

**Cherokee**—All threshing finished, late reports from main belt go 20 and 30 bushels an acre, low lands and hilly lands, 5 to 7 bushels, oats not more than 5 to 10 bushels an acre, not much prospect for corn, hay badly damaged by drought, light rain some help.—J. H. Van Horn.

**Cheyenne**—Harvest finished, corn being "laid by," surface moisture is lacking but seem to have ample sub-moisture, corn never looked better at this season and especially in the east part of county, acreage is up to average if not greater, "set-up" for drought relief is being perfected. Corn, 47c; wheat, 75c; butterfat, 19c; eggs, 8c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Cloud**—Very dry, pastures short, drilled and sowed feeds at a standstill, corn injured, some fields virtually ruined, unless there is a good deal of rain soon will face serious feed shortage this winter, many stock cows being shipped out because of the threatened shortage of feed, first crop alfalfa left for seed in making good yields, alfalfa seed bringing \$10 a hundred and down according to quality.—Leo Paulsen.

**Crawford**—Threshing finished, wheat made about 15 bushels, oats same, need rain badly, lots of water hauling. Wheat, 75c; corn, 54c; oats, 33c; hogs, \$4.30; eggs, 12c; cream, 22c.—J. H. Crawford.

**Douglas**—Late crops and garden stuff planted, farmers glad to take a chance on anything that will make silage or feed for stock, some are planting oats for hay, threshing about finished, much straw baled, potatoes dug and in many places other crops planted on potato ground, tomatoes scarce and high, with rain would be plentiful, not much barley raised in this county, wheat good quality, ran 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, better than expected in parts of county, oats very poor, many places as low as 8 bushels to the acre, uneven, not as good as expected.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Ellsworth**—Need a good rain, pastures poor, early corn gone, late corn hurt, rest of spring crops fair, wheat land almost too dry to plow, headed wheat being threshed.—Lloyd Harmon.

**Ford**—Corn and feed crops suffering, pastures dry enough to burn, some farmers working wheat ground, others waiting for rain, feed for stock will be our greatest problem if we don't get moisture soon. Wheat, 79c; cream, 17c; eggs, 11c; chickens, 9c to 13c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—If it doesn't rain soon little corn will be raised, water getting scarce, pastures brown and bare, threshing machines busy, all grading outfits seem to be busy working roads, creamery company at Ottawa has been receiving 88,000 pounds of milk daily from farmers, rabbits more plentiful than last year. Philip Smith, 3 miles southwest of Ottawa, sowed 5 acres of buckwheat on wheat land for his 35 colonies of bees; 98 head of horses and 16 mules sold at city feed yard sale in Ottawa, best pair of mules brought \$255. Wheat 78c; corn, 48c to 50c; oats, 33c; eggs, 9c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Hot, dry and windy, a few local showers, wheat averages poor, lots of wheat will not be cut, feed prospects poor, pastures extra short, appears to be driest season since 1890, which was followed by a hard winter, no public sales, work scarce.—John I. Aldrich.

**Greenwood**—After 2-inch rain early July, crops and pastures greened up, also had stock water for awhile, threshing well advanced, yields better than expected, some prairie hay being baled and shipped. Wheat, 73c; corn, 50c; oats, 33c; kafir, 45c.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harper**—Most threshing finished, one-way disking, plowing and listing for next year's crops well under way, corn burning up, much late feed being planted with faith that it will rain, pastures and alfalfa all dried up, stubble fields being pastured, water getting lower each week. Wheat, 80c; oats, 35c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 18c; heavy hens, 8c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Jefferson**—Water shortage acute, Government digging community wells, those who live near river most fortunate, threshing about completed, early corn in critical stage and badly damaged, late corn still has a chance, potato digging under way, crop very poor, price 80c cwt. Lambs, \$7.75; ewes, \$1.50.—J. B. Schenck.

**Jewell**—Corn has been severely damaged by hot winds and lack of moisture, last rain we received was June 21, pastures dried up and cattle being sold, water shortage bothering again, CCC boys have started to haul water again for the farmers, flies have been bad, poultry dying from hot weather, corn scarce and worth about 60 cents a bushel. Wheat, 76c; eggs, 9c; cream, 20c; springs, 11c.—Lester Broyles.

**Kiowa**—Wheat varied, 2 to 18 bushels an acre, pastures dry, I never saw so many grasshoppers before, community sales at Pratt still going strong, lots of sand plums and everyone busy putting them up. Wheat, 72c; corn, 48c; butterfat, 19c; eggs, 10c; hens, 8c to 9c; springs, 10c to 12c; shorts, \$1.15.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Lane**—Hot winds every day, feed prospects poor, lots of damage from grasshoppers and rabbits, grass poor, many short

on pasture, flies bad on stock, need rain soon to favor preparation for fall seeding and relieve feed and pasture prospects, harvest finished, yields light, 7-bushel average, although many fields made 20 bushels, oats and barley almost a failure.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Folks planting like spring time, so little early garden stuff, fruit scarce, much effort put on fall gardens, chinch bugs cleaned off considerable corn so ground is being worked and replanted to various kinds of feed, much wheat being stored, water shortage serious. Eggs, 12½c; butterfat, 21c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Lyon**—Moisture put new life into crops, 1 or 2 inches of rain every week would be very good for corn, kafir and pastures; threshing wheat and oats and plowing for fall wheat seeding are the big jobs now on most farms, June was very dry, cut potato crop and gardens, farmers who had good wheat are lucky, if we get rain we will have stock feed.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Had a rain Friday the 13th, which was lucky for all of us, wheat jumped 5 cents, many cattle being shipped to market, also some shipped to southern counties where they have pastures galore, lots of hay being trucked up for Wichita and Lewiston, cattle dying from heat. Oats, 35c; corn, 51½c; wheat, 82c; millet, \$3; eggs, 6c to 14c; cream, 22c; cane and sorgo seed, \$3.—J. D. Storz.

**Marion**—Threshing and combining all done, plowing well under way, scattered showers have kept row crops in fair condition, hot winds use up moisture rapidly, rain badly needed in most of county, some wheat being sold but much is being held.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Nemaha**—Wheat yielding better than expected, threshing nearly finished, some fields made 25 bushels an acre, no pasture all summer, potatoes a complete failure, corn in fine condition, if it rains in a few days we should have a fair crop.—C. E. Mathews.

**Ness**—Dry weather, high winds and dust storms, chinch bugs killing what feed and kafir the farmers got started, pastures drying up, cattle will have to be fed soon and where is the feed coming from? Not much wheat ground prepared yet on account of dry soil, hogs scarce. Wheat, 72c; cream, 19c; eggs, 12c trade.—James McHill.

**Osborne**—Little moisture since our rainy week in June, so water hauling is starting again, several dams washed out by the big rains and some farmers have had to haul right along while other ponds have run low owing to the heat, crops beginning to suffer, feed proposition begins to look bad again, measuring of the wheat allotment ground about completed, corn-hog contracts about ready for farmers to sign, preparing wheat ground is the big job now.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Pawnee**—Weather extremely hot, feed turning brown, late-sown feed looks better, wheat harvest over, yields 6 to 21 bushels, wet weather previous to harvest made the job difficult, most wheat being held for higher price, large foliage but small potatoes, alfalfa rather short, grasshoppers numerous but not doing much damage, virtually all wheat ground has been worked, harvest came earlier this year. Eggs, 8c; wheat, 75c; butterfat, 19c; heavy hens, 7c; light springs, 12c; heavy springs, 14c; light hens, 5c; milk at cheese plant, 27c.—Paul Haney.

**Pottawatomie**—Would get a half crop of corn if good rains come at once, although some corn is tasseling, pastures brown like winter, one 200-acre pasture burned, nearly everyone hauling water for stock, prairie hay and alfalfa scarcely worth cutting, sorgo is main feed planted, what came up is standing dry weather, well, lots of farmers losing cattle from sorgo, gardens dried up.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

**Rawlins**—Our small harvest is over, need rain as wheat ground is very hard and dry, wheat average was poor, corn is firing, some still planting feed, did not get a stand first time, summer plowed ground is clean but listed ground is getting weedy, not much moisture in tilled ground, no farm sales. Wheat, 75c; corn, 45c; cream, 22c; eggs, 10c.—J. A. Kelley.

**Reno**—Dry weather is hurting pastures and fruit, about two-thirds of wheat ground listed or plowed, some corn past help from rain. Wheat, 80c; corn, 60c.—E. T. Ewing.

**Rooks**—Quite a bit of wheat has not been cut, that cut averaged 1 to 3 bushels, corn full of chinch bugs, some have lost cattle from green cane poisoning, several having cattle vaccinated as a number of cases of undulant fever have appeared in the county. Wheat, 70c; hogs, 4c; corn, 50c; bran, \$1.10; eggs, 9c; cream, 20c; springs, 14c; hens, 4c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Corn will make little or nothing, grain sorghums and all forage crops suffering badly and some of them firing, much very thin wheat was abandoned as being too poor to pay expenses of cutting, pastures burned brown. Friday, the 13th, was the hottest day this county has experienced, the temperature was 116 degrees.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Seward**—Need rain, dry and hot, harvest over, farmers trying to get ground ready for fall sowing, more will list their ground if they can get moisture, cattle looking good but not much grass. Wheat, 73c; butterfat, 19c; hens, 8c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

**Summer**—High winds, much heat and dust, drought damaging corn, upland corn short, beginning to tassel and burning, second crop alfalfa spotted, shocked grain about all threshed or stacked, pastures poor, no feed crops being sown yet, farmers busy plowing and disking, ground getting hard in places, some irrigation plants running in orchard districts, county bank deposits show big gains. Eggs, 9c; cream, 19c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

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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 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.

## JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

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

## TURKEYS

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS PREVENTED. Cured. Pint \$1.75, sample 25c. Williams Turkey Tonic, Monticello, Illinois.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

## SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.50. GRIMM ALFALFA \$8.00. Sweet Clover \$4.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED KANRED AND THE new Tenmar seed wheat. Quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

PEONY ROOTS: RED, WHITE AND PINK, three for \$1.00. Green's Peony Farm, Wellsville, 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.

EXTRA MILD, 3 YEARS OLD, CIGARETTE or pipe Burley; 6 pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$1.40, postpaid. Flavoring furnished. Ligon Crawford, Rt. 5, Mayfield, 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.

KENTUCKY'S GUARANTEED RED LEAF Chewing or mild mellow Smoking, 10 pounds \$1.00. Double-bladed pocket knife, recipe free. Kentucky Farms, Murray, Ky.

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

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

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

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES: WE WANT NEEDLEWORKERS. Good pay. Stamped envelope brings particulars. Royal Novelty Co., Dept. K, Portsmouth, Ohio.

## FARM MACHINERY

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POORMAN'S Price. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Process Company, Salina, Kansas.

REMEMBER: USED PARTS FOR AUTO—Trucks—Tractors. We sell cheap. Write—wire. Elmwood Auto Wrecking Co., Galesburg, Ill.

WINDMILLS \$17.25. WHITE FOR LITERATURE and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

## DOGS

MALE SHEPHERD COLLIE PUPS, \$2.15 each. Also Greyhounds. Bertrand Arnold, 408 North Cedar Street, Grand Island, Neb.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. GUARANTEED. On approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

## PIPE, CASING, PUMPS

LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND GALVANIZED pipe, well casing, tubing, pumps, valves and fittings. Water systems. Get our bargain prices before purchasing. Write, wire, phone. Sonken Galamb Corporation, 64 North Second Street, Kansas City, Kan.

## PATENTS—INVENTIONS

SOUND, PRACTICAL INVENTIONS NOW salable before patenting. For information, write Chartered Institute, 507 Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

## FARM LIGHT SUPPLIES

EDISON NON-ACID FARM LIGHT BATTERIES. Arthur Lundberg, Distributor, 2028 South Broadway, Wichita, Kan.

## KODAK FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 PRINTS, OIL painted enlargement, 25c. Prompt service. Work guaranteed. Individual attention to each picture. Janesville Film Service, C83, Janesville, Wis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED. TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

FILMS DEVELOPED—2 PRINTS OF EACH negative and enlargement coupon 25c. Negatives printed only 2c each. Summers' Photo Service, Unionville, Missouri.

FILMS DEVELOPED: 8 PRINTS, 5x7 ENLARGEMENT 25 cents coin. Reprints 3 cents each. Gateway Film Studio, LaCrosse, Wis.

ENLARGEMENT FREE. EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FILMS DEVELOPED ANY SIZE 25c COIN, including two enlargements. Century Photo Service, Box 829, LaCrosse, Wis.

16 BEAUTIFUL GLOSS PRINTS AND TWO enlargement coupons only 25c. Imperial Film Service, Unionville, Mo.

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

## LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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.

## BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES ARE CHEAP IN carload lots when you buy from us shipment direct from mill. Send us your bill for estimate. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kans.

## HOUSE PAINT

HOUSE PAINT—GIGANTIC SPRING SALE. White, ivory, cream, gray, red. Fine quality; while it lasts, 85c gallon. 5-gallon container \$4.00. Order now. Morris Bell, 301-AB, Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

## ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

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

## CEMETERY MONUMENTS

\$12.00 BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA GRANITE grave markers; full size; lettered free; freight paid. Guaranteed. Granite Arts, Inc., Omaha, Neb.

\$10.40 UP. FREIGHT PAID. GUARANTEED world's best. Catalogue free. Marble & Granite Factory, Oneco, Florida.

## INTEREST TO WOMEN

QUILT PIECES—100 BIG, FAST COLOR prints 20c; 200, 35c. Postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Illinois.

## AGENTS WANTED

A SUR-SHOT WORM OIL FOR SWINE, worm capsules for horses. Free literature. Agents wanted. Fairview Chemical Company, Humboldt, So. Dak.

## EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, FARMERS, AGE 18 TO 50. QUALITY for steady Government jobs. \$105-175 month. Write today for free information. Instruction Bureau, 187, St. Louis, Mo.

## MISCELLANEOUS

MEN'S NECKTIES. MAKE NECKTIES YOURSELF to give or to sell. Inexpensive. Easy to make. Ready cut Neckties of materials men like. Seven assorted ready cut ties with simple detailed instructions only \$1.00 postpaid. The Tie Shop, Box 24, Dept. A, Phillipsburg, Kan.

\$100 PER TON AND UP FOR CERTAIN common weeds, roots and barks. Instructions 10c. D. Merritt, 1762 Nicholson, St. Louis, Mo.

## LAND—KANSAS

160 ACRES KAW BOTTOM, 107 PASTURE adjoining well improved, shipping point close, 8 miles to Manhattan, gravel highway, price \$25,000. R. R. Bennett, Manhattan, Kan.

200 ACRES WELL IMPROVED, NEVER falling water, 1 1/2 miles to high school and large creamery. Send for description. The Allen County Investment Co., Toia, Kan.

## LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

INDEPENDENCE, SECURITY ASSURED. North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms. Bargain prices. easy terms. Descriptive literature. Impartial advice. Mention state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW DEAL IN FARMS, MINNESOTA, NORTH Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Rents are cheaper, prices lower. New low rates. Write for free book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 702, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

HOMESTEADS—THOUSANDS OF ACRES available, western states. Write Delaplane, Edgewater, Colo.

## REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

DOUBLE STANDARD HEREFORD BULLS. Good blocky fellows. Come and see them. Or write for descriptions and prices. WM. C. MUELLER, R. 4, HANOVER, KAN.

## Beau Mischief Herefords

Eleven head, including herd bull. \$32.50 per head. HARRY STEWARD, HILL CITY, KAN.

## Valuable Booklets for Asking

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

- |                                                         |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Silos                 | <input type="checkbox"/> How to Take Care of Your Pipe  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jayhawk Tour                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Free Electricity From the Wind |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modern Methods of Home Canning | <input type="checkbox"/> Galloway's Separator Catalog   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Sandwich—New Idea Elevator |                                                         |

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

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

Name.....

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

## Activities of Al Acres—



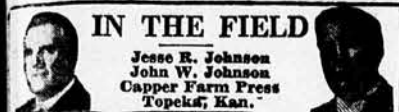
## Young Enough



## —By Lee







## IN THE FIELD

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

Irene Beardwell of Wakeeney, Kan., is getting a herd of Berkshire hogs ready for the state fair at Hutchinson. Irene is a daughter of W. J. Beardwell, also of Wakeeney, who has about 75 head of Berkshires on hand and has lost none of his old time interest in Berkshires.

An active enthusiastic livestock and farm sales auctioneer always has a big part in the building and maintaining of better livestock in any community. Such a man is Col. A. A. Fell, located on a farm near Hillsboro, Kan. Mr. Fell conducts most of the sales in his part of the state.

King Bros., Delphos, Kan., sold junior yearling bulls to the following: A. C. Smith, Delphos, Kan.; J. B. Watson, Minneapolis, Kan.; Herman P. Miller, Salina, Kan.; Grant Teizer, Tescott, Kan.; and Jas. F. Darrah, Marquette, Kan., all sired by the Amcoats bred bull, Golden Knight 3rd.

Homan & Sons, registered sheep specialists of Peabody, Kan., report a big demand for all kinds of pure bred sheep. They offer 50 head of choice rams and ewes—Shropshires, Oxford and Southdowns. They are not showing this season and also offer their entire show flocks of the above breeds.

Henry Abt of Medicine Lodge has recently sold his entire herd of registered Milking Shorthorns to Harry H. Reeves of Pretty Prairie, Kan. The Abt herd was one of the strong herds in Southern Kansas. The sale does not include the two herd bulls, recently advertised in Kansas Farmer.

The Yeoman Jersey cattle farm, located a few miles north of La Crosse, Kan., has been maintained for 20 years. The original Hood Farm breeding has been continued with an occasional out cross. The herd bull, Toranos Victor Towner, traces in an unbroken line to Sophie 19th, the dam of Pops 99th.

C. A. and H. L. Evans, Shorthorn breeders, own and operate a fine stock farm three miles east of Newton, Kan. The herd is composed of Scotch and Scotch topped females, many of them sired by their former herd bull, Aberdale, a great grandson of Matchless Dele, many times national grand champion.

Secretary Herman Avery reports the outlook for livestock exhibits at the Kansas State fair as exceptionally good. He thinks the horse and mule show will be the heaviest for years and the cattle entries are coming in rapidly. Hog entries are slower but the quality of exhibits will most likely be better than usual.

### JERSEY CATTLE

## Let the D.H.I.A. Record Speak

for Lucy of Oz, A. J. C. C. No. 1010785. As a 3-year-old in the calendar year of 1933, twice-a-day milking under ordinary farm conditions:

	Lbs. Milk	Test	B-Fat
Jan. ....	1283	5.1	65.4
Feb. ....	1019	4.6	46.9
Mar. ....	1094	4.6	50.3
Apr. ....	957	4.5	43.1
May ....	899	4.4	39.6
June ....	873	4.6	40.1
July ....	521	3.8	19.8
Aug.* .....			
Sept. ....	812	4.11	33.4
Oct. ....	1144	4.11	47.1
Nov. ....	966	4.39	42.5
Dec. ....	946	4.55	43.0
	10,514	4.4	471.2

\*Dry 6 weeks.  
Her son, Eagle's New Deal of Oz, dropped June 29, 1934, for sale, \$50.

### Rotherwood Jerseys

Federal Accredited  
A. Lewis Oswald, Owner  
Hutchinson Kansas

## Reg. Jersey Cattle Dispersion Sale



2 Miles West of Newton, Kan., on Highway 50 South

Wednesday, July 25

25 Registered Jerseys, 13 cows in milk or near freshening to the service of a high production Financial King bull whose dam has record of 780 lbs. butter, 10 heifers from calves to yearlings sired by above bull, also the bull and some bull calves. Cows have D. H. I. A. records from 300 to 425. Herd is federal accredited. We also sell 1 span of eight year old high grade mares bred to jack and 1 span big mules, 1,000 bushels of oats.

**S. E. NEUHAUSER,**  
Newton Kansas  
Auctioneers, Graham & Laeven  
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

George Jost, superintendent of the dairy division of the Marion County fair, reports unusually good prospects for this season's fair to be held at Hillsboro as usual in October. Last year's exhibits included 200 head of cattle, over 40 horses and 1,000 head of poultry. Nearly \$2,000 was paid out in premiums last year.

For many years D. P. Ewert of Hillsboro, Kan., has been a buyer and breeder of high class registered Shorthorn cattle. He now has a small herd of selected females. Headed by the bulls Sunbeam Scot, a son of Scottish Sentinel, and Dreadnaught Premier, an out-of-Prentice cow and sired by Maxwellton Lamblash.

Cooper Bros., Spotted Poland China breeders of Peabody, Kan., have the best lot of spring pigs they have had for years. They were sired by Display 2, a grandson of the great breeding boar Sandhagen's Pride. The pigs are out of big mature sows of Monogram, and Wildwood breeding, many of them Register of Merit sows.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders announce their annual fall sale to be held at the stock yards in Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 17. Hans Regier, sale manager, requests that breeders write him as soon as possible regarding consignments. It is planned to sell about 40 head. Mr. Regier's address is Whitewater, Kan.

Wm. C. Mueller, breeder of registered Polled Hereford bulls, is advertising some fine young bulls of serviceable ages in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. These bulls are sired by a Worthmore bull that is a worthy son of the grand old bull. If you need a bull you will not be disappointed if you go and see the Mueller bulls.

Warren Hunter, Milking Shorthorn specialist of Geneseo, Kan., and a regular advertiser in this paper, reports a good demand for stock. He has sold by actual count 32 head since January first. Recently he sold four bull calves to be shipped to Old Mexico. Mr. Hunter and his family are milking 60 cows at present.

When Lawrence Strickler of Nickerson, Kan., holds his Milking Shorthorn sale this fall he will sell more daughters and granddaughters of Ole Chieftain than ever went into any other sale. He will probably also offer the best son of that great old bull and having for a dam the famous Shuler cow, Roan Duchess. Write any time for catalog of the Strickler sale.

D. W. Boster of Larned, Kan., is a conservative breeder of registered Jersey cattle. He founded the herd with five cows several years ago and every care has been directed to the improvement of both type and production. The herd has a C. T. A. average of 360 lbs. of fat. About 35 head of breeding animals are now on hand. Choice bull calves are usually available.

D. P. Kasper of Hillsboro, Kan., owns and manages one of the good registered Ayrshire herds in his part of the state. He founded the herd in 1928. His present herd bull, Rosea High Value, came from the retirement of Hutchinson, his dam was a 400 pound cow and his daughters are making high records at the fair. Mr. Kasper also breeds registered Hampshire hogs.

On his high producing corn and alfalfa farm near Haven, Kan., C. O. Dannenfelser has been producing registered Durocs now for more than eight years—culling close and endeavoring to maintain the best feeding type. Last winter he bought some real foundation sows from the Huston herd at Americus, Kan. He has an average of eight per litter now doing well on alfalfa pasture.

W. F. Baer of Ransom, Kan., has 12 of the best registered serviceable aged registered Shorthorn bulls I have ever seen in a Kansas herd at one time. Most of them are reds with a few roans. They all have choice Scotch pedigrees and more than half of them suitable to head any breeder's herd. The Baer herd now numbers about 150 head. A son of Edlyn Premier is the principal herd bull in service.

John Regier & Sons, Shorthorn breeders of Whitewater, Kan., are getting a show herd ready for the state fairs. The Regier herd has been on exhibition at the best fairs and shows for several years past and has always won a big share of the best prizes. The herd will probably start at Sedalia, Mo., and make the entire circuit of Middle Western state fairs including the Free fair at Topeka and the State fair at Hutchinson, Kan.

Out near Leoti in Wichita county, Kan., can be found one of the good registered Shorthorn herds of the state. Although two-thirds of the herd have straight Scotch pedigrees—every cow on the farm is considered a milk cow and an average of 15 cows are milked the year round. During the winter 25 head are milked. The herd numbers about 90 head. In service is the bull Maxwellton Lord, a grandson of Rodney. The proprietor, Alvin T. Warrington, sees a bright future for Shorthorns.

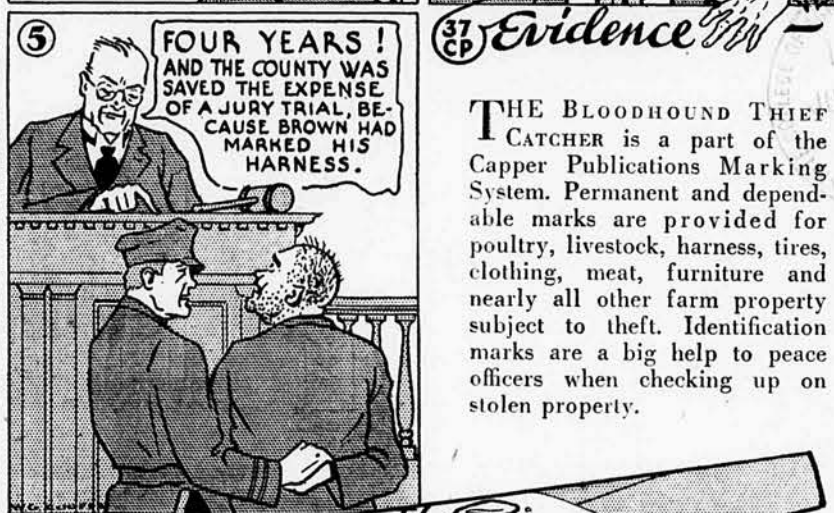
Geo. S. Jost of Hillsboro, Kan., maintains a herd of registered Guernseys from which he manufactures butter and supplies customers in his town. For the past two years he has sold an average of 50 pounds per week. Mr. Jost's son, Larry, won first on senior yearling in a class of 120 head at the big Salina show in 1931. This heifer and many herd descendants are now heavy producers in the herd. The bull, Royal King of JoMar, a son of probably the best cow ever owned at JoMar farm, now heads the herd.

When Russell Lucas of Healy makes his annual Hereford sale Oct. 2, breeders and farmers will attend what in reality is a Miller Stanway offering. This will be the fourth annual sale to be made by this progressive breeder and the blood of this great sire continues to be sought eagerly. The first of his bull calves, 10 in number, the entire crop sold several years ago in a local sale for \$130 around. A son of this bull is now in service in the Lucas herd. Parties wanting to start right should file application any time now for catalog. Miller's Stanway is a grandson of Bright Stanway.

S. E. Neuhauser of Newton, Kan., who has bred Jersey cattle for 30 years, finds it necessary to make a dispersion sale on July 25. The sale will be held on Highway 50 South, about two miles west of Newton, Kan. Twenty-five head of cattle with records up to 450 pounds fat will sold, that is D. H. I. A. records. Thirteen head of cows in milk or near freshening are included and a fine lot of heifers from the high record Financial King bred bull. The herd is Federal accredited and it is sure to be bargain day for those able to attend and buy in a sale of such quality at this unfavorable season of the year.

Frank L. Young, Jersey breeder of Cheney, Kan., reports the recent purchase of two young bulls from the Don Wheelock herd at Clay Center, Kan. They are both sons of Aeroplaines Coronation, Mr. Wheelock's chief herd sire, and a son of Coronations Oxford. His dam has several production records above 500 pounds of fat. The older of the bulls purchased is out of the cow Imp Poppy's Queen, with a record of 10,754 milk and 507.82 record made while on show circuit. The younger bull's dam has a record of 12,316 and 6.39 fat. These young bulls go to head one of the high production herds in the country. Mr. Young will make a reduction sale during the month of October.

# Harness Thief Put on the Spot!



## Be Prepared

The Kansas Farmer's war on thieves is making stealing unsafe even for organized bands. Protective Service members check up on their property daily, report thefts promptly and are using marks so ownership can be established.

Take no chances. See the Capper man in your county and have him give you a demonstration of this brand new marking system. It's free to Service members, along with new or renewal subscriptions to the Kansas Farmer.

THE BLOODHOUND THIEF CATCHER is a part of the Capper Publications Marking System. Permanent and dependable marks are provided for poultry, livestock, harness, tires, clothing, meat, furniture and nearly all other farm property subject to theft. Identification marks are a big help to peace officers when checking up on stolen property.



### Farm Betterments

New Home—H. B. Else, R. 1, Hokenberg.

New Car—Eb. Panter, R. 1, Athol. Ford coupe.

New Barn—H. H. Levine, R. 2, Hanover.

New Car—Ivan Frost, R. 1, Otego. Ford V-8.

New Car—M. M. Decker, R. 2, Burr Oak. Plymouth.

New Truck—G. N. Wittiver, R. 1, Mankato. Chevrolet.

New Chicken and Brooder House—Weir Hall, Oakley. Chicken house 16 by 20; brooder house 12 by 12.

New Car—Lester Oglvie, R. 1, Esbon. Chevrolet coach.

New Car—O. M. Gaston, R. 1, Burr Oak. Chevrolet coach.

New Car—Mack Harris, R. 1, Burr Oak. Chevrolet sedan.

New Car—Miss Tony Arbuckle, R. 1, Mankato. Ford V-8.

New Truck—Lenord Stephens, R. 1, Mankato. Chevrolet.

New Car—August Otteman, R. 2, Athol. Chevrolet coach.

New Car—Raymond Thomm, Smith county. Chevrolet sedan.

New Car—Earl Kyte, R. 1, Athol. Chevrolet DeLuxe sedan.

New Farm Buildings—E. H. Lohmeyer, R. 3, Greenleaf. Two farrowing houses.

Painting—Sadie Jones, R. 2, Beatrice. Painting farm home.

Electric Refrigerator—M. F. Easter, R. 1, Randall. Frigidaire.

Electric Refrigerator—A. H. Cash, R. 1, Randall. Frigidaire.

New Car—George Bowman, R. 1, Formoso. Chevrolet coach.

New Car—Robert Waggoner, R. 1, Formoso. Chevrolet coupe.

New Car—Mrs. Hulda Myers, R. 1, Burr Oak. Chevrolet coach.

Electric Refrigerator—Harve Renner, R. 1, Burr Oak. Frigidaire.

Electric Refrigerator—Herbert Archer, R. 1, Mankato. Frigidaire.

New Barn and Improvements—Elmer Rogge, R. 2, Palmer. New barn; 2-room addition on house.

New Car—Earl Hooper, R. 3, Smith Center. Ford V-8.

New Car—George McNulty, R. 1, Athol. Pontiac sedan.

New Car—Ted Relihan, Smith county. Pontiac sedan.

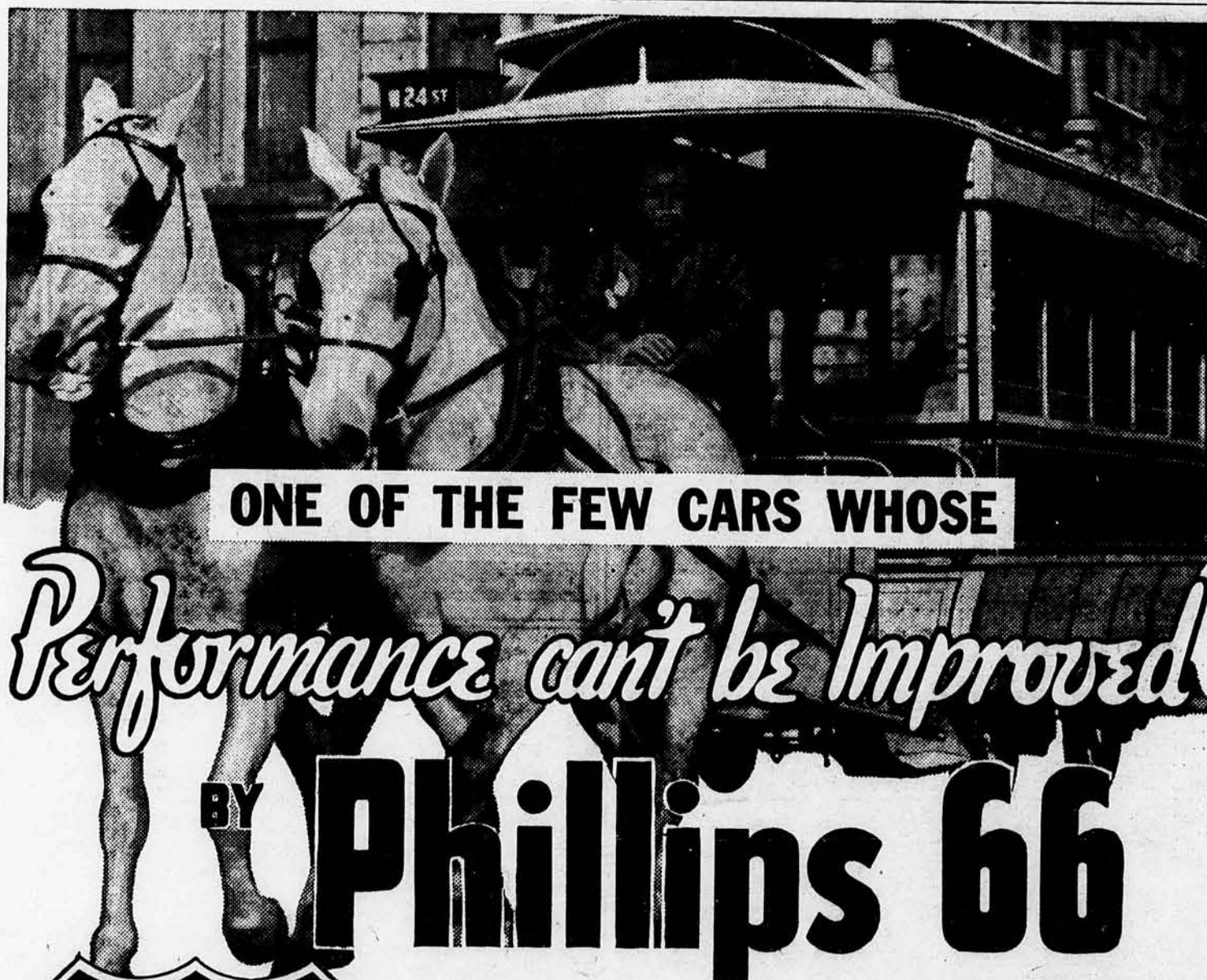
New Roof—Theodore Banta, R. 2, Ellsworth. Re-roofed farm house.

New Milk House—K. Obery, R. 1, Hutchinson.

New Porch—W. H. Seyb, R. 1, Pretty Prairie. Back porch enclosing well.

New Warehouse—Clyde Peterson, R. 2, Smith Center. Dimensions 20 by 30.

New Barn—Earl Smith farm, R. 2, Olpe. Dimensions 36 by 42, 16-foot studding. W. E. Gramke, tenant.



ONE OF THE FEW CARS WHOSE

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BY **Phillips 66**



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**NAME YOUR CAR!** Six cylinder or sixteen . . . straight eight or V-eight . . . newest knee-action or knock-kneed with age . . . and millions of experienced drivers will instantly name Phillips 66 as the greatest gasoline you can use in it.

These loyal users say that you will get greater mileage and more power. Brilliant pick-up in any gear. And high speed that will top your best previous mark.

**AS FOR ECONOMY,** owners of heavy cars report 14 miles per gallon; light car owners—23 miles per gallon. You yourself undoubtedly remember the famous Golden Ford Economy

Runs in which Phillips 66 broke all existing mileage records.

**TRY A TANKFUL.** You pay nothing extra! Yet you get a *greater gasoline* . . . made by the world's largest producer of natural high test gasoline . . . with its anti-knock rating increased by genuine *Lead Tetraethyl* . . . its high test rating printed in plain figures at the left . . . and its weather-matching July qualities guaranteed by our process of **CONTROLLED VOLATILITY.**

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**Phill-up with Phillips  
for GREATER MILEAGE**