

If You Need a Loan, See Loan Agent in Your County. P. 15

KANSAS FARMER

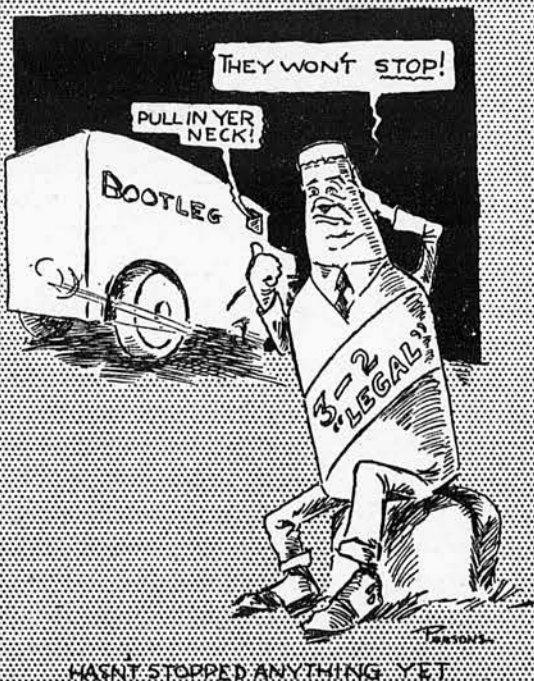
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



Kansas Farmer's
71st Year

June 20, 1933

Published on the
5th and 20th



Immediate Action on Wheat

ACREAGE rentals will be paid in advance to Kansas wheat growers for their agreement to cut the acreage to be seeded this fall. The domestic allotment plan, basis of the wheat program, is now being put into effect.

Action continues to be the administration's battle cry. Urgent, immediate need for the full use of the wheat control measures enacted by Congress, to increase the purchasing power of wheat growers, has not been lessened by the short winter wheat crop, nor the upturn in market prices. They do not help the farmer who has no wheat to sell, or whose crop has been ruined this season. They do nothing toward scaling down fall seeding more nearly to domestic needs. So action it is.

Kansas wheat farmers will receive about 35 million of the 150 million dollars to be distributed to wheat growers as benefits under the Farm Adjustment Act, for reducing the acreage of their fall planting about 20 per cent, the exact reduction to be determined by that time.

These payments will be made from a processor's tax of about 30 cents a bushel to be levied on millers sometime between July 1 and 15. Payments to wheat growers will start about September 15. If wheat prices fall low enough before July 1 to make it necessary, the tax will be correspondingly increased.

Farmers will sign contracts between July 1 and August 15, after meetings have been conducted by their county agents, at which all details will be fully explained.

Those who have marketed their grain and sign agreements later to reduce acreage, will receive the same benefit, as will the farmer who had a crop failure this year. The cash benefits will be based on their average production for their last three crops, not including this year. Each man's allotment will be around 30 cents a bushel on nearly two-thirds (about 62½ per cent) of his total average production of wheat for his last three crops.

Cost of administering the law—estimated by Secretary Wallace, at not more than 2 cents a bushel—will come out of these benefits.

The law will probably be in operation not less than three years, and wheat growers failing to meet the terms of their contracts will forfeit their benefit payments. Two-thirds of each man's cash benefit, or allotment, will be paid him as a consideration when he signs the agreement to reduce his acreage for the 1934 and 1935 crops. No man need sign unless he wishes to receive the bonus. It is not compulsory. But every wheat grower will want to do his share to put the farm industry on its feet.

The processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat is expected to have little, if any, effect on the price of bread, not more than ½-cent a loaf, Secretary Wallace estimates, the bakers agreeing not to pyramid the tax to the consumer.

The Government is striking out to establish and maintain a balance between production and consumption that will increase the farmer's purchasing power to a decent level and keep it there. It is making "time" the essence of this contract of faith with wheat growers.

Across Kansas

By the death of three fathers and one mother at Rydal, 17 young children are left orphans.

Belleville has started another sales pavilion, one that will seat 1,000 and has ticket-selling machines.

May be there are no girls at Elk Falls. The Elk Falls high school graduated boys only this year.

The chigger crop is a little late this year but has arrived in plenty of time for the Fourth of July picnic.

The biggest strawberry patch in Nemaha county is believed to be C. A. Haug's 6-acre bed near Bradleyville.

Where potato patches were not sprayed in Kiowa county, potato bugs are reported to have destroyed the crop.

When Marshall county school boards published their budgets, they got a surprise, patrons voting to raise more money.

Kansas will toot its horn at the World's Fair, the biggest orchestra at the fair, 132 pieces, coming from Ottawa, Kan.

They had boat races at the opening of Scott county's state park, something no old-timer ever expected he'd live to see.

Shawnee county has received an inheritance tax of \$64,519 from the estate of the late J. R. Burrow, Topeka banker.

When William Faulkender had to come to Topeka for an operation, his Bancroft neighbors finished planting his corn crop.

More than 3,592 trucks have been licensed to transport gasoline into or across Kansas. Little oil bootlegging now is possible.

A "tentative" lake to cover 2 acres, is proposed for Ellis and Trego counties, but fishing in a tentative lake isn't very satisfying.

When the last 12 miles near Syracuse, is paved, Kansas will have another highway across the state. The last work is being done.

A mile of 1/2-inch rope was sold by a St. Francis firm in one day at a mark-down sale. Most of it will be strung up next wash day.

Kansas' Highway Commission is ready to "go" whenever the Government releases that \$9,700,000 of road work funds for the state.

There is a chance that Ellsworth County's Smoky Hill lake, with 100 miles of shore line, may be worked into the Federal program.

Two dogs got in A. A. Hills's sheep corral near Herington and killed 11 and bit 24 sheep, before Hills arrived and killed one of the dogs.

George F. Zook, President Roosevelt's national commissioner of education, was born on a farm near Fort Scott and went to country school.

Nine daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carey, have been graduated from the Downs high school, the last one this spring. Ain't that something!

Two Dighton girls, Eloise Watt and Eloise Clark, scored 100 per cent in the 4-H club health contest, and 11 others above 98. This is healthville.

A Yates Center store offered a prize for old shoes and got 2,056, the winner bringing in 836. That ought to make the new shoe business pick up.

A baby tornado frisking about L. M. Simpson's farm, Spearville, took the milk pail out of his hands and tossed it in the air, then blew Simpson off the stool.

It costs about \$1,100 a year to supply the inmates at Wyandotte county's farm, with tobacco. This year the farm expects to raise and cure its own supply.

They are growing bigger and better strawberries at Caldwell. One grown by Mrs. E. B. Donham, measures 4 1/2 by 4 1/4 inches around. Ten would make a shortcake.

Sugar beets are taking the place of wheat in Pawnee county. William Thomson and sons have 160 acres, Jess Manley 125, and many others from 50 to 75 acres.

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Published 5th and 20th of every month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Seventy-First Year, No. 12

June 20, 1933

* * Semi-Monthly—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1.50

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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U. S. Subscriptions stopped at expiration. Address
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Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Hitchin' Up for the Last Half

PUT oatmeal in your ice-cold drinking water this summer and drink all you wish without fear of "a pain in your sawdust." Doc Lerrigo says there's nothing better. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of raw oatflakes to 2 gallons of water, stir it a bit and let it settle. Or tie the oatflakes in a cloth bag and put it in the water. Make fresh every two days. "Enough food value soaks out into the water to give your stomach something to work on," Doc says, "and cold water stomach complaints don't bother."

Be Ready for Chinch Bugs

THEY will be numerous this summer. After they once take a field, there is no good way of fighting them. To keep chinch bugs out of the corn with a creosote-cyanide barrier, between wheat, oats or barley and the corn, plow a furrow, throwing the dirt toward the corn. This should be done now. When the bugs begin to travel toward the corn, then all you need do is level the dirt, dig the post holes and pour the line of creosoted oil. Crude oil is good, but not as good as that with creosote in it. The line leads the bugs into the post holes where cyanide flakes will kill them, cyanide being one of the deadliest poisons known.

Martin Byerley, Goodrich, caught 4 inches of chinch bugs in one post hole in a day last summer. Ordinary-size post holes were dug about 16 feet apart along the barrier. The first day Bob Johnston, Prescott, put up his barrier he also had one hole filled up about 4 inches with the bugs. Too bad there is no market for them. Behind the creosote-oil line and post holes, the corn is safe.

Why Some Tomatoes Fail

TOMATO vines many times yield little, due to dropping of blossoms. A common cause is dry, hot, windy weather with intense sunshine. This can be partly overcome by shading the plants and protecting them from the direct force of hot winds. Panel fencing, used for snow fences, is excellent for this. Sprinkling vines lightly with water four or five evenings, helps when blossom buds are beginning to appear in numbers. Temporary shades of burlap or cheap muslin are more expensive, but are fine in small gardens. Next season try planting one-third stand of grain sorghum, corn, sweet-corn, or some other tall, leafy crop in the tomato patch in early spring. Planting two or three rows of such leafy plants on the south side of the tomatoes also helps.

A Sled Ride for Hoppers

HOPPERDOZERS, or hopper-catchers, may work where it is impossible to poison grasshoppers. Make a pan of tin 8 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4 inches deep. Build in tin partitions every 2 feet. Mount the tin pan on a short, wide sled, the runners made of 2 by 6-inch boards. The sled should be strong enough to hold a "back board" of oilcloth about 3 feet high. Grasshoppers strike this and fall into the pans. Fill the pans with water and oil. If you want a wider machine, build two sections. Drag this over the alfalfa or other crops and catch the grasshoppers.—E. G. Kelly.

Turn Fly Under

HESSIAN fly infested a lot of wheat last fall, causing much so-called winter killing. In many fields nearly all the plants died. The fly lived thru the winter on those dead plants in the "flaxseed" form, and produced fly which infested plants early in the spring. Many of the plants attacked this spring died. Many more produced a head and then fell over. Spring infestation was not quite so heavy, but there are plenty of mature "flaxseed" on the plants. When the wheat is cut these "flaxseed" will be in the stubble and will remain there until this fall. Then a heavy infestation will

result. To reduce it disk or oneway the stubble right behind the combine. Keep volunteer wheat worked out during the early fall, especially in late August and early September. Do not sow wheat too early. The "fly-free" date was best last year and for the long time average. It is likely to be best in 1933.

Great Stuff for Wheat

SWEET clover is mainly for soil improvement on C. E. Myers's farm, Milo. Last spring he sowed 32 acres, seeding with a light crop of oats. He got a fairly good stand and while the clover made little growth during the dry summer, it came out well this spring. Recently as it was coming into bloom, he started the plow and turned the whole crop under. The field will be fallowed thru the summer and sown to wheat this fall. This will give the clover, which was about 30 inches high, time to decay as green manure, and a chance for moisture to accumulate. Sweet clover returns the most in soil fertility when handled this way, so Mr. Myers's next wheat crop should be a good one.

Silage-Makin' Hay Fork

CHRINDING or chopping hay has advantages. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons can be stored in space required for 1 ton of long hay. Chopped hay can be handled from storage to cows with less labor, and is almost completely eaten. Hay may be chopped with an ordinary ensilage cutter and blown into the mow. It can be stored more rapidly and usually is freer from molds than long hay because it is packed tighter and the air cannot penetrate. May take an extra brace for the loft floor, tho.

What Berry Patch Needs

AS SOON as the last strawberries are picked prepare the patch for next year's crop. Mow, rake and burn the leaves to destroy leaf spot and other diseases. Cut rows to a width of 6 inches. Some growers straighten up one edge of the matted row and plow away the other side until only a 6-inch strip is left. These first two things better be done as soon as possible after this year's crop is removed. Then cultivate to keep down weeds. Usually a strawberry patch should only be allowed to yield two years. Set out a new patch every third spring.

Now a Cholera Sale-Order

TO PREVENT spread of cholera and other hog diseases, a quarantine order covering community sales, has been issued by J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner. A community sale is "any place in Kansas" where housing, pens and other equipment are provided for handling of livestock on which a selling commission is charged. Heavy death loss has occurred from outbreaks of disease among hogs purchased

thru community sales, it is reported. In other instances hog diseases have been spread by these sales.

Now such establishments in Kansas are placed under quarantine. All persons are forbidden under penalty to drive or transport stock hogs from such places except for immediate slaughter, unless the hogs have been vaccinated under the serum and virus method within 90 days prior to sale, by someone authorized by the state livestock sanitary commissioner to vaccinate hogs. A copy of the vaccination certificate is furnished the purchaser. Unvaccinated hogs may be moved after being vaccinated with the serum alone by the agent of the commissioner. Sale premises and pens, except for hogs for immediate slaughter, must be cleaned and disinfected after each sale, with an approved disinfectant.

Best Way to Cure Alfalfa

SEVERAL good Kansas growers say the best way of curing alfalfa to retain the most leaves is to cut in the morning, rake into windrows with a side-delivery as soon as the leaves on top of the swath become dry, turn the windrows with the rake the next morning after the dew is off, and stack or bale as soon as the hay is dry enough. It is important to get the hay into the windrows as soon after cutting as possible since drying too long in the swath results in a heavy loss of leaves. When the field is small and side-delivery rake is not available, it is often best to bunch the hay for final curing.

A Big Wheat-Crop Drain

WEEDS and volunteer grain should be destroyed on early-plowed land that is to be used for wheat or alfalfa. A ton of weeds will use as much water as a 10-bushel crop of wheat. Get them when very small and little damage is done.

Spuds That Keep Longer

LATE potatoes may be planted early in July. Yields will not be large, but there is a good return from the amount of seed used. These potatoes will keep longer than the spring-planted Kansas potatoes.

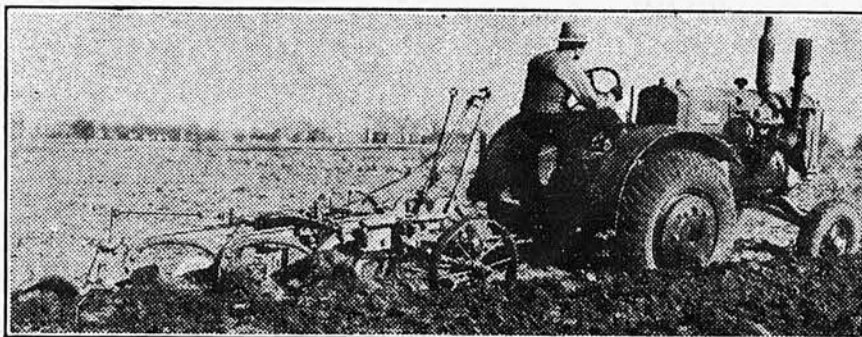
For Your Winter Cellar

COMPLETE your home garden with vegetables for fall use; also root crops to be stored for winter. Try leaf lettuce, head lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, kale, Chinese cabbage and Cos lettuce. Those to be transplanted should be planted early in July to be ready for transplanting in early August. These are late cabbage, cauliflower, head lettuce and Chinese cabbage. Leaf lettuce, spinach and kale may be planted August 10 to September 1, with good results. Snap beans, beets and carrots should be planted in early July. Beans planted as late as August 10 will mature.

Beets and carrots so grown are better for storage. Turnips usually are planted during August for fall and winter supply. Earlier-maturing kinds of sweet corn may be planted as late as July 15, and peas planted as late as August 1, will mature. Winter radishes planted in August are ready in late fall and may be stored fresh for winter use. To get good germination it may be necessary to water the seed thoroly immediately after planting. Soaking larger seeds for a short time will hasten sprouting. But do not plant soaked seed in dry soil without immediate irrigation.

Mrs. R. C. Kelman, Reno county, feeds fresh vegetables to her family of seven until late fall from a quarter acre, irrigated garden. "I couldn't begin to buy them," she says. Last year her garden made a cash return of \$142.53. Doubtless many gardens are worth that much.

And Just as Good for That "Allotment" Wheat



Getting wheat ground turned promptly after harvest is going to be a "softer" job, if the Moline folks have their way. This rubber-tired, general-purpose tractor is marching right along with a 3-bottom plow. At the Hays Station, for years, early-fall listing has averaged 20.2 bushels of wheat to the acre; early fall plowing, 16.9 bushels; and late fall plowing 10.6 bushels. It pays to open the ground and save any moisture that falls.

A Tale of Two Mortgages

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THERE are two sides to nearly every question. The difficulty with the average individual is that it is difficult for him to see that there can be two sides to any question in which he is personally interested.

For example, we have for the last three or four years been hearing and reading a great deal about the hardships of the farmers, especially the farmers who have mortgaged their farms. That many of these farmers have been having a tough time there is no sort of doubt. That they have been having a harder time than the people engaged in other lines of endeavor is not nearly so certain. I was raised on a farm and certainly was not brought up in the lap of luxury.

But We Had Plenty to Eat

THE hours of labor on that farm were long and strenuous; the luxuries were very few, but I never knew farmers in those days to suffer for the actual necessities of life. We had plenty to eat. Our clothes often were patched as well as our boots and shoes, but they were sufficient to keep us warm.

I know that any industrious farmer who has control of a fairly fertile farm can produce enough to feed himself and family and clothe them with plain but inexpensive garments. Furthermore, the fact probably is that he did not have to mortgage the farm in the first place. I am not criticizing him for this; it looked like good business to mortgage the farm at the time it was mortgaged.

But what I started out to say is that often there are two very distinct sides to the farm mortgage question.

Gave a Stranger a Chance

HERE is a simple and I have every reason to believe a true story, the story of a Methodist preacher's wife. Let her tell the story:

I married a local Methodist preacher 16 years ago. We were then in Kansas. Our salary was never sure, but we worked and prayed and trusted God and never went hungry. In order to save a little we bought only second-hand furniture, went without modern conveniences, bought a Ford which we used often for nine years. I made good with a poultry flock and saved enough out of that to pay the premium on a small insurance policy and some over. Finally we had saved enough to buy a 40-acre farm two hours' drive from Kansas City. This was to be our home when we finally retired.

My health failed and we came to Oklahoma where the climate is milder and then decided to sell the farm. We advertised in The Topeka Daily Capital and received many offers but did not accept the best one. We selected a buyer who wrote that he had been cheated out of his farm and was trying to get another start for himself and family.

Without Any Down Payment

THIS man's banker wrote the preacher and his wife, that the man was a hard worker and so far as he, the banker, knew, was honest. The letter goes on to say:

We let him take the farm without any down payment. He gave us a mortgage for \$800 on the farm and a



chattel mortgage for \$200 secured by stock. He was to pay us \$120 a year until the price was paid.

When a year passed, and the purchaser had paid us nothing, we wrote him. He wrote us that a relative had died and left him some city property and that he had sold the farm to a man we will call B, who had assumed the \$800 mortgage, and that he, A, would pay the \$200 secured by chattel mortgage, soon. That was four years ago. He has not paid a cent of either principal or interest.

Kindness Poorly Requited

THE preacher and his wife seem to have endured much at this man's hands during their continued kindness to him but he seems to have been rather careless in regard to their interests. The letter concludes:

He sold his city property and spent the money. He asked for an extension and we granted it. Then he asked for a further extension so that he could raise a crop. We granted that. Then a new baby came and he needed the milk from one of the mortgaged cows. We gave him more time. He said that if we were Christians we would give him another year; we gave it. He moved the mortgaged stock to another county without our consent.

Our last offer was that if he would pay us \$100 cash we would cancel his obligations. He has never accepted the offer. He sold the place to B, telling B that he, A, would pay the first year's interest and taxes. He has done neither.

We are not financially able to foreclose our mortgage and now our taxes are due and unpaid. My husband has preached for 34 years, ever since he was 18. I inherited a farm of 40 acres and we are liable to lose that while others hold the title to the farm we paid for with our little savings.

Yes, there are two sides to almost every question.

"Happiest Man on Earth"

PERHAPS this is as good a place as any to publish a letter from another kind of farmer, a thrifty, hard-working German. Our language is a little too much for him, but you can get his meaning nevertheless. It was written to the Federal Land Bank of Spokane. I print the letter as written:

May 17—1933 Federal Land Spokane Wash
Gentlemen: Im pleased to advise you that I have received your notice of Lower Interest on our mortgage as you will see in your record I stand in a No 1 in my payments interest and Principal prompt paid Insurance and taxes prompt paid no default. Bot after 3 years of Darknes I can see a little sonnshine I can buy me par of shoe and my wife a dress and me a Schirt I have workt hard and I an mey wife still will ceep on working to pay our honest dept with honest monny. I came to this Country in 1909. I had nothing. I have now Niece Farm not big 40 acre we have 18 Beautiful cows jersey we hav big flock chickens. We have a No 1 beaufut team we do not owe no duty on cent exsept the Federal reserve Bang. Im the happiest mon on erth I get up 5 A M morning sing a song and go to work. Work is pleasur for me since our President has given us a glass of Beer I can sing better (God Bless Him) I never askt Onkle Sam for help if he give a lift, thanks. Well gentlemen the trubl is with majority of our American People they heve a Perideis of a Contry and they do not know it. I remain respekful yours.

What About a Kaw Dam?

I AM asked what I think about the proposed government dam on the Kaw. I am trying to keep an open mind, but my inclination is to be opposed to it. I want more information. There are arguments in favor of it. With 65 feet of water at the dam this would be a beautiful body of water. When you get back to the bluffs that skirt the Valley of the Kaw you can see that they form an ideal shore line. The drives along the shore could be made of surpassing beauty and while we are too far south and the summer climate here is

not ideal for a summer resort, a lake of that kind would be a scenic asset to Kansas. Furthermore there is no doubt that it would have a decided influence on the climate on the north side of the lake. Our hot winds come from the south and southwest and these winds blowing across a body of water that size would be tempered by the moisture so that on a hot day, such as we have suffered recently, the temperature would be from 10 to 15 degrees lower on the north side of the lake than on the south side.

The Benefits and Losses

ALSO no doubt there could be developed a good deal of power. How much is merely a speculation. No doubt also some of the water might be used for irrigation, tho the Government engineers have not put much if any stress on that. Then it must be admitted there would be an immediate benefit in the spending of the money in building the dam. A great deal of labor would be employed for perhaps a couple of years.

These seem to me to be the counts that can be made in favor of the project. What are the counts on the other side?

Well, the first count is that it will destroy something more than 100,000 acres of land, much of it as fertile land as there is anywhere.

Second, several small but flourishing towns will be wiped out, or virtually wiped out. These will include Silver Lake, Rossville, St. Marys and Wamego. Third, a number of miles of tracks of the Union Pacific and Rock Island railroads will have to be abandoned and the roads will have to build new tracks at great expense; also a good many miles of paved roads will be destroyed and the expense of new roads will be incurred.

Owners Would Be Well Paid

HOWEVER, it must be kept in mind that all property destroyed including the destruction of business, schools, farm lands, buildings, etc., will be paid for and, in all probability, very well paid for, that will be a part of the expense of the project. I have no doubt that the people whose property will be taken will get a higher price than they could possibly sell for at private sale. A forced sale, however, is not always a pleasant sale.

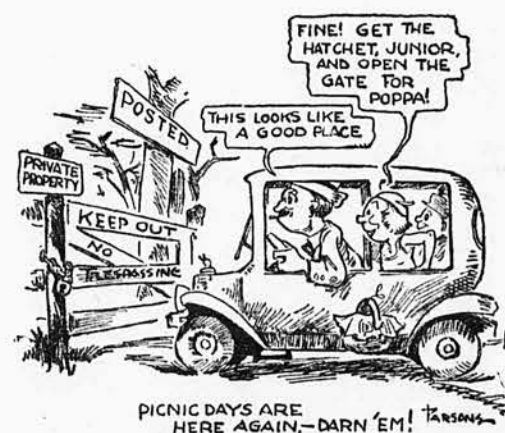
Then comes the question of water supply for the lake. The only direct source of supply that can be called at all permanent, is the Kaw river. We know there are times when the Kaw carries an immense volume of water, and the damage from floods during the last half century has been immense. But we also know that during the hot summer months three quarters of the channel of the river is simply a dry sand bed.

A Mud Bank Isn't Pretty

AT such times the evaporation from the lake surface would be immense and the fear is that the shore line would recede until there would be a wide stretch of dried, unsightly cakes of what had been mud.

To me this is the still unanswered question. Will the flow of the Kaw at its lowest stage be sufficient to maintain the water level of the lake not far below the average?

Personally I would prefer that a large number of small projects should be developed over the state instead of one great lake. There are literally hundreds of places in Kansas where small but beautiful lakes could be made, similar in extent perhaps, to the Tonganoxie lake. Such a plan would in my opinion be of more benefit to Kansas as a whole, than the development of one large lake in the Kaw Valley.



Weather Boosts the Markets

BEST market opinion is that putting the allotment plan in effect on wheat at this time, will aid the market. Grain markets strengthened during the first half of June, due chiefly to further deterioration in winter wheat, backwardness of corn and continued improvement in business. Prices advanced 2 to 3 cents a bushel on hard winter and spring wheats, held steady on durums, but some of the advance on soft winters was lost with the favorable prospects for the new crop.

Corn prices held up despite heavy marketings, while oats advanced 3 to 4 per cent a bushel following serious damage to the new crop by severe heat. Barley turned slightly weaker but flax prices advanced to a new high for the season. Intense heat and lack of rain damaged wheat, oats, rye and barley from South Dakota southward the first week in June. In Kansas, extreme heat coming at a critical period of development was decidedly harmful to wheat. Spring wheat condition in early June, was 84.9 per cent normal, slightly higher than a year ago and about 1 per cent under the 10-year average.

Heat Took More Wheat

Kansas winter wheat is forecast at 56,696,000 bushels, nearly 2 million less than on May 1, and only 53 per cent of last year's 106,398,000 bushels. Corn was planted later than usual, but is starting the season in about average condition at 73 per cent normal, says the board of agriculture. Soil moisture is short in the western two-thirds of the state and is now barely sufficient in the eastern third. Condition of spring-sown small grains is below average. Yield of rye will be small. Hay, both tame and wild, is below average. All tree fruits will be short again this year, but the apple crop will be larger than the very short crop of 1932. U. S. winter wheat production is estimated at 341,017,000 bushels compared with 462,151,000 bushels last year.

Spud Price Should Be Good

Potato yield in the Kaw Valley is set at 1,764,000 bushels compared with 2,280,000 last year and 1,950,000 in 1931, government figures. Acreage is 18 per cent smaller and below any recent year. Late planting and excessive early June heat, cut yield. Scott county potatoes are not average but acreage is larger than last year. Production in states which compete with the Kaw Valley is indicated at 12,049,000 bushels this year compared with 12,551,000 in 1932. Digging will not get fully under way until July 1. The crop started to move by June 20, last year.

More Cattle in Flint Hills

Movement of cattle into Blue Stem pastures of Kansas, January to May 31, 1933, is estimated at 225,000 head compared with 207,000 in 1932, 230,000 head in 1931, and 201,000 head in both 1930 and 1929; there also are more native cattle in the "Flint Hills." There are more cows and yearlings than usual and fewer aged steers. Cattle went to grass in good flesh and are making good gains, but pastures need rain. They are about 86 per cent filled, compared with 75 per cent last year. The movement of cattle was late; about 43 per cent came in May, while only 21 per cent

Trend of the Markets

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 6.65	\$ 6.25	\$ 7.60
Hogs.....	4.55	4.65	3.50
Lambs.....	8.00	7.65	6.50
Hens, Heavy.....	.07½	.09½	.10
Eggs, Firsts.....	.08	.10	.09½
Butterfat.....	.18	.19	.12
Wheat,			
Hard Winter....	.80¼	.73½	.48
Corn, Yellow....	.42½	.41½	.31¼
Oats.....	.29¼	.26	.21
Barley.....	.33	.31	.24
Alfalfa, Baled....	10.50	15.00	12.00
Prairie.....	7.50	6.50	9.00

were unloaded in May 1932. Late receipts point to a somewhat later peak in marketings from this area than last year. Volume of marketings after July 1, will be influenced by the larger number of native cattle than a year ago. July to December marketings last year totaled 247,000 cattle compared with 289,000 in 1931, 335,000 in 1930, 313,000 in 1929 and 332,000 in 1928.

While Kansas Listened In

KANSAS farmers are batting 100 per cent to help business get back on its feet. Last Saturday night, June 17, thousands of them gathered at 68 central points in their counties to hear the first statewide co-operative marketing broadcast ever attempted in the United States. They heard farm leaders discuss the values of selling grain co-operatively, and watched film pictures showing how the Farmers National Grain corp., Chicago, is serving as selling agency for 28 statewide grain co-operatives that formed it. Sentiment at the 68 meetings, shows that Kansas farmers are swinging in-to line to market what they produce at a fair profit. WIBW, the Capper station, Topeka, was the key station

A Hot, Dry Summer?

WHAT kind of a summer we shall have nobody knows, but the second week in June scored an all-time record in Kansas for heat. Temperatures of from 100 to 106, prevailed for three or more days. Here are the high marks:

Smith Center.....	106	Wichita.....	103
Emporia.....	102	Concordia.....	106
Atchison.....	102	Dodge City.....	100
El Dorado.....	105	Manhattan.....	106

of the broadcast. Leased wires also put the program out over KFBI, Abilene; KGGF, Coffeyville, and KGNO, Dodge City. Co-operative leaders were generous in their praise for the way WIBW's staff, and the other stations, handled the broadcast.

At the last minute C. E. Huff, president of the Farmer's National, and Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, were called to Washington for conferences on new farm legislation, so couldn't take part in the broadcast. But they were ably represented by M. R. Miller, secretary of the Missouri Grain Growers, North Kansas City, and Floyd H. Lynn, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina.

What to Plant Now

CROPS which still may be seeded and make satisfactory yield, if it rains by the first part of July, include Sudan grass for summer and early fall pasture, advises R. I. Throckmorton, State College. Sudan also will supply large quantities of hay when seeded the first of July. Early-maturing varieties of Sweet Sorghums, such as Early Sumac, may be seeded in July and produce a large amount of forage by frost, making it possible to maintain the livestock.

Grain crops which might mature successfully include fetterita and early-maturing varieties of kafir, like Western Blackhull and Dawn.

Action on Feed Shortage

SEVERE feed shortage has developed in eight southwestern Kansas counties, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Stanton, Grant, Gray and Haskell. Twenty other counties will be in need in 10 days to two weeks if it doesn't rain, investigators say. Governor Landon and Senator Capper have telegraphed Red Cross headquarters at St. Louis, asking immediate relief, and a Red Cross man already is on the job. Special livestock feed loans have been made available upon request of Senator Capper. This requires first liens on livestock. Efforts are being made to have the Government waive this to help many who have exhausted their securities. Railroads have promised half rates on hay and one-third on

How to Get Wheat Money

STEPS necessary for a wheat grower to take in getting his share of cash benefits from the allotment plan are announced from Washington, as follows: The grower will attend a called meeting where the county agent will explain the plan. Grower will register the number of acres of wheat grown on his farm in his last three crops and the average yield to the acre. All applications for the allotment are printed in the county newspaper. Each man's allotment certificate is based on the wheat consumed in the U. S. The grower signs a contract by which he will be paid this fall a "parity" benefit of 30 cents a bushel on about 62½ per cent of his average production for his last three crops. He agrees to reduce his acreage seeded to wheat for the next two years, by an amount to be set by the Secretary of Agriculture, but not more than 20 per cent, or one-fifth.

Feed Loans for Dry Belt

SPECIAL livestock feed loans will be provided for farmers in 30 or more drouth counties of Southwestern Kansas, Southeastern Colorado, the Oklahoma Panhandle, the northern part of the Texas Panhandle, and Northeastern New Mexico, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, has announced. This belt has virtually no winter wheat, and continued drouth and dust storms have destroyed spring crops and pastures. Farmers may apply immediately for feed loans to the county crop loan committees. They will allow \$2.50 a head a month for horses and cattle more than a year old, 30 cents a head for sheep, and \$1 a head for brood sows, total loans not to exceed \$10 a head for horses and cattle, \$1.20 for sheep, and \$4 for brood sows. The maximum loan to any farmer is \$250, date of maturity is August 31, 1934. First payment to borrowers will be for one month only, with additional installments on a monthly basis if need develops. A first mortgage is to be taken on the livestock as security.

feed, soon. Livestock would be moved out at regular rates to areas where there is feed, and back for nothing, or a half-rate round trip.

¶ Farmers near Alton have organized a livestock shipping association to handle hogs and cattle. They expect better prices thru co-operative action. J. W. Tucker is president.

A Test of Farm Belt Loyalty

From Address of Senator Capper in Broadcast of Kansas Farm Organizations, June 17, 1933

WE HAVE been urging co-operation in state and nation for years. In the next few months the farmers and people of Kansas, in fact the people of the entire nation, are going to be called on to practice co-operation to a degree never before called for, never before possible, in the history of this nation.

The new farm bill, which is being put into effect by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is going to require the co-operation of all of us if it is to have any chance to succeed in a big way—perhaps in even a small way.

Putting this bill into operation is carrying the test of loyalty right home to the farmers and business men of Kansas. Just as putting into effect the Industry Control Act, companion relief bill to the Farm Act, is going to test the loyalty and intelligence of the business men and farmers of Kansas.

Whether we approve entirely of the plans worked out by Secretary Wallace and his assistants, it is up to us to give those plans every chance to succeed. The measure was written in our interest. Secretary Wallace, in whom I have every confidence, is attempting to enforce the measure in our interest. Our co-operation is essential to its success.

For that reason, tonight I am repeating my appeal to the people of Kansas, so far as I can reach them thru this radio talk, to give President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace 100 per cent support in their economic recovery program. If every one of us gets into the game, really co-operates 100 per cent, I honestly believe every one of us will benefit.

We have wanted to have our own way, to do things

we wanted to do in the way we wanted to do them. And we have fought to the last ditch against surrendering that individuality—that rugged individualism we like to talk about.

At the same time the realization has been forced upon us that the result of our rugged individualism, and of the rest of the world's effective organization, has been to set all farmers competing with each other, to help an organized consuming world buy its foodstuffs at the cheapest price. We rugged individuals, having retained our sense of independence in principle, have lost our economic independence in fact; have sold at the other fellow's price, and also bought at the other fellow's price. The result has been disastrous, both to the other fellow and to us, but to us first, last, and—unless we organize and co-operate—always.

A realization of this situation converted me to the principle of co-operative marketing years ago. That is why I have always supported co-operative marketing, urged co-operative marketing, and worked in Congress for laws to encourage and develop co-operative marketing of farm products. It has been always a matter of great pride to me that the national law which makes possible the organization and operation of co-operative marketing in interstate commerce without violating the anti-trust laws, bears my name. It is known as the Capper-Volstead Act.

That is why I regarded the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act which encouraged and promoted and extended financial assistance to co-operative marketing associations as among the really valuable provisions of that act.

Mistakes have been made. They will continue to be made. But the fact remains that so far the only logical system in sight by which the farmer can bargain collectively—and effectively—for the sale of his products in a highly organized world, is thru co-operative marketing.

To be really successful, such co-operatives must be organized beyond the scope of the local co-operative. The regional co-operatives and the national co-operative marketing associations, in my judgment are necessary to agriculture in the long run.

Believing this to be true, I pledge you my word that I will join with you in fighting to the last ditch any attempt that will be made to cripple the principle and practice of co-operative marketing.

And such attempts will continue to be made. We of the Farm Belt should stand shoulder to shoulder against efforts to cripple farm marketing. We should not allow ourselves to be turned aside by arguments, nor by possible failure of some co-operative movements or of some co-operative associations. The principle of co-operative marketing is sound.

The farm bill definitely ends, for the time being at least, the "let alone" policy for agriculture. It replaces that "let alone" policy with a policy of planned co-operation. With national planning and national co-operation some of the individuality of the farmer must go; in its place must come co-operation among farmers.

We have been urging co-operation for years. The time has come to practice it and practice it 100 per cent.

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June Days a Little Too "Rare"

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THE hot blast of a near 100-degree temperature that has lasted thru the week this was written, has left its mark on all vegetation, but most of all in the fields of wheat and oats and potatoes. Wheat never has been very promising here, but it is much less so now. The wheat acreage in this part of the state is not large, anyway, so we have not felt so bad about the poor wheat outlook as it became apparent last fall and continued thru the winter. It is a side line with us at any time, but this fiery blast striking the crop just in the good filling stage makes it further over to one side than ever. The county will not produce enough this year to "bread itself," so there is no call to worry about wheat surplus from this corner of the earth, this year.

An equal withering effect from the heat is also noted in the oats. This crop, like wheat, has not been 100 per cent promising at any time, but how it has "fallen some more down" before the withering heat! The first 12 hours of heat put a tinge of silver on every newly-headed field of oats, not a pleasing change of color for oats so immature; another day brought a still less promising shade, and now, after nearly a week of sizzling, we are beginning to wonder if threshing machines can be used with fans this year else the light grain will go on with the straw . . . Adding to the injury of both wheat and oats is a very healthy and active crop of chinch bugs, so the heat and bugs together is making our small grain crop anything but promising at the present time, at least there is nothing about it to depress prices and everything to boost them.

A week ago the potato crop did look 100 per cent promising, but not so now. This crop, like the oats, was withered too soon by the intense heat. I never have seen a perfectly green potato growth wither into a brownness so quickly as it has on this farm the last week. The potatoes are about half their normal size, and unless rain and a change in the temperature comes soon that is where the growth will be stopped. While all this has been happening so quickly to the small grain and potatoes, the row crops have been making equal progress in the opposite direction. The heat has been with us continuously since it started, day and night, something corn likes, and with moisture still sufficient, it has been making a growth that is noticeably greater from morning until night and from night until morning.

Had you been here at dark, on the evening of June 4, you would have seen the 33 2-year-olds we have been feeding since January 1, loaded in four big trucks and started for Kansas City. Six hours later they were unloaded at the K. C. yards, and the writer hereof was wending his way into a dingy bedroom close by, which describes all I ever have found anywhere close to the yards, in the hope of coaxing two or three hours of sleep before the heat of a blazing sun struck the city. Early morning found 11,000 cattle on the market, all of which were eager for a water fill. Buyers made one round, then retired to the shade, waiting for the water to be sweated out, which was promptly and continuously done in the 100-degree temperature. After the first round, not a buyer moved until noon. There was nothing for about a hundred of us anxious cattle owners to do but sit on the fence and wait for the spirit to move.

While thus waiting, and after the first exchanges of "where are you from" or "what have you on the market" had been made, the conversation drifted into a recital of the injustice of the cattleman's present method of marketing his cattle—how he must take them from his feedlots to a central market like this, there to await the pleasure of buyers who are more or less closely associated as to price and business relations with each other. "We are here at their mercy,"

said one, "my cattle are 100 miles from home, at the cost of \$2 a head, and it would cost me another \$2 a head to take them back home, to say nothing of the feed, shrink and yardage cost. I must sell, and the buyers know I must; here at their mercy is right."

Nevertheless, soon after the stroke of noon, my commission man made a sale of my steers at \$5.65, not a bad price for a yard-filling day. He had made a rather lucky sale of the few heifers I had on the early morning rounds, at \$5, which, considering the fill of about 50 pounds of water each, was not so bad. After a fill for myself at a not-half-bad restaurant across the way from the Exchange building—never having been a beer drinker I left that, which could be had so copiously, strictly alone—and after a settlement with the usual obliging clerk at the commission office, I was ready for the return trip home.

The steers, which were of our own raising from the calf up, except one, weighed a trifle more than a thousand pounds each. The 33 head had eaten 7 bushels of corn a day during January, February and March, and 10 bushels a day during April and May, with a pound a day each of cottonseed the first three months and 2 pounds a day the last two months. The pasture these cattle were grazed on is our own, the roughness and silage they have eaten was all home-grown, and all corn was grown by ourselves—the only thing bought off the farm was salt and the cottonseed meal. In this way, they made us some money, or, rather, brought us in some money in exchange for a trifle more than two years of work, care and attention. In the end, I had to sit on the fence for over 3 hours, in a blazing hot sun, wondering what the other fellow was going to allow for it all—that is what galled me more than anything else about the entire transaction.

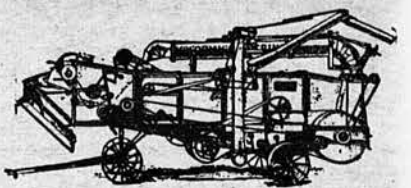
As I rode home that evening I wondered if the present marketing system of always letting the other fellow set the price for the farmer and stockman would endure thru time to come. "We ought to organize, and make them come out to the farms and buy this stuff," said a shipper on that hot June 5 day, in the K. C. stockyards. A known price before a hoof leaves the farm upon which it was grown, would be an ideal to which the producer is entitled, but will it ever come? I came home satisfied with the price I had received, considering, as I was doing, the position every fellow was in who comes after me—the packer, the local marketman and finally the ability of the ultimate consumer to pay—but there were a number who came home that evening not in the position I was. Many had bought their feeders too high, some had suffered losses in the feedlot and others had too great a grain bill. Near tragedies are brought home every day from the stockyards, tragedies that result too often in the change of ownership of once happy homes. It is a game wherein too often the dice seem to be loaded against the poor fellow who does the work.

Let It Work for You

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

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

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



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FARMERS who own their threshers are independent of the old-fashioned threshing crews. They thresh their grain promptly when it is in the best condition, obtaining a better grade which will bring higher prices. They are free from worries about damage to their grain standing in the shock. And they can do custom work which pays for their machine.

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The McCormick-Deering is built in two sizes—22 x 38 and 28 x 46—and it will thresh many crops. Ask the dealer to tell you about it.

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Working with The Gizzard Capsule is sure of best results. The Gizzard Capsule is INSOLUBLE—it cannot dissolve and release the medicine in the crop or stomach to sicken the bird or weaken the dose. It is always crushed in the gizzard and the medicine, undiluted, fresh and full strength, is delivered directly into the intestines upon the worms. This exclusive quality of The Gizzard Capsule is protected by U. S. Patent No. 1778264. If you have never used Gizzard Capsules, write for free sample package postpaid (one pkg. only to a family).

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Our Busy Neighbors

Yes, Indeed

Science also is wonderful, but you can't take a bath in an automobile.

Gossip is a mathematical exception. It makes 5 by adding 2 and 2 together.

Man is much like a thermometer. Make things hot enough for him at the bottom and he'll climb.

Inventors work wonders, but the best device yet found to lighten woman's labors is a good provider.

A boy in Mexico recently shot his teacher. Pupils who do that in Chicago have to remain after school and write, "I must not shoot my teacher," 100 times.

Found a "Mummified" Calf

OUT in Oregon recently they found a "mummified" calf, estimated to be 3 years old, in a normal appearing cow when she was slaughtered for meat purposes.

Nor Can Many Others

OLD Bill Shiftless sometimes gets off a remark worth repeating. "I am pretty smart and know a lot of things, but blamed if I can understand a legal notice after I have read it twice," he remarked the other day.

Chicks Saved Themselves

ALTHO his Leghorn chicks hadn't been taught the fire drill, 400 of them marched out in good order when Hans Nielson's brooder house caught fire, near Spearville. The house went but all the chicks were saved.

Here Is a New Sideline

A SHAWNEE county man counted 68 autos with fishing poles, headed for the state lake at Tonganoxie, a recent Sunday morning. A farmer near the lake says he makes more money selling fish worms to fishermen than he does off his crops.

Rooster Rough With Baby

WHILE visiting a Southeastern Kansas farm, little Doris Hutto, not quite 2, of Marion, was attacked by a fighting rooster. Several stitches were needed to close wounds left in the baby's face and neck by the rooster's spurs. How do the birds get so scrappy?

The First to Harvest?

AMONG the first to cut wheat were C. B. and F. H. Robinson, Cowley county, starting June 5. Heads were well-filled, but the wheat was soft, so the yield turned out smaller than usual, about 18 bushels an acre. Did anyone in Kansas start earlier than this?

Like Bananas at Colby

WHEN Colby's merchant, W. G. Shafer, added a ripening room last year for bananas, the banana company agreed to give Mr. and Mrs. Shafer a trip to South America, all expenses paid, if they would sell 26 carloads during the year. Mr. Shafer's latest average was twice that many and he and Mrs. Shafer will take the trip next October.

Didn't Have to Separate

A FEW weeks ago a despairing mother near Larned, in Pawnee county, sought to have her 2-year-old girl adopted, so the child might not go hungry. Then someone suggested a home for both. Twenty-five families have offered them such a home. Now both are happily placed in a modern farm home, where the mother receives wages. We offer this as the week's best Kansas item.

Treated the Old Man Right

WHEN the Frank Watson family moved into the Al Riley home in Atchison county, getting their rent for giving Riley a home and board, they made him a member of the family. Wherever they went they took the old man with them and let him in on all family entertainments and

good times. Recently death claimed Riley, a bachelor of 70, and when his will was read, the Watsons found themselves owners of the house, together with 8 acres of land and \$2,200 in cash.

Got a Big Fish Worm

SEEING her father digging fish worms, reminded 2-year-old Donna Deppe of Ozawkie, that she could help. Soon she came running into the house excitedly, calling "Fish, fish!" showing a huge fish worm she had found. It was a blue racer more than 30 inches long. Donna's fish-bait activities are being discouraged.

Too Good a Watch Dog

THE Bourbon county farm, where "Rinnie," lives, is pretty well policed by that dog. A recent night, while his master was away, Rinnie was left with a neighbor who has a filling station. During the night a Blue

Mound motorist went to the filling station to get some gas. Rinnie not only chased him from the station, but ran him back to his car and kept him there until daylight before the motorist could get anyone to call the dog off. Rinnie is just a good farm dog, he doesn't understand the filling-station business.

Leghorns Just Will Lay

IN assembling the wreckage of his chicken house two days after a Smith county windstorm, Babe Rogers found a Leghorn hen, standing on her head with feet in the air, pinned fast in the wreckage. The hen had survived the storm in this upside-down fashion, and during her two day's imprisonment had laid one egg. When released she expressed her thanks with a few cackles then ran for the water trough. Next morning she resumed her egg laying.

The law may fear some men, but gossip no one.

Men really have the best of it, and the women know it.

Don't Miss a Line of It

THRU the window of the little hotel, a beautiful girl was looking mutely, imploringly, at him, as if to warn him. Jack Howland, keen-witted, alert, wondered as their eyes met. How could he know what dangers and perils were even now awaiting him... It's the greatest love and adventure story James Oliver Curwood ever wrote. Don't miss a line of this fine, clean story on page 8.

He Got the First Loan

THE first loan to aid farmers to redeem their foreclosed farms, was not inappropriately made in Sangamon county, Illinois, home of Abraham Lincoln. The loan was for \$3,500, and was made to Elijah Purvines on a farm he has owned and operated for 35 years. The Government won't lose on that.



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HIGH-POWER SPEED ... new lower prices!

THESE good-looking new Perfection stoves and ranges are thrifty to use, as well as excellent values to buy... for the new High-Power burners use low-priced kerosene, and burn it economically. The High-Power cooking heat responds the minute you light the burner, saving fuel.

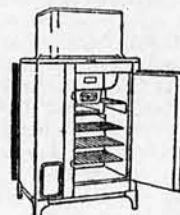
Your assurance of kitchen performance and lasting value is the Perfection reputation for quality and dependability through nearly a half-century.

See the new models at your dealer's. You'll find beauty of design based on

actual kitchen convenience. Reversible reservoir, tilting burner drums, broom-high space beneath every stove. Choice of sizes, finishes and colors. Built-in ovens and stoves for use with separate ovens. Send a post-card today for the booklet illustrated in color.

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THE STOVE YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY

The Girl of Danger Trail

Love, Mystery and Adventure

OPENING OF THE STORY

Thru the doorway, her face staring straight into his own, was the girl he had seen thru the hotel window. Jack Howland, keen-witted, alert, sent North to build a railroad thru the wildest country in North America, wondered as their eyes met. It was her eyes that sent Howland's blood a little faster thru his veins. They were glorious eyes.

THE girl turned from his gaze and seated herself at a table so that he caught only her profile. The change afforded him an opportunity to study her without being observed in the act, tho he was confident the girl knew his eyes were on her. He smiled when he noticed that she could easily have seated herself behind one of the screens. From the flush in her cheeks his eyes traveled critically to the rich glow of the light in her shining brown hair. Her hands were immaculately gloved. In every feature of her lovely face, in every point of her dress, she bore the mark of refinement. The quizzical smile left his lips. Who was she? Why was she here?

With cat-like quietness the young Chinaman entered between the screens and stood beside her. She wrote her order. It was for tea. He noticed she gave the waiter a dollar bill in payment and that the Chinaman returned 75 cents to her in change.

"Discrimination," he chuckled to himself. "Proof that she's not a stranger here, and knows the price of things."

He poured his last half cup of tea and when he lifted his eyes he was surprised to find the girl was looking at him. For a brief interval her gaze was steady and clear; then the flush deepened in her cheeks; her long lashes drooped as the cold gray of Howland's eyes met hers in unflinching challenge, and she turned to her tea.

HOWLAND noted that the hand which lifted the little Japanese pot was trembling slightly. He leaned forward, and as if impelled by the movement, the girl turned her face to him again, the tea-urn poised above her cup. In her dark eyes was an expression which half brought him to his feet, a wistful glow, a pathetic and yet half-frightened appeal. He rose, his eyes questioning her, and to his unspoken inquiry her lips formed themselves into a round, red O, and she nodded to the opposite side of her table.

"I beg your pardon," he said, seating himself. "May I give you my card?"

He felt as if there was something brutally indecent in what he was doing and the knowledge of it sent a red flush to his cheeks. The girl read his name, smiled across the table at him, and with a pretty gesture, motioned him to bring his cup and share her tea with her. He returned to his table and when he came back with the cup in his hand she was writing on one of the pages of the tablet, which she passed across to him.

"You must pardon me for not talking," he read. "I can hear you very well, but I, unfortunately, am a mute."

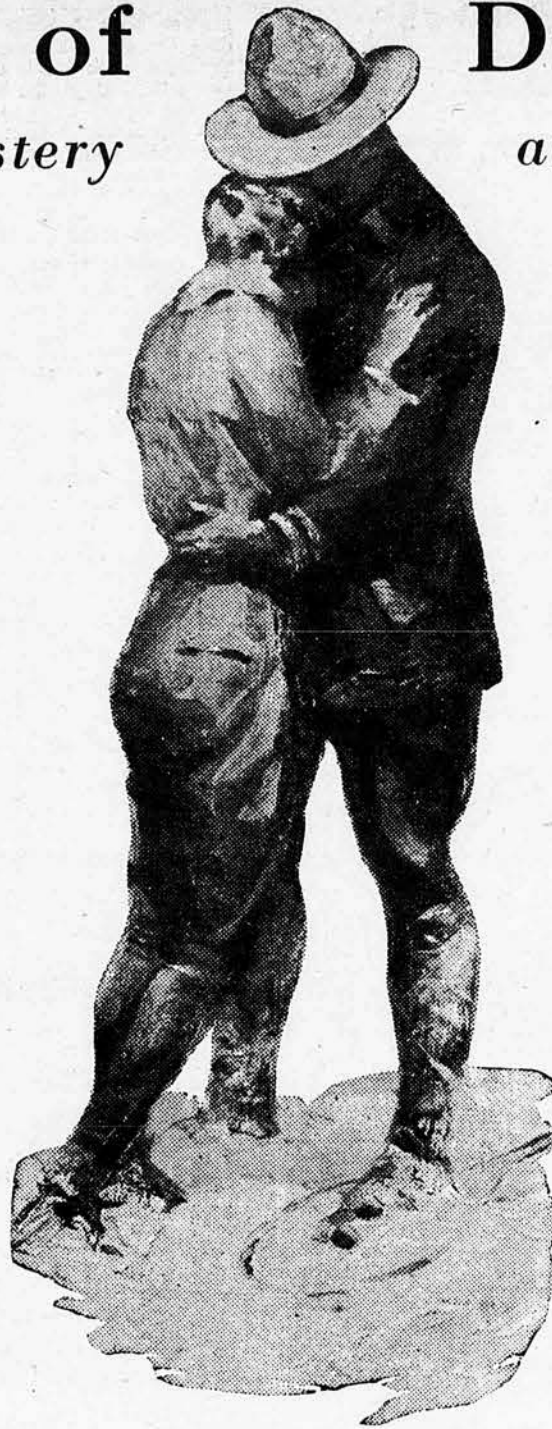
He could not repress the low ejaculation of astonishment that came to his lips, and as his companion lifted her cup he saw in her face again the look that had stirred him so strangely when he stood in the window of the Hotel Windsor. Howland was not a man educated in the trivialities of chance flirtations. He spoke boldly and to the point, the honest candor of his gray eyes shining full on the girl.

"I saw you from the hotel window tonight," he began, "and something in your face led me to believe that you were in trouble. That is why I have ventured to be so bold. I am the engineer in charge of the new Hudson Bay Railroad, just on my way to Le Pas from Chicago. I've never been in this place before. It's a very nice tea-room, an admirable blind for the opium stalls behind those walls."

IN a few terse words he had told the girl who he was, had revealed the cause of his interest in her, and at the same time had given her to understand that he was aware of the nature of their present environment. Closely he watched the effect of his words and in another breath was sorry that he had been so blunt. The girl's eyes traveled swiftly about her; he saw the quick rise and fall of her bosom, the swift fading of the color in her cheeks, the affrighted glow in her eyes as they came back big and questioning to him.

"I didn't know," she wrote quickly, and hesitated. Her face was as white now as when Howland had looked on it thru the window. Her hand trembled nervously and for an instant her lip quivered in a way that set Howland's heart pounding tumultuously. "I am a stranger, too," she added. "I have never been in this place before. I came because—"

She stopped, and the catching breath in her throat was almost a sob as she looked at Howland. He knew that it took an effort for her to write the next words.



By James Oliver Curwood

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"I came because you came."
"Why?" he asked. His voice was low and assuring. "Tell me—why?"

He read her words as she wrote them, leaning half across the table in his eagerness.

"I am a stranger," she repeated. "I want some one to help me. Accidentally I learned who you were and made up my mind to see you at the hotel, but when I got there I was afraid to go in. Then I saw you in the window. After a little you came out and I saw you enter here. I didn't know what kind of place it was and I followed you. Won't you please go with me—to where I am staying—and I will tell you—"

She left the sentence unfinished, her eyes pleading with him. Without a word he rose and seized his hat.

"I will go, Miss—" he laughed frankly into her face, inviting her to write her name. For a moment she smiled back at him, the color brightening her cheeks. Then she turned and hurried down the stair.

OUTSIDE Howland gave her his arm. His eyes passing above her, caught again the luring play of the aurora of the north. He flung back his shoulders, drank in the fresh air, and laughed in the buoyancy of the new life that he felt.

"It's a glorious night!" he exclaimed.

The girl nodded, and smiled up at him. Her face was very near to his shoulder, ever more beautiful in the white light of the stars.

They did not look behind them. Neither heard the quiet fall of moccasined feet a dozen yards away. Neither saw the gleaming eyes and the thin, dark face of Jean Croisset, the halfbreed, as they walked swiftly in the direction of the Saskatchewan.

Howland was glad that for a time there was an excuse for his silence. It began to dawn on him that this was an extraordinary adventure for a man on whose shoulders rested the responsibilities of one of the greatest engineering tasks on the continent, and who was due to take a train for the seat of his operations at 8 o'clock in the

morning. He looked down at his companion and noticed that the top of the bewitching head beside him came just about to a level with his shoulder. He wondered if he were making a fool of himself.

Where the river ferry was half drawn up on the shore, its stern frozen in the ice, he paused and looked down at the girl in quiet surprise. She nodded, smiling, and motioned across the river.

"I was over there once tonight," said Howland aloud. "Didn't see any houses and heard nothing but wolves. Is that where we're going?"

He was conscious of a warm pressure against his arm as the girl signified they were to cross. His perplexity increased. On the farther shore the forest came down to the river's edge in a black wall of spruce and balsam. It was possible that across from them was a squatter's cabin; and yet if this were so, and the girl was going to it, why had she told him that she was a stranger? And why had she come to him for the assistance she promised to request of him instead of seeking it of those whom she knew?

NOT until they were climbing up the frozen bank of the stream, with the shadows of the forest growing deeper, did he speak again.

"You told me you were a stranger," he said, stopping his companion where the light of the stars fell on the face which she turned up to him. She smiled, and nodded affirmatively.

"You seem pretty well acquainted over here," he persisted. "Where are we going?"

This time she responded with an emphatic negative shake of her head, at the same time pointing with her free hand to the well-defined trail that wound up from the ferry landing into the forest. Earlier in the day Howland had been told that this was the Great North Trail that led into the vast wilderness beyond the Saskatchewan. He shrugged his shoulders in candid bewilderment as he stared down into the girl's face. She seemed to understand his thoughts, and again her mouth rounded itself into that bewitching red O, which gave to her face an expression of tender entreaty, of pathetic grief that the soft lips were powerless to voice. Then, suddenly, she darted a few steps from Howland and with the toe of her shoe formed a single word in the surface of the snow. She rested her hand lightly on Howland's shoulder as he bent over to make it out in the elusive starlight.

"Camp!" he cried, straightening himself. "Do you mean to say you're camping out here?"

She nodded again and again, delighted that he understood her. There was something so childishly sweet in her face, in the gladness of her eyes, that Howland stretched out both his hands to her, laughing aloud. "You!" he exclaimed. "You—camping out here!" With a quick little movement she came to him, still laughing with her eyes and lips, and for an instant he held both her hands tight in his own.

HER lovely face was dangerously near to him. He felt the touch of her breath on his face, for an instant caught the sweet scent of her hair. Never had he seen eyes like those that glowed up at him softly, filled with the gentle starlight; never in his life had he dreamed of a face like this, so near to him that it sent the blood leaping thru his veins in strange excitement. He held the hands tighter, and the movement drew the girl closer to him, until for no more than a breath he felt her against his breast. In that moment he forgot all sense of time and place; forgot his old self—Jack Howland—practical, unromantic, master-builder of railroads; forgot everything but this presence of the girl, the warm pressure, the lure of the great brown eyes that had come so unexpectedly into his life. In another moment he had recovered himself. He drew a step back, freeing the girl's hands.

"I beg your pardon," he said softly. His cheeks burned hotly at what he had done, and turning squarely about he strode up the trail. He had not taken a dozen paces, when far ahead of him he saw the red glow of a fire. Then a hand caught his arm, clutching at it almost fiercely, and he turned to meet the girl's face, white now with a strange terror.

"What is it?" he cried. "Tell me—"

He caught her hands again, startled by the look in her eyes. Quickly she pulled herself away. A dozen feet behind her, in the thick shadows of the forest trees, something took shape and movement. In a flash Howland saw a huge form leap from the gloom and caught the gleam of an uplifted knife. There was no time for him to leap aside, no time for him to reach for the revolver which he carried in his pocket.

For an instant Howland neither thought nor reasoned, then he flung himself face downward in the snow. The move saved him, and as his mysterious assailant stumbled over his body, pitching headlong into the trail, he snatched forth his revolver. 'Er he could fire, a second man was upon him.

TO BE CONTINUED

Picked on the Wrong Women

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

FINDING her cupboard bare, the original Mother Hubbard did nothing about it, for it is generally known that her dog got no bone. It was a different story when thieves broke into a work shop on the premises of Mrs. Viola Hubbard, Johnson, Stanton county. This "Mother Hubbard" and her daughter, Virginia, a member of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, being quick thinking women of the modern type, analyzed the situation in this way:

"Whoever took our tires, tubes, rims, a cream can and specially marked cans of gasoline and oil, knew they would easily be identified if used around here, so they must have intended to go away. And at least one of the thieves seems to have known what we had and where we kept it. It happens that we know Woodrow Sward is leaving for Colorado soon and his pals, George Aulton and Seagle McNeff, are familiar with our premises. We'll investigate."

They did investigate, with the help of Sheriff Gary Carey and Deputy Sheriff Marion Gose. Then, they got a search warrant and found the stolen goods in the possession of the suspected persons. All three pled guilty. Judge T. O. Rindom, Liberal, sentenced Sward to the reformatory and Aulton and McNeff to the penitentiary, 1-5 years each. The Protective Service reward of \$50 was divided equally between the Hubbard family and the arresting officers.

Hens Got a Round Trip Free

TWO boys, who stole two Rhode Island Red hens from the state accredited flock of Mrs. L. E. Macy,

Saffordville, Chase county, neglected to remove the leg bands and perhaps failed to see spots under the wings resulting from a blood test made the day before. These identification marks aroused suspicion in the mind of a poultry dealer in Olpe, who bought the hens, and enabled him with the help of Sheriff Arthur Deering, Cottonwood Falls, to trace the stolen property first to Burlington and then to Ottawa. The hens were returned to Mrs. Macy. Next, Lloyd and Elston Laird were arrested, proved guilty, and got 60 days in jail. The Protective Service reward of \$25 was divided among Protective Service Member Mrs. Macy, Sheriff Deering and the Olpe poultry dealer.



"Putting their heads together" Mrs. Viola Hubbard and her daughter, reasoned who had robbed them. Result, three thieves sent up

Thank You's

Thank you for obtaining the refund from the —. The refund check came in yesterday's mail. I don't think it would have been sent if you hadn't written the company.—C. A. Lobitz, Lincoln, Kan.

I received a letter from — stating that book has been ordered from the London publisher and they will send it to me direct from there. This is satisfactory. Thank you for your assistance.—Cary Kelley, Pittsburg, Kan.

The — has settled my claim to my satisfaction. Thank you very much for your service.—Edwin Bunge, Falls City, Nebr.

The — Company weren't long in doing the right thing after you wrote them. Many thanks to Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. W. M. Lewis, Corbin, Kan.

Money order from — for \$10 is satisfactory. Thank you so much for your assistance.—W. C. Evans, Maple City, Kan.

Thank you for your assistance in getting an adjustment from the — Company. They agreed to take back the unsatisfactory range and return our note.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoferer, Wanego, Kan.

Some Planted Corn Three Times

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

THE growing season is well along but unless prospects change soon, not much is going to be grown this year. The week of hot winds about finished the small acreage of wheat left for harvesting. Oats and barley are almost dry enough to burn, and rain would be of little benefit at this late date.

We had about 1½ acres of potatoes. They have been sprayed and thoroughly irrigated twice but the hot winds and hoppers have about finished them. Some have planted corn as many as three times. Some corn will not come up until it rains.

Our sugar beets are off to a good start on the entire 35 acres, if we can keep them going. Thinning will have to be done within a few days. We are using Mexican labor for the hand work. A Mexican by working long hours, can hoe and thin from a half to two-thirds of an acre a day. A number of farmers were eager to try the job, but all are inexperienced and few realized how exhausting the work is. Getting the beet cultivator started the first time was an experience. A green team and driver starting down a 20-inch row of little beets, is quite a sight. The first round or two will not require much thinning. Between the cultivator and the feet of the horses most of the beets are thinned. There is little time to look at the scenery while running a beet cultivator.

A variety of ways are being adopted in wide-rowing corn and maize so the tractor can be used in cultivating. Many farmers are leaving a blank space between rows and will list or plow the blank area later. One removed the center lister of his 3-row lister and put planting attachments on both outside listers. The ground was well one-wayed first. Later he

expects to list out the blank spaces. Another farmer is using a 2-row lister and pulling a ridge-buster behind one lister, which fills the furrow immediately. Success depends on how well the weeds are kept down in the blank spaces.

Most every farmer in this section is determined to raise enough feed to keep his livestock next winter. We have found Kansas Orange cane very satisfactory for silage. It yields good tonnage, stands up well and the stock thrive on the silage. If the beet crop matures there will be a lot of beet tops for feed. Those who know say the best way to use the tops is to dump them into a pit silo as fast as topped.

More cows will be milked in this part of the state this summer than ever before. The cream is all the income many farmers will have until corn and maize will be ready to harvest this fall. Ordinarily as soon as grass comes, the cows are turned dry and taken to pasture. A lot of Sudan grass has been sown to carry the stock that in the past have been moved to custom pastures during the summer and fall.

Are we to have a grasshopper siege this year? There are millions of young grasshoppers in the roadsides and in the alfalfa. As there will be no wheat fields for them to scatter out into and feed on volunteer wheat and weeds, they will collect in places of abundance which are the alfalfa fields. A neighbor has had several rows of corn eaten by the small hoppers. Poison bran mash is good to use but with several hundred acres to cover, the method is too expensive to be practical. The "hopper-dozers" might do the business.

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- ② IT RUNS LONGER

That's Not "Just Sales Talk" — Read What Farmers Say!

When your Conoco Agent tells you that Conoco Germ Processed Oil costs you far less in the long run than cheap "bargain" oils, he's talking facts! Here's how one farmer saved money by using Conoco Germ Processed Oil:

Tractor Runs Like New After 3 Years' Use!

Gentlemen: "I own a 10-20 International Tractor that I bought new in 1930. I own and farm 200 acres, plowing about 150 acres every spring, also disking and preparing ground for planting. After three seasons' work I examined all bearings and found them in good shape. I use nothing but Conoco Germ Processed Oil in this tractor. Have never had valves ground or had a spark plug out to clean, and it runs like it did the first day."

(Signed) JAMES W. WHITE, Eden, Idaho.

Germ Processed Oil Runs Longer, They Say!

Conoco Germ Processed Oil not only saves you expensive repairs, it runs longer than other oils. You use less in a season. Mr. C. J. Blackburn, of Camargo, Okla., writes: "I have had charge of two tractors the past three years in operating several cotton farms in this neighborhood and have had more hours' service from your Germ Processed Oil, with less wear and repair expense, than any oil we have used." Mr. Edgar Manges, Route 2, Crawfordsville, Ind., writes: "I have used Conoco Germ Processed Oil in my Farmall tractor regularly for 60 hours without change or adding any oil, and one trial I used it 100 hours and it was still holding up fairly well. I have used cheap oil that was not as good at 40 hours."

See Your Conoco Agent

Ask your Conoco Agent for low bulk prices on Conoco Germ Processed Oil in half and full drums. He can show you how to cut down your oil and tractor expenses this year.



CONOCO
MOTOR OIL GREASES  GASOLINE KEROSENE

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

A Canning-Time Caution

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

EIGHTY chickens and three turkeys of Mrs. J. J. Spencer, in the Carmel community, Colorado, died after eating the contents of five pint jars of home-canned corn she had thrown out because of the peculiar odor when she opened them. Dr. Ivan Hall, of the State University, found evidence of botulism poison in another jar of the same canned corn. He said the pressure used by Mrs. Spencer in canning the corn with a pressure cooker, should have been sufficient to destroy the germ, but he also pointed out that in using pressure cookers it is necessary to allow the steam to escape actively for from 5 to 10 minutes before clamping down the lid, otherwise air may be entrapped which prevents the temperature from reaching the high point for sterilization. He declared this was the first instance to his knowledge where pressure-cooked foods had caused poisoning.

Note—Instructions for using the pressure canner say to place the cooker over the heat with the petcock open. After steam begins to escape from it, the petcock should be left open for 7 minutes to make certain that all the air has been exhausted. Then close the petcock. If all the air is not forced out, it may form an air pocket where the temperature will be much lower than expected. Then there is likely to be spoilage and the danger of botulism which is such a deadly poison that spoiled canned goods should not even be tasted for fear the poison will be present.

I "Board" My Husband

MRS. M. F. W.

I BOARD my husband for \$3.50 a week. He pays me for everything I do for him, and I pay him for everything he does for me. When I need chicken feed I pay him market price. The money I get from the chickens and garden, which I tend, is mine. The money from the cows is his.

We are thinking of buying a car soon. I'm to pay half and he will pay half. He buys our 3-year-old baby clothes, and I buy her clothes, so she has plenty.

Yes, it's a queer way to make pin-money, I suppose, but it does the trick. I can spend a nickel or dime foolishly now and then without wondering if he will care. Besides it makes married life a lot more interesting. Try it.

Toys to Match Sun Suits

PATTERNS FOR BOTH

IN this day of healthful dress for the very young, you will find a lot of advantages in these sun suits. And by making them with cuddle toys to match they will immediately become fast friends with the little wearer.



The patterns include the suits, stamped for applique or embroidery, the decorative animals and the cuddle toys. Directions tell how the suit may be made to fit a 1, 2 or 3-year-old. The suits may be made of print or plain material, with the toys to match or in natural colors. Hot iron transfers for both giraffe and puppy dog outfits included in package No. C8023T—and only 20 cents. Order from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Why I Love Them, Too

A STEPMOTHER

MY relatives, neighbors and friends just can't understand how I can love my stepchildren and treat them as I do my own.

Last summer I had a large boil on my arm. Husband was away from home so did not know of it, and sent home 2 bushels of peaches that had to be canned at once.

My stepson, age 10, washed and sterilized the jars, brought in the water, carried out the peelings, and got dinner. Best of all, he kept cooling poultices on my arm that he made of scraped potatoes, beets and cucumbers. I laugh yet when I think of the half-dozen safety pins used to anchor the bandages, but I'll never forget those cooling poultices—and I got the peaches canned.

Another time, I found a composition he'd written about "Mother" for his teacher. "Mother is slim, gray-eyed, and I love her," I read. His mother was black-eyed and weighed 200. I asked him about it. "Well," he answered, when I think of mother I just think of you. Mother left me when I was a baby and I just wasn't thinkin' but what you are my mother."

Do you wonder why I luv 'em?

The Picnic Commissary

MRS. M. E. EVANS

CARRY your bread for sandwiches in the loaf, with butter and various spreads in mayonnaise jars. Take along a sharp knife and cut and make sandwiches as needed, they will taste fresher and there will be less waste.

A waterless, or pressure, cooker makes a convenient container in which to pack a picnic lunch. Sandwiches and cakes may be put in the bottom, then the rack set in and the small inset pans used to hold salad, fruit, baked beans, etc.

If you lack enough thermos bottles, put plenty of ice in your bottle of cold drink and then wrap it in several layers of newspaper. It will remain cold for a long time.

Take plenty of newspapers, they come in handy to put under the cloth, to wipe out any dishes that are emptied, or to start the campfire. One time we got stuck in the mud on our way from a picnic, and we used the papers to put under the car wheels and helped us get out.

Filling a Picnic Basket

YOU can't go wrong on potato and carrot salad, raisin bread and butter sandwiches, brown bread and cottage cheese sandwiches, sponge cake, and lemonade. Another menu is scrambled eggs and bacon cooked at the picnic, bread and butter, tomato and lettuce salad made at the picnic, apples, ginger cookies and milk. Still another good menu, is creamed whole potatoes brought hot from home, ham sandwiches, sliced tomatoes, milk, fresh fruit and cookies. Then there is baked beans, fresh tomatoes, brown bread and butter sandwiches, frozen custard or ice cream, and cake or fresh fruit, all good to eat.—Hulda Horst.

Try My Jelly Time-Saver

NEXT time you are in the 5-and-10 store, get a toy aluminum tea kettle or teapot—the seamless kind—and use it for your paraffin for covering jellies. I put it on to heat when needed and set it away when thru.—A. M.

Also Kerosene Ice Chests

FOR homes without electric service, kerosene-burning refrigerators are on the market that require attention once a day. The fuel container is filled, the burners lighted, and refrigeration is provided for the next 24 hours at a remarkably low cost.

Romantic Little Pigs

MRS. M. R. M.

WE were students in state college, he and I, and having affected an immediate tumble in each other's direction, saw much of each other. Trips to the library, the botany fields and the state farm were invented, altho neither of us was majoring in agriculture.

Our love, which had grown painfully strong toward the last of the spring semester, remained undeclared. However, on one of our trips, during a heavy shower, we tramped thru the mud to the farm and, on inspecting the barns, came across a sow feeding a litter of 13 brand-new pigs. They were cute.

"Darling," stammered my Romeo, who could contain himself no longer, clasping me to him in cave-man fashion, "that h-homey scene ch-chokes me! You will marry me right after graduation, won't you, dear?" Romantic, wasn't it?

Believe it or not, we went right back out there the very next day and snapped a picture of Mrs. Pig and her and-so-forth, the negative of which is highly prized even today by us and our and-so-forth.

Our Fourth of July Picnic

MRS. F. L. H.

WE used to go far in our lumber wagons 50 years ago and put our dinners together. We were almost like sisters and brothers in our joys and sorrows those days.

We had one Fourth of July picnic on a hillside in a wood. A dance platform had been laid between four trees on rather low ground. All went merrily until about 4 o'clock when something like a cloudburst came up—a veritable deluge. Many fled before the storm burst. Some of the young folks stayed on the platform, somewhat sheltered by the trees, rather than race for home in the storm. As the rain continued, the water began to rise and many climbed into the trees. The others stayed on the platform, which being lightened, floated on the water securely held by the four trees. A dejected looking bunch of pleasure seekers was rescued the following morning.

Now, Smack Your Lips

TIMELY GOODIES

Cottage Cheese Pie—You'll never know until you try it how good this is. Use 1 cup unseasoned cottage cheese, 1 cup milk, ½ cup water, ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 eggs beaten slightly, ½ teaspoon lemon rind. Rub the cheese thru a fine sieve, add remaining ingredients slowly, mix until very smooth, strain into a pie pan lined with pastry and bake in a hot oven until the crust begins to brown, then reduce the heat to a slow oven, and bake until the custard is firm, or a knife inserted into it comes out clean.—Mrs. Mary Moss, Frankfort, Kan.

Canned Carrots—You'll find them mighty good next winter. Sort and grade carrots for uniform size. Wash and scrub them with a stiff vegetable brush; scrape them if the carrots are old. However, it is preferable to can the young tender ones. Boil them for 15 minutes. Slice or pack whole into hot sterile jars. Add 1 level teaspoon salt to each quart, fill with cooking water, partly seal and process for 2 hours in a hot water bath or for 45 minutes in a pressure cooker at 10 pounds. Remove from canner and seal immediately.—Mrs. L. F. R., R. 4, North Topeka, Kan.

K C Bran Muffins—I obtained this recipe from the K C Baking Powder cook book, and find it excellent. Use 2½ cups uncooked bran, 2 cups flour, 1½ teaspoons salt, 2 eggs, 1½ cups milk, 3½ level teaspoons K C baking powder, 4 tablespoons sugar and 3 tablespoons melted fat. Letting the bran soak in the milk for 1 to 3 hours before adding the other ingredients, adds greatly to its palatability. Bake 35 to 40 minutes in moderate oven.—Ruth Goodall.

If you are canning, pickling or preserving, our leaflets, "Prize Pickle Recipes," "Canning Fruits and Vegetables," and "Summertime Jellies and Jams," offer new and helpful recipes. Send 4 cents each for a copy to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Man Can't Stand Neglect

GRANDDAUGHTER

GRANDDAD is a comical old gentleman. If he sees a mother making a big fuss loving her children and paying no attention to her husband, he always says, "Now I see why an old Tom cat eats its kittens." There are lots of ways of telling the truth.

This Is a "Cotton" Summer

WASHABLE FROCKS



2915—The cape collar shoulders the responsibility of this cool sleeveless frock. The bow tied waistline is a decidedly feminine feature. And incidentally it is a lovely model for matron as well as the miss and with its cross-over bodice and slimming skirt. Sheer cottons and handkerchief linens are excellent mediums. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

3404—This cunning dress just pretends a jumper thru its contrasting brief yoked bodice and puffed sleeves. A novelty yellow and white checked gingham with plain yellow batiste is fetching as the original. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

643—Here's a charming model for the heavier figure. The partial belt treatment creates a lengthened line. Simple, smart and becoming in brown and white print against a bib-like yoke of white. It's a dress that will carry you thru an entire day. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

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

Our leaflet, "The Homemade Fly Trap," gives complete directions for making a simple, inexpensive trap. For a copy send 3 cents to cover expense to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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FREE Attractive, heat-resisting hot iron and pot holder in exchange for a box top from Faultless Starch. Every housewife should have one. Also interesting FREE Booklet "Correct Starching Saves Time, Labor and Clothes." Send coupon below and box top today!

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Reduce Your Poultry and Hog Losses—Use Chloright
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Ask your dealer for Chloright; it is convenient, economical and safe to use. Unexcelled in raising of Poultry and Hogs, easy to use in your dairy. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us your order, it's low in price—Pints 55c, Quarts 85c, Gallons \$1.90. Write Today for Booklet "Advantages of CHLORIGHT for Farm Use!"
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Cheapest and Best



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

DAISY FLY KILLER

Prevent Fourth of July Lockjaw

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

FOURTH of July "ain't what it used to be," some old-timers complain. My response is "Thank God for that!" We have nothing to regret about losing the old time Fourth. It was pretty bad. In one single celebration 25 citizens of the United States lost both eyes and 36 escaped with the loss of one. In another single year 415 lives were lost from tetanus (lockjaw) resultant upon Fourth of July accidents. I do not think there was a ny World War battle in which U. S. troops had so many tetanus fatalities.



Dr. Lerrigo

Of course our army doctors were at hand in the battles and, knowing the peril of infected wounds, ordered an injection of anti-tetanic serum as a precautionary measure, just as quickly as a wounded man reached a dressing station. No doubt this saved many lives.

I have been asked to name some varieties of fireworks that can be used safely, but I decline the honor of being a fireworks adviser. Playing with fireworks is just about as safe as playing with fire. It can be done but you take the risk. Knowing very well, however, that many decent citizens will risk it, I advise especially against shooting blank cartridges, firing toy cannon and using explosive torpedoes.

Use Tetanic Serum at Once

I know that some accidents will occur so I remind you again that every Fourth of July injury, due to explosives, should be given the protection of anti-tetanic serum at once. Explosives produce ugly lacerated wounds that do not allow good drainage. A clean wound, with free bleeding, washes infection away, but a torn wound leaves millions of hiding places for bacteria. For this reason you must promptly consult your doctor and accept his decision whether an injection of anti-tetanic serum shall be used. Some wounds have so much laceration that it is wise to administer a general anesthetic and thoroly remove all of the damaged tissue, in addition to giving the serum.

After all, the safe and sane Fourth of July is well worth our confidence.

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.

Worth Trying in Kansas

SEVERAL of our Nebraska neighbors killed and dry-picked 102 hens recently for a trial shipment of dressed poultry to New York. These fowls were pre-cooled in the local co-operative creamery where they were graded and box-packed for shipment with an iced car of eggs. The check came to \$81.40. Deducting freight and other expenses, the co-operators netted \$70. The hens would have brought \$43 at the local market the day they were shipped.

Mites Hatch in 3 Days

EGGS of red mites are laid in cracks and crevices, and hatch in about 3 days during hot weather. Young mites mature in 4 to 6 days and are then ready to feed on the birds by sucking blood. They start to reproduce immediately. They migrate to the hen's body at night, gorge on blood, and return to their hiding places. They are much more serious than lice. A bad infestation will stop egg production, lower vitality and even cause death.

Generally, one thoro cleaning and disinfecting will eliminate most of the mites providing the material used is properly applied, but if the house is badly infested, two thoro sprayings should be given within 10 days. Use a spray of equal parts of kerosene and crank case oil. Apply with a power spray if possible, to force it into the cracks and crevices and other hiding

places. Or use as a paint when the infestation is not heavy.

Red mites can live from 4 to 6 months or longer without eating. Consequently, to starve them out of a house by removing the birds is of no avail as they will either migrate or hibernate.

Sour Milk Makes Eggs

FEEDING thick, sour skim milk to 300 layers, Leghorns mostly, increased egg production between 30 and 40 per cent, for R. M. Rockey, Berryton. When he started, May 1, he was getting 8 dozen eggs a day, but by May 26, was gathering 15 dozen. "I mix it with mash and it induces them to eat more, and saves buying protein. But don't feed sour milk one day and sweet the next. That will kill them. Use all sour or all sweet—preferably sour." He added smilingly, "I have been raising poultry 20 years and know less now than when I started. Same way with dairying. I have 15 head of Jerseys. I'd like to use silage all summer but can't feed it fast enough to keep it from spoiling. It can be done with a big herd, tho."

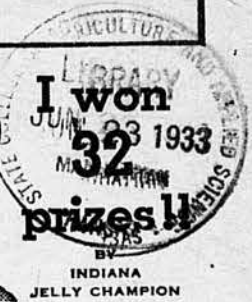
Hatched the Goose Eggs

THERE are those who say goose eggs cannot be hatched in an incubator, but this spring Mrs. Claude Stephan, near Nortonville, hatched 23 out of 25 goose eggs in an incubator. She ran the incubator four weeks and gave the eggs a bath every day as the shells were so hard.

Some Tiny Egg Thieves

WHILE lice seldom become severe enough to kill laying hens, they lower egg production. A thin streak of Black Leaf 40 painted on the roosts is a successful method of checking them.

WITH THESE JELLY RECIPES



"AT first I was skeptical of jelly recipes that called for only ½ minute boiling, and jam recipes that took only 1 minute or so," says Mrs. Olon Simmons, Indiana Champion.

"However, I followed these Certo recipes exactly—with the most amazing results. Last year, my jellies and jams were awarded 32 prizes at the Indiana State Fair for their flavor, color and texture.

"And just think! With Certo and these Certo recipes I finish a batch of jelly in 12 minutes or less, after my fruit juice is prepared! At less cost, too, since none of the fruit juice boils away." Certo is sold by all grocers. A product of General Foods.



FREE RECIPE BOOKLET
89 Recipes under label on every Certo bottle

Our Bargain Center, the classified page, may have exactly what you have been looking for.

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Farm Conditions in Kansas

Anderson—Two weeks of dry, hot weather hurt gardens and ripened wheat and oats too rapidly. Corn doing very well where well-cultivated. In some parts of county, too much rain in May packed ground so it is difficult to do a good job cultivating. Some chinch bugs. Potato crop will be short.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Anderson—Corn growing fine, some already laid by. Oats and wheat ripened too soon. Chinch bugs doing damage. They will ruin lots of corn and kafir.—R. C. Eichman.

Barber—Wheat, feed, pastures and creeks drying up. Plenty of farm help. Flies bad on stock.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Hot and dry. No prospects for harvest. Part of first crop of alfalfa was baled.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Wheat and oats getting ripe. Hay crop was good. Corn growing well. Rural school teachers hired at average wage of \$60. Wheat, 60c; corn, 33c; hens, 7c; eggs, 7c; cream, 18c.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Pastures which finally got pretty good, being burned up. Corn looks fine but must have rain soon as top moisture is gone and there is no subsoil moisture. First cutting of alfalfa was pretty good for a dry spring. Clover will make seed with a fair amount of hay on good ground. Corn all worked in good condition.—L. H. Shannon.

Cherokee—Wheat poor. Too dry for so long, then heavy rain and excessive heat. Oats not as good as we expected. Some corn and gardens drying rapidly.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—No moisture for some time. Quite a large acreage of beans put out. First cutting of alfalfa produced heavy yield. Livestock sells well at community sales.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Need rain. Hot winds hurt wheat and oats. Corn doing well. Gardens burning up. Berry season soon over. Alfalfa made a fair crop. Cream price has been best in two years.—Ralph L. Macy.

Crawford—Wheat about all cut. Poor. Corn needs rain, clean tho. Oats ripening. Wheat, 60c; corn, 42c; cream, 17c; hogs, \$3.90. Flies are fierce on stock.—J. H. Crawford.

Dickinson—Hot winds did great damage to wheat and oats. Corn looks good and is growing nicely. Need rain soon. Alfalfa was a very short crop. Pastures could use more cattle. A lot of finished cattle have been shipped out lately. Gardens poor.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Corn has been well-cultivated. Cherries of excellent quality and many wild gooseberries have been canned.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Rain needed badly. Oats and barley almost ruined. Wheat damaged by heat. Irrigated gardens fine. Corn well started. Eggs, 8c; cream, 18c; wheat, 60c; corn, 41c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Grass and grain need a soaking rain. Hot winds seriously damaged wheat. Worst drouth in years. No pasture. Cattle being shipped out of the county. Most all fish ponds have gone dry. Oats a total failure except for a little pasture. Corn very small. Not all the sorghums up yet.—Don Helm.

Ford—Extreme dry weather hurt wheat, barley and oats. Corn doing fairly well but needs rain. Pastures drying up and late-sown feed in poor condition. Gardens are good where irrigated. Flies bad on stock. Wheat, 63c; corn, 50c; oats, 25c; cream, 18c; eggs, 6c to 8c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—First cutting of alfalfa good altho a trifle stemmy. Some wool shipped to market. A few more growers in the melon business. Hail knocked a good many apples off the trees. Spring pigs doing excellent. A pretty good demand for corn. Horse buyers are scouring the country for choice animals. Some oats harvested as early as June 10. Ground is baked, especially on bottom fields, making cultivating a slow, hard job. All corn doesn't look so promising. Many folks from our county have taken in the World's Fair. Need rain. Chinch bugs much worse than usual in wheat, oats and barley. Pasture is good. Some are taking cattle at 25c, 30c and 40c a month. Our Sweet clover king, Dad Martin, has some Sweet clover fields worth going miles to see. He produced 1,500 bushels of seed last year.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Greenwood—Rain needed for potatoes. Corn cultivating well along. First cutting of alfalfa was heavy.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Most wheat poor yields but a high protein test. Oats crop very poor—too short to bind; some fields mowed and some combined. No outside help used. Pastures drying up. Gardens very poor. Cherry crop light.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Jefferson—Chinch bugs doing damage to corn, wheat and oats. Dry, hot weather cut grain yield. Drouth is hurting corn. Practically all the old surplus corn has been cleaned up. Gardens are burning. First cutting of alfalfa put up without any rain on it.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Hot and dry. Small grain hurt considerably. First crop of alfalfa is in the stack. Corn being worked, most farmers have good stands. Plenty of help for harvest, no outside labor needed. Ponds getting low. Pastures fine but drying up.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Potatoes, gardens and oats suffered greatly during excessive heat. Insect pests numerous, flies very bad. First cutting of alfalfa generally good. Corn small. Ground cloddy from having been worked while wet at planting time. Prospects for apple crop light. Oats and wheat fair to good. Harvest prematurely early. Day labor without board ranges from 12½c

to 20c an hour.—Eggs, 7c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Need moisture. Winds dried out ground and damaged all growing crops. Gardens and spuds aren't doing much.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Wheat ripened too soon. Oats and corn fair. Pastures need rain. Good crop of strawberries but price was very low. Eggs, 9c; corn, 40c; oats, 30c; butterfat, 20c.—Earl McLane.

Lane—Still plenty of moisture for row crops where weeds have been kept down. Weather extremely hot for June, 105 degrees is the record so far. Grass good. Lots of summer fallow. Big acreage of row crops.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Many folks visiting state lake and catching fish. Lots of strawberries. Weeds growing so rapidly cultivating and hoeing are necessary. School elections over, teachers obliged to take cuts.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Vegetation pretty well dried out. Wheat and oats cut short. Second cutting alfalfa has not started yet. Potatoes mostly a failure. Pastures short and drying up. Soil very dry.—R. W. Green.

Lyon—Hot, dry weather so early in season was hard on wheat, oats, potatoes and gardens. Potatoes suffering from heat and bugs. Corn and oats stand dry weather better. Flies hard on stock. Good prospect for apples. Cattle doing well on pasture. Great deal of corn hauled to market.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Rain needed badly. Hot winds have been very hard on gardens and small grains. Prospects for potato crop very poor.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Miami—Cultivating corn and harvesting in full blast. Corn looks good but needs rain. Wheat and oats will make a good yield. Everything growing but a good rain would help wonderfully.—W. T. Case.

Morris—Continued dry weather a serious menace to growing crops. Wheat and oats light. Corn and kafir planted before May 20 growing nicely, but late planting coming slowly. Pastures have been good. First cutting of alfalfa was good quality but light yield. Early potatoes large enough for use but late plantings suffering from drouth. Gardens have been excellent.—J. R. Henry.

Neosho—Wheat an average crop. Most corn is in good condition, well-cultivated and free from weeds. Strawberry season about over and the raspberry crop ripening. Relief fund about depleted; it has given employment to many. Livestock and poultry doing excellent. Considerable road work.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Weather dry and windy, need moisture badly. Barley crop ruined. Very little wheat will be cut in Ness county this year. Some late-sown feed is a poor stand.—James McMill.

Norton—Some wheat turned brown on account of electric wind storm. Need a good, general rain for all crops. There is a good stand of corn in early planting. Prices on grain getting higher, same with livestock. Pastures good. Looks as if our President is doing his best to adjust things for the good of all. Senator Capper is staying by our President in any movement that is good for the people. Everything will be fine in the near future.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—Crops suffering from wind and heat. Wheat hurt a good deal. Some farmers report corn dying in the listed row. Pastures starting to dry up. Colorado potato bugs damaging potatoes.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rooks—Hot, dry, windy weather damaged wheat 75 per cent. Oats and barley have gone blooey. Corn has been at a standstill. A light shower cooled atmosphere some but not enough to revive pastures. Wheat, 59c; corn, 35c; eggs, 7c; cream, 16c.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—This county has suffered one of the hardest drouths known. A little ½-inch shower cooled the air. Heat did its work with wheat. Much corn isn't up. Kafir and cane slow coming up; what is up is very spotted. Grass is poor picking for stock. All wells going dry. Farmers compelled to haul water for miles for stock. Creeks very low. Birds found dead in large numbers. Wheat poor quality. Wheat, 61c; eggs, 7c; cream, 18c; springs, 10c. Gardens dried up. Not much work. Alfalfa crop was very short. Many colts are seen. Potatoes not much, only mulched ones looking good.—Mary Bushell.

Stevens—If it doesn't rain soon prospects for row crops will be slim. Grass is drying up. Too hot for this time of year. Wheat, 60c; maize, 73c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 7c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Summer—Drouth and extreme heat brought harvest early, with oats too short to bind, poor in quality, light yield. Wheat spotted, very little averages half crop. Corn holding fairly well. Gardens a disappointment, fruits damaged. Potato crop poor. Many wells dry and others failing. Farmers in some parts hauling water for stock. Creeks low. Livestock thin, flies bad. Feed scarce, some feeding mowed oats. Pastures dried, brown. Plenty of harvest help. Eggs, 6c; cream, 20c; old oats, 40c; wheat, 60c; hogs, \$3.95; corn, 42c. Many cattle going to market.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—Crops need rain. Wheat is a short crop. Lots of row crops planted where wheat failed. Some summer-fallowing being done. Meetings being held in Trego and Ellis counties to get dam on the Smoky Hill river at Cedar Bluffs where an irrigation project was started in 1912. People in this part of state want several dams built in preference to the Kiro project. Livestock doing well. Farm-

ers regaining confidence since prices are on upturn. Makes us think we are turning the corner they have talked about for the last three years, thanks to another Roosevelt in the White House who does something besides talk.—Fred Zahn.

Washington—Rain badly needed. Temperatures of better than 100 degrees badly damaged small grain. Gardens drying up. Late-planted corn is not coming up, too dry for second crop of alfalfa to start. The first cutting was good. Corn is in good demand.—Ralph B. Cole.

New Rates at K. C. Yards

SECRETARY WALLACE has ordered a new schedule of maximum livestock commission charges, effective July 14, at the Kansas City stockyards. He estimates it will save livestock shippers \$135,000 on the basis of 1931 activity there.

For the first 20 head in a consignment of calves, the charge is reduced from 30 to 25 cents a head; for each head over 20, from 25 to 15 cents. On yearlings or light cattle, similar reductions are from 60 cents and 45 cents to 25 cents a head.

On stock pigs the charge of 20 cents a head will apply to the first 40 in a consignment. The result is that 15 cents a head is deducted from charges on 10 head of pigs in each consignment of 50 or more. The rate of 10 cents for each head over 40 in any consignment was reduced to 5 cents.

The first 10 sheep in each 30 head, will cost 24 cents a head, the old rate. But the charge on the next 40 head is 15 cents, compared with 20 cents under the old tariff on the next 30 head. On the next 60 head above 50, the charge will be 5 cents a head. On the next 130 head the new tariff provides a charge of 2 cents and on the next 50 a charge of 1 cent.

Neglecting His Best Crop

"Jerry ain't much of a farmer, I'm afraid."

"Now, he keeps foolin' 'round with his crops so much, he don't half tend to his fillin' station."



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Bailey in Automobile Accident

Albert M. Bailey, 3125 Elm St., Wichita, Kan., who holds one of our All-Coverage Accident Insurance Policies, was in an automobile accident and fractured two ribs. We sent him our accident insurance check which paid him for the two months he was unable to work.

Rogers Fell From Tree

Marquis Rogers, Route 1, Topeka, Kan., fell from tree and broke his leg. He was paid for two months' total disability as well as two days' hospital fee.

Unruh Cut Hand With Axe

Barney W. Unruh, 710 West 10th St., Newton, Kan., cut his hand with a sharp axe while chopping wood. We sent him an insurance check covering two months' total disability, too.

LET US PROTECT YOU

Remember—you, too, are entitled to this All-Coverage Accident Insurance if you are a reader of Kansas Farmer. The next time the "Capper Man" calls on you, be sure to ask him about it.

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LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Bone Meal Good for Calves

Is it advisable to feed calves a mineral mixture of equal parts ground limestone, steamed bone meal and salt?—G. H. R.

A MINERAL mixture of equal parts high-grade steamed bone meal, finely ground limestone, and common salt frequently is fed to cattle. It may be especially needed where legume hay is scarce. Where plenty of legume hay is grown and fed the mineral mixture is not likely to be necessary, altho many keep it before the animals as a safety measure. It may be self-fed from a small box or fed with other feeds at the rate of 2 to 3 ounces to 1,000 pounds live weight in the daily ration.—H. C. M.

What Is Bone Meal?

STEAMED bone meal is a by-product of glue making. In making glue, the bones are steamed under pressure, heat dissolving out most of the protein. Raw bone meal, is not strictly raw because the bone is cooked 6 to 18 hours in an open kettle. This removes very little of the protein, so raw bone meal contains about 25 per cent protein and 50 per cent calcium phosphate, while a good grade of steamed bone meal will have only 5 per cent protein and 65 per cent calcium phosphate. The lower grades of steamed bone meal are commonly used for fertilizer. The higher grades are marketed as feed under various trade names. They are bright in color, finely ground and nearly odorless.

Keep Calves in the Dark

TO DO their best in fly time, calves need a well-ventilated, dark, dry house for summer. Lack of sunshine will not hurt if they have the proper ration, such as skim milk, alfalfa, or other legume hay, and a good grain mixture. On the other hand, a scorching sun and hordes of flies often do calves harm, especially if the calves are to be shown and a soft, silky haircoat is desirable. Provide a dark stall for the calves by removing each window sash, and covering the opening with gunnysacks. Where the sash must remain in, darken the glass by painting with blue calcimine or alabaster. Flies bite less in a dark stall.

Better Heifers This Way

YOUNG dairy heifers grow more rapidly and make larger cows if they are not turned on pasture their first summer. The grain for small calves is whole oats and whole corn equal parts, and prairie hay is less likely to cause digestive disturbances than alfalfa when calves are small. Do not feed more than 1 pound of milk to 10 pounds live weight at any time, and never feed more than 16 pounds of milk a day. This method of raising heifers has proved itself.

A 2-Hour Fly Chaser

A SPRAY that protects cows for an hour or two and allows milking in peace is made this way: Use 1 gallon kerosene or used auto crankcase oil to 1 pint oil of pine tar. Mix well and apply lightly with an atomizer sprayer to parts that need protection. It is not a good plan to touch the cow with the hands at milking time, other than the udder.

Makes a Cheap Protein

COTTONSEED meal ordinarily is the cheapest protein available in the dairy ration, says W. H. Riddell, Manhattan, altho some dairymen are prejudiced against it. When fed in grain mixture along with good quality roughage, it is entirely safe and satisfactory.

Nemaha Butter to New York

THE Nemaha Co-operative Creamery, Sabetha, only 3 years old, has more than 1,000 farmer cream producers, and ships a carload of butter every four days to a high-quality market in New York City. The creamery produced 169,000 pounds of butter in May, paid farmers an average of 21 cents for butterfat, a total for May

of \$28,500. It is entirely farmer-owned and obtains an extra quality of cream by sending trucks to every farm house while it is fresh. During the bank holiday, so insistent was the metropolis for Nemaha county butter, that \$6,000 in cash was sent to Sabetha by express so the car of butter would not be delayed.

Cows Need Their Salt

COMMON salt always should be available to dairy cows. One pound in every 100 pounds of grain mixture will supply part of their need, but a box of salt should be kept in the lot.

Get a Serum Permit

Can I get a permit so I can use cholera serum on my hogs?—J. E. R.

YES. Get it thru your county Farm Bureau agent, your local banker, or write direct to J. H. Mercer, Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, State House, Topeka.

Insulate and Save Ice

IF ICE is used in the milk-cooling tank, the tank should have 3 inches of insulation and this should be thoroughly water-proofed to retain its insulating value. Six times more ice is required to maintain the same temperature in an uninsulated tank.

Feed Grain With Grass

ONE POUND of grain should be fed to every 5 or 6 pounds of milk produced, when milk cows are on good pasture. As the grass gets shorter and dry, more protein should be added and the amount of grain increased. Early pastures supply plenty of protein.

Let Hogs Smear the Oil

WHEN oil is applied to hogs to kill lice, crowd them into a pen. Oil sprinkled over their backs will run down their sides, and as they crowd against one another, it will spread until it covers the entire surface of their skins. Hogs should not be oiled on a hot day as they are likely to become overheated.

Kansas Now Taxing Oleo

ONE million oleo tax stamps have been printed for county treasurers who will sell them to retailers of butter substitutes now taxed by Kansas law. Two 5-cent stamps for every pound of oleo sold is required, if the oleo contains imported nut or other vegetable oils. Oleo made of animal fats or domestic vegetable oils, like cottonseed or corn oil, is tax exempt.

Add the Cottonseed Last

I am feeding my cattle corn, clover hay, and some alfalfa. Would it pay also to feed linseed meal or cottonseed meal?—B. E. M.

IF YOUR cattle are getting all the corn, clover and alfalfa hay they will eat, they will do very well for the first half of the feeding time without any linseed or cottonseed meal. The last 60 days on feed it probably will pay to add cottonseed at the rate of about 1 to 1½ pounds a day to 1,000 pounds of live weight.—E. A. T.

A Bad Case of Garget

One of my cows dropped a calf May 16. One teat gives nothing but a small amount of bloody water. Unusually large udder before freshening bothered her considerably, so I milked her partly several times. Could this have caused the trouble?—W. E. E.

THIS cow doubtless has a serious form of garget. Whether the udder ever will make complete recovery is a question. But if this quarter dries up she may give as much milk as usual out of the three quarters. The danger is the disease will spread to the other quarters.—R. R. D.

Good authorities say: Milk the affected cow last, then thoroughly disinfect hands or teat cups before milking normal cows; feed a laxative ration, apply woolen rags wrung from hot water, rub udder with unsalted lard or cottonseed oil. If cow is valuable better consult a veterinarian.



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The future looks brighter—better now than for many months past. Hogs are off bottom and going higher.

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



The surest source of profit for you now is your hog crop. Don't let the deadly menace of Cholera stand between you and the money your hogs will bring you. Vaccination against Hog Cholera this year is real economy.

But again we suggest, take no chances. The benefits of vaccination become hazards in unskilled hands. Only the experienced veterinarian can know both when and how to vaccinate. Many thousands of hogs, involving the loss of millions of dollars, are lost every year because of vaccination at the wrong time or under improper conditions.

Worms, necro, flu and other low-grade infections can make vaccination extremely hazardous.

Your veterinarian recognizes these danger signals and acts accordingly. Vaccinate—but trust no one but your veterinarian to do it.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc. Livestock Exchange Bldg., So. Omaha, Nebr.

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RATES 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 8 cents a word each in minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

PUBLICATION DATES: Fifth and Twentieth of each month.

Forms close 10 days in advance.

POULTRY

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

BEST WHITE GIANTS: CHICKS, 100-\$8.50; 300-\$25.00; 500-\$40.00, prepaid. Prompt shipment. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS

FAMOUS 300-EGG WINTERLAY WHITE Leghorns; imported Barron purebred English strain, trapnested, pedigreed; guaranteed to lay two eggs to common Leghorn's one or money refunded. Eggs 4c. Chicks 7c. Prepaid—insured; guaranteed against blood infection. Catalog. Dr. Centrell, Snowwhite Eggfarm, Carthage, Mo.

MINORCAS

BEST BUFF MINORCA CHICKS EACH MONDAY, 100-\$6.30; 300-\$18; 500-\$29.25 prepaid. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

TURKEYS

EGGS FROM BIG HEALTHY, PURE BRED 20 and 22-pound 2-year-old Mammoth Bronze hens, 15c postpaid. From prize winners. Mrs. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, CHOICEST KIND. Eggs: May 13 cents, June 12 cents, prepaid, guaranteed. A few poults. A. W. Clark, Burlington, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, Poults; low prices. Hill Turkey Farm, Dept. 12, North 55, Lincoln, Neb.

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

BOURBON RED BABY TURKEYS, 20c EACH postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

PURE WHITE: TRIOS \$5.75. EGGS 9/4c. A. Cutbirth, Fowler, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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

SUPERIOR QUALITY CHICKS. THE SALINA Hatchery's chicks are 100 per cent purebred, strong and healthy, hatched from selected and culled breeding stock. Every chick carefully inspected before being shipped. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Write for our new low prices. Salina Hatchery, 122 West Pacific St., Salina, Kan.

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

GRADE A CHICKS FROM BLOODTESTED stock per hundred—Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$5.95; White Rocks, Langshans, \$6.95; Brahmas \$7.85; White Leghorns \$5.75; Light Mixed Utility \$3.95. Catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 621, Fulton, Mo.

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

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

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

ACCREDITED, TESTED, PURE BRED Chicks; large Leghorns \$3.50, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds \$4.50. Postpaid. Russells Hatchery, Iola, Kan.

BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS, 7 BREEDS; shipped prepaid anywhere. Big discount on advance orders. Owens Hatchery, 618 N. Ash, Wichita, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

LISTEN, FARMERS, LISTEN: FOR 50c I will send a recipe to stop your hogs from breeding; absolutely harmless; also good for dogs. 5 cents will treat a dozen. Box 3, Tusahoma, Okla.

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

"A SUR-SHOT" WORM OIL. ONE GALLON for 200 pigs, postpaid \$5.25. Fairview Chemical Co., Humboldt, S. Dak.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR INDIAN HEAD Pennies, send dime for list of those wanted. H. G. Carr, Glezen, Ind.

PILES! 1c TREATMENT ENDED MINE. Secret 25c. Ondrasek, Fon du Lac, Wis.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE: USED MACHINERY. 2 BALDWIN Combines, 12 foot, (new), 2 Baldwin Combines, 12 foot, (slightly used), 2, 15-30 McDirg Tractors in good condition. 1, 15-27 Model D John Deere tractor, 2, 10-20 Model G. P. John Deere tractors. 1, 25 inch John Deere thresher latest model (new). We are making special bargain prices on the above machinery. Jansen Lumber & Impl. Co., Jansen, Nebr. Phone 13.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND McCormick-Deering 10x20 and 15x30 Tractors. \$275.00 cash FOB Wichita, Kansas. See and inspect these bargains. Jackson-Holder Farm Equipment Co., 337 North Rock Island Ave., Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, bolters, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

CYLINDER TEETH, 10c, FOR AULTMAN-Taylor, Avery, Woods, Huber, McCormick-Deering, Minneapolis, Nichols-Shepard, Russell, Port Huron separators. Catalog free. Hudson Machinery Co., Decatur, Ill.

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

FOR SALE: NEWALL SANDERS DISK Plow, 9 foot, \$110.00. Van Brunt grain drill 20-7, \$95.00. 2-row Chase lister, \$40.00. Leslie C. Viets, Ames, Kan.

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

WANTED: THRESHER DRIVE BELT, Prefer 9 or 10 inch. Also cylinder head for 20-35 or 27-44 Twin City. R. M. Buckley, Aurora, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE J. I. CASE 25x45 TRACTOR in good condition. New engine assembly and extension rims. A real bargain. Farmers Implement Co., Kiowa, Kansas, Phone 98.

WINDMILLS (NEW) \$14.00. WRITE FOR literature and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. K, Topeka, Kan.

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

MCCORMICK-DEERING COMBINE TO TRADE for truck or horses. Marshall Garey, Stafford, Kan.

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

DOGS

PUREBRED COLLIE PUPPIES, NATURAL heelers, males \$5.00, females \$3.00. Edward Hartman, 1450 Park Place, Wichita, Kan.

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

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

TOBACCO

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

CHEWING, SMOKING, OR CIGARETTE TOBACCO. (Not junk) 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10-\$1.75; pay when received, pipe and box cigars free. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.

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

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

SUMMER SPECIAL: MILD PIPE AND cigarette smoking, ten lbs. \$1.25; 20 lbs. \$1.50. Pay when received. Pipe and Gillette Razor free. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Ky.

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

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED GOOD old mellow juicy leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10-\$2.25. Best Smoking 5 lbs. 90c; 10-\$1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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

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

POSTPAID, CLEAN AGED JUICY REDLEAF Chewing, guaranteed, 10 lbs. \$1.25; Smoking, \$1.00. McLains Pool, Greenfield, Tenn.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

THE WRIGHT POTATO SLIPS WITH THE Right Root System. State Certified, 1,500 bushel bedded, 5 leading varieties, 15 years experience bedding and raising potatoes on a large scale. Slips \$1.20 per 1,000 delivered. Write for free circular. Dealers wanted. J. R. Wright, Omaha, Texas.

FREE, FOR 10 YARD OWNERS' ADDRESSES (prospective seed buyers) and 25c (mailing charge), a rare Mexican cactus plant, whose immense silky flowers are remarkable blends of blue, purple, red and gold. World Seed Company, Box 608, Abilene, Texas.

PLANTS: BARGAIN OFFER—700 CABBAGE, Onions, Tomatoes mixed as wanted and 50 Peppers, Eggplants or Cauliflower \$1.00 postpaid. Immediate shipment, moss packed, guaranteed. Express collect 45c-1.00. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

STRONG FIELD GROWN PLANTS. 700 TOMATOES, frost proof Cabbage and Onions mixed and wanted, 25 eggplants, 25 peppers, \$1.00 prepaid. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

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

TOMATO: EARLIANA, TREE, BONNY. Sweet Potatoes: Red Bermuda, Big Stem Jersey. 45c-100; 300-\$1.00; 1,000-\$2.75, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

SOYBEANS, COWPEAS, SUDAN, CANE, MILLET. Market prices. Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

PATENTS—REASONABLE TERMS. BOOK and advice free. L. F. Randolph, Dept. 389, Washington, D. C.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

EDUCATIONAL

BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN \$25-\$100 DAILY. Send for large illustrated catalogue, also how to receive Home Study Course free. Report's Auction School, Box 35, Decatur, Ind.

KODAK FINISHING

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

ROLLS DEVELOPED—TWO DOUBLE weight gloss enlargements, eight guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

FILMS DEVELOPED—TWO FREE ENlargements with each roll, 25c coin. Century Photo Service, Box 829, La Crosse, Wis.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 10 GLOSSO PRINTS 20c. 5x7 enlargement 10c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

WORK WANTED

MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN WITH blind son wants housekeeping work in widower's home. Some wages. Mrs. Smith, Rt. 2, Box 23, Sheldon, Mo.

HONEY

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

LAND

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

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.

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

ARKANSAS OZARK FOOTHILLS FARMS. Choice bargains. Good neighbors. Health and contentment. Terms. No trades. Charley Jones, Calico Rock, Ark.

FOR SALE OR RENT: 3,400 ACRES. PORTION or all. Unlimited running water. Good hay meadow. Cash rent. Mrs. Weatherbet, Weskan, Kan.

FARMS WANTED: SEND DESCRIPTION, cash price. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 610, Lincoln, Neb.

How Much Does Your Dollar Earn?

First of All—Is Your Money Safe Where It Is?

Second—How Much Does It Earn?

Third—Can You Get All Your Money Back Quickly If You Want It?

We know of such an investment and will be glad to give any subscriber to Kansas Farmer full information free.

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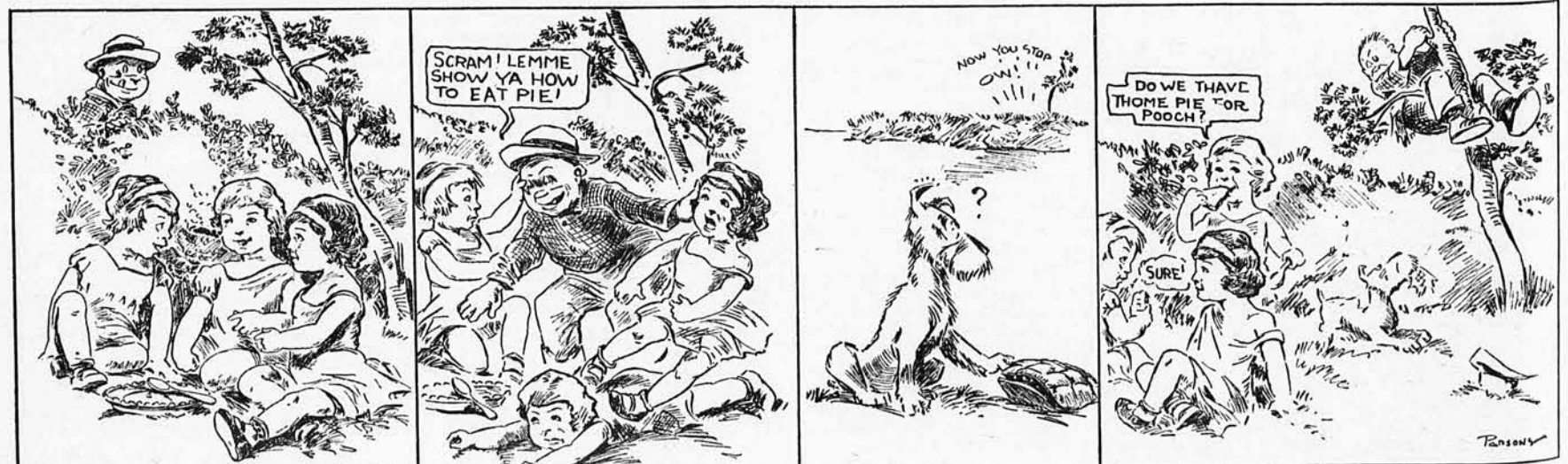
E. C. N.,

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

The Hoovers—

What! No Pie?

—By Parsons



Consult Your County Loan Agent

TO GET loans from the new farm credit administration, made possible by the mortgage relief section of the new Farm Act, see or write the loan commissioner's agent in your county. The initials N. F. L. A., mean National Farm Loan Association.

County	Name	Address
Allen	V. C. Nelson	Savonburg
Anderson	W. L. Coleman	Mont Ida
*All except territory covered by Franklin County N. F. L. A., Ottawa, E. W. Smay, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer.		
Atchison	A. P. Bishop	Muscotah
Barber	L. W. Fullerton	Medicine Lodge
Barton	E. J. Grigsby	Sharon
Bourbon	F. C. Seiber	Great Bend
Brown	S. H. Lynn	Redfield
Butler	S. D. Moser	Hiawatha
Chase	R. W. Ewing	El Dorado
	E. R. Behmer	Hamilton
	R. W. Ewing	El Dorado
	P. F. Friesen	Hillsboro
	A. D. Fry	Eureka
	W. M. Price	Emporia
	J. J. Richards	White City
	T. W. Spachek	Pilsen
Chautauqua	J. C. Hesse	Cedar Vale
Cherokee	C. W. Hiller	Columbus
Cheyenne	Andrew Ainslie	Haigler, Nebr.
	C. L. Case	Benkleman, Nebr.
	J. W. Collins	St. Francis
	H. W. Hickert	Bird City
Clark	J. C. Berryman	Ashland
	R. N. Estes	Minnesota
Clay	Webb Malcolm	Clay Center
Cloud	Frank McLean	Concordia
	E. H. Phelps	Miltonvale
Coffey	Ivy Allen	Burlington
*All except territory covered by Franklin County N. F. L. A., Ottawa, E. W. Smay, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer.		
Comanche	W. T. Maris	Coldwater
	Claude Rowland	Protection
	J. H. Bryan	Arkansas City
Cowley	Eugene English	Girard
Crawford	F. B. Nelson	Norcutt
Decatur	Fay D. Smick	Dredon
	A. H. Diehl	Enterprise
	F. J. Gugler	Woodbine
	M. C. Gugler	Abilene
	W. H. Mott	Herington
Doniphan	Mrs. Reba Hickles	Troy
Douglas	C. C. Gerstenberger	Eudora
*All except territory covered by Franklin County N. F. L. A., Ottawa, E. W. Smay, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer.		
Edwards	Miss D. J. Bingham	Kinsley
Ellis	B. L. Spray	Moline
	John Brummitt	Hays
	J. R. Chittenden	Brookville
Ellsworth	E. J. Covert	Garden City
Finney	Ellsworth Sherman	Garden City
	Mrs. E. E. Hull	Spearsville
Ford	E. Madison	Dodge City
	G. J. Stauth	Dodge City
*All applications must come thru Franklin County N. F. L. A., Ottawa, E. W. Smay, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer.		
Geary	Richard Rohrer	Junction City
Gove	Harold Hall	Shields
	W. A. Shirkey	Girard
*All except territory covered by Collier-Baker N. F. L. A., Collier, M. K. Mathews, Quinter, secretary-treasurer.		
Graham	G. C. Brumbaugh	Hill City
	D. C. Kay	Morland
*All except territory covered by Collier-Baker N. F. L. A., Collier, M. K. Mathews, Quinter, secretary-treasurer.		
Grant	C. D. Hickok	Ulysses
Gray	Ethel Gilger	Montezuma
	R. L. Wagner	Cimarron
Greeley	W. T. Rauch	Tribune
Greenwood	E. R. Behmer	Hamilton
	A. D. Fry	Eureka
Hamilton	H. E. Walter	Sycamore
Harper	J. H. Hadsall	Attica
Harvey	C. E. Benfer	Newton
*All except territory covered by Buhler N. F. L. A., Buhler, H. A. Martens, Buhler, secretary-treasurer.		
Haskell	L. O. Stanley	Satanta
Hodgeman		
*All applications must come thru Marena N. F. L. A., L. W. Hubbell, secretary-treasurer, Jetmore.		
Jackson	S. R. Scott	Holton
Jefferson	A. H. Denner	Winchester
Jewell	E. H. Smiles	Courtland
Johnson	H. E. Hays	Olathe
*All except territory covered by Franklin County N. F. L. A., Ottawa, E. W. Smay, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer.		
Kearny	A. R. Hetzer	Lakin
Kingman	N. I. Farris	Norwich
	E. A. Welch	Kingman
	J. C. Bennett	Haviland
Kiowa	E. B. Corse	Greensburg
	J. W. McKinley	Mullinville
	W. A. Burnett	St. Paul
	Eugene English	Girard
	Lewis Hatcliff	Neodesha
	C. W. Hiller	Columbus
	T. W. Hurst	Independence
	H. S. Jenson	Holy
	W. V. Young	Dighton
Leavenworth	W. E. Howard	Leavenworth
Lincoln	Edgar W. Baker	Lincoln
Linn	Arthur Parker	Mound City
*All except territory covered by Franklin County N. F. L. A., Ottawa, E. W. Smay, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer.		
Logan	V. Jagger	Oakley
	Maude Porter	Russell Springs
*All except territory covered by Lone Butte N. F. L. A., Russell Springs, Maude Porter, Russell Springs, secretary-treasurer.		
Lyon	W. M. Price	Emporia
McPherson	C. W. Steeves	McPherson
*All except territory covered by Buhler N. F. L. A., Buhler, H. A. Martens, Buhler, secretary-treasurer.		
Marion	P. F. Friesen	Hillsboro
	T. W. Spachek	Pilsen
	W. S. Fulwider	Sumnerfield
Marshall	Wm. M. Griffie	Marysville
	J. M. Rhodes	Frankfort
	J. P. Ballard	Plains
Meade	Mrs. M. L. Morrison	Fowler
	C. C. Wilson	Meade
*All applications must come thru Franklin County N. F. L. A., Ottawa, E. W. Smay, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer.		
Mitchell	E. W. Reiter	Beloit
Montgomery	T. W. Hurst	Independence
Morris	J. J. Richards	White City
Morton	L. A. Gerkin	Wilburton
	Mrs. Henrietta	
	Long	Rolla
	Chas. Roll	Elkhart
	F. L. Geary	Wetmore
	E. E. White	Seneca
		Sabetha

What a Loan Will Cost

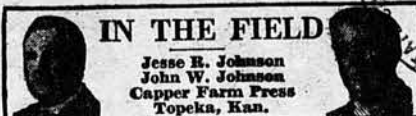
EVERY farmer must pay a \$10 fee when he applies to the Farm Loan Commissioner, thru the loan agent in his county, for an emergency loan. Loans are made to refinance farm debts, provide working capital, or buy back farm property lost thru foreclosure. The \$10 fee helps pay inspection and appraisal costs. After a loan is approved and accepted by the applicant, if additional charges for appraising property and examining title are necessary, they will be deducted from the loan. If the loan application is rejected by the commissioner's office, and no appraisals are made, the \$10 fee will be returned to the applicant. If the loan goes thru but is rejected by the applicant, the \$10 fee will not be returned.

The loan agent of the Farm Loan Commissioner is not permitted to charge an applicant more than \$1 for filling out his application, and no one else may charge more for this service. Your loan agent is paid a fee of 1/2 of 1 per cent of the amount of the loan, on all loans made by the Farm Loan Commissioner. But the borrower does not pay this commission. It is paid by the Farm Loan Commissioner.

County	Name	Address
Neosho	W. A. Burnett	St. Paul
	Lewis Hatcliff	Neodesha
Ness	W. F. Baer	Ransom
	P. W. Lundy	Ness City
	T. W. Vanscoy	Utica
Norton	Leonard Allen	Lenora
	J. W. Kissell	Norton
Osage	H. W. Monroe	Osage City
*All except territory covered by Franklin County N. F. L. A., Ottawa, E. W. Smay, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer.		
Osborne	Arthur Boedecker	Natoma
Ottawa	W. A. Ward	Minneapolis
Pawnee	A. H. Moffet	Larned
Phillips	W. W. Warner	Phillipsburg
Pottawatomie	J. W. Dunn	Onaga
	Ella Peddicord	Wamego
	M. H. Hodges	Pratt
	E. C. Mellick	Atwood
	F. R. Frank	Turon
	Chas. Hornbaker	Castleton
	H. A. Martens	Buhler
	B. S. Trostle	Nickerson
Pratt		
Rawlins		
Reno		
*All except territory covered by Buhler N. F. L. A., Buhler, H. A. Martens, Buhler, secretary-treasurer.		
Republic	T. J. Hogan	Greenleaf
	Frank McLean	Concordia
	R. H. Phelps	Miltonvale
	E. H. Smiles	Courtland
	Oriebe Duncan	Alden
	C. W. Shenkle	Lyon
	Floyd Condray	Stockdale
	V. Bruton	Woodston
	I. Gilliland	Webster
	Mrs. J. O. Davenport	
	A. D. Kaufmann	McCracken
	E. M. Moore	LaCrosse
	August Galyard	Otis
	G. R. Kistler	Bunker Hill
	R. V. Allison	Culver
	H. S. Rector	Scott City
	S. L. Gardiner	Valley Center
	J. C. Porter	Mt. Hope
	A. N. Sullivan	106 E. First, Wichita
	Elwood Yoder	Cheney
	H. C. Franklin	Liberal
	H. L. Brosius	R. No. 10, Topeka
Seward		
Shawnee		
Sheridan	G. C. Brumbaugh	Hill City
	H. H. Goetsch	Brewster
	D. C. Kay	Morland
	F. B. Nelson	Norcutt
	W. A. Shirkey	Grinnell
	Fay D. Smick	Dresden
*All except territory covered by Collier-Baker N. F. L. A., Collier, M. K. Mathews, Quinter, secretary-treasurer.		
Sherman	C. E. White	Goodland
Smith	Arthur Boedecker	Natoma
	V. Bruton	Woodston
	W. W. Warner	Phillipsburg
	Miss D. J. Bingham	Kinsley
	Oriebe Duncan	Alden
	F. R. Frank	Turon
	M. H. Hodges	Pratt
	Chas. Hornbaker	Castleton
	F. C. Seiber	Great Bend
*All applications must come thru Stanton County N. F. L. A., Johnson, Robert R. Friend, secretary-treasurer, Johnson.		
Stanton		
Stevens	G. E. Morford	Liberal
Sumner	Mrs. Janie R. Conklin	Mulvane
	C. P. Hangen	Wellington
	H. H. Goetsch	Brewster
	E. M. Groft	Wakeney
	M. K. Mathews	Quinter
*All except territory covered by Collier-Baker N. F. L. A., Collier, M. K. Mathews, Quinter, secretary-treasurer.		
Wabaunsee	A. E. Stuewe	Alma
	F. S. Carter	Sharon Springs
	M. J. Gauss	Weskan
Washington	T. J. Hogan	Greenleaf
Wichita	A. E. Freeland	Leoti
Wilson	F. H. Dodd	Altona
Woodson	W. H. Roberts	Vernon
Wyandotte	E. S. Filkin	Bonner Springs
	Roy Wheat	Muncie

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
Oct. 24—Roy C. Lahr & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Sept. 27—J. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 20—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Duroc
Nov. 1—W. E. Harder, Minneapolis, Kan.
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.



IN THE FIELD

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

F. Oliver of Danville, Kan., is in the market for a six months old registered Holstein bull.

Roy A. Kessler, Newton, Kan., is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer a 2-year-old Jersey bull of Hood Farm breeding.

June 17 all sale pavilion records at Oberlin, Kan., were broken when 850 head of livestock went thru the ring for a total of over \$13,000.

Paul R. Wiggins, Jersey breeder of Chanute, Kan., will make the district fairs this fall. He had a herd average of 350 pounds of fat last year.

Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan., has 350 spring pigs and is starting the show circuit this season with the National Swine Show at Springfield, Ill.

J. B. Hunter, formerly of Atchison county, now maintains a fine herd of registered Jerseys at Howard, Kan. The herd numbers almost 100 head.

The Fees Paramount Dairy at Parsons maintains about 100 head of registered Guernsey cattle. All females old enough have milk records or are now on test.

John Perrenoud of Humboldt, has bred registered Guernsey cattle for more than 20 years. He has a well equipped dairy farm and one of the good herds of Southeast Kansas.

W. Carlton Hall of Coffeyville, Kan., breeds registered Guernsey cattle and Poland China hogs. His herds are maintained at a high standard and he always has stock for sale.

Foster G. Parker of Savonburg, Kan., began breeding Jersey cattle several years ago. He has used Island bred bulls and culled closely. The herd now numbers about 75 head.

J. R. Brainard of Carlyle, Kan., had the high record Guernsey herd of the state in 1929 in the D. H. I. A. test. His entire herd is kept on test as fast as they are in milk.

O'Brien Brothers of Parsons, breeders of registered Poland Chinas, have about 65 spring pigs sired by their Highway and Golden Rule bred boars. They plan to make county fairs this season.

J. T. Morgan of Latham, Kan., breeder of Polled Bates, bred Shorthorn cattle, offers young bulls out of private record cows with heavy milk records. They are by his herd bull Overland 2nd.

F. W. Eckhoff, Ayrshire breeder of Girard, is building a good producing herd. His herd average last year in D. H. I. A. was 303 pounds of fat. The herd has and is being carefully culled.

Paul Wempe, Seneca, Kan., is another Northeast Kansas breeder that will show at the National Swine Show this fall. He breeds Tamworths and Burkshears and both herds are unusually strong this year.

B. F. Harper of Ft. Scott, Kan., has a very select herd of Guernsey cattle. He has been breeding and culling for 12 years. His Wisconsin bred herd bull from a dam with a record of nearly 600 pounds of fat.

J. Harold Cowen has one of the good herds of registered Guernseys in Bourbon county. His foundation stock was A. R. cows with records up to 600 pounds of fat. The herd was established 8 years ago. He lives near Ft. Scott.

C. F. Fickel & Sons have been breeding registered Holsteins on their farm south of Chanute, Kan., for 15 years. Their cows have D. H. I. A. records up to 400 pounds of fat and they have a Hargrave & Arnold bred bull in service in the herd.

The Farmers Co-operative Creamery Company's plant at Sabetha made 169,000 pounds of butter in May and paid 21 cents for cream. Around 1,000 Northeast Kansas farmers bring their cream to this creamery and it is a farmer owned concern.

J. M. Nolan, Colony, Kan., is advertising in the draft horse section this week that he can furnish your community with either a Belgian or a Percheron stallion on the colt plan. Write him at once if your community needs a good stallion.

R. C. Beezley of Girard, member of the State Board of Agriculture, has one of the best producing herds of registered Holsteins to be found in the state. The herd is in the D. H. I. A. testing association. Cows have records up to 530 pounds of fat.

T. B. Bowman, Boone, Nebr., died at his home near Boone April 25, aged 79 years. Mr. Bowman was an extensive breeder of Percheron horses and had upwards of 200 head of registered Percherons on his farm at the time of his death. He was a breeder and exhibitor and had sold Percherons all over the Central West. His son, T. B. Bowman, Jr., will carry on the business in the future.

The fifth of the series of Kansas Holstein picnics was held on the McConnell Brothers farm near Cherryvale, Kan., on Decoration day. A nice crowd of farmers and breeders attended and addresses were made by Robert Romig, president of the Northeast Kansas division of the Kansas association, and by Leslie Roenick, Clay Center, vice president, and Harry Cave of the College, secretary of the state association. The McConnell herd of Holsteins is one of the oldest and highest testing herds of Southern Kansas.

The Roy C. Lahr & Son herd of registered Jerseys at Abilene, Kan., consists of over 100 head of choice Jerseys, all with the exception of the herd sire bred by them on their dairy farm just north of town. They supply Abilene with Jersey milk and at the present time are milking around 40 cows. Because they do not have the barn room and the facilities for handling so large a herd they have decided to hold a public sale October 24 and cut the herd in two. They will sell in the sale about 50 head, all of them just as good as they are keeping for their own herd. The herd is headed by a sire bred by John Comp of White City, Kan., and is a Jap-Oxford bred bull of outstanding ability as a sire. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer and will afford one of the splendid opportunities to buy real working Jerseys at auction.

Grover Meyer, Bashor, Kan., breeder of registered Holsteins and president of the big Kansas Holstein Breeders Association and Dr. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., were at the National Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association convention and sale at Chicago the week of June 5. They report some very substantial

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MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Relinn Farms Milking Shorthorns
25 bulls from calves to 16 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the beef breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESIO, KAN.

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS

Choice red individuals. From 2 to 10 months old. Sired by the top Bates bred sire Overland 2nd. Out of private record cows up to 1200 lbs. milk. Will also sell the herd bull.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 688 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LERO, KAN.

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Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Bull of Serviceable Age

Sire's sister, official record 872 pounds butterfat. Sire's dam, 888.3 pounds. Price \$50.00.
R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Two-Year-Old Reg. Jersey Bull

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

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I can furnish your community a Belgian or Percheron stallion on the colt plan.
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4.40-21
\$5.00
Other Sizes Proportionately Low

4.75-19	\$6.05
5.00-19	6.55
5.25-18	7.35

4.40-21
\$4.52
Other Sizes Proportionately Low

4.75-19	\$5.48
5.00-19	5.89
5.25-18	6.63

4.40-21
\$3.25

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