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p. 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Wheat for Next Summer's Feeding

HENRY HATCH

WHATEVER is done by the Farm Administration, whether the seeding of wheat is thrown wide open or is held in check by market-controlling restrictions, every farmer should be allowed at least 10 to 15 acres of wheat for a feed grain to save a heavy grain feed bill on his hogs and his wife's chickens, for 3 months next summer.

The latest rule is that we may seed 90 per cent of our wheat base acreage and use it as we wish. This will give the average farmer something more than 10 acres over his last year's allotment.

One AAA ruling provides for planting more wheat than your allotment contract allows if an emergency exists, making it necessary to grow wheat for pasture. Ask your county allotment committee about this.

Another recent rule is that farmers signing corn-hog contracts may plant rye and barley this fall without limit for harvest in 1935, using their contracted land or any other land.

With rains making it practical to seed wheat this fall, every farmer, whether he has a wheat base or not, and whether or not he signed a wheat or a corn-hog contract, is going to find need for the seeding of from 10 to 15 acres of wheat, just for a grain feed next summer.

Cribs and granaries by the thousands now are empty, with the long feeding season of winter and spring still ahead. It will seem a long time before another corn crop ripens enough for hog feed, and it will be a long time. Oats, a feed grain that ripens along with wheat, answers

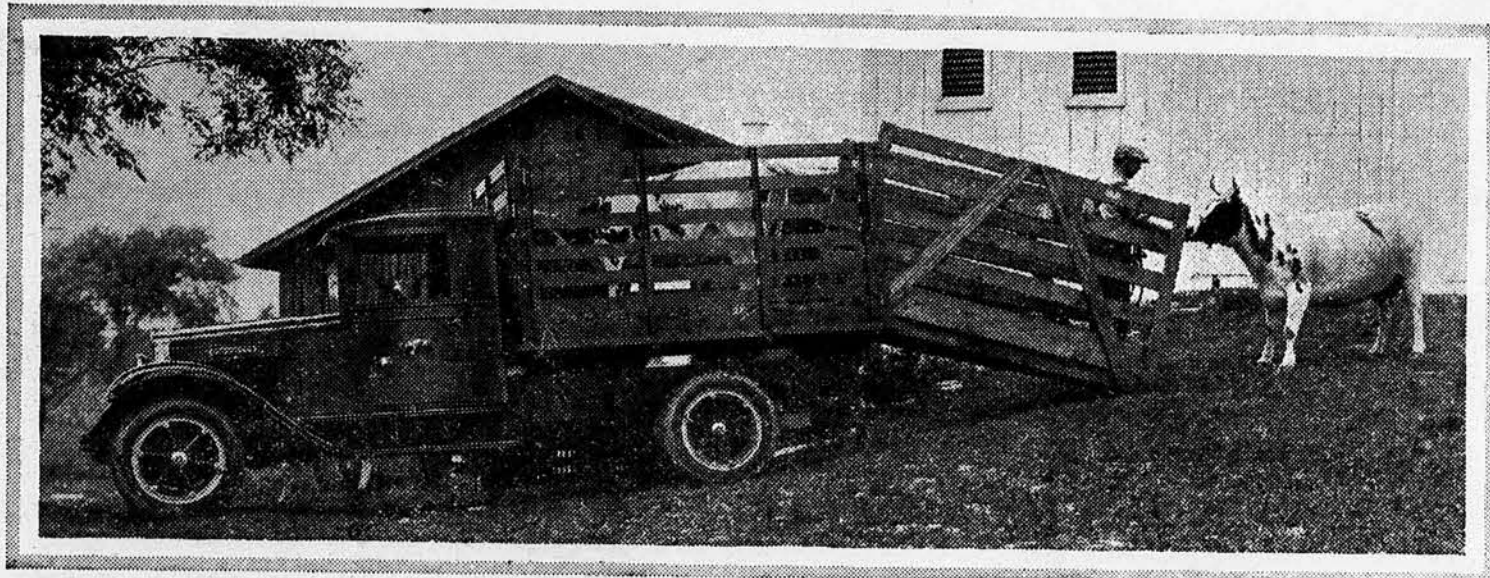
the purpose nicely for horse feed, but there is little to it for hogs, and for a while, at least, hogs are going to be hogs.

We must not allow our farms to run out of hogs, altho it must be admitted the profit from hogs for a number of years is not worth keeping in memory now. But the time is coming when Mr. Hog will again get back his temporarily forgotten title of "mortgage lifter", so it is necessary that we keep a few of them—enough for "seed".

The grain from 10 to 15 acres of wheat will be needed to feed a few sows and their pigs, from the time it ripens until corn is ready for snapping and feeding. To do without it means feeding a grain that must be bought at a price so high there is hardly a chance left for the hog raiser, if he must continue to "pay the price" until his corn matures.

And there is the farm flock of chickens, in years past the grocery-bill payer of the farm, and the pride of the lady of the farm, in whose care the flock usually is found. She must have some grain to feed this flock. With granaries empty, she has no more chance of getting it than does her husband for his hogs. Oats is little better for chickens than it is for hogs, but wheat is good.

If possible to grow it, every farm should also have wheat enough sown this fall to feed the farm flock and their normal spring increase of young from the harvesting of wheat next June until the ripening of corn next fall. It is business sense to provide for the cheapening of the feeding during this period of time, both with hogs and chickens, and these times demand such business sense.



"Will You Step Into My Truck?"—Loading a Likely Contender to Show at the Fair

September 15, 1934

Gun Wasn't Loaded---Owner Was

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service



Two thieves surrendered to his empty gun

Returning home, late at night, Service Member Elmer O. Riegel, R. 1, Ford, Kan., discovered a truck parked near his premises. He was suspicious. Checking up on his property he found two grease guns missing. Armed with an empty 12-gauge shotgun, Riegel pursued

the truck for some distance and forced the driver and his companion to submit to a search. There must have been something very threatening in Riegel's voice, for it developed later that the two men, against whom he was pitted, had a frontier revolver in their possession and didn't try to use it. Riegel's two grease guns were found in the truck and the two thieves, Chester Elden and Ed Slates, were turned over to the sheriff. They were given 90-day jail sentences. All of the reward was paid to Riegel.

A visit by wheat thieves caused Service Member E. F. Bonneau, R. 6, Concordia, Kan., to summon Sheriff

Den Byrne and start on the war path. At the local elevator, the two came face to face with Miron Grinage, Homer Wilkins and Fred Cox, in possession of the stolen wheat. The evidence was so strong that each of the thieves was given a 60-day jail sentence. The reward was divided between Bonneau and Sheriff Byrne.

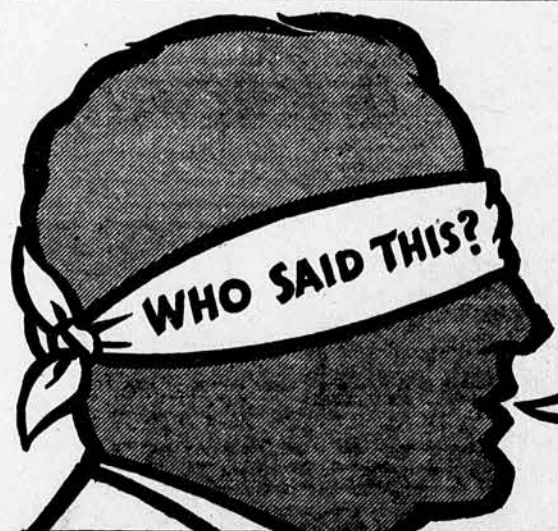
Marked His Wheat---Got Thief

A small quantity of oats scattered thru wheat belonging to Service Member G. W. Sorensen, R. 3, Lincoln, Kan., served to identify the grain when it was stolen by Jesse Holmes. Sheriff Jim Booz, Lincoln county, assisted Sorensen in running down the thief, who is now serving a 1 to 5 year sentence in the penitentiary. At the suggestion of Service Member Sorensen, the reward was di-

vided equally among himself, Sheriff Jim Booz, Lincoln; D. F. Shogran, Salina; and Woodrow Wilson, Lincoln. Service members are urged to mark wheat and other property so it can be identified.

Put Up Stolen Goods at Sale

Discovering that a 3-ton hydraulic truck jack had been stolen from his posted premises, A. E. Carlson, Abilene, Kan., reported to L. D. Harrison, deputy sheriff, who spread the news to several community sales. Lo and behold, the jack was offered by an auctioneer and the man who placed it on sale, George Crumm, was arrested and given 8 months in the Dickinson county jail. The reward check was divided equally between Service Member Carlson and Deputy Sheriff Harrison.



\$5.00 REWARD

For the first letter from each State in which this advertisement appears, which correctly gives the full name of the author who made this statement about the weather, we will pay \$5. The Post Office time-stamp at point of mailing will determine priority as between letters sent in. In case of ties, duplicate rewards will be paid. Address: Advertising Department, PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO., Bartlesville, Okla.

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Editor

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September 15, 1934

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The Big Thing in Kansas Farming

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

Terracing and contour farming take out the uphill pull in field work. They let you farm hills on the level, you farm across the slopes. They make rows longer and you work them on the level. They check soil washing. They build up fertility. Almost all sloping land needs this treatment . . . Coming issues of Kansas Farmer will tell you what farmers in Jewell county think about terraces, about contour farming, and crop plans. How this treatment saves time, labor, money and fertility. How similar soil-saving work will fit other sections of Kansas. How to go about laying-out terraces, how to work them up, equipment to use, what the cost is. Watch for these articles, save them for reference.

CROOKED rows no longer are a disgrace in Jewell county. The best-farmed fields are wearing them, along with terraces, so they can soak in more moisture and keep rains from running off with top soil. Hill land which never should have been broken out is going back to grass. Once a leader in alfalfa, this county will endeavor to regain her lost legumes. Fields that have grown corn year after year are now to raise a variety of crops instead of being single-cropped out of fertility. No doubt big cow herds, along with alfalfa and grass, will begin to appear again.

This new kind of farming is making great headway because Uncle Sam turned the Limestone Creek Watershed, in Jewell, Smith and Mitchell counties, into a gigantic soil-saving demonstration. Dr. F. L. Duley, regional director, and his staff of crop experts and farm engineers, are setting a pace for speed and workable ideas that might well be followed by the 21 similar projects in the U. S. under direction of the Department of Interior.

The limestone watershed contains 200 square miles; 128,000 acres divided into 450 farms. Plans for terracing and cropping have been drawn for 325 of these Kansas farms and about 500 miles of terraces have been built. The north one-third of the area is the roughest, yet grows more corn than the south one-third which runs strong to wheat. About 91,000 acres are under cultivation.

Last year 41 per cent of this was in row crops, much of it farmed up-and-down hill and washing badly. Dr. Duley and his crew have cut that down to 30 per cent in row crops, fields have been terraced to stop run-off of water and the land is being farmed on the contour—that is, crosswise of the slope. Small grain acreage has been reduced from 26 to 13 per cent. Legumes—alfalfa and Sweet clover—have been increased from 5 to 20 per cent; pasture has been increased 5 per cent; timber 4 per cent.

The idea is to make terracing, contour farming, seeding down steep slopes, gully control and a



Caterpillar Diesel 50 and Caterpillar power-controlled elevating grader equipped with short carrier, building terraces on the U. S. soil erosion project near Mankato, in Jewell county. Half the dirt comes from below the terrace, half from above. This equipment can build 5 miles of terraces a day. Its use is a brand new Kansas idea, good for any state.

cropping system stop the tremendous loss of moisture and soil fertility that has been going on. Yet allow a crop system that will provide feed and cash, and that will increase the fertility of the land.

The terracing part of the job shows up more than any other work right now. The top end of a terrace starts on a $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent grade, John S. Glass, chief engineer, explains. This is increased slightly— $\frac{2}{10}$ or $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 per cent—with the length of the terrace to slightly deepen and broaden the terrace channel. Terraces are being put only on farmed slopes between 3 and 9 per cent grade, which is 3 to 9 feet of fall in 100 feet. Where water has been washing down hill with a drop of 3 to 9 feet in 100, terraces cut it down to a drop of only 4 inches thru the terrace channels. Terraces are placed 70 to 125 feet apart, depending on the slope.

The terraces are being built with elevating road graders, an idea originated by Dr. Duley and his staff. Four or 5 rounds with this big machinery builds up the terrace, half the dirt coming from below and half from above the terrace. Two rounds with a blade grader shave off the ditches left by the elevator. Then two rounds with a tandem Killifer disk, or disk 1-way combination, finishes the job. This loosens up the ground where the heavy machinery packed it.

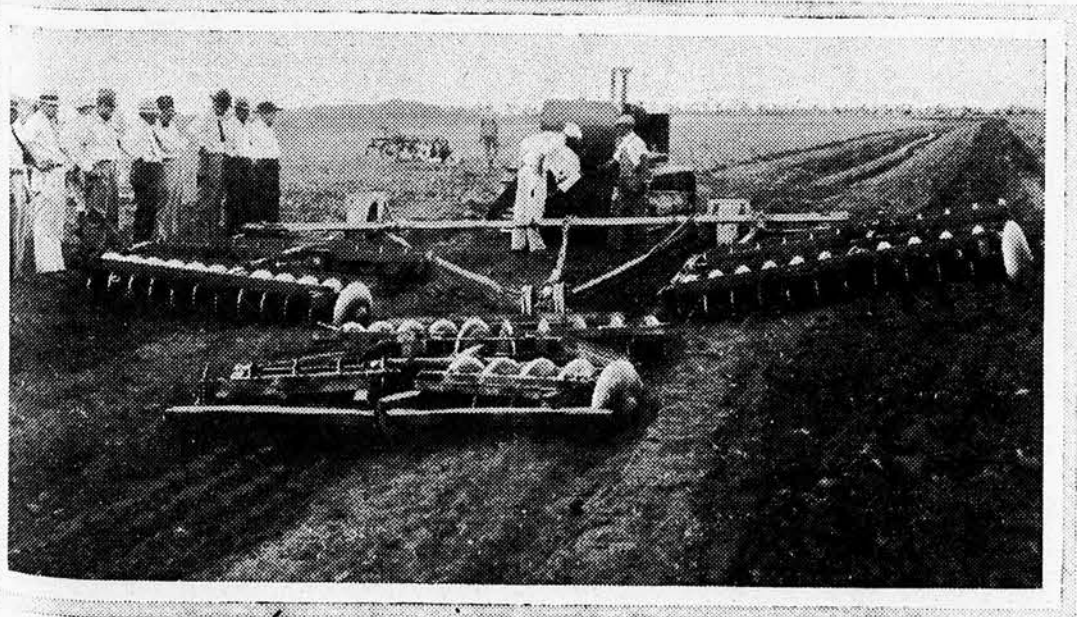
Building terraces under adverse dry weather conditions that we have been thru, cost about \$1.70 an acre. Last spring when the ground was in better condition the cost was \$1.25 an acre. This includes the complete terracing job except for water outlets.

If the average farmer were to charge his time, labor and equipment the same as on this big job, it would cost him \$5 to \$10 an acre to terrace, Mr. Glass says. Farmers who have done this consider it worthwhile. The average farmer cannot afford big equipment like the elevating grader. But couldn't a community, township or county underwrite the cost of this big machinery? Then charge it back to the men who used the equipment, perhaps in taxes, say over 10 years or longer. Soil saving is just that important. In the last 50 years, some of these limestone-area fields have lost 3 feet of top soil. And U. S. figures say it takes 1,000 years to make 1 inch of fertile top soil.

Slopes of less than 3 per cent need no terraces. Contour farming, and changing crops around, take care of them. Every lister row acts as a water-holding terrace. Contour farming on terraced land that slopes 3 to 9 per cent has the same effect. This means farming in the same direction the terraces run, instead of in straight rows as in the past. It looks as if that would be a mighty hard, time-taking job. But several Jewell county farmers say they have found it actually takes less time, and less tractor fuel because they pull around the hills nearly on a level instead of up and down. And rows are longer, which eliminates loss of time in turning. Patchy fields, point rows and unhandy rough land don't pester a farmer when he is working row crops because they are sowed to feed or seeded down.

In figuring the crop system for each farm, the first thing we settle is what will fit the farm and help the family make a living, said W. S. Speer, chief agronomist. Plowing, listing and cultivating are done parallel with the terraces, or with the

(Continued on Page 19)



Finishing a terrace. Two rounds with a blade grader shaves off the ditches left by the elevating grader. Then this tandem Killifer disk or a disk one-way combination loosens up the soil ready for farming where heavy machinery packed it.

Riddles That Haven't Been Solved

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THERE are more unsolved riddles in the world today than ever before. As civilization becomes more complex, as knowledge increases, the problems become more numerous and more difficult.

There are, it is true, a few fundamental propositions on which there is general agreement, such for example as that happiness is the paramount object in life either here or hereafter; that man born into the world without his consent is entitled to a fair opportunity; that so long as the world can produce sufficient to feed, clothe and shelter all of its inhabitants no one willing to work should be deprived of the necessities of life; that the weak should be protected from spoilation by the strong; that life, liberty and a reasonable opportunity for happiness should be guaranteed to every one, no matter how weak and humble, who is willing to do his or her best.

I have been listening to these and other aphorisms ever since I can remember and the people who wrote them, or spoke them, seemed to think they had said or written something really important. What they had done was to iterate certain rather evident truths without suggesting any practical way of putting them into practice.

There's No Equal Chance

GRANT that every man born into this world is entitled to a fair opportunity; how is he to get that fair opportunity? There are some who not only have one door of opportunity open to them but many doors. They are not even required to make an effort to possess themselves of the best the world has to offer. And there are others who by mere accident of birth are faced with apparently insurmountable obstacles. There is nothing in the history of mankind so far that gives any hope that those possessing the favored seats, the "flowery beds of ease" are going to give up their advantages in order that the less favored may have an even chance.

The world can produce sufficient to feed, clothe and shelter all of the inhabitants, yes. But so far no way has been devised by which the products of the world can be equally distributed.

The weak should be protected against spoilation by the strong but no form of government has yet been organized which does completely protect the weak against aggression and spoilation by the strong.

Nature Itself Is Unjust

THE fact is that nature itself is unjust and cruel in its operations, not only so far as it affects human beings but everywhere. Among the lower order of animals the strong prey relentlessly on the weak. Noxious weeds crowd out beautiful flowers; fierce tornadoes sweep thru the forests and over the plains, leaving death and destruction in their wake; the rains are withheld and vegetation withers and dies from drouth and the pitiless heat of the glaring sun; or the floods sweep over the lowlands with ruthless and irresistible force bringing incalculable disaster.

In the face of the record, the reiteration of platitudes about equal rights, justice and equal opportunities seem to be about as practical and effective as the effort to sweep back the rising tide of the ocean with a broom.

Says Our World Is Crazy

IN my opinion Bertrand Russell is a brilliant writer and thinker. With his philosophy I am in frequent disagreement. He is the author of a book entitled "Education and the Modern World," published in 1932. The book seems to disclose a struggle in his mind between the practical and the ideal, with a rather strong tendency to swing toward the impractical. But the close of his book impresses me as a fine bit of writing and also is thought provoking. Let me quote:

Our world is a mad world. Ever since 1914 it has ceased to be constructive, because men will not follow their intelligence in creating international co-operation, but persist in retaining the division of mankind into hostile groups. This collective failure to use the intelligence that men possess for purposes of self-preservation is due, in the main, to the insane and destructive impulses which lurk in the unconscious of those who have been unwisely handled in infancy, childhood and adolescence. In spite of continually improving technique in production, we all grow poorer. In spite of being well aware of the horrors of the next war, we continue to cultivate in the young those sentiments which will make it inevitable. In spite of science, we react against the habit of considering problems rationally. In spite of increased command over nature most men feel more hopeless and impotent than they have felt since the Middle Ages.

While declaring that the means of happiness for the human race exist, Mr. Russell goes on to say:

Can it be wondered at that a world in which the forces of the State are devoted to producing in the young, in-

"Mother! Come Here"

By Ed Blair

WHAT a wonderful mind has "Little Come Here"

Who builds a whole bridge in a day!
With a viaduct too, and the bridge made of steel,
While we think he's only at play!
The big bridge stands high o'er a big river wide
Where the water runs swiftly below;
Its bed just as deep as the roadman's big plow
Where the tractor pulled steady and slow.
His tricycle now, pulls a truck built by him,
What big loads it hauls as he works—
Loads of gravel and sand, always at his command
And his foot-pedal starter ne'er shirks!
Big boulders he finds in the woodpile nearby
And blocks, too, for houses he finds
And soon these are buildings designed by him-
self

As his childish fancy unwinds.
Oh Mothers, fond mothers, of "Little Come Heres"

How often, when weary, you've gone
At the call of his voice to see something new
When a headache was just coming on.
But the years that have passed have proven you wise

That you listened with patience and cheer,
For when real structures are asked for by men,
Tis answered by Little Come Here!

sanity, stupidity, readiness for homicide, economic injustice, and ruthlessness, that such a world is not a happy one. . . . The world has become so intolerably tense, so charged with hatred, so filled with misfortune and pain that men have lost the power of balanced judgment which is needed for emergence from the slough in which mankind is staggering. Our age is so painful that many of the best men have been seized with despair. But there is no rational ground for despair; the means of happiness for the human race exist and it is only necessary that the human race should choose to use them.

Bertrand Russell seems to believe that the way out of trouble is Internationalism. I believe that he is mistaken. Altho I once believed that was the solution, I am convinced that an attempt to govern the world as one vast nation would be a disastrous failure. It would be better if the world was divided into small compact nations, homogeneous in population and similar thruout their areas in climate and soil conditions.

From an Outspoken Critic

IHAVE another critic in Mr. J. A. Murphy, who writes to me in this vein from Clay Center:

I have read with great interest your comment on the Downey old age insurance proposition, also Mr. Jesse Johnson's reply and your comeback. In my opinion you fail miserably in your effort to discredit the plan. All wealth you seem to think is money. The fact is this country creates enough for all and what is needed is a plan to distribute the wealth intelligently. Mr. Johnson is correct when he suggests that you think in terms of the past. In 1932 and 1933, I owned the great trotting mare, Silver Russell. She did a mile in 18.25. She was a great mare then, but her record would be no good now. Just so with your logic. This generation demands new ideas and new accomplishments. I like you but you are wrong and the future will prove it.

I could suggest that the next time Mr. Murphy takes his typewriter in hand he at least should know what he is writing about. This is the first time I have ever heard of the "Downey old age pension proposition." I might also remark that I have never thought, said or written that all wealth is money, or conversely that all money is wealth.

Money Is What We Make It

MONEY is a very convenient medium of exchange and measure of values. It may or may not have intrinsic value, but in modern business the intrinsic value of the money is rarely if ever considered. Theoretically our money is redeemable in gold or silver, but as a matter of fact the money we use is rarely if ever redeemed in or exchanged for either silver or gold.

It is proper to speak of money as wealth, for the reason that if it is sound money, that is, if it has the confidence of the people of the country in which it is issued and of the people of the world in general, it can be exchanged for any other kind of property or will pay for services rendered or debts owed. If it loses that confidence it becomes worthless or partially worthless in proportion to the degree of lost confidence. In 1923 the German mark was worth nominally about 24 cents, but it took a trillion marks to buy what 24 cents in

sound money would buy. The mark was money but was not wealth.

I am somewhat interested in Mr. Murphy's statement that he formerly owned a trotting mare who did a mile in 18.25. I assume that he must have entered her in a tortoise race. He does not say whether she won the race, but I take it that it was probably a close and exciting finish between his gallant trotting mare and the leading tortoise.

Pessimistic Prophecies

WRITING from Ness City, Mrs. C. A. Phillips, an educated and cultured lady, says: "Your article regarding troublous times so interested me that I, wakeful, have arisen in the 'wee sma' hours' to write you at the risk of your thinking me another deluded one."

Mrs. Phillips, it seems, has been diligently studying the Bible, especially the prophecies found in the Old and New Testament and is almost persuaded that the end of the world is nearly at hand. She gives a long list of references to chapters and verses which she thinks were predictions not only of the troublous times we are experiencing but of vastly worse calamities to follow.

I consider the Bible the most interesting book in the world. It so happens that owing to conditions over which I did not have control I have either read or heard read every chapter in the Bible from the first chapter of Genesis to the last chapter of Revelations, not only once but a number of times. So I think that I am more familiar with it than the average individual even among church members.

Have We Such a Creator?

IF I believed, as many profess to believe, that the Bible is the divinely inspired word of an omnipotent creator of the universe, I can hardly see how I could escape the conclusion that the Creator is a fiend incarnate. With full power to make a perfect world and a perfect universe, a world peopled with beings of intelligence, kindness, usefulness and inspired by lofty sentiments of justice, a world in which health, beauty and fertility constantly prevail, where neither storm, drouth nor wars nor pestilence were possible, would He deliberately create a world filled with sorrow, poverty, trouble and hatred instead of love? And after He had created it and was sorry that He had done the job, would He with inconceivable cruelty then proceed ruthlessly to destroy the helpless creature He had created, showing no mercy to age, sex or infancy? Now, according to these interpreters of prophecy, He is intending in the near future to destroy the world which He created (and which He has had at all times the power to change) in grand, final spectacular massacre of nearly all the 2 billion of inhabitants of the globe, all of whom according to this same Bible, He created "after His own image." A conception of such a creator is to me impossible.

World in No Hurry to End

PROPHETS of evil have existed during all the time of recorded history. Interpretation of prophecy has been a favorite fad with persons of a certain type of mind. Dates almost innumerable have been selected for the final holocaust. The various dates have come and gone and nothing in particular has happened, but that does not discourage the interpreters of prophecy. They merely set another date and make the Biblical prophecies fit it and then wait with melancholy satisfaction for the Armageddon which they are sure is just around the corner.

I do not know what these old prophecies mean. I suspect they do not mean much of anything. It is my opinion that the old Hebrews knew no more about what was going to come to pass 4,000 years after they were dead, than I know about what is going to come to pass 100 years from now.

We Should Worry About It

HOWEVER, let us assume for the moment that they did know; that the veil which hides the future from ordinary mortals was drawn aside and they were permitted to look down the corridors of time and view the events which still lay unborn in the womb of time. Suppose the Armageddon is just around the corner and that the predicted calamities are about to be heaped upon us, there is not a thing that either I or Mr. Phillips can do to prevent the impending catastrophe. So why get up in the "wee sma' hours" and worry about it?

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

Farm Matters As I See Them

We're More Water-Minded

THE drouth has made us all water-minded. And not too soon. We have had three more or less drouthy summers. We've had almost as many near snowless winters. Both have been hard on grass and sod and they are our soil binders. I fear the rainy seasons to come will wash away more soil fertility than an army of old-time soil robbers could use up. One of nature's powerful forces is water, another is wind. They work for a farmer or against him all the time, day and night, week days and Sundays. It is, and has always been, part of every farmer's job to coax water to work for him, while he did what he could to prevent this life-giver from working against him. Both wind and water take more fertility out of the soil than cropping does. One washes it away, the other blows it away. I think we all know that the biggest thing before Western farming at this time and for years to come, is the need of stopping both kinds of erosion.

Terracing and contour farming, more grass and better sod in the pastures, are as necessary to save and build up farms, as are better times and better prices. They will put farming and stock-raising on a safer, more profitable basis. Also in the Wheat Belt, ways of handling soil to prevent blowing, and scientific use of wind-breaks, are needed to make farming permanent and profitable. And a pond or a good well and pump on every farm, has become a necessity. Many farms can be irrigated profitably. Irrigation is common in Italy which has much more rainfall than we have.

In Kansas Farmer we are going to tell our folks what farmers are doing now, or have done or will do, to make grass and water help; how they did it, what it cost, and the results so far. I do not believe either of us can do anything better for Kansas or for ourselves, than to push these things; we in the paper, you on the farm.

These Pigs Went to Market

ONE of my farmer friends recently sent 16 hogs weighing 1,150 pounds, to a commission firm in Kansas City. The hogs brought \$1 a hundred, or a total of \$11.50. The charges were, yardage \$2.24, insurance 7 cents, inspection 16 cents, corn 50 cents, truckage \$2.50, Hartford insurance, \$2.08, fund for increased consumption 6 cents, and commission \$4.05.

Total cost, \$11.46. For his share, my friend received a check for just 4 cents for his 16 hogs. They barely paid their way to market, and, as the story goes, he didn't even have "the use of them" very long.

To have an economic system which gives to every one of the six distributors or services handling those hogs, more money than the man who raised them for market, is an outrage. We do have a system of distribution that too often results in disparities like this and the present market situation has made it worse.

These hogs weighed around 70 pounds apiece. They were too light for the packer. The drouth probably, had not helped their condition. They could not put up much of a showing in an over-supplied market. If those farmers who had to sacrifice their young hogs, had been members of a co-operative association, they could have reported to headquarters the number of pigs they couldn't handle. That would have meant a sale at a decent price to some other co-op member able to feed and finish them. It would have cut out a lot of handling expense to the profit of both farmer buyer and farmer seller.

Why Put a Tax on Living?

A BUNCH of farmers met in Topeka the other day and went on record against a sales tax. It was a timely protest. Missouri, Indiana and several other states now have a sales tax. Governor Park will recommend that Missouri double hers. More and more states are adopting a sales tax. West Virginia has a general sales tax. The National Grange is opposing one in New York State for the reason that a farmer has no possible way of passing such a tax along.

I am opposed to a sales tax. Not only for that reason, but because it is hard for the poor man whose standard of living is too scanty as it is. I want him to live better, not worse, and that will be better for the country. Tax those billions of tax-exempt bonds.

In West Virginia when a man has a tire puncture repaired, he pays 2 or 3 cents extra as a tax. A tax of 2 to 3 cents is added to the charge for meals in hotels and restaurants. A tax is even tacked onto the doctor's bill and to the cost of all merchandise. Anything to get more money out of the taxpayer—if he will stand for it. Much better put a tax on those

tax-exempt bonds. These now exceed the total of all the bonds and notes of corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Here is something more than 30 billions of wealth that is not paying its share of taxes in times like these. So why put a tax on a poor man's necessities?

The Best Farm Improvement

THE Government's new housing program works in the country as well as in the city. A farmer who wishes to modernize or repair his home or farm buildings, may borrow any amount from \$100 up to \$2,000 for 3 years to pay for the materials and cost of having the work done. The loan can be made thru almost any local bank or loan association. Not more than 5 per cent may be charged and that includes any fee or discount charged for making the loan. The state director of this program is Homer Bastain, Atwood, Kan., head of the Federal Relief Committee of Kansas, and for many years a merchant and banker.

I believe the best improvement for a farm home next to a good roof, would be to pipe water into the house, after that to the barn. I know of no improvement that would pay better returns daily in comfort or convenience. Water also is a great health promoter. Any doctor will tell you that few persons drink enough of it. It is well to have water handy.

One-half of the farm homes surveyed in 352 counties, in 46 states, by the Department of Agriculture, need repairs. Probably that holds good for most of the country. If so, then doing that job in itself is enough to create a tremendous demand for building materials and would put countless men to work. The survey indicates that half of the 6¼ million farm homes in the U. S., need about \$575 worth of repairs. About 15 per cent need new foundations, 15 to 20 per cent new roofs, 10 to 15 per cent new floors and 10 per cent new walls or repairs.

Doubtless much of this work will have to be done before long. The Government makes it possible to do it and pay for it on the installment plan. It finances the job very reasonably, thereby creating more work for unemployed men and mills.

Arthur Capper

Smaller Meat Supply Ahead

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.25	\$8.00	\$6.25
Hogs	7.65	5.90	4.50
Lambs	6.65	6.50	6.60
Hens, Heavy	.13	.11	.10
Eggs, Firsts	.21½	.20	.13½
Butterfat	.22	.22	.16
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.10½	1.04½	.90
Corn, Yellow	.82	.77½	.46½
Oats	.59½	.52½	.37½
Barley	.92	.84	.44½
Alfalfa, Baled	24.00	25.00	8.00
Prairie	19.00	18.50	8.00

The \$10.25 top for fed steers, new high since December, 1931, was made by Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, on 14 Hereford steers averaging 989 pounds.

THERE'S a smaller meat supply ahead. But lower output of pork and smaller storage stocks of all meats are likely to be about offset somewhat by increased supplies of beef, veal and mutton the remainder of this year, say the Government's economists. A marked increase in slaughter of cattle and calves and increased slaughter of sheep and lambs, compared with a year ago, is expected.

Livestock slaughter, during the next 12 months, plus stocks of meats and lard, are now estimated at 88 per cent of the 5-year average. Lard stocks August 1, were 34 per cent above the 5-year average. Total meat supplies for the first half of 1935, are expected to be much smaller than in recent years.

World Wheat Crop Is Short

The world crop of wheat is likely to be 400 million bushels smaller than last year. The Canadian crop is estimated at least 75 million bushels less than the average annual output for the last 3 years, while crops in Argentina and Australia are expected to be 50 and 60 million bushels smaller. Damage to crops outside the U. S. has been particularly severe in Central and Eastern Europe, but it seems unlikely there will be a world shortage of bread grains. There are heavy stocks in Europe from the unusually large 1932 and 1933 crops. It seems certain that livestock must be reduced, notably in Germany.

Dairy Prices Will Go Up

Daily milk flow is running 3 to 4 per cent less than at this time last year, and continued reduction until next spring is expected to cut the output of butter and cheese unless the price of these products goes up more than prices of whole milk. Combined stocks of all dairy products are about 85 per cent of the average of recent years. Stocks of poultry meats are 14 per cent above average, but shortage of feed crops and higher feed prices are expected to curtail output of chickens and eggs considerably during the next 12 months.

Market Barometer

Cattle—Steady to higher on virtually all grades. Expect more than usual seasonal price pick-up to continue in next few weeks as reaction to drastic drouth marketings. Corn Belt has 21 per cent fewer on feed than year ago, smallest number for same time in 7 years. Stronger stocker demand.

Hogs—Stronger prices in immediate future, look for erratic market late September. Farmers hold their breeding stock.

Lambs—Look for higher lamb prices late September thru October, and increase in feeder demand. Farmers reluctant to give up ewes, believing them one of their best bets as money-makers.

Wheat—Everything points to higher cash wheat, but we will see much forced fluctuation due to speculation and rather remote threat that wheat may be imported. U. S. exports likely to be zero until next crop. Our supply will allow carryover of only 156 million bushels. Much wheat will be fed.

Corn—Short crop and scarcity of all feed point to steady and slightly higher corn prices for present. U. S. crop smallest since 1894. September normally is a weak month for corn prices.

Hay—No let-up in demand for present at steady to higher prices.

Poultry—Higher egg prices, steady to higher for poultry, due to fewer hens, higher feed prices and better demand.

Butterfat—Lower output and higher prices

ahead. Heavy marketing of cows and general feed shortage will reduce total milk supply. This will show up in reduced supply of manufactured dairy products, rather than whole milk and cream.

Vegetables—Yields of important commercial vegetables will be 14 per cent larger than in 1933, and only 1 per cent less than the average of recent years. Increased acreages more than offset decreased yields. The potato crop is forecast at 2 per cent larger than the 1927-31 average. Distribution, however, will be a price-making factor.

More Rains in Kansas

FOR the week ending 7 a. m. Monday, September 10, rains or showers were reported at the following places:

Place	Inches	Place	Inches
Anthony	1.48	Larned	.32
Concordia	.62	Lawrence	.44
Dodge City	.24	Liberal	.50
Dresden	1.08	McPherson	1.14
Emporia	1.24	Manhattan	.72
Eureka	.50	Phillipsburg	.16
Garden City	.30	Topeka	.69
Goodland	.36	Tribune	.72
Hanover	.20	Wichita	1.18
Hays	.28	Kansas City	.60
Horton	.34	St. Joseph	.33
Hutchinson	1.22	Walnut	1.09
Independence	.70	Burr Oak	1.07
Iola	1.06		

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Anything to Make Cow Feed

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

AN ACRE of corn in the silo will winter 50 per cent more cattle than the same acre fed as fodder. But the silo saves leaves, prevents other wastes and makes feed more palatable.

All kinds of green crops, such as corn, oats, other cereals, sorgo, grain sorghums, corn and pea cannery refuse, apple pomace, grasses and legumes ordinarily cut for hay, sunflowers and other edible weeds including Russian thistles, may be made into silage for livestock feeding. Watery products like cull potatoes, apple culls, and beet tops, should be mixed with straw, stover or some dry roughage to improve the quality of the silage.

Crops that have become mature in the field, such as corn fodder, may be made into fairly good silage by adding enough water to at least equal the weight of the dry material. This prevents much of the waste of leaving corn stalks standing in the fields. Corn—even when well shocked—loses much more of its feed value than it would if made into silage. During silage making, under good conditions, corn loses less than 5 per cent of its dry matter.

With mature corn, it usually is better to husk at least the best of the ears, if the silage is to be fed to cattle. But if it is to be fed to milk cows, or to beef cattle for gains, it saves labor to leave the ears in the silage.

In most cases, it is well to add 1 pound of some protein feed to a full feed of silage for every 1,000 pounds of cattle being maintained. If the silage contains one-third or more of legumes, this is not necessary.

Ways With Weedy Milk

H. A. H.

FLAVORS in milk when freshly drawn depend on two things—condition of the cow and the feed she eats. Abnormal conditions of the udder, which may cause salty or bitter milk; digestive troubles and late lactation, are responsible for many off-flavors. Many succulent green feeds have strong flavors which get into milk. To prevent these flavors give them the strong-flavored feeds several hours before or directly after milking. When fed at milking time, or even 1 hour before, such feeds as corn silage, green alfalfa, Sweet clover, green rye, cabbage, and turnips affect the flavor and odor of milk. Wild onions, garlic and bitterweed change the flavor as soon as eaten and this continues for 4 to 7 hours.

In times of drouth and scant pasture, weed flavors are common as cows are forced to eat something they might otherwise refuse. Keep cows in milk away from pasture infested with the weeds named. If there is no other way, hold the off-flavors to a minimum by removing cows from the pasture 6 to 7 hours before milking.

Angus Win Four Times

LENA MARIE HURST
Clearwater, Kansas

FOR the last 4 years at the annual Sedgwick County 4-H Show, held at Wichita, the Angus has been grand champion over all breeds. More than 100 calves were exhibited this year when Ena Carlisle, Mt. Hope, won first senior calf, grand champion Angus, and later grand champion over all breeds. Marlin Matthews, Maize, won grand champion Short-horn and reserve champion over all breeds.

Ena Carlisle was successful this year in feeding nine calves, four of which she exhibited at the county

Farm Prices Keep Rising

EARLY in August, farm prices averaged 21 per cent higher at Chicago than a year ago, and 53 per cent higher than 2 years ago. However, these quotations are still far below the war and after-war peaks. Yet that big 2-year difference is encouraging.

show. She bought her winning Angus from the George Williams herd and put "Tiny" on feed December 24. At the county show the 8-month-old calf weighed 850 pounds.

In the style revue contest Marlene Frey, Sedgwick, was chosen to represent Sedgwick county at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Carlene Schwackenber and Clara Mabel Eastwood were selected as the grand champion demonstration team of the show. The girls will enter the clothing demonstration at the State Fair this month. Our county 4-H members now are looking toward the state 4-H Fat Stock Show to be held at Wichita early in November.

Soybeans for Hog Feed

WITH corn, 1½ pounds of soybeans will take the place of 1 pound of tankage. Use whole or ground beans. Cooking the beans may do better than grinding. Soybean oil meal gives better results than beans fed whole. Hogs harvesting corn and soybeans from the field make more pork to the acre, more rapid gains and take less feed for 100 pounds of gain than hogs harvesting corn alone. But beans planted in corn and hogged down, will not quite take the place of tankage. Soybeans may make soft pork is the only trouble, yet it may be justified.

No Poison in Drouth Corn

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THERE is little, if any proof, that drouth-stunted corn fed in fields contains any poison. The Agricultural College in several instances finds deaths have been due to other causes. One of the common troubles with feeding of this kind, is bloat. It is due to the animals eating heartily on green or semi-green corn which undergoes rapid fermentation in the fore-stomachs, producing symptoms of bloat, and in many cases death in a few minutes to an hour after the cattle are turned into the field.

If animals are bloating, drive the entire herd from the field and relieve the badly affected animals. There is less danger from bloating when animals are put on the feed gradually. Allow them to remain in the field a few minutes the first day, increasing the time until they become accustomed to the field. Animals often die so quickly from bloat that owners immediately suspect poison.

A single stalk, or a few stalks, of cane or sorghum in the cornfield may cause the trouble. Cane or sorghum, in extreme drouth, may contain large quantities of prussic acid or hydrocyanic acid. If this is eaten by the cattle, it is highly poisonous and sometimes a single stalk will kill a mature cow. When cane or sorghum is cut and properly cured, the prussic acid undergoes chemical changes and loses its poisonous properties, making such feed safe for roughage.

Two Chances With Corn

WALTER J. DALY

OUR burned-up corn crop can best be used as silage. If that is impossible it will make a lot of good feed if cured and stacked. There is a lot of feeding value in our corn, even if it is making little grain. A silo is the best place to save it. When making silage it is best to delay cutting as long as possible, using water if the corn gets too dry.

After a few rains immature, burned-up corn put in a shock is worthless. However, if thoroly cured in the shock and stacked it makes good feed. Corn will heat if piled up before the sap is all out of the stalk.

How Feed a Fall Calf?

TOO much milk isn't good for fall calves. Limited feeding has proved better on many farms. Try 1 pound of milk a day for every 10 pounds the calf weighs until 10 months old, then switch to grain and legume hay. Corn and oats, mixed equal parts, is a good

Use Broomcorn for Feed

J. W. ZAHNLEY

WHEN broomcorn brush is harvested at the right time for the best brush, the seed is light and chaffy and worth little as feed. Mature broomcorn seed is believed by some to have about the same feeding value as oats. But stock do not like or eat it as readily. Ground and mixed with corn chop or bran it does well for feeding milk cows.

Chickens and hogs also will eat broom corn. If put in a self-feeder or in a pile on the ground where they can run to it at will, they will get much good from it. It is entirely suitable for feed. But usually the difficulty is to get animals to eat it.

A 4-H Rush at State Fair

THE 4-H dairy calf club entries at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 15 to 21, promise to be largest in 3 years. For the first time it has been necessary to limit the number of dairy exhibitors from each county. Quotas are made out in proportion to enrollment in the dairy project. About 1,000 4-H boys and girls are working with dairy animals this year. Prizes will go to every 4-H dairy calf club exhibitor. Any member showing a grade animal is assured of winnings amounting to \$3.50, while owners of purebreds are promised \$4 as a minimum. The amount depends upon the animal and the fitting and manner of showing by the owner. Showmanship is a part of this.

starter. Prairie hay will cause less digestive trouble for young calves than alfalfa. Later on, when alfalfa was scarce, several have tried good quality ground limestone. This has worked well with beef animals, but little is known about its value as a dairy feed.

Fertilizing Their Wheat

WALTER J. DALY

USE of fertilizer helped wheat average 29 bushels an acre for L. H. Fish, Linn county. This is the lowest yield he has had since beginning the use of fertilizer 4 years ago.

On wheat, Mr. Fish uses 125 pounds an acre of 16 per cent superphosphate, or a less amount of higher analysis fertilizer. Linn county farmers who have used fertilizer several years say it increases wheat yields at least 8 bushels an acre. Fertilizer for wheat is profitable on all prairie land in Linn county. Drill it with the wheat using fertilizer attachment. Broadcasting fertilizer and then seeding wheat usually fails to give expected increases in yield.

Make Fine Fall Pasture

WINTER BARLEY, wheat and rye make excellent fall, winter and early spring pastures. Plant them within the next few weeks; better still, as early in September as possible.

Barley makes about 25 per cent more growth than wheat, and beats rye 10 to 15 per cent.

Barley and wheat are better for milk cows because rye flavors milk.

Also try Crimson clover and hairy vetch mixed with barley, wheat or rye. These pasture crops will cheapen the milk flow this winter. Seed about 1 acre for each cow and heifer.

Winter barley, besides providing fall, winter and early spring pasture, will mature a grain crop earlier next summer than almost any other crop, so may help fill out a grain ration before corn is ready next year.

Where Tenmarq Does Best

TENMARQ, because it makes a higher yield and has stiffer straw than other hard wheats, is the best variety for Southcentral Kansas, says A. L. Clapp, Kansas State College. It is not winter-hardy enough for extreme western or northwestern counties, and has not proved better than other varieties in Northcentral Kansas.

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

Save Enough for Seed

EVERY farmer who has seed of any kind adapted to his locality should hold enough for planting, warns R. I. Throckmorton of the college. In many instances it will not be possible to replace the seed at any price. Barley is the shortest grain crop. There will be enough Kanota oats for seed if this year's crop is held.

A considerable quantity of high grade corn produced in 1933 if properly stored, may do for planting. It is important to plant Kansas grown seed corn of adapted varieties.

Kansas will produce little seed of grain or forage sorghums this year but there is a small carryover from 1933 if properly stored. It may be impossible to obtain seed of adapted varieties of sorghums or Sudan next spring. Likewise the soybean seed crop will be a failure in most of Eastern Kansas and seed of adapted varieties will be scarce next spring.

Big Help to Hessian Fly

VOLUNTEER wheat, started by recent rains, is a menace to the 1935 wheat crop. These plants harbor Hessian fly, enabling that pest to live until the fall-sown wheat is up. Because there always is danger of heavy fly infestation following a season of light damage, and because the fly multiplies with amazing rapidity even after a drouth, E. G. Kelly, Kansas State College, recommends removing all the volunteer crop, seeding the regular wheat crop only after the safe-planting date.

A June and July survey showed a 1 per cent infestation of Hessian fly over virtually all the state west of Sumner, Harvey and Morris counties and north of Osage, Douglas and Johnson, and a 10 per cent infestation in the counties named and in the territory lying east and south of them.

Giving Up Wheat No Cure

Will we get rid of chinch bugs and Hessian fly if we stop growing wheat a year or two?—R. O. L.

NO. GIVING up wheat growing for a season or more never has stamped out these pests. The chinch bug simply turns to other crops. The Hessian fly finds plenty of volunteer wheat or fields of wheat where farmers do not stop seeding it. Control for Hessian fly depends on prompt destruction of infested stubble after harvest; second, cultivation to destroy volunteer wheat and prepare a firm seedbed; third, delaying seeding until the safe-seeding or fly-free date; and fourth, co-operation of all wheat growers of the community in doing these things.

Plow Shallow if Done Late

THE best depth of plowing for wheat depends on time of plowing. When ground is plowed early, allowing plenty of time to get it worked down well, it is better to plow deep—5 to 6 inches. When the ground is plowed late, don't go so deep, as it will be difficult to get a deep seedbed in a firm condition.

Take a Chance on Alfalfa

IT IS NOT too late to seed alfalfa if the seedbed is ready and plenty of rain comes soon. Good stands have been made by seeding as late as October 1, but seeding after September 15, involves considerable risk. But risk sometimes makes good in an emergency. If there is an abundant supply of cheap, home-grown alfalfa seed this is a desirable fall to seed.

Silver Dairy Show Soon

THE 1934 Dairy Cattle Congress, National Belgian Horse Show and allied exhibits will be held October 1 to 10, Waterloo, Ia. The allied exhibits are from the International Waterfowl Exposition, the American Poultry Congress, Midwest Industrial Exhibit, interstate or national in scope. The silver anniversary of the Dairy Cattle Congress will be celebrated fittingly.

Rowed Sudan Makes More Feed

Russian Thistles May Become a Standard Crop

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

A SMALL 4-acre field of Sudan grass we sowed for hog and calf pasture, fought for an existence all summer. Now it is going to make some pasture until frost. The crop was listed in rows instead of being sowed with a drill. Many farmers are finding that rowed Sudan makes as much or more pasture than the sowed. If our crop had been drilled this season, most of it would have died before moisture came. We noticed that the cows and hogs graze up and down the rows and do not tramp on the crop nearly as much as if it were drilled. We harrowed the field once and cut the ridges down once. The few light showers we had during the summer drained into the furrows and the plants got more benefit from them.

This part of the state has taken a new lease on life. After 48 days of 90 degrees or higher, we have received several inches of rain. That is more moisture in a few days than we have had in months. Row crops that will have life are making a remarkable comeback. Cane, apparently about gone, has grown more than a foot in the last week and, if frost holds off, there will be considerable feed matured yet. We have 50 acres of wheatland milo that was not higher than the lister ridges 2 weeks ago. Now it is heading and probably will mature considerable seed yet.

It is remarkable how quickly crops will mature at this time of year if the weather is favorable. Alfalfa will make another heavy crop now. Before the rains baled alfalfa was selling as high as \$22 a ton. Alfalfa straw brought \$16 a ton. A few farmers have sowed wheat for early wheat pasture and if a few more showers come, there will be an abundance of wheat pasture here. Fall grass will carry the stock until cold weather. General farm conditions look about 100 per cent better than 30 days ago. With the wheat going in the ground under favorable conditions, the feed situation greatly relieved and the corn-hogs and wheat allotment checks coming in, farmers faces are broadening instead of getting longer.

We made a trip thru the Southwestern part of the state a few days ago. Feed and row crops there are in much better condition than with us. Although most of the crops were small they were green and showed only slight burning. Most of the wheat ground is in fine condition for sowing. The Grant county agent said there was plenty of wheat for seed. Grant county produced about 600,000 bushels of wheat this year and about 100,000 bushels would seed the acreage in the county. . . . On every hand farmers are busy harvesting Russian thistles. All thru the West are hundreds of stacks of thistles. Cattle being pastured on them are in surprisingly good flesh. A large per cent would go to the butcher cattle.

The despised and hated Russian thistle may yet become a valuable crop in the Western half of Kansas. The protein content of the plant is about the same as alfalfa. The plant will grow on any soil and a very small amount of moisture will keep the thistles green. Prof. Throckmorton says it is likely some experimental work will be done at Hays Station with thistles. No one knows how many times thistles may be mowed, how many tons of hay they will make, how much milk an acre of thistles will produce, nor how much beef can be produced with them; whether the land will have to be reseeded every year, how much moisture will produce a crop; whether certain types of plants are more desirable than others, and dozens of other unanswered questions. . . . We have heard Sweet clover discussed and discussed far more than Russian thistles, and Sweet clover has come to be an important crop. Irrigation will be given more attention in the Arkansas Valley. On our drive west up the Valley, we noted

the fine irrigated crops around Dodge and Garden City. Even during the hottest summer on record they have been able to produce very good crops. The beets did not look as well as in former years, but the alfalfa, truck crops, grain sorghums and cane looked fine. There are thousands of acres that could yet be profitably irrigated by using wells in the underflow. The greatest need is some form of cheap power. Everything else is ideal.

☐ The single hook of an overall suspender which hooks over the button,

can be used to hold the broom if fastened to the wall with an ordinary fence staple.—Vera Dippel.

Grow in Western Kansas

HAVING once lived in Russia, H. Holovach, who farms near Sublette, Haskell county, planted 10 rows of garlic last fall and had such luck with it this drouth year, that he thinks it might make a Western Kansas sideline. He harvested about a bushel in June that grossed \$10. Garlic as a growing crop has no more odor than onions, a crop it "strongly" resembles in many respects. It is only when the roots are harvested and dried that "your nose knows." Dill is another crop that, like garlic, is hardy and requires little care. It produces all summer. Holovach, also is experimenting with it. He was able to get one crop from it this year.

Tree Belt Work Delayed

WORK on the proposed 1,000-mile shelter belt of trees, which would extend thru the drouth area from North Dakota to Texas, has been stopped for the present. President Roosevelt has authorized 75 million dollars for the job, but the money hasn't as yet been forthcoming from the comptroller general.

Can Missouri Match Him?

ON his farm near Smith Center, Will Sasse tops all big mule stories to date for a national record. He has a mare mule in tiptop condition, which stands 17½ hands high and weighs well over 1,700 pounds. Can Missouri beat it?



Mothers! Get these marvelous Cut-Outs for the youngsters —Mickey Mouse and his Pals!

WHAT wonderful fun boys and girls have with the Mickey Mouse Cut-Outs that come on every Post Toasties package. How they love to play with Mickey Mouse, Minnie Mouse, Pluto the Pup, Horace Horsecollar or the Goof!

And how everyone loves Post Toasties! These big crackly flakes are just chock full of that rich corn flavor. For they're made only from the sweet, tender hearts of the corn and toasted all golden-brown. They stay crisp and crunchy in milk or cream. Simply delicious with fresh fruits or berries!

Why not get some Post Toasties today? . . . in the big red and yellow package with wonderful Mickey Mouse Cut-Outs on it! A product of General Foods.

By special arrangement with Walt Disney Enterprises.



Feeding Season A Month Early

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

AT A TIME when we can least afford to spare the feed to do it, the season for dry-lot feeding is coming early. Many here have already been "piecing out the pasture" by a light feed of fodder once a day. Parts of the state not so favored as we are, have been feeding for many weeks. In fact the entire feeding proposition is all awry, the usual procedure being to have the pasture season end October first. Many times in years past November has seen at least a part of our beef herds getting a good living out on pasture. Anyhow, a month has already been added to this end of our feeding season even here, where conditions have been the most favorable all season, much more than that elsewhere. In figuring how to get thru, let me suggest it will be better to dispose of enough stock so what is left can be wintered in fairly decent shape, rather than to attempt to half-feed thru a greater number.

In the winter of 1894-95 we went thru just about such a period of scarcity as this feeding season promises to be, in Northeastern Nebraska. From 150 acres of corn, not 10 bushels of stuff even worthy of the name of nubbins grew. Much of the corn was unable to push out its tassel. On this kind of roughness, with a little poor-quality prairie hay, we tried to winter thru our cattle. Cotton cake was unknown as a cattle feed then, and we had not the money with which to buy it had it been on the market. We got thru with a sorry looking mess of cows. It would have been much better for us had we disposed of half of the number and given what feed we had to the half that were kept. More profit would have come from doing it that way, if it is permissible to mention the word profit in a season like this, than from attempting to keep the entire number on scant rations. So, from the experience gained in feeding thru a season such as that which is just before us, the best that I have to offer is not to try to winter thru too many—the poor quality of feed simply will not get the job done.

Comparing now with then, however, we have many things that are in our favor today. We have the silo, for one thing. Of course not everyone has it, even today, but many pit, trench and slat silos have been made and filled by those not having a more permanent one. But even without a silo, there still is another way to get more feeding value out of the fodder we do have, than was possible 40 years ago—we have the forage mill that will make two bundles do the work of three that are fed without milling. And, mentioning bundles, there was no such thing as corn binders that tied corn fodder into bundles 40 years ago; it was all cut by hand, and since it was almost an impossible job to stack loose fodder, it was left in the shock in the field until fed. Along toward spring most of the so-called shocks had weathered into shapeless dumps having even less feeding value than when made, if such could be possible. Today, with the fodder in bundles, it is comparatively easy to stack it, thus saving all the feeding value it does have.

Since mentioning the stacking of fodder in a former issue of Kansas Farmer, a number have written asking how the job is done. Ordinary short corn fodder, such as the most of us have this year, is about the easiest thing to stack there is. There is no "slip" to it, as there sometimes is to small grain, especially wheat. All there is to it is to begin just as if starting a shock, building around and around until you have the size of circle desired, with the right slope to the bundles. The slope need not be as much as for small grain, as fodder is not bad to "take water"—should there be any to "take." Many of the younger generation probably never have seen a grain stack built, so the suggestion to build it just as if it were oats or wheat means nothing to them. But you'll soon catch on, as it is one of the

Keep just enough livestock to feed thru fairly well—Stacking fodder is not a hard job, you'll soon catch on and it saves feeding value—Hogs begin to look more like mortgage-lifters.

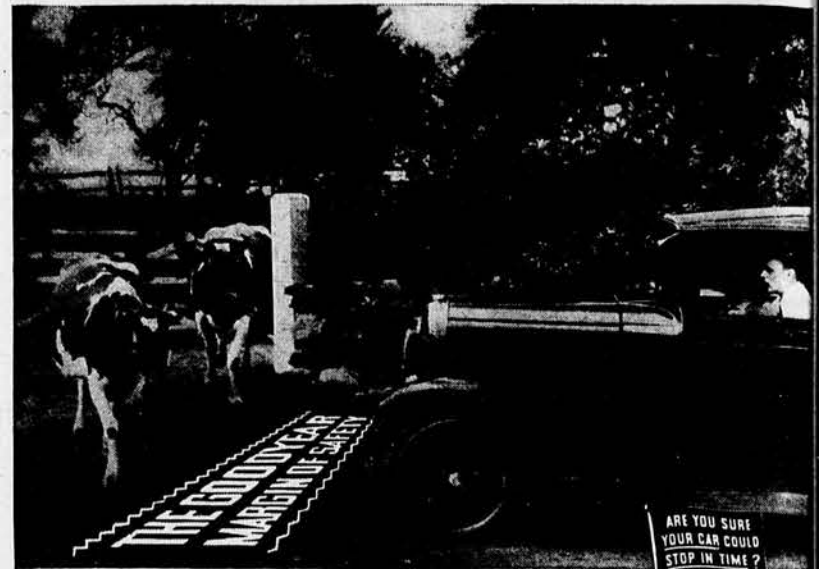
easiest things to do there is, with the fodder bundles the size they are this year. Pick out days for stacking when the fodder is a little tough from dampness, then two rack wagons, with a man to each and an extra man to pitch in the field, will keep the stacker busy, and in a day's time a lot of fodder is thus preserved until fed.

The price of livestock has held up well. In the case of hogs, the gain has been especially encouraging. The bunch of shoats many of us have do not look like so many stones around our necks, as they did a few weeks ago. There may not be such a thing as a profit in feeding them, but perhaps there will be an even "come out." Our 31 head were penned, this week, where they have the run of the house and the cement feeding floor. They were started merrily on their preparation for a later market by feeding them from a truck load of shelled corn, costing us 88 cents and tankage costing \$2.25. They are averaging close around 100 pounds now. They will be sold when around 200 pounds, but whether at a profit, an "even come out" or at a loss, no one can now foretell. As compared with the other dry seasons of 1901 and 1913, cattle prices have not become so demoralized as yet, and here is hoping they may not. No doubt the Government, by taking so many of the thinner cattle, has saved the market on other classes from ruin. But few seem to realize this. Had the Government remained entirely out of the picture, however, they would have realized it good and plenty.

The specter that still is bothering us is our water supply. Water hauling has been a 7-day-each-week job for many, with the worry of "where to go next" added for diversion. So far as this farm is concerned, our two pasture ponds are holding out, proof that the deep pond, altho it need not be large in surface coverage is our most dependable source of stock water supply. Wells counted as inexhaustible up to this year, have mostly all but failed now—a very, very few faithfully holding out. The deep-drilled well we have is holding up to its all-time capacity, which is enough for about 25 head of stock—no more, no less. Had we two more wells just like it, a supply for the winter might be more certain than it seems right now. We are continually wondering if two more as good could be found close enough to the one we have, so that the windmill, now pumping the one, could be used to pump all three. Probably the only way we ever can know will be to drill them.

It is believed by some that there may be a small surplus of feed still left in this section of the state, to divide with others less fortunate than we are, but if the usual number of stock is kept here, I do not think there will be a surplus. While a few will have some to spare, others will not have enough. All could be juggled around in the county, and there would be none too much. Many still talk of selling down close on their stock, and then selling their surplus feed, believing there would be more in it than to keep all their stock and use up all their feed getting them thru the winter. Time will answer this. Anyhow, one hears rather fantastic plans for transporting fodder great distances for feeding elsewhere, such as shredding it, then baling. This was tried by a few in 1913, when it was found that fodder, however dry, after being shredded and baled, still contained enough sap and moisture so it would cake and mold in the bale. About the only way to move fodder safely, even tho the haul is long, is to load it closely on the big trailer trucks we now have, boom it down tight and go off down the road. It may be but a 2, 3 or 4-ton load, and the hauling cost will be high, but I do not believe there is any other practical way and having good feed at the consuming end of the route.

Another accident that DIDN'T happen!



Insurance records show skids cause five and one-half times as many accidents as blowouts—8,400 tests prove "G-3" All-Weather stops quickest!

BRAKES may stop your wheels — but only tires that GRIP can stop your car!

And not every tire has sufficient grip to stop your car in time. *Far from it.*

For 8,400 stopping tests prove that the new "G-3" All-Weather will stop your car quicker than any other tire; that even new tires of other makes slide 14 to 19% farther after applying the brakes — smooth, worn tires as much as 77% farther.

You never know when you may need this "Goodyear Margin of Safety"—when fate may hang by inches.

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Look in the center of the tread where the tire rests on the road, and you will see why Goodyear Tires give you this safety margin. Goodyears give you real traction *there* — husky, sharp-edged, firm-holding blocks of rubber that grip the road with the full power of your brakes.

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And while blowouts cause only 4/10ths of 1% of accidents today, Goodyear gives you the best possible protection against that slight hazard by building every ply with patented Supertwist Cord that is 61% more resilient than other cord.

Don't let "scare" advertising blind you; your most important need is non-skid grip. Why flirt with fate—when the Goodyear Margin of Safety costs no more?

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR
MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

Renewed Growth Cracks Apples

Vaccinated Poultry Did Well This Hot Summer

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

A RAIN of almost 2½ inches ended the worst drouth Northeast Kansas has experienced in many years. This first rain of any consequence since July 6 came August 15. It was too late to help the corn but pastures that had virtually disappeared are greening and prospects for a fair amount of hay are bright. This rain meant thousands of dollars to the apple industry in this county.

One of the most distressing aspects of the hot weather and drouth was the large number of apple trees that died, both old and young. Some estimate the tree mortality will run 25 per cent. Apples were undersized and growth seemed to have stopped. It is surprising how they have grown in the last few days. We have had frequent showers, and the weather is cool, all of which is ideal for the development and finish of the apple crop. So far the apples have remained on the trees well. The cool nights will help them put on color.

There is always something to kick about. After hoping and praying for rain, it brought disappointment to those orchardists who have an appreciable acreage of Stayman Winesap. Since the rain, virtually every apple of this variety has cracked. Growers will hardly be able to realize more than cider prices for them. This is a common fault of the Stayman for every year it does it some, but this year it is worse. Stimulated by the rain, the apple began to grow, but the skin, probably lacking elasticity, did not expand at the same rate so had to crack. In many cases the crack extends clear to the core and sometimes on two sides. Blacktwig and Common Winesap also are cracking to some extent.

Every year in August we have a general cleaning up of the poultry premises and that is what we have been at this last week. The laying house is thoroly scrubbed with clear water, using the orchard sprayer which has enough pressure to get in every crack and crevice. Trapnests, dropping boards and roosts are then sprayed with a mixture of used cylinder oil, kerosene and a disinfectant. Then we put in fresh straw and the house is ready for the pullets which will be brought in off the range soon. . . . When the brooder houses are cleaned the floors are disinfected with a fire gun which gives a 2,000-degree flame under pressure. This is for killing coccidiosis germs.

At time of housing every pullet will be vaccinated with a mixed bacterin as a precaution against colds, roup, bronchitis, etc. Earlier in the summer all young stock on the farm was vaccinated for chicken pox. Never before in the 14 years that we have been producing purebred White Rocks have we brought a bunch of young stock thru the summer in better condition. In spite of the increasing cost of feed (and every bit of it is bought) the birds have always had enough to keep them coming. The hot weather did not seem to have checked their growth or hindered their development, for they had a nice peach orchard for shade.

At this time last year we bought bran for 80 cents a hundred. Eggs were 12 cents a dozen then. For bran bought the other day we paid \$1.25 a hundred and eggs brought 20 cents

Grandfather to Grandson

THE Kansas Farmer, eldest of the Capper Publications, is 72 years old and has a number of subscribers who have taken the paper for the last 50 years. Grandfather, father and son, is the way it is handed down.

a dozen . . . From all indications the demand for breeding cockerels is going to be heavy. Hatcheries already are beginning to make inquiry for them in lots of from 60 to 100 for their flock owners. After the young cockerels are 6 months old they will be inspected by the state supervisor of R. O. P. flocks. All birds that pass this inspection will be banded as approved R. O. P. cockerels.

Store Vegetables This Way

R. H. G.

STORING vegetables will be mighty popular this fall. If there is no good place, try an outside pit. Pick a well-drained spot and dig the size pit you need about 8 inches deep. Line with clean straw 4 inches deep. After vegetables are stored cover with straw and soil, about 4 inches of each. You may need a foot of dirt for below-zero weather.

Vegetables need ventilation. For a small pit, simply let the straw come

to the surface at the center. But cover it with tin or board to keep out rain and snow. Use a flue for larger pit, running from bottom to outside, with holes bored in its sides to aid ventilation.

Ventilate Storage Cellar

POOR ventilation is one of the common faults of farm storage cellars. Try putting in two air ducts for your vegetable cellar—one for an inlet and the other an outlet. If the intake duct is located near the ground level and extended to a point near the floor while the outlet is located at the ceiling and extended as high as is reasonable, good circulation of air will result.

Fall Fixing for Fruit

A GOOD fruit garden helps support the family. Fresh cherries, strawberries, raspberries and peaches nearly always are the most expensive parts of the ordinary meal, and few families get enough of these fruits. Grapes, apples, plums, pears and blackberries also can be grown in virtually every part of the state. All of these fruits are heavy feeders. While spring planting generally is more satisfactory, fall preparation of the soil is a big thing. Sites for next spring's plantings, heavily fertilized with barnyard manure and deeply plowed this fall, will give good results next year.

I am writing to thank you for the \$25 reward check that I received. We think you are doing lots of good in your Protective Service work. We enjoy working with people that show the interest and co-operation you have shown us and we were surprised at your promptness.—Lafe Lester, Rolla.

The Famous RIBSTONE SILO



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

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Animal Industry Dept. of
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It's Cooler Now,
But Oh Boy,
what a Summer!

New Enjoyment and Profit in FARMALL Farming

This picture of Keith Boyle, of Paw Paw, Ill., at the wheel of the Farmall 20 is cheerful evidence of the pleasure of working with ample, responsive, many-sided power.

This is the middle-size 2-plow Farmall. There are two other Farmalls, one larger, one smaller. On the seat of one of these, you will get new satisfaction and profit out of farming.

ALL records broken under the blazing sun. Intolerable heat for weeks on end, while living things baked and shriveled in a deadly drouth. What a summer of suffering for the beast of burden, and what a summer to prove the virtues of tractor power!

Thousands of horses were lost under the pressure of exhausting labor in the heat. Horse population, already limited, fell rapidly as the work stock died on the fields. At many points horses were sold to save their feed for starving cattle, or to avoid buying more feed at the higher prices which have increased the cost of farming with work animals.

In this summer, tractor power was a blessing for man and beast. Tractors old and new worked steadily along, even under 117-degree temperatures where work pressed and their owners could stand

it. The hotter the better, said the tractor—and tractor buying mounted in all the states.

The great renewed swing to tractor power is best explained by the range and efficiency of McCormick-Deering tractors today. On the one hand is the decline of the horse—on the other, a modern power unit of far greater utility for the farm. It would be as hard to stop the demand for these wonderful tractors as it was impossible to stop the advance of the automobile. You have seen the absolute success of the one; you are witnessing the same sound revolution over again—in mechanical power for field and farm.

Let your McCormick-Deering dealer demonstrate a tractor to deliver power for you at drawbar, belt, and power take-off.

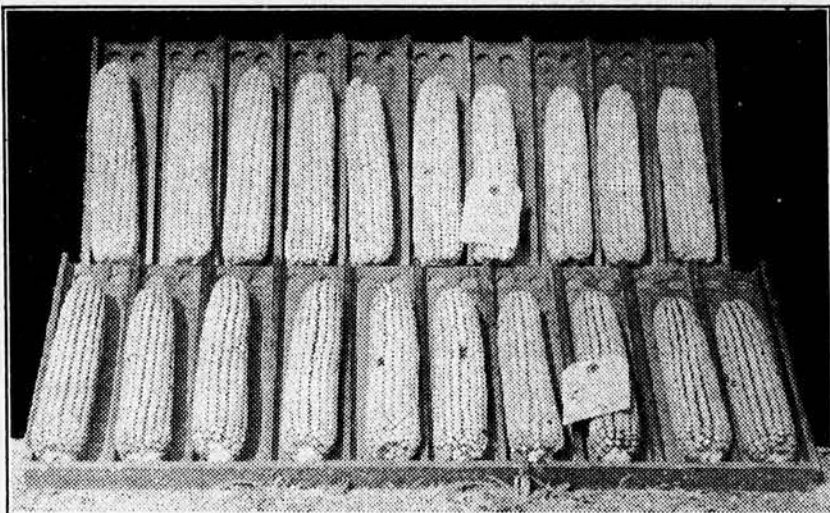
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McCORMICK-DEERING

Big Free Fair a Big Surprise

RAYMOND H. GILKESON



This Franklin County Corn, Grown by C. W. Welch, Doesn't Look Like a Drouth Exhibit

NOTHING can lick Kansas. Tucked away on protected bottom land she grew 30 to 60 bushel corn this year. It's hard to believe. Yet the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka this week proves it. Agricultural hall also exhibits as good new sorghums and small grain as you ever saw. Melons never were more robust. Every nook and corner of the state seems to have kept something secret from the drouth to spring as a happy surprise at the Fair.

"Sure there is corn," said L. E. Willoughby, corn show chief. "As many entries as ever, just more difficult to find the right quality."

Harold Staadt, Ottawa, said he will have some 30-bushel Pride of Saline, also good Midland Yellow Dent; the two best varieties for the south one-fourth of the state as far west as Wichita, Willoughby said. "Better stick to Pride of Saline for white corn in Northeast Kansas, and local adapted varieties of Reid's Yellow Dent. The most good corn will be found in Southeastern Kansas this year."

Some 60-Bushel Corn Yields!

In Wyandotte county, John Hickman has 30 acres of 35 to 40 bushel Reid's E. L. McIntosh, Osage county agent, said Senator H. W. Behrens, Lyndon, will have a little 30-bushel corn. Bill Weis, Quenemo, sent in some kafir heads as good as any ever brought to the fair. They came from land that had been seeded to oats. When the oats failed he planted kafir in late May—20 acres that will average 25 bushels.

L. G. McGee, Douglas county farmer, said the best corn near Lawrence was grown by Ben Kowing, estimated at 60 to 70 bushels an acre. It is Reid's, grown next to the river and irrigated. Over by Big Springs, Gus Dreyer's corn—not irrigated—will go 60 bushels on 20 acres.

Virg Curtis, Larned, said there's a good deal of Pawnee county corn that will "make"—especially bottoms on sandy ground. "E. S. Fox, on the Moffett Ranch, will average 30 bushels on 100 acres; oats made 45 bushels, Tenmarq wheat, 38 bushels. We'll have plenty of feed in most of the county," Curtis added.

Shawnee's Irrigation Booth

Howard T. Jackson, Topeka, has a booth showing what irrigation will do in the Kaw Valley. This year's irrigated Pride of Saline corn will average 35 bushels. Corn not watered didn't make. Last year, irrigated corn averaged 65 bushels, that not irrigated 35 bushels. Irish Cobbler potatoes without water made only 50 bushels this year, 200 bushels where irrigated.

Fred Dubach and W. D. White, Wathena, brought out a corking good apple exhibit from their 60-acre orchard! It will make a 50 per cent crop. "Delicious seemed to resist heat and drouth better than other varieties," they said. "Black Twigs came next. Diseases were not so bad this season, due to dry weather. Codling moth even gave up in the heat—the eggs didn't hatch. But there will be plenty left over for next year, we're not rid of it. A new pest showed up—the Red spider. Drouth brought it on. It destroys the foliage, but is so small you need a magnifying glass to see it. First thing you notice

is the damage it has done. Spray oils and sulfur sprays seem to handle it."

W. F. Pickett, apple show superintendent, said, "It's the biggest show of any except the record-breaker of last year."

A Great Show of Livestock

This week's Free Fair livestock show is a dinger, mostly Kansas stock. Included are Shorthorns from Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa; E. C. Lacy, Miltonvale, and John Regier & Sons, Whitewater. Hans Regier says folks are looking around for good bulls, he has sold two recently. It's a real Hereford show with R. H. Hazlett's in from Eldorado, and strong strings shown by Jenny Wren Company, Lawrence, and Foster Farms, Rexford.

Jerseys make up the big end of the dairy show. D. M. Seath, superintendent, says this is due to the new Parish Show idea borrowed from the Island of Jersey. To enter the exhibitors must have shown in their district—or parish. Then the 10 best head are eligible to enter at Topeka. It added 15 new Jersey exhibitors this week.

Herd Improvement Exhibit

C. D. Gibson, of Morehead, brought in a special Dairy Herd Improvement Association exhibit. It includes his 16-year-old cow, Blossom of Cedar Cliff, and several offspring. She has had 97 descendants, including 16 sons and daughters, and grandchildren down to the fourth generation. Every one of the females still is on this farm, while the sons and grandsons are heading herds in Kansas and Oklahoma. This shows a high-producing herd can be built from one good foundation cow.

Breeders See a Hog Shortage

Orchard Home Farms, Osawatomie, made the hog show mighty interesting by entering "Streamline," the 1934 world's grand champion boar at the National Swine Show, Springfield, Ill. This fine Duroc also was grand champion at Nebraska and Iowa before coming to Topeka. He was farrowed March 6, 1933, and weighed 940 pounds at Springfield; heaviest junior yearling boar ever officially weighed in at a show, according to Jim Meyer, herd manager. "Call for breeding stock is much improved over 1933 at double the prices," Meyer said. "I've found a serious shortage of hogs over the country."

There is plenty of competition in the swine show room from Kansas with 20 herds entered, and top stuff also from Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Colorado.

Mostly a Kansas Horse Show

The horse show is virtually Kansas owned. Percherons are entered by Kansas men who have made a long string of winnings already this season.

It was a nice surprise to see 125 baby beef entries by 4-H club members despite the hot weather. Shows the young folks can stick to the job of farming as well as their dads and mothers. And just on the quiet, we might whisper that the 4-H poultry entries almost stole the poultry show. About 1,000 club members coming in for fair week.



"Here Comes my Veterinarian"

The best news any farmer can have is that the veterinarian is on his way! The man who knows when to vaccinate, and how... trained to avoid the complications of necro, flu, enteritis, dysentery and low-grade infections. Make sure that none of those infections are present

when the serum-virus treatment is used.

Hog cholera exacts a terrible toll each year. No farmer can afford to add to that loss with improper vaccination. After all, the serum-virus treatment deserves to be used with the greatest skill and care to prove its maximum worth!

Hog vaccination is not an amateur job. It must be done properly, at the right time. The government-approved label can tell you the usual dose to be given when conditions are normal, but it remains for an experienced veterinarian to determine when that dose should be varied and when to administer it.

Leave those decisions—just as important as your own decision to vaccinate—to your veterinarian.

ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc.

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ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc., is an organization of 23 leading producers whose object is to protect the serum industry and safeguard hog raising through the proper administration of serum and virus.

(9)

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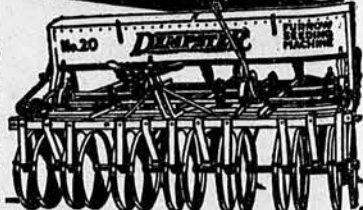
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This dependable seeding machine evenly scatters the seed in a wide 6-inch furrow bottom on a firm, flat and moist seed bed so that every kernel has an equal chance to germinate and grow. The seed is covered at a uniform depth in subsoil like fashion and is firmly packed by special constructed packer wheels of the well known corn planter type.



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Store Crops for Lean Years

Farm Program Administrators Considering This

LOANS to farmers on farm-stored surplus crops in the future, to provide an "ever-normal granary," are being considered by Secretary Wallace and the AAA. The plan would be used only in years when surpluses threatened a breakdown in prices, and would be linked with production-control programs to ward off excessive surpluses. AAA officials say the plan would curb drastic market fluctuations, also:

Prices would be "pegged" at about the loan value.

Custody of crops would remain in the farmer's hands but he also would receive a cash advance on it at harvest time.

Freight costs would be cut by eliminating shipment of feed grains, such as corn, from the farm and back again.

Farmers would receive price advantages formerly going to market speculators.

Consumers would be protected against shortages in years when short crops occurred.

Kansas' Big Farm Bonus

FARMERS in the U. S. will be paid \$779,402,000 as bonuses for co-operating in the 1933-34-35 farm adjustment programs for wheat, corn-hogs, cotton and tobacco. This plus a greatly increased crop and livestock income will put 1934-35 farm buying power well ahead of 1933. Kansas will receive \$66,220,000. The total 1933-34-35 Kansas bonus will be:

Commodity	Years	Amounts
Wheat	1933-34	\$24,550,000
Wheat	1934-35	25,390,000
Corn	1934	5,814,000
Hogs	1934	10,460,000
Cotton	1933	3,000
Cotton	1934	3,000
Total		\$66,220,000

AAA Uses Landon's Plan

R. H. G.

THE AAA gives Governor Landon credit for working out the feed-saving plan that won't gouge the farmer, now being started for the entire drouth-stricken area. The feed clearing house for this state will be at Kansas City. A survey will be made of all feed in the Midwest, and farmers will be aided in getting it. Credit will be extended to farmers who have no cash, and very likely free feed will go to those who have no security for feed loans. Drouth counties are to consolidate their feed needs and notify the Kansas City office, which in turn will find the best source of supply for the county.

Governor Landon had his state plan ready to go, but first wired Washington to make sure it wouldn't conflict

with any government activity. Washington asked for more details. Then Secretary Wallace and AAA decided to use the plan for all drouth states.

Two Corn-Hog Changes

ONE change in corn-hog contracts permits unlimited buying of feeder pigs up to November 30, this year. Another allows planting of wheat or any other small grain crop as forage on land now rented under corn-hog contracts. These changes are made by the AAA as drouth-relief measures.

The change allows farmers with plenty of feed on hand to take over pigs from farmers seriously hit by drouth and unable to give their livestock care. Broadening of crops allowed on contracted acres will permit corn-hog contract signers to plant on any land on their farms, virtually any crop to be used as a roughage for livestock feeding. Wheat and other small grains may be used only for pasture or hay and cannot be harvested as grain.

More Time on Corn Loans

CORN loans have been extended to January 1, 1935. These were made to farmers by the Government at 45 cents a bushel on corn stored and sealed. Due date first was set as August 1, later jumped to September 1, now to January 1. However, an extension agreement must be signed before October 1, and satisfactory storage provided for the corn until March 1, 1935, free of cost to the Government. There are 186 million bushels still under government seal out of the original 270 million. Farmers are taking back their corn for feed by repaying the 45 cents a bushel loan, plus 2 cents for overhead costs.

Buying More Kansas Cattle

WASHINGTON advises that the Kansas quota for buying relief cattle has been increased to 9,000 head daily. Cattle condemned as unfit for food, or those taken by state relief agencies, are in addition to the new quota.

You May Plant More Wheat

WHEAT growers who signed allotment contracts may increase their acreage 5 per cent for harvest in 1935. They may plant 90 per cent of their base acreage instead of 85 per cent as for the 1934 crop. The acreage reduction will be 10 per cent for the 1935 crop instead of 15 per cent. The processing tax will remain at 30 cents a bushel, and farmers again will receive their 29-cents-a-bushel bonus.

more than 1 million dollars a day. The maturity of these loans has been extended to January 1.

The big four in wheat output—Argentina, Australia, Canada and the U. S.—have given up the effort to further reduce acreage for next year. The plan now is to keep in effect acreage reductions set for this year.

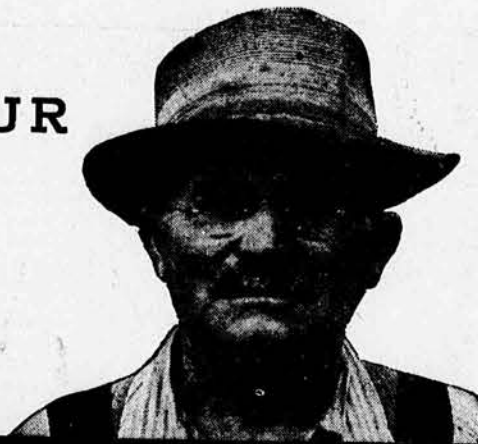
Sheep will be bought by the AAA only from farmers who do not have enough feed for their flocks because of the drouth. Apply to your county drouth director if you wish to sell. Females only, 1 year or older, will be bought. Price offered is \$2 a head for sheep, \$1.40 for Angora goats.

The price of corn fodder may have to be guaranteed, Secretary Wallace says, to keep available supplies on farms in drouth sections for relief purposes. A special office is being set up at Kansas City to locate all kinds of animal feed.

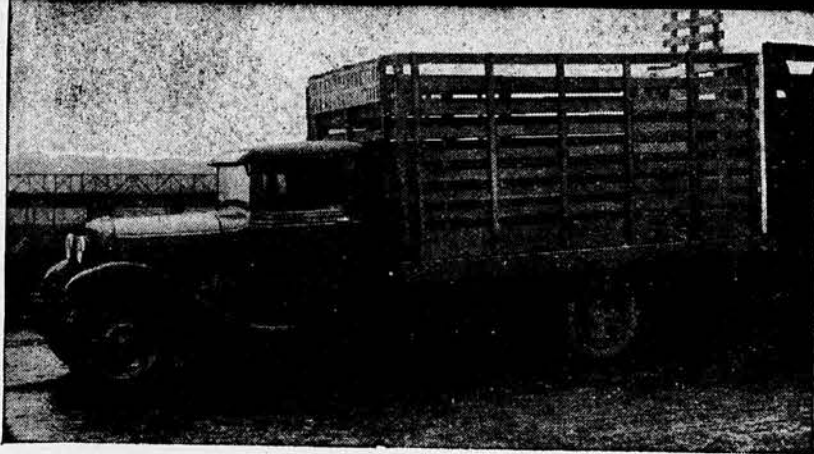
This week six regional meetings will discuss the livestock feed situation, also a referendum to corn-hog signers to see whether they want an adjustment program next year. The Kansas City meeting was held Wednesday and Thursday. County meetings will be held later.

A seed-buying office has been opened by the Department of Agriculture in Room 609, 114 West Tenth street, Kansas City, Mo. The purpose is to save enough good seed of adapted varieties to plant crop next year. The Kansas City office now is buying Red oats only, and is ready to examine samples and consider offers. E. B. Wells is the man you should write to.

"WE STOCK FARMERS HAVE TO WATCH OUR HAULING COSTS!"



"I'LL SAVE MONEY ON GAS, OIL AND UP-KEEP WITH MY NEW FORD V-8 TRUCK"



"I'LL tell you right now . . . Ford is still the farmer's friend. He started this whole idea of a low-cost truck. And he keeps on making 'em better and cheaper to run. This new V-8 of mine is the best truck I ever owned. And I've owned four or five other makes.

"Why . . . I remember . . . and so do you . . . when it sure took a lot of money to buy a truck with a full-floating rear axle. Even today, the Ford is the only truck at ANY price that gives you a V-8 engine and offers you a low-cost engine exchange plan.

"I've shopped around. I found out some trucks give you exhaust valve seat inserts. Some give you a straddle-mounted pinion. Some give you one thing, some another. But this Ford V-8 gives you *all* the important things truck owners want and need.

"I don't remember all of them. But the Ford dealer has a book that tells all about 'em. He'll give you a copy FREE . . . if you ask him for it. Get this book . . . like I did . . . and get the inside story of the Ford V-8 Truck. If I told you . . . you might think I was telling a whopper. But if you see what goes into this truck, you'll believe me.

"Honestly . . . nobody but Ford could build a truck so good and sell it at the lowest truck price in America."

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Convenient terms, if desired, through facilities of Universal Credit Company.



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

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

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Last Minute Moves in the Farm Program

ALL TARIFFS on hay and straw, needed to feed livestock in drouth states, have been removed by the Treasury Department. Hay and straw may be brought into this country from any nation on the globe, duty free, until July 1, 1935. Other feeds may be added later.

Less than 5 per cent of the acreage reaped from growing corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco under the Government's adjustment programs, is lying idle, reports the replacement crops section of the AAA.

Farmers in drouth states may use their emergency feed loans to hire machinery to cut, or to pay for cutting, forage crops. The Government urges that all feed of any worth be protected against waste.

Farmers of America shall have the final word on agricultural policy, promises Chester C. Davis, administrator of the AAA. "No agricultural program will be adopted or long continued unless it is a farmers' program understood by them and carried forward by them.

If you have questions about how to use the Frazier-Lemke amendment to the Bankruptcy Act, write The Farm Credit Administration, Wichita, for their question and answer circular.

Purchases of drouth cattle up to September 1, in Kansas, totaled 197,117 head. The average purchase price is about \$13.57.

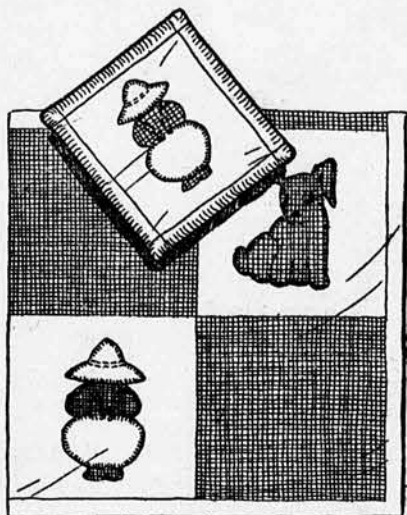
Corn loans of \$121,069,053 made to Midwest farmers are being repaid at the rate of

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Farmer Boy and His Dog

FOR A CHILD'S QUILT



THIS youthful quilt and pillow pattern was designed for the juniors of the family. The chubby farmer boy—back side to—trudges forth to hunt or fish, or maybe milk the cow. He's dressed in pink gingham shirt, green pants and broad-brimmed hat of tan. Close by is his flop-eared dog, made of a patch of pink-checked gingham. Both designs in hot iron and cut-out patterns for making a clever "kid quilt" in the simplest kind of applique and embroidery—with complete instructions, included in package No. 44—and the price is only 20 cents. Order it from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Longer Life for Hose

THE feet of my hose were always worn thru while the legs were as good as new. Now when I buy a new pair I place a piece of adhesive tape on the inner side of each toe and heel. This reinforces them and they may be washed many times before a new piece of adhesive is required. If you have worn stockings for some time and notice a weak place, put a piece of adhesive over the spot and it will save mending it for some time.—Clella Patrick.

Can Chicken This Way

MRS. ALMA R. FLAGGE

WHEN chickens are plentiful, can them—especially in a drouth year. When the flock is being culled, whenever there is a surplus of cockerels, whenever the market price is low, put up chicken for future use—in cans.

In canning poultry, first let the chickens hang 15 to 20 minutes after killing to bleed thoroly or the stock on the canned chicken will be cloudy and the meat will be darkened. Dip the chicken in water just below the boiling point; remove the feathers and singe carefully.

Scrub the skin of the chicken carefully with mild soap and water or soda and water. Rinse carefully. Cool for several hours.

The chicken may then be cleaned carefully and the parts cut up in the usual manner for serving.

The parts are best packed as follows: Place a drumstick in the jar, then a thigh with ends lapped to make the pieces more compact. Then fit in another drumstick. Place two wings next to the thigh, fitting the elbow of one wing into the other. Place the neck portion in the center of the jar, with the rib end down. Placing the meaty pieces on the outside and the bony pieces on the inside allows the heat to penetrate more quickly to the center of the jar.

The remaining space may be filled with the back, and the breast piled on top of the back. The giblets and liver should be canned separately, so they will not flavor the rest of the meat.

Add 2 teaspoons of salt to the quart

jar, partly seal and process in a pressure cooker 90 minutes at 10 pounds pressure or process 3 hours in a hot water bath. Do not allow the pressure to go higher than 10 pounds. Remove from the cooker or hot water bath and seal immediately.

Some housewives prefer to have the chicken partly cooked before canning. The chicken may be seared in a frying pan or roasted before packing if desired. Meat juices obtained in searing may be poured over the meat after it is in the jar.

Lunch Box Sandwiches

RUTH GOODALL

THE opening days of school revive the school lunch quandary. These sandwich variations are offered not because they are unusual or different, but to remind mothers that children do appreciate as well as need something more than buttered hunks of bread. Don't forget either to vary the usual white bread with graham and whole wheat or rye, and, as an occasional treat, raisin and steamed brown bread or a nut loaf.

Suggested Fillings

Peanut Butter—Thinned with salad dressing, cream or honey.

Nuts—Ground or chopped finely and mixed with salad dressing.

Finely Chopped celery, dates or raisins may be added, or cottage or cream cheese.

Lettuce—Spread with a little salad dressing.

Lean Meat—Beef, lamb, tongue, ham, chicken, sliced thin or chopped and moistened with salad dressing.

Fish—Canned salmon, tuna, or sardines, moistened with salad dressing or lemon juice.

Eggs—Hard boiled and chopped, mixed with a little salad dressing. Pickles or olives, chopped, may be added.

Cheese—American, cottage, cream or pimento. Sliced thin or used as a spread.

Jelly—Of various kinds. Ditto marmalade and fruit butters.

Vegetables—Ground carrots or cabbage moistened with hot butter makes a nutritious sandwich when spread on whole wheat bread.

The Farm Is All I Have

MRS. T. H.

THE dust of a country road in August—the cooling shade of an east veranda in the afternoon—water cold from the well—a young rooster crowing in my grandmother's backyard—these are my first memories of the farm.

It seemed a secret place to me, spoken of only by my mother, who used to take me there when father was away. My young ears caught snatches of conversations—tears and commands and "father's pride" and "father's money." I understood vaguely that

father was headed for wealth and high places, and that the farm must be left behind.

Grandfather died, and grandmother, and we never visited at the farm any more. I grew up and married and the years flew by.

A country road in August—the old shady veranda and the deep, never-failing well—young roosters crowing—who would have thought the years would have led me back to them? My mother, my father, my husband all are gone, and of the fortune only the farm is left to me. I wonder if father can see me here so contented and peaceful and if he is glad that, tho he was ashamed of it, he never could bring himself to sell the farm.

Mary Lou Has Changed

MISS K. L. T.

MY SISTER and I are orphans. She was reared in the city, while I lived with an aunt on the farm. Later, I came to town and Mary Lou taught me city-wisdom. "Never trust a woman," was one of her sayings; "give me a man-friend every time."

When Mary Lou married a farmer, I wondered secretly what her reactions to farm life would be. Here is a part of her last letter:

Do you remember when I used to warn you against women friends? I hadn't had a neighbor woman come to my house then and find me trying to pick a chicken without first scalding it. Such a job as I had struck! And how friendly and helpful she was—and didn't laugh at all.

I'm sure every man in the neighborhood thinks John made a mistake in marrying me. But the women invite me to their homes and to Ladies' Aid and they do everything they can to help me, from giving me garden seeds to having a baby clothes shower for me. I'm a woman's woman from now on!

I'm going to visit Mary Lou next month. John has a good-looking brother—and that does sound like a fine neighborhood in which to settle down, doesn't it?

A Bit of Green for Indoors

NELLE P. DAVIS

THE daintiest and most delightful of vines to trail over a winter window may be obtained by placing a nice firm sweet potato on a bed of pebbles in a bowl of water. Add plenty of fresh water, but without disturbing the potato and in a few weeks sprouts will appear. The lovely green vine will soon be several feet long and can be trained to trail over the window.

A large, well-shaped carrot will produce a fine feathery mass if cut off 2 inches below the crown and placed in a fern dish filled with water. Another unique way of making a carrot decoration—this time a hanging plant—is to cut it off a couple of

inches from the root, scoop out the inside and fill the cavity with water. Hang the carrot, the top down, from a cord tied tightly around it, about a quarter of an inch from where it is cut off. The leaves will grow out and soon completely cover the carrot with a mass of dainty, fern-like leaves.

A horseradish root, grown in water makes a real Japanese garden if tiny Japanese figures are stuck into it.

You Can See It Cook

THE cover of a glass baking dish may be used as a cover for the kettle in which dumplings, puddings, etc., are being steamed. This enables you to watch the cooking without removing the cover and letting the steam escape.—E. M. H., Rice Co.

Tailored Coat Frock

SLIMMING LINES



3276—This fascinating little home dress is blue and white dimity print with plaid blue trim. It is cut on slimming wrap over lines and is easily adjusted to the figure. It opens out flat for ironing. Pattern also provides for long sleeves. Sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

3155—Cuts to size 54. Some of us, while we'd like a tailored type coat frock, are not really cut out for it. Just the merest blousing is needed to "even" our hips. The slight blousing of the wrap-over bodice of the model, is just what we need. The skirt, with center-front panel, gives long lines. Sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

3055—Washable cottons are best suited for tiny girls of kindergarten and primary kindergarten age. A percale print is sketched in particularly sturdy and smart. White pique made the cunning collar and sleeve bands. Gingham checks, novelty dots in nursery prints, linen, dimity prints, etc., are other nice suggestions. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

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

Here Is a Handy Time Table for Meat Canning

	Minutes		
	Pressure Cooker	Hot Water Bath	Oven
	10-15 Lbs.		250°
Lamb, Veal, Pork, Beef —Bleed well and cool thoroly. Precook as for serving, or pack raw. Add small amount liquid. Process	60	180	240
Tenderloin, Ham, Pork Chops —Fry until brown. Pack in jars. Add 3 tablespoons water or broth	60	180	240
Chicken, Duck, Turkey —Bleed well, cool thoroly. Precook as for serving, or pack raw. Add small amount liquid. Process	60	180	240
Rabbit, Wild Birds, Geese —Bleed well. Thoroly cool, soak in brine 30 minutes or parboil. Precook as for serving or pack raw. Add small amount liquid. Process	60	180	240
Fresh Water Fish —Use only fresh fish. Bleed well. Wash. Pack	90	240	300
Sausage —Shape into cakes. Fry or bake until brown. Pack in jar. Add small amount liquid	60	180	240

Note—If packing meats raw, add 20 minutes if using pressure cooker, or 1 hour for water bath or oven.

Altitudes—The above time is based upon the one-quart pack and upon fresh products, at altitudes up to 1,000 feet. For higher altitudes, increase the time 10 per cent for each 500 feet, except for pressure cooker canning, which requires no additional time.

Kansas Farmers:

WIBW Gives You Complete Weather and Market Reports

- 6:00 a. m.—Kansas Farmer Alarm Clock Club—News and Weather Forecast—Correct Time.
- 7:15 a. m.—Topeka Daily Capital News and Weather Forecast—Correct Time.
- 9:00 a. m.—Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.
- 10:35 a. m.—Kansas Farmer Protective Service—to help recover stolen property.
- 11:00 a. m.—Dinner Concert with Chicago Potato and Egg Market; Chicago Poultry Market; Chicago Livestock Market and Kansas City Future Grain Markets.
- 12:25 p. m.—Kansas City Livestock Market and Representative Sales.
- 9:30 p. m.—Topeka Daily Capital News and Weather Forecast.

A FREE GIFT

The makers of Lipton's Tea are making this remarkable offer. Send in the top from a package of Lipton's Green Label or Yellow Label tea with your name and address to Dept. K, Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas, and you will receive a most attractive tea strainer, one that will fit the spout of any tea pot.

Minor Clites The Famous Blind Singer and Pianist WIBW

Every Week-Day 9 a. m.

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Castoria
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Hazel-Atlas Jars
Hill's Nose Drops
Kellogg's Corn Flakes
Kellogg's Rice Krispies
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TOPEKA KANSAS

RURAL HEALTH

Handicaps of School Children

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

DESPITE the criticism of schools and teachers induced by the times no one has tried to prove school superfluous. Studies may change and teachers may change but our children still will gather for instruction in the public schools. This very act of gathering day after day brings certain dangers, if only because it makes easy the spread of contagious disease.



Dr. Lerrigo

To immunize the children against diphtheria is now common practice. One need not wait until school age. Certainly if any child starts school lacking this protection it should be one of the very first things given. It is more important than the alphabet.

Speaking of the alphabet, do you know one important hindrance that bothers some children in starting to read? They cannot see the letters! Perhaps they can see the characters in the printed books but cannot see what the teacher puts on the blackboard. Some children struggle against such handicaps for years. Among the first duties of parent and teacher to a beginning pupil is a test to determine proper vision.

Hearing is equally important. The child plays around home. You know that you have to raise your voice but it has not occurred to you that Jimmy may be deaf. Yet there are scores of such children beginning school this year. They offer no complaint for they think all children the same. The very least one can do for such pupils is to see that they have a front seat. The doctor, too, should be given a chance to better matters.

One more common line of health protection for every child can be given only by the dentist. Before any child begins school the dentist should go over his teeth. Few are the children who need no care. But it is immensely important that it be given.

I have named the four most important general aids to health protection for the child beginning school. The wise parent will realize the need of giving his child this protection. He will interest his neighbors and personally see that these things receive attention.

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

Circumcision Is Simple

Our doctor has advised us to have our little boy circumcised but I've been told by others it is not best to have the doctor perform an operation.—J. H. M.

IF your doctor thinks your boy needs circumcision you are doing a great injustice to the boy in neglecting it. When this little operation is needed nothing will really take its place. It is simple, safe and helpful.

May She Keep Her Coffee?

An old lady who has used coffee all her life has just heard that it is injurious. She enjoys it so much that she does not like to give it up. What do you say?—G. S. F.

COFFEE is sufficient of a drug to be injurious if used to excess. Like tobacco the thing that determines excess must be decided in each case individually. If the doctor decides that there is no increased blood pressure and no insomnia, I see no reason why your old lady should make a martyr of herself.

For Blackheads and Pimples

What is good for blackheads and pimples?—R. W. D.

I GET hundreds of such letters from despairing young folks. They are sure to be young because these ailments, commonly known as acne, have a tendency to be at their worst in the late teens and get better after that. It does some good to eliminate sweets from the diet and to allow only such amount of fat foods as are really necessary for growth. Taking a cool or

cold bath and brisk rub all over, every morning, is a fine skin tonic. The face should be washed thoroly in hot suds of Castile soap to remove all oil and grime once daily. At other times use plain water. If the blackheads are very bad use a "comedo extractor" to remove them, but do not squeeze or pinch the skin.

Mothers Took 3 Days Off

MRS. ROY E. LONG

FORTY-TWO mothers from 22 farm communities, found the 3-day holiday at the sixth annual mother's vacation camp at Camp Moodyroth, near Independence, a fine way to rest while being entertained by the best talent available, and this, despite the high temperatures. The camp was under direction of Vernetta Fairbairn, county home demonstration agent.

The mothers arrived Sunday afternoon and were organized into "families." Vesper services were held every evening with the Rev. J. H. Gehman in charge Sunday evening. Every evening there was a talk on astronomy by Miss Fairbairn. There were reviews of interesting books and round table discussions led by Mrs. R. R. Bittman on "Myself, an Interesting Person," and by Mrs. R. H. Turner, state chairman of education in the federated clubs, on "Reading the Price Tags of Life."

Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration agent, reviewed the book, "Life Begins at Forty." Mrs. Cecil Gellen, Gold Star mother, told of her trip to France. There were demonstrations of proper grooming by a beauty parlor operator, also two swimming periods each day. Other recreations included ping pong, dart ball, horseshoes, and challenges around the camp fire between families. By 9:30 o'clock, lights were out and every mother had tucked her daughters in bed for a long night's rest.

Miss Fairbairn presented each mother with a memory book. The camp closed with a final swim in the river.

Montgomery county is one of the three counties of Kansas to hold a mothers' camp. In other parts of the state, three or four counties combine to hold a camp.

To Choose Two 4-H Winners

A TRIP to the 4-H Club Congress this fall, at Chicago, will be given to one boy and one girl in Kansas for outstanding work in the 4-H co-operative marketing project. This is offered by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. County agents have full details. . . . Co-operative marketing is a new study in 4-H work this year. An examination will be given to all boys and girls of every county enrolled. The two high boys and girls will be eligible for the state contest at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 15 to 21.

Prizes! Prizes!

A contest with more fun for our young readers under 13 years of age. Mickey Mouse is in this issue of KANSAS FARMER! Find Mickey and color him, to your heart's content, artistically.

Prizes of \$2.00 for most distinctively colored Mickey Mouse and \$1.00 for 3 next best reproductions. Art Editors of Capper Publications will be final judges.

Color Mickey. Write your name and age plainly on your work, and send your Mickey Mouse to R. M. M., Contest Editor, KANSAS FARMER, before October 1st.

Enter this pleasant contest TODAY!

KC

BAKING POWDER

Manufactured by baking powder specialists who make nothing but baking powder—under the supervision of expert chemists.

More KC used than of any other brand. A high quality baking powder—sold at a moderate price. Then, because of its high leavening strength you use only ONE LEVEL teaspoonful to a cup of flour for most recipes. For economy and satisfaction use KC Baking Powder.

Same Price Today as 43 Years Ago

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New Improved Galloway Masterpiece Separator. Ten exclusive features. Four sizes—lowest prices ever offered—terms low as \$3.00 per month without interest. Write today for Galloway Separator catalog, prices, trade allowance, terms, etc. The Galloway Co., Box 311, Waterloo, Ia.

FREE Poultry Marker for Members of Kansas Farmer Protective Service

Here is your chance to protect your flocks against thieves and marauders. This marking system is new and exclusive and can be used by no other organization.

By using this marker you will be able to easily identify stolen Poultry. It may save you many dollars every year and it costs you nothing.

See the Capper Man in your county for full particulars.

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children is maintained by purely voluntary contributions. Not one cent of the money goes for salaries. It is used exclusively and judiciously for the purpose you intend, the helping of crippled children anywhere who cannot help themselves. Address: CAPPER FUND FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 29-B Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Our Busy Neighbors

HARVEST in Kansas this year was one of the earliest known. Some wheat was cut the last day of May. Yield ran from about 7 to 25 bushels an acre with a probable average of 13 bushels.

His Corn Makes 30 Bushels

BELIEVE it or not, Jesse Bledsoe has a field of corn that will make 30 bushels to the acre on the old Snyder farm in Fairview township in Jefferson county. That's an achievement this year.

Got in the Cane and Died

HIS friends in Kansas will be sorry to hear that J. M. Hassinger, Winfield, lost nine of his purebred Holstein cattle with prussic acid poisoning. The cattle broke into his cane field while he was away from home.

Fears Hogs Might Worry

IN Republic county, Truman Johnson is keeping his hogs shut up so they can't see how little they will have to eat next winter. He is afraid they would become worried and despondent and not put on weight if they got a sight of the cornfields.

Drilled Wheat August 23

THE first wheat sowing report comes from Butler county where Clyde McCully drilled wheat August 23 on land he had double-disked. The ground was then in good shape except lacking moisture. McCully wants the wheat for early fall pasture and it looks as if he would get it.

Buggy Horse 34 Years Old

KANSAS not only is famous for its old folks, but for some grand old horses. On his farm near Pauline, W. A. Casto, has one 34-year-old that he raised from a colt and used as a buggy horse for years. He has now pensioned this horse but it looks as if it were good for many more years.

No Let-up to Underflow

WESTERN Kansas never has so appreciated its inexhaustible underflow as this year. Everywhere in the Garden City territory, it is supplying ample water for irrigation, for stock and for Western Kansas towns. It is noticed that semi-starved jackrabbits are more numerous around these tanks and ponds than ever before.

And All in a Day's Work

STARTING three mowers in his seed crop of alfalfa on the Verdegris river, south of Madison, Ernest Sauder had the 20 acres cut at noon. Raking began at about 9:30, and the threshing machine started at noon. At night he was thru, with 100 bushels of alfalfa seed in the sack. A good yield, and a drying day for the job.

The Coyotes Took a Bath

WHILE in his big pasture near Cedar Point, a recent hot day, Colonel John McLinden saw two coyotes run up to the stock tank and plunge in and while they stood in the water, they lapped it up thirstily. Altho the colonel has handled cattle in Chase county for years, he had never seen coyotes drink and cool off in a water tank before.

Old Grange Store Sold

OLATHE'S Grange store, operated by the Grange since 1876, until 2½ years ago when it was thrown into bankruptcy, has been sold to three Kansas City business men who will continue to conduct the store. The institution was long a center of farm trade but the many years of low prices for agriculture, proved too much for a low-profit business.

Put Water on His Alfalfa

IN Pottawatomie county, Jerry Peddicord, is pumping water thru a 4-inch pipe from the Vermillion River with his tractor engine, to his 14-acre alfalfa field. The field began to green up almost as soon as he started. If he gets 20 tons of alfalfa from the field,

he will be well paid for his trouble. Ray Fulmer, another Pottawatomie county farmer, is doing the same thing.

Got a Kansas Comeback

IN an out-of-state car a young woman tourist was smoking a cigaret while the car stood at the curb in El Dorado. A country boy passed and stared wide-eyed at the smoker. With a look intended to freeze him, the girl blew a cloud of smoke in his direction. "Hi, Bonny," he exclaimed, "I thought they got you down in Texas!"

Field Buys Another Farm

THAT good old scout Henry Field, who narrowly escaped being a United States Senator from Iowa, has been spending considerable time in the Missouri Ozarks. This spring Field bought the N. L. Coleman farm near Marionville with its 150 acres of orchard, paying \$30,000, a fraction of what the real value should be in normal times. He owns other Missouri farms.

Kansan Created Big Tires

THE man who originated pneumatic tires for farm tractors and other equipment, formerly lived at Holton, Kan., and was graduated from Ottawa University. He is J. W. Shields, and is manager of the sales division of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. It was Shields who developed the balloon tire a number of years ago. Wherever they go, Kansas men seem to make their mark.

Bought Up Cheap Wheat

IN Barton county 3 years ago, Albert Talheim bought all the 27 to 28-cent wheat from his neighbors that he had cash for. He filled all his bins and put the rest into several steel granaries, paying his neighbors a cent above the market and an additional cent for hauling the wheat to his farm and unloading it. The drouth and the bonus helped him to win his gamble. The last few weeks he has been selling the wheat at from 92 to 95 cents a bushel.

Shipping Out Alfalfa Seed

MORE than 5 carloads of alfalfa seed, harvested by Chase county farmers and recently threshed, has been shipped out of Cottonwood Falls, totaling something more than 3,000 bushels, worth more than \$25,000. Yields have run as high as 6 or 8 bushels an acre. Ed Masche marketed 288 bushels from 48 acres, Henry Rogler got 260 bushels from 50 acres and J. O. Wilson, 90 bushels from 15 acres. Seed has been selling at from \$6 to \$9 a bushel.

Just Hay, Prairie Hay

H. H.

A COLLECTOR for a mortgage company has been in the habit of "joshing along" the farmers he visited who were behind in their interest payments. No money was expected. These visits were made, he said, mainly to see that none of the buildings were falling down. But the other day he called at the home of a Woodson county farmer who was behind two and one-half payments.

"Suppose you have come for some money," finally suggested the farmer, after the collector had talked about almost everything else but a payment on account.

"No," answered Mr. Collector, "but if you can give me some idea as to when you can probably make some part payment on the interest, I'll be driving on."

Without a word, except to "wait a moment," Mr. Farmer walked to the house and soon came back with a check for the two \$90 interest payments, the \$45 half payment and \$300 to apply on the principal.

After the collector recovered somewhat from the shock, he good-naturedly suggested that someone must have been doing a little bootlegging on the side.

"No, sir," was the reply, "hay, prairie hay."

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

He Never Lost on Cattle

A KANSAS cattleman, said never to have lost money on cattle, was Gabriel Frank, who died recently at his ranch home near Council Grove. He was known all over the Southwest for his mastery of the cattle business. At the peak of his career, he personally owned 11,500 acres of choice grass land. He bought Texas stock to fatten on his grass, never keeping a breeding herd or feeding more than a few hundred head. Shrewd in anticipating market trends, he was in when prices were high and invariably out when they sagged. In 1920 when tumbling markets ruined scores of cattlemen, he owned no steers at all, but had all his lands rented at fat prices.

A Handy Irrigating Hose

NCESSITY in the form of drouth, is the mother of a new irrigating hose which is being put on the market under the name of Ooz-o, 9 cents a foot delivered. It has 900 nozzles, or pores, an inch that operate on as low as 4 pounds of water pressure. You can move it anywhere in garden, orchard or field, and it puts the water in the ground for several feet each side of the hose with little loss from evaporation. There is no danger of packing, baking or washing of the soil. Why didn't somebody think of this in time for this dry summer?

Hills Trouble Radios

A RADIO set won't function at all on the Joe Kutina farm in the hills on the Smoky river near McCracken. Nor can a motor car cross a certain little creek in that vicinity without the engine going dead. This applies to Pierce Arrows as well as Fords. There is a mineral substance in the hills

probably possessing magnetic properties. Anyhow it interferes with radio waves and the electric current in motor cars. Up in the iron range of Minnesota it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to get radio reception. It may be that iron is in the hills along the Smoky river in Kansas.

Farmers See a Power Test

FRANK A. MECKEL

NEARLY 400 farmers attended the John Deere tractor demonstration in Shawnee County under the auspices of The Kansas Farm Equipment Company, Monday, August 13. The ladies of Indian Creek Grange served dinner for 325.

A huge truck and trailer operated by The John Deere Plow Company is traveling across the country carrying two tractors, a tractor plow, a power lister, also a power lister-cultivator or curlier, as it is called in many parts of the state. The tractors are shown in action equipped with rubber tires as well as with steel wheels.

Demonstrations have been held this summer in Eastern Kansas. The caravan will operate in Northern Kansas for about another week, then go to Colorado for about a month. After that it will put on demonstrations in Western Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.

These demonstrations show the quality of work possible with power-farming equipment as well as the speed with which it may be done. The demonstrations are in charge of Mr. John Duncan, who has been active in promoting the use of power-farming equipment for years. He not only understands power farming but is thoroughly familiar with the equipment itself and gives many valuable pointers to farmers who attend these demonstrations.

Ask Kiro Dam Be Started Now

Would Give Work to 81,000 Men From Kansas Counties

HOMER E. BAKER

A WATER table that is going lower, three dry summers in succession and this year the greatest drouth in a generation—have given a new impetus to the Kiro Dam project and proposed 45-mile lake in the Kaw Valley. Petitions are being signed to send to President Roosevelt, urging its early construction as the project would provide employment for 81,000 men from all parts of the state. The petitions ask the President to apportion the labor to the unemployed of Kansas, each of the 105 counties to share in the work on a quota basis apportioned to population. That is, a quota of unemployed from each county would be given work on the dam.

We believe the Government should immediately release the order for the construction of the Kiro Dam, as during this winter especially, every community will find unemployment will be so great that it will be almost impossible for the local communities to take care of the situation.

This is not a local project. It is not even a state-wide project. It was developed by the national government after several years of engineering work. A body of water of the size proposed as a part of the Kiro Dam project, would be approximately 45 miles long and from 2½ to 8 miles wide. It would furnish the basis for much better moisture conditions in

the state. Some plan must be soon put into effect to retain the moisture which falls in the winter and spring upon Kansas soil. The construction of highways and roads with deep ditches, has tended to drain the water quickly from farm lands into streams which flow into rivers that carry the water to the Gulf. A continuation of the dry spell with which Kansas has been afflicted for the last 3 years, will result not only in the destruction of crops, but of trees that have been growing in Kansas for 40 and 50 years.

The construction of Kiro Dam would not take one dime of the taxpayers' money, but would pour into this state the sum of 65 million dollars. This would materially aid the people of the entire state during this critical time. The labor alone will constitute more than 50 per cent of the amount, each county profiting from such labor in its proper ratio.

The people of Kansas should immediately take steps to use their influence with the Government to see that the project is started immediately. Will you be one to circulate a petition in your community? Cut out the following petition-heading asking for immediate construction of Kiro Dam. Paste it on a sheet of paper, get your neighbors to sign with you, and send it to Homer E. Baker, National Bank Building, Topeka, Kan. It will help.

Petition for Immediate Construction of Kiro Dam

To the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned citizens of _____ County, of the State of Kansas, realizing the damage which the citizens of the State of Kansas have suffered by reason of the drouth, which has resulted in serious loss to hundreds of thousands of farmers thru inability to grow crops to feed themselves and their livestock, that the value of their farms has been materially depreciated so that in many instances government loans in a sufficient amount to take care of their mortgages cannot be made available and that said farm lands and said livestock in many instances constitute the sole wealth of said farmers, respectfully petition you to issue an order for the immediate construction of the Kiro Dam.

The beginning of such a project at this time will constitute great relief to the unemployed of the State of Kansas if the labor used upon said Dam is apportioned equally to the counties of the State of Kansas in their ratio of population. The formation of a vast body of water in Kansas will aid materially in the bringing of moisture to the people of the State of Kansas. It is vitally necessary that the water which flows down the streams of Kansas in the rainy seasons be insofar as possible retained upon Kansas soil for the benefit of overcoming such arid conditions as have so largely destroyed the crops of Kansas.

The preservation of such water will relieve the flood conditions which affect the territories which are normally overflowed by the rivers into which the rivers of Kansas flow.

The situation of unemployment will be critical this fall and winter. The employment of thousands of men upon the Kiro Dam, brought from every county in the State of Kansas, apportioned upon a basis of population, will not only constitute humane and business-like relief, but will add to the permanency of the value of Kansas farm land, which in the years gone by has contributed its part to the welfare and growth of the United States.

We respectfully solicit your earnest and thoughtful consideration to this and similar petitions expressing the sentiment of the people of Kansas.

POULTRY

What a Drafty House Did

ANNA J. SCHOTT
Atchison County

OUR worst poultry disease came in 1931 when my flock developed bronchitis. Vaccinating and different sorts of medicine did no good. They dropped off like flies. Our county agent told us we had too much draft. The henhouse has an open front with straw loft. We lowered the roosts to 3 feet from the ground, put glass substitute in lower half of opening, and cloth drop-curtains for severe cold nights. This prevented air directly striking the chickens. We now clean our roosts twice a week and then scatter unslaked lime over them. This helps keep the drop boards dry and rid the poultry house of odors. We keep plenty of dry straw on the floor, and plenty of wood ashes for the hens to dust in. We keep a good homemade mash in hoppers before them all the time and all the sour milk they can drink, with whole wheat and corn fed in troughs for their evening meal.

If a stove can be installed in the henhouse and fire built occasionally to dry it out, it helps much to prevent roup and colds. Make the hen comfortable and you prevent disease. I do not vaccinate or give any medicine nor have I lost any chickens since by disease.

Our Straw-Loft Results

E. K.

BEFORE we put a straw loft in our poultry house 2 years ago, our hens didn't pay their board. The house was damp, hens had colds, eggs were few and of poor quality. After we turned the house into a straw-loft structure by simply arranging the ventilating system, tacking woven wire on the 2 by 4s overhead and applying a good layer of straw in the loft, the difference was almost unbelievable. There was much wet weather, but the house always was dry, the hens healthy and egg production began to increase. Our straw-loft poultry house now is the warmest building on our farm during cold weather and is the coolest in hot weather. Most of the heat that pours thru the roof does not get thru the straw.

For Your New Hen House

H. L. K.

A COMFORTABLE poultry house is roomy, dry, well-lighted and properly ventilated. Keep out cross drafts in winter but allow free circulation of air in summer. Build so direct sunshine will get inside. A straw loft will make it cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

The usual rule is to allow 3 or 4 square feet of floor space to the hen. Crowding means more work in caring for the house, and crowded flocks are more likely to develop disease and lay fewer eggs. Put water containers, feeders and other equipment on stands so the entire floor space is available for the hens.

A Platform for Droppings

PUT a droppings platform about 8 inches below the roosts this fall, it will keep hens healthier and eggs cleaner. Build roosts on the north side away from the open or muslin front. Make them level or nearly so, 2 inches in diameter, at least a foot apart. Allow about 6 to 8 inches of roosting

space for each hen. Keeping droppings off the floor increases the clean scratching space.

Keep Pullets Lice Free

PULLETS grown on range away from old chickens usually are free from lice. When moved into the laying house where they will be near the older, louse-infested birds, dip the old hens. The dip is made by adding sodium fluoride to warm water at the rate of 1 ounce to the gallon. Also add a few soap chips.

Pick Layer by Shank Color

H. L. K.

Is it possible to tell a good laying hen by the color of the skin?—G. D. M.

WITH yellow-skinned chickens, past laying can be estimated accurately by loss of yellow pigment from shanks, beak, earlobes and skin. Yellow pigment is diverted to the egg yolk when the hen is laying and the supply to the skin is cut off. Pigment already in skin and shanks keeps moving outward. If laying continues long enough these parts will completely lose their yellow color.

The degree of fading tells how long a hen has been laying. Some allowance must be made for different breeds, as thicker skin takes longer to bleach. In general the beak becomes faded after 6 weeks of laying, while it requires about 6 months to bleach the shanks. Faded shanks usually tell us the hen has been laying a long time.

Feed Costs and a Profit

N. N. S.

WILL the flock of pullets you put up this fall pay for their feed? A reasonable return on the investment? Fair wages for time spent in caring for them? If you wish to know these things, try the following check-up on them:

Feed cost to the bird.
Total eggs to the bird (monthly averages).
Feed cost to the dozen eggs.
Total cost to the dozen eggs.
Net sale price (selling costs deducted) to the dozen eggs.
Per cent of chicks raised to marketable age or maturity.
Net price to the pound of poultry meat sold.
Per cent death loss in laying flock.
Labor return to the bird.
Labor return to the hour.

Include production, death loss and cash receipts and expenses. Also an inventory of buildings, equipment, stock and feed at either end of the record year, and an estimate of the value of feed used from the farm and poultry, meat and eggs used by the family.

Save the Eggs for Winter

W. J. D.

SOME families have more than enough eggs for home use but not enough for market. This surplus may be preserved for winter. Fresh, clean, infertile eggs properly preserved keep 8 to 12 months. Slightly soiled eggs may be cleaned with a cloth dampened with vinegar, but washing with vinegar or water removes a protective coating which prevents spoiling. Eggs which float in the preserving solution should not be used. The best solution is water-glass (sodium silicate). With the price of sodium silicate 25 cents a quart, eggs may be preserved at 2 cents a dozen.

To make the solution: Thoroughly clean and scald a 5-gallon crock. Allow it to dry. Heat 9 quarts of water to the boiling point. Allow it to cool. Place the water in the crock, adding 1 quart of sodium silicate. Stir the mixture thoroughly. This will preserve 15 dozen. Place eggs in the solution, always keep at least 2 inches of solution above the top layer. Eggs may be added from time to time. Put the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool, dry place. Be sure it is well covered to prevent evaporation of the liquid. Waxed paper placed over and tied around the top makes a good cover.

Chicken Thieves Beware

WITHIN the last 12 months Kansas Farmer and two other Capper farm publications, have furnished identification marks for poultry to more than 250,000 farmers. The system is copyrighted and used to prove ownership when chickens are stolen and found. It is doing much to make it harder to steal chickens and to break up this form of crime.

Poultry Health

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

Worm Your Flock and You Strike at the Root of Poultry Troubles

MOST authorities agree that worm infestation is either the direct or a serious contributing cause of most poultry diseases. For that reason, I would like to help poultry raisers overcome this severe handicap by explaining why worm infestation leads to poultry troubles, and point out practical worming methods.



is not evident until it has become very, very serious. The safest thing is to worm your flock now, if you haven't already done so. And with Dr. Salsbury's line of caps, you have at your command a complete selection of the proper individual caps for the various kinds of worms.

Use the Correct Preparation

Authorities agree that Nicotine is the most effective drug for the elimination of round worms and that Kamala is most effective in removing tape worms. Dr. Salsbury's line of caps provides these ingredients in the correct amounts. They are also properly coated to protect their freshness. They are easy on the birds, easy to use and very economical.

Your local Dr. Salsbury dealer has the complete line of Dr. Salsbury's Caps on hand, and will be glad to advise you concerning the caps to use. He is well qualified to help you, and we recommend that you find out who your local Dr. Salsbury dealer is and go see him. If you prefer the flock treatment, ask your dealer for Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tabs or Avi-Tone.

Vaccinate at the Same Time

While worming your flock, you will find it wise to vaccinate your birds against Roup and Colds at the same handling. It will pay you to prevent these diseases by vaccinating with Dr. Salsbury's Mixed Bacterin.

Ask for the above preparations at your local chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply or general store. Prices: Avi-Tabs, 200 for \$1.75; Avi-Tone, 5 lbs., \$1.75; Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for \$1.00; Mixed Bacterin, 60 dose bottle, \$1.50; Dr. Salsbury's line of Worm Caps: Chick Size, prices range from 100 for 60c to 100 for 90c; Adult Size, prices range from 100 for 90c to 100 for \$1.35; larger quantities at lower prices. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 720 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa. Adv. "G"

MRS. BLAKE GETS THE EGGS



WORM YOUR FLOCK - 1¢ PER BIRD OR LESS



AN INSOLUBLE coating is SURE to carry worm medicine through crop and stomach. Makes worming safer on the birds, far more effective. On June 27, 1934, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held the Lee Patent covering insoluble coating breakable in the gizzard, to be good and valid. This Decision establishes the fact that no other manufacturer may lawfully use an insoluble coating breakable in the gizzard, for poultry worm tablets or capsules. Worm with the patented insoluble Gizzard Capsule. At Lee dealers, or postpaid.



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Where Kansas Shows
Where Kansans Go
Kansas State Fair
Hutchinson
September 15-21

Pistol Pressure

Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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BECAUSE Mrs. Norton had cared for Allison thru the later days of his illness, she felt a maternal interest in him. During his illness she had probed his soul and found it clean.

"Allison," she said to him one day, "Allan Creighton isn't a real man. You know it. He's narrow, and he thinks of nobody but himself. I don't see what Eleanor sees in him; but I suppose she sees something, or she wouldn't think she likes him."

"Thinks, ma'am?"

"Don't think I am that shallow, Allison. You know yourself that she doesn't love him. Anybody could see that."

Allison did not answer, and the lady smiled knowingly.

"Allison," she said, "she is pretty, isn't she?"

"Why, yes, ma'am."

"So you have noticed that? And she is good, Allison. She's too good for Allan Creighton."

Again Allison was silent.

"She's interested in you, Allison. I suppose I shouldn't have told you, because you'll get to strutting around and spoil it all. She thinks she loves Creighton."

"I reckon she ain't a lot interested in me, ma'am."

Mrs. Norton smiled. "She is, Allison, but she doesn't know it. And I do not understand how she can keep on thinking herself in love with Allan Creighton when you are around."

"I'm new, ma'am. Maybe that's the reason she's interested in me."

"New!" scoffed the lady gently. "Yes, Allison, you are as new as the eternal hills. From Adam's time until now women have loved manly men—gentle men, men of force and spirit. Men like Creighton may attract them for a time, but when the hour comes for a decision, Allison, a girl's mind goes skittering back—"

"You're makin' me feel mighty uncomfortable, ma'am."

"If I'm not mistaken, you are making Eleanor mighty uncomfortable. And Hazel too. The child adores you!"

Considerations of self-defense drove Allison to a confession.

"I'm thinkin' pretty serious of Miss Lane, ma'am," he said.

And so Mrs. Norton and Allison understood each other.

WHEN Allison and Eleanor reached the Two Bar ranch-house, Creighton was not there. After leaving the edge of the butte he had ridden eastward.

Allison noted Eleanor's sharp, searching glances at the buildings and corral as they dismounted, and he knew she was looking for Creighton.

The men of the outfit were with the wagon some distance down the river, and Allison had the bunkhouse to himself. Allison lighted a kerosene lamp and placed it on a long table that stood near the center of the big room.

Ever since Eleanor had developed the business instinct, she had suggested that he keep records of the details of ranch work.

But writing was a laborious process. After Allison had sharpened a pencil, he laid it down, got up, removed his cartridge-belt and pistol, and placed them on the table. Then he took off his leather chaps and the neckerchief, rolled up his sleeves, and sat down again. At his first movement toward the papers he became aware that something lacked, so he got up again, found pipe and tobacco, and resumed his place at the table, smiling with satisfaction.

An hour later, while deeply pondering the intricacies of bookkeeping—leaning over the table, his left elbow resting heavily upon it, the hand in his hair, the right wielding the pencil—Allison became aware of a slight sound behind him, felt the metallic ring of a pistol muzzle pressing hard into his back between the shoulders.

He did not move after the first quick start of surprise, tho he felt the flesh of his back crawl and cringe from contact with the dark tube of death.

His left hand was still in his hair; the right still held the pencil. Both hands were motionless, rigid; tho his eyes, toward the door in the south wall, were narrowed with rage, cold, savage.

He could hear heavy breathing behind him—labored breathing that rose above his own—as tho the owner of the pistol were in the grip of a mighty passion.

"Well," he said, his voice mocking and surprisingly steady, "I don't seem to recognize your face. I reckon you ain't a friend, anyway."

"I think you know who I am, Allison."

"Yes—you're Creighton. You're tryin' to scare me, Creighton?"

Allison's voice was now low, smooth, calm, tho he did not move a muscle, knowing from the other's heavy breathing and by the steady pressure of the pistol muzzle that the man was alert, prepared to kill.

"I've got some questions to ask you, Allison. If you don't answer them, I'm going to kill you."

"I like to look at a man's face when I talk to him, Creighton. Otherwise I'm sort of tongue-tied."

"You'll talk without looking at my face, Allison."

Creighton was still breathing hard, tho his voice was not so dry and light as when he had spoken the

Beginning of the Story

A letter from her dead father's old friend, Dave Gordon, summoned Eleanor Lane to take charge of her father's ranch. Krell, one of her father's ranchmen, by changing the date in the letter, caused Eleanor to arrive when only he was there. He wished to compromise Eleanor, marry her and obtain her property. Allison, one of Gordon's men, arriving unexpectedly at night, finds Krell trying to effect an entrance into Eleanor's room by stealth. He takes Krell outside, and when Krell reaches for his gun, kills him. Eleanor seeks safety in flight, wondering what her fiancé, Allan Creighton, would think of her predicament. In the desert an unknown rescuer frees her from the clutches of three horsemen, killing one of them and being wounded himself. She discovers her deliverer is Allison. Eleanor nurses him back to health at the ranch house. Sheriff Bolton threatens to arrest Allison for murder. Eleanor recognizes the sheriff as one of the desert horsemen. Gordon and her Eastern friends arrive. Allison gives Bolton a terrible beating for speaking insultingly of Eleanor. Creighton sees Allison trying to comfort her and gives them no chance to explain the situation.

first time; and Allison knew he was getting his passions under control.

"Nary a talk, Creighton," said Allison.

"I'll kill you as sure as hell if you don't!" So sensitive were Allison's back muscles at the instant that he could feel the tension of Creighton's arm thru the barrel of the pistol. To most men that weird telegraphy would have interpreted death, but Allison was basing his chances of life on Creighton's voice—which had betrayed signs that cold reason was supplanting passion.

"Well, you're doin' the shootin', Creighton."

He smiled as he felt Creighton's muscles relax. But he did not move, knowing that if he did he might startle Creighton into pulling the trigger.

THERE followed a long, tense silence, while the atmosphere of the bunk-house seemed to tingle with the imminence of tragedy. And then Creighton said evenly:

"Turn around. And be careful not to move toward your gun."

Slowly Allison swung around on the bench, so that he confronted Creighton. His first glance ignoring the gun in the man's hand, went swiftly to his face.

Creighton's eyes—a cold gray at other times when Allison had looked into them—were icily brilliant

Song

DANA BURNET

Love's on the highroad,
Love's in the byroad—
Love's on the meadow, and
Love's in the mart!

And down every byway
Where I've taken my way
I've met Love a-smiling—for
Love's in my heart.

with passion. But it was not the passion he had previously betrayed; it was bitter with hatred and jealousy.

Creighton's normal mannerisms—his unemotional glances, his air of cold composure, the calm precision of his movements, the immobile, almost stoic rigidity of his features—had seemed, to Allison, to bear some resemblance to a perfectly constructed mechanism. He had appeared insensate, devoid of any human impulse.

Now he was in the grip of passions that he had long suppressed. And for the first time Allison was able to probe beneath the veneer of him. He saw the man's soul—the repulsive, vicious, and malignant inner man.

Creighton's lips twisted into a thin, malevolent smile as Allison faced him.

"You'd rather die facing me, eh?" he said. "Well, you'll die fast enough, if you don't talk! I want to know just what is between you and Eleanor Lane."

"Meanin' what, Creighton?"

"Don't pretend to be so damned innocent, Allison! You can't fool me. I've had my eyes open since I have been here. I want to know what happened before I got here!"

"Then I reckon you've come to the wrong place for information, Creighton. Miss Lane is the only one who knows that—if anything did happen."

"You're a liar, Allison!"

Allison's face whitened.

"You'd better do your killin' now, Creighton," he said, his voice vibrant with the first passion he had shown. "If you don't you're goin' to be a mighty uncomfortable skunk when I get thru with you!"

"Bah! That's an idle boast, Allison. I'm not afraid of what you'll do in case you live after I get thru with you. We'll talk of the present. I've got you where I want you."

CREIGHTON stepped back, warily watching Allison, evidently to have room to use the pistol, in case the other made any sudden and unexpected move.

"I saw you and Miss Lane today; I saw you with your arm around her. I want to know what it meant."

"Both of us saw you, Creighton. I intended to tell you about that. I felt you had it comin' to you, because Miss Lane told me she thought pretty well of you. I reckon I won't be concedin' anything to my conscience if I tell you now. Miss Lane an' me had gone to the level to talk over some plans about makin' a winter shelter for stock. She was feelin' pretty blue, an' I was tryin' to make her forget it."

Creighton's eyes gleamed with cold scepticism. "Our sage-brush knight was trying to console her, eh?" he sneered. "You can't make me believe any such damned nonsense as that, Allison! You're in love with her!"

"I think she's a mighty fine girl, Creighton."

Creighton's face suddenly flamed with passion. "That's to be seen. I don't care what happened on the level today. What I want to know from you is what happened before I came to the Two Bar—how long you were here, and what happened before you came. Bolton let some things drop the other day. He acted as tho he knew something that Eleanor hadn't told me. I'm going to find out what it is."

"Bolton shot off his mouth, eh?" said Allison. "Well, no man with sense would pay any attention to Bolton. Seems to me I'd take Miss Lane's word before Bolton's."

"That's evasion, Allison. You know what happened. You're going to tell me, or I'll kill you. Eleanor was here three days. She says that man Krell was here only one day. Is that the truth?"

Allison did not answer. He saw the passion in Creighton's eyes deepen, concentrate.

Creighton advanced one step and stuck his head forward. His self-control was gone; he meant to kill.

Allison read his intention in his eyes, and turned his head slightly as tho to look at his pistol lying near him on the table. In reality he had moved in an effort to disconcert Creighton.

The action accomplished its purpose. For a flashing instant Creighton waited, tho wondering what the movement meant. At the end of that time he loosened his grip on the stock of the pistol, preparatory to getting a better one.

AT THAT INSTANT Allison's foot shot up, the toe of his boot striking the knuckles of Creighton's pistol-hand and knocking the weapon upward, out of the man's grasp. It fell out of his reach.

Creighton cursed and dived forward toward the pistol. But he hadn't taken a full step before Allison was upon him.

He made no effort to strike Creighton. Instead, when his body came in contact with the other's, he seized his arms, pinned them savagely to his sides so easily that Creighton might have been a child, and shoved him hard against the east wall of the building.

Twice Creighton attempted to kick himself free, his passion turned to an insane frenzy of fear and impotent rage; and twice Allison shifted his grip to the man's throat and jammed his head hard against the heavy wall.

The last time Creighton's head came in contact with the wall his shoulders drooped and his knees sagged. But presently, having recovered, he stood motionless, panting, seeming to realize the futility of further resistance.

Allison's face was dead white—as it had been when, in King's store in Loma, he had leaped upon Bolton. His eyes were glittering pin-points of concentrated rage and contempt. He had turned sideways to Creighton; he now had one hand in the other's hair, holding his head tightly to the wall; the other hand, tightly clenched into a fist of formidable proportions, was drawn back for a blow.

"Damn your sneakin' hide, Creighton! If you move or make a noise, I'll bust you wide open!"

Creighton's pale sneer seemed to enrage him further. But it showed only in his eyes. With a deliberation that seemed almost elaborate he dropped his hand from Creighton's hair to the collar of his coat, twisting the garment slowly until the cloth sank deeply into the man's throat, shutting off his wind.

Grotesquely Creighton fought, striking at his implacable enemy, clawing frenziedly at Allison's face when he found his blows were useless.

He was dragged to the front door and held for an instant on the threshold. Then, in seeming contemptuous disregard for his final resting place, Allison kicked him so that he was propelled headlong into space.

Smiling a bit grimly, Allison watched him land, saw him pick himself out of the dust of the yard and limp painfully toward the house.

Then Allison turned to go back to his work. As he moved he faced the rear door.

Standing in the open, a bright, excited smile on her face, was Hazel, Mrs. Norton's daughter.

(To Be Continued)

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the same
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Farm Conditions by Counties

North Anderson—Got 1½-inch rain recently, also a wind which damaged buildings and trees, and scattered fodder shocks over fields; some still filling silos, considerable wheat will be seeded on stubble ground.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—Parts of county still dry, federated social clubs of county holding annual picnic at the Great Bend city park, September 16. Butterfat, 22c; wheat, 92c; eggs, 12c to 17c.—Alice Eyerett.

Bourbon—Rain too late for anything but head stuff, most corn made fair fodder, old farmers say we have less grain than in 1901, ground in good condition to put wheat in corn stubble, lots of dissatisfaction over restricting corn-hog farmers putting out wheat, too much hay shipped out, shipping corn in already, it costs 90c a bushel.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Recent rains a great benefit, many trench silos, wheat sowing soon will start, many sowing rye for fall pasture, fodder will be principal feed, hay scarce and high.—E. E. Taylor.

Cherokee—Heavy rainfall helping late kafir and cane, lots of turnips being sowed for feed, many late gardens growing to maturity, wheat pastures look fine, all farm prices soaring, county fair a success.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—Only east one-third of county got rain of any consequence, most farmers cutting fodder and filling silos, county gravel machine is kept busy digging trench silos, will have enough feed to winter livestock from neighboring counties and considerable numbers coming in, rates are one-half of livestock or \$2 a head a month. Annex to St. Francis Community High School started and will mean work for a number of local men.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—Wheat growers rushing ground preparation, some sowing now for pasture, most all straw is being baled and shipped, last community sale large again—sales \$3,500, some home-grown peaches on market but not first class, melons plentiful, a lot of interest over prospect for Government lake.—K. D. Olin.

Crawford—Had a fine rain at last, makes plowing easy, most corn fodder cut, many cattle sold to Government.—J. H. Crawford.

Edwards—Farmers busy in fields, and with their morale vastly improved over a year ago; much feed saved by late rains, many cattle sold due to short pasture, relief workers helping farmers with thistle hay.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Finney—Dry season gone and part of No. 83 highway was under water, hay getting scarce, price is around \$20 for alfalfa, summer gardens did not produce much but fall gardens are better.—Cressie Zirkle.

Ford—Farmers working ground and will sow wheat as soon as more rain falls, feed for stock getting scarce, wheat pasture is the only hope.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Many sowing wheat and rye for pasture, corn all safely in shock, some alfalfa threshed, yielded pretty good and good price, plenty of chinch bugs, many trees died, third cutting of alfalfa was light, kafir doesn't look as if it will make much seed, a few farmers say they have corn that will make 25 and 30 bushels to the acre, majority of it about 30 acres to the bushel.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Greenwood—Water scarce; Government making ponds and digging wells for farmers, also buying cattle not fit for market, corn cutting finished, some silos still to be filled, grain prices high.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Farmers wait for more rain before preparing for wheat, stock being fed, not much stock going to market, barley is being fed to hogs, Farm Bureau used as never before, great deal of binweed, some fields being treated, not much cream being sold, very little poultry going to market, eggs scarce, price of eggs has not equaled cost of feed, not as many pullets on farm as usual.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Jefferson—Many sowing wheat, rye and barley for winter pasture, hogs sell well at community sales, cattle and sheep draggy, potato digging about finished, final work on corn-hog contracts, much dissatisfaction as to adjustments, large delinquent tax list, many not paying who could.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Several having public sales and moving out of state, most of subsoil still dry. Some wheat and rye being sown, many getting ground ready, virtually all corn fodder has been harvested or pastured off, very poor crop, kafir and cane will be poor. Everyone will plant his limit of AAA acres to wheat, mostly for pasture, plenty of feed and corn if you have the price, soil erosion service rushing work, 900 men employed.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Late planted cane and soybeans promise little, few turnips sown, late gardens poor, apples very small, corn nearly all cut for fodder, roughage and grain scarce, about all farmers planning to sow late pasture crops, some rye is up but not favored by dairy farmers for milk cows, some cattle have died as a result of eating stunted kafir and sorghos, otherwise stock is healthy, few hogs seen on farms, poultry flocks have been cut considerably, some homestead rehabilitation work being planned and carried out.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Kiowa—Working ground and sowing wheat progressing nicely since recent rains, cattle and hogs higher in price, hogs have been bringing more at Pratt than at Wichita, people busy cutting corn fodder for feed.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Will be fair crop of late feed, most kafir looks good, also soybeans, many plowing for wheat and some are done, cannery in Parsons great help to unemployed, working 24 hours a day, many cattle shipped here.—Earl McLane.

Lane—Prospect for wheat pasture and a home market for a few cattle that other-

wise would have been shipped out, large portion of county still dry. Government buying continues, thistles and weeds being put up for feed.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Dairymen suffered from cows breaking fences and dying from eating sorgho or cane, folks busy sowing rye and pasture, also saving everything possible for winter feed, many fall gardens put out.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Some wheat, rye and barley sown for early pasture, feed scarce, most of feed put up this fall is Russian thistles, some stacked and some put in silos, many farmers making feed and seed loans.—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—Had an inch of rain, will make great change in kafir and put ground in better condition to sow wheat and turnips, pastures dried up, third cutting of alfalfa light and will have seed.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Crops taken care of except rowed sorghum and kafir, much of which will be cut with grain binders, farmers preparing for wheat with hope of rain, most cattle being fed an extra ration. Wells being drilled.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Lots of wheat, rye and all kinds of feed seeded for fall pastures; many little pigs and old horses shipped. Government buying cattle, an average of 5 carloads a day shipped out last week, speculator has all the hay so the poor farmer can't buy it.—J. D. Stosz.

Nemaha—Plenty of rain, need sunshine to make pasture and hay, corn mostly all out, will be a big loss on the early cutting as it is rotting in shock, will not need much feed, nothing to feed it to.—C. E. Mathews.

Neosho—Farmers preparing for fall sowing; need rain; annual Home Coming picnic at Thayer had large attendance and farm exhibits were surprisingly good, better prices received for most everything at public sales; rain has improved all growing sorghums.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Our neighborhood has not had enough moisture to make it safe to drill wheat for early pasture, feed crop almost a blank, a few thistles and some wheat stubble is the feed in sight, a little topsoil moisture but no subsoil moisture, poor prospect for next year.—James McHill.

Norton—Two good rains, the best of the year, will make some feed and grass. Wheat, 90c; corn, 80c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Many acres of kafir and sorghums never will head, sparrows stripping the kafir of what little seed it has, many cattle being shipped out due to lack of feed. Truck owners make it a business hauling water from towns to those who need it, charging from 75c to \$1.25 for 15-barrel tanks, no plowing.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Farmers preparing wheat fields, feed that was not burned too badly is getting green and making good growth, we are hoping for a late frost, prices picking up, most farmers have to buy seed wheat, also grain to feed their horses while putting out their crop, the country is being stripped of poultry, hogs and cattle because of feed and grain shortage.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Rains made most crops come to life again, some feed will mature if frost comes late, annual 4-H club fair a big success, Pure Seed Growers' Association shipped carload of alfalfa seed west for \$9.50 a bushel, some farmers drilling wheat while others are killing volunteer, a few fly "flaxseeds" being found.—Paul Haney.

Pottawatomie—Enough rain to revive grass and bring wheat up, no prairie hay, very little alfalfa, some sorgho, no fruit or gardens, shipped in alfalfa \$21, few feeding hogs, many cattle shipped out, eggs scarce.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Rawlins—Rain and hail that ended our dry spell beat up all crops that stood the drought, but the moisture put ground in fine condition for wheat seeding, no feed to speak of, our row crop is straight stalks, all foliage was stripped by hail, gardens all cut up, hail laying in drifts in our pasture 48 hours after the storm.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Pastures short, corn cut for silage and fodder but most of it short with no ears, some wheat drilled for early pasture, hogs scarce and higher.—E. T. Ewing.

Riley—Lots of wheat will be planted for fall pasture, rains came too late for kafir and sorghum crops, many cattle have been sold to Government.—Henry Blotscher.

Roos—Showers came a little late to help the feed situation unless frost stays away extra late. October 8, is our average frost date. Kanred seed wheat, \$1.25.—C. O. Thomas.

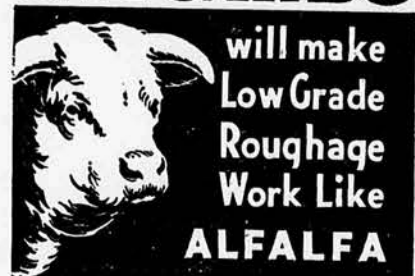
Rush—Tractors busy day and night preparing ground for seeding, also killing volunteer wheat, pastures have greened up considerably but large patches of grass were killed by drought, some feed will be grown.—Wm. Crottinger.

Seward—A few patches of broom corn, row crops left are growing nicely, most everyone drilling wheat, some up, farmers hoping for wheat pasture this winter.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Sumner—Large acreage of barley being sown as pasture, some stock sold to Government, kafir and cane will make part crops, straw being fed mostly to stock, livestock bringing better prices at community sales, few farmers raised winter supply of potatoes, wheat sowing soon to begin.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Good dairy cows being sold on account of feed scarcity, no rains to amount to anything, feed of all kinds in big demand, alfalfa bringing as high as \$25 a ton, standing corn \$10 an acre with no grain on it, wheat straw \$8 to \$10 a ton baled, a large acreage of wheat will be sown.—Ralph E. Cole.

CAL-CARBO



WHEN good roughage is scarce, you've got to use what you can get—and still turn this low-grade roughage into beef at low cost. Use CAL-CARBO and you'll do it!

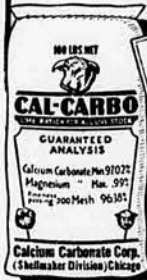
You can't buy \$25 worth of alfalfa and expect to make a profit feeding steers. But you can use common hay, corn fodder and such roughage—and by adding CAL-CARBO, supply the vital calcium which only alfalfa contains. 54c worth of CAL-CARBO added to a ton of common hay makes a ton of roughage that produces even better than alfalfa.

You Take No Chances on CAL-CARBO

But don't expect to get results from feeding limestone that is nothing but common "road stone dust." You must feed a stone high in calcium carbonate, low in magnesium, entirely free from fluorine; in other words, a stone especially selected and prepared for feeding purposes—genuine CAL-CARBO. Why take a chance when 3c worth of CAL-CARBO supplies a steer on full feed for a whole month? See your dealer and demand genuine CAL-CARBO by name!

Remember This When You Buy

Cal-Carbo is Nature's own mixture of minerals—97.99% pure calcium carbonate combined with certain other essential minerals and ground to flour-like fineness. It produces marvelous results as a supplement to all sorts of roughage—even improving results from alfalfa.

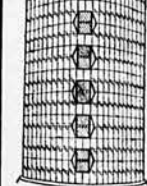


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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$.80	\$ 3.20	15	\$ 1.20	\$ 4.80
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12	.96	3.84	17	1.36	5.44
13	1.04	4.16	18	1.44	5.76
14	1.12	4.48	19	1.52	6.08
15	1.20	4.80	20	1.60	6.40
16	1.28	5.12	21	1.68	6.72
17	1.36	5.44	22	1.76	7.04
18	1.44	5.76	23	1.84	7.36
19	1.52	6.08	24	1.92	7.68
20	1.60	6.40	25	2.00	8.00

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 5 cents a word each in section on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations and white space are used, charges will be based on 10 cents per line in type. 3 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, dairy, 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 dissatisfaction we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Fifth and Twentieth of each month.

Forms close 10 days in advance.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

PULLINGS COCKERELS WHITE GIANTS, Black Giants, Bull Minorcas, Lakenvelders, Thomas Farms Pleasanton Kan.
COCKERELS, PURE SALMON STRAIN, Large bodied, Ruby Newman, Madison, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

PEDIGREED COCKERELS, LARGE, RANGE, grown, high production Tanereds, 4 to 6 months, low as \$1.50. G. Daniels, "Hilltop" Lawrence, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$1.00 each. Anton Tajchman, Tampa, Kan.

TURKEYS

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT

TENMARQ SEED WHEAT, FREE FROM RYE, smut or other wheat. Price \$1.10 at bins in truck loads. Price subject to change. Henry Wendelburg, Stafford, Kan.

TENMARQ AND TURKEY VARIETIES, Write for samples and quotation. Agronomy Dept., Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

CERTIFIED TENMARQ, ALSO PURE RYE, free non-certified Superhard Blackhull, Claassen Bros., Whitewater, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED KANRED SEED WHEAT, Quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

TENMARQ, EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AND plump; high germination. C. J. Claassen, Whitewater, Kan.

BLACKHULL, PURITY 100, GERMINATION 93. Also non-certified. Melvin Geiser, Beloit, Kan.

TENMARQ \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, LARGE ORDERS discounted. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

CERTIFIED TENMARQ SEED WHEAT, \$1.50 per bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

KAUWALE, HIGH YIELDING STIFF strawed variety. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, Kan.

TENMARQ, AVERAGE YIELD THIS YEAR 42 bushel. Ernest Evers, Belle Plaine, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$8.90 GRIMM ALFALFA \$10.00. Sweet Clover \$4.30. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return Seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

WANTED—POP CORN, SEND SAMPLE AND quantity. We will make offer by return mail. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

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

DOGS

WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS OFFERS: Quality hunting dogs, sold cheap, trial allowed, literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc. 830, Herrick, Illinois.

200 HUNTING HOUNDS, BIRD DOGS, CATAHOUS, Rab Kennels, B126, Herrick, Illinois.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUNDS ONE YEAR OLD. Wendell Watson, Riley, Kan.

IN THE FIELD




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

J. T. Morgan of Latham, Kansas breeder of Registered Milking, Polled Shorthorns, is well fixed to supply the trade with young bulls.

Dan Casement, Manhattan, Kan., was on the Kansas City Market September 5 with a short load of Hereford steers that averaged in weight 999 pounds and sold for \$10.25.

A letter to the livestock department, Kansas Farmer, from J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan., requests that we claim February 4, 1935, for his next sale of 50 registered Percherons.

Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan., started the show circuit with their Duroc show herd at the national swine show and are making all of the best shows. They are at Topeka this week.

Mike Wilson, Muscotah, Kan., was at the North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville, with a nice exhibit of Angus cattle from his herd at Muscotah. He won 14 firsts in the big show there.

W. E. Huston, Americus, Kan., has 40 spring boars, as good as there is in the land, that have been culled from a much larger number. If you want a good Duroc boar write Mr. Huston for prices and descriptions.

Dominion and Repeaters, that's the kind of Herefords Glenn McCann, Zenith (Stafford county), Kan., is breeding. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and is offering some choice young bulls for sale.

C. O. Dannenfelser, Haven, Kan., is breeder of Durocs of the more modern and popular type. Shorter legs, deep bodies and of the easy feeding type. He offers some boars and gilts for sale and is advertising them in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Don Basin, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, wants to buy 15 or 20 nice blocky Hereford heifers to calve next spring. Note his advertisement in the Hereford section of Kansas Farmer this week.

George S. Jost, Hillsboro, Kan., breeds Guernseys for high production and his purebred herd

TOBACCO

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

TOBACCO—POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY best mellow two year old leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.15. 10-11-12. Very best smoking, 5 lbs. 90c; 10-11-12. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

KENTUCKY'S GUARANTEED RED LEAF chewing or mild mellow smoking, 10 pounds \$1.00, double bladed pocket knife, recipe free, Kentucky Farms, Murray, Ky.

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

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

TOBACCO—5 LBS. CHEWING \$1.00. 10-11-12. Smoking, 10-11-12. Guaranteed worth the difference. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

KODAK FINISHING

COLOR ENLARGEMENT WITH EACH film developed, a professional enlargement printed in oils and eight Gloss-tone prints. De-Luxe finish, guaranteed not to fade, 25c. Super quality, speedy service, satisfaction or money refunded. LaCrosse Film Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

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

ROLL DEVELOPED, 3 PRINTS, OIL PAINTED enlargement, 25c. Prompt service. Work guaranteed. Individual attention to each picture. Janesville Film Service, C.S. Janesville, Wis.

FILMS DEVELOPED 3 PRINTS OF EACH negative and two enlargements, 25c. Negatives printed 2c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Missouri.

FILM DEVELOPED—EIGHT CLEAR TONE prints and two enlargements only 25c. Standard Photo Service, Box 1774, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

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

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

COWS LOSING CALVES PREMATURELY, (abortion) ruinous contagious disease, stopped quickly and permanently prevented, no matter what anyone tells you. Inexpensive, guaranteed. You cannot lose. Unparalleled record. Nonbreeding corrective included free. Remarkable references and official honors. Bellwood Farms, South Richmond, Virginia.

FARM MACHINERY

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

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

PIPE, CASING, PUMPS

ALL SIZES, USED AND NEW PIPE AND CASING for water and all purposes; pumps, fence posts. Drought prices. I. J. Cohen & Co., 66 North 1st, Kansas City, Kansas.

at Hillsboro, Kan., headed by Royal King of Jo Mar is a working herd of merit. He has young bulls from calves to old enough for service for sale at attractive prices.

D. W. Boster's herd of registered Jerseys out at Larned, is one of distinction. The C. T. A. herd average for one year for butterfat in the big southwest association is 360 pounds on ordinary farm care and milkings. He has young bulls for sale and invites inspection.

D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro, Kan., is offering a bargain in a two-year-old Shorthorn bull sired by Scottish Sultan and out of an Orange Blossom-Avonvale cow. He is a nice red and a good individual. Look up Mr. Ewert's advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Walter R. Yetman, Norton, Kan., writes Kansas Farmer that he wants to buy a small type Duroc boar. He likely is interested in the shorter legged, quick maturing type and if you have any you think would suit him write him. Address him at 316 South State street, Norton, Kan.

Lester Combs, Parsons, Kan., secretary of the Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, reports that the demand is good for high grade and purebred Guernsey cows and heifers and that he is in correspondence now with a concern in Mississippi who wants 100 head of high grade and registered Guernsey heifers.

Marine Kohl, Furley, Kan., has written the Kansas Farmer livestock department to know where a good Poland China boar and gilt can be purchased and also either Shropshire, Hampshire or Southdown sheep can be purchased. Only choice animals are desired suitable for producing for 4-H club work.

W. F. Baer, Ransom, Kan., is starting his Shorthorn advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has 12 young bulls of the very best of Scotch breeding for sale that are ready for service and considering both quality and breeding they are as good as can be found in the west. They are priced reasonable.

Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan., are Duroc breeders who have advertised and show their Durocs extensively. They have made several sales in Old Mexico and are in correspondence with the Mexican government who wants 60 bred sows and gilts. Another order of like size will likely go to a New Orleans concern.

Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan., breeds Milking Shorthorns and is a stickler for good pedigree. It is herds like Mr. Reeves is maintaining that furnish opportunities for the beginner to

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, FARMERS, AGE 18 TO 50, qualify for eligibility test for steady Government Jobs, \$105-\$175 month. Write today for Free information. Instruction Bureau, 187, St. Louis, Missouri.

WORK FOR "UNCLE SAM." START \$105-\$175 month. Men-Women, 18-50. Full examinations expected. List positions. Free. Write Today, Franklin Institute, Dept. H-33, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED: NAMES OF MEN—WOMEN, Desiring steady gov't. positions; \$1500-\$2400 per year. Write immediately for details. Modern Institute, Dept. 111, Denver, Colorado.

SILOS

BUILD YOUR OWN SISALKRAFT PORTABLE silo. Hundreds of farmers say their cost was less than 35c a ton. Ask for illustrated description. Sisalkraft Co., Chicago.

BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL FARM LIGHT BATTERIES FOR all makes of plants at lowest prices. It will pay you to investigate these latest improved batteries made and guaranteed by a company with thirty-two years' experience in this field. Why gamble with "rebuilt" or batteries of questionable quality when the old reliable Universals now cost so little. Write for new low prices and free literature. No obligation. Easy payment plan if desired. Universal Battery Company, 3162 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

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

PET STOCK WANTED

WANTED: PUPS, ALL BREDS, CANARIES, parrots, kittens, etc. Jerry's, 18 N. 9th, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM PRODUCTS WANTED

POPCORN: WILL BUY, STATE PRICE, QUANTITY, varieties. Send pound sample. John B. Mortenson & Co., 241 E. Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

FOR THE TABLE

POTATOES FOR SALE: M. T. KELSEY, 1400 Arter, Topeka, Kan.

CEMETERY MONUMENTS

\$9.90. BEAUTIFUL GRAVE MARKERS; FULL size; lettered free; freight paid. Guaranteed. Granite Arts, Inc., Omaha, Neb.

INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

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

HONEY

CLOVER HONEY—10 POUND PAIL 90c; Sixty pound can \$4.25. Ten pound pail bulk cost \$1.00. Petersen, Adena, Iowa.

CHOICE NEW HONEY: TWO 60 LB. CANS, \$7.50. H. F. Smith, Hooper, Colo.

make the right start with foundation cattle that will be sure to prove profitable. His advertisement starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Roy Batman, breeder of registered Red Poll cattle at Great Bend, Kan., is making plans to winter his herd economically on wheat pasture and roughness grown on the farm. Mr. Batman has a mature bull from heavy production ancestors that he is unable to use longer and would like to exchange him for another bull of good grade.

W. J. Yeoman, La Crosse, Kan., has a great herd of 75 registered Jerseys. They are intensely Hood Farm breeding. He is starting an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and says he must reduce his herd and that he will make special prices on anything you want in the Jersey line. Write him at once or go and see the herd.

Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, Kan., Wichita county, says of his 90 Valley View Scotch Shorthorn herd, "The best combination of milk and beef." A splendid bull in service is Maxwellton Lord, a grandson of Rodney, Maxwellton Lord was in the D. W. Schneider herd at Logan and Mr. Warrington found him there, a proven sire of great worth.

H. B. Walter & Sons herd of Poland Chinas were big winners at the North Central Free Fair at Belleville again this season. Their herd boar, The Chief, was made senior and grand champion. Their herd won all the firsts at Belleville except two. Considerable of the herd was by The Chief. They were at Lincoln last week and at Topeka this week.

You can't always go and see the boar that has been described and priced to you but Cooper Bros., breeders of Spotted Poland China hogs, Osage Farm, Peabody, Kan., have solved that problem in selling on mail orders by sending a snapshot picture of every boar they describe and the pigs dam as well. They are advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

As usual John Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan., will be at the leading fairs, Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City and other big shows with their Shorthorn show herd which always consists of selections made from their big Kansas Shorthorn herd. They have bulls and females for sale and will appreciate having you come to see them at any or all of the fairs.

Leslie Brannon, Timken, Kan., writes that they have sold on August 22, their Polled Hereford show heifer to a Texas breeder for \$300 cash. They had intended to show and sell this wonderful heifer and her half brother at Fort Worth next March, but felt the price was good

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

STANDARD GUIDE OF WASHINGTON, D. C. A complete handbook of the National Capital, 200 illustrations. Describes government buildings, shrines, and numerous points of national interest. Very instructive. Know more about the Capital city. Price postpaid 60c. The Hamilton Shop, Box 213, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIVESTOCK ABORTIONS RESULTING FROM iodine deficiency prevented. Don't sacrifice valuable cows before investigating the remarkable results of feeding iodine. It absolutely prevents most abortions. Write, Sunnyside Farm, Bucktail, Nebr.

WE BUY LINCOLN HEAD PENNIES. WILL pay up to \$2.00 each if over ten years old. Indian Head pennies worth up to \$51.00 each. Send 10c for buying catalog. Continental Coin Co., EK-111 W. Jackson, Chicago.

ASTHMA, HAY FEVER SUFFERERS, SEND \$1.25 for quickest, surest, safest treatment. Instant relief in many cases. Don't delay. Bailey Co., Chemists, 316 Columbus Avenue, New York.

\$1.00 BUYS 5 PAIRS LADIES BEAUTIFUL silk hose, slightly imperfect, mailed postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Co., Asheville, N. C.

NOTICE: SEVEN BARS LOVELY TOILET soap in gift box sent postpaid for one dollar bill or money order. R. B. Webb, Wall, South Dakota.

WANTED: COMMON WEEDS BY STEADY buyers; details 10c coin. International Agency, Cincinnati.

LAND—COLORADO

CHOICE FARMS IN EASTERN COLORADO on crop payments. J. R. Houston Realty Co., Gem, Kan.

LAND—MISSOURI

TIMBERLAND 320 ACRES, S. E. MISSOURI, \$3,000; 100 acres Tennessee, \$1,000. Rev. W. A. Williams, Camden, N. J.

FREE—PRINTED LIST, SMALL AND BIG foreclosed farms. McKinney & Company, Springfield, Mo.

LISTEN! 20 ACRE IMPROVED FARM, \$300. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY

for dairy farmers is in the Baltimore-Washington area. Have a number of farms taken over for mortgages now offered on long term farm loan plan. Address: Maryland-Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank, Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particularly free Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 518, Lincoln, Neb.

HOMESTEADS, GOVERNMENT, WESTERN states, grazing, timber, agriculture. Mr. Delaplane, Edgewater, Colo.

enough to warrant their selling her now. This is very likely the highest priced Polled Hereford sold from Kansas in some time. The heifer was a splendid individual, a double standard Dominant two year old heifer.

Rotherwood Jerseys of which A. Lewis Oswald of Hutchinson is owner, lead the D. H. L. A. association for the month of July. This association comprises 26 herds and comprise many of the heaviest producing herds in five counties. Mr. Oswald's herd of 16 made an average record of 37.10 for the month. Mighty good considering the extreme heat and poor pasture.

W. A. "Bill" Young, of Clearwater, Kan., one of the good breeders of Southern Kansas, has about 80 head of cattle on hand and 50 cows to begin freshening soon. Mr. Young plans to keep about 50 head of his best ones. He is now using his third Tomson bred bull. Five head of choice young cattle from the Young herd will go in the Wichita sale to be held at the stockyards October 17.

Doxra Farms, Arthur Schowalter, manager, Halstead, Kan., is the home of one of the largest herds of purebred Duroc hogs in the state and along with the Durocs is an important herd of Holsteins. Over 500 head of Durocs have topped and 50 spring boars and 50 spring gilts are for sale. Inspection is invited. Mr. Schowalter is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

G. A. Wingert's farm is always a good place to go if you are looking for a Poland China boar. This year he has about 15 of the now popular type, deeper bodied and easy feeding qualities. Playmate, Broadcloth and Corn Belt King are just back of these fellows and they will please you if you see them. The date of Mr. Wingert's annual bred bull sale is February 7. It will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

Allott Brown, Pratt, Kan., owner of one of the best herds of registered Holsteins to be found in the Middle West, has formed a five year lease and partnership with M. E. Thompson, well known breeder and dairyman. The herd will continue at the Meadowview herd and about 35 head of cows will be in milk continuously. No Kansas herds has used a larger number of high record sires during the past dozen years. The herd now contains about 80 head.

E. C. Lacey & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan., started the show season with their Shorthorn show herd at the big Davenport, Ia., fair and G. F. F. torius was made grand champion there. At the North Central Kansas Free fair at Belleville, Kan., they had a battle ground for Shorthorns. They were six champions and 16 firsts. They were

Lincoln, Nebr., last week and at Topeka this week, and next week they will be at the state fair at Hutchinson.

Everybody in Northwest Kansas that is familiar with the hog industry knows Charley Stuckman, breeder of popular type Durocs several years in advance of many others that are now being bred. When he was at Kirwin in June the Stuckman Duroc spring pigs, 40 of them, were the best I ever saw on his farm and the best I had seen up to that time this season. I have a letter from him that they have done well considering the hot weather. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

C. R. Howe, Scranton, Kan., breeds a class of big black Poland Chinas that are always giving satisfaction to breeders and farmers alike. This season he has two fine litters sired by the Chief, H. B. Walter & Sons 1933 grand champion boar, and others that are fine by his own boar, New Star 2nd. The farm is 21 miles south of Topeka, but the postoffice and phone is Scranton, Kan. Mr. Howe expects to sell these boars at prices that will move them right along. If you are interested better see them at once. His advertisement starts with this issue of Kansas Farmer.

W. A. Gladfelter, Duroc breeder of Emporia, has 60 spring boars and 60 gilts. Most of them sired by his herd boar, Superba Giant and Col Snapper. This spring crop of pigs are as uniform and choice in every way as any in past years. The only difference is they are a trifle closer to the ground. Mr. Gladfelter has been working on a leg reduction now for sometime. He has accomplished a lot by selection, and in some instances by using herd boars grown on the farm. Anyway he has a great bunch of pigs. The boars are being culled down to 20 head and the best gilts will go to a February 20th sale.

One of the very strongest herds of registered working Jerseys in the state and probably in the West is the F. B. Wempe herd at Frankfort, Kan. For eight years the Wempe herd has been a member of the Washington-Marshall Cow Testing Association, and most of the time has been high herd of the association or close to the top. Mr. Wempe's annual sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and 45 head will go in the sale ring on that date and be sold to the highest bidder. There will be 35 young cows and heifers that are freshening now and all of them will be fresh soon after the sale. It is a federal accredited herd and in splendid health and the eight years of records back of the splendid individuals in the sale makes it a more than desirable place to be if you ever expect to buy Jerseys of this kind. You will buy them for less money than you can later sell them for. Mr. Wempe knows that but he had planned the sale and does not have room or feed to keep the 45 head that is going in the sale. The sale will be held at the dairy farm, adjoining Frankfort, Wednesday, October 3. See the next issue of Kansas Farmer for further advertisements. Write Mr. Wempe immediately if you are interested in the sale.

One year ago Jas. S. Freeborn, Miltonvale, commenced planning to hold a reduction sale of Milking Shorthorns. In fact, everything was bred and plans laid for the sale on Monday, September 24 is the date of the sale. Forty head will be sold at auction on that date and the sale will be held at the farm, eight miles southwest of Miltonvale. There will be 20 cows and heifers and some of them will be freshening now and the rest will freshen during the fall. There are 16 open heifers and heifer calves in the sale and four young bulls of serviceable ages. Everything in the sale will be registered except calves under six months. Mr. Freeborn herd is rich in Clay breeding and all in the sale are bred to a young bull Mr. Freeborn bought last fall from John B. Gage's great Duallyn herd, Eudora, Kan. He is by Mr. Gage's imported bull, Gracious Leader, and his dam was Gracious by Hollandale Marshall. With her first calf Gracious made a record of 8,500 pounds of milk and 375 pounds of butterfat in seven months. Hollandale Marshall was first at the American Royal in 1933. You are invited to attend this sale and to write for the catalog at once. Remember it is Monday, September 24 at the farm near Miltonvale, Kan.

Here is an interesting letter from A. Lewis Oswald, owner of Rotherwood Jerseys, Hutchinson, Kan., dated August 30. His advertisement also appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has the Rotherwood show herd in the dairy barn at Hutchinson next week and tell the boys in charge you would like to visit the herd at Rotherwood, joining Hutchinson. You will be taken to see them and returned to the fair grounds. I am especially pleased with the results of the Colorado State Fair yesterday.

I won senior and grand champion with Financier's Noble Tullip, an eight year old cow. I also won junior championship with a young heifer calf, Eagle's Ernestine of Oz.

My junior sire, Longview's Repeater, a senior yearling bull, won the junior championship. Including these three animals I won seven first places, four seconds and first prize on Junior Get of Sire.

The first prizes went to Design Majesty Lady Ellen, a senior yearling heifer, Kathryn Eleanor of Oz, a senior heifer calf, Seaside's Star, a two year old cow, Financier's Noble Tullip, aged 8 years, Longview's Repeater, junior yearling, and Eagle's Prince John of Oz, senior calf.

Junior Get of Sire by Gribble Farms Eagle, including Eagle's Ernestine of Oz, Eagle's Betsy of Oz, Prime Eagle of Oz, and Eagle's Prince John of Oz, won first place.

My herd was in charge of Forrest Fansher of Edmond, Oklahoma, a youthful Kansas State College student, and Joe Hudson, Sylvia 4-H club boy.

Young Fansher was a member of the Oklahoma 4-H, later competed in the international contest in London.

I am especially pleased with the fact that these two young boys trained in the 4-H movement were able to take my herd out there and make the showing which they did.

Young Fansher had complete charge in grooming the animals for the fair. He is a nephew of Ted Fansher, Jersey manager at Longview Farm, from whom we purchased the senior yearling bull which took junior championship yesterday.

We are going to show at Topeka, Hutchinson and Dodge.

The Big Thing in Farming

(Continued from Page 3)

contour lines on unterraced land. Farmers divide their fields so the terrace lines will be field boundaries. In some cases fences are being moved to follow the terraces.

A common crop plan is 2 years of row crops—corn or sorghums; followed by oats and Sweet clover together. Oats are seeded in alternate drill rows by stopping up every other hole in the drill. Sweet clover is straddled in the other drill rows, about 12 pounds to the acre. Oats are seeded in March and clover at the same time, unless scarified seed is used for later seeding. This will not cut the oats yield half way, you may get a 75 per cent normal crop. Mr. Speer says. There will be fall pasture from the first-year clover. Usually the second-year clover is plowed under just before harvest, after it has been pastured, and the ground made ready for wheat that fall. Or half the Sweet clover may be plowed under and row crops, preferably sorghum, put in as the farmer may not want so much clover pasture. At any rate there is enough Sweet clover for an extra or supplementary pasture in fall and spring, wheat pasture for winter, and most crop plans include a small patch of Sudan for summer. More pasture is the crying need of this country. With this row crop, oat-Sweet clover and wheat plan, only 1 cash crop is lost in the 5-year change-around.

Land sloping more than 9 per cent ought to be put back into permanent grass, Mr. Speer says. The problem is to find a grass suitable to conditions there. For the present they are using a mixture of 10 pounds crested wheat grass, 10 pounds of brome grass and 2 pounds of Sweet clover to the acre, seeded with a drill, preferably in the spring. Trees also are being used to save hillside land. Gullies are being dammed up and water run-off from terraces is being turned on pastures, into ponds or into natural channels where it will do the most good—or no harm.

This soil-saving plan is free to farmers lucky enough to be in the area. All a man has to do is follow the crop and contouring plan and keep up the terraces for 5 years. All labor and equipment are supplied by the erosion service—even certified alfalfa seed where it is recommended in the crop plan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

BAER'S SHORTHORN HERD BULLS
12 ready for service, good enough to head any herd in America. Best of Scotch breeding, low down, blocky, type and mellow. Careful inspection invited. Also bull calves and females.
W. F. BAER, RANSOM, KAN.

Shorthorn Bull For Sale
Solid red, two years old, sired by Scottish Sultan. Out of an Orange Blossom-Avalanche dam. Good individual and priced low. D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro, Kansas.

CLOVERLEAF FARM SHORTHORNS
See our cattle at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City fairs. Bulls and females for sale.
JOHN REGIER & SONS, WHITEWATER, KANSAS

VALLEYVIEW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
The best combination of beef and milk. 90 in herd. Maxwain Lord (grandson of Rodney) in service. Young bulls, heifers and cows for sale. Visit us. ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, LEOTI (Wichita Co.), KANSAS.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls
Red bull and two roan heifers, near 12 months, delivered 100 miles, \$120. We raise, buy, sell and exchange.
BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
Retuuh Farms Mi king Shorthorns
We must reduce our herds 100 or more, before winter. If you want bulls and heifers or cows bred for years for milk and beef both, come now.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

DESCENDANTS of General Clay, Royal Knight and British Chief; Doris Clay, Edgewood Fairy 2nd, Bare Fashion and Dairymaid. Buy cattle having real pedigree prestige of Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE
McComb's Reg. Herefords
Correct type, Dominos and Repeaters. A few choice young bulls for sale at reasonable prices. See them.
GLENN MCCOMB, ZENITH (Stafford Co.), KANSAS

Hereford Heifers Wanted
15 to 20; calve next spring. Blocky, top quality, pedigreed only.
DON BACON, LYONS, KAN.

Mr. Freeborn started planning this sale 1 year ago

40 Milking Shorthorns

Sale at the farm six miles west and two south of Miltonvale

Miltonvale, Kan.,

Monday, September 24

Sale Starts at 1 p. m.

Every animal in the sale registered except calves under six months old.

20 cows and heifers, some fresh and the rest to freshen during the next sixty days.

16 open heifers and heifer calves. Four young bulls of serviceable ages. The entire herd is rich in the bloodlines of Clay breeding. The older cows are by Roan Clay, a former herd bull in our herd, sired by Dairy Clay, owned by Geo. W. Collett.

The younger cattle are by Butter Boy Clay. All of the cows and heifers, old enough, are bred to Duallyn Septimus, our present herd bull purchased of John B. Gage last fall. He is by Mr. Gage's Imported Greatlew Leader and his dam is Gracious by Hollandale Marshall. She has a record of 8,500 pounds of milk and 375 pounds of butterfat in seven months with her first calf. For the sale catalog address

JAS. S. FREEBORN, Miltonvale, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, representing the Kansas Farmer, will attend this sale.



JERSEY CATTLE

Buy Your Top Jerseys Now — This Is Golden Opportunity
45 Reg. Jerseys
F. B. Wempe's Annual Sale

35 young cows and two year old heifers, both fresh and heavy springers. All are heavy milkers. Eight young bulls, 6 to 15 months old, out of 800 to 800 pound dams. Sale at Wempe's dairy farm, adjoining town.

Frankfort, Kan., Wed., Oct. 3
This is federal accredited herd number 174069. Eight years D. H. I. A. Records. This is our annual reduction sale and we are selling just as good cattle as we are keeping. Write us at once about this sale.

F. B. WEMPE, Owner, Frankfort, Kan.
Jas. T. McCulloch, auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson of the Kansas Farmer will attend this sale. See our advertisement in next issue of Kansas Farmer.

KNOEPEL JERSEY FARM

COLONY, KAN.
again has some splendid bull calves to serviceable age for sale. Sired by Darling's Nobly Born and Oxford Xenia Volunteer. Our herd ave. (1933) D. H. I. A. 412.8 fat on 22 head. Nice Island type bull. Address as above.

The Yeoman Jersey Farm

Intensified Hood Farm breeding, 75 in herd, must reduce. Special prices on young bulls, cows and heifers.
W. J. YEOMAN, LA CROSSE, KANSAS

BOSTER'S HEAVY PRODUCTION JERSEYS
Eminent Berties Raleigh in service. C. T. A. herd average 360 fat one year. Young bulls of quality for sale. Inspection invited.
D. W. Boster, Larned, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

FRENCH CREEK GUERNSEY FARM
Home of heavy production Guernseys. Royal King of Jamar in service; his dam, King's Best of Upland Farm. Females equally well bred. Bulls from calves to serviceable age for sale. Geo. S. Jost, Hillsboro, Kan.

DUROG HOGS

New Blood in My Herd
40 spring boars and gilts. Two good litters by the Fox (Welsh) and a third litter by Orion Cherry King by Col. Orion Cherry King. Choice boars at private sale priced low. See or write.
CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.

DOXRUA FARMS

Reg. Holstein cattle and Duroc Hogs. A Son of Superba Leader and other great boars in service. 50 spring boars and 50 gilts for sale; tops from 600 head. Inspection invited.
Arthur Schowalter, Mgr., Halstead, Kansas

DANNENFELSER'S REGISTERED DUROCS
The short legged, deep bodied, easy feeding type. Selected boars and gilts for sale. No culls offered. Come and see them.
C. O. Dannenfels, Haven (Reno Co.), Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Know What You're Buying
We will send snapshots of every boar pig we describe to you. Also dam and some gilts. Priced to suit.
COOPER BROS. (Osage Farm) PEABODY, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

20-HAMPSHIRE BOARS—20
Extra select Spring Boars. A few older for heavy service. Write for prices.
Quigley Hampshire Farm, Williamstown, Kan.
E. C. Quigley, Prop., St. Marys, Kan.

SHEEP

50 Selected Rams and Ewes
Shropshires, Oxford and other breeds. Some that have won in the best shows. Backed by generations of careful breeding. HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KAN.

Registered Suffolks

Ram lambs \$25 and \$30. Young Ewes \$30. Only choice animals offered for breeding purposes.
E. L. FISHER, JOHNSON, KAN.

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

4-H Attention!

Do you approve of our plan for naming the daughters of our great senior sire, old EAGLE?

Eagle's Annabelle of Oz
Eagle's Betsy of Oz
Eagle's Cordelia of Oz
Eagle's Diane of Oz
Eagle's Ernestine of Oz
Eagle's Firefly of Oz
Eagle's Glory of Oz
Eagle's Hildregarde of Oz
Eagle's Ione of Oz
Eagle's Jubilee of Oz
Eagle's Kansas Girl of Oz

We will appreciate it very much, if you 4-H's will write and tell us what you think of that plan.

When you come to the Kansas State Fair, be sure to see our herd in the Dairy Barn at the fair grounds and tell the boys in charge you want to go out to Rotherwood. I will see that you get out there and back. It will be worth your time and I will get a lot of pleasure out of it.

A. LEWIS OSWALD
Rotherwood Jerseys
HUTCHINSON KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

For Big Black Polands

C. R. Rowe is your man. Two great litters by the Chief, 1933 grand champion. Also some good ones by our herd boar, New Star 2nd. Farm 21 miles south of Topeka. Post office address, Scranton, Kan.
C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

15 SELECTED SPRING BOARS

The deep body, mellow sort. The blood of Broadcloth, Playmate and Corn Belt King close up. Inspection invited.
G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kansas

BELGIAN HORSES

Sorrels and Roans

Registered Belgian stallions. Yearlings, two, three and four year olds. Chestnut Sorrels with Flaxen mane and tail; some extra good Strawberry Reans.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IA.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
STOCK YARDS
KANSAS CITY, MO.
CATTLE · HOGS · SHEEP

Public Sale of Livestock

- Jersey Cattle
- Oct. 3—F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.
- Oct. 17—E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle
- Oct. 31—E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle
- March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.
- Oct. 17—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Hans Regier, Mgr., Whitewater, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan., stock yards.
- Oct. 24—J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle
- Nov. 14—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs
- Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Oct. 23—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendona, Kan.
- Oct. 24—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs
- Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Oct. 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.
- Oct. 20—Weldon Miller, Norcutt, Kan.
- Oct. 20—A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
- Percheron Horses
- Oct. 4—J. C. Robison, Whitewater Fall Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan.
- Shorthorns
- Oct. 24—Jas. S. Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan.