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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas a Livestock State

NOT even many Kansans know that Kansas is more of a livestock state than a wheat state. Nor does the country at large know that Kansas produces almost every kind of useful crop that can be grown in a highly favored region, like its own, in the temperate zone. Kansas has more Herefords and registered Shorthorn cattle than any of the 47 other states and ranks sixth among the states for all breeds.

One advantage in being a livestock state, is that the livestock industry itself is greatly diversified and has not as a whole to meet with market slumps as a single crop must.

In what is now the late F. D. Coburn's "grassy parallelogram"—Kansas—tame grasses take 1,420,322 acres, wild grasses take 12,965,788, and cultivated land 21,876,895 acres. Which indicates that 70 per cent of the state's total farm area is devoted to stock raising and crop farming.

Kansas grows less prairie hay than it did 20 years ago, but more tame hay. While wheat acreage was greatly expanded during the war, in no year except the banner wheat year of 1931, was the crop equal to that of 1914. In 1919 Kansas wheat growers received a peak figure of 290 million dollars for a crop 20 per cent smaller than that of 1914. The banner wheat crop of 240 million bushels was not reached until 1931, and it sold for more than 200 million dollars less than that of 1919. Kansas wheat growers received the lowest return for wheat in 30 years, in 1932.

This year, wheat on the Kansas City market is moving strongly toward the dollar mark. Should this year's Kansas wheat crop of 80½ million bushels prove worth approximately that much, it will bring the growers more than 100 million dollars if we add to the total the wheat bonus of

\$23,850,000 being paid Kansas wheat raisers this year.

But it is livestock that has kept Kansas agriculture going. Thruout the years of the depression, livestock products have held up in value better than crops. During the last 20 years, the value of Kansas livestock products has exceeded the value of Kansas wheat, the figures reading, in round numbers, 2,390 million dollars for wheat and 2,449 millions for livestock.

The possibilities of agricultural Kansas as a creator of wealth, were strikingly demonstrated in the years 1919 and 1920, when the value of all farm products in Kansas for those 2 years totaled 1,445 million dollars—almost 1½ billion dollars.

Against this, the report of the state board of agriculture, makes the total return for 1932, when Kansas agriculture reached its lowest ebb, less than 204 million dollars. It was 325 millions for 1931, and 325½ million dollars for 1933, showing a comeback of more than 121 million dollars in that year.

The average yearly return of Kansas agriculture for the last 20 years, is 446 million dollars. Had livestock prices fared as well in 1933 as in 1930, which was not an exceptional year, the total return of Kansas agriculture last year would have exceeded slightly the average return of the last 20 years.

With an improvement in livestock markets, the Kansas farmer will be able to make a good showing. Kansas is a livestock state and a dairy state, more than it is a wheat state, and has been that for a number of years.

Sooner or later the world must have the raw materials which Kansas produces in such abundance and in such quality. The future of a state like that cannot be dark.



July 5, 1934

Across Kansas

The Kaw Valley is so potato-minded, says Camelin White, that there isn't a question of Tugwell but of bug well.

All Anderson county candidates will be asked whether they are wet or dry, and it won't mean the weather, either.

Kansas was once a tropical swamp. At least a petrified crocodile has been found on the John Lambert ranch in Russell county.

In Sumner and Sedgwick counties, farmers harvested around 25 bushels of wheat against 8 last year, a difference all to the good.

Meeting in Massachusetts, the Ayrshire Breeders Association of the U. S., has made a Kansas man one of its directors, David Page of Topeka.

The largest peach crop in its history is about ready to harvest in Reno county. It will total about 200,000 bushels and find a good market.

After teaching school for 32 years, Miss Emma Rehbein of Burlingame, has decided to take a year's vacation herself. Won't she be lonesome?

Kansans bought three times as many new cars in April this year than in April 1933, among them 999 Chevrollets, 943 Fords and 438 Plymouths.

McPherson county assessors report that county's wheat surplus has been cut in two, being 600,000 bushels less than in storage on farms last year.

Twenty-two acres of flax harvested between 12 and 15 bushels an acre on George N. Smith's farm in Butler county. Butler will plant more flax next year.

A black and tan terrier owned by John Hollister, manager of the Harvey county poor farm, has adopted a small rubber dog which it mothers as if it were a puppy.

More binders, tractors and combines, were sold in Franklin county this year, than for 5 years. Some wheat averaged 35 bushels which may be the reason.

Thirty-three acres of new Kawvale wheat, developed by the college, averaged 33 bushels an acre on the Hegberg farm in Franklin county, combine measured.

Twenty years ago Mrs. Will Chandler peered into an old well in Smith county and saw a lot of snakes. The other day she looked again. The snakes were still there.

A blistering wind that sapped the moisture of recent rains, filled the sky with dust over a large part of Southwest Kansas, June 19. Got to keep that region wet down.

Emporia had an all-day celebration of the Fourth staged by the Legion, with dances, band concerts, baseball games, oratory and ice cream. An old-fashioned combination.

Hundreds of dead catfish have been floating down the Delaware River and it is suspected someone has been dynamiting the stream. Catfish are too good to waste that way.

No one need go hungry "if he can get Russian thistles." The Short Grass country even learns from an expert that they may be canned the same as spinach—if you like spinach.

One rabbit is killed to every mile of Kansas highway—and the U. S.—every summer. Countless numbers of birds also are killed. Dodge them if you can, but don't risk your neck.

This year the cicadas, or locusts, as some folks call them, began "sawing wood" on June 14. The tradition is that when they begin it is just "6 weeks until frost." If so, we shall have a cool August.

Kansas has one of the biggest creameries in the country. The Beatrice Creamery Company's plant at Topeka makes 65,000 pounds of butter daily and handles 100,000 cases of eggs a year—all standard.

This Recipe Never Fails

TAKE one reckless natural born fool, two or three drinks of hard liquor and a fast high-powered car. Boak the fool in the liquor, place in the car and let him go. After due time remove

from wreckage, place in a black satin-lined box and garnish with flowers.—Mary Baker, Saline Co.

Uncle Jerry Says

The fastest guessing I ever did was not about the depression. It was the time I ran into a hot nest of bees while mowing.

It's a wise doctor's daughter who marries an undertaker's son. Nothing like keeping all the best business right in the family.

It has already reached that point in several Eastern cities where they are moving their churches and school houses to comply with the law that "no saloon shall be located within 300 feet of a church or a school house."

No Mrs. Leary cow has come forward to claim it started the second great Chicago fire, tho a cow might have reasons for burning up the stockyards.

Canadian Land at \$24

AN estimate of land values in Canada made recently by the Dominion government, places the average value of \$24 on improved and unimproved land, the same as when a survey was made in 1932. It would appear that if unimproved Canadian land can be rated high the Federal Land Bank appraisers might hike the ante a bit on American valuations. Land values range from \$63 in the highly improved province of British Columbia to \$16 in the rough Western provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

Healing for Heavier Rains

THE drought of 1934 does not mark a permanent change in our climate, says the U. S. Weather Bureau. There is no indication that a climatic change like those that occurred centuries ago in the geologic ages, has been taking place in the last few years. On the contrary, records indicate present short rainfall in the Northwest is what naturally may be expected to happen every 30 or 40 years.

The 10 years ending with 1864, and those ending with 1894, records show were low in rainfall. Almost midway between these periods were several successive years of abundant moisture. History will repeat itself with a return to much heavier rains.

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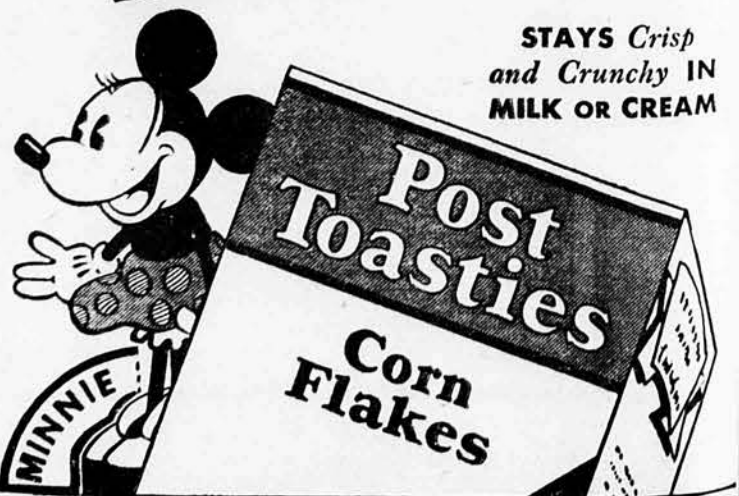
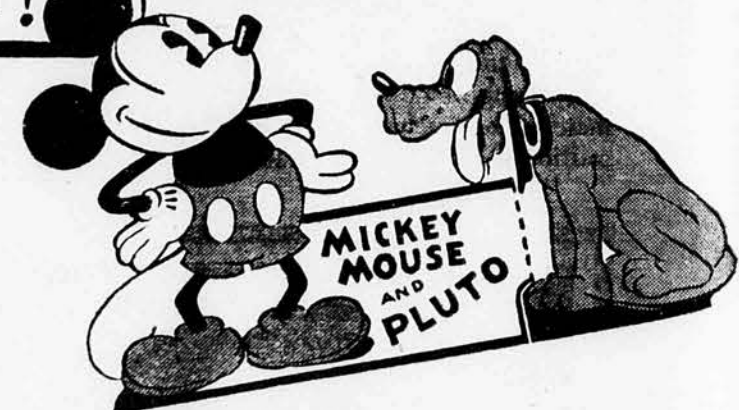
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and Crunchy IN
MILK OR CREAM**

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If You Are Out of Water

Wells are going dry. Will it pay to deepen them? Will it pay to dig, bore or drill new ones?—A. M. A.

MID-WEST farmers report good results digging inexpensive, emergency wells in sloughs or along old creek beds, where the grass grows green even in dry weather. Holes 10 to 15 feet deep and 4 to 5 feet in diameter have filled with water overnight. One objection is that surface water will drain into them.

Make tests for such shallow wells with an ordinary post hole auger. By adding 2 or 3 feet of gas pipe at a time to the handle, considerable depths can be reached. If this test hole does not collect water, you are not out much. If it does, curb the hole with drain tile, or dig a larger well at the spot.

If possible, sink wells in sands or gravels, because they are generally good water-bearing materials. Quick-sand, clay, marl and hardpan sometimes contain considerable water, but yield too slowly for satisfactory supplies, U. S. experts find. Shale and slate are not good water bearers.

Dug wells sometimes are deepened in dry times by sinking in the bottom one or more lengths of drain tile or vitrified sewer pipe of as large size as will go into the well. Settle the tile by digging or scooping the material from within, being careful not to undermine the old curb or casing. Leave the top of the tile or pipe 6 or 8 inches above the bottom of the old curb. An auger or a well point may be used to search for water deeper, if necessary.

One advantage in sinking a new well in dry times is that labor costs should be less and any well which has plenty of water in dry years always will be a good one.

Statewide Bindweed Fight

A CAMPAIGN to fight bindweed growing along state highway rights-of-way has been started by the state highway department. In preparation of the big battle, which starts in August and September—best months to use the spray—the department has bought 3 cars of sodium chlorate costing \$6,000, and five crews are being trained in use of the chemical.

A \$5 Separator Racket

MEN call on farmers soliciting repair work. Main thing they do is dent the intermediate disk of the cream separator. This tightens up the rest of the disk, perhaps causing smoother running. But it doesn't insure proper balance of bowl, or improve the work of the separator. It does reduce the time the disks will last. A much better and cheaper way is to add a few more disks. These barnstorming handy-men charge \$2 to \$5. Disks needed will cost less. Better trust your local dealer to make repairs.

Farm Buying Power Up

FARM buying power during the first 9 months of bonus payments, is 25 per cent higher than for the same time a year ago. The farmer's buying power has increased more than that of the country as a whole, the economic adviser of the AAA tells us. From August 1933 to April 1934, farm cash income totaled 4,199 million dollars compared to 3,033 million dollars for the same time the year preceding. Cash income was 38 per cent larger. Allowing 11 per cent for higher cost of things farmers buy, the net increase in his buying power is 25 per cent. Benefit payments contributed nearly one-fifth.

Not Too Late

H. H. LAUDE

LESS satisfactory results can be expected from most, if not all, of these feed crops than if planted earlier than July. Yet the present emergency justifies doing things this month we would not ordinarily consider advisable.

Sudan Grass—Plant now in any part of Kansas for hay or pasture. In Western Kansas drill 12 to 15 pounds an acre with a wheat drill; in Eastern Kansas 20 to 25 pounds an acre. Sudan grass is susceptible to chinch-bug injury which may limit its success in certain cases in Eastern Kansas.

Sorgo or Forage Sorghums—Atlas, Kansas Orange and Early Sumac may be planted for hay in any part of Kansas. Sow the seed with a wheat drill, 40 to 45 pounds to the acre in Western Kansas; 60 to 100 pounds in Eastern Kansas. Sorghos also may be planted in cultivated rows for bundle feed. Use an early variety, such as Early Sumac, in the western part of the state. Any well-adapted variety will be all right in Eastern Kansas. It is doubtful whether sorghos will ripen enough to make good silage, but they make good quality dry feed and with favorable conditions should produce fairly good yields. Plant 5 to 10 pounds of seed to the acre in rows about 3½ feet apart.

Grain Sorghums—Feterita would be most likely to mature before frost. It is doubtful whether varieties of kafir would ripen grain. They would make good bundle feed, altho the tonnage would be lower than for the sorghos. Milo probably would not ripen before frost. Plant grain sorghums in cultivated rows using 3 to 6 pounds of seed to the acre.

Cowpeas—Make a fair crop of hay if planted in July on well-prepared land. Seed in rows 3½ feet apart, 20 to 25 pounds to the acre, or plant in double rows using twice that amount

of seed to the acre, or plant with a wheat drill, 1½ bushels an acre.

Soybeans—Ordinarily not as well suited for very late planting as cowpeas, altho soybeans may be planted as an emergency crop in Eastern Kansas. The rate and method of seeding should be about the same as for cowpeas.

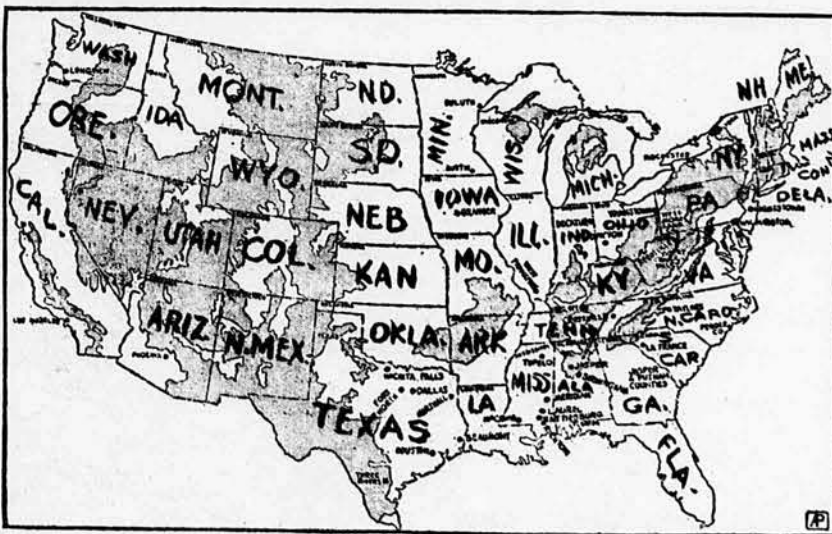
Millet—Not recommended under ordinary conditions in Kansas, but it may be advisable to plant some in the present emergency. Sudan grass is preferable to millet for hay or pasture when planted during July or early in the season. The limited supply of seed may eliminate using Sudan grass in some cases. Common millet or German millet may be sown for hay any time during July. Plant the seed with a grain drill, 20 pounds an acre.

Early Fall Pasture—A good emergency feed crop. Sow barley the last of August or any time during September, 2 bushels an acre. Wheat or rye may be sown early in September if soil moisture is available and temperatures are not extremely high. For these crops sow about 1½ bushels an acre.

Start Work on Farm Ponds

KANSAS is going to get about ½ million dollars a month "for several months" out of Uncle Sam's work-making cash, to be used for building farm ponds and lakes. Work can start at once. County commissioners, farmers and communities providing acceptable sites will be served first, beginning in drouth counties. Garnett is working for a lake, Nemaha is likely to get its 380-acre lake, and a Neosho River dam near Council Grove is be-

Shaded Spots Represent Poorest Farm Land



ONE of the administration's plans is to get folks away from sub-marginal land and on more productive farms. The shaded part of the map shows where the poorest land is located, yet there are good farms in these sections. Weather and other conditions make some of this land

unprofitable for farming. A sub-marginal fund of 25 million dollars is available for buying up poor land and the President insists on using 50 million dollars more to buy land in drouth territory and to relocate destitute farm families. Of course a job like this one cannot be done at once.

RUTH GOODALL.....Woman's Editor
RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying
A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
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ing pushed. While this is not the \$157,700,000 asked for by Governor Landon and Senator Capper for the program of 50,000 farm ponds, 200 lakes, storage reservoirs and overflow dams, it will do much. John G. Stutz, Topeka, is Kansas emergency relief director.

Can Use Allotment Acres

CONTRACTED wheat or corn acreage in Kansas may be seeded to any crop, corn and grain sorghums included, if the crops are used for hay, forage or pasture. Farmers who signed allotment contracts, now may pasture or cut for hay certain crops already growing on contracted wheat or corn acreage. These crops include: Sweet clover, alfalfa, Red clover, pasture grasses, lespedeza, or such volunteer crops as wheat, oats, rye, and other crops designated as hay and feed crops.

Seed Alfalfa Late August

THE best time to seed alfalfa and pasture grasses in Eastern Kansas is the last 15 days of August, says R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College. He recommends early, shallow preparation of the seedbed, followed by enough shallow cultivation to control weeds. Avoid deep plowing or late deep cultivation. They make the seedbed too loose.

Feed Loans for Kansas

EMERGENCY feed loans have been made available to all farmers in "secondary" drouth counties by the Farm Credit Administration. These loans, limited to \$400, "are not to be confused" with feed and forage loans to be made in the Dakotas and other "emergency" drouth areas. Feed loans are to be made on this basis:

Four dollars a head each month for work stock; \$3 for cattle, \$1 for hogs, and 75 cents for sheep and goats.

They will be advanced in one payment, extend only until September 1, are to be secured by first liens on livestock or crops. Kansas has 55 "secondary" drouth counties.

Co-ops Put AAA on Trial

CO-OPERATIVE organizations here and in Canada will test the Farm Adjustment Act and the Farm Credit Administration, July 9 to 14, at Madison, Wis. All bad points as well as good ones will be aired. It will be the 10th annual meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation. More than 1,000 persons will attend. This institute has become the principal forum for public discussions of matters affecting the farm co-operative movement which now includes 2¼ million farm families. Leaders and authorities from all over the U. S. will appear on the programs. These include:

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Francis W. Peck, Co-operative Bank commissioner; C. C. Teague, president of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and former member of the Federal Farm Board; Jerome Frank, general counsel of the Farm Adjustment Administration, and Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to Secretary Wallace.

No Wheat Cut Next Year?

WHEAT farmers may not be asked to reduce acreage for the next crop, Frank A. Theis, chief of the wheat division of the AAA, told a gathering of railroad and traffic men of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas shippers at Wichita, Kan., last week. Theis said stocks will be low at the start of the 1935 harvest. There need be no worry, he said, over the foreign wheat situation. The U. S. is producing on a drouth-induced domestic market.

Drouth-Hit Farmers Optimistic

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

I LISTENED last Friday to Julius F. Stone while he paid Kansas farmers, especially the farmers of Western Kansas, the most striking compliment I ever heard paid them. Mr. Stone is the personal representative of Mr. Hopkins, the administration director of the CWA. He is traveling thru the Middle West to obtain a close-up view of the drouth and general relief situation. He declared without any reservations apparently, that these Kansas farmers are the most courageous people he has ever seen. He found conditions in places which seemed to him to be very bad, so bad in fact that he urged some of these Western Kansas farmers to allow the Government to help them move to places where conditions would be more favorable, but without exception they refused to budge. Neither were they complaining about their lot or cursing the state, they were stoutly standing up for it. They were not even asking for help. Of course times had been hard and are still hard, but they declared they would get thru somehow and they insisted that despite the drouth and crop failures and low prices for farm produce, it still is a good country.

It is pretty hard to lick that kind of people. Maybe they are foolish to stay out there and take it, but I do not believe they are. I think in the end they will win. The man who paid this deserved compliment to these Kansas farmers is not a Kansan; he is not even a Western man; he is a Southerner from Florida.

My Peevish Correspondents

SOME of my readers become more or less peeved if their communications do not appear. Others are peeved when quotations are made from their letters but the letters do not appear in full. Probably they do not realize that it would be impossible to print a tenth part of the letter we receive in full. I have no doubt that when one of these readers has taken the trouble to write his views on some question of politics, economics, religion, or whatever it may be, that he thinks what he writes is well worth publishing, otherwise he would not have taken the trouble to write it and send it to me.

I may entirely disagree with the writer. In my opinion his communication may not be anywhere near worth the space it would occupy if printed, but that does not prove that it is not worth publishing. I may be mistaken about its value. But after all I am the person who must decide.

Suppose our positions were reversed and he was the editor while I was the reader. If I were to send him a communication, the chances are that he would promptly toss it into the waste basket unless I had taken the trouble to send return postage in which event he might return the manuscript with empty but polite regrets. I might think him a man of poor judgment but I would have no particular right to complain, because he would have a right to determine what should appear in his paper.

Filled With Indignation

A GOOD many of the letters with which I do not agree interest me. Here for example, is a letter from a subscriber at St. Paul, Kan., who is filled with indignation about several things. His letter in part reads:

I notice that Paul F. Wilkins of Ottawa county, would like a law to compel every farmer to obtain a license for every product he has to sell. That would be some law, wouldn't it? It would be the most damndest graft we ever had and we have too many damn grafts already. . . . We have too many parasites sitting around and living off the ones that toil. If you step into their offices and get their services for from 3 to 5 minutes they will charge you \$2 to \$5 and give you pretty bum service at that.

I note one instance. One of my neighbors got something in one of his eyes. He met me in town and asked me to go with him to a supposed eye doctor, which I did. The doctor looked at the eye, took a little crowbar with a little cotton on the end of it and brushed it out, all in about 2 minutes. My neighbor asked the doctor what the bill was and the doctor said \$2. My neighbor winked at me and handed him the \$2, and we walked out and he said to me "Aint that hell?" I said "Yes, we are in a hell of a fix, a hell of a shape and a hell of a people."

Put 'Em All on a License

BUT if my St. Paul friend cusses-out these abuses of public confidence, he doesn't let it go at that, he suggests a remedy. He writes further:

Now if there is any licensing to be done, do it to these parasites. Make it so heavy it will not be healthy to be a parasite. License the lawyer; grade him. If he is known to be dishonest or a crook take his license away and prohibit him from continuing in his profession. Dishonest lawyers seem to be the greatest public curse we have.

Then the doctors as a whole are another public curse. Look at their work in the hospitals, how they extort big fees from patients for short service. Then the banks thru the crookedness of the bankers close their doors and go into the hands of a receiver. He usually finishes the job and the depositors hold the sack.

The business men are another extortionate bunch, getting ungodly profits. All this is allowed to go on. No won-



der we are not getting anywhere. No wonder we have so much robbing and stealing, bank robbing, hold-ups, murders. All can be attributed to this system of business. Stop it and things will begin to right themselves, otherwise they will only get worse.

The writer of the foregoing signs himself "A to Z" which takes in a good deal of territory.

The Doctor Who Charged \$2

THE only specific case of graft and robber-like overcharge that "A to Z" mentions is the case of the eye-doctor specialist who charged \$2 for removing some substance from the eye of his neighbor. Maybe that was too great a charge, maybe it was not. If this doctor was really a qualified specialist he must have spent a good many years and many thousands of dollars in preparing himself for his profession. It can not be expected that a skilled surgeon or specialist in any line of surgery will charge for his services by the hour. It may be that this neighbor could have had the irritating matter removed from his eye without going to this doctor, but evidently he did not think so or he would not have gone to the doctor. He was not compelled by this nefarious system to go to the doctor, or he could have inquired before the doctor operated what the charge would be.

I am also wondering if this neighbor would be willing to have the irritating matter put back into his eye for \$2. Of course there are doctors who charge unreasonable fees, but on the other hand there is no class of men who do more work for nothing than the doctors. I suppose there are doctors who become very rich altho a majority of the doctors I have known were, relatively, at least, poor men.

Majority of Men Honest

THERE are dishonest lawyers, not as many as is generally supposed, but too many, and the law provides for the very thing "A to Z" demands. The ethical code for lawyers is really quite strict and provides severe punishment for dishonest lawyers in addition to their disbarment. It is unfortunate that the law is not more strictly enforced but that is not the fault of the law.

I do not know the business men or bankers, with whom "A to Z" comes in contact but I do not believe that they are a bunch of crooks and robbers. Very few men are in my opinion, absolutely honest; that is, entirely honest under any and all circumstances. But fortunately a majority of men are honest in their ordinary business dealings.

The average citizen in any of the businesses of life is, after all, a pretty decent, kindly and honest individual; no saint, but averaging pretty well.

Two Surprising Statements

A STRONG advocate of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, is Fred Kohler, jr., secretary of the Tax League of Goodland. He begins his letter with the somewhat astonishing statement:

You sure do not believe in silver as money. You can find it in the Bible that the ratio between gold and silver was 15 to 1 for 5,000 years.

I was raised in a home where two chapters of the Bible were read daily, beginning with the first chapter of Genesis and proceeding without omission or

shadow of turning, until the last chapter of Revelations was reached, and then the reading commenced again at the first chapter of Genesis. So I can say that I have either read, or heard read several times over, every chapter in the Bible, but this is the first time I have ever heard the declaration made that the Bible fixed the commercial ratio between gold and silver at 15 to 1 or for that matter at any other ratio.

In the second paragraph of his letter Mr. Kohler makes another surprising statement:

Cleveland was only a figurehead for the Money Power. We did not have any independent men in the Senate like we have today, as Nye, Borah, Norris, Thomas of Oklahoma, Vardaman of Nevada and Wheeler of Montana.

Surprise for Nevada, Too

THAT is saying nothing of the surprise that the people of Nevada must feel when they learn that the dead Vardaman of Mississippi, has come back from the shadows to represent them in the United States Senate. It would make some of the stalwart old advocates of free and unlimited coinage in the '90s turn over in their graves if they knew it is being charged that they were not independent.

Later on in his letter Mr. Kohler says:

The reason why I am for the silver 16 to 1 ratio; there are about 10,000 mines waiting to be mined by 1 million men. You see it will give them work and it would take 2 million more men to build houses, roads and bridges up to the mines. Besides it would take a lot of farmers to grow the products to feed them. . . . A gold standard is the standard for millionaires. If money is cheap that will force the millionaires to do something with the money instead of sitting down and clipping coupons. This will give more work. . . . It would be a mighty good thing if Roosevelt would issue 30 billion dollars in currency to take the place of these bonds. This would make men go into some kind of business. What we want is to make money cheap and farm products and labor high.

Money-Use of Metal Going

THE time may come when we will not even pretend to have metal money. The use of metal money now, with the exception of the small fractional coins, is purely theoretical. Or if we must have metal redemption money, if the commercial nations of the world would agree, they might make silver the money of ultimate redemption instead of gold, but a bimetallic standard for two metal standards, is not only illogical in theory but has never actually worked in practice.

I know it is said that we had the bimetallic standard from the adoption of the Constitution until 1873, but the fact is that the two metals circulated side by side only when by chance the market value of the metals corresponded with the money value. When you speak of a ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio, you are necessarily taking into consideration the market value of the two metals, otherwise there would be no sense in talking about ratios.

Drives Out the Dear Money

WHEN there was free coinage of both metals the holders of either silver or gold bullion had the privilege of taking their bullion to the United States mint and having it coined into money at the established ratio. If the holder of bullion could sell his metal in the market for more than his coin would be worth if he took it to the mint, he naturally did not take it to the mint; he took it where he could get the best price for his bullion.

The experience of the world has always been that the cheaper money drove the dearer out of the market.

An ounce of gold is worth in the markets of the world much more than 16 ounces of silver. If we had a law providing for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 it is absurd to suppose that the holder of gold bullion would take it to the mint to be coined.

Mr. Kohler thinks we should have cheap money, just how cheap he does not say, but he goes far enough to advocate the immediate issue of 30 billion dollars of currency. Unless the lessons of history are of no value as precedents, that would be the most terrific calamity that could be visited upon this country.

May He Hold the Cattle?

A puts cattle in B's pasture on an agreement to pay certain cash rent. He fails to pay the rent. Can B hold the cattle until the bill is paid?—A. B.

Our statute does give the owner of a pasture an "agister's lien" upon stock pastured for the amount of the rent. B would have a right to hold these cattle until the rental was paid.

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

Will It Pay to Hold Wheat?

Kansas Yields Show Better Quality Than Anticipated

STRONGER world wheat prices with wheat in the U. S. holding well above an export basis most of the 1934-35 season is expected by the Government's Bureau of Economics. The new U. S. wheat crop will be about 100 million bushels short of home needs. Our carryover on July 1, of next year, is expected to be about normal, in contrast with about 265 million bushels July 1, this year. Total world wheat crop may be 300 million bushels short of last year.

Kansas is turning out more wheat of better quality than had been anticipated. This puts Kansas farmers in a favorable position. Many of them plan to hold their wheat for a higher price. Unless we are mistaken, they will get it. Reports from the Wheat Belt say only enough wheat is being sold to meet current expenses of harvest and debts falling due. By special request, Kansas Farmer crop reporters give an idea in this issue of how wheat is turning out in their counties.

Allen—Wheat threshing began early, combines being used for first time, average yield will be about 18 bushels, oats about a half crop, never was better prospect for corn; prairie and alfalfa hay being shipped as rapidly as it can be cut and baled, best prices for several years, county's prospects are fine.—G. M. Tredway.

North Anderson—Some wheat threshed out 20 to 33 bushels an acre, oats 10 to 25 bushels, some places oats too short to bind so moved and put up for hay, corn doing fairly well but needs rain badly, prairie hay an average crop, pastures very short, stock water getting scarce.—G. W. Kibinger.

Barber—Need rain, harvest almost over, wheat making 3 to 20 bushels, most of it good quality, in parts of county it was badly burned by hot winds, what oats have been threshed made about 20 bushels, potatoes yielding well, fruit good and if rains continue will be lots of it, livestock doing well but good fat calves bring only \$2.75 to \$3 in Wichita. Cream, 18c; eggs, 10c; heavy hens, 8c; wheat, 72c.—Albert Pelton.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$8.85	\$8.30	\$6.00
Hogs	4.80	3.35	4.40
Lambs	9.00	9.10	7.60
Hens, Heavy	10 1/2	.09	.08 1/2
Eggs, Firsts	14 1/2	.12	.10 1/2
Butterfat .....	.21	.20	.21
Wheat, Hard Winter .....	.90 1/2	.98	1.01 1/2
Corn, Yellow .....	.60 1/2	.56 1/2	.59 1/2
Oats .....	.45	.44 1/2	.49 1/2
Barley .....	.59	.53	.52 1/2
Alfalfa, Baled	17.50	17.75	11.00
Prairie	13.00	13.50	7.50

Barton—Feed crops being planted, rain needed, considerable new wheat being hauled to market, yield difficult to estimate, some fields making more than expected, others are not, some reports low as 10 bushels an acre, but wheat real good considering dry weather.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Highest wheat yield reported so far was on a little patch near Uniontown, 40 bushels an acre; Glover brothers, of Redfield, have yield on bottom of 23 bushels an acre; estimate main crop to run 12 to 15 bushels, oats making about the same, lots of oats put in barns for hay, no barley, corn still looking good, very dry and hot.—J. A. Strohman.

Brown—Threshing machines just started, cannot give accurate average, some fields combined reported from 20 to 40 bushels, wheat and oats much better than expected, corn looking good, much of it laid by, many wells dry, farmers hauling water for stock, pastures short, some herding cattle on roadside. Corn, 50c; wheat, 78c to 80c; eggs, 10c; cream, 21c; poultry, 7c to 12c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cherokee—No threshing yet, cows, calves and other stock selling low, no pastures, old settlers say the worst drought ever. Cream, 22c; eggs, 11c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—Weather conditions favorable for growth of crops, about half of county suffered from hail damage, average yield of wheat 8 to 10 bushels an acre, barley and oats not very good, yields on each will not average more than 10 bushels an acre, corn

making rapid growth, some fields will show poor stands owing to washout damage, pastures have greened up since the rains and livestock doing fine, flies not bad on stock, shortage of seed for forage, bean acreage as large as average. Beans, \$2.90 a bu.; corn, 50c; wheat, 80c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Need rain again for gardens and potatoes, grasshoppers thick in wheat, chinch bugs going into corn, some fields suffering injury already, in most cases wheat not as good as was expected, some was plowed under, yields ran 1 1/2 to 18 bushels an acre, average about 5 bushels, oats in most cases a failure, pastures good at present, stock doing well, winter feed crops growing well, so far there is nothing to fear about bugs and hoppers.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Not much wheat threshed, some good yields, 35 bushels on upland, wheat better than expected, oats very poor, some too short to bind, very hot with plenty of moisture for present, corn making wonderful growth, potatoes about a half crop, cherries plentiful. Wheat, 75c; corn, 55c; kafir, 45c; springs, 15c; eggs, 13c; cream, 21c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—Threshing wheat well under way, valley land west of Walnut river making 20 to 30 bushels an acre, east of Flint Hills about 15 bushels, average of county, 22 to 25 bushels; oats, 30 to 40 bushels, corn burning up with hot winds, kafir suffering, some not even up yet.—K. D. Olin.

Cowley—Need rain, wheat better than usual, average yield 20 bushels, oats spotted altho above average, cattle doing well, grass good, while some must pump water few cattle have gone to market, hogs selling better, hay being shipped to dry parts of U. S., new hay will be a heavy crop if we get a good rain soon, some dissatisfied corn-hog signers, check not getting to them quickly enough, the longer we wait the longer we'll have it coming, most of us already have it spent, a few taking advantage of new AAA rule and sowing contracted acres. Corn, 50c; wheat, 85c; oats, 30c; cream, 17c to 25c; eggs, 10c to 12c; alfalfa, \$9 to \$11; prairie hay, \$3 to \$8; kafir, 45c.—Cloy W. Brazile.

Crawford—Wheat turning out 18 to 20 bushels an acre, fine quality, oats about same but light, everybody hauling water, corn needs rain badly, looks good but can't last long. Wheat, 75c; corn, 54c; oats, 30c; hogs, \$1.30; eggs, 13c; cream, 21c.—J. H. Crawford.

Farm Debt Bill Signed

R. H. G.

DEBT-BURDENED farmers who have found no relief so far from the new farm credit set-up, get a 5-year breathing spell under the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium bill signed last week by President Roosevelt. It allows a farmer to take bankruptcy yet keep his land—most liberal act passed for relief of any class of debtors.

After a farmer begins proceedings, the court appoints appraisers to set "fair value" on his land and chattels. If that is satisfactory to his creditors, the farmer may pay 1 per cent interest each year on the appraised value or any part still due. He also pays the taxes. The second and third years the farmer pays 2 1/2 per cent of the appraised price, or principal, the fourth and fifth years 5 per cent, and the remainder within 6 years. If any creditor objects the court stops all proceedings 5 years. During this time, the farmer may keep possession of all or any part of his property upon payment of reasonable rent. At the end of 5 years, or any time before that, the farmer may pay the appraised price of the property and regain full title. The bill prevents deficiency judgments.

Administration experts estimate not more than 5 or 6 per cent of farmers in debt will use this new plan. Fewer than half the farms in the U. S. are mortgaged.

Dickinson—Getting dry again, harvest over, wheat in south one-third of county very good, most fields making 20 bushels or better, north two-thirds of county making from nothing to 20 bushels, average will be 10 to 12 bushels, oats rather light and will make around 25 bushels, chinch bugs ruining sorghums in rows, they are all thru cornfields, will need a lot of rain soon to make corn, pastures good, flies still bad on stock, gardens drying up.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—Harvest well under way, average yield of wheat 6 to 7 bushels an acre, (Continued on Page 8)

Low-Priced Hogs, High-Priced Ham

RECENTLY I received a letter from F. H. Butler of Garden City, asking a question that puzzles many. "Why," Mr. Butler wanted to know, "do I get only \$2.50 a hundred pounds for fat hogs on my farm, while bacon sells for from 17 to 30 cents and sliced ham from 30 to 35 cents a pound. Meat cured has been so high that no working man can afford to buy it."

Having some curiosity of my own on this subject, I sent Mr. Butler's letter to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and have recently received an answer to this effect:

"Dear Senator Capper: "Thank you for sending us the letter of Mr. F. H. Butler written May 24, 1934, complaining of the high retail prices of meat and the low farm price of hogs.

Some of the Explanations

"We have received a number of similar complaints during the last few months; undoubtedly something needs to be done to bring about a narrower spread between farm prices and city retail prices in general. This involves the development of a more economical system of transportation, distribution and marketing. We realize the importance of improvements in this field and are attempting to develop the kind of research which should point the way to such improvements.

"Meantime, it might be of use to Mr. Butler to know some of the explanations for the present wide spread between farm and city prices. It is important in this connection to avoid the mistake of comparing the price of a pound of livestock and a pound of meat. The amount of beef sold at retail as 100 pounds of live cattle totals only about 46 pounds; and the amount of hog products obtained from 100 pounds of live hogs totals only about 58 pounds. It is apparent, therefore, that if meat can be distributed from the farm to the consumer with no costs of any kind, it would be necessary to get a price per pound close to double that paid to the farmer in order to realize the amount paid for the animal.

Hoof-to-Meat Route Costly

"In getting the animal from the farm to the slaughter house and then transporting the meat from that point to the consumer's table, such costs are incurred as transportation of the meat from the farm to the slaughtering plant, transportation of the meat from the slaughter house to the retailer, wages for packing house and retail employees, overhead, upkeep, expense of packing plants and retail stores, rent or the equivalent thereof on capital investment in packing plants and retail stores, refrigeration, power, lighting, taxes, inter-

est on working capital, and various other miscellaneous items.

"The amount paid for labor is probably one of the largest items in all of these costs because the processing and distribution of meats requires a great deal of labor. The tremendous increase in labor costs and in taxes and rents over those prevailing prior to the war is one of the most important factors accounting for the great difference between the price of meats and the price of livestock since the war.

Retailers' Expenses a Fifth

"Data developed from the census of distribution taken in 1929 show that the total expenses of retailers handling meats are equal to 19.5 per cent of total sales and that this is distributed as follows:

"Total wage cost 12.4 per cent, rent 3.2 per cent, all other expense 3.9 per cent. These expenses probably represent a larger percentage of sales now than they did in 1929 when the census was taken because wages, rents and other expenses have not been reduced as much as livestock prices and wholesale meat prices, and there has been no increase in the volume of meat handled per store or per worker employed.

"One reason why it is difficult to reduce the costs of selling meats at retail is the fact that in the cities about one-third of the sales are made on Saturdays, the remaining two-thirds being made on the other five days of the week. City housewives usually buy enough meat on Saturday to last them at least three days so that very little business is done on Monday and Tuesday.

Hog Not All High-Priced Ham

"One of the most common errors of those who complain about the wide spread between the price of livestock and the price of meat is that they use as their comparison the prices of the choicest cuts and overlook the fact that the least desirable cuts sell at very much lower prices than the more expensive cuts. For instance, Mr. Butler uses in his comparison, the price of sliced ham which he states sells for 30 to 35 cents per pound in his market. He overlooks the fact that only about 30 to 35 per cent of the ham is sold sliced, that this is the choicest part of the ham, and that the ham is one of the highest priced cuts of the hog carcass. The remaining portion of the ham must be sold at considerable discount before housewives will take it. In the case of bacon, about 10 per cent is lost in slicing, leaving 90 per cent that can be sold sliced. Preparing the sliced product of either bacon or ham involves extra labor, especially is this true with respect to ham which must be sliced by hand.

Now There's a Processing Tax

"In comparing the relationship of hog prices to prices of hog products this year and a year ago, one must not overlook the processing tax which is now in effect. During the month of May packers at Chicago paid an average of \$3.64 for 100 pounds of good quality bacon hogs. In addition to this price, they paid the Government \$2.25 processing tax on 100 pounds of hogs, making the total cost of the hogs \$5.89. In May last year the same weight of hogs cost the packer \$4.71, or \$1.18 less than in May this year.

"The packers sold the principal products out of this weight of hog to the retailer for \$1.37 more than was obtained last year and the retailer in turn sold these hog products to the housewife for \$1.40 more than last year.

Little Change in Old Margin

"After allowance is made for the processing tax, therefore, it will be seen that neither the packer nor the retailer is getting a margin very much different from that of a year ago. The big difference is that the farmer is receiving increased income in two ways. In the first place thru nearly all of the marketing season, he has received a higher market price. In the second place, if he co-operates in the corn-hog sign-up, he gets his benefit payment in addition to price. Every dollar collected in taxes is paid to the farmers to supplement their income from corn and hogs.

"I can assure you that we are genuinely concerned with the fact that spreads between farm prices and city prices have been large ever since the war. This is a very important problem and one which must be met if we are to bring back and maintain agricultural prosperity. Sincerely yours, "H. A. WALLACE, Secretary."

Here, it seems to me, is a fair and an illuminating discussion of this subject with which Secretary Wallace is quite familiar. The long trail of our highly expensive system of distribution nearly always will be found to account for the wide spreads between the price of the raw material and the finished product. Finding a more direct and less expensive system affording a fairer share for the producer—if not both producer and consumer—is one of our biggest difficulties.

Arthur Capper

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Raspberries This Year

Banding Stops 7,500 Worms on One Apple Tree

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Glen Echo Farm, Doniphan County

RASPBERRY harvest is on in full swing, as this is written. We have had enough rain to keep the quality fine and the yield is better than it has been for several years. After the destruction of the strawberry crop by hot weather we are thankful to have the crop that follows doing so well. Blackberries come next. Tomatoes will be ripe in this section by the middle of July and grapes will be ready by the third week in August. There will be few summer apples in Doniphan county this year altho there will be a fair crop of Duchess on this farm. Transparent and Wealthy varieties are bearing unusually light. This should help to make prices better for the later apples.

Here at Echo Glen Farm we have just finished scraping and banding trees. Already examination of some of the earlier placed bands reveals as many as 150 codling moth pupae under one band. These, of course, are not all females, but suppose half of them were. If these 75 had not been caught and had laid 100 eggs apiece which they easily could have done, there would have been 7,500 young worms to enter apples on that one tree within the next few weeks. Banding surely will help to outwit the codling moth.

It was Mark Carleton, a Kansas man, whose solitary explorations brought the tough Kharkov wheat out of windswept Russia on to 20 million acres of our Western plains. Carleton grew up in Cloud county and was graduated from the State College at Manhattan in 1887. His early discovery that black stem rust of oats could not be transmitted to wheat and that the rust that flourished on wheat could not be made to grow on oats, got him fame. He straightened out the superstition of farmers and scientists that one kind of rust could hop all over the farm to all kinds of crops.

Most orchard men give their hired help orders never to kill a bull snake. The population of field mice in our orchards where the mice do great damage by girdling trees, is held in check by bull snakes. A few days ago the writer came face to face with a Mr. Snake (or perhaps it was a Mrs. Snake) which had recently had a meal. So, out of curiosity to know what his bill of fare had been, we killed him and in farmer's language, cut him open. (If by chance a scientist is reading this, we dissected him). To our astonishment we discovered he had swallowed a flicker, feathers, wings, sharp bill and all. Immediately our respect for bull snakes was lowered a notch, for

birds, especially those of the woodpecker family, are the orchardists best ally in his battle against worms. A snake would have to eat quite a few mice to even up the score for the destruction of one yellow hammer in an orchard.

No Strings on Feed Crops

May crops planted on contracted corn or wheat acreage be harvested?

YES. Crops growing on contracted acreage may be harvested for use as feed. In addition, forage crops, with the exception of corn and grain sorghums, may be planted on contracted acres.

A Crop Loan Increase

THE seed, crop and fallow loan for Southwest Kansas and other secondary drouth counties, has been increased from \$250 to \$400 for the individual farmer. The Farm Credit Administration notified Representative Clifford R. Hope, Garden City, to that effect last Monday. Senator Capper and Mr. Hope had requested the limit be raised to \$500.

Emergency Cattle Prices

What is the amount of payments to cattlemen where livestock is bought under the emergency program?

THE sales price schedule is: Cattle over 2 years old, \$6 to \$14 a head; 1 to 2 years old, \$5 to \$10 a head; under 1 year old, \$1 to \$5. In addition to the sales price, the farmer receives "contract or agreement" payments at the rate of \$6 a head for cattle over 2 years old; \$5 a head for 1 to 2 years old; and \$3 a head for those under 1 year old. Payment is made to a cattleman in return for his agreement to take part in any future cattle adjustment program the administration may put into operation.

Take Seed on Bonus Acres

HARVEST seed from pasture and meadow crops on land under wheat, corn-hog or tobacco contracts if you wish. This now is permitted by the Farm Administration, but contract signers are limited to timothy, reedtop, orchard grass, bluegrass, meadow fescue, brome grass, crested wheat grass, clover, alfalfa, Sweet clover, lespedeza and similar pasture crops. . . Note this does not include soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, peanuts, sorghums and similar grains. . . The new ruling was made because of reduced supplies of seed and unfavorable conditions of pastures and meadows for this season's seed harvest.

Next Year a 3-Year Bonus Plan

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

A 3-YEAR bonus plan aimed at taking 15 to 20 million acres out of cultivation and putting them into pasture, forage crops, and woodland may be offered farmers by the Adjustment Administration. Prospects are that this, or something like it will be substituted for the present series of crop control contracts. Growers may be asked to sign-up next year, effective for 1936, 1937 and 1938. If farmers urge it, an attempt might be made to apply it in 1935, 1936 and 1937. These are the main points:

The farmer would sign a contract agreeing to put as much of his land into grass, forage and woodland as the administration might direct.

Benefit payments would be continued from processing taxes. The farmer would be paid on the basis of production of land he retired from cultivation.

There would be few, if any, restrictions to the use of the land removed from the plow.

The Farm Administration believes the supply of farm products will adjust itself to demand over the 3 years if up to 20 million acres are removed from intensive production. Otherwise, it fears further burdensome surpluses and another crash of prices.

In cotton and wheat, in particular, the administration thinks the end of this year will see surpluses pared down so they no longer will be much of a factor in depressing prices.

One simple contract, easy to understand and operate, would be a real step ahead out of the present muddle. And it might do away with the growing pressure for compulsory crop control and complicated marketing agreements with price-fixing features.

Kansas Gets in on This

What is meant by the term "secondary drouth relief county?"

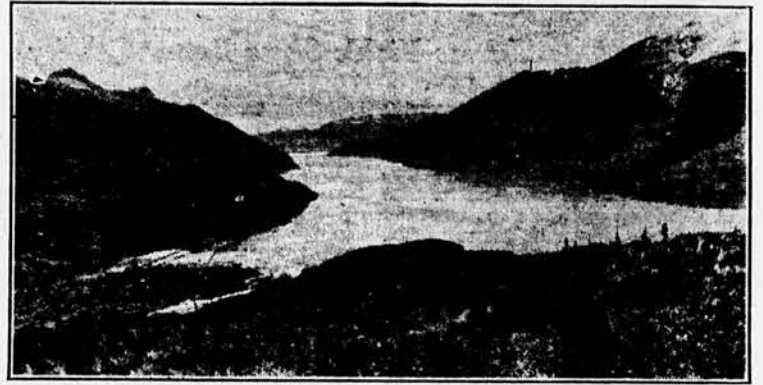
COUNTIES named by the Farm Adjustment Administration as eligible for reduced freight rates on shipments of cattle out of, or feed into, drouth areas. At present, 55 Kansas counties are included.

Pasture All Bonus Acres

In what Kansas counties may wheat and corn-hog reduction contract signers pasture contracted acreage?

FARMERS may pasture contracted corn or wheat acreage in any county in Kansas.

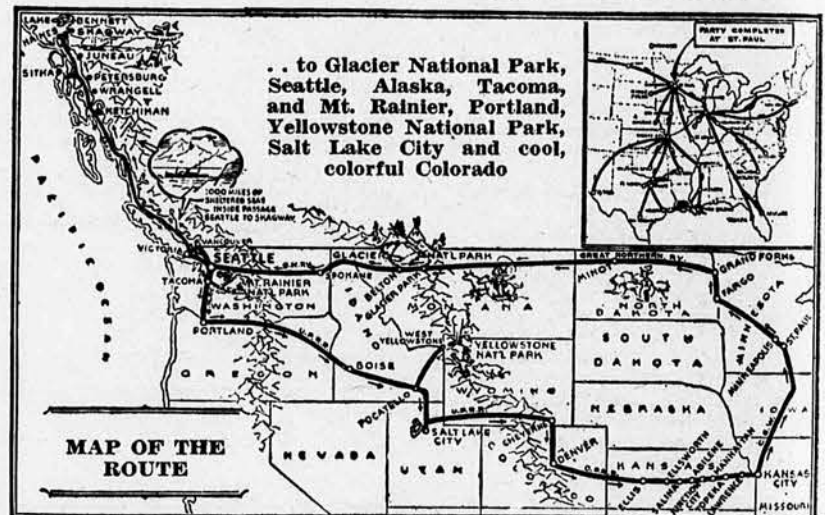
The Trip of a Thousand Thrills



(Above) Skagway and Lynn Canal as we will see them on the steamship trip to Alaska, Land of the Midnight Sun

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Get a Silo or a Mill

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawk Farm, Gridley, Kansas

ANY farmer with more than 30 head of stock to feed thru the coming winter is going to find that a silo or a good roughage mill will not leave him much in debt for its purchase on the first of next May. Even if there is plenty of roughness grown on the farm, enough so it might be possible to fork it into "em" be the feedlot muddy or dry, it is going to be worthwhile to have all the rough feed this time. If you do not need it yourself, all you can have will be needed by a neighbor before the 1935 grass grows. And don't forget that your neighbor may be someone living 200 or 300 miles away, in these days of fast moving, large capacity, trucks. Perhaps, too, you can make your roughness take the place of some of the hay you have thought it necessary to feed in years past, and everyone knows good baled hay is going to be in ready demand until another crop is grown.

On this farm we have had some years of experience in saving roughness in two ways, by putting it in a silo and by cutting it before feeding from the shock with a good forage mill. Either way does just about the same kind of a job of saving the feed. Taking into consideration all the usual roughage crops grown in this part of the country, such as corn, kafir and the numerous cane families, and putting it in the silo green, or shocking it in the field, cutting it with a good roughage mill before feeding means saving at least one-third, with the stock doing even better on the lesser amount, especially when the weather and feedlots make feeding in bundles a wasteful proposition. If there ever was a time to be thinking about building a silo on your farm, if you have none, or getting a good roughage mill, if you have none, it is right now. Harvest time for the forage crops will be here early this season, especially for the corn. Never has it pushed along as it has in the last few days, and never was it necessary to "lay it by" so soon after planting as this year.

A nice thing about the roughage mills now on the market is that you have in it a three-job machine, a dry roughage cutter, a cutter for silage and a grinder of all grains. If you have a silo you must own or hire a cutter, so, if unable to buy both the same year, it is a wise move to buy the roughage mill first and dry-cut your roughness for a year or two, then the silo can be bought unless you happen to live where a trench silo is practical to build. Our roughage mill was bought and used 2 years before buying a silo, and now we find the two go well together—the roughage mill to use on the shock feed that is fed up until about the beginning of the year, when the silo is opened and the silage lasts on out to grass. This season it is likely we shall make use of our roughage mill thru the entire feeding season in cutting roughness as well as in grinding the grain we may need, as much dry roughness is likely to be fed along with the silage, to take the place of hay, which will be sold this season at a fair price.

And still another use we expect to make of our roughage mill this winter is to cut and grind some of our baled alfalfa for our milk cows. A neighbor who has been doing this for several years reports that he gets even better than a third more out of his alfalfa handled in this way, but not having had a baler before this year, we have had no baled alfalfa, and feeding loose hay into such a machine, unless equipped with a feed table especially for it, is somewhat of a job... Anyhow, these are some of our preliminary plans for getting the big job done that we before us—to make what seems a short feed crop, taking into consideration the present prospect over a wide crop growing area, feed out to the greatest possible advantage. What we may have to spare, and it seems likely there might be a little surplus of hay from here, if all the row crops are put up in a way to be used as feed, our neighbors from other states will be glad to get. It is hard to "get by" when

If unable to buy both the same year, buy the roughage mill first and dry-cut your roughness for a year or two—Then the silo can be bought unless you live where a trench silo is practical—Make your roughness serve in part for hay.

both grain and roughage is scarce, and I pity those in sections where this is the case.

The combine is slowly but surely winning its way into favor in those sections of the country where but a few years ago it was considered impractical to let grain stand in the field until ripe enough to be threshed from the head. The entire Corn Belt is now within the scope of the combine. However, there is the one thing to be said against it for general use in the more diversified sections of the Corn Belt, the straw is left in the field and cannot be gathered in any very practical manner to be used for bedding. Not raising any wheat last year or this, the one thing we have missed most on this wheatless farm is the big straw stack we have had in former years, from which could be obtained at almost any time a load of nice, clean, bright straw, to be used for bedding. Yet on the wheat farm, where all grain is combined, stock must go without bedding the same as if no straw was grown. Oats straw is worth stacking well any year, for feed, and this year it is worth stacking especially well. As the boys have grown into the job of running the thresher, it has become my job to stack the oats straw behind the blower.

Every now and then I get a letter from some reader who thinks this country never will get out of its financial dumps until the farmers go back to the methods and measures of farming of 40 and 50 years ago. Having grown up with Western farming, from the breaking of the prairie on a Nebraska homestead, and later having lived in Kansas for nearly 40 years—always on the farm—and taking what now seems to me, as I look back, a most active part in the doing of every possible job to be done on the farm, I cannot say that I should want to go back to the ways and means of farming of these after years. To me it would mean throwing aside the better things of present day life—the motor car, the riding plow and riding cultivator, the countless other labor saving machines we have, such as the hay loader, the manure spreader, and I was almost ready to include the grain binder, but I can remember seeing the first crude binders put into use. All these would be swept aside, including also the tractor and the machines that are tractor operated. What little there would be left with all these gone! Instead, the farmer has more and better friends in the powers that now are moving Heaven and earth to bring this nation back to prosperity than he ever has had working for him before, and out of it all is coming better times—and we shall walk forwards rather than backwards.

This is "Fourth of July week," a measuring point for the year's work, since it is the starting of the last half of the year. In years back, altho we think now the seasons averaged earlier than then now, we often made it a goal to have the corn all "laid by" on the Fourth of July, but this year the greater part of the corn in this part of the state was cultivated its last a week before the Fourth. Harvest was also more than a week earlier than usual. The second cutting of alfalfa is waiting just around the last straw stack to be made by the thresher—and so there always is a job waiting for the doing on the farm. After alfalfa cutting comes a few days which we spend on this farm holding a hoe handle, walking thru the row crops, hunting out and chopping down the stray cockleburrs and sunflowers. A few always escape the cultivators, just enough to increase trouble a hundred fold if allowed to mature seed. After that comes our season for making prairie hay, and like all other crops, it is coming along early this year.

"I HEAR IT'S
AMERICA'S GREAT
TRUCK VALUE"



"YES, AND IT'S THE
ONLY ONE THAT GIVES
YOU 3 BIG FEATURES"

"What do you mean, three big features?"

"Well, for one thing, no other truck has a V-8 engine. It's a real truck engine, too, with heavy-duty connecting-rod bearings, like they use in racing cars and airplane engines. Full-length water-jackets too. That's mighty important when you're hauling a full load with the temperature a hundred in the shade. Why, I could talk about that V-8 engine all day. It's got everything a real truck engine ought to have."

"It sure has. What's the second feature?"

"That engine exchange plan. Just think! After you've run your truck forty or fifty thousand miles, you don't have to lay it up for two or three days to get the engine overhauled. The Ford dealer just puts in a block-tested, factory-

reconditioned engine for less than the cost of overhauling."

"Is that so? First time I ever heard of such a thing."

"That's because there isn't another truck at its price that gives you a service like that."

"Say, that's fine; now what's the third feature?"

"Full-floating rear axle. You can pull out your axle shaft without jacking up the truck. Axle shafts last longer, because the weight of the truck is carried on the axle housing. All the shaft has to do is transmit power."

"Say, with features like that, I guess the Ford V-8 is the truck I should get. It certainly looks like a great value. The next time I'm in town, I'm going to look at a Ford V-8 truck just like yours, Charlie."

NO OTHER TRUCK AT ANY PRICE GIVES YOU ALL THESE BIG FEATURES

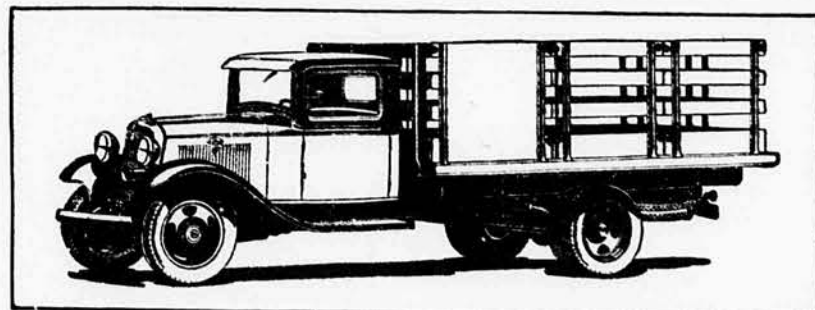
V-8 Truck Engine . . . Uses no more fuel than a "four." Just divides it into smaller parts and gets more use out of it. 80 horsepower. Dual carburetor, valve seat inserts, full-length water-jackets, new oil-saving pistons, factory-polished cylinder walls and new-type, heavy-duty connecting-rod bearings are all features that increase power, performance and economy.

Low Cost Engine Exchange Plan . . . After thousands of miles of use, you can have a block-tested, factory-reconditioned engine installed for less than the cost of an overhaul job.

Full-floating Rear Axle . . . Entire weight of truck and load carried by axle housing. Axle shafts have nothing to do but transmit power. Remove axle shafts without jacking up truck.

Full Torque-tube Drive . . . Trouble-free Clutch and Four-speed Transmission . . . Deep, Heavy Frame with side members seven inches deep and six big cross-members.

Semi-elliptic Rear Springs free-shackled at both ends . . . Long-lived Brakes, more than 465 square inches of braking area.

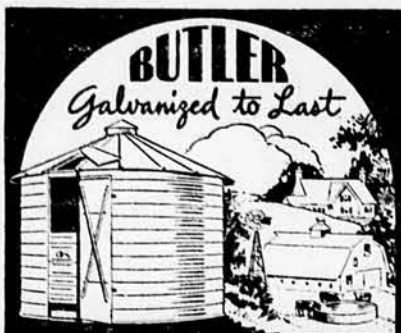


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Lots More Eggs After Using NOPCO XX

"My hens have laid more eggs since using the NOPCO XX mash, an increase of about four dozen eggs a week," says one poultry woman.

"Last week I found my Class 1, large #1 eggs, had nearly doubled their usual number. It must be the NOPCO XX, as other feeds are the same as formerly," another poultry raiser states.

Feeding NOPCO XX daily has solved the problem of summer egg production and egg quality for thousands of poultrymen who have had similar results.

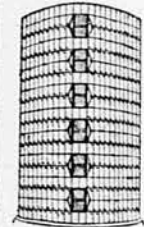
You will know why thousands of poultrymen and women have enthusiastically written us telling about the extra money NOPCO XX Vitamin D Concentrate (U. S. Patent #1,678,454) in Cod Liver Oil has earned for them, if, the next time you order mash, you ask for one containing NOPCO XX. You will know mashes containing genuine NOPCO XX, properly mixed, by the NOPCO XX Guarantee Tag attached.

A free copy of the story of Vitamin D and NOPCO XX, "20 Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding" is yours for the cost of a postcard addressed to:



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5447 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

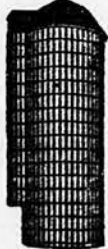
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NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Will It Pay to Hold Wheat?

(Continued from Page 5)

oats and barley not worth cutting, feed crop damaged badly by heat, very little corn planted, gardens good. Wheat, 73c; corn, 42c; eggs, 8c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Feed crops looking good, wheat, oats and barley all harvested, wheat made 3 to 28 bushels an acre, average will be about 10 to 12 bushels, this is better than expected, oats and barley made about 2 bushels an acre, rest of it was cut for hay, potatoes poor.—Floyd Harmon.

Finney—Very poor wheat crop, elevator estimates average of 4 bushels an acre. M. M. Baker had average of 50 bushels on 11 acres of irrigated ground, elevator reports one average of 60 bushels on one irrigated tract. Garfield township leads county in wheat yield, weather continues dry, second cutting of alfalfa going into stacks.—Cressie Zirkle.

Ford—Hot, dry and windy, rain 10 days ago helped spring crops and pastures, still short on subsoil moisture, wheat spotted, yield is nothing to 15 bushels an acre, my guess is 3 to 7 bushels average, hail and dry weather did their work well this year, corn and feed crops doing fairly well since the rains, oats and barley a failure. Wheat, 76c; cream, 20c; eggs, 12c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Fearfully hot, need rain, pastures drying up, prominent real estate man says Franklin county has best show for corn crop in this section, some second crop alfalfa pretty fair on low land, corn has been pretty well stirred, short potato crop, some wheat sold from machine for 74c to 76c; S. E. Shaw had 170 acres of wheat that made 40 bushels to the acre, what has been marketed tested 59 bringing 74c, the wheat is a soft, beardless variety known as Velvet Chaff, harvested with combine; Fred Martin had 170 acres of wheat yielding 37 or 38 bushels an acre; T. S. Coen had 45 acres that combined 37 bushels to the acre testing 58; reports indicate Franklin county's wheat yield will average far ahead of state, many report as high as 25 to 30 bushels an acre, June government crop report estimated Franklin's wheat yield at 154,000 bushels, wheat and oats yields better than expected, best yield of barley reported was 600 bushels from a 10-acre field. Corn, 46c to 48c; oats, 31c; kafir, 85c cwt.; butterfat, 18c to 21c; eggs, 11c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Getting dry, need a good rain, some wheat was harvested with headers and combines. Government estimate for county of 50,000 bushels nearly correct, will be no barley or oats cut, feed crops not doing well, poor stands, farmers still planting feed.—C. F. Welty.

Gray—Continued dry, nothing green growing, grasshoppers thick, poisoned all over county but more move in from other places, no feed crop in prospect, no oats or barley matured to cut, only 20 or 25 per cent of wheat was harvested, averaged not more than 3 bushels, some fields made more, some less, thousands of acres nothing, unless we have moisture not much will be done toward another wheat crop before August and September, pastures and weeds drying up, stock will have to be sold unless we have moisture soon. Wheat, 69c; cream, 19c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. George E. Johnson.

Greenwood—Rain needed, potatoes will be a light crop, grain prices advancing, also cream and eggs, wheat estimated at 12 bushels and oats 5 to 15 bushels, oats light and not filled out well, potatoes small and of fair quality, corn being laid by and looking good, stock water will be scarce soon.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Wheat spotted, fields making from nothing to 30 bushels an acre, average probably 6 to 8 for county, many yields above expectations, others had over-estimated, barley nearly a complete failure, most farmers mowing barley and Russian thistles and stacking for winter feed, considerable row crops out but need rain, terribly hot, dry and windy, pastures drying out rapidly, wheat allotment compliances nearly all in, normal crop probably will go out this fall.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—Average wheat yield 12 to 14 bushels an acre, eastern part of county much better than western, parts of county yielded better than expected, oats making 15 to 30 bushels, quality is light, feed crops poor, rain must come soon to save them, pastures all dried up, second crop of alfalfa being pastured, grasshoppers thick, bugs eating gardens, later gardens burned up, corn standing drouth but needs rain badly, wells going dry, little poultry and livestock going to market. Wheat, 73c; oats, 35c; kafir, 75c; heavy hens, 10c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Most of wheat good quality, yield 15 to 40 bushels an acre; Mr. Eshelman, near Sedgwick, had 100 acres of blackhull that made 4,000 bushels, an av-

erage of 20 to 25 bushels would not be far out of way, it is doing better than expected, oats and barley not doing so well, feed crops need moisture. Wheat, 72c; corn, 52c; bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.15; cream, 21c; eggs, 10c to 13c; heavy hens, 8c; springs, 14c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—Harvest virtually over, little wheat sold, grasshoppers eating anything green, had 1 inch of rain but hot winds have taken the moisture, will not be much maize planted.—R. A. Melton.

Jefferson—Wheat yields 8 to 35 bushels an acre, 35 bushel yields rare, average about 14, price 75c, second crop alfalfa light, pastures very dry, water scarce, many digging wells, some selling their stock, soil too dry to sow forage crops, corn not killed but critical stage near, hot winds and chinch bugs doing damage.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—Wheat average about 17 bushels to the acre, some poor due to green bug damage, quality good, protein content high, yield better than expected, oats making poor yield, heat and dry weather hard on feed crops, green bugs seriously damaged first cutting of alfalfa and all hay prospects are of poorest, pasture short all season, potato digging underway, crop also cut by heat and drouth, price only fair, water for stock and home use scarce, wells nearly all failing, fruit good. Butterfat, 21c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Need rain badly, pastures burning, corn good but chinch bugs starting to do damage, 15 bushels an acre will be a good estimate for wheat, some fields making 20 bushels, long dry period at heading time did more damage than green bugs, yield will be some below expectations, oats crop poor, many fields will not be threshed but will be fed as hay, not much barley or flax seeded and yields will be poor, green bugs damaged barley and drouth injured flax, soybeans and kafir (Continued on Page 13)

Judged Best Farm Writer

R. H. G.

THE annual Capper award for the best farm writing by a Kansas State College student was presented this year to Kenneth Davis, Manhattan, a senior. His name will be engraved on one of a group of silver shields mounted on a large wooden plaque which hangs on the wall in the department of industrial journalism at the college. The award was established 6 years ago by Senator Arthur Capper, to promote an interest in farm writing.



Kenneth Davis

These students have had their names engraved upon the plaque since: Tudor Charles, '28; T. J. Guthrie, '29; K. M. Gopen, '30; G. D. Oberle, '31; Boyd Cathcart, '32; Jean Scheel, '33.

While in high school Davis was elected to the Quill and Scroll, national honorary high school journalists' society, and one of his editorial efforts won first place in a national contest. It was published with other material in the "Best Creative Work in American High Schools 1929-30."

At Kansas State, Davis enrolled as a student in agriculture, two years

Off Color

ED BLAIR

TAINT sunburn, said Elias Knott
"That makes me look this way
I jist got 'warmed up' harvestin'
'N' het up stackin' hay;
So, crazy like, jumped in the well
Red hot 'nd got this cough
The water boiled 'nd scalded me
'Nd I'm jist peelin' off!"

later in journalism. Since then he has worked on the Kansas State Collegian, student newspaper, has written numerous stories for the Kansas Industrialist, official college paper, and contributed articles to magazines. Last year he was given the Sigma Delta Chi award as the star man reporter on the Collegian, and last winter became assistant editor of the Kansas Magazine.

Look Out for Prowlers

J. M. PARKS

Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

AROUSSED by visits of suspicious appearing persons to their neighborhood, farmers on R. 3, Independence, Kan., were on guard, so to speak. John Wilson of that community was first to give the alarm which led to the arrest and conviction of Leo Washington and Allie Shepard for stealing brass fittings from a drill rig on the premises of Service Member William Combs. Wilson called for help from the sheriff's office and was given assistance by Undersheriff Denzil Farlow and Policeman Charles Campbell. Several shots were fired in making the capture. Washington and Shepard are now serving 5-year sentences in the reformatory. The Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward was distributed one-half to Service Member Combs for keeping his premises posted and the other half was divided equally among John Wilson, R. 3, Independence; Denzil Farlow, undersheriff, and Charles Campbell, Independence policeman.

Warning May Save Property

PROWLERS on farm premises often are tempted to steal merely by the sight of something valuable. Warning against trespassers may prevent intrusion of these highway prowlers. The Protective Service urges all members to keep legible signs posted at the main entrances to their farms. A new sign is now being distributed warning these gentry that all property on the posted farm has been marked for identification. Thieves don't like the risk of stealing property that is easily identified. The general practice of marking property for identification and of posting farms against intruders of any kind, undoubtedly is playing a more and more important part in our war against thievery.

COSTS LESS Per Year of Service Than Any Other On the Market!



The **DEMPSTER No. 12** Ann-oiled Windmill is famous as the lowest cost windmill per year of service. First cost is practically the only cost. Starts humming in the slightest breeze and takes care of itself in the heaviest winds. Dependable! Practical! Powerful! Efficient! Machine cut gears, positive brake, ball bearing turntable, pullout tube and 30 other outstanding features. Oil it only once a year. Guarantees plenty of water whenever you want it!

THE NEW Type B Tower

A high quality tower selling at a new low price! Has great strength and long life. Wooden girts at bottom which prevent buckling. Rigid corner posts. Heavy angle steel girts every 5 1/2 feet. Convenient pullout. Extra strong ladder. Adjustable swinging rod guides. Many other superior features. Made in sizes from 22 ft. to 44 ft. **DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO., 719 South 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.**

Please send me further facts on the equipment I have checked below:

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Address

(85 W 2)

Look Out for This Crook

HE poses as a government agent and stops at farms to check up on the number of hogs. He finds the farmer has too many to comply with his corn-hog contract. It's his duty, he says, to load the extra hogs into his truck and be off with them or the farmer will get into all sorts of trouble with Uncle Sam. Several Nebraska farmers are looking for this thief and their hogs. If this crook stops at your place, hand him over to Uncle Sam. A punctured tire or two will delay his get-away.

Milk-Fattened Broilers

R. E. CRAY

MILK fattened broilers add weight more rapidly than cockerels on range. Their meat is better quality and some markets pay better prices for them. By pushing maturity of cockerels for broilers the poultryman can separate them from the pullets sooner, which will result in better laying stock. Fattening cockerels in feeding batteries gives best results. Or pen-fattening is good if pens are darkened between feedings so the birds exercise less than normal.

A good fattening ration may be made of 3 pounds yellow cornmeal and 1 pound of wheat flour middlings, mixed with liquid milk into a batter that pours readily from a bucket. If liquid milk is not available, semi-solid buttermilk may be used, 1½ pounds to each gallon of water. Give very little feed the first day a fattening ration is put before the birds, let them get hungry. Give as much feed as they can clean up in 5 minutes the morning of the second day, and in the evening, as much as they will eat in 10 minutes. The third day give full feedings—all they will eat in 10 to 15 minutes morning, noon and night. Give nothing to drink. All the liquid they need is contained in the wet mash.

A Two-Way Hen Saving

WALTER J. DALY

CULL the poultry flock, the sooner the better now. A lot of hens already have started their summer vacation, why feed them longer? The usual trend of the poultry market is downward from now until fall.

Repeat the culling job in late August or early September, also dip for lice at time of culling. The best and cheapest material for this is sodium fluoride. Dissolve it in water at the rate of 1 ounce to a gallon. Warm the water to body temperature. In dipping rub the feathers back so the solution will run in next to the skin. Keep the head out of the dip and just rub some of the solution over the feathers on the head.

When Blackhead Starts

H. M. SCOTT

IT IS TIME for early-hatched turkeys to "shoot the red." This means the reddening of the head, neck, and throat wattle as the result of activity of the sex glands. That many young turkeys die from blackhead at this time has caused many growers to regard the change as a critical period. Such belief is unjustified, because the turkeys which die then from blackhead were infected weeks ago, and it has taken this long for the disease to gain serious headway.

Hens Need Mash Now

THERE has been a tendency among poultry raisers to stop feeding laying mash during the summer. As a result egg laying slows down or stops, and an early molt is started in the flock. When the birds are healthy it is better to get rid of the poor layers and continue feeding a laying ration. Egg prices always have gone higher in summer, and it is much easier to cull the flock when it has been fed a laying ration right along.

If the mash is stopped, it is necessary to keep the flock longer as few eggs are laid. Record keeping shows the good in feeding layers every month in the year. Neglecting to give the hens mash for 4 or 5 days in hot weather may cause several to stop laying and start the molt. Best results come if mash is kept before the birds all the time.

Stops Tail-Switching

WE find this a good way to stop a cow's tail-switching during milking. Tie a heavy rope into a circle about the size of an auto tire. Place this around the rump and in front of the hip bones, letting it hang down over the tail about half its length. It cer-

tainly stops the switching.—R. E. Whitteley, Barton Co.

Back to the Old Pasture

TWENTY years ago a young colt was sold at a sale on Henry Dummer's farm, near Lecompton, to Thomas Glenn. A recent morning an old horse was found dead in the Dummer pasture. By some strange coincidence or instinct, the colt, now an old horse, had come back to its birthplace to die. The horse had been worked the day before by a son of Thomas Glenn and turned into a lot on his farm 2 miles from the Dummer farm, the preceding night. Nobody knows how the old horse got back to the old place.

Farm Betterments

New Farm House—E. I. Ellsworth, Hill City.

New Kitchen—Merle Launchbaugh, Jewell county.

New Car—Arch Rugger, Smith Center. Nash Sedan.

New Car—Dan Korb, Jewell county. Chevrolet Sedan.

New Truck—Charles Jarvis, Smith Center. Ford V-8.

New Car—Fred Muck, Jewell county. Ford V-8.

New Tractor—Arthur Sealock, R. 2, Lebanon. Farmall.

New Car—A. C. Whittle, near Sedgwick. Plymouth Coach.

New Car—R. P. Ramsey, Jewell county. Chevrolet coach.

New Car—Orval Ivie, Smith Center. Ford V-8 DeLuxe Sedan.

Improvements—Fred Eirlet, Jewell county. Reshingling house.

New Truck—Rohrbaugh Brothers, Smith Center. International.

New Radio—Louie Hasmeyer, Jewell county. Crosley radio.

New Granary—G. H. Zepse, Jewell county. Dimensions 12 by 32.

New Washing Machine—Charles Sharp, R. 1, Bellaire. Maytag.

New Washing Machine—George Grauerholz, R. 2, Athol. Maytag.

New Tractor—Ed. Hood, R. 4, Smith Center. McCormick-Deering, 22-36.

Improvements—Fred Gras, Smith Center. Reshingling country home.

New Washing Machine—Gerald Overmiller, R. 2, Bellaire. Maytag.

New Brooder House—M. A. Russell, Jewell county. Dimensions 12 by 16.

Painting—O. F. Crispin, Jewell county. Repainting house and barn.

New Tractor—Otto Windscheffel and Luther Skelton, R. 2, Athol. Farmall.

New Truck—Clyde Peterson and son Leslie, R. 2, Smith Center. Ford V-8.

New Brooder House—Harold Hooper, R. 3, Smith Center. Dimensions 8 by 16.

Painting and New Washing Machine—Mrs. J. L. Fisher, Mankato. Painting house and all farm buildings. Speed Queen washer.

Improvements—A. L. Nice, Columbus. Painting 7-room house, papering and painting inside, will paint barn and other buildings next.

New Buildings—E. A. Bales, R. 1, Muscotah. Barn, 20 by 30 feet; cattle shed, 16 by 30 feet; chicken house, 16 by 30 feet; wash house 9 by 12 feet; new roof on 6-room house.

New Buildings—Henry Sylvester, R. 1, Ogden. New barn, 30 by 40 feet, concrete block, cost \$1,800; shop and garage, 20 by 24 feet, concrete block, cost \$350; Delco light plant; chicken house.

New Fencing and Improvements—R. L. Hubbard, R. 4, Emporia. Two hundred rods high woven fence; new roof and paint on 4-room house; house repapered and refinished inside; new furniture; new brooder house.

How Big a Lubricating Job Can a Quart of Oil Do?



SANCTION NO. 3001



Here is the winner!—the car that covered 4,729 miles at fifty miles an hour, lubricated with New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil.

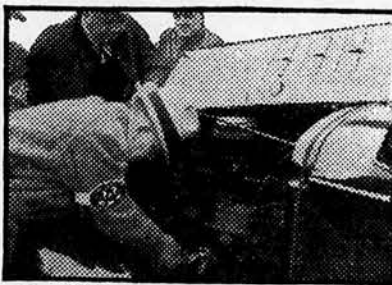
HERE is a record of motor protection and low consumption that conclusively proves how big a lubricating job a quart of oil can do. Six strictly stock cars, with one fill—five quarts only—of six different, nationally advertised motor oils were run to "destruction" at the Indianapolis Speedway under AAA Supervision. Under exactly similar conditions the cars were operated until their motors failed. Here is the result: Oil No. 4 went 1713.2 miles; Oil No. 6 went 1764.4 miles; Oil No. 5 finished 1815.9 miles; Oil No. 1 completed 2266.8 miles. Oil No. 3 totalled 3318.8 miles. Oil No. 2, New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil, piled up the amazing total of 4729 miles! That was 3015.8 miles farther than the first

oil to go out, and 1410.2 miles farther than the last oil to fail.

Such demonstrated superior qualities of greater film strength, ability to withstand increased heat, resistance to dilution—such proved performance should guide your future oil purchases.

New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil saves you money two ways: It gives you more miles per fill in your car and truck and more hours per fill in your tractor. And it saves you time and money on repairs and parts.

See your Conoco Agent or any Conoco Red Triangle station. They have New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil in convenient and economical 5-gallon pails, as well as in full and half drums.



The official sealing of crankcases after fill of five quarts was put in.



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GERM PROCESSED
(PARAFFIN BASE)
MOTOR OIL

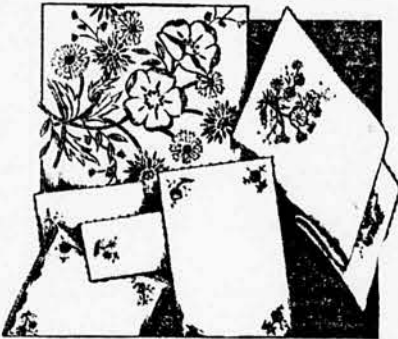
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Harry Richman—Jack Denny's Music—John B. Kennedy

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EMBROIDERY TRANSFERS



FLOWERS—all in different colors—in pastel shades or in the vivid colorings of the field flowers—just as you wish to embroider them. What could add a brighter note to scarfs, vanity sets, cushions and buffet sets than this? In this design poppies, wild roses, cornflowers, daisies, all are gathered to make charming motifs that are carried out in the simplest of stitches. Of course, you can see that the design would be lovely on a luncheon set with a smaller flower spray used on each napkin. Pattern 5054 includes transfers of two motifs 7 by 8 inches and two each of six different 2½-inch motifs; color suggestions and detailed instructions for the embroidering and making of a variety of linens—all this for only 10 cents. Address orders Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Keeping Beans in Brine

MRS. LOUISE HALL
Clay County

I HAVE found that I can keep beans in brine as I do cucumbers, with less work than to can them. Use fresh, tender beans of the wax pod varieties, snap off the ends, wash and pack in an earthenware jar with alternate layers of salt, using 1 part salt to 10 parts of beans, by weight. Weight the beans down, and two days later add enough 10 per cent brine to fill the jar. (One pound of salt dissolved in 9 parts of water, makes a solution of 10 per cent.)

When removed from the brine, the beans will be firm but darker in color. Soak in fresh water a few hours before cooking and they will taste like new beans just out of the garden.

Best Vegetables to Dry

MARTHA McPHERTERS

FRUITS and vegetables may be dried at any time. The best vegetables for drying are corn, green-shelled lima beans and field peas. Beets, carrots, squash and pumpkin also give quite satisfactory results. Vegetables that have quick growth, such as string beans, cauliflower, okra, are satisfactory only when used shortly after drying. If stored for several months they lose flavor and sometimes are even disagreeable as food.

The simplest method is drying in the sun. A roof sloping to the south is just the thing. Lightly stretched mosquito netting, or pieces of glass, will keep out insects, and glass will exclude dust.

A tray can be used almost any-

where by raising one end about a foot in order to get the best advantage of the sun's rays. Make such a tray 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, and sides and ends of lumber 2 inches wide. Galvanized screen wire is placed on the bottom of the tray and then three 1½-inch by ¾-inch strips are nailed lengthwise across the bottom. These strips strengthen the tray, hold the tray off the roof and allow a better circulation of air. Tightly stretched mosquito netting is placed over the top to keep out flies and other insects.

Lima beans and field peas should in most instances be allowed to ripen and dry on the vines, altho they may be artificially dried if gathered when full grown but before the pods begin to dry.

Shell them and dip in boiling water for five minutes, stirring occasionally. Drain well and spread out to dry, not more than 1 inch thick. Stir frequently during the first hours of drying.

Couldn't Even Say "No"

MRS. R. A. L.

IN the morning I milked the cows, fed the chickens, got breakfast, washed the dishes and the separator, made four beds, swept three floors and scrubbed the back porch, hoed in the garden, patched a shirt, washed several small pieces, and got dinner for unexpected company. After dinner I entertained the company until 2 o'clock, washed the dishes after they left, and cut out a dress I wanted to finish by the next afternoon. Then I helped my husband patch a tire, gathered the eggs and put the cream in the cans and made a hurried trip to town for groceries. I was home by 5 o'clock and sewed for half an hour before starting supper. When a knock came I hurried to the door in my ragged, dirty apron—to face a dainty, smiling woman.

"Madam," she said, "I have a book here which I am sure you will enjoy in your leisure time."

I didn't scream and faint. I didn't kick the charming lady down the steps. I didn't even have hysterics. No! I finally bought the darn book—and it stands on the living-room table to this day, a memorial to me, the world's biggest sucker.

He Married His Nurse

MRS. M. Z.

BACK in the days when no college boy considered his education complete unless he had "made the wheat harvest" at least once, my father hired one summer an athletic youth from an Eastern school. The lad was strong and willing enough, but he had never been on a farm before.

A few days before harvest began father let Brian help break-in a young mule he intended to use when the work got heavy. Brian later admitted he had never hitched up a team before but he hated to admit his ignorance. So when told to fasten the traces of the steady old horse we used with the young ones, he set about it the best way he could. He hitched the outside trace first and then went around and crawled under the neckyoke and walked back between the horse and the mule to reach the inner trace.

The result was not fatal. In fact, we had Brian back on his feet in time for the harvest, and he came up determined to learn how to do farm work right. He did, too, and he has made a real success of the farm that father left when he died. He owns that farm now, because like many another man he married his nurse who happened to be—me.

Fitting a Homemade Dress

HAZEL STRAHAN

TO remedy the neck of a dress which has a tendency to bulge, the shoulder seam should be ripped out, smoothed from the center out to the arms-eye and the shoulder repinned.

To correct diagonal wrinkles caused by sloping shoulders, a deeper seam should be pinned at the front arms-

eye and trimmed out if necessary. Objectionable twisting sleeves may be remedied by a correction of the crosswise grain.

When a dress sags at the sides with diagonal wrinkles from the center front toward the side seam, the waist line should be lowered in front or raised at the back.

You will find these suggestions of real help.

And Then They Hatched!

GROWN-UP DAUGHTER

MOTHER had given me a small basket and 50 cents and told me to go to Mrs. Farmer's for eggs. To make me more careful she told me that if I broke any she wouldn't let me go to grandmother's with her the next day. I was about 6 years old.

I got the eggs and was on my way home when Mrs. Henry called to me to come and help her catch an old rooster. I set the eggs down and was running after the rooster when he ran over the basket, upsetting it and breaking most of the eggs. I started to cry. Mrs. Henry took the basket into her house, removed all traces of the broken eggs and added other eggs to make up the 30. She cautioned me not to tell—I didn't. An egg was an egg to me then.

My secret was good for 3 short weeks and then—the purebred Rhode Island Red chickens hatched. They were black, brown, white and red. Some even had stripes down their backs. Mother knew at once the eggs were from Mrs. Henry's—she was the only neighbor who believed a mixed flock laid better. I would have done better if I had told mother the first evening.

The Way I Dry Peas

PUT a gallon of shelled peas into a large bread pan, sprinkle over them 1 scant cup of sugar. Place them in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes or until the peas are a bit soft and the sugar melted. Take them out and leave in the air until thoroughly dried. Put them in a sack and hang on clothes line. Cook them as you would dried corn.—Ida McPherran, Linn Co.

No More Cabbage Worms

HERE is the remedy I use to get rid of cabbage worms: To 3 gallons of soap suds add 1 cup of coal oil. Mix well and sprinkle each plant thoroly. The leaves will look slick and shiny for a few days but the worms will disappear.—O. S.

Garden Sass in Cans

RUTH GOODALL

Canned Beets—Beets should be canned before they grow too large. Small beets should be canned whole. Leave on 1 inch of the stem and all of the root while blanching. This will prevent loss of color. Wash and boil them 15 minutes until skins loosen. Slip skins. Pack into hot jars. Do not add salt. Fill with boiling water, partly seal and process for 2 hours in a hot water bath, or for 40 minutes in a steam pressure cooker at 10 pounds.

Pickled Onions—Use small white onions. Make enough strong brine to cover, let stand 24 hours. Next morning drain, rinse and peel, steam for 30 minutes. Pack them in hot jars, pouring boiling vinegar over them. Put on caps and seal. If spiced vinegar is desired, boil spices with vinegar, allowing to each gallon ½ ounce each allspice, peppercorns, mace and mustard seeds, securely tied in a cheesecloth bag. If you wish to keep your onions white in color, spices must be omitted.

Lima Beans—Carefully sort and grade limas for size and age. When shelling beans place the old ones into a separate container. They will be good for soup. Put the young tender ones into another assortment for extra fine pack. Boil young beans for 5 minutes and older beans for 10 minutes. Pack them quickly and loosely into clean, hot jars to within 1 inch of top, add 1 level teaspoon salt to each quart, cover with cooking water, partly seal, and process for 3 hours in a hot water bath or for 60 minutes in a steam pressure cooker at 10 pounds.

Select materials with a color-fast guarantee for children's dresses. Small prints and plaids look fresh longer than plain materials, which show every spot and wrinkle.

Teach Children to Swim

IF children are to be allowed to play in water they should be taught to swim. Even a few strokes may save a life. When Marvin Sanders, 9-year-old Gentry county lad with a 10-year-old companion got away from a fishing party on Grand River, he went wading. Marvin stepped off into a deep hole and drowned before his frightened chum could summon help. Teach 'em to swim.

If Bread Starter Sours

IN such case add 2 tablespoons sugar and 2 tablespoons vinegar and a little potato water. You will be pleased with the result.—Mrs. C. F. G.

The "Sailor" Returns

LINE FOR MATRONS



432—An exquisite little frock that will answer admirably almost any daytime occasion for hot summer days. A sheer chiffon cotton voile in blue with white coin spots made the original. The plain toning blue bodice used the dotted voile to trim the becoming V-neck. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 35-inch contrasting.

435—The "Sailor" is an attractive model little daughter will be proud to wear. It can be white linen, peasant cotton, pique, lawn, etc. Make the sailor collar, tie and belt of navy blue. A blue leather belt can be worn, if preferred. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 39-inch contrasting and 3½ yards of braid.

677—So simple to make is this charming jacket dress. The original in twin prints in navy blue and white crepe silk is very practical and smart. It will take you all thru the summer. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting for dress; with 2½ yards of 39-inch material for jacket.

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

Getting Clothes White

HERE is a fine subject for a hot-weather discussion. How can a farm homemaker make the clothes whiter with the least amount of trouble or damage to the goods and color. There'll be a dollar for every letter about it we find good enough to print, and unspoken thanks and appreciation for all who write.—Ruth Goodall.

Wins 10 prizes

Mrs. V. S. Hanft of Columbus Junction, Ia., wins seven first prizes and three second prizes for jelly at Iowa State Fair, also prizes at seven other fairs.



Champion Jelly maker tells her secret

Some of the ribbons won by Mrs. Hanft who says, "I always use PEN-JEL to insure proper consistency to jellies and preserves."



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Do as millions of women do—use fully-ripened berries and follow the simple cup-for-cup method, with PEN-JEL. One recipe for all fruits and berries. America's favorite jelly maker assures you perfect jam, jelly or marmalade every time. Money-Back Guarantee!

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Lowest Cost



In Season

I wish that I could find a man
Who would invent and sell
An onion with an onion taste
But not an onion smell.
—Bill Huff.

Grabbed Chinch-Bug Oil

THE two carloads of creosote-oil received by Clay county's farm Bureau, for chinch-bug defense, was taken out by farmers within 3 days after its arrival. Farmers all have their fighting clothes on this year.

Advice From an Expert

BROKE and out of work, a man living in the Missouri Ozarks wrote a Springfield newspaper asking that it publish free an advertisement for a book he hoped to sell. "If I can sell any, I will pay you," he promised. The book was entitled, "How to Get a Job."

Getting Hay From Kansas

THIRTY cars of hay have been shipped out of Winfield in the last 3 weeks to the drouth regions of South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. It has been more than 10 years since hay from Cowley county has been shipped to those states. Formerly high rail rates interfered.

Know Where to Find Water

STATE geologists have been helping farmers around Mankato to find water and have "brought in" several good wells. One on the west county line, a 168-foot well, has 50 feet of water in it. In another place cleaning an old well resulted in obtaining 50 feet of good water. It helps to know your rocks.

Sun Set His Car Afire

THE agent of the Rock Island at Agenda, left his car on the east side of the depot. After awhile, smelling smoke, he saw it was afire inside. The sun shining thru the glass windows had set the cushions afire and he had to have help to extinguish the blaze. Nobody in Kansas will disbelieve that story this summer.

It Makes Kansas Safer

PATROLMEN of the state highway department, report they receive bulletins and programs clearly over WIBW, the Copper Publications radio station, no matter in what part of the state they are. The bulletins are proving highly serviceable to them in catching thieves, and they enjoy the programs which are among the best.

Not Too Many Chickens

THIS year the output of Topeka hatcheries is only 33 to 50 per cent of normal, says Glenn Morehead, who operates a hatchery. He foresees a shortage of chickens in this territory. At the time we quote him, Chicago and Eastern markets were offering 24 cents for 2½-pound chickens, which indicates a shortage. However, no other territory is better adapted for raising summer and fall chicks.

Rattlesnake Bite Fatal

LITTLE 4-year-old Donald Doebeeling was playing with his dog near an old feed stack on his father's farm near Ness City, when a rattlesnake bit him. He ran to the house crying, told the folks what had happened and the father rushed the boy to Ness City and medical care, but the bite proved fatal. Children are more susceptible to poisons and infections than grown-ups. It doesn't take long for the poison to saturate their systems.

On Way With Broken Back

WITH a burro and combination buggy and cart, Lloyd Hulbert, is traveling thru Kansas from California to an unknown destination, with a broken back. They average about 25 miles a day. On the rear of the cart Hulbert has a sign, "A man with a broken back rides in this cart; please drive carefully." He explains, "it was either go to the poorhouse, or live with nature." So he is giving nature a chance to mend his back. Hulbert and the burro have already traveled about 3,700 miles, he says.



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"A NATION WIDE SERVICE"

Cool Mr. Creighton

Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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SOMEHOW Eleanor got thru the ordeal of welcoming her guests without their appearing to notice her agitation. She was aware that Gordon shot numerous swift glances at her, and that he listened gravely as the others talked.

Mrs. Norton was motherly. During her 4 years' stay at the Norton home, Eleanor had taken all of her girlhood problems to her with the confidence she would have felt in laying them before her mother. But as she talked with Mrs. Norton now she realized that in her 4 years at Farwell she had had no experience that even remotely approached the one she had just been thru. Her whole being protested against divulging it. She felt she could not endure the searching inquiry of Mrs. Norton's eyes, the shocked, virtuous stare of Hazel's, and the cold blame of Creighton's.

She told them that a man named Krell had met her at Panya. Krell had brought her to the ranch-house on the night of her arrival. She had not seen him since.

"My dear," said Mrs. Norton, "you don't mean to say that you have lived here all alone?"

"It would have been much more romantic to have had a good-looking cowboy around!" declared Hazel. Gordon broke his silence.

"Good-looking cowboys are scarce, Miss Norton," he said softly.

Eleanor gave him a glance, swift, grateful. She was almost positive she saw one of his eyelids twitch significantly.

Mrs. Norton and Hazel walked about, inspecting the ranch. Gordon accompanied them, leaving Eleanor with Allan Creighton.

SO FAR Creighton had spoken no word to Eleanor since she had greeted him. When she turned to him he seemed unenthusiastic.

He was immaculate, despite the long ride in the buckboard. His well-cut coat was without wrinkles, his trousers were carefully creased, his shoes wore a seemingly indestructible gloss; even the white shirt-front was unruffled.

Creighton's eyes, as they met Eleanor's, were narrowed with the only emotion the girl had ever seen in them when he looked at her—a faint admiration, repressed, strangely blended with approval and a calm tolerance. She had always felt that his attitude toward her was singularly like that of a teacher toward a pupil with a tendency toward waywardness which, one day, the teacher intended to correct. That day, she felt, would come when she married him, if she ever did.

As to that, she had not yet decided. She liked Creighton. Sometimes she was partly convinced she loved him. If at this minute, he had betrayed unmistakable delight at seeing her, if she had been able to see in his manner the slightest indication of the deep, understanding sympathy and protecting affection for which she yearned, she would have taken him into her confidence.

But Creighton's manner did not invite confidence. "A beastly place, isn't it, Eleanor?" said Creighton. "You gave us a scare, you know. You should have telegraphed."

"Both ponies were lame," she explained. "It is 90 miles to Loma, the nearest town."

"I was confident that nothing had happened," he went on, seemingly unaware of her distress. "Mrs. Norton and Hazel were very apprehensive. They were coming anyway, you know. 'I decided to tag along. My affairs are always in shape, you know.'"

She wondered what Creighton, Mrs. Norton, and Hazel would say when they entered the ranch-house, to find Allison; when they discovered that she had been constantly with him for one entire night and the greater part of 2 days.

She was telling Creighton she was glad Mrs. Norton, Hazel, and himself had decided to make a long visit—tho she assured herself she was not as glad as she would have been if certain things had not happened—when she heard Gordon's voice, close to her. Mrs. Norton and Hazel were standing near him.

"There's a strange horse in the corral, Miss Lane," said Gordon.

"It belongs to Mr. Allison," returned Eleanor calmly.

"Allison!" Gordon's voice leaped. He looked sharply at Eleanor; then said slowly:

"Where is he, Eleanor?"

"He is in the ranch house, Mr. Gordon."

She had not failed to notice how Mrs. Norton quickly compressed her lips, how Hazel gasped, and how Creighton stared curiously at her. There was a strangely bitter malice in her heart as she led them into the doorway, stepping aside so they could see the tall, limp figure on the bed.

GORDON was the first to enter. He was eager, silent. Mrs. Norton halted near the center of the room, Hazel close to her.

Eleanor's gaze was on Allison's face, which was crimson with fever; tho she was conscious of the stares with which Mrs. Norton and Hazel regarded her.

Creighton had stopped at the doorway; from there he watched Eleanor and the others.

Eleanor felt all were mentally accusing her. But she felt curiously defiant, calm, at first. After a while, when nobody spoke, she knew they were waiting for her to explain.

Beginning of the Story

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

"Mr. Allison came 2 days ago," she said, speaking rapidly, keeping her gaze on Allison's face. "He didn't stay long; he went to look for one of the ponies, which had—strayed. Late in the afternoon, before Mr. Allison got back, I took the other pony and started for Loma. Mr. Allison had brought word that Mr. Gordon wouldn't return until July, and I felt I couldn't stand the lonesomeness any longer."

"I had got some distance on the way to Loma when some men attacked me. Mr. Allison rescued me. There were four men. Mr. Allison killed one. I don't know what became of the others."

"Mr. Allison was shot in the shoulder. I got him here and took care of him. That happened night before last."

To her the bald recital of her adventure seemed to lack sincerity. She felt they would not believe her.

Mrs. Norton had noted how, as Eleanor concluded, her voice had quavered with emotion. Before the others could move, she had folded the girl in her arms and was caressing her.

"Why, you poor child!" she said, her own voice catching. "It must have been terrible! I'll bet you haven't slept a wink since it happened. And you were here alone, in this big, frightful country. Mercy! I don't see how you stood it!"

Mrs. Norton led Eleanor into another room and ordered her to go to bed. Then she went back to where Gordon and Creighton were standing.

She removed her hat and coat, gave them to Hazel, and directed her to put them away. Then she turned to the bed, examined Allison's wounds—while Hazel was absent—and felt of his head.

The Cedars

JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY

ALL down the years the fragrance came,
The mingled fragrance, with a flame,
Of cedars breathing in the sun,
The cedar-trees of Lebanon.

O thirst of song in bitter air,
And hope, wing-hurt from iron care,
What balm of myrrh and honey, won
From far-off trees of Lebanon!

Not from these eyelids yet have I
Ever beheld that early sky.
Why do they call me through the sun?—
Even the trees of Lebanon?

IT WAS evident that Mrs. Norton was capable and experienced.

"Why," she said to Gordon, "he has scarcely any fever! She has taken wonderful care of him! How fortunate that she has studied medicine!"

"Do you think he ought to have a doctor, Mrs. Norton?" asked Gordon. "There ain't none nearer than Laskar, but I could get him here in 2 days."

"I think a doctor will not be necessary, Mr. Gordon. The man has wonderful resistance, and the bullet went clear thru him. He has bled much, and is weak, but there is no doubt of his recovery. What he needs now is peace and quiet."

She met Gordon's gaze, her eyes resolute.

"I'll take charge of him now, Mr. Gordon—if you don't mind—and give Eleanor a rest; she needs it." Gordon smiled. "I'm waiting for orders, Mrs. Norton."

"Well, then," said the lady, her eyes bright and alert, "you and Hazel take care of the house."

Gordon went into the kitchen, and Mrs. Norton's gaze, now went to Creighton, who had not moved from his position at the door. Mrs. Norton, the spirit of reprimand in her voice and her eyes, said:

"Mr. Creighton, you may bring the baggage in.

Take it to the kitchen door, so the noise won't disturb Mr. Allison."

A few minutes later, while Mrs. Norton was busy in the room, Hazel came in and stood at the side of the bed, looking down into Allison's face.

At first her mother did not seem to notice the girl for she had paused before a rather flimsy dress upon which lay Allison's huge pistol and the bag with many missing cartridges.

Mrs. Norton shuddered a little and turned to see Hazel gazing down at Allison.

The young lady's face was slightly tinted with color, her expression was one of dawning admiration.

"He is handsome, isn't he, mother?" she said. Hazel was made to feel the reproof in her mother's answer:

"You go into the kitchen and help Mr. Gordon."

IN the slow, dragging period of his convalescence Allison observed how Eleanor's guests adjusted themselves to the inconveniences of their new life.

He had seen Allan Creighton's Eastern clothing replaced by the approved Western type; he had noted the gradual metamorphosis of Hazel from delicate creature of white, transparent skin to plump, tanned, hoydenish, boyish girl arrayed in new brown riding-habit with divided skirt.

There had been no change in Mrs. Norton. He had realized that there seemed to be a sort of bond between the lady and himself. He was certain she knew more about his thoughts than she permitted him to see. Her gentle, understanding smile seemed to prove that.

He had seen little of Gordon, and less of Eleanor. But on a morning about 10 days following Allison's return to consciousness, when he was sitting on a bench in the shade of the bunk-house, Gordon came and sat beside him.

"Well," began Gordon, after seating himself, "I've got things to running pretty smooth here now, and I'm figuring to get back home. You'll stay, won't you—until I can get a man I can rely on to help Eleanor run things, or until she thinks she can run them?"

At Allison's nod he went on:

"I reckon you've noticed I didn't talk none about what happened before I got back. Eleanor didn't say anything, and I've been kind of feeling my way, not wanting the other folks to know what Eleanor didn't seem to want to tell. What happened, Allison?"

Allison told him, and for a little time Gordon stared meditatively at the corral fence.

"Well," he said at last, "I don't know as I blame her. Them folks would likely think she ought to have got away from Krell." His lips set in a grim line. "That's what Krell done, eh—changed the date? I was mighty fortunate for her that you decided to come a few days beforehand."

GORDON shot a side glance at Allison.

"I ain't asked Eleanor, and I reckon mebbe you don't know about it—you being out of your head at the time. But when I got here that day I saw two guys riding away from the ranch house. They was Dave Bolton and Slim Lally."

Allison's muscles slowly stiffened. His face paled, his eyes blazed.

Watching him keenly, Gordon laughed lowly.

"I reckon that's news to you, eh?"

Allison nodded.

"You figuring on having a talk with Bolton?"

"Pretty soon now."

"Saves me a job," said Gordon grimly. "The sooner folks in this country stop electing men like Bolton the sooner things will run right. Too bad you didn't get him instead of the other hombre!"

Early the next morning Gordon departed for his ranch. Toward noon, when Allison emerged from the bunk-house, he saw Creighton and Hazel riding away on the piebald ponies.

Allison had quartered himself in the bunk-house as soon as he was able to walk, knowing that his presence at the ranch-house would inconvenience the others.

In Allison's mind dwelt a deep curiosity regarding Eleanor's motives in keeping silent about Krell's death. He felt there was justification for her secret in connection with her stay at the ranch-house with the man, but he was troubled because she had said nothing about his killing Krell. That, of course, would have to be told, and yet she had not even told Gordon.

Allison was curious, but had concealed his curiosity for the others—even from Eleanor.

His coming to the Two Bar had marked an epoch in his life. With his first sight of the girl's face he had been aware that for him, henceforth, life would hold a new meaning. He had not permitted her to see what his thoughts were, for that would deliver him into her hands.

He had had little experience with women of his kind; he had never seen one who aroused in him the sensations he had experienced when he had looked into her eyes that night on the porch, when she had stood before him arrayed only in a nightgown, her intense fear overcoming her modesty.

And yet he knew that he must not let her see the admiration he felt. Experience had taught him that the things men desire are won most readily by pretense of disinterest.

(To Be Continued)

Will It Pay to Hold Wheat?

(Continued from Page 8)

looking good but all growing crops need moisture, potatoes will make half a crop, many wells, cisterns and ponds dry.—Earl Elane.

Leavenworth—Not as much small fruit and fresh vegetables as usual due to extreme dry weather. Glenwood Farm Bureau celebrated 20th anniversary this month, wheat yields 15 to 25 bushels an acre, quality good, grain harvested in good condition, feed crops are not making satisfactory growth, oats crop below normal, many fields mowed for hay, pastures dry and short.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Very little wheat large enough to bind, lots of heading done, yields disappointing, few fields made more than 5 bushels, average 3 or less, oats and barley most a failure, row crops well-tilled, most spring crops backward, some corn, alfalfa, chinch bugs, blister beetles bad on potatoes, grasshoppers have taken crops in some sections, county commissioners bought 3 carloads of bran, 1 car molasses and 3 1/2 tons arsenic to poison hoppers, pastures better than before recent rains.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Hot, dry weather, row crops best four years, most gardens good but drying now, wheat making 10 to 20 bushels, alfalfa light, wheat will make 15 to 20 bushels and selling from 68c to 70c, oats poorest in four years, making bushels down to nothing, pastures good, bad. Eggs, 11c; cream, 22c.—W. E. Egdon.

Logan—Weather dry and hot, wheat yields 2 to 18 bushels, average 8 or 10 bushels, row crops look fair, some cane all to be sown, pastures getting brown and short.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Two weeks of dry weather hard on pastures, corn and kafir, late-planted potatoes will be a failure, chinch bugs doing much damage to corn, second cutting alfalfa is light, wheat will make 15 to 20 bushels an acre, an average of 25 bushels, about half was threshed as it was cut field, oats a fair crop, potatoes and gardens light.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Ideal threshing weather, but row crops need rain, yields on small grain trying greatly, some 8 bushels, one small field made 35 bushels, a local authority estimates average of 12 bushels or less, fields better than expected on wheat and corn, on oats, dry weather made oats very light. Eggs, 10c; butterfat, 20c.—Mrs. Boyd Taylor.

Marshall—Wheat made 6 to 24 bushels an acre, lots of sorgho being planted on moist acres, hog prices picking up, alfalfa made 2 to 10 bushels an acre. Corn, 50c to 55c; wheat, 75c to 77c; millet, \$2.40; cream, 24c; eggs, 9c to 15c.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Corn good but needs rain, feed crops doing well, early corn laid by and clean, feeder roots unusually close to ground due to light rains, insects bad in alfalfa, must have rain soon, no threshing of wheat yet but estimate at about 15 bushels an acre, quality good, oats light due to hot, dry weather fore part of June, due to green bugs, fields spotted over country, some will make 35 bushels and others 10, 25 bushels for average.—W. T. Use.

Montgomery—A fine rain recently, weeds and everything growing rapidly, corn and unusually good condition, average wheat yield of 15 bushels an acre is estimate, some yielding 32 bushels, good quality, oats not threshed yet, some well, corn standing up well, local packing house buys fat hogs and cattle 35 cents a hundred under Kansas City market top which now is \$4.80 on hogs, \$9.50 on cattle.—W. A. Knox.

Morris—Spring was cool and dry but heavy rains of May 12-13 started everything growing and made our wheat crop, alfalfa pastures and corn, 5 inches of rain the 10-15 interfered with harvest but saved pastures and gave corn a big boost, also alfalfa, a few fields of wheat all to combine, shock-threshing has not started, yields are above expectations running 15 to 20 bushels, testing 60 or better, chinch bugs troubling in some places but not as bad as some years, considerable replanting due to dry weather, noise spring chickens 16c.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—Several local rains, a few summer-fallow fields making good yields, most alfalfa from nothing up to 10 bushels, large acreage will not be cut, couldn't make hay, heat and high winds bad for growing crop, general rain needed, a lot of wheat going to market, price is holding fairly well, 74c at elevator.—James McHill.

Nesho—Wheat yield of 12 bushels is fair average, test around 60, oats crop very light, average 10 bushels an acre, prairie alfalfa hay shipped to Wisconsin and Nebraska, possibly 400 carloads, public north of Tayer, tractor used 5 seasons, \$5; power take-off binder, \$100; cows, \$3 to \$23.50; spring calves, \$3 to \$12; row crops much in need of moisture, pastures getting bare, scarcity of water for livestock. James D. McHenry.

Norton—Good rains since last report, all crops growing, pastures greening up, prices of livestock picking up, lots of good gardens in and around Norton, these good gardens surely changed things, can live over winter with a few more rains. Wheat, 75c; corn, 50c; cream, 20c; eggs, 10c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Pastures all burned up, corn and alfalfa still look good, bugs bad since harvest, cattle feeding on alfalfa, brush and tree leaves, most people feeding, some ground being prepared to feed crop of some sort, shallow wells and water ponds holding up, it's surface moisture we need, late gardens will be a failure if no rain soon, grasshoppers getting thick, a good deal of land rented to government, some being seeded to feed, or alfalfa to weeds.—James M. Farr.

Osborne—Oats and barley total failure, wheat will average less than 3 bushels to the acre, most fields being cut in patches, reports of summer fallow, most of fields will not be cut as it wouldn't pay expenses, second week of June brought 8 inches of rain, most spring crops had to be replanted, feed crops and replanted, listed crops coming up to nice stands and growing fine, they will be late and we are hoping for a late frost to give them a chance to mature, pastures doing well, ponds full of water, farmers happy.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pottawatomie—A few scattered rains, corn growing despite dry weather and hot winds, some chinch bug damage, wells continue to fail, grass dried up, gardens very dry, alfalfa short, most oats too poor to harvest, sorghum crops planted second time, up enough to cultivate, wheat better than expected, averaging 12 to 15 bushels an acre.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Pratt—Extremely hot, dry and windy, grass holding on well, livestock doing nicely, corn, feed and spring crops where the soil has been well stirred is standing hot weather well, high winds causing soil blowing, oats and barley made poor yields, wheat spotted, making 2 to 20 bushels an acre, some fields are making more than expected, the better yields are on sandy soil, county average 8 to 10 bushels an acre.—Col. Art McAnarney.

Rawlins—A little early to give accurate report on wheat yield, is of good quality, county average 6 bushels, township 12 bushels, some 30 bushels wheat, some 3 to 6, oats and barley no good, corn late but looks good if hoppers don't take it, they are hard on all green stuff, more rain with hail, about \$1 an acre damage to crops. Wheat, 72c to 74c.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Most wheat good quality, average 20 bushels, oats and barley poor to fair, hot and windy, some wheat ground already worked, pastures showing effect of dry weather.—E. T. Ewing.

Rice—Wheat better than expected, average 15 to 18 bushels, oats and barley almost total failure, row crops badly hurt by drouth, pastures drying up, some gone, unless rain comes soon, feed shortage certain, flies bad, grasshoppers numerous. Wheat, 72c; eggs, 10c; hens, 9c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—Wheat yield very poor, average for county 8 bushels an acre, oats too short to cut, most all pastured, feed crops need rain badly, chinch bugs doing extensive damage.—Henry Blitscher.

Rooks—Getting dry again, wheat made 1 to 2 bushels, a field now and then made a little more, grasshoppers getting numerous, hogs scarce. Eggs, 10c; cream, 21c; wheat, 75c; corn, 50c.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—Feed crops will be short due to late planting, some still to sow, some 4 to 6 inches high, where hard rains hit had to be replanted as it washed out or was covered, seed in demand, many horses in use, number of fine colts seen, pastures still short, cattle poor, many have to buy seed wheat, wheat in southwestern part of county didn't pay to cut, it was pastured, east part of county had fair crop, rains came so late feed crops were just being sown last week, too late for corn, grasshoppers taking gardens especially where irrigated, pastures have greened up, much wheat cut with headers.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Rush—Drouth continues, growing crops suffering, oats a complete failure, some cut for hay, barley a near failure, grain sorghums and forage crops at a standstill or deteriorating because of drouth and heat, wheat yields about as expected, some summer-fallow fields yielding 12 to 25 bushels an acre, one reported at 32, elevator men estimate county average at 7 bushels, several farmers agree the average would run between 5 and 6 bushels, only the better fields have been reported, poor ones still are to be cut or abandoned.—Wm. Crotinger.

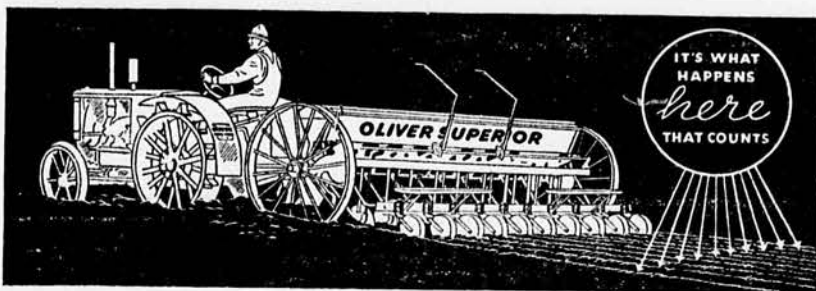
Seward—Scattered showers, what row crops aren't covered up with sand look good but small, wheat yield better than expected, averaged 9 bushels to the acre. Wheat, 73c; hens, 8c; springs, 14c; butterfat, 20c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Smith—About 6 inches of rain last two weeks, wheat average not more than 6 or 8 bushels, corn and feed crops late but coming on nicely, pastures short, rains have relieved water situation, oats a failure. Hogs, higher, \$4.80; wheat, 75c; corn, 50c; eggs, 10c to 14c; cream, 21c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—Some wheat loss by fire in fields, yield better than expected, 18 bushel average, barley 30 bushel average, oats poor to medium, small acreage of good oats, estimated 15 bushel average, water low in creeks, wells going dry, sowing feed crops delayed by drouth, pastures poor, flies pestering stock, trees and hedge turning brown in places.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Wheat yields 5 to 30 bushels an acre, average 10 to 12 bushels, most of oats crop cut for feed, some made 2 bushels to the acre, most cornfields look good but are infested with chinch bugs, farmers listing forage crops in oats stubble and on contracted acres, weather hot and dry, rains of week ago helped wonderfully, pastures short, some feeding cattle hay and grain. Eggs, 10c; butterfat, 22c; springs, 15c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte—More wells and springs dry than ever before, pastures and gardens drying up, considerable oats too short for binding, some not worth mowing, wheat yields as high as 35 bushels, and low as 12, sorgho, cane and kafir suffering from dry weather, most straw will be baled for feed, corn about all laid by, Farm Bureau got 4 car loads of creosote to fight chinch bugs, millions of them, especially in sorgho, feed will be scarce unless rain falls soon.—Warren Scott.



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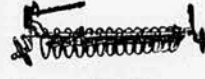
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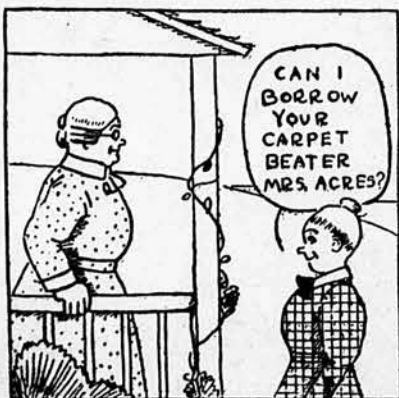
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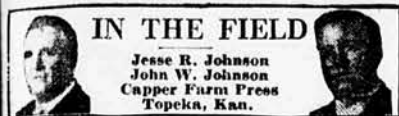
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In the national Holstein sale at Baltimore, June 7, the average per head was \$366, about \$100 per head more than the national sale average one year ago.

Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan., has 45 Poland China pigs of spring farrow sired by Paymaster. As he usually does he is developing some splendid boars and gilts from the lot.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has claimed October 22 for a reduction sale and will sell a draft of Maplewood farm Holsteins at that place. Doctor Mott has over 100 head of registered cattle.

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W. N. Combs, Linn, Kan., has one of the strong producing herds of Holsteins in Washington county. One splendid cow has a record of 617 pounds and her daughter over 500 pounds. The farm is two miles south of Linn.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan., are breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle with 120 head in their herd. They are fitting a show herd for the fall shows. They have a dandy crop of calves this spring and they have a few bulls for sale.

Col. Art McNarney of Pratt, Kan., announces a Hereford sale to be held at Pratt, Kan., on October 17. It is to be held under the auspices of the Southwest Hereford Breeders' Association. Consignments are now being solicited. Any one desiring to consign males or females should write Mr. McNarney at Pratt, Kan.

Lucy of Oz, a very valuable producing cow and owned by A. Lewis Oswald, owner of Rotherwood Jerseys at Hutchinson, Kan., produced last year 527 pounds of butterfat and is finishing another lactation and will freshen again around July 10. She is one of the splendid cows in the Rotherwood Jersey herd.

S. W. Tilley, Frankfort, Kan., veteran breeder of Herefords, has around 100 head at the present time. Many of them are daughters and granddaughters of Latham Fair, the great sire formerly at the head of the herd. Later a Woodford bred bull was used in the herd. Mr. Tilley has a few yearling bulls for sale.

Glen McComb of Zenith, Kan., has one of the good registered Hereford herds in his part of the state. He bought the foundation stock from leading breeders and his blood lines comprise Domi-

JERSEY CATTLE

527 lbs. of Butterfat

is what LUCY OF OZ, A. J. C. C. No. 1010785, made on a mature basis last year. She is finishing another lactation and will be fresh around the 10th of July.

That's the kind of a matron which makes a Jersey breeder proud!

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

A. Lewis Oswald, Owner
Hutchinson, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns

25 bulls from calves to 18 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the best breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

Your Fall Sale Date

I am booking sales for pure bred livestock breeders and would like to hear from you if you are planning a sale this fall or next winter. Address,

JAS. T. McCULLOCH, Auctioneer
Clay Center, Kan.

My charges are very reasonable.

Col. Art McNarney

sells: livestock, real estate and big farm sales.
PRATT, KANSAS

COL. KENNETH VEON, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, 332 So. 29th, Lincoln, Nebr.

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
20-B Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

no's. Repeaters and other good strains. His herd bull is from a cow purchased from Gill Matthews of Kinsley, Kan. The herd now numbers about 40 head.

G. A. Wingert announces a bred sow sale to be held on his farm near Wellsville, Kan., Feb. 7. He has decided to offer his boars privately and not hold a boar sale. He has about 60 pigs sired by his boars. Big Pilot's Achievement and New Cloth, a grandson of the world champion, Broadcloth. Mr. Wingert still has several last fall boars for sale.

E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan., is the owner of one of the best producing herds of registered Holsteins in Dickinson county. The herd now numbers 80 head and is too large for the farm and dairy equipment and Mr. Obitts says he would prefer to have a less number and take better care of them. October 31 he will sell half of the herd in a reduction sale.

J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan., breeders of registered Shorthorns for years, have over 200 head of registered cattle in their pastures at the present time and have claimed October 24 for a reduction sale in which they plan to sell about 50 head of bred heifers and some young bulls of serviceable age. This spring they sold 10 bulls that went to the Mexican government.

M. A. Odell, breeder of registered Jersey cattle located at Sterling, Kan., bought the great cow, Majestic Bonnie Viola, at the Dr. Mayberry dispersion sale held at Enid, Okla., recently. She cost \$340, and was the highest priced animal in the auction. She has a record of 704 pounds fat in 356 days as a four year old. Mr. Odell has one of the good herds of Kansas, headed by the Longview bred bull, Xenia Sultan Haleigh.

Roxrva Farms, located at Halstead, are equipped thoroughly for the production of cattle and hogs. The dairy herd is composed of nearly 100 head of registered Holsteins, selected from the leading herds of the Middle West. The Durocs comprise breeding animals from the best breeders East and West. In service is a great son of the national grand champion, Superba Leader. There are over 500 head of spring pigs on the farm at this time.

Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan., a breeder of registered Herefords on his wonderful ranch near there, has bred Herefords continuously for over 40 years on this same ranch. He has 175 registered cattle at the present time. Last fall he purchased in the American Royal sale a splendid bull, a two year old son of old Rupert, the sire of the champion, Shree, and a bull in the American Royal show last fall. Mr. Cottrell will claim November 14 for his annual Hereford sale.

Riverside Jersey Farm, Republic, Kan., has a working herd of registered Jerseys that have not been heard about much. They are the property of E. J. Persinger and the herd numbers 85 head and is getting better and better. Present facilities. A reduction sale will be held October 17 and about half of the herd will be sold. Mr. Persinger sells whole milk in Republic and his farm is one mile south of town. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

The North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville, Kan., August 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, promises to be a good livestock show again this year. The class for both Spotted Poland Chinas and Chester Whites has been restored. Homer Alkire, president of the association, says they now have the fastest half mile auto racing track in the world and a well-known driver who recently visited the track said undoubtedly records would be smashed on the Belleville track in August.

F. B. Wempe's herd of registered Jerseys at Frankfort, Kan., is one of the very highest producing herds in northern Kansas. In 1932 it was the highest producing herd in the Washington-Marshall counties cow testing association, with an average butterfat production of 408 pounds of fat with 33 cows and in 1933 the average was 436 pounds with 22 cows, seven of them two year olds. October 16 has been claimed as the date for Mr. Wempe's reduction sale, which will be held at Frankfort.

Harry C. Reeves of Pretty Prairie, Kan., is one of the most enthusiastic breeders of registered Milking Shorthorns to be found anywhere. He has bred Milking Shorthorns for years and has kept milk records all the time. All of his registered cows have register of merit records. He has the only living daughter of Otis Chisler, with a register of merit record. The herd is composed entirely of red cattle. His herd bull, Regal Knight, is a grandson of Glendale Ringmaster, and his dam is a line bred Royal Knight cow.

We had the pleasure recently of a visit at the E. L. Fisher farm home near Johnson, Kan. Mr. Fisher breeds Suffolk sheep, and on the side, registered Holsteins, and Mrs. Fisher has one of the finest flocks of Black Langshan chickens we have seen in years. But the Suffolks, about 75 head, is the big thing with the Fishers. They have plenty of printed literature and they are always glad to send it to interested parties, that will tell you many interesting things about this great breed of sheep. Recently Mr. Fisher purchased a very fine ram from a noted Canada herd. They have some nice ram lambs for sale.

The Dr. Mayberry dispersion Jersey cattle sale at Enid, Okla., May 28, resulted in a general average on 80 head of \$71.90. Thirty two year-old cows sold for an average of \$130.25. Heifers from 8 to 16 months of age averaged \$80.65. M. A. Odell of Sterling, Kan., paid the top price of \$340 for the cow, Majestic Bonnie Viola 870240. Quite a large delegation from Kansas attended the sale and many others were buyers and bidders. R. T. Lee was sale manager and Ed Herritt of Oklahoma City was the auctioneer. The sale marked the closing out of one of the strong herds in the West.

H. H. Hoffman's herd of registered Ayrshire cattle on Mr. Hoffman's nice farm near Abilene, now numbers around 75 head and was the third herd established in the state. Mr. Hoffman is one of the recognized good breeders of Ayrshires, and his herd has been kept abreast of the times in blood lines and type. The bulls he has used of recent years have given the herd the desirable size and type. The herd is a member of the Mid-West Cow Testing Association and some nice records have been made. Mr. Hoffman is planning to hold a reduction sale sometime in October as the herd is getting too large for his facilities to care for it.

Public Sales of Livestock

Oct. 16—F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 16—F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

Oct. 17—E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 22—Maplewood Farm, W. H. Mott, owner, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 31—E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Oct. 24—J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 2—Russell Lucas, Healy, Kan.

Oct. 15—J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.

Nov. 14—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 23—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Feb. 7—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Oct. 18—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Feb. 25—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.

Plan a Cool Vacation

The Capper Tour Leaves Summer Behind for Three Cool Weeks In the Northland

BY ROY R. MOORE



SO FAR this summer many heat records have been broken. Temperatures exceeding 100 degrees have been common occurrences since the middle of May. Such weather cannot last forever, of course, but it is reasonable to believe that August will arrive with its customary sizzle.

When the 1934 Capper Publications Tour pulls out of Kansas City August 3, why don't you plan to be a member of the party? The morning after leaving Kansas City you will be in the cool lake country of Minnesota. The next day you will be high among the magnificent snow capped peaks and crystal clear lakes of Glacier National Park. And then for three full weeks you will spend every thrilling moment

among elaborate and fabulous scenic marvels that are unexcelled in any other country in the world.

If you were to go to Switzerland you would see no loftier peaks than you will see in Glacier Park and the Pacific Northwest. If you were to go to the South Pole you would see no more dazzling glacial formations and towering ice flows than you will see along the Alaskan Coast.

All the while you will be in a climate of extreme comfort—never a day too hot—never a night uncomfortably cold, but all the while a clear, brisk tinge in the air that will permit a topcoat every day—and blankets at night.

Here is just the trip to take after a strenuous summer. The relief from high temperatures will be beneficial to your health and will give you valuable rest and relaxation that will put you in the best physical and mental condition that you have enjoyed for years.

And August is the best time to go. You leave right at the peak of summer temperatures and when you return summer is just about gone. If you go earlier you have a lot of hot weather awaiting you upon your return. If you go later the Northern climate will be a little too severe for comfort.

Not only will the weather be exactly to your liking on this 1934 Capper Tour, but you will visit more points of interest, more famous cities, National Parks and distant ports than you have ever visited before in one single trip. For the one low cost of this tour you will travel through twelve states, three famed national parks, the Pacific Northwest, two beautiful Canadian cities and seven famous old Alaskan "gold rush" ports, besides such other interesting stops as Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver. This year's tour is really three big tours in one and, without doubt, those taking the 1934 Capper Tour will get the biggest travel bargain they have ever had.

This trip has been planned to relieve you of all worry so that you can enjoy every minute of your time. You don't have to give a thought to baggage, hotel rooms, where to eat, what to see.

This is a personally conducted tour, trained railroad men will take charge of every detail. You will get on the train at Kansas City and be in the same Pullman car till you get to Seattle. Then you will be transferred to the boat and your baggage will be taken care of, too. After you return from Alaska you go back to the train for the return trip home. No changes of trains, no wild dash between stations to make connections—just one long, leisurely tour on a luxurious all-Pullman train, with a thrilling boat trip added, and several over-night stops in metropolitan hotels with large, comfortable rooms and private baths.

And remember, this is an "all-expense" tour. You pay only the one low price quoted in our folder. This covers everything on the entire trip. Your train and steamer tickets, all meals whether on train, boat or in hotels, automobile, bus and railway side trips, sightseeing and National Park tours, hotel rooms. You don't even have to pay any tips to waiters, baggage men, bell boys or anyone else along the line. This is all included in the one low rate quoted.

You know just what the trip is going to cost you before you start. You will need a few extra dollars for such personal items as laundry, souvenirs and postage. But you can easily see that you can almost leave your pocketbook at home.

You will travel with friends and neighbors who, like yourselves, are out for a great and glorious travel holiday, happy and carefree.

Alaska is always popular with travelers but more than ever so this year. There will be less European travel because of the unfavorable exchange rate between American and foreign money. People who might otherwise take a European trip are going to Alaska instead.

The higher price of gold has also increased Alaskan travel. Alaskan cities are "booming" again because of the renewed gold mining activities.

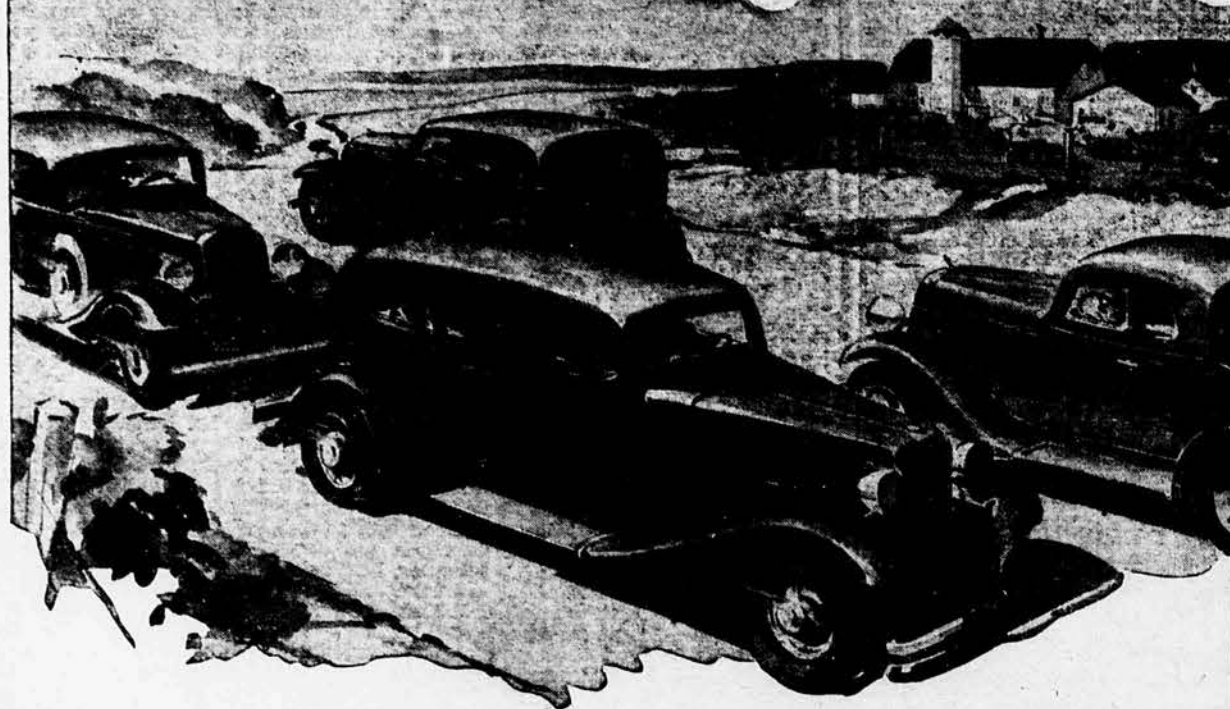
Many of the boats sailing earlier than ours are already sold out and people are being turned away.

It has been five weeks now since we announced this tour to our readers. Many reservations have already been made. If you have not sent for your copy of the illustrated folder describing this trip do it now. It will be sent free and without any obligations. Just drop a card or a letter to the Tour Director, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas.

If you have received a folder, then send your reservations just as early as possible to assure the best accommodations on both train and boat. We invite you to go and we promise you the trip of a lifetime.



You must have "NON-SKID" before you can get "NON-SKID MILEAGE"



—and that's why the new "G-3" All-Weather is sweeping the country!

NO wonder Goodyear's new "G-3" All-Weather is a sensation. People have read the dramatic story of its development—they've looked at the tire itself—and they've said, "Here's the one tire that has what we want—*more non-skid mileage.*"

You probably know the story—how the test cars were ordered to speed up to 50—jam on the brakes—speed up to 50—jam on the brakes—to prove that this tread could *keep its grip 43% longer than former All-Weathers—twice as long as other tires tested against it.*

And you can see that this wider, heavier, flatter tread has GRIP in the first place—GRIP where it

counts—*non-skid in the center of the tread, where you need it for safety, because that's the spot where the tire meets the road.* This is the fact which gives real meaning to Goodyear's promise of 43% longer *non-skid* mileage.

Now that your crops are beginning to bring in new money—why not get these great tires for *your* car? They're the only tires which give you this famous tread with patented Goodyear Super-twist beneath it to stand up under the extra strain of the extra rubber on the shoulders. They cost more to build—but never mind that, they *don't* cost you any more to buy!

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



Here's what you get
in Goodyear's new
"G-3"!

You get the broader road contact of a flatter, wider All-Weather Tread.

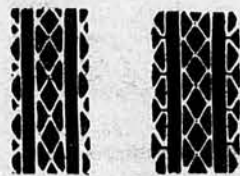
You get quicker-stopping and the greater road grip of more non-skid blocks in the center.

You get the easy steering and smooth travel of wider riding-ribs.

You get the slow, even wear of closer-nested non-skid blocks and ribs.

You get more rubber in the tread—an average of two pounds more per tire.

—all of which adds up to
43% MORE NON-SKID MILEAGE
at no extra cost to you!



"A wider, flatter contact with the road"

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND