

For the Hot Days--Curwood's Greatest Story of the North

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

## MAIL & BREEZE

June 5, 1933  
Seventy-First Year



## Market Meetings In 90 Counties

IT IS SIGNIFICANT of Kansas during these trying times, that orderly effort is at work in the state for better conditions, instead of agitation to promote disorder that would make conditions worse.

Farmers in 90 Kansas counties will meet Saturday, June 17, at central points in every county, 7 to 9 p. m., to listen to a state-wide radio program on co-operative grain marketing. The Kansas farm organizations are sponsoring the broadcast. Everybody is invited.

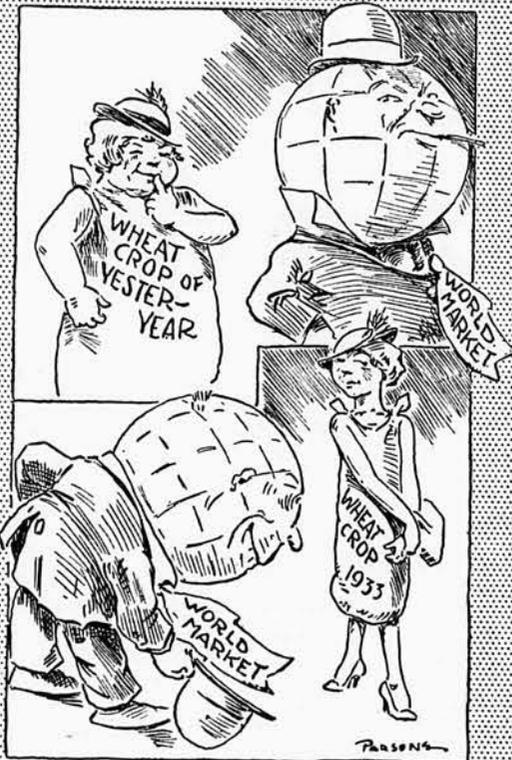
The farm strike idea does not appeal to Kansas farmers at a time when the sentiment of the country is generally on the farmer's side and when the President and the Government are beginning to exert unusual powers to put the agricultural industry on its feet. They do not feel like trying to upset the national apple cart at such a time, or even to spill some of the apples.

Instead, Kansas farm organizations are going ahead under the Agricultural Marketing Act to encourage every Kansas farmer to share in the Act's benefits thru mass marketing. Accordingly, the theme of the talks at these 90 county meetings will be to show how the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, is serving as the central selling agency for the 28 state-wide grain co-operatives that formed it, and why every grower of grain should do business with it.

These addresses will be delivered at Station WIBW, Topeka, and will go over leased wire to Station KFBI, Abilene, and to Station KGGF, Coffeyville. Four receiving sets at each meeting place will pick up the broadcast, while moving pictures showing the size and extent of the nation-wide grain-marketing co-operative, will be used before each county audience.

Speakers will include Senator Arthur Capper; C. E. Huff, Chicago, president Farmers National; Cal Ward, Salina, president Kansas Farmers Union; Carl C. Cogswell, Topeka, Master Kansas Grange; Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, president Kansas State Farm Bureau; L. E. Webb, Dodge City, director Farmers National Grain Corporation; Edward Travis, Imperial, Neb., president Equity Union Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. G. Tharp, Protection, president Farmers Co-operative Commission Company, Hutchinson, and E. A. Crall, president Farmers Union Co-operative Association, Erie.

It is estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 Kansas farmers will be found in the 90 county assemblies, Saturday, June 17, and others will listen in at home.



WHAT A WHOLE OF A DIFFERENCE A FEW BUSHELS MAKE!



POISONED BRAN!

LIVESTOCK

# Better Days for Cattle Feeders

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**CATTLE** feeding is coming back. It has greater success in store than it ever has enjoyed. That is the way more than 2,000 cattlemen feel who went to Manhattan last Saturday for the annual feeders day program. It was a good place to be. Everybody smiled more than has been possible for three years. Livestock prices have advanced—are expected to go higher. Farm prices are leading in our move toward recovery.

### What the Market Wants

Every effort is being made by the folks at the college to find the best methods of feeding. The latest experiments were explained Saturday. C. W. McCampbell said: "The big demand is for good quality, well-finished steers weighing less than 1,000 pounds when marketed; and quality, well-finished heifers weighing less than 750 pounds. These make up 80 per cent of the beef cattle needs. . . . Fortunately, it takes only two-thirds as much feed to make 100 pounds of gain on a 6 to 8 months old calf as it does on a 3-year-old steer."

He explained how to utilize grass and grain to best advantage in finishing beef. In fattening yearling steers the college finds in three years of testing, that methods rank in this order:

First, wintered well, grazed 90 days after May 1, full-fed in a dry lot 100 days after that date. (Return \$11.78 to the head above steer cost and feed cost.)

Second, wintered well, grazed 90 days after May 1, full-fed on pasture 100 days after that date. (Return \$4.17 to the head.)

Third, wintered well, full-fed 100 days on pasture after May 1. (Return \$0.69 to the head.)

### How Proteins Work Out

A. D. Weber explained the results of feeding different protein supplements. Added to a ration of corn, corn silage and alfalfa hay, they showed up as follows, based on returns to the steer:

1. Cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal, half and half—\$13.35.
2. Linseed oil meal and corn gluten meal, half and half—\$13.24.
3. Cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, and corn gluten meal, one-third each—\$12.64.
4. Linseed oil meal—\$12.13.
5. Cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal, half and half—\$9.90.
6. Corn gluten meal—\$8.84.
7. Cottonseed meal—\$8.06.

### Oats Do Not Finish Well

A test also was made comparing shelled corn and whole oats as fattening feeds for calves. In addition to grain, the calves were fed corn silage, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay. For the first 84 days the calves fed oats made as large gains and appeared to fatten as well as the corn-fed calves, but when the test closed the corn-fed

### Worth Twice as Much

"LIKE your 'swapping ideas' page," writes J. A. Kauffman, Abilene. "Because if I have a dollar and you have a dollar and we trade, we each still have a dollar. We have not gained a thing. But if I have an idea and you have one and we trade, both then have two ideas. We have gained 100 per cent." So let's keep up the good work. Here are several new subjects. Pick any one and send Kansas Farmer a brief letter giving your experience:

- How Our Fruit Helps Out.
- The Way I Got the Best Gains on—Pigs, Calves, Steers, Lambs, or in Butterfat.
- How I Stop Soil Blowing.
- How I Cut Farming Costs.
- How My Terraces Pay for Themselves.
- The Best Way to Handle Alfalfa.
- How I Earn Extra Money.

Kansas Farmer offers \$2 for the best letter on any one of these subjects. Mail your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, not later than June 20, please.

calves had considerably the best of it. It indicates that altho heavy oats may be used to good advantage during the early part of the feeding, corn is a much better fattening feed. Further results also were shown to prove the value of adding ground limestone to a feeding ration minus a legume hay. It makes it possible for farmers who cannot grow good alfalfa to feed cattle profitably, by adding the ground limestone to the silage when it is fed.

### Discussed New Farm Act

"There can be no economic recovery," Governor Landon told the cattlemen, "until the basic industry that engages one-third of our population recovers. Let inflation come and inflation go, the man who has his money in a piece of Kansas real estate has the best position to ride whatever financial and political storms may blow."

L. E. Call, dean of agriculture, explained in detail about the big job of financing the farmer. "More than one-seventh of the total farm income in 1932 was required of the farmer to pay interest on borrowed money," he said. "A farmer who contracted a debt in 1919, found that if he undertook to pay it last January with the produce from his farm, he was required to pay, not the dollar he borrowed, but \$4.10 as reckoned in the value of farm products at the time the debt was contracted. Such facts indicate how serious the farm debt problem has become. Every effort should be made by government and other agencies to lighten this load."

### Fix Things That Fix Prices

R. M. Green, agricultural economist, made the new farm relief laws clear and how they apply to the individual farmer—controlled production and distribution of farm products to boost farm prices, debt relief, money inflation. "They aim to establish price parity," he said, so that "selling prices of farm products will buy as much of the things farmers need as they did in 1909 to 1914. . . . If prices themselves are not fixed then the things that fix prices will be fixed."

### A Good Place for Lambs

A BIG increase in lamb feeding in Western Kansas, already showing up in places, is expected as a result of including this territory by the Inter-Mountain Livestock Marketing Association of Denver. The Association probably will finance feeders next fall on the plan already used farther west. More than 600 persons attended a lamb feeding demonstration at the W. A. Long farm, Fowler, recently. Four states were represented. Annual demonstrations are being planned at the Garden City experiment station. This section has many advantages, says Long. It has a dry winter climate, good water and a variety of cheap feed, not only alfalfa hay and grains, but beet tops, beet pulp and molasses. Also it has the advantage of the feeding-in-transit freight rates.

### Green Burs Kill Stock

LOSSES of livestock from eating green cockleburs have been reported around Spearville. J. J. Eining lost 18 cattle; Fred Steinbring, 12; Conrad Fox, 12; Fred Birzer, 7; Leonard Hess, 4, and several others smaller numbers. The cattle seem to eat bur, roots and top. A septic poisoning results it seems, and death comes quickly. Some hogs also have been killed by eating the green plants and burs. George Bowman, Meade, turned his cattle into a new pasture Sunday morning. Monday morning he found 18 dead. They had been eating the tops of cocklebur plants.

### Hogs Made \$7.50 a Head

FRANK PERKINS, Holton, made a net profit of \$7.50 a head on 60 young cattle he marketed recently at 770 pounds. They ran to a self-feeder and no hogs were kept with them.

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

# SHE'S BACK!



A LITTLE girl wandered away from her home near Atwater, Minn. She wanted to see the baby pigs and took the wrong turn. All night long the telephone girls summoned help — asking for men with lanterns and directing them to the scene of the search. At four in the morning, they brought that little girl safe and sound to her mother's arms.

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Your number registered with sheriff in Kansas

KF 6416

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We have a limited number of tattoo markers which we offer to Kansas Farmer Protective Service members at the reduced price of \$2.25 each. Included with each marker is a metal "Thieves Beware" sign to be posted at the entrance of your premises, also sufficient ink to mark 100 chickens. Poultry is marked in the web of the wing. The needles penetrate the skin and the ink is rubbed in forming a permanent "KF" followed by individual number as shown in illustration.

Protective Service reward offer is \$50 on unmarked poultry or \$75 when marker causes arrest of thief. Without ink, the device will mark harness, saddles, etc. successfully. Send your order accompanied by \$2.25 to KANSAS FARMER, Protective Service, Topeka, Kan.

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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry  
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## How I Fixed It Just Right

### Farm Tinkers' Week

It is sometimes necessary to fix boxings in implement wheels, belt pulleys or most anything of the sort where the hole is larger than the shaft. I generally use a piece of gas pipe for the boxing. I center this pipe in the hole, then drive pieces of wood all around the pipe, wedging it in very tight. Then I drive nails in the wood as close together as I can get them. I never have had a boxing come out that was fixed this way.

Earl McFrederick.

Harper Co.

### Needed a Table for Radio

WE also needed some place for stationary and other small articles used in our farm living room. I was about to discard a rickety old kitchen safe when an idea struck me. This safe was about 4 or 5 feet high with two small drawers at the top. It had panels or sections of perforated iron in the sides with shelves below and doors to close at the center. I removed doors, shelves, back and sides up even with the drawers, measured the corner pieces from top down the length I wanted the table to stand, sawed them off for legs, and presto a table was made. I filled all cracks and screw holes with putty and used enamel paint. With the addition of two new drawer pulls it is handy and attractive.

Mrs. B. F. Hicks.

Leavenworth Co.

### We Made a Handy Feed Bin

WE MADE this bin for chicken feed at one end of the covered scratch pen. Using hedge posts we built the floor 3 feet from the ground so did not deprive the hens of any scratching space. Floor, ends and one necessary wall were built of 1-foot-boards. A drop door was made outside for scooping feed from the wagon and a door on the inner side was reached by two steps. The bin will hold a good load of grain. This spring we had occasion to use the protection of the scratch-pen roof again. We fed sorgo and kafir in the pen to the hens, so made a temporary partition at the back of the pen with wire netting. The feed is kept dry, essential for this grain, and is handy feed. Small items like this help.

Osage Co.

A. O. C.

### A Separator Convenience

ONE of my best conveniences is the drain can I put on my cream separator. I took an empty tomato can, punched a hole in each side near the top and put a small wire bale on it. When I turned the drain screw and hung the can on the screw and forgot about it for several days until time to empty and hang back in place. This saves so much time and the separator drain is self-cleansing.

Mrs. S. D. Smith.

Crawford Co.

### Quick Work Cutting Posts

HAVING a 2-acre grove of catalpa trees ready for posts, I made a sawing outfit to cut them down. I mounted an old tractor frame on wheels. The front wheels are the "tongue-trucks" from a wheat binder, narrowed as close together as possible. Back wheels are small truck wheels.

The sawing part is the frame from a wheat binder, and it holds the main wheel and shaft leading to sickle. This was bolted upright to the tractor frame, and then an arm was put on the main shaft to put the pitman on for driving the saw. The saw runs on two guide rods held in horizontal position by a swinging arm so the saw can be swung back and forth in any

position to reach the tree, cutting it 3 to 5 inches from the ground.

In place of a sprocket wheel on the shaft, I put two belt wheels 2 by 10 inches, one keyed on firm-

ly, the other loose for the driving in and out of gear by pushing the belt from tight to loose pulley.

I made a belt pulley 4 by 5 inches for the 1½ h. p. engine which is bolted firmly on top of the tractor frame. To mount the belt back and forth I bolted two boards on a rod wide enough apart for belt to pass thru. A small roller at the top acts as a belt-tightener.

I use a gentle horse to pull the saw outfit up and down the tree rows. One man pushes the tree over as it is sawed off, while another guides and pushes the saw.

The only expense of this sawing machine was a 5-foot drag-log saw blade costing \$4.25. All other parts were from old machinery on the farm. I already had the engine and simply gave it another job. Now all we do is pull up beside the tree, start the engine, swing the saw blade around to tree, push in the belt clutch and go to work.

Rice Co.

J. L. Bennett.

### Good Half-Soles for Shoes

I AM enthusiastic over the rubber soles for shoes, with cement included, which now may be bought at our general store for 10 cents. Anyone can put them on by following directions carefully. They stick as if grown to the shoe, wear well and are moisture-proof. We also level up the heels by cementing on a piece of rubber or leather which is thicker on the side where the heel is worn off. Some cement will be left from half-soleing women's shoes and may be used in many ways. I see no reason why a patch might not be applied to the shoe, and I mean to try it when the hot water bottle or my all-rubber galoshes begin to leak, using patches of the ever-useful inner tube.

Mrs. Harry Anderson.

Wabaunsee Co.

### Makes Rat Holes Vanish

RAT holes are a big nuisance. In an old house where we moved there were plenty of them. I pushed paper and old rags into them for a plaster base, then mixed cement and sand about half and half, and plastered the holes full, smoothed them off flat and level with the base board and allowed them to dry. Later I painted and varnished over the patches so none of them show. Even in a corner it is easy to re-finish just as good as new.

Jackson Co.

Mrs. Dave Perkins.

### A Water or Salt Trough

THIS is old, but I find many who have not heard of using car tires as water containers for the chickens. Cut the tire in half—around it, you know. This gives you two half-shells. Fill them with water and the job is done. Chickens cannot tip them over, neither can the small ones drown in them. They also make good salt troughs for sheep.

Rice Co.

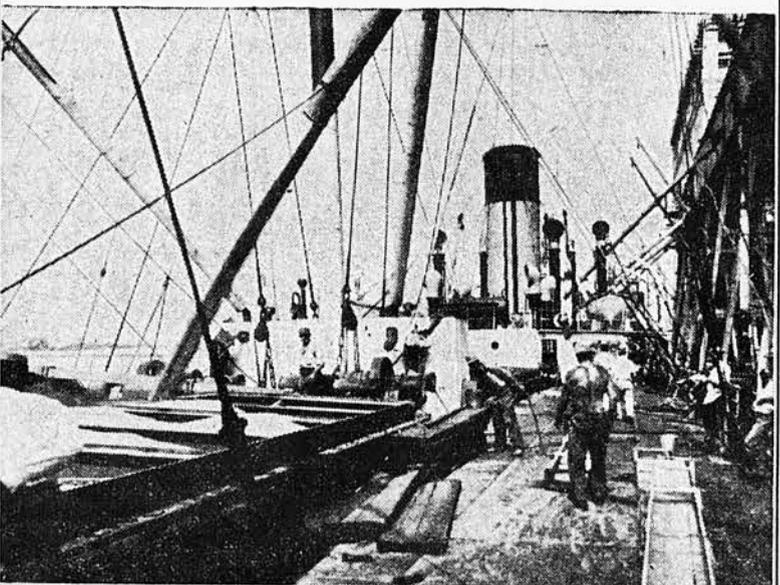
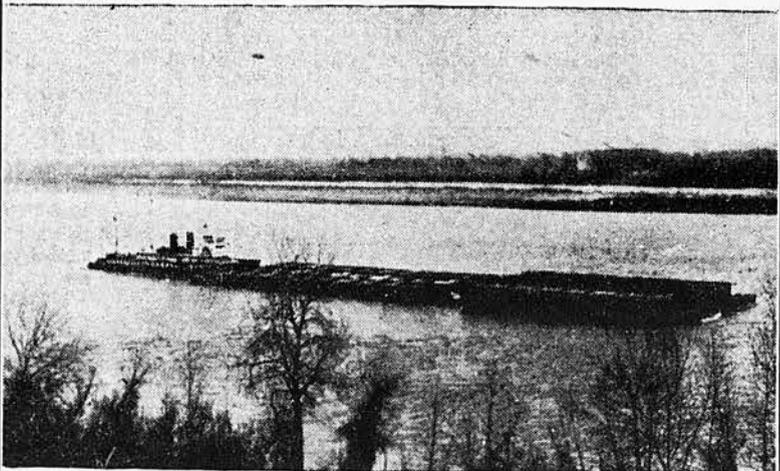
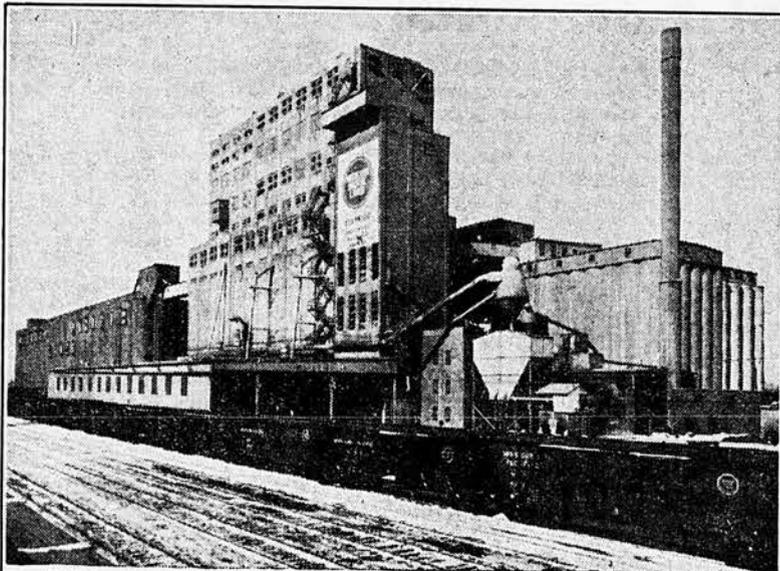
M. M.

### My New Fruit Cupboard

WE OBTAINED several nice, dove-tailed powder boxes, that would have been burned, from a highway camp, stacked them in tiers five high and six wide, and enclosed all in a frame. Then we attached five doors, made of 1-foot boards, and I have the finest fruit cupboard imaginable. It cost nothing except \$1.50 for hinges, locks and boards for the doors. Old nails were used and the frame and paint were leftovers from other jobs. My cupboard holds 290 quarts of fruit. A light swings directly in front so I can see exactly what every shelf holds.

Mrs. Myrtle C. Gregg.

Delta, Colo.



(At top) One of three terminal elevators, operated by the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Kansas City. It unloads 260 carloads of grain in 10 hours, is powered by 96 electric motors, capacity, 5½ million bushels. (Center) Wheat being cheaply transported by barge down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico for export by the Farmers National Grain Corporation. (Below) Deck scene on an ocean-going grain transport. Such ships carry Farmers National Grain Corporation wheat to foreign countries.

# Are We Willing to Live Slower?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**I**S LIFE becoming more uncertain? If so why? If it is not more uncertain than it used to be is it more worthwhile? Would we be more content and happier if we were freed from the risks that make life uncertain?

These are interesting questions to me, at any rate. Some of them seem rather important and some not very important. As to the last question it cannot be answered definitely, because contentment and happiness are relative. Some people are happy under conditions which would make other people miserable. People who seem to me to be the best contented have very little of what we consider the comforts or even the necessities of life. The people I have in mind live in log cabins; large families in single rooms. The houses have no modern conveniences to say nothing of what might be called luxuries.

## Our Ways Worse for Them

**T**HESE people are very plainly clad. Most of them, both children and adults, go barefoot during most of the year. The food they have would not appeal to people even of very moderate circumstances in this locality. They have no school houses except a few crude log structures, less comfortable than any school house I have seen in Kansas in many years. Many of them have never been outside of the county in which they were born. Yet they seem content.

Would those people if cast into the mad whirl of life, in what we call an up-to-date civilization, be happier than they are at present? My opinion is they would not, but, on the other hand, any person who has become accustomed to what we call modern life if compelled to live in the primitive state of these people I have mentioned, would be filled with discontent and unhappiness. Such a person would prefer to take his or her chances of death from accident in our hurried and crowded life, than to live in safety for a century in the way these primitive people live.

## Is Life More Uncertain?

**B**UT let us consider the questions I have asked. Is life becoming more uncertain? Perhaps not. The number of deaths from accidents has actually decreased a little during the last year. At any rate that is true in Kansas. Still your chances of being bumped off are rather numerous.

During 1932, the number of deaths from accident in Kansas, reported by the state board of health, was 1,419, and that was 3.7 less to the 100,000 than in 1931.

Either women are more careful than men, or they do not have to take as many chances. Approximately 70 per cent of the persons who died last year as the result of accidents, were males. If this ratio continues for a million years this will be a manless world.

## Here's a Surprising Fact

**I**F someone should ask you what had caused the greatest number of accidental deaths, unless you have happened to look up the statistics, you would probably answer off hand that motor vehicles of one kind or another had been respon-

sible for more accidental deaths than any other, or than all other causes combined. But the state board of health reports that what it classes as home accidents, rank first with 485 deaths; motor vehicle accidents second with 452; public accidents such as drowning, third with 287, and industries fourth with 195.

Falls account for 50 per cent of the fatal home accidents and drownings are the most frequent cause of public accidents, while more than 50 per cent of the fatalities from industrial accidents were connected with agriculture.

## Falling a Peril of Age

**O**F the fatal accidents occurring in the homes of the people of Kansas, 247 were the result of falls and of these 212 were people over 65 years of age. There were 102 deaths from burns, scalds and explosions. Of these 21 were 65 and over, and 19 were under 4. There were 17 deaths from firearms and of these 16 were under 4. Also 44 persons were poisoned at home, 11 of these being under 4.

Approximately two-thirds of the 79 people who were drowned last year were under 25 years of age and 82.3 per cent of all the people drowned were males.

Of the 452 deaths from automobile accidents, 88 resulted from collisions with pedestrians, presumably the pedestrians furnished the corpses in these cases. Death resulted in 119 collisions with other motor vehicles, and 47 from collisions with railroad trains.

## Motor Car's Bloody Record

**W**HILE deaths from motor vehicle accidents are still numerous the Kansas statistics are encouraging. The number of deaths from this cause have steadily increased from 1914, the first year when reasonably accurate data was available, until 1930, when the high record of 24.4 to the 100,000 was reached. Since that time the number of deaths has steadily decreased. In 1931, the fatalities were 21.7 to the 100,000 population and in 1932, 20.9.

It must be added, however, that the number of motor vehicles registered in 1930 was 599,442, while in 1932 the whole number of registered motor vehicles was only 504,367. This sort of spoils the hopefulness of the other figures.

While there were 64 fewer persons killed by motor vehicle accidents in 1932 than in 1930, the number killed to the vehicle in 1930 was 79.1 and in 1932, 78.5, a little better record but nothing to brag about.

## Life Not More Uncertain

**S**O statistics seem to answer the first question in the negative. In spite of the fact that there are more ways in which you may meet accidental death than there used to be, life is not growing more uncertain; in fact the average of human life has decidedly lengthened within the last 50 years. The baby born now has a life expectancy of about 60 years while 50 years ago the infant had an expectancy of not more than 40 years.

As to the second question; if not more uncertain, is life more worthwhile? Well, for the average human being, there are certainly many more interesting things in life than there were for the past generation. While there are more unemployed than in past generations, the fact still remains there are three times as many employed as the number of unemployed. So that it can be said the average man is still employed, and the average woman is either employed or is being comfortably supported.

## Life More Worth Living

**N**OW this average family man let us say, who has either business or a job that enables him and his family to live in reasonable comfort, owns some sort of an automobile. It may not be an expensive machine, probably is not, but it is comfortable and will carry him and his family as far in a day as one of the high-priced machines. So this average citizen has opportunities for comfortable travel that his ancestor never dreamed of, and there is after all, no greater source of satisfaction than the ability to travel far and wide.

This average citizen also has the opportunity to listen to the best speeches, the best sermons, the best music that the world affords and for almost no cost. Of course the radio brings the bad and the worthless as well as the best, but the average

citizen is not compelled to listen to anything he does not like coming over the radio.

## Average Man's Pleasures

**T**HIS average citizen has also the opportunity not only to listen to the best sermons, the best speeches and the best music the world affords for almost no cost, but he has the opportunity to listen to the voices of the greatest actors and see them in action in a way that is so realistic that he can easily imagine he is looking on the actors in person and actually listening to their living voices. Here again is a source of pleasure his average ancestor could not possibly enjoy.

Thru modern methods of transportation, thru cold storage and other modern inventions, this average citizen may dine as no king or millionaire of a generation ago could have dined, no matter how much money he may have had, and, as eating, is perhaps the greatest source of gratification for this average human being, it must be said that for him life is much more worthwhile than it ever was before.

## Do We Wish Less Risk?

**A**ND now what is the answer to the last question? Would we be more content and happier if we were freed from the risks that make life uncertain? Again, in answering this question, it is only fair to take for illustration the average citizen, and not the exceptional classes, the very poor or the very rich. Of course there are a great many people for whom apparently life is not worth living. Those, for example, who are living in abject poverty or who are afflicted with some incurable disease, or who have lost by death all who are near and dear to them, or who have seen those in whom their pride and hopes have been centered go wrong and bring on themselves and relatives disgrace and dishonor.

In such cases it can be imagined that life is not worth living, but the average citizen is not plunged in abject poverty and neither is he sick with some incurable disease. In fact, this average citizen is a remarkably healthy animal and while his relatives may not be brilliant or famous, they are reputable citizens and like himself getting along fairly well.

## The Answer Is, "We Do Not"

**W**OULD this average citizen be better contented and happier if he were freed from the risks that make life uncertain?

Well if he is to be freed from the risks that make life uncertain, he must give up most all of the things that give him pleasure. He must give up the joys of travel. He must go back to the primitive methods of transportation; his table will no longer be spread with the products of every zone as now; he must revert to the simple living of his ancestors. Will this average citizen be willing to make that sacrifice in order to make life safer? He will not. He will say, "I would rather live a few years crowded with interesting events than to live a century of monotony."

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.



# Price Pick-Up Proves Solid

**S**TRENGTH to fight losses showed up in an encouraging way in last week's markets. At the start hogs fell until they were 35 cents under the new year's high of \$4.90, but packers put up such strong demand for the porkers that the top swung back to \$4.80. Lambs also took a drop of nearly 50 cents early in the week but rallied within a few cents of where they opened. This indicates faith that improved farm prices are backed by something more substantial than speculation. Most classes of fat cattle declined due to larger supplies. Classes that were short lost the least, a point in favor of controlled marketing. Wheat and other grains were pepped up still further by Government inflation developments and held increases fairly well despite active profit-taking.

## Cattle Outlook Better

The fat cattle price outlook is more encouraging than it was a few weeks ago, and Vance M. Rucker, K. S. C., finds this true of hogs. Prices have responded to inflation. Many feeders expect last year's high point to be repeated; cattle were low in June and high later. Enough cattle are being fed for the summer market to reduce the market supply now. For that reason the price should be stronger.

But the big test comes in the summer market, when so many cattle now on feed will be ready. If prices weather that big market supply, they should be in strong position for fall and winter. If they do, it will show a pick-up in business conditions. A good deal also depends on the outcome of the world economic conference.

## May Be Money in Wool

Another large world wool-clip is expected, the fifth year in succession. But the beginning of a decline is seen in the number of sheep in the U. S., Union of South Africa, New Zealand, and Uruguay, and may mean a reduced output in the future. Wool in recent years has been fairly well used up. Stocks on April 1, 1932, in exporting countries were smaller than last year; stocks in European consuming countries were only moderately larger than on April 1, 1932, despite heavy imports last winter. Stocks of old clip domestic wool in the U. S. are small, and imports very light. United States growers who sell co-operatively will get the benefit of any price rise that may result from this situation.

## Why Pork Picked Up

Present small storage holdings of pork and hog products probably will more than offset an expected slight increase in inspected slaughter during the remainder of this year, is market opinion. The sharp advance in lard and hog prices during recent weeks is due mostly to a change in the general economic situation the last two months. Total exports of hog products the first half of the current marketing year were slightly larger than a year ago.

## How to Sell Hay

Profit in marketing hay depends largely upon the shipper's knowledge of what the market wants. A practical guide in marketing, trade rules, when and where

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$ 6.90	\$ 5.35	\$ 7.50
Hogs	4.80	3.75	3.10
Lambs	7.65	6.50	6.15
Hens, Heavy	.09	.08½	.10
Eggs, Firsts	.09½	.11	.09
Butterfat	.19	.18	.10
Wheat,			
Hard Winter	.75½	.76¼	.64¾
Corn, Yellow	.43½	.41¾	.34
Oats	.25	.24	.21½
Barley	.32	.34	.30
Alfalfa, Baled	12.00	15.00	11.00
Prairie	6.50	7.50	9.50

to sell, use of market reports, making shipments, and loss and damage claims, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1700-F entitled, "Marketing Hay by Modern Methods." Write to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The price is 5 cents a copy. Stamps cannot be accepted.

## Need to Cut Wheat More

Total wheat acreage in 25 countries, excluding Russia, is reported at 184,656,000 acres. That is just 5 per cent below 1932, according to our Department of Agriculture. These 25 countries had about 75 per cent of the estimated world wheat acreage last year outside of Russia. Winter wheat remaining for harvest in the United States is 27,096,000 acres out of 39,985,000 sown last fall. A decrease of more than 4 million acres in winter sowings is reported for Russia. A smaller acreage also is in prospect for Australia. Canadian farmers intend to plant 25,685,000 acres of spring wheat compared with 27,182,000 acres in 1932. About 6 per cent of Canada's winter crop has been abandoned. But we still grow too much.

## To See New Tenmarq Wheat

A QUARTER section of the new Tenmarq wheat will be shown at the annual Crops Field Day to be held at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Thursday, June 15. This high-yielding,

## Important

OF VITAL importance to Kansas farmers and the Middle-West is the World Economic Conference scheduled to open in London on June 12, next. If, as a result of this and other conferences among nations, international trade is restored to near former levels, it should materially improve markets for wheat and hogs. These products have suffered particularly as a result of reduced world trade.—W. E. Grimes, Agricultural Economist.

high-quality wheat developed by the station, is especially valuable as a combine variety because of its stiff straw. The program will begin promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., as announced by Supt. L. C. Aicher, and will include tours of tillage and rotation experiment fields; cereal breeding and testing plots; and tests of varieties of alfalfa, Sweet clover, grasses, and other forage crops.

## Terraced Corn Unhurt

HEAVY rains washed out so much corn on one of Gilbert Erdman's terraced fields, near Alma, that he must replant part of it. On a terraced field, with more of a slope, no corn washed out. On the lower part of this field, some distance below these terraces, considerable corn was destroyed. But three more terraces will prevent this in the future. Another advantage in terracing is that more water soaks into the subsoil.

## It Was a Freakish May

Barber—Wheat heading but needs rain, some pastures burning, feed not growing for lack of rain. Farmers sledging corn. This cutting of alfalfa is short but hay is of good quality. Wheat, 53c; corn, 50c; cream, 21c; eggs, 7c; bran, 70c; flour, 1.05; shorts, 75c; hens, 7c; roosters, 3c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Lots of dust, hot winds, some rain and hail. Wheat heading out and some corn coming up. Butterfat, 21c to 22c; wheat, 55c; corn, 37c; eggs, 8c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Cold, wet May makes oats and hay. Everything looking good. Everybody feeling better. Bible says good cheer is good medicine. Pasture and hay knee deep. Good stand of corn. Very little replanting. Eggs, 8c; cream, 18c; milk, 1.05; corn, 40c; oats, 22c; hogs, \$4.10. Many farmers buying shoats to feed.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Brown—Wheat heading. Good stand of corn. Hay will be a light crop. Farmers too busy to look for the man who said prosperity was just around the corner. Eggs, 8c; cream, 18c; hens, 9c.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Several light showers have broken the dry spell. Corn all planted except on Sweet clover sod which has just been plowed and will be planted last week in June. Gardens doing fine, especially potatoes. Wheat spotted and will be short, so will oats. Lots of interest in rising prices. Community sale has grown too big for one day; cattle are sold on Saturday and hogs featured Wednesday. Pastures have been short and stock thin. Quite a few little colts in the county.—L. H. Shannon.

Coffey—Plenty of rain. All crops growing fine. Cultivating corn and putting up alfalfa the main jobs. Strawberries plentiful and cheap. Lots of chinch bugs. Corn, 30c; eggs, 9c; heavy hens, 8c; butterfat, 20c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Clay—Wheat doing well but needs rain. Corn planting about finished. Oats and alfalfa promise good crops. Gardens doing well. Pastures good and stock doing well. Strawberry season is opening. Farmers encouraged over rising markets. Wheat, 56c to 58c; corn, 29c to 31c; oats, 17c;

## One Million in Refunds

FARMERS marketing their grain thru co-operative elevator associations during the 1931-32 season were paid in the form of patronage refunds approximately 1 million dollars more than they would have received if their grain had been sold thru private agencies. This is an estimate based on reports made to the Farm Board. Associations which made patronage refunds returned an average of 1½ cents a bushel. These additional returns to members of co-operatives were made despite unfavorable market conditions.—Wheat Growers Journal.

cream, 20c; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5 cwt.; eggs, 10c to 11c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—The driest May farmers can recall. Wheat fair. Oats poor, especially on unplowed land. Row crops good considering dry weather. Cattle doing well on short pasture with many acres to graze. Community sales draw large crowds; good prices for all livestock. Pigs only a few weeks old bring \$1, those weighing 80 to 100 pounds, \$1.40 to \$1.80. Alfalfa looks well. Worms caused several to replant crops. Cream, 20c; eggs, 9c to 10c; hens, 6c to 8c; oats, 25c; wheat, 37c to 56c; kafir, 37c; cane, 30c; corn, 35c to 45c; hogs, \$4.25, top. More chicks hatched than usual. Unemployed all gardening this year.—Cloy W. Brazley.

Crawford—Everybody cultivating good stand of corn. Hogs, \$4.25; corn, 33c; wheat, 58c. Some rains. Lots of young chicks. Potato bugs plentiful. Grass fair. Stock brings good prices at community sales. Planting kafir and soybeans, also cane for hay, are big jobs now.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—4-H Club members at work on their projects. Annual rural school meetings held May 26. Rhubarb and strawberries have been canned, wild gooseberries plentiful in the timber. Plenty of rainfall has helped growing crops. Potato bugs appeared early.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Corn planting over. Poultry well started. Gardens fine. Pastures well started. Good rains. Many applications received from teachers by school boards. Wheat, 60c; eggs, 9c; butterfat, 17c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Subsoil very dry, all crops need rain. Most sorghums planted and some corn has been cultivated. Wheat heads are very small. Pastures short and dry. Corn, 35c; oats, 22c; wheat, 57c; eggs, 8c; cream, 23c; butter, 21c.—Don Helm.

Ford—Worst dust storm May 22, hurt all vegetation. Good rain since. A few still planting corn. Feed ground being plowed and will be sown as soon as ground dries. Pastures good. Cream, 18c; eggs, 8c; hens, 9c; broilers, 12c; wheat, 57c; corn, 50c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Lots of rain. Fields washed badly. Ponds well filled. Chinch bugs bad in wheat. A team of horses stolen recently but recovered, and thief captured at Lawrence. More millet and Sudan grass being sown this year. Our Sweet clover king turned 300 head of Hereford cattle on 75 acres of Sweet clover pasture; cattle and pasture both look fine. Potato bugs on job early and are leaving their mark. Oats making good growth. Good calf and pig (Continued on Page 12)

# Roosevelt a Daring Leader

FROM the day he was inaugurated, President Roosevelt has made it plain that when he said we must not be afraid of untrod paths, that he himself is not afraid to step off and lead the way on untrod paths. Apparently he has the courage of his convictions. At times I almost tremble, however, at the possibility that his courage may sometime outrun his convictions. Let us hope that does not happen. He seems to attack domestic and foreign problems with equal assurance. His decision to close the banks was made without any hesitation or uncertainty. His attack on the farm problem was direct and to the point.

Take the farm relief measure. It started out simply to provide means, thru voluntary production control and payment of cash benefits to farmers who would agree to co-operate in production control. Thru these two methods he proposed to restore pre-war purchasing power to agriculture. This restoration of purchasing power, he held, is necessary to the restoration of any permanent degree of prosperity to all classes and the nation. But long before the measure was enacted into law, he became convinced that more than production control and payments of bounties would be necessary to restore pre-war purchasing power to agriculture.

Altho himself far removed from agriculture by birth and inheritance and training, President Roosevelt grasped that point in his studies of the situation, and decided that agriculture could not come

out of the depression under its heavy burden of mortgage indebtedness. So he added mortgage refinancing, lower interest rates, easier terms of payment, to the farm relief program.

A belief that one way to stop the course of deflation and start commodity prices upward was thru a controlled inflation, was followed by prompt action. Power to the administration to bring about an inflation of as much as 12 billion dollars was put into the farm bill.

This new deal President of ours did not stop there, however. There was much well organized and powerful opposition, to the price-raising provisions of the original farm bill brought out by the House committee on agriculture. There was some opposition, tho not so violently expressed, to the mortgage refinancing sections of the bill. And there was violent, determined and well organized opposition to the inflationary provisions of the bill that finally was passed.

Day after day, one might say also night after night, the pressure from the White House to insure passage of the measure thru a reluctant Congress, and thru a particularly reluctant and unwilling Senate, was unremitting. It was exerted in a score of ways, in a hundred or so different places. And that pressure was effective. President Roosevelt forced the enactment of the farm relief measure that is now on the statute books, and under which Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Henry Morgenthau, jr., head of the farm cred-

its administration, are beginning to get action.

The farm bill was audacious in its conception. It also was far reaching in its implications. It was the opening wedge for the still more boldly audacious public works measure carrying with it the control of industry by the President of the United States. There is a lot of talk about strong enough opposition to kill this measure. But today it is my candid opinion that the same pressure from the White House, backed as it is by nation-wide approval of the President, finally will pass that measure also, tho perhaps with some of the broad powers proposed modified and restricted.

There is no doubt in my mind that President Roosevelt is going to make mistakes, mistakes that will be costly to the country. But also it seems to me that he has a good chance of getting some things done that should have been done years ago; things that if they had been done years ago would have placed this country in much better shape than it is in today. Therefore, it is important for us to co-operate with him.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

Senator Capper discusses national affairs at the capital, every Tuesday evening at 7:15 o'clock, our time, over WIBW (580 kilocycles.)

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

# "Hot Time" for Chicken Thief

J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

SO MANY chickens had been stolen from farmers around Elmont, Shawnee county, that Carl Ausherman was sleeping lightly a recent night when a disturbance occurred in his hen house. He aroused two hired men and the three, armed with guns, stationed themselves outside. Presently, they saw the outline of a man in the hen house door. He appeared to be adjusting a burden so it could be carried more easily. Then, he started away walking cautiously. At the corner of the dwelling house, the visitor and his sack of chickens suddenly became illuminated by a flash light in the hands of Ausherman. The latter's command to "stick 'em up" was disobeyed. The thief started to run. Several times he was warned to halt and didn't. When Ausherman and his men opened fire, the thief came down with a wound in the head and another in an arm. He proved to be Ed Cranfill, alias Ed Wilkins, who has a criminal record. The sheriff was called and took him. Cranfill now is serving a 120-day jail sentence. The \$25 reward has been paid to Protective Service Member Ausherman for carrying to a successful conclusion another battle in our war against farm thievery.

### Use Sugar-Coating First

EVERY year, the Protective Service gets letters telling of schemes used by representatives of correspondence schools to obtain students. Formerly they were awarding a scholarship to the brightest high school student in each community. Usually any boy or girl who will sign up is a "brightest student." But instead of the course being free, \$39 or \$49, often more, must be paid for "supplies." This year, "the lucky" boy or girl is to be called a "reference student." Otherwise, the proposition is about the same. Mrs. E. R. Boyer, R. 1, Eldorado, writes of a visit by such a representative and adds that if her money cannot be

refunded, she would like to have other boys and girls warned against the deception.

### They "Work" School Teachers

The school teachers of Pottawatomie county, have been swindled by two men who said they were sent out by the county superintendent. They talked the teachers into subscribing for nearly any kind of magazine. Future-dated checks are changed so they can be cashed immediately. The men were driving a Model T sedan with a Texas tag.—G. E. Shehi, Westmoreland.

THE Protective Service offers a reward for the conviction of swindlers and we will be glad to receive further reports if these men continue their operations.

### Tags Should Mean Something

A short time ago, I bought some soybean seed. The purity test was 98 per cent, "noxious weeds none." In fine print on the tag, the company repudiates the test altogether, saying "The above is given for information and without warranty or guarantee." If they can do this, what is such a test worth and of what good is our pure seed law? In the seed I bought I found as many as 50 or 60 morning glory seeds in a pint of beans.—J. A. Reh, Homewood, Kan.

THE Kansas board of agriculture does not permit the repudiation clause, referred to by Mr. Reh. The board expects seed tags to mean something and will be glad to test samples of seed which do not seem to come up to the test as advertised.

### Makes Difference Who Writes

Yours received about complaint I made in regard to ..... I wish to thank you for what you have done for me. If the secretary had answered me as fully as he did you, I need not have bothered you. It seems he had a great deal more respect for you than he did for me. So, I thank you again for wringing an explanation from him.—C. W. Morrow, Jarbalo, Kan.

Thank you for the \$25 reward that we received all O. K. and certainly appreciate.—R. M. Swank, Lakin, Kan.

Your check for \$10 received, for which I thank you.—L. L. Swartz, Bancroft, Kan.

## Our Busy Neighbors

Some men would rather lose a friend than an argument.

Does anybody remember when women used to carry parasols to keep from getting sunburned?

If the wolf came to the door now, nobody would weep. He'd bring \$300 as an imported police dog.

There is a sure way to tell a social leader. She crooks her little finger while absorbing coffee.

You see, a nation must have cruisers as a protection against other cruisers built as a protection against cruisers.

### 'Blue Boy's' Brother Dies

JUST a "hawg"—but what a hog. Bred and reared by Roy McWilliams, Gallatin, Mo., Hampshire fancier and instructor in vocational agriculture, Storm King, a belted boar never defeated in the show ring, was sold to Dr. J. H. Oliver, national breed president. Storm King died recently



on his owner's farm near Kewanee, Ill., and a marker will be erected on his grave. The King was a half brother of Blue Boy seen in Will Rogers's picture, "State Fair."

### Farm Develops Voices

ONE of the smartest American voice teachers, Ray Campbell, says half the successful American singers come from Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Which shows what calling hogs and chickens will do for the voice.

### No Longer First in Mules

MISSOURI no longer stands at the head (the only safe place) as a mule state. It has dropped to seventh place, according to the U. S. statistical sharks, having but 551,000 on farms this year, the lowest since 1874. A mule is a mule in price, too.

### Worked the Game in Style

A STRANGER with an imposing looking truck offered a farmer near Athol, 1½ cents above the market for his hogs and got them then and there. After the stranger drove off with 1,800 pounds of pork on the hoof, the seller looked at the check he'd been given. It was merely a receipt for the hogs signed "I Owe You." He probably always will.

### Gave Road Hog a Thrashing

A KANSAS preacher gave a beer truck driver up Nebraska way, a lesson in road courtesy. The preacher had frequently honked his horn, signifying he wished to pass the truck, but the truck driver didn't give him a chance to pass for 6 miles. Then by taking a shallow ditch, the preacher managed to pass him. A quarter of a mile down the road the minister parked his car across the traffic lane and climbed out. As the truck skidded to a stop, the preacher yanked its door

open and dragged the driver out, then mopped up the scenery with him for awhile. "Remember this," was his parting injunction, "the next time you hear a car honk behind you, get over and let it by, for it might be me. And if you ever repeat this trick on me I'll beat the everlasting hell out of you."

### Rats Took the Kittens

RATS have been destroying groceries in Glen Hyten's warehouse at Wellington. So he got a mother cat with a bunch of good-sized kittens and turned them loose, supposing his troubles were over. Next morning he found the rats had eaten the kittens. Must have been corncrib rats.

### Cattle Kept on Dying

SCORES of cattle and goats have been dying from an unknown cause on the ranch of Leon Williams, Mofett, Okla. An analysis of the stomach contents of two cows, the latest victims, showed the stock died from eating whisky mash containing lye. Now the law is investigating.

### They Just Had No Chance

IN the old days, when mules put on a runaway, they generally managed to come thru it unhurt. But cooped up in a modern stock truck, their talents are restricted. When a road contractor's truck containing nine mules upset near Abbyville, one mule was killed outright and most of the others were injured.

### Kansas Girls are Versatile

IN less than a week at Mankato, Marian Fink, 12, first became an honor seventh grade student. Next she took the leading part in the grade school operetta. Then she went out and pitched a no-hit game of playground ball for the county championship between Mankato and Burr Oak grade-school girl teams.

### Lost a Mule in a Flash

THE insecurity of life in modern times has just been demonstrated at Oberlin by Pete Gill's mule. He had dutifully hauled a load onto the elevator scales and stepped back to assume a restful attitude, when whiz! he dropped in his tracks. The mule chanced to step on a metal floor strip that was "shorted" with a broken electric wire and conduit and was quite dead.

## A Corn Year in Western Kansas

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

THE increase in sugar-beet acreage in the Arkansas Valley indicates that a large number of farmers are looking to beets as a life saver this year. Last year's acreage of 8,000 has increased to about 13,000. We managed under difficulties to get 35 acres sown to beets on our farm. There is a lot of work in preparing the ground and growing beets. But when one considers the per-acre income the labor seems justified.

We plowed our ground 8 to 14 inches deep. The average was probably 10 inches. Then we harrowed at two different angles. Next it was floated at two angles. Part of the area was harrowed and floated three times. The irrigation wells had to be cleaned up and an engine installed for pumping. Then to protect the engine from dirt and rain we built a house over the engine out of some used lumber.

Our beet crop is coming up nicely and will be ready for thinning and the first cultivation in a short time. Mexican labor is to do the hoeing and thinning. This is our first experience at sugar-beet growing and probably we shall make mistakes. But other crops do not offer much hope of income this year.

We guess that Kansas will this year produce her greatest corn and small-row crop, also that in 1934, she will produce next to the largest wheat crop she ever produced. Thousands of

### Gets the Capper Award



J. W. Scheel

A YOUNG farmer, Jean W. Scheel, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Scheel, farmers near Emporia, is this year's winner of the honorary Capper award for superior work in agricultural journalism. The award is made every spring to a student of Kansas State College. Scheel is

a senior in industrial journalism and hopes to continue his agricultural writing after graduating. Before going to Manhattan he attended Emporia Teachers College two years. He has done considerable writing including material for farm bulletins.

Previous winners of the Capper journalism award are Tudor Charles, jr., Republic, 1928; Theodore Guthrie, Saffordville, 1929; Kenneth Gopen, Manhattan, 1930; George D. Oberle, Carbondale, 1931; Boyd Cathcart, Winchester, 1932.

### Had Sweetcorn Early

A KANSAS sweetcorn breeder, J. K. Freed, Scott City, supplies seed for a Florida association of roasting-ear growers. Seed he shipped them for December and January plantings matured early in May and they sent him a supply of roasting ears.

### Make Your Dollars Earn

MONEY you have earned and saved should be kept where it is safe, where it will draw reasonable interest, and where you can get it any time you need it. If you are wondering where you can safely keep your money in these times, I can make a suggestion that will help you. I know of an exceptional investment that is safe, pays 6 per cent interest per annum, sent to you by check every six months, and you can draw out all or any part of it whenever you want it. Investments like this are few and far between and this one may not be offered very long. If you are interested write me a card or letter saying "Please give me full details about the safe 6 per cent investment." I will send you complete information by return mail. Address your card or letter to Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

acres of row crops are being planted on land where wheat failed. The seed bed is in excellent tillage condition and a fairly good supply of moisture exists. A large per cent of the land will be planted in wide rows and a large area will be summer fallowed. So the partly summer fallowed and the summer-fallowed land, should make almost a double yield next year. With even normal weather conditions there is bound to be a large yield.

One of the tenants of a banker land owner recently asked him to sign a waiver to secure a small crop loan. When the tenant told the banker something of his need of funds with which to continue farming, the banker remarked, "you are the best bluffer I ever saw" . . . If a banker and land owner within a stone's throw of the farm thinks a farmer is bluffing what must be the thoughts of those who know little or nothing about the farms of the country? However, the number of national relief measures passed in the last six months would indicate the leaders of the country have been convinced the farmer is not bluffing.

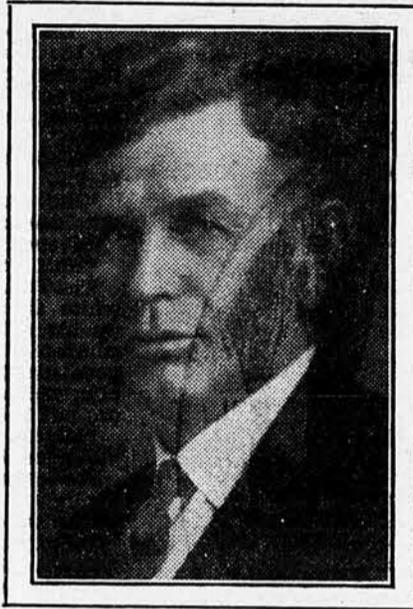
Commencement time brings vividly to mind the intervening years since graduation from high school and college. The class I belonged to chose "Out of School Life into Life's School" for its motto. We knew the meaning of the first part of the motto but it has taken about 20 years for us to get the meaning of the last half.

# Maybe Crop Benefits by Fall

BEST opinion among farm leaders at Washington is that the M. L. Wilson domestic acreage allotment will be agreed on for the winter wheat belt by the time hearings are held by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. If so, wheat farmers will be able to reduce their fall acreage the required per cent to meet domestic demand, will be advanced 70 per cent the 1934 crop benefits this fall. The reduction asked on acreage probably will be 20 or 25 per cent. The benefits would be based on average production the last three years. This way wheat growers confronted with a crop failure, would get a substantial check from the Government who they had no wheat to market. Suppose the case of a farmer who reduces his acreage the required percentage, and whose average yield has been 4,000 bushels. He would get a benefit bonus on 3,000 bushels, 70 per cent payable this fall. If the benefit allowed comes to 40 cents a bushel, this farmer would be entitled to a bonus of 3,000 times 40 cents, or \$1,200. Seventy per cent of \$840, would be paid him this fall. Of course this is all tentative. It depends whether or not this plan of cutting wheat production, is adopted. Shortly after this appears in print, Secretary Wallace will be in the Midwest getting the sentiment of farmers. Kansas City will be one of the stops.

activities, including the commodity hearings, are being covered in the radio reports. Tune in your N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour station at 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. central standard time for this up-to-the-minute information.

## Called to Washington



**RALPH SNYDER**, Manhattan, representing the National Association of Farm Organizations, was called to Washington by George N. Peek, administrator of the Farm Adjustment Act, for a conference Friday, May 26, with representatives of 25 wheat growing, handling and processing organizations. They discussed means of applying the Act to wheat.

## Farm Act News by Radio

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Farm Credit Administration will bring farmers a daily report on progress made with the Farm Act through the first two weeks in June over the National Broadcasting Company hook-up. All important ac-

## How to Get a Farm-Relief Loan

To borrow money from the 200-million-dollar emergency fund provided for farmers by the Government under the new Farm Act, write Graves Shull, Farm Loan Commissioner, Federal Land Bank, Wichita. This money is now available for refinancing your loans, redeeming or buying back farm property lost thru foreclosure, or for help to keep your farm business going this year. These loans are to be repaid in 13 years, no payment on the principal the first three years. The interest rate is 5 per cent. The loan limit is \$5,000 to any one farmer, and loans are made on not more than 75 per cent of the appraised value of the land and farm property.

total of 1,269 applications for loans were received. If you are interested write Graves Shull, Farm Loan Commissioner, Federal Land Bank, Wichita.

## Debt Relief Now at Work

**JACKSON** county farmers were first to take advantage of the new bankruptcy act for farmers recently passed by Congress. Fifteen—the number required—filed a petition in the Federal court asking for the appointment of a conciliation commissioner for that county. They allege in the petition that they are unable to meet their obligations and ask for the appointment of the commissioner who will look after all bankruptcy cases filed by farmers in that county. This allows them to hold their farms from foreclosure while they have a chance to work out of debt.

## Topeka's 40-Mile Lake

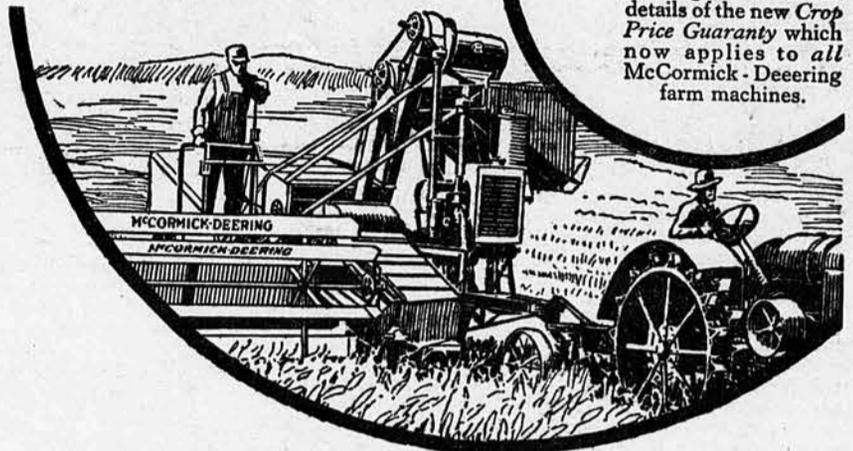
THE plan of government flood control engineers to sink 150,000 acres of best Kaw Valley bottom land west of Topeka, under a 40-mile lake by building a 45 million dollar dam at Kiro, is meeting with active protests. It would put half a score of bustling little towns from Silver Lake to Wildard, Wamego and St. George, under water, 24 cemeteries would have to be moved and thousands of people would be obliged to abandon their present homes. It is estimated the dam would provide work for two years for about 15,000 men. The ground that would be submerged, has been providing employment for years for several thousand farmers families, and these river bottom farmers are on as choice land as the world affords, land which is being gradually taken out of field cropping and devoted to truck farming. Of course, these farmers and townspeople would be remunerated and the railroads and highways would be moved and rebuilt. Which might well make the bill come to 65 million instead of 45. The question is can the country afford to throw away such land to make the Kaw Valley a part of the Missouri-Mississippi drainage and navigation system? It is reported Washington will not insist on it if the people do not want this project to go thru as planned.

## How They Fixed It?

YOUR "How I Fixed It Just Right" ideas sent to Kansas Farmer, were very good. (See page 3). The five surprise prizes go to J. L. Bennett, Sterling; Earl McFrederick, Harp; Mrs. S. D. Smith, McCune; Mrs. B. F. Hicks, Easton, and Mrs. Lois Carlson, Overbrook. Ideas you work out in fixing or making things always are helpful. Send yours to Kansas Farmer so we may pass them along.

## A New Liberal Crop Price Guaranty

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for full details of the new Crop Price Guaranty which now applies to all McCormick-Deering farm machines.



## Economy, Experience, Service Recommend These Machines

THE McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher is the surest, soundest, most economical investment in the combine field today, and it is also the easiest to buy. Just a portion of the savings made possible by the use of the machine will take care of your down payment.

machine and the permanence of the service when you buy you will make a costly mistake, no matter how low a price you pay. Sometimes the lack of even a tiny part, of trifling cost in itself, may mean disaster at the height of the harvest-time rush—but not with McCormick-Deering. Catalogs sent on request.

Buy a time-tried efficient McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher, coupled with our assurance of Company and dealer service guaranteed to back you for the full life of the machine. If you can't count on both the

The McCormick-Deering harvest machine line also includes the 10-ft. tractor-binder and horse-drawn binders in 6, 7, and 8-ft. sizes.

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# The Girl of the Danger Trail

Howland stared, and in another breath the face in the window was gone.

## CHAPTER I

A BILLION stars glowed in the polar cold of the skies. Behind him, white in its sinuous twisting thru the snow-smothered wilderness, lay the icy Saskatchewan, with a few scattered lights visible where Prince Albert, last outpost of civilization, came down to the river half a mile away.

But it was into the North that Howland looked. From the top of the great ridge which he had climbed he gazed steadily into the white gloom which reached for a thousand miles from where he stood to the Arctic Sea. Faintly in the grim silence of the winter night there came to his ears the soft hissing sound of the aurora borealis. As he watched the cold flashes shooting like pale arrows thru the distant sky, there came on him a strange feeling that it was beckoning to him and calling to him—telling him that up there very near to the end of the earth lay all that he had dreamed of and hoped for since he had grown old enough to begin the shaping of a destiny of his own.

He shivered as the cold nipped at his blood, and lighted a fresh cigar, half-turning to shield himself from the wind. As the match flared in the cup of his hands there came from the black gloom of the balsam and spruce at his feet a wailing, hungerful cry that brought a startled breath from his lips. It was a cry such as Indian dogs make about the tepees of masters who are newly dead. He had never heard such a cry before, and yet he knew that it was a wolf's. It impressed him with an awe which was new to him and he stood as motionless as the trees about him until, from out the gray night-gloom to the west, there came an answering cry, and then, from far to the north, still another.

"Sounds as tho I'd better go back to town," he said to himself. "By George, but it's lonely."

He descended the ridge, walked rapidly over the hard crust of the snow across the Saskatchewan, and assured himself that he felt considerably easier when the lights of Prince Albert gleamed a few hundred yards ahead of him.

JACK HOWLAND was a Chicago man. For 15 of his 31 years he had been hustling. Since he could easily remember, he had possessed to a large measure but one ambition and one hope. He saw himself again the homeless little farmer boy setting out from his Illinois village to take up life in a great city; as tho it had all happened yesterday he remembered how for days and weeks he had nearly starved, how he had sold papers at first, and then, by lucky chance, became errand boy in a big drafting establishment. It was there that the ambition was born in him. He saw great engineers come and go—men who sought out the ends of the earth in the following of their vocation. He made a slave of himself in his ambition to become one of them—to be a builder of railroads and bridges, a tunneler of mountains, a creator of new things in new lands. He flung back his head and his pulse quickened as he heard again the words of Van Horn, president of the greatest engineering company on the continent.

"Howland, we've decided to put you in charge of the building of the Hudson Bay Railroad. It's one of the wildest jobs we've ever had, and Gregson and Thorne don't seem to catch on. They're bridge builders and not wilderness men. We've got to lay a single line of steel thru 300 miles of the wildest country in North America, and from this hour your motto is 'Do it or bust!' You can report at Le Pas as soon as you get your traps together."

Howland had been fighting for an opportunity, and now that opportunity had come. Another night would see him in Le Pas, the little outpost 60 miles farther east on the Saskatchewan. Then a hundred miles by dog-sledge and he would be in the big wilderness camp where 300 men were already at work clearing a way to the great bay to the north. What a glorious achievement that road would be! It would remain for all time as a cenotaph to his ability, his courage and persistence.

It was past 9 o'clock when Howland entered the little old Windsor Hotel. The big room, thru the windows of which he could look out on the street and across the frozen Saskatchewan, was almost empty. The clerk had locked his cigar-case and had gone to bed. In one corner, partly shrouded in gloom, sat a half-breed trapper who had come in that day from the Lac la Ronge country, and at his feet crouched one of his wolfish sledge-dogs. Both were wideawake and stared curiously at Howland as he came in. In front of the two large windows sat half a dozen men, as silent as the half-breed, clad in moccasins and thick caribou skin coats. One of them was the factor from a Hudson Bay post at Lac Bain who had not been down to the edge of civilization for three years; the others, including two Crees and a Chippewayan, were hunters and Post men who had driven in their furs from a hundred miles to the north.

By James Oliver Curwood

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From the top of the ridge the white gloom reached for a thousand miles to the Arctic Sea

FOR a moment Howland paused in the middle of the room and looked about him. Ordinarily he would have liked this quiet. But tonight he longed for human companionship. Feeling in his pocket for a cigar he seated himself before one of the windows and proffered it to the factor from Lac Bain.

"You smoke?" he asked companionably.

"I was born in a wigwam," said the factor slowly, taking the cigar. "Thank you."

"Deuced polite for a man who hasn't seen civilization for three years," thought Howland, seating himself comfortably, with his feet on the window-sill. Aloud he said, "The clerk tells me you are from Lac Bain. That's a good distance north, isn't it?"

"Four hundred miles," replied the factor with quiet terseness. "We're on the edge of the Barren Lands."

"Whew!" Howland shrugged his shoulders. Then he volunteered, "I'm going north myself tomorrow."

"Post man?"

"No; engineer. I'm putting thru the Hudson Bay Railroad."

He spoke the words quite clearly and as they fell from his lips the half-breed, partly concealed

## The New Story

THE danger trail is over portions of Mr. Curwood's favorite snow covered North. His hero Jack Howland is a young Chicago engineer commissioned to build 300 miles of railroad thru the wildest country in North America. It is rapid-fire adventure with a mystery looming in the background—and the beautiful Girl of the Snows.

in the gloom behind him, straightened with the alert quickness of a cat. He leaned forward eagerly, his black eyes gleaming, and then rose softly from his seat. His moccasined feet made no sound as he came up behind Howland. It was the big huskie who first gave a sign of his presence. For a moment the upturned eyes of the young engineer met those of the half-breed. That look gave Howland a glimpse of a thin, dark, sensitive face framed in shining, jet-black hair, and a pair of eyes that were the most beautiful he had ever seen in a man. Sometimes a look decides great friendship or bitter hatred between men. And something, nameless, unaccountable, passed between these two.

NOT until the half-breed had turned and was walking swiftly away did Howland realize that he wanted to speak to him, to grip him by the hand, to know him by name. He watched the slender form of the Northerner, as lithe and as graceful in its movement as a wild thing of the forests, until it passed from the door out into the night.

"Who was that?" he asked, turning to the factor.

"His name is Croisset. He comes from the Wholdaia country, beyond Lac la Ronge."

"French?"

"Half French, half Cree."

The factor resumed his steady gaze out into the white distance of the night, and Howland gave up his effort at conversation. After a little his companion shoved back his chair and bade him good night. The Crees and Chippewayan followed him, and a few minutes later the two white hunters left the engineer alone before the windows.

"Mighty funny people," he said half aloud. "Wonder if they ever talk!"

He looked at his watch. It was only 10 o'clock. He lighted another cigar and stood up close to the windows.

Faintly he caught the sound of a step on the board walk outside. It was a light, quick step and for an instant it hesitated, just out of his vision. Then it approached, and suddenly the figure of a woman stopped in front of the window. How she was dressed Howland could not have told a moment later. All that he saw was the face, white in the white night—a face on which the shimmering starlight fell as it was lifted to his gaze, beautiful, as clear-cut as a cameo with eyes that looked up at him half-pleading, half-luringly, and lips parted, as if about to speak to him. He stared, motionless in his astonishment and in another breath the face was gone.

WITH a hurried exclamation he ran across the empty room to the door and looked down the starlit street. To go from the window to the door took him but a few seconds, yet he found the street deserted—deserted except for a solitary figure three blocks away and a dog that growled at him as he thrust out his head and shoulders. He heard no sound of footsteps, no opening or closing of a door. Only there came to him the faint, hissing music of the northern skies, and once more, from the black forest beyond the Saskatchewan, the infinite sadness of the wolf-ho.

Howland was not a man easily susceptible to a pair of eyes and a pretty face. There had been more than the eyes; more than the pretty face. Why had the girl paused in front of the window? Why had she looked at him so intently, as tho the point of speech? He wondered if he had failed to comprehend something she had meant him to understand. After all, might it not have been a case of mistaken identity? But that did not explain the pallor in the girl's face and the strange entreaty which had glowed for an instant in her eyes.

He walked casually to the door. At the end of the street, a quarter of a mile distant, a red light burned feebly over the front of a Chinese restaurant, and in a mechanical fashion his footstep led him in that direction.

"I'll drop in and have a cup of tea," he assured himself. "Lord, but it's a glorious night! I wish Van Horn could see it."

He stopped and turned his eyes again into the North. Its myriad stars, white and unshivered, the elusive play of the mysterious lights hovering over the pole, and the black edge of the wilderness beyond the river were holding a greater and greater fascination for him.

The tuneless thrumming of a piano sounded behind him. As he passed thru the low door of the restaurant a man and a woman lurched past him and in their irresolute faces and leering stare he read the verification of his suspicions of the place.

THRU a second door he entered a large room filled with tables. At one of these he seated himself and signaled for service with a tiny bell near at hand. In response there appeared a young Chinaman with close-cropped hair and attired in evening dress.

"A pot of tea," ordered Howland; and under a breath he added, "Pretty deuced good for a wilderness town! I wonder—"

He sipped his tea leisurely, listening with the eagerness of the new sense of freedom which had taken possession of him. The Chinaman scarcely disappeared when he heard footsteps on the stair. In another instant a low word of surprise almost leaped from his lips. Hesitating for a moment in the doorway, her face staring straight into his own, was the girl whom he had seen at the hotel window!

TO BE CONTINUED

# Rains Didn't Wash Terraced Corn

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

SCENES are being shifted fast these days, not only in the fields and in the landscape but in our economic life. In the fields, growth is so fast that to mention it here would be telling an old story by the time it is read. It is the fast growing season of the year, with conditions favorable, and conditions now are favorable except that our rains have been coming a bit too much like deluges. The 2 and 3-inch slushers we have been getting are hard on unterraced fields. A trip just made thru our fields, some terraced and some unterraced, proves the value of terracing and the great need for it where it has not been done. We hope to have every acre of our cultivated land terraced by this time next year.

As so often happens, our first planted corn is the best stand. This 30 acres is fine, and 22 acres planted next with the lister has stand enough, but the next field, planted on plowed land with furrow openers on the planter, as was used in the first planting, lacks much of having the perfect stand of the first. This later planted field was not terraced while the first was, and the washing rains did more washing in and washing out, destroying some of the corn just as it was coming thru the ground. Other fields planted since, but protected by terraces, promise now to be a good stand, but not so perfect as is the first 30 acres. As a rule, too much rain rather than the lack of it prevents getting a perfect stand here.

A shifting of prices, in most cases to a higher level, has changed many of the scenes in the economic outlook. The shift to higher levels has touched almost everything bought or sold by the farmer save one—gasoline. This remains at a low point, and because of it the user of the tractor is again able to count work done at a low cost. When corn was 15 cents and oats still less, it looked as if the fellow depending too much on tractor power was going to be up against it as compared with the horse farmer, but with corn now hovering between 35 and 40 cents and gasoline for tractor use down to 6 cents, the balance has suddenly shifted the other way, and those who were seeing the tractors discarded forever are now not so sure of it. We seem to have too many holes in the ground that are producing crude oil too freely for the good of the oil industry, but it all is very nice for the consumer.

A 7-foot mower can be bolted to the drawbar of our tractor in less than 5 minutes, and can easily be driven over 10 acres in the ordinary half-day. Then, with a side delivery rake and a loader to follow, haying is not the job it was 25 years ago. We usually handle our alfalfa in these 10-acre bites, and with the barn only 20 rods from one end of the field, the work can be moved right along. And when once in the barn, there is nothing that can beat alfalfa hay for either beef or dairy cattle, and just a little of it once a day helps a horse. But this is not all that may be said for alfalfa; while it is growing and in possession of the field, none of the soil is being washed away, and after growing it from 5 to 8 years there is an actual "build up" of the soil rather than a "tear down," as is so often the case in heavy grain growing.

We are trying a "new deal" in hog growing this summer. Our spring pig crop is all out on pasture, and in this pasture we took two sections of an old shed roof and built a combination shade and shelter. A self-feeder built for us by Walter Ward of Kansas State College, as a Farm Bureau demonstrating project, holds and automatically feeds the shelled corn they need, and a 50-foot extension of our water line from the barn puts the water where it too, is automatically supplied. This might almost be called an automatic system of raising hogs. About all there is to it is to see that the feeder has corn in it, and as it holds 45 bushels, this job does not need to be looked after often. The

pasture is a mixture of Sweet clover and lespedeza, both of which seem to do a nice job of reseeding from year to year, so the pasture, too, is almost automatic.

During the years it has been organized and a going concern in this county, the Farm Bureau has created much new wealth, new ideas and improved practices for those who have but to accept and "go thou and do likewise." Those who will not listen and who will not see, cannot expect to receive a benefit from this or any other farm organization. Proving the value of terracing, and pushing it until this

county is now well up towards the top in number of acres actually terraced, has returned greater benefits to the county than the Farm Bureau has ever cost or ever will cost. County agent Sloan is now looked upon as "the handiest man in the county." Whenever anyone wants to "find out something" he goes to Mr. Sloan or calls him on the phone. And Sloan usually has the information. Those who will not avail themselves of this chance for help on almost any farm or livestock problem have only themselves to blame, as it is "free for the asking."

The "agricultural field day" recently conducted by the Farm Bureau should prove to anyone the great value of the Farm Bureau work to the county, and it should also be a reminder of the great number of prac-

tical demonstrations that are being proved-out in the county. There were things to be seen on 22 different farms on this day, such as tests with lime and different fertilizers in different amounts to the acre; alfalfa variety tests; creep feeding of calves, with more than 70 head in one lot to prove how practical it is; the use of self feeders with hogs; plenty of poultry raising projects that proved the worth of the new ways of raising chickens, while many alfalfa and Sweet clover tests tried out in different ways, were seen to point the way to greater success with these crops in the future. Seeing is believing, and anyone who spent this day going from farm to farm in this county should henceforth be a whole-souled believer in the value of a live county agent.

Men haven't gone back to wearing celluloid collars yet, anyhow.

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# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## Better Than Fussing

MRS. A. J. C.

MY husband said he had to go to town one morning, so I hurried and sorted and packed 2 crates of berries, washed and crated the eggs, got the cream can ready to go and had my list of groceries made out.

When he came in at 10 o'clock ready to start I mentioned the three stops to be made. "Say, I didn't intend to make a day of it. I want to start cutting hay this afternoon. If you want all that done, you go and do it," he declared. I hadn't done a bit of housework, I had rushed so with the berries, but I slipped on a clean dress and went along.

I let him out at the shop to get his mower sickles sharpened and hurried on. In 25 minutes I had delivered the cream, eggs, and berries, had my groceries loaded in, gas and oil in the car and drove up in front of the shop. There stood my husband in the door of the shop, sickles in hand, still talking to the man he had met coming out as we drove up.

Talk about your women talkers. As I sat and waited that half hour for him, I thought of a lot I could say and boy it took managing to keep from saying it, too. But I'm glad now I didn't because he paid me several compliments on the way home that sounded lots nicer than quarreling.

## Your Canning Budget

M. L. W.

THE "canning budget" plan was used by more than 4,000 Oklahoma housekeepers last year as well as by thousands in Kansas. The idea is to be sure of putting up a plentiful and well-balanced supply of fruits and vegetables for each family. A quart is supposed to contain six large servings, altho the estimate may be eight if the jars are well filled.

Most canning budgets are based on having canned greens twice a week for 12 weeks, canned tomatoes three times a week for 36 weeks, other canned vegetables four times a week for 32 weeks. And canned fruit seven times a week for 32 weeks.

This budget of canned food is to be supplemented any day with fresh or stored products such as apples, turnips, carrots, onions, parsnips, winter greens, and so on. That provides for a well-balanced diet which is one of the best protectors of health we can have.

However, I think the details are better worked out in our Kansas Farmer canning budget. It is so simple that anyone can understand and follow it. Besides it tells just how much of each fruit or vegetable you will need to prepare or to store for each member of the family. If you wish Kansas Farmer's Canning Budget send 3 cents with your request, and it will be sent to you. Address Kansas Farmer, Home Service, Topeka.

## Shower Bath for Summer

I. W. DICKERSON

MANY families miss the benefit and pleasure of a good shower bath after a hot and dusty day's work in the field or a steaming hot day's work in the house. It cleanses and soothes the irritated skin and induces sound and refreshing sleep.

If you do not have running water a barrel may be set in the barn loft or on a platform built outside, and a pipe with a valve and a sprinkler head carried to one corner below where a board or concrete floor can be built with proper drainage. If filled morning or noon, the water will be at a comfortable temperature when needed. Or a barrel may be filled by hand and hoisted by rope and pulleys from a barn timber or a tree. If water under pressure is available, a corner of the stable or of the house basement can be partitioned off for a shower,



The right kind of equipment makes canning easier by any method

with perhaps a curtained dressing room as a convenience.

Metal or other shower booths are now available, complete with piping and valves, to be set in any convenient place where a drain and a supply of water can be had. Hot water is a welcome addition to the comfort of the shower, but water warmed by the sun is quite satisfactory. Get busy now and have your simple shower bath ready for warm weather. Simple water systems which can be added to as desired, are easily installed.

## Where My Heart Is

MRS. F. F. I.

WHY do I like my home? My heart is here, for at the table three times a day, gather my loved ones. My husband, good and kind, planning and working for us, my two fine boys and my dear baby girl. Our boy, 9, goes to school full of work and play. Our 3-year-old takes care of sister, 1½, and hand-in-hand they go to play. They love each other so! How glad I am to be on a farm where we have rambling porches, a hay loft, an attic, a friendly dog and a fat puppy.

There are the wonderful things put away for winter—potatoes, canned vegetables and fruits, walnuts and popcorn, and plenty of it. We can pop all we want, depression or no depression! On chilly evenings, what is nicer to eat while sitting around the fire?

Then there are my flowers. Could life be the same without them? I wonder. They are part of me. Without a home I could not have them.

Yes, I love the inside of my home, too. Each room is dear to me. All go together to make up the home—the ruffled curtains, the big sunny window, the large bedroom, the children's room, my piano, the old walnut couch which was my grandmother's, the sewing machine.

But what would home be without these loved ones of ours? Let us treasure them as the days go by, make the most of each moment of confidence, each opportunity to add a sweet thought or word to the lives of our husband and children.

## Sweet Cream Without Ice

CREAM may be kept sweet a week or more in warm weather by setting the jar of cream in a small pan. Wrap a cloth, about the size of a flour sack dipped in strong cold salt water, about the jar. Place on the porch, in a window or open air anywhere. Pour a cup of water on the cloth occasionally to keep it dripping wet. Butter may also be kept firm in this way. Put the butter in covered dish if preferred.—Mrs. Ruth Schick.

## Better Than a Swatter

HERE are two recommended fly repellants: 1. One tablespoon formaldehyde to 1 pint of milk. Stir thoroughly and place where it is accessible to flies. 2. One ounce of white

arsenate boiled in 3 pints of water. Add 1 tablespoon of brown sugar . . . The second mixture is especially recommended for destruction of onion maggot flies and the cabbage maggot flies.

## Canning Greens Safely

M. L. W.

Can you tell me how to put down greens in brine?—Mrs. William Wilson.

WE do not recommend preserving greens in brine. They will retain many more of their health giving qualities if the hot-pack method of canning is used. To can greens first wash thoroughly and steam for 15 minutes. This will reduce the volume of the greens so that they can be packed into jars more easily. Add 1 teaspoon of salt to each pint jar that has been packed with the wilted greens and fill the jar to overflowing with hot water. If you don't use Kerr jars, adjust the rubbers and tops, turning the tops one-half turn back. Place in the hot water bath for 3 hours or in a steam pressure cooker 40 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. Completely seal.

## Most Anything in Cans

THESE ARE DIFFERENT

Ten-Minute Strawberry Preserves—And mighty good. Use one quart of large ripe berries; 1 quart white sugar; ¾ cup water. Wash the berries and spread them on a platter to drain. Boil the sugar and water until it spins a thread. Drop in the berries, one at a time, and continue boiling hard for 10 minutes. Set off the fire and allow to cool before putting in sterilized jars. The berries will be a bright red and will not rise to the top.—Mrs. H. E. Chrisman.

Apricot Butter—With the fruit crop cut short by the spring freeze, we shall have to do some substituting for this year's "spreads." I am using dried fruits for making butters, and doing it now while the weather is cool before the summer's canning rush comes on. Apricot butter is easy to make and especially good. Cover 1 pound dried apricots with 2 quarts of water and let them stand overnight. Next morning cook the apricots in the same water until tender, then mash them with a potato masher or run them thru a colander. Add 3 pints water, 4 cups sugar and 1 cup cornstarch. Mix the cornstarch with the sugar before adding to the fruit pulp, then boil 15 minutes. This makes about a gallon of butter. Dried peaches may be substituted and the butter is delicious.—Mrs. Fred Von Thun.

Strawberry Roll—This is as good or better than a shortcake. Beat the yolks of 2 eggs, gradually add 1 cup sugar and 4 tablespoons cold water, beating continuously. Sift together 1 cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt and 1½ teaspoons baking powder. Add dry ingredients a little at a time, with the beaten whites of 2 eggs. Spread mixture very thinly on a greased oblong pan and bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes. Turn out on a damp cloth, trim off crusty edges, spread with crushed, sweetened berries, and roll up, while still warm. Wrap cloth around it to keep shape and when cool, remove to a platter, sprinkle with powdered sugar and slice. Serve with whipped cream garnished with whole berries.—Mrs. E. M. Carter.

Our leaflets, "Canning Fruit and Vegetables" (4), and "Canning Budget" (2c), contain many helpful suggestions. The two leaflets for 5c. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## The Poetry in Darning

MRS. JIM

I WAS visiting at the home of Jim's parents, who lived on a large farm. He had asked me to stroll with him to his favorite boyhood haunt. In getting over a high fence he had torn his silk hose. I laughed. "Don't laugh young lady," Jim said, "because before I assist you over that fence I am going to make you promise to darn my socks for a good many years."

I promised, and we went on to the spot where Jim said he had planned to ask me in a very romantic way. But romance has not been lacking and every sock I darn for Jim brings a smile and a tender memory.

## A Season of Contrasts

GRAND FOR MAKE-OVER



2746—Here's a charming two-tone model. Its lines are slenderizing for the stout woman and make the short woman appear much taller. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

2517—That bow! And those cute little puff sleeves! Besides, it has a smart cape, has this attractive jumper dress. See the miniature view! Guimpe can also be made with long sleeves. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch dark with 1½ yards of 35-inch light material; and ¾ yard of 35-inch material for cape.

2518—A precious little model for dainty wee maids. The brief bodice of the jumper emphasizes the cute gathered skirt. The hem is scalloped. But, if you prefer it can easily be hemmed in the ordinary way. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material for jumper with ¾ yard of 35-inch material for blouse.

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

RURAL HEALTH

# Folks Who "Can't Eat Things"

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

MY DOCTOR "told me, years ago, I must never eat more than three things at one meal. If I eat canned fruit, for instance, that is two things, sugar and fruit. I cannot eat meat. Milk is my main reliance. But I crave variety. What starch is easy to digest? What foods are least harmful?"

This is a sample of many letters that come from readers who have had digestive troubles and have reached the place where fear of errors in diet leads them to the point of starvation. I do not dispute that any of us may have personal peculiarities that forbid the eating of certain things. I agree to the statement that disease may impair our digestive organs so that some few foods are indigestible. But I am convinced that 9 in 10 of these objections are delusions.



Dr. Lerrigo

I want you folks who "can't eat things" to quit taking such a verdict for granted. I want you to face your problems boldly and find out why not. Doctors make dieting suggestions intended to cover a limited time. The patient clings to them forever. This inquirer is allowed only three things at one meal. I cannot think of any disease to which such a restriction would apply permanently altho I grant its possible importance temporarily.

It is generally agreed that the easiest starch for digestion is toasted stale bread. The toasting prepares the bread for quicker action of the ptyalin. But a much more important thing than toasting is thoro mastication. People whose teeth are in such shape that they must "gum it" cannot expect good digestion, nor can those whose haste or carelessness makes them bolt their food.

To patients on restricted diet who long for a change, I recommend gelatin, just as a starter. This can be served in dozens of attractive ways. A person who can digest whole milk can take ice cream and various forms of milk puddings. Having found that you can digest these foods go cautiously on to others. But do not start with the expectation of trouble. Don't register a blind conviction that you "can't eat things." Find out why not. My experience with such patients is that their digestion covers a much wider range than they suppose, but the foods must be well cooked, thoroly masticated and eaten slowly and sparingly.

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

## Cucumbers Do the Rest

A SALINE county farmer known to Eugene Welles grows cucumbers around a tub. He takes an old tub, punches the sides full of holes, and fills it with rotting manure. Then he buries it in the ground, leaving the top open. The cucumbers are planted in hills around the tub. Every day he pours two or three buckets of water into the tub, fertilizing the plants and keeping them moist. By fixing several such tubs he has plenty of cucumbers of fine quality.

POULTRY

## No Vacation in Feeding

AS WARM weather comes and green forage is abundant, there is a temptation to skip a little on feed for the growing flock. Perhaps the feeders are filled only part of the time, or the meat scrap may be omitted so the chicks get only ground grain instead of a balanced mash ration. With prices increasing, there may even be a tendency to economize on grain. However, poultry gains are the most economical when most rapid. Merely a maintenance ration cannot develop growing pullets to best advantage. Keeping the hoppers full of a balanced, home-prepared mash will give best returns for the feed consumed in the long run.—Raymond O'Hara.

### Odd Cure for Cannibalism

CANNIBALISM, especially the picking around the vent habit, is frequently a serious problem. On the west coast, where this is acute, a poultryman had the idea of trying a tin shield hung from the tail root or feathers, to cure this evil. Visitors to poultry districts in all three coast states have reported that the contraption, merely a piece of tin about 2 by 3 inches, dangling below the tail, seems to be 100 per cent effective.

### Good for Wormy Hens

INTESTINAL worms still are a big drawback to hens as egg producers or to sell. Sanitation and adding 2 per cent of specially prepared tobacco dust to the mash is highly recommended. Tobacco dust does not interfere with laying. Because of its low price, many flock owners use it regularly. For best results, not more than a month's supply of feed containing the dust should be mixed at a time.—G. D. McClaskey.

### Bugs Are Not Enough

ABOUT five-eighths of the hen's food is used to maintain her body. Unless more than a maintenance ration is supplied, she cannot be expected to lay. A hen fed 55 pounds of grain and 18 pounds of mash con-

taining only bran, shorts, and cornmeal, laid 61 eggs in a year. The same ration to which 6 pounds of meat scraps was added, produced 119 eggs. When egg prices are low there is a strong temptation to discontinue feeding a laying mash, and depend too much upon grasshoppers, worms, and bugs for supplying a liberal amount of protein feed. This source of protein is unreliable and inadequate.

### Keep 'Em High and Dry

IF THE ground around your brooding chicks stays too wet after rains and you cannot move them readily, run a shallow ditch around them with a lead-off ditch. This will carry off excess moisture and help eliminate a breeding place for poultry troubles.

### Keep a Few Extra Males

WHEN you pick male birds to keep for breeding purposes, favor those that grow rapidly and feather-out early. They will pass these early-maturing qualities on to the layers. Just to be safe, select more males to keep than you will need. If some turn out to be disappointments, you still have enough. It is easier to cull later than to replace the birds.

### Hens Kept up Most of Day

ONE good poultryman used to be over-enthusiastic about getting his layers out on range first pop-out-of-the-gun in the spring, and keeping them where nature intended them to be. But he has changed his mind. First he found it wasn't so good on rainy days. It seemed to cut egg production, and too many eggs were dirty. Then he got tired of hunting all over the place for the eggs. Once he was told the hens didn't get the right balance in feeds with this "hunt and peck" system. Now he keeps them up until late afternoon. They eat the feed he knows they should, most of the day, and more eggs result. Gathering them takes less time and fewer steps, too.

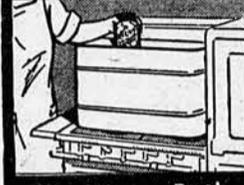
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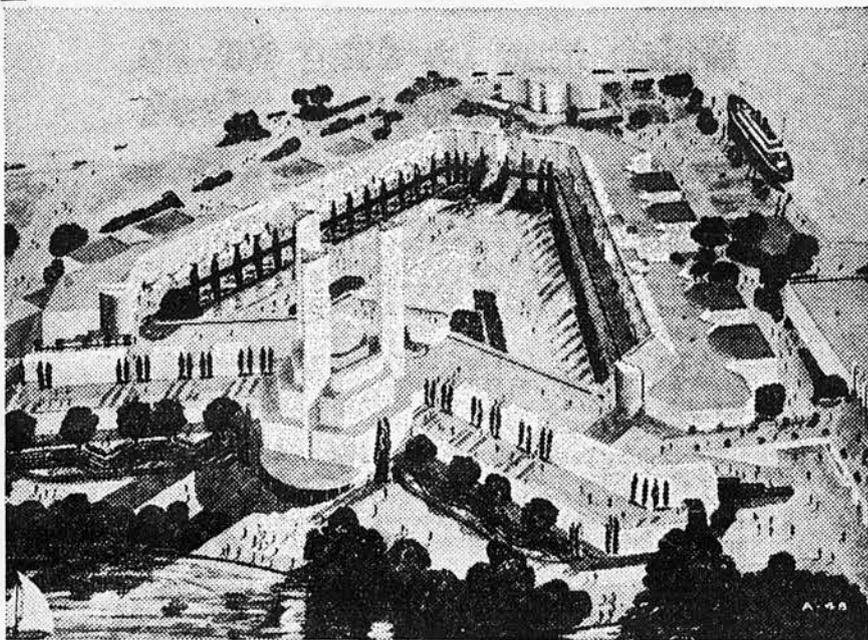
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# It Was a Freakish May

(Continued from Page 5)

**Crops.** Sheep shearing about completed. Some alfalfa has been cut. Fine strawberry crop. Good success with chicks. Ottawa market-sale sold 940 head of livestock in one day. County quota of 38 young men filled for reforestation work and the boys taken to Fort Riley. Some corn and kafir still to be planted. Wheat, 57c; corn, 36c to 38c; oats, 16c; kafir, 60c cwt.; butterfat, 15c to 18c; eggs, 7c to 10c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Greenwood.** Plenty of rain. Some corn replanted. Kafir being planted. Corn and wheat very good. Pastures excellent and nearly filled. Community sales being held, prices very satisfactory. All grain prices advancing. Eggs, 11c; cream, 22c; bran, 60c; shorts, 75c.—A. H. Brothers.

**Gray.** Late barley good. No wheat. Showers put ground in good condition for row crops. Much milo will be planted. Many acres will be summer-fallowed. Corn, 38c to 40c; wheat, 56c; eggs, 7c.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

**Harper.** Only a few sprinkles of rain last month so wheat needs moisture. Oats heading out on very short straw. First cutting of alfalfa will be very light, due to lack of moisture. More feed crops planted than usual. Increased interest in Farm Bureau work. Course in Home Demonstration work is practical and in demand. Gardens late and not up to standard. Livestock doing well. Wheat, 55c; butterfat, 21c; oats, 33c; broilers, 13c; eggs, 7c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey.** Corn growing well and being cultivated. Livestock bringing better prices. Wheat, 52c; corn, 38c to 40c; cream, 21c; eggs, 8c to 10c; broilers, 14c; heavy hens, 8c; Leghorn hens, 6c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell.** Listing finished and most of the corn up. Pastures look fine. Good demand for livestock. Most farmers plan to combine their wheat if they can hire combines. Corn, 40c; wheat, 52c; eggs, 8c; cream, 18c. Wheat and oats heading out well. Plenty of moisture.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson.** Several inches of rain above normal. Corn planting and row crop cultivation delayed. A good deal of replanting. First cutting of alfalfa about completed. Green aphids damaged it in Kaw bottom. Wet weather hard on melon vines. Much spraying for insects necessary. Numerous cases of chicken stealing. Peach and cherry crops not likely to be as heavy as bloom indicated. Strawberry patches badly infested with destructive worm. Small grains and pastures doing well. Usual number of chickens being raised, death loss low. School boards crippled by large amount of delinquent taxes. Wheat, 50c; potatoes, \$1 cwt.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Jefferson.** Corn planting finished; half of it two weeks late. Plenty of moisture. First cutting of alfalfa made a good yield. Gardens doing nicely. Pastures good. With exception of chinch bugs, insects not as numerous as last year. Kaw Valley farmers are for the dam at Kiro as it will remove flood menace. Potatoes doing nicely. Annual soil and legume tour well-attended; much interest shown in legumes, pasture improvement and terracing. Good demand for stock pigs. Only about six districts had to issue bonds to go on cash basis. Experienced teachers' wages in rural schools will be \$50 to \$60 a month.—J. J. Blevins.

**Kiowa.** Our "biggest" rain recently did lots of good. Gardens doing nicely, wheat looks good. Nearly everyone done planting corn, a big acreage. Wheat, 52c; hens, 5c to 12c; eggs, 7c; butterfat, 19c; corn, 43c; maize and kafir, 35c; flour, \$1.10; shorts, 85c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Lincoln.** Wheat prospects pretty fair. Oats nothing to brag about. Corn all in and stand fine. Kafir and cane about all planted, early planting shows good stand. Alfalfa making good yield of hay. Potatoes making good growth. Bugs very bad. Gardens late, but show up well. Pastures a little shorter than usual.—R. W. Greene.

**Linn.** Plenty of rain. Corn growing well. Wheat and oats all headed out, looks as if we will have an early harvest. Wheat heads are long and seem to be filling well. Probably will be a larger yield than last two years. South wind has been bringing in the chinch bugs. Potatoes good; some farmers were eating new potatoes and peas in May. Lots of apples. Where they have been sprayed probably will be a large crop. Blackberries and gooseberries loaded with plenty to eat and price coming up. The farmer ought to forget the hard time he has been having.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lane.** Corn coming up to a good stand. Some barley will be weedy. Considerable wheat will be raised on summer-fallow, altho only a small per cent will be cut. Soil well soaked but winds have dried the top until a good rain would be welcome.—A. R. Bentley.

**Labette.** All crops very poor except oats and pastures. Corn not all planted and much to be replanted. Heavy rains, wind and hail hard on most growing crops. About 12 inches of rain since May 10. Corn, 35c; oats, 20c; cream, 21c; eggs, 12c.—Earl McLane.

**Leavenworth.** Plenty of moisture and crops growing nicely. Pastures good and livestock making fine gains. Gardens good and supplying much healthful food. Corn cultivating the big job. Very few young colts. Housewives starting to can foods for winter. Eggs, 9c; corn, 45c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Neosho.** Wheat all headed and looks good. Oats starting to head, likely will yield an average crop. Harvest may start the second week in June. Most crops planted except some sorghums. Many cultivating corn the second and third times. First cutting of alfalfa is good quality.

**Livestock and poultry** doing exceptionally well. Farmers greatly encouraged over advance in farm prices. Wheat, 54c; corn, 34c; kafir, 32c; oats, 25c; bran, 75c; hogs, 4c; hens, 9c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 20c; flour, \$1.20.—James D. McHenry.

**Marion.** Heavy rains did much damage in fields. Some corn and much kafir and sorghum being replanted. Small grain very irregular over county. Produce prices not so good now. Eggs, 8c; butterfat, 20c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Ness.** Spring farming progressing nicely. Large acreage of corn planted. Plenty of Kafir, milo and sorghum will be planted. Parts of county need moisture, other parts had 3 and 4 inch rains with hail.—James McHill.

**Osborne.** Another bad two-day dust storm which did damage to crops and small buildings. This was followed by a good rain, and ground is in good condition. Crops mostly planted and coming nicely. Wheat is looking pretty good in this community. Pastures are good. Most farmers doing their own work altho they were late in getting crops planted. Wheat, 55c; kafir, 30c; corn, 32c; cream, 19c; eggs, 8c.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Pawnee.** Good rains have put the ground in good condition for working row crops and for summer fallow. Late planted oats and barley look fair. Good sorghum seeds will be in demand. Wool and lambs being shipped. First crop of alfalfa will be short. Heavy growth of weeds will make wheat harvest difficult. A few fields of summer fallowed wheat will make good yields. Sugar beet ground in fine condition. Annual school meetings held. Eggs, 7c; butterfat, 21c; Sudan seed, 3c lb.; wheat, 54c; roosters, 3c; butter, 19c.—Paul Haney.

**Pratt.** Need a soaking rain. Most farmers well along with spring planting. Grass getting a good start and most livestock doing well. At our weekly community auction we had better than 1,100 head of livestock and all brought good, average prices. 4-H club activities are gaining in interest. Many feeding and crop projects well along. Wheat, 55c; corn, 42c and scarce.—Col. Art McAnarney.

**Reno.** Some nice showers but a general rain needed. Oats and barley very short and will make a poor yield. Corn in good condition. Some summer fallowing being done.—E. T. Ewing.

**Rooks.** Wheat very poor. Some say condition of remaining acreage that escaped fly, extreme winter weather, drouth and high winds, does not show 35 per cent of normal. It is thin on the ground and putting out very short heads. Corn planting about finished. Kafir, cane and Sudan planting progressing. About all we have in the line of moisture is dust storms. Wheat, 50c; corn, 30c; eggs, 7c; cream, 18c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Sumner.** We had a light shower but not enough to help wheat, which in most places is suffering. Oats and barley short. Trees showing signs of drouth and heat. Many cedars dying. Water low in wells, grass dying in spots. Alfalfa a light crop, except on low lands. Farmers busy working corn, which is a good stand; looks best in lister rows. Sown feed slow in coming up. Forty-six of Sumner's young men joined the Foresters. Eggs, 8c; hens, 8c; cream, 21c; hogs, \$4; wheat, 51c; corn, 42c; kafir, 40c; oats, 30c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Stevens.** We need moisture. Wind and dust terrible. Discouraging for row crops. Not much planting done. Gardens being ruined. A few selling out and leaving. Grass growing slowly on account of wind and dust. Wheat, 58c; maize, 63c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

**Wyandotte.** Excessive rains retarded corn planting. Many acres being replanted, the first stand washed out or covered. Hay will yield heavily. Pastures excellent. Stock looking well. Many farmers short of horse power. Spring pigs doing well. Heavy losses with spring chicks. Home-grown strawberries are ripening. Most surplus grains of all kinds sold. Wheat and oats look excellent. Community sales popular. Farmers spend very little time in autos these days. Eggs, 10c; butterfat, 24c.—Warren Scott.

## New Insect Poison

**BARIUM** fluosilicate, a new insecticide which is very effective for many kinds of insects, is composed of barium, fluorine and silica. Experiment stations report excellent results with it for Mexican bean beetle, striped cucumber beetle, cabbage loopre and other insects feeding on garden and field plants.

## Make 'Em See Your Market

**I**f you are planning a roadside market this year, you will want to get the greatest visibility possible for your stand, to attract the motorist's attention. Bright straw yellow prepared paint will do this for you. Yellow is one of the colors that can be seen farthest. Place a sign 100 yards down the road on each side of the road, facing the driver. Get a straw-colored paint of durability and high gloss. Paint the roof of the stand in bright green and the trimmings in bright green. Then, altho the effect will be pleasant, the stand can almost be seen at night. You can't miss it.

# We Sent Them Money

## When They Needed It Most

These subscribers had Kansas Farmer's Accident Insurance. We sent them money when they got hurt in accidents—just when they needed money most. You may be the next to get hurt. Why don't you take out Kansas Farmer's low-cost All-Coverage Accident Insurance?

### Just a Few of the Kansas Policyholders to Whom We Have Sent Checks Recently

- Ralph Houtz, Alta Vista—fractured ribs in automobile wreck. He was paid for one month's total disability.
- Frank Mosher, Arrington—fell when stepping from wagon and broke bone in foot. He was paid for 12 days' total disability.
- Harry G. Timby, Atchison—fell from ladder, fracturing left arm and spraining ankle. He was paid for two months' total disability.
- Edward Brucker, Beattie—fell and injured back while scooping corn, and was paid for 16 days' total disability.
- Fay Hurshel Dooley, Belleville—fractured arm while cranking tractor. He was paid for 51 days' total disability.
- Guy E. Cunningham, Canton—hurt back when thrown from stalk-cutter as team ran away. He was paid for one month's total disability.
- Orris G. Marshall, Clay Center—fractured bone in leg when horse he was riding stepped in ditch, and was paid for 25 days' total disability.
- John J. Forster, Dodge City—injured hand while cranking car and was paid for 14 days' total disability.
- L. J. Armstrong, Ft. Dodge—in auto accident, fractured ribs, injured ear and head, and was paid one month's total disability.
- Mary Naumann, Ft. Scott—bumped into board and bruised leg. She was paid for one month's total disability and 9 days' hospital fee.
- Emmett S. Allen, Herington—slipped while high-jumping and fractured left arm. He was paid for 23 days' total disability.
- H. F. Lichtenberger, Hollenberg—board slipped and struck hand, wounding it. He was paid for sixteen days' total disability.
- Harvey H. Smith, Hopewell—link of chain ran in ankle, and he was paid for 23 days' total disability.
- Mrs. E. C. Gillen, Independence—fell and fractured upper arm, and was paid for 18 days' total disability.
- George Gartner, Independence—horse became frightened and backed him into hayrack, fracturing rib. He was paid for 28 days' total disability.
- J. P. Booth, Kincaid—knocked down by hog, fracturing two ribs, and was paid for 13 days' total disability.
- Richard L. Sheard, Lawrence—cut chin, lower lip, and thigh in motorcycle wreck. He was paid for 4 days' total disability.
- Lloyd Langley, Luray—knocked over by hog, injuring knee joint, and was paid for 12 days' total disability.
- Francis H. Modling, Mankato—slipped and fell when carrying sloop to hogs, fracturing rib. He was paid for 10 days' total disability.
- Richard Rogers, Minneola—in auto wreck, cut forehead and face, and fractured two ribs. He was paid for one month's total disability.
- Wesley Stull, Ness City—in auto wreck—deep laceration of scalp. He was paid for 10 days' total disability.
- Barney W. Unruh, Newton—axe slipped while chopping wood and cut thru fingers fracturing first phalanges. He was paid for two months' total disability.
- Lester G. Wagner, Newton—riding horseback, pony slipped and fell on foot, spraining ankle. He was paid for 22 days' total disability.
- Mrs. Lizzie Carter, Oakley—hurt shoulder and wrist in auto accident. She was paid for three weeks' total disability.
- Thomas F. Martin, Oatville—riding tractor, handle broke, fracturing four ribs, and he was paid for one month's total disability.
- R. E. Polley, Parker—bruised back and right side and broke two ribs in auto accident. He was paid for 15 days' total disability.
- Aram Lindsay, Perry—fractured two ribs, while cranking tractor, and was paid for three weeks' total disability.
- C. H. Wark, Rexford—operating a thresher, beard from barley stuck in back of neck causing infection. He was paid for 13 days' total disability.
- Moses Williams, Russell Springs—fractured bone of leg when kicked by horse. He was paid for five weeks' total disability.
- Clyde Thompson, Sparks—sprained and tore ligaments of ankle while playing basket ball. He was paid for 13 days' total disability.
- Lizzie Bell Larkin, Summerfield—lost balance and fell when carrying firewood, spraining right ankle and hip joint. She was paid for three weeks' total disability.
- Harry H. Brown, Tecumseh—horse kicked while cleaning ice out of hoof, ran knife in knee. He was paid for 9 days' total disability.
- Marquis Rogers, Topeka—fell from tree and broke his leg. He was paid for two months' total disability and for 2 days' hospital fee.
- Roscoe Rose, Valley Falls—thrown against side-boards of wagon as team jumped, fracturing rib. He received medical fee.
- Wm. E. Nelson, Westmoreland—kicked by horse on right thigh. He was paid for 21 days' total disability.
- E. A. Bales, Whiting—stuck corn stalk in arm, puncturing it. He was paid for 10 days' total disability.

### LET US PROTECT YOU

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

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. RWW, Topeka, Kan.

## Across Kansas

Three farm tractors were sold in one week by an Otis dealer.

Enterprising Smith county is planning for a country-wide free fair August 15-18.

Topeka has 177 oil stations compared with 20 in 1921. Yet there is an oil surplus.

Wheat harvest will get under way on the Kansas-Oklahoma line about June 15. What will the harvest be?

When Kanopolis found it had 1 dog for every 7 citizens, it hired a dog catcher who slew 22 strays in a day.

Just 938 head of stock brought \$10,300 at a recent Oberlin community sale. Prices moving up, yes sir.

Four sweet girl graduates at Maple Hill wore dresses that cost 64 cents each and had old rose trimmings at that.

Motor cars spattered with mud balls, was the effect of a gentle rain after a Salina dust storm, but it cleared the air.

Meade county will adopt the county unit system of road maintenance, August 1, expecting to save \$20,000 a year.

One lone boy, Kenneth Lewis, will graduate with seven girls from Garrison's high school. Boys score best at baseball.

A dust storm that made midday seem like midnight, also made Elkhart folks think "the end of the world was at hand."

Sale of 3.2 beer in Kansas violates both state and Federal law, decides Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins, and that's that.

Kansas' new legislative council of 25, will hereafter pass on all legislation besides studying what legislation may be needed.

An 8-year-old Holstein cow has produced nine calves, including three pairs of twins, on the George C. Piper farm, Mahaska.

Horton's most successful auto supply man is E. T. Busser, a paralytic, who does business from a wheel chair and on the square.

The night marshal's job at Scandia which pays \$1 a night, is shifted once a week among dependable Scandians. And that helps some.

In Wyandotte county three girls out-talked the boys in the graduation speakership contest, winning easily over the tongue-tied sex.

The station agent at Soldier sold one half-fare passenger ticket, during a recent month. Chief reason, it costs less to travel in a motor car.

A Nebraska tourist found "Dutch" Kappelman's rock garden at Greenleaf, so attractive, that his car crashed into a tree while he was admiring it.

The new 651-foot bridge of steel and concrete, near Belle Plaine, one of the largest in Southern Kansas, has been opened for traffic. It cost \$51,000.

A cob in her chopped feed lodged in a cow's throat on the Edgar farm at Athol and she had no food or water for three days until the veterinarian got the cob out.

Governor Landon will be the speaker at Tonganoxie's Fourth of July celebration, in competition with the merry-go-round, firecrackers and the general hilarity.

### What's a Few Stars?

A "BILLION stars glowed in the polar cold of the skies." So James Oliver Curwood begins the greatest adventure story he ever wrote, "The Danger Trail," which Kansas Farmer starts on page 8 of this issue. Really, you see fewer than 5,000 stars in the sky and they just look like a billion. However, Curwood has such a star in his "Girl of the Snows" that being short a few other stars doesn't matter. It's the story that counts. As a love and adventure story you can't beat "The Danger Trail."

## How Much Does Your Dollar Earn?

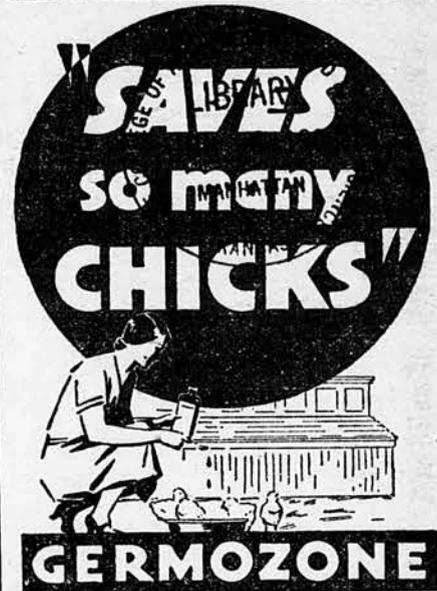
First of All—Is Your Money Safe Where It Is?

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

If you are interested, just drop a line to  
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Nearly every poultry raiser now puts a disinfectant in the drinking water to prevent the spread of disease through the drink.

Germozone users go a step further. A very great danger is the molds and disease bacteria picked up with food and droppings and carried directly into the crop. Germozone acts as a disinfectant in the drink but, more important, it has a disinfectant action also against bacteria and molds with which it comes in contact in the crop!

### SIMPLE DIARRHOEAS

There's still another big advantage in Germozone. In case of diarrhoeas from chilling, over-heating or from improper feeding, Germozone is an effective, soothing astringent to the intestines. It is an INTERNAL MEDICINE as well as a disinfectant.

Just as valuable for grown birds.

For over 30 years Germozone has proven the greatest aid, both as a treatment and as a preventive. If you have never tried it, send 10c to help cover mailing and we will send a Trial Bottle postpaid. (One only to a family.)

4-oz. bottle, 40c; 12-oz., 75c; 32-oz., \$1.50. At the Lee dealer in your town; or from factory postpaid.

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### Chicken Pox Vaccination Prevents Losses and Increases Egg Production

In testing the value of chicken pox vaccination, a leading experiment station found that flocks, not vaccinated, averaged 158 eggs per bird, while birds in vaccinated flocks averaged 163 eggs per bird in one year.

Chicken pox was serious in Kansas last year. It killed thousands of birds in the active laying season when eggs were highest and when it was too late to prevent the disease. Don't take any chances of such losses this year! Vaccinate your birds when chicks are six to twelve weeks old with Dr. Salsbury's Fowl Pox Vaccine (chicken strain) for permanent immunity. For birds in production use the pigeon strain; produces no set-back.

Made under government license. Fresh tested stock now ready at new, low prices. See your local dealer or write for new Fowl Pox folder.

### NEW BOOK ON POULTRY DISEASES

You will want this new 64 page book. Has nearly 100 natural colored photographs, disease diagnosis chart, and full directions for prevention and treatment of poultry diseases. Entirely new and different. Just send your poultry supply dealer's name and ten cents for postage and packing to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 4-D Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

## CHLORIGHT!

Reduce Your Poultry and Hog Losses—Use Chloright

A New Effective Disease Preventive

Ask your dealer for Chloright; it is convenient, economical and safe to use.

Unexcelled in raising of Poultry and Hogs, easy to use in your Dairy. I

your dealer cannot supply you, send us your order. It's low in price.

Pints 55c, Quarts 85c, Gallons \$1.90

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Western Chemical Co.

SALINA, KANSAS



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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
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17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

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

Forms close 10 days in advance.

**POULTRY**

**JERSEY WHITE GIANTS**

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

**LEGHORNS**

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

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**MINORCAS**

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

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**

MAYHOD REDS; CHICKS, 100-\$6.25. Bloodtested. Postpaid. Guaranteed. Sunflower Hatchery, Bronson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. FINE COLOR, SHAPE, size. Fertile eggs \$2.50-100, postpaid. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

**TURKEYS**

MAMMOTH BRONZE; BIG, HEALTHY, purebred. Two year old hens. Eggs, with strong fertility guarantee, 15 cents. \$14.00-100 postpaid balance of season. No poults. Thirty years a breeder of good turkeys. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS; Eggs four dollars fifteen; twenty dollars hundred. Day old poults, eight dollars fifteen; forty dollars hundred. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

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

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

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

BABY TURKEYS 30c EACH. JENKINS Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

PURE WHITE; TRIOS \$5.75. EGGS 9 1/2c. A. Cutbirth, Fowler, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

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

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

BLOODTESTED GRADE AAA TRIPLE TESTED chicks, immediate shipments COD. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, \$3.95; White, Buff Rocks, White, Silver Wyandottes, Brahmans, Langshans, Rose Reds, \$4.25; Assorted, \$3.00. Dallas County Chickery, Buffalo, Mo.

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

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

BLOODTESTED CHICKS; ROCKS, REDS, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, \$5.25. Leghorns \$4.50. Assorted, \$4.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

**Sunflower Chicks**

AAA Qual. Reds, Rocks, Yndot, Orps., \$5.45—Leghorns, Wht. Brn., Buff., Aast. Hev. \$4.85. Accredited, Bloodtested, 200-300 Egg type. Live arrival and livability guarantee. 25,000 weekly. 10 years spent in building quality. Order from this ad or ask for circular. Postpaid if cash accompanies order.

SUNFLOWER FARMS, BRONSON, KANSAS

**BABY CHICKS**

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

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

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

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**

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

**MISCELLANEOUS**

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

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

ANY AUTO GENERATOR MAKES A WIND Charger for auto and radio batteries: Instructions and guaranteed direct drive propeller, \$2.75 postpaid. Eddie J. Weible, Hillsboro, N. Dak.

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

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR INDIAN HEAD pennies. Send dime for list of those wanted. Coin Shoppe, Box 407-KF, Ottawa, Ill.

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

**FARM MACHINERY**

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

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

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

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

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

BARGAINS IN USED TRACTORS AND parts. Boles Farm Supply, Liberal, Kan.

WANTED: 36 INCH HART FEEDER. Phillip Sargent, Lenora, Kansas.

**DOGS**

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

**EDUCATIONAL**

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

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RESPONSIBLE MAN WANTED TO OWN and operate portable feed grinder; only \$400.00 down payment starts you in own business with good profits. Jay Bee Sales Co., 442 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**

**Sweet Potato Plants**

HARDY OPEN FIELD GROWN

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

500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.00

WE PAY THE POSTAGE

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PLANTS—LARGE, STALKY, WELL ROOTED, hand selected, mossed, labeled. Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, 300-60c; 500-80c; 1000-1.35. Cabbage: all varieties, same price tomatoes. Onions: Bermudas, Sweet Spanish, 500-50c; 1000-80c; 3000-\$2.00. Sweet Pepper, 100-35c; 500-\$1.00. Certified potato slips, 500-85c; 1000-\$1.40. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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

TOMATO PLANTS, FROM CERTIFIED SEED. Baltimore, Bonnie, Marglobe, 500-50c; 1000-90c. Egg Plants, 500-75c. Ruby King California wonder pepper plants, 500-50c; 1000-\$1.00. Porto Rican Tomato plants, 500-50c; 1000-75c. All ready. Sims Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

PLANTS: BARGAIN OFFER—700 CABBAGE, Onions, Tomatoes mixed as wanted and 50 Peppers, Eggplants or Cauliflower \$1.00 postpaid. Immediate shipment, moss packed, guaranteed. Express collect 45c-1,000. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

LOOK! MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE plants. Wakefields, Copenhagen and Golden Acres. C. O. D. 35 cts. 500; 50 cts. per thousand. Quick shipment and satisfaction fully guaranteed. Stokes Plant Co., Fitzgerald, Ga.

NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICO PLANTS from inspected and treated seed. 100-25c; 1000-\$1.50. 10c allowed on first order if you clip and enclose this ad. Write for more information. F. G. Bower, Guthrie, Okla.

SEND NO MONEY, PAY POSTMAN. LARGE field grown plants. Tomatoes, Frost proof Cabbage and Onions, 500-50c; 1,000-85c; 5,000-\$3.75. Peppers \$1.50-1,000. Independent Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

YELLOW JERSEY SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Tomato and frostproof Cabbage, field grown, 500-80c; 1,000-\$1.40. Nine other varieties sweet potatoes, write for prices. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

PLANTS, LEADING VARIETIES: CABBAGE, 1000-60c; 5000 up 50c. Tomato: Baltimore, Marglobe, Bonnie Best, Break O' Day, Scarlet Top, 1000-90c; 5000 up, 60c. Osteen Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

SUDAN-WHEELER'S IMPROVED, CERTIFIED, grass-type, germination 98%, field purity 100%, laboratory 99.02. \$3.00 cwt. track Bridgeport. Wheeler Farm, Bridgeport, Kan.

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

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

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE. Raised by Kansas State College. German and Golden Millet. Write for prices. Paddock Seed House, Oberlin, Kan.

ALFALFA \$3.90-\$6.50 BUSHEL, WHITE old, Sweet \$1.75. Yellow \$2.00. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUARANTEED, BEST GRADE CHEWING, 10 pounds \$1.00—Smoking, 75c. Manufacturing recipe and flavoring free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

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

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

**OF INTEREST TO WOMEN**

**WANTED—LADIES**

**MAKE \$40 DOZEN**

EMBROIDERING GUEST TOWEL SETS. Send 50c money order for patterns and plans. Needle-Arts, Dept. D, 4530 Magnolia, Chicago

LADIES: TRY MY SIMPLE HOME TREATMENT for obesity. It helps in more ways than one. Thins the blood, stimulates the circulation, helps the kidneys. Formula 25c. Mrs. Grace Webb, Saratoga, Wyo.

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ROLL DEVELOPED—10 GLOSSO PRINTS 20c; 5x7 enlargement 10c. Gloss Studio, Cherrylvale, Kan.

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

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

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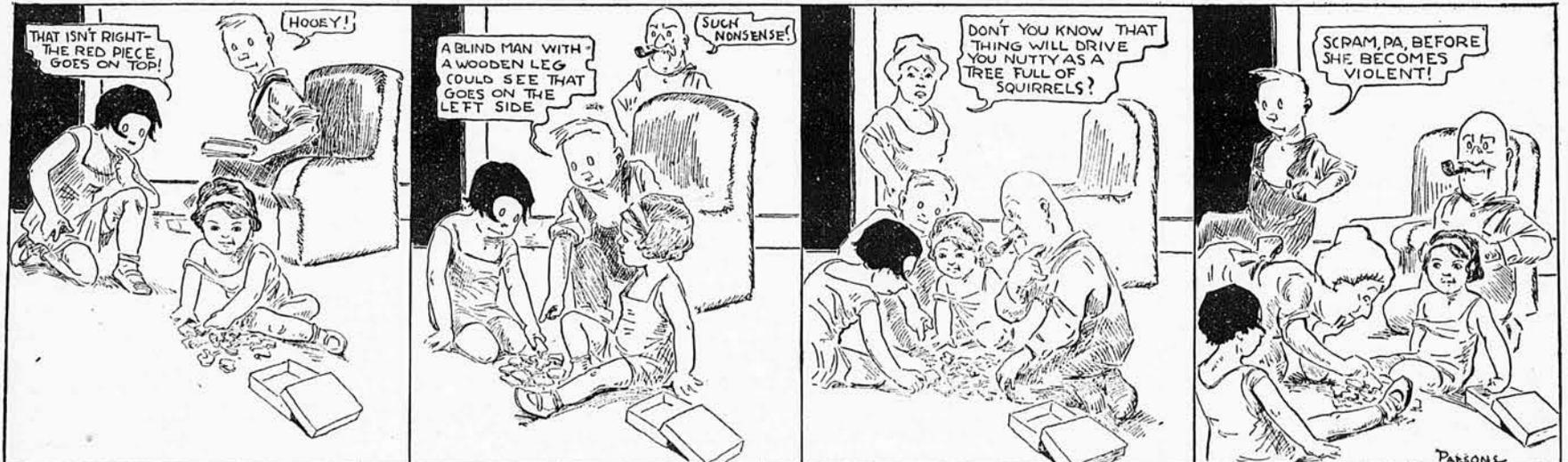
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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 610, Lincoln, Neb.

## The Hoovers—

## Even Ma Falls a Victim

## —By Parsons





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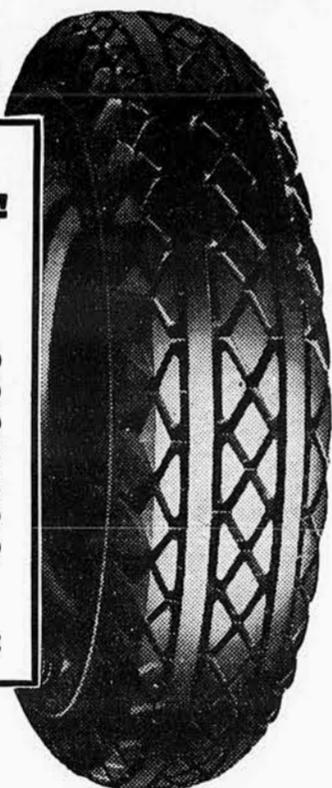
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**Pathfinder**  
MORE THAN EVER THE  
QUALITY TIRE WITHIN  
REACH OF ALL... *now only* **\$4.65**  
SIZE 4.40-21

**LOOK AT THESE PRICES!**

4.50-20	\$5.00
4.50-21	5.20
4.75-19	5.65
4.75-20	5.90
5.00-19	6.10
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**ALL FULL OVERSIZE**

**ALL-WEATHER**



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**\$5.85**  
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4.50-20	\$6.20
4.50-21	6.50
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5.00-19	7.60
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Yet even these remarkable low prices mean nothing unless the *tire* is built right. Along with these extraordinary prices for the new Pathfinder you get the *highest quality in the moderate price field Goodyear has ever attained.*

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