

We Can Make It Work or We Can "Bust" It Wide Open. P. 7

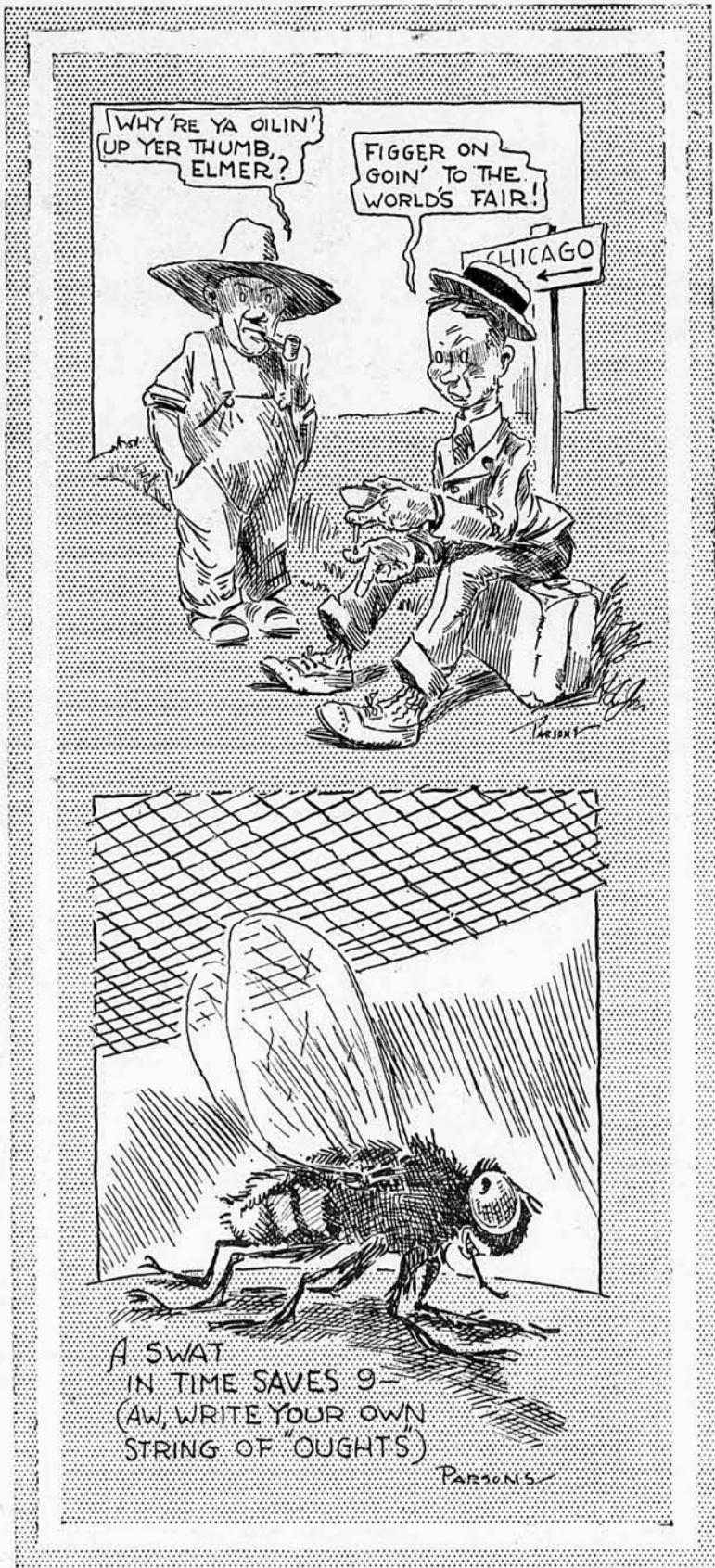
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Farmer's
71st Year

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New Tax Laws

WHAT laws "affecting real estate were passed by the recent Kansas legislature," asks a reader of Kansas Farmer. There were four laws more or less helpful in the payment of taxes, and two laws affecting foreclosure of mortgages. In brief, these are their provisions:

No sheriff's deeds shall be issued between March 4, 1933, and September 4, 1933, (the mortgage moratorium law directs) despite the fact that sheriff's sale certificates may call for a sheriff's deed between these two dates. This moratorium of sheriff's deeds may be extended 6 months further by the governor.—*House Joint Resolution 18.*

Where Sale Bid Is Low

Concerning the taking of deficiency judgments, the district judge may decline to confirm any foreclosure sale where, in his opinion, the bid is substantially too low.

In ordering a sale or re-sale, he may fix a leased or upset price, at which the premises must be bid in, if the sale is to be confirmed. Or, on application for confirmation of sale, the judge may conduct a hearing to establish the value of the property, and as a condition of confirmation, require that the fair value of the property be credited upon the judgment. A sale for the full amount of the mortgagee's claim, including cost and taxes, shall be deemed sufficient.—*Senate Bill 583.*

If Mortgagee Pays Taxes

A mortgagee may pay taxes and add to his lien against the land, charging 8 per cent, or whatever the rate is in the contract, on such advance.—*House Bill 117.*

Where the mortgage covers only part of the land on which taxes are assessed, the mortgagee is required to pay taxes only on the land covered by the mortgage, and the county clerk will apportion such taxes.

In counties where the county itself, now bids in property sold for taxes, the following provisions for the partial redemption of real estate sold for taxes and the extension of time for issuing a tax deed are in force:

No Tax Deed for 4 Years

No tax deed will be issued until 4 years after the issuance of the tax certificate, instead of 3, as previously provided.—*House Bill 427.*

Owner of mortgage may make partial redemption by paying the oldest year (or years') tax, thereby postponing issuance of the tax deed, by the number of years paid.—*House Bill 427.*

Tax certificates shall draw 10 per cent instead of 15 per cent, as previously provided.—*House Bill 427.*

Parcels of land, or lots sold under one tax sale certificate, may be redeemed separately.—*House Bill 427.*

The county commissioners may compromise and sell tax certificates to outside persons, at the end of the four years. However, it is deemed for the best interests of the county that no tax deed shall actually be issued under such certificate sold to private persons, until 6 months after date of such sale.—*House Bill 427.*

A Discount of 2 Per Cent

Another bill provides that a discount of 2 per cent on the second half of the tax shall be allowed if the full tax is paid by December 20 in the year for which it is assessed.

If first half of the taxes are unpaid by December 20, that half draws interest at the rate of 10 per cent. If the second half is unpaid on June 20, the entire tax draws interest at the rate of 10 per cent until sold to the county.—*House Bill 251.*

If Old Taxes Are Paid Up

By another new law the owner or mortgagee—

May pay taxes prior to the year 1932, at any time up to September 1, 1933, upon payment of the original amount of the tax assessed against the property. Also from September 1, 1933, to January 1, 1934, the 1931 tax and prior years, may be paid, upon payment of the original amount assessed, plus 6 per cent, from September 1, 1933. After January 1, 1934, all penalties and interest again apply.—*Senate Bill 67.*

Wheat Sign-up August 10

CONTRACTS for wheat acreage reduction will be ready for Kansas farmers about August 10, according to M. L. Wilson, wheat administrator. He is greatly pleased with their response to the plan, and believes growers in all the big producing states will sign up 80 to 90 per cent.

Twenty-one Kansas counties in which wheat allotments have been figured are announced by F. K. Reed, allotment officer for Kansas. Allotments for other counties will be announced later. Allotment figures for the counties are based on the 5-year average planted acres, and production. The Government will pay each county on this average. Payment to the individual farmer will be made on his 3-year average. Benefit payments from the allotment fund will be paid only on the amount of wheat consumed in the United States as food. The exact proportion has not yet been announced.

No Counties Are Barred

EVERY Kansas wheat grower will have an opportunity by August 25, to sign a contract applying for a benefit payment under the domestic allotment plan, declares Harry Umberger, Manhattan, state administrator of the Government's wheat reduction program. Every county in the state is included in the plan. Earlier reports were that benefit payments would not be available to several counties because of their small production. That is not the case. Sign-up will start in Lyon county, July 20, and soon after in all counties. Actual payments to farmers will begin about September 15. Everything indicates the wheat plan is going over big, that is, by a large per cent.

Rooks Will Cut Acreage

FIVE HUNDRED growers of Rooks county, representing more than 100,000 acres of winter wheat and an average production of 1½ million bushels, have unanimously approved the administration's wheat-reduction program, and organized to give full co-operation. Officers are:

Charles Riseley, president, U. E. Hubble, secretary, both of Stockton. Executive committee: S. R. Tucker, Codell; A. W. Hibbits, Plainville; W. T. Brown, Damar; James Lala, Woodston; Ed Berland, Zurich; Will Ross, Webster, and John Collins, Plainville.

It is believed nearly all the 1,012 wheat growers of the county will sign the acreage-reduction contract.

Wheat Plan to Stick

THE 30-cent processing tax on wheat applied July 9, by the administration, will stick. And the acreage-reduction program will not be changed or stopped. This is the decision of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and George N. Peek, farm-relief administrator. The short crop this year, estimated on July 1, at 495,681,000 bushels compared to 726 million last year, doesn't eliminate the need of reducing production next year. There already is a 360-million bushel carryover in this country, which our short crop will help reduce.

Sunflowers were grown in this country at the time the Pilgrims landed. The Indians had been cultivating them.

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First Wheat Allotments Announced

Allotments for the 21 Kansas counties, as figured to date, are given in this table:

Five-Year Average, 1928-1932

County	Acreage Planted	Acreage Harvested	Yield per acre Acres Planted	Production (bu.)
Cheyenne	122,600	90,800	11.2	1,377,880
Gove	169,800	145,400	13.5	2,300,040
Logan	76,800	60,600	10.6	817,600
Rawlins	218,200	177,400	12.6	2,741,640
Sherman	157,200	103,400	9.6	1,509,200
Thomas	293,400	235,600	11.1	3,266,960
Wallace	35,000	23,800	9.1	317,000
Decatur	155,000	140,800	11.6	1,804,000
Graham	149,200	132,800	12.0	1,793,000
Norton	90,000	85,200	12.5	1,128,800
Phillips	73,400	69,800	13.8	1,010,200
Rooks	190,200	170,600	11.4	2,164,880
Sheridan	209,600	170,000	10.9	2,277,060
Trego	207,000	191,400	13.1	2,704,560
Cloud	126,000	124,400	15.6	1,964,780
Jewell	76,600	74,000	15.3	1,172,360
Lincoln	139,000	136,400	15.4	2,146,140
Mitchell	188,600	186,000	15.3	2,883,080
Osborne	171,200	164,400	14.3	2,446,500
Republic	59,800	58,200	16.4	981,800
Smith	83,600	80,600	14.2	1,191,040

Three-Year Average, 1930-1932

Cheyenne	121,000	109,667	13.5	1,627,667
Gove	179,000	167,000	15.7	2,816,667
Logan	88,667	77,667	12.6	1,116,667
Rawlins	211,333	188,333	14.5	3,056,000
Sherman	157,000	125,667	12.6	1,977,333
Thomas	294,333	259,667	13.0	3,815,333
Wallace	42,000	33,000	10.9	456,833
Decatur	150,000	142,667	11.9	1,781,667
Graham	151,333	145,667	13.5	2,044,000
Norton	85,000	82,333	12.9	1,093,000
Phillips	69,000	67,333	14.8	1,024,333
Rooks	191,667	184,000	12.6	2,411,000
Sheridan	211,000	187,333	12.7	2,680,000
Trego	204,333	195,333	14.3	2,915,600
Cloud	123,667	122,667	16.3	2,017,000
Jewell	76,667	75,667	16.5	1,261,667
Lincoln	140,667	139,000	16.0	2,252,733
Mitchell	189,000	184,667	15.4	2,910,000
Osborne	169,333	167,667	15.0	2,535,667
Republic	58,000	57,000	17.1	993,000
Smith	83,333	81,000	14.0	1,167,667

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Farm Made Dollar Stretchers

Ground Sorghum Fodder Goes Nearly Twice as Far

GROUND sorghum fodder is far ahead of bundles, Brant Brothers, Chase county, discovered. It's an idea worth trying with this year's increased acreage of sorghum where wheat failed. The Brants know their cattle. They have fed all kinds in every way they can be handled. They pick sorghum crops for best gains and have fed them in every form imaginable. But last winter's farm-made test did things up brown.

To be doubly sure about the best way to feed their large acreage of Atlas Sorgho and Kansas range, they took 60 head of Hereford yearling steers from the 1,500 they were wintering, and divided them into four lots. Lot 1, was full-fed bundle sorgho fodder; lot 2, ground sorgho fodder; lot 3, sorgho silage; lot 4, half-and-half ground fodder and silage. All had 1.2 pounds of cottonseed meal to the head daily.

Feeding lasted 135 days. Before the test was finished, Brant Brothers found there was enough wasted by 250 steers fed bundles, to feed head more if the bundles were ground.

To make 100 pounds of gain it took 3,483 pounds bundle sorgho fodder, much of it wasted, compared with 1,600 of the ground fodder. Which is the difference. Lot 1, gained .83 pounds daily; lot 2, 1.52 pounds; lot 3, 1.1 pounds; lot 4, 1.3.

The steers fed bundle fodder made a gain of only 252 pounds "to the acre" of fodder, compared with 548 pounds for those fed ground fodder, 540 pounds for the silage lot, and 5.68 for the silage ground-fodder group. It is easy to see that the ground fodder lot and the silage lot paid big returns.

Lot 1, appraised at \$4.75 a hundred, lost 48 cents a head on feed; lot 2, at \$5.25 made \$8.26 a head over cost of feed. Cost of 100 pounds of gain for the bundle-fed bunch was \$6.54, or nearly 56 per cent higher than the average cost for the other three lots. Low-cost gains resulted from making the feed easy to eat and digest by grinding it, or by putting it in the silo.

About 40 per cent of the bundle fodder was wasted, the Brants figure, but only 2.1 per cent of the ground fodder. Also 36.4 per cent of the gain with the bundle fodder was not digested, while only 6.3 per cent was lost after being ground. If the 1,500 steers on this ranch had all been fed bundle feed, they would have wasted nearly 1,000 tons of roughage; also \$2,000 worth of grain, valued at 25 cents a bushel.

The mill used for grinding cut up the bundle fodder, separated the grain from the roughage and ground it, then remixed the ground grain and cut roughage and delivered it into the feed or wagon.

Late Soy Hay Got Tough

OPINIONS and practices differ on when to cut soybeans for hay. Last winter several farmers found early-cut Laredo soybeans much more palatable than late cut. J. W. O'Hare, Blue Springs, put up most of his when in full bloom. The rest were cut after pods formed. His cattle ate the early-cut beans much better, leaving stems. Late-cut beans were not liked so much and most of the stems were left. Clarence Green, Blue Springs, cut most of his Laredos when in bloom and his cattle ate them like good alfalfa. A small amount was left for seed but when pods failed to set very well they were cut for hay. The dairy cows ate a lot of them. He also had some K. hay but the cows ate the early-cut Laredos better. Most farmers consider A. K.'s very palatable. A. Cady and Lester and Hubert Jackson, Parker, cut Laredos when in full bloom and while their cattle were well-fed, they ate nearly all the stems.

These experiences probably explain why so many farmers condemn Laredo soybean hay. Last fall was wet and dry and as a result, the beans got so tough and hard cattle refused to eat them. If the weather

The Speculative Market An Unsafe Guide

THE trouble with speculative markets is that a good rain can break a market just as rapidly as a drouth scare can run it up. The purpose of the Farm Act is to bring higher prices to the producer rather than the speculator. Nature has kindly taken a hand in the administration of the Farm Act in 1933. It is true that wheat production now promises to fall below domestic needs this year, but with a carryover of 350 million bushels, the country is in no danger of a wheat shortage for several years.

—Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

is hot and dry it looks as if Laredos should be cut for hay when in full bloom. Last year and in 1931 those left longer made no increase in tonnage and seemed to get tough.

What Made the Extra Ton?

SUMMER-fallowing and terracing get credit for an extra ton of alfalfa hay an acre the first cutting for Henry Rahe, Riley county. He terraced the upper part of a sloping piece of land in the summer of 1931. The lower part was seeded to a spring crop of barley, no terracing, no summer-fallowing, and he harvested 25 bushels to the acre. In August, he seeded the entire field to alfalfa. In the spring of 1932 the difference between good and poor practices showed up. The summer-fallowed, terraced part of the field made a first crop of 1.8 tons of hay to the acre. But the barley land made only .8 tons to the acre. "That extra ton of alfalfa was worth more to me than the barley crop," Mr. Rahe said.

No Crimp in Wheat Sales

ONE point that still bothers some growers, in connection with the wheat allotment plan, is the effect it will have on selling their new crop of wheat, or grain they have carried over from other seasons. Wheat you have to sell has nothing to do with your getting allotment money. Sell your wheat any time you wish for any price. The wheat bonus is to be paid growers who sign contracts pledging acreage reduction up to 20 per cent of their last 3-year average. This will amount to around 30 cents a bushel on about 55 per cent of the average number of bushels you have pro-

duced in the last three crops, not counting the 1933 harvest.

And no wheat grower needs to hire anyone to help him get his wheat allotment money. The Department of Agriculture says certain persons—we call 'em skinflints—already have been offering to "make out the papers" for farmers who intend to enter into acreage-reduction agreements with the Government. For their pay they have demanded 10 per cent of what the farmer is to receive. If somebody puts up that story in Kansas, just tell them "horsefeathers."

Hog "Cure" for Bindweed

TO KILL bindweed John Lambert, Lincoln county, is pasturing it with hogs. He fallowed some of the patches last year and has the plants somewhat weakened and "leaning on the ropes." He sowed oats in the field and the hogs prefer them to the bindweed, but seem to keep the weeds down fairly well. The field probably will be plowed this fall, so the hogs will do some good work on the roots thru the winter. If bindweed is becoming a nuisance on your place, get the hogs after it.

See a Seed Sale Pick-Up

THE program to reduce wheat and corn acreage is likely to create good demand for Sweet clover and alfalfa seed. Acreage taken out of wheat and corn cannot be planted to any cash crop. That leaves two things to do in Kansas. Either fallow the land or seed it down to crops that will prevent soil erosion or build up the soil. This situation may prove of advantage to farmers having old stands of alfalfa that have not received enough rain to give a good second cutting of hay, but which may produce a seed crop, one good friend suggests.

Easy Slopes Lose Most

A MOUNT of runoff water is greatly increased on land with a slope about 4 feet to the hundred feet when cultivated. But as the slope increases from 4 to 10 per cent, or more, runoff increases very slowly. This means you lose large amounts of the rainfall from land with very gentle slopes. The land should be terraced and the row crops planted on the contour.

Two Tax-Cutting Ponds

AN 18-ACRE pasture pond pays taxes on a quarter-section for Seath Smith, Cloud county. He built it to provide water all year for his livestock. It runs up to 25 feet deep and holds 80 acre-feet of water. Total cost was \$500. As Mr. Smith followed specifications offered by the state water commission, the fish and game department stocked the pond with fish. Besides stock water and home-grown fish, the pond pays \$100 a year on lease to a gun club. After deducting returns from the pond last year, Mr. Smith had to pay only \$2.20 for taxes on the quarter out of his pocket, almost a painless job.

Everybody cannot have a gun-club income but many can make a farm pond cut taxes. Andrews Brothers, Harris, built a dam under plans approved by George S. Knapp, chief engineer, division of water resources for Kansas, which reduced the assessed valuation of their farm a little more than \$1,900. The lake will hold 25½ acre-feet of water. Work was done with an all-purpose tractor and a machine invented by Andrews Brothers for such work. Dirt was moved at a cost of about 1 cent a cubic yard for tractor fuel. More farm lakes in Kansas would do good in many ways.



A tractor equipped with Firestone low-pressure tractor tires, plowed 5 miles in an hour on the Wisconsin state fair ground the other day, then was unhitched and made a speed record of 35.4 miles an hour. Which means that with low-pressure tires and new tractor models, a farmer may unhitch in the field, back up to a trailer and haul produce to market as fast as trucks, without hindering traffic. The Wisconsin tractor was designed by Allis-Chalmers and did nearly 5½ miles better than was expected of it in speed, altho that is about six times faster than tractors have been able to travel heretofore

Corn Crops of Other Years

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

NO doubt laws may be enacted that will either help or hinder the farmer, but after all, unless nature co-operates, prosperity for the farmer by his own efforts is impossible. This may prove one of those dry summers that in the past have given Kansas a bad name and brought disaster to many a Kansas farmer no matter how well he may plan nor how hard he may labor.

The other day, before the rains, a sheep-raiser of Jewell county came into my office and told me that he had been compelled to sell his sheep because of the long continued drouth. He was on the road to make money; his clip of wool this spring was fine and the price satisfactory. The value of the clip was approximately \$2.75 a head and after suffering the loss of a number of lambs at lambing time, he still had more lambs left than he had ewes. The wool more than paid the expense of care and feed of the flock and the lamb crop was clear profit. He said that no stock on the farm paid so well as his sheep, but yet he has to sell his ewes and lambs simply because the drouth has not only destroyed his pasture but has made him short of water, and unless there is rain very soon his corn crop will fail. Yet Jewell county holds the record of having produced more corn in a single year than any other county in Kansas.

Kansas' Largest Corn Crop

DOWN in Southwest Kansas reports are more discouraging. Cattle were actually starving for want of feed and perishing for want of water, so that full-grown cattle at a time when prices are increasing in the market, were actually selling for \$1 a head if the reports are reliable.

High prices for farm products of course mean prosperity to many farmers but when the high price is the result of short crops, and in many cases no crops at all, it means a tragedy to the ones who have to take the short end.

Agricultural reports showing the corn crop for each year, the average yield per acre and the price, demonstrate the uncertainty of the farmer's gamble. The greatest crop of corn ever grown in Kansas was in 1889, when the total crop was 273,888,321 bushels. But the average price for that year was less than 19 cents a bushel and a large per cent was sold for 10 cents a bushel or less. So the farmers felt that they got very little for their labor and time.

Poor Crop Year of 1913

THE poorest corn crop ever raised in the state was in 1913, when the average yield was 2.77 bushels an acre. In a large part of the state the crop was an entire failure. The same conditions continued thru that summer that are prevailing now. The heat was protracted and terrific and many cattle perished for want of pasture and water. However, about September 1, the rains began to come; the ground was in the best condition for planting wheat it had ever been and that fall and winter thousands of head of cattle fattened on wheat pasture. In fact many thousands lived thru the winter on wheat pasture and the next year the wheat farmers harvested a crop of approximately 181 million bushels, with a cash value of more than 151 million dollars.

Present day farmers have had such a long run of "luck" that a marked change for the better this



year would be well within the law of averages and should surprise no one.

The crop of corn having the greatest money value of any ever raised in Kansas, was the crop of 1917. That year the total number of acres of corn in the state was 9,162,232; the total crop was 106,166,517 bushels, the average to the acre was 11.59 bushels. That was a comparatively small yield an acre, but the price was \$1.13 a bushel.

The highest price ever received by Kansas corn raisers was in 1918, when the average for the year was \$1.43 a bushel, but that year nature was not kind and the average yield was only 7.19 bushels an acre. I might also say that the largest acreage of corn planted in the state was in 1917.

Try This on Your Neighbor

PROBABLY if one were asked to say off-hand what state in the American union has produced the highest average yield of corn to the acre within the last two years he would answer without hesitation, "Iowa." However, he would be wrong. Iowa does show the greatest total yield of corn but the old state of Pennsylvania shows the highest average yield an acre. For the 10 years from 1919 to 1928, inclusive, the average yield an acre for the state of Iowa was 40 bushels, while during the same period, the average yield an acre in Pennsylvania was 43 bushels.

However, when total production is considered, Pennsylvania makes a poor showing compared with Iowa. The average production of corn in Pennsylvania for the years 1924-5-6-7 was 53,366,000 bushels, while the average production of Iowa for same years was 417,713,000 bushels. In other words Iowa produced approximately eight times as much corn as Pennsylvania.

Great Disparity in Prices

AGAIN comparing the two states, Pennsylvania and Iowa, the uncertain gamble the Western corn grower has to take is illustrated. In 1932, Iowa produced 593,672,000 bushels of corn but the price went down to 13 cents a bushel, the average for the year. More than one-sixth of all the corn produced in the United States was produced in Iowa, but for this enormous crop Iowa farmers received only \$77,176,360. In Pennsylvania however, the average price of corn for that year was 40 cents a bushel. And while the Pennsylvania corn raisers only raised that year 46,435,000 bushels they received for their crop \$18,574,000. In other words, while the Pennsylvania farmers raised only one-thirteenth as much corn as Iowa farmers, they received one-quarter as much cash for their crop.

Crop Insurance Someday

SOMETIME there may be a general plan of crop insurance worked out that will insure participating farmer members in every state, the value of an average crop of each of the leading

farm crops. It seems to me that such a plan might be practical. The rate of insurance an acre would vary in different states because of the difference in the average production, and also the difference in the market price caused by the varying cost of transportation to the markets.

The average of production would be obtained by adding the average production per acre for a period of, say 10 years and dividing the total by the number of years. In Kansas, which will show perhaps as wide a variation of production as any state in the Union, the average for a 10-year period, say from 1920 to 1930 inclusive, would be 22.17 bushels an acre. In four of the 10 years the production was above the average and in six years, below. Of the six years, however, there were two in which the production approximated the average, so that in only four would there be a very considerable deficit to be made up from the insurance fund. Those years of short crops were 1925, 1926, 1929 and 1930.

If Price Were Stabilized

SUPPOSE the price of corn were stabilized at 50 cents a bushel, which is a fair price whether the farmer wishes to sell or feed the corn, and assuming that the market price of cattle and hogs is about in proportion to the price of corn. During these 10 years the shortest crop year was 1926 when the average was 10.32 bushels an acre. Under the suggested stabilization plan the average corn raiser would have received in that year of insurance that year, \$6.42 an acre.

That year the corn acreage of Kansas was 5,546,361, and the amount that would have been drawn from the insurance fund would be \$36,313,837. During the four worst years of the 10, the average was 13.71 bushels an acre, and the amount required to make up the shortage would be approximately \$110,000,000. As the total acreage of corn during the 10 years was approximately 57,500,000 acres it would require an annual insurance tax of about \$2 an acre to pay the deficiency.

Difficulties of the Plan

ADMITTEDLY there are serious difficulties in the way of carrying out this plan. The north-east quarter of Kansas is a corn country where a fair crop is reasonably sure and where the yield would seldom fall below the 10-year average. The corn growers in this section would naturally object to paying a tax from which they would seldom get any benefit, to help out the corn growers in parts of the state where the crop is more uncertain. This objection might be overcome to an extent by making the acre tax heavier in those parts of the state where statistics show the larger per cent of short crops or total failure. But it must be admitted that this would probably make the acre tax in those counties greater than the corn growers could pay. I am not certain that a crop insurance plan could be worked out successfully, altho I think it quite possible.

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



Short Crops But Higher Prices

THE bright spot in this year's output of short crops shows in higher prices. Wheat a year ago bringing 25 to 31 cents, farm prices. Now it is 80 to 90 cents at the farm. Kaw Valley potatoes sold at 40 cents a hundred last season, but last week brought \$2.50. There is triple-creaked action working for better farm prices: Short crops, controlled production under the Farm Act, and general business getting better on its own account because natural conditions have shaped themselves for improvement. More men are going back to work. Many industries have raised wages. Carloadings show big increases. These are unmistakable signs of improvement.

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	\$6.10	\$8.35
Hogs	4.60	4.55	4.35
Lambs	7.90	7.25	5.25
Hens, Heavy	.09½	.07½	.10
Eggs, Firsts	.10½	.09	.12½
Butterfat	.22	.18	.11
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.11½	.74½	.52
Corn, Yellow	.61½	.44½	.36½
Oats	.45½	.31½	.19
Barley	.56	.37½	.24
Alfalfa, Baled	11.00	10.00	10.00
Prairie	8.50	7.50	8.00

yield will be about half the average production, but the price is more than six times as much, the best in years. It opened at \$1.40 a hundred but jumped to \$2.50 last week and may end the season still higher. Last year at the same time it was 40 cents. Culls even bring \$1 a sack, or 2½ times as much as the best spuds last year. Digging will be about completed this week.

Paid Them to Hold Wheat

PRATT county farmers are \$444,860 better off than they were a few weeks ago, due to the increase in price of wheat they have on hand. Ed Wolf, county clerk, says the assessors' books show Pratt county farmers have 767,000 bushels of wheat stored on their farms. This does not include what they have in elevators. This wheat was assessed last spring at 27 cents a bushel, a valuation of \$207,090. Recently wheat sold in Pratt at 85 cents. This stored wheat then was worth \$651,950 or \$444,860 more than it was March 1.

Most of Kansas Gets Rain

Anderson—Had 3½-inch rain. Haying started, short crop. Wheat making 5 to 41 bushels an acre. Oats on experimental plots reported as high as 102 bushels an acre, the average is around 30 bushels; fair quality. Getting ground ready for alfalfa. Pastures greening up. Prices better, flour has doubled. Butterfat 22c; eggs, 10c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—Wheat runs 6 to 15 bushels an acre. There will be some apples if it rains soon. Very hot and dry. Wheat, 82c; corn, 75c; cream, 21c; eggs, 9c; fat hogs, 4c; springs, 12c; heavy hens, 7c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Pastures drying, feed getting scarce. Quite a number of cattle have died from kafir poisoning after breaking into fields and eating the growing crop. Wheat harvest was small.—Alice Everett.

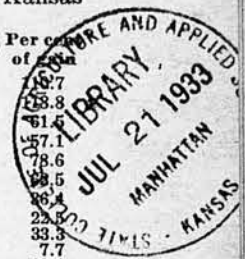
Brown—Threshing delayed by heavy rains. Many selling their wheat. Corn laid by and growing rapidly. Wheat and oats better in yield and quality than expected. Eggs, 10c; cream, 22c; chickens, 9c.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—A 2½-inch rain fell recently. There surely was a happy bunch of folks in Northeast Kansas. Threshing started, wheat yields 23 to 34 bushels. Poorer fields likely not reported as some looked

The Rise in Farm Prices

JUST three months of the uptrend has seen these changes in Kansas farm prices:

	Feb. 15	May 15	Per cent of 1922
Wheat	28c	59c	212.7
Corn	16c	35c	218.8
Oats	13c	21c	161.5
Rye	21c	33c	157.1
Barley	14c	25c	178.6
Wool	8c	13c	162.5
Hogs	\$2.75	\$3.75	136.4
Beef cattle	\$3.55	\$4.35	122.5
Butterfat	15c	20c	133.3
Milk, cwt.	\$1.30	\$1.40	107.7
Poultry	6.8c	8.1c	119.1
Eggs	3.3c	10.0c	303.0



more like 12 or 15 bushels. Oats poor yield altho good grade. A few fields combined. Corn all laid by in good condition. Second cutting alfalfa very short and full of bloom, but not much left for seed. Those who sow gardens now should have a fine living this fall. Wheat, 87c; corn, 45c; cream, 22c.—L. H. Shannon.

Butler—Grass good considering dry, hot weather. Stock wells are failing, few streams are running. Corn and kafir have stood it remarkably well, several fields badly damaged. Cattle are being brought here from the drouth district. Rabbits are coming, too. Eggs scarce. Cows failing badly. Flies worse than common.—Aaron Thomas.

Cheyenne—General rains have changed crop outlook and everybody is happy. Corn being laid by and what little wheat harvest there is practically finished. With favorable weather we should have a good corn crop, acreage large. Weekly community sale still going over big, good prices. Hogs, \$3.95; wheat, 80c; corn, 45c; barley, 35c; eggs, 8c; cream, 21c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Drouth broken by 2½-inch rain. Growing crops look well. Farmers busy sowing feed and plowing corn. Some plowing for wheat. Many seem a little doubtful as to outcome of allotment plan. wheat and corn advanced greatly.—Ralph L. Macy.

Crawford—Had a good rain at last. Corn looks better. Threshing done. Wheat averaged 6 to 7 bushels an acre, oats around 20. Hogs, \$3.85; corn, 55c; oats, 37c; cream, 23c; eggs, 9c. Ground plows nicely now. Hay crop will be light.—J. H. Crawford.

Edwards—Scattered showers helping row crops. Many people preparing wheat ground. Irrigated gardens well-matured. Pastures need rain. Poultry crop short. Potato crop small. Milk going up because of feed shortage. Wheat, 90c; eggs, 10c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Moisture badly needed. A 1½-inch rain very beneficial but didn't (Continued on Page 13)

Short the Country Over

This is the smallest wheat harvest for the United States since 1893, and more than 100 million bushels below normal domestic needs, reports the Department of Agriculture. The corn crop will be one of the poorest in 32 years, and the output of oats the lightest since 1897. Wheat yield is estimated at 495,681,000 bushels compared to 726 million last year. The forecast for corn is 2,384 million bushels compared with 2,876 million last year.

Oats, Hay and Spuds, Too

Oats production is placed at 698,941,000 bushels; it has exceeded a billion bushels every year since 1911. Barley, 170 million bushels against 300 million last year; rye, 25,300,000 against 40,400,000; tame hay, 10 million tons against 69,800,000; apples, 10 million bushels against 141 million; peaches, 45,100,000 bushels against 42,000,000; potatoes, 306 million bushels against 358 million.

How Kansas Shows Up

Kansas corn, growing on 7,509,000 acres, shows an acreage increase of 2 per cent over last year. Probably will make 112,500,000 bushels. Last year it was 136,700,000 bushels. Farm corn stocks in Kansas total 30,006,000 bushels compared with 18,861,000 bushels July 1, 1932. The state's winter wheat yield is estimated officially at 56,698,000 bushels compared with 106,398,000 bushels last year, and 153,186,000 bushels for the 1926-30 average. A Kansas oats crop of 24,704,000 bushels against 34,572,000 last year, is indicated; barley, 1,584,000 bushels against 58,000; rye, 120,000 bushels against 209,000.

Smaller Kansas Hay Crop

Tame hay on 1,132,000 acres, a 5 per cent increase, is expected to produce 1,500,000 tons against 1,800,000 last year;

alfalfa 881,000 tons compared with 1,366,000 last year; wild hay, 424,000 tons against 892,000; flax, 154,000 bushels compared with 299,000 last year.

Indicated production of fruits this year compared with last is: Apples, 891,000 and 546,000 bushels; peaches, 10,000 and 50,000; pears, 51,000 and 35,000; grapes, 3,630 and 4,810 tons.

Good Hog Pick-Up Later

The hog market has fluctuated quite in line with the forecast of last spring, except that it did not go as low in May and June as predicted, says Vance M. Rucker, Manhattan. The average farmer remembered when prices were low last summer and held his hogs off the market, allowing a temporary rebound. He also remembered when prices were high and held over and has been unloading some of his hogs in that period. This will continue until these hogs become so heavy that they will have to be moved. There should be better hog prices later.

Keep Some Sows and Gilts

The grower who has been feeding spring pigs to weigh approximately 180 pounds by mid-August will be just about in line for this market. The rise in the price of grains, and consequent dumping which will take place, not only argues for a better market for this fall but also indicates a bullish market 12 to 18 months hence. This, of course, would mean for the grower not to dump too many sows and gilts this summer.

Potato Prices Jumping

THE Kaw Valley potato crop will make the best yield of any potato section in the country, says M. T. Kelsey, veteran grower. The 1933

Too Hard-Boiled on Farm Loans

A Letter to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor Morgenthau:

THERE has come increasingly to my attention during recent weeks since Congress adjourned and I have had opportunity to meet and talk with farm folks, the plight of many of our farmers whose land is mortgaged and who are endeavoring to work out a means of refinancing this indebtedness over the long period provided for by the agricultural refinancing legislation enacted during the special session.

Frankly, I am amazed at the difficulties being encountered by these folks for whose benefit this legislation was passed. Numerous cases have been brought to my attention in Kansas and other Middle Western states, in which relief was not obtained altho they seemed to constitute just such situations as the law was intended to alleviate.

Couldn't Float a Good Mortgage

One case I have in mind is a farm in Central Kansas. In the community the conservative valuation, at present low prices is estimated at upwards of \$10,000. The farm has a mortgage on it of \$5,000 which is in good standing, but is due. The holder of the mortgage is not in a position to renew it.

Under the terms of the refinancing legislation, as I understand them, it is theoretically possible to refinance such a proposition up to three-fourths of its reasonably appraised value. The Federal Land bank can accept a mortgage up to half of the appraised value. Thru other means the loan can be increased to 75 per cent of the appraisal value.

In this instance application was made for sufficient funds to pay off the current indebtedness. The Federal Land Bank approved a loan for \$3,000 on this property. It was, of course, contingent on the current indebtedness being paid off. Thru facilities set up by the Federal government this loan could be increased by another \$1,500. But the two amounts, totaling \$4,500, are insufficient to meet the present mortgage of \$5,000, and so it was not possible for this farmer to obtain the relief, under favorable terms, of which he is in such much need.

Only One in Ten Getting Loans

I am informed by officials of loan associations that function in connection with Federal Land Bank activities, that relatively few of the applications submitted by them, after careful personal investigation, and which, in their opinion, are worthy, are approved by the Federal Land Bank.

One official reported to me that altho he rejected many applications on his own authority, because he felt that they were hopeless, he barely managed to get approval of 10 per cent of the applications he actually submitted and which he believed were meritorious. He also stated that this was representative of the experience of other loan association executives with whom he had had contact.

It seems evident that despite the grant of liberal appropriations from the United States Treasury, and a pronounced liberalization of the legislation governing their activities, the Federal land banks of the country still are pursuing a highly conservative course, with a tendency to lean backward, rather than forward, in consideration of loan applications.

Defeating Purpose of the Act

We are attempting to protect farmers from the loss of all they have gained thru many years of toil. Thru refinancing their mortgages we are giving them a breathing spell, a period of lessened pressure from their obligations in the hope, which seems on its way to realization, that prices of farm commodities will rise and the individual farmer be enabled to liquidate, in an orderly fashion, the obligation he owes.

To wipe out all the assets of our hard-pressed farmers and destroy the chances they have for rehabilitation, would be infinitely more costly to this country than such losses as might occur from a more liberal attitude in respect to refinancing loans by the Federal land banks.

Naturally the Government wishes to avoid, if possible, losses as a result of the gigantic emergency activities in which it is engaged to conquer the depression. But it is inevitable that certain

losses will occur. Great grants of money have been made to industry, railroads, banks and other institutions. Not all of these, probably, will be repaid in full. Some of them, certainly, were not made on a highly conservative basis. Why should the Government, then, pursue a more hard-boiled policy with respect to refinancing farmers, than it does with respect to refinancing other groups?

Success in this struggle with unprecedented depression would be cheap at the price of a reasonable amount of error on the side of liberality in the matter of loans.

Fair Basis of Safe-Loan Values

I would suggest a more equitable basis for arriving at a proper and safe-loan value. As the refinancing covers from 20 to 30 years, would it be unreasonable to compute the value of the land on the basis of its average ability to earn over a similar period? I believe if loan institutions took that as a basis for their decisions on applications for loans, that they could, with safety, develop and carry out a policy that would bring maximum relief to distressed farmers and reduce to a minimum the instances in which their policy could be criticized or questioned.

On behalf of sorely pressed farmers, not only in my own state of Kansas, but thruout the United States, I appeal to you for a more liberal attitude on the part of the financial agencies under your supervision. I feel that a continuance of the present ultra conservative policy by these institutions carries a menace to the success of other efforts of the administration to overcome the depression and re-establish prosperity for all.

Cordially yours,

Arthur Capper

Senator Capper discusses public questions every Tuesday evening at 7:15 o'clock, over WIBW (530 kilocycles).

Beets Fighting Heat and Hoppers

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

IN the last 10 days our irrigation pump has been busy. Cost of gas and oil is about \$2 a day. Two or three men can handle the water, if ditches and laterals are ready for use. We have several newly-built ditches that cause trouble, our soil is somewhat sandy and the water occasionally breaks thru. One of the main points in irrigating is to get the ground leveled properly before planting the crop. Water is pretty stubborn about running up hill.

So far the beet crop has stood the intense heat and abnormally dry atmosphere very well. The daily winds take a heavy toll of moisture out of the soil. Unless the ground is plowed as soon as dry after irrigating, it soon cracks and gets hard. The grasshoppers are our worst problem. They are threatening to destroy the entire crop in spite of everything we can do. Poison has killed thousands of them but still they come.

The country everywhere is full of the pests. At present it looks as tho the hoppers might become as numerous and do as much damage as they did in the fall of 1913. Last Saturday night in Larned, hoppers were in the stores and dozens of them on the sidewalks. Hopper control methods work successfully if the pest is not distributed over a large area as at present.

How long will the water hold out in the Arkansas Valley, is a question farmers and town officials are beginning to ask. The water table has lowered about 3 feet in our wells in the last three years. Daily pumping has lowered it about 2 additional feet. We can see no difference in the volume of water delivered but the ground water level is much lower.

It looks as if the continued removal of millions of gallons of water daily in the Arkansas Valley would have some effect on the amount of the underflow. The Arkansas River has been nearly dry for more than a year. The only additional source of water supply the underflow has, is seepage from the mountains and a few areas where there have been heavy local rains. It would take several months of heavy rainfall to bring the water table to the height it was three years ago. If the drouth continues many months longer the once supposed inexhaustible water supply of the Arkansas Valley may become a matter of concern to farmers and townspeople.

In the last Kansas Farmer, Mr. Hatch's article on farm competition hit the nail on the head. If the capital from business other than farming, had been kept out of the production business, there possibly would be no surplus. In other words speculation in production has proved disastrous. The low prices of farm products the last few years accompanied by a heavy loss in land values, has weaned many speculators from the ranks of producers where they were competing with the man and his family who make the farm their home. The handicap will continue to some extent as long as no restrictions or limitations, are placed on the speculator. The farming corporations got the knockout blow early. While things were going good no one gave the farm competition idea much thought.

The insertion of one clause in every note and mortgage would be a great help to the borrower of money. There should be a clause providing that in case of "acts of God" the borrower is not liable for interest and, that in case of deflation, the principal should suffer in accordance with the percentage of deflation. It is the 100 per cent face value of notes and mortgages that is hurting most people. A crop failure due to drouth, is an "act of God." Why should the man who borrows assume all responsibility for the disaster?

Stock feed and pasture is a serious problem facing this section of the

state. The river pastures have dried up and farmers are having to bring their stock home in midsummer. The small home pastures are as dry and short as in January, and no feed crops are available. Unless rain comes this week to save the corn, a number of farmers will turn their stock into the fields. Sudan has made no growth and the hoppers have eaten up many patches sown for summer pasture. As soon as our first cutting of alfalfa was off the ground we irrigated several acres, thinking we would soon have another cutting but the hoppers have eaten it up. Here at midsummer few farmers have any signs of a fraction of enough feed to carry the stock thru the winter.

If no rain falls within the next two weeks there will be no feed raised. We have several acres that could be irrigated and sown to early wheat for pasture but the hoppers would eat it up as fast as it came up so there is no use to sow it. Some of the elevators are talking about shipping in baled alfalfa hay. Conditions are almost exactly-like the summer and fall of 1913. That year no feed was raised and it looked as tho the stock would starve but rain followed and there was wheat pasture in abundance. It was only necessary to get the stock in three times during the winter.

Ways of Stopping Hoppers

GRASSHOPPER damage is becoming serious. Fight them with poison bran mash made of 20 pounds bran, 1 pound Paris green or white arsenic, 1/2 gallon sirup or molasses, 3 lemons or oranges including peel ground fine, and 3 1/2 gallons of water. Mix the bran and poison first. Mix the sirup and oranges or lemons with the water. Pour over the bran and mix evenly to avoid washing the poison from the bran. Use only enough water to make a crumbly mass. This will do for 4 to 5 acres, and may be broadcast from a rapidly moving wagon. Two or three applications may be necessary. A strip of poison bran thru the field a rod or two wide will stop the insects. A second strip farther in the field will catch those that cross the first one. Put poison bait out while the grasshoppers are on the ground during their first feeding of the day. This is soon after sunrise. Don't put it out when the temperature is below 70 or above 85 degrees or during cloudy or rainy weather. Strips of uncut hay or other crops left standing attract the insects and by placing the poison in these trap-strips many hoppers can be killed.

To Stop Hessian Fly

WIDESPREAD infestation of Hessian fly, which cuts wheat yields so much, can be checked during plowing and seeding season. Organized effort by farmers in these important steps in Hessian fly control will be most effective:

- Disk wheat stubble immediately after harvest.
- Plow wheat stubble early.
- Destroy all volunteer wheat as soon as it sprouts.
- Plant wheat at the time recommended by the state experiment station, or the county agent.

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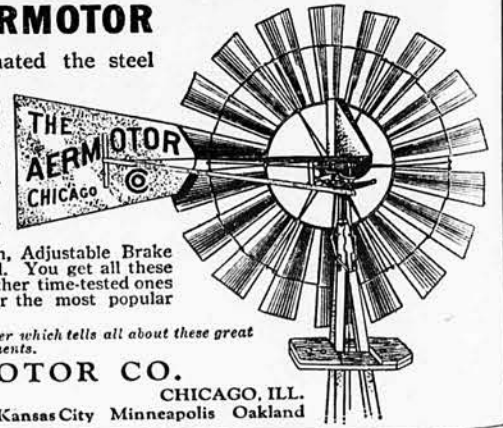
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We Can Make It Work or We Can "Bust" It Wide Open

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WHAT about the control of wheat, corn and hog production—the new deal for agriculture now being undertaken by the administration at Washington? It is a question that is on the lips of everyone. When two farmers meet, it matters not where it may be, in town, along the road or at the line fence, after talk of the weather—how our fine rain of the early morning of the 8th, following a drouth that lacked but a day of being of six weeks duration is reviving what began to look like a forlorn hope for a corn crop—the conversation just naturally drifts into a discussion of this "new deal" for agriculture. Will it work? Every farmer would like to know the answer, for the answer, whether it be yes or no, means a lot to him in the next three years.

After attending the meeting at Salina, listening there to Secretary Wallace's own story, then the corn-hog meeting in Topeka on the 7th, I am more inclined than ever to believe that whether or not it "works" is entirely up to us as farmers. We can make it work or we can bust it wide open. To use a more or less slang expression of today, it's up to us. So here is the reason for all the talk about it as farmer meets farmer. As yet there is not a clear understanding everywhere—assertions have been made by folks who do not understand the plans or who have not been given the right understanding of the plans—it all is so revolutionary in nature, so new and so untried, there is no wonder many false understandings are being exchanged and hasty opinions are being formed by the circulation of stories that are untrue.

Having listened to the story of this "new deal" for the farmer at both meetings, the wheat plan as told by Secretary Wallace himself at Salina and the corn-hog reduction plan as discussed at Topeka by representative corn and livestock farmers of the state, I believe a fairly clear understanding of it all as decided upon to this date, has soaked into my system. All this will be explained thoroly to the public, at various meetings held for that purpose and thru the press, so it would not be my job to explain it here. But with a fair understanding of what these plans now are, it occurred to me that the readers of this department of Kansas Farmer might like to know the honest opinion of it all from this one "dirt" farmer.

Should we as farmers wholeheartedly help to put this controlled production plan over? Should all my neighbors as well as myself reduce our wheat acreage 20 per cent, and should a like reduction be made in the production of corn and hogs? My answer is, yes. We farmers of the United States are now facing a different problem than we have ever faced before, so we have got to try and solve this problem with a different rule than any ever used before. With a surplus on our hands, even tho production this year is away below normal, it would be a calamity to pile this surplus into still greater proportions.

But why this surplus, you say? This nation has been producing as much as at present without the surplus interfering very greatly with our markets, except at occasional intervals. Why make so much fuss about the surplus

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now? Why not let the future take care of itself just as the past has taken care of itself?

Here is the reason why the future surplus, if we allow a surplus to accumulate, would not take care of itself as have the surpluses of the past. European and Asiatic countries are "putting up a snoot" at everything that comes from the United States. In the past they have been willing purchasers of our surplus, but now they are "laying off" everything we have to sell them. This is partly because they have already bought so much of us they are hopelessly in debt to us, and partly because they are so mad at us because they do owe us some money that we are asking them to pay back, that they have definitely decided to "quit us cold."

A good way for one neighbor to lose the friendship of another neighbor is to lend him some money, then if circumstances arise that make it impossible for the money to be paid back the hard feelings begin right then and there. That's the way it is now between this nation and all of Europe, while over in Asia Japan is so sore at us for immigration reasons, that Japan is leaving alone everything that comes from here.

And so for the next three years, and perhaps for longer, if we farmers of the United States produce much above our own needs it is going to be just too bad for us. Prices will fall so far below the cost of production that 25-cent corn and 50-cent wheat would be a dream too good to be true. With production allowed to run hog-wild as in the happy days when the rest of the world looked to us for something to eat, this nation would find itself drowning in its own surplus. The city consumer would be less able than he is now to buy our products that would be selling for much less than at present.

As one farmer to another, on this cool July morning following a rain that is hoped will mean the end of our early summer drouth, with our prospect for at least a partial corn crop much better than it was at this time yesterday, I should say that it is up to us to go at this thing we call the "new deal" and make it work. We can make it work or we can bust it wide open. If we bust it wide open—what then? It's too awful to contemplate.

I know the putting into operation of this "new deal" is going to bring about some practices that are going to go somewhat against the grain of the independence of the farmer. The average farmer does not like to be told what he can or he cannot do, yet, indirectly, he has that told to him every day of his life. When he takes a load of grain to the elevator, a truck load of hogs to market, or a bunch of fat cattle to the city yards, he is told what he can do, and he has to do it. But to come out to his farm and tell him what land to put into what crop, or what land not to put in any crop—what an awful jolt that is going to be to the independence of the farmer!

But is this small thing I like to call my independence worth so much to me that the privilege of retaining it is worth all it is going to cost if I keep on piling up production as I please, even tho it is away beyond the nation's needs? I think not, so that's the reason I am willing to go along with the "new deal" and abide by its requirements as an individual farmer. With it there is hope, the dawning of a new day for the farmer, when each shall not work in competition with the other to the detriment of all. We have asked for years that something shall be done for us—the opportunity is now here.

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By James Oliver Curwood

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FOR a moment after the swift passing of the sledge it was on Howland's lips to shout Croisset's name; as he thrust Gregson aside and leaped out into the night he was impelled with a desire to give chase, to overtake in some way the two people who, within the space of 48 hours, had become so mysteriously associated with his own life, and who were now escaping him again.

It was Gregson who recalled him to his senses. Howland interrupted him sharply.

"Did you ever see either of them before, Gregson?"

"Never until today. But there's hope we can find some one in the place who knows them. By the Great North Trail, if I had only seen her sooner—"

"Shut up!" growled Howland, betraying irritability for the first time. "Let's go in to supper."

"Your taste is good, Gregson," said Howland, recovering his good-humor as they seated themselves at the rough board table in the dining-room. Inwardly he was convinced it would be best to keep to himself the incidents of the last two days and nights. "It was a beautiful face."

"And the eyes!" added Gregson, "Why, deuce take it, she stared at me! I didn't see her again after that, but the dark fellow was in here half of the afternoon, and now that I come to think of it he did show some interest in me. Why do you ask?"

"Just curiosity," replied Howland. Howland had watched his companion closely and was satisfied that he knew nothing of Croisset or the girl. The fact puzzled him more than ever. How Gregson and Thorne, two of the best engineers in the country, could voluntarily surrender a task like the building of the Hudson Bay Railroad simply because they were "tired of the country" was more than he could understand.

It was not until they were about to leave the table that Howland's eyes accidentally fell on Gregson's left hand. He saw that the little finger was missing. Gregson jerked the hand to his side.

"A little accident," he explained. "You'll meet 'em up here, Howland."

Before he could move, the young engineer had caught his arm and was looking closely at the hand.

"A curious wound," he remarked, without looking up. "Funny I didn't notice it before. Your finger was cut off lengthwise, and here's the scar running half way to your wrist. How did you do it?"

He dropped the hand in time to see a nervous flush in the other's face.

"Why—er—fact is, Howland, it was shot off several months ago—in an accident, of course." He hurried thru the door, continuing to speak over his shoulder as he went.

As they passed into the half bar and half lounging-room, the rough-jawed proprietor motioned to Howland and held out a letter.

"This came while you was at supper, Mr. Howland," he explained.

The engineer gave an inward start when he saw the writing on the envelope, and as he tore it open he turned so that Gregson could see neither his face nor the slip of paper which he drew forth. The writing was that of the girl whose face he had seen again that night. The note ran:

Forgive me for what I have done. Believe me now. Your life is in danger and you must go back to Etomami tomorrow. If you go to the Wekusko camp you will not live to come back.

"The devil!" he exclaimed. "What's that?" asked Gregson, edging around him curiously.

Howland crushed the note in his hand and thrust it into one of his pockets.

"A little private affair," he laughed. "Come Gregson, let's see what we can discover."

In the gloom outside one of his hands slipped under his coat and rested on the butt of his revolver. Until 10 o'clock they mixed casually among the populace of Le Pas. Half a hundred people had seen Croisset and his beautiful companion, but no one knew anything about them. They had come that forenoon on a sledge, and had left on a sledge.

"We've had enough of this pretty face, Gregson," said Howland indifferently, "I'm going to bed. What time do we start in the morning?"

"As soon as we've had breakfast—if you're anxious."

"I am. Good night."

Howland went to his room, but it was not to sleep. For hours he sat wideawake, thinking. The attempt that had already been made on his life together with the persistent warnings for him to return into the South began to have their effect. He was satisfied that a mysterious peril of some kind awaited him at the camp on the Wekusko, and that in a short time it would probably explain itself. The one puzzling factor which he could not drive out of his thoughts was the girl. Her sweet face haunted him. Vainly he strove to discover for himself the lurking of sin in the pure eyes that had seemed to plead for his friendship, in the soft lips that had lied to him because of their silence. "Please forgive me for what I have done—" He unfolded the crumpled note and read the words again and again. "Believe me now—" She knew that he knew that she had lied to him, that she had lured him into the danger from which she now wished to save him. His cheeks burned. If a thousand perils threatened him on the Wekusko he would still go. He would meet the girl again.

Opening of the Story

Jack Howland, sent North to build a railroad thru the wildest country in North America, wonders why a pretty woman is looking at him so intently. Later finding she is a stranger, he offers her his protection. She leads him toward a lonely camp on the outskirts where he is suddenly attacked. The intervention of Jean Croisset, a halfbreed, saves his life. During the struggle he hears the woman pleading for mercy in his behalf. Afterward she disappears. Altho warned to return southward, Howland continues his way North. Thru a window in Gregson's quarters, at the first construction camp, Howland observes two figures and a sledge. As they sweep past he sees the face—white and staring—of the girl. The driver is Croisset.

It seemed to him he had scarcely closed his eyes when a pounding on the door aroused him and he awoke to find the early light of dawn creeping thru the narrow window of his room. A few minutes later he joined Gregson, who was ready for breakfast.

"The sledge and dogs are waiting," he greeted. As they seated themselves at the table he added, "I've changed my mind since last night, Howland. I'm not going back with you. Thorne can put you on to everything at the camp, and I'd rather lose six months' salary than take that sledge ride again. You won't mind, will you?"

Howland hunched his shoulders. "To be honest, Gregson, I don't believe you'd be particularly cheerful company. What sort of fellow is the driver?"

"We call him Jackpine—a Cree Indian—and he's the one faithful slave of Thorne and myself at Wekusko. Hunts for us, cooks for us, and watches after things generally. You'll like him all right."

Howland did. When they went out to the sledge after their breakfast he gave Jackpine a hearty grip of the hand and the Cree's dark face lighted up with something like pleasure when he saw the enthusiasm in the young engineer's eyes. When the moment for parting came Gregson pulled his companion a little to one side. His eyes shifted nervously.

"Just a word, Howland," he said. "You know this is a pretty rough country up here—some tough people in it, who wouldn't mind cutting a man's throat or sending a bullet thru him for a good team of dogs and a rifle. I'm just telling you this so you'll be on your guard. Have Jackpine watch your camp nights."

He spoke in a low voice and cut himself short when the Indian approached. Howland seated himself in the middle of the 6-foot toboggan, waved his hand to Gregson, then with a wild halloo and a snapping of his long caribou-gut whip Jackpine started his dogs. Day was breaking over the for-

The Three Sisters

Gone are the three, those sisters rare
With wonder-lips and eyes ashine.
One was wise and one was fair
And one was mine.

Ye mourners, weave for the sleeping hair
Of only two your ivy vine.
For one was wise and one was fair,
But one was mine.

—Arthur Davison Ficke

ests when they turned into the white trail already beaten hard by the passing of many dogs and sledges, that led from Le Pas for a hundred miles to the camp on the Wekusko. As they struck the trail the dogs strained harder at their traces, with Jackpine's whip curling and snapping over their backs. Then the Cree gathered in his whip and ran close to the leader's flank, his moccasined feet taking the short, quick, light steps of the trained forest runner, his chest thrown a little out, his eyes on the twisting trail ahead. Howland's blood thrilled to the tireless effort of the grayish-yellow pack of magnificent brutes ahead of him; and from them he looked at Jackpine. There was no effort in his running. When the dogs finally stopped at the foot of a huge ridge, panting and half exhausted, Howland leaped from the sledge and for the first time spoke to the Indian.

"That was glorious, Jackpine!" he cried. "But, good Lord, man, you'll kill the dogs!"

Jackpine grinned.

"They go sixt' mile in day lak dat," he grinned.

"Sixty miles!"

Howland was dead tired when night came. And yet never in all his life had he enjoyed a day so much. Twenty times he had joined Jackpine in running beside the sledge. In their intervals of rest he

had been so altogether companionable that half of the Cree's hereditary reticence had been swept away. He helped to build their balsam shelter for the night, ate a huge supper of moose meat, and then, as he stretched himself out in his furs for the night, he remembered Gregson's warning. He sat up and called to Jackpine, who was putting a fresh log on the big fire in front of the shelter.

"Gregson told me to be sure and have the camp guarded at night, Jackpine. What do you think about it?"

The Indian turned with a queer chuckle, his leathery face wrinkled in a grin.

"Gregson—heem ver' much 'fraid," he replied. "No bad man here—all down there and in camp. We kep' watch evr' night. Heem 'fraid—I guess so, mebbey."

"Afraid of what?"

For a moment Jackpine was silent, half bending over the fire. Then he held out his left hand, with the little finger doubled out of sight, and pointed to it with his other hand.

"Mebby heem finger ax'dent—mebbey not," he said.

A dozen eager questions brought no further suggestions from Jackpine. In fact, no sooner had the words fallen from his driver's lips than Howland saw that the Indian was sorry he had spoken them. In some way Gregson was associated with the mystery which enveloped him, and adding the senior engineer's nervousness to the significance of Jackpine's words he was confident that the missing finger had become a factor in the enigma.

He went to sleep, giving no further thought to the guarding of the camp. A piping hot breakfast was ready when Jackpine awakened him. During the whole of this day Jackpine urged the dogs almost to the limit of their endurance, and early in the afternoon assured his companion that they would reach the Wekusko by nightfall. It was already dark when they came out of the forest into a broad stretch of cutting beyond which Howland caught the glimmer of scattered lights. At the farther edge of the clearing the Cree brought his dogs to a halt close to a large log-built cabin half sheltered among the trees. Jackpine drew a key from his pocket and unlocked and swung open the heavy door.

Damp, cold air swept into the faces of the two as they stood for a moment peering into the gloom. Howland could hear the Cree chuckling as he struck a match, and as a big hanging oil lamp flared slowly into light he turned a grinning face to the engineer.

"Gregson um Thorne—heem mak' thees cabin when first kam to camp," he said softly. "No be near much noise—fine place in woods where be quiet nights. Live here time—then Gregson um Thorne go live in camp. Say too far 'way from man. But that not so. Thorne 'fraid—Gregson 'fraid—"

He hunched his shoulders again as he opened the door of the big box stove which stood in the room.

Howland asked no questions, but stared about him. A fire was roaring in the big stove before he finished his inspection and as he squared his shivering back to the heat he pulled out his pipe and smiled cheerfully at Jackpine.

"Afraid, eh? And am I to stay here?"

"Gregson um Thorne say yes."

"Well, Jackpine, you just hustle over to the camp and tell Thorne I'm here, will you?"

For a moment the Indian hesitated, then went out and closed the door after him.

"Afraid!" exclaimed Howland when he had gone. "It's deuced queer, Gregson—and ditto, Thorne. If you're not the cowards I'm half believing you to be you won't leave me in the dark to face something from which you are running away."

He threw off his coat and hat and seated himself comfortably before the fire. Ten minutes later the door opened again and Jackpine entered. He was supporting another figure by the arm, and as Howland stared into the bloodless face of the man who came with him, he could not repress the exclamation which rose to his lips. Three months before he had last seen Thorne in Chicago; a man in the prime of life, powerfully built, as straight as a tree, the most efficient and highest paid man in the company's employ. And now—

He stood speechless. Slowly, as if the movement gave him pain, Thorne slipped off the great fur coat from about his shoulders. One of his arms was suspended in a sling. His huge shoulders were bent, his eyes wild and haggard. The smile that came to his lips as he held out a hand to Howland gave to his death-white face an appearance even more ghastly.

"Hello, Jack!" he greeted. "What's the matter, man? Do I look like a ghost?"

"What is the matter, Thorne? I found Gregson half dying at Le Pas, and now you—"

"It's a wonder you're not reading my name on a little board slab, Jack," laughed Thorne nervously. "A ton of rock, man—a ton of rock, and I was under it!"

Over Thorne's shoulder the young engineer caught a glimpse of the Cree's face. A dark flash had shot into his eyes. His teeth gleamed for an instant between his tense lips in something that might have been a sneer.

TO BE CONTINUED

Our Busy Neighbors

Yes, Indeed

It's the age of marvels but the hens haven't started laying them scrambled yet.

Nothing makes a vegetable diet so pleasant as the addition of a little meat.

The Government's free bulletins explain how to do almost everything except save public money.

The funny part is, every libertarian you see wants liquor on sale for other people—never for himself.

Scientists predict cornstalks may be made useful. They've always seemed useful to us, just holding up the corn.

Milked Her in the Silo

ONE cow was missing, when D. S. Jantz, Moundridge, went out to milk. He found her deep in a pit silo and milked her there, then pulled her out with a team of horses.

Made a Wonderful Guess

GREENSBURG men were guessing how many strokes of a big hand pump it would take to burst a tire. A weather expert, visiting in town, took a squirt at the pump and tube, and guessed 1,240. He missed it just 10 strokes.

Wreck-Service for a Cow

THIRSTY cows pushed another in a walled-up spring on Jacob Scheidt's farm in Wyandotte county. He put in an S O S call for a garage tow car and wrecker. Then the cow was carefully lifted out for the evening milking and business as usual.

Will See His Canada Farm

THE death of a relative has made Verlin Gilpin, Codell, the owner of 500 acres, largely timberland, in British Columbia. It won't be long until Gilpin sees the place. He has built a house on a trailer and with his wife will start for Canada immediately.

Can't Take Car to Chicago

A KANSAS man, who made a trip by auto to the World's Fair, says when you get within 50 miles of Chicago on any of the highways, it is just like driving in a funeral procession. Hundreds of tourists are leaving their cars in suburban towns to complete the trip by train.

Rain Cloud Helped Him

WITH 200 head of cattle in a pasture in Greenwood county, Bert Barrier was getting ready to haul water for them, when a rain cloud came up and let loose, filling his pond. The rain didn't extend a mile in either direction from the pond. Lucky stockman.

Woke With a Broken Leg

IT was after midnight and Cecil Miller, driving in Rice county, nodded. The car went into a ditch and broke Cecil's left leg. That woke him up. He got out and walked a short distance until the leg collapsed. Not far away in the darkness was a farm house in which was Miss Viola De-

More Stock Poisoned

FIVE Hereford cows owned by Scott Gill, Attica, three valued at \$500, died from bloat after eating wilted Sudan in a stubble field. It apparently contained poison similar to that found in second-crop cane in dry years and in corn stalks. Mason Darnes also lost two cows, poisoned, he says, from eating African millet. They lived less than an hour after a few mouthfuls of the millet along the roadside. Ted Puls lost three cows, he reports, from eating Johnson grass. Mrs. Ed Truan, Russell, lost five of her nine milk cows after they broke out of the pasture into a field of kafir.

Weese, a trained nurse, home for a visit with her parents. She heard Miller's cries for help, went to his rescue and took care of him until he could be taken to a hospital. A lucky coincidence.

Chickens Pretty Smart

PERHAPS you have noticed how few chickens are killed on roads than used to be. The Wellsville Globe reasons that chickens acquire wisdom by the second or third generation, but that cats haven't learned it yet.

A Big Job of Plowing

EIGHT HUNDRED acres of Haskell county's summer-fallow are being prepared for seeding to wheat next fall, by two sons of Bruce Carlson, who hoped to ride thru college on a golden stream of wheat. The plowing will be about a three-weeks' job.

Not Bad for Green Hand

AFTER a lifetime association with automobiles, Jack Carver, a Pratt youth, took a job on a farm. He hitched up a team of horses for work in the field, but something looked wrong. So he asked the boss, Marvin Moore, to take a look. Moore found Jack had got the horses' collars on upside down.

Got Coyote at First Shot

OUT at Tribune, Virgil Kuttler and Francis Strickland, in a car, sighted a coyote and gave chase. While Strickland drove over rough prairie at 50 miles an hour, Kuttler drew bead on the coyote and fired. Down went the coyote at first shot.

But Not the Same Kansas

SEVENTY-FOUR years ago this spring the father of O. M. Pinnell came to Doniphan county and broke sod with an ox team. One of the oxen lost a shoe. Plowing in the same field the other day, the son found an odd-shaped piece of iron. It was the ox shoe lost by his father's ox team three-quarters of a century ago. The nails still were in the shoe. The world, and Kansas, has traveled far in those 74 years.

Push Button Pumps Tires

A DEVICE that will pump air into tires while the car is in motion, has been patented by A. E. Jordan, Beloit attorney. An indicator on the dash board informs the driver when tires are low, he pushes a button and fresh air is put in the tire. Another accessory that coming new models will have. Jordan also has perfected a trailer, which can be transformed almost instantly into a bed. Soon it won't be necessary to go home at all.

In High School at 11

THE Flint Hills has a prodigy in Harry Cannon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cannon, who will enter high school next September, altho he will not be 11 years old until October 2. He completed the eighth grade this year with no mark below 82, the first and second grades when not quite 5 years old, the third and fourth grades in his second year, and fourth and fifth in his third year. Harry also is a great horseman, taking part in rodeos, having learned to ride when he was 3 years old. He can throw a rope like a cowboy and in the last 3 years has broken horses himself.

His Heels Saved His Life

RUBBER heels saved Fred Lancaster from death in a terrible form. He fell into a plow he was using behind a tractor, near Kinsley. A slice was taken off one ankle bone, his leg was cut badly, but when the share struck his rubber heel, it stuck and stopped and didn't go thru the foot. Lancaster was able to drive to a railroad station where section men took him to town on a handcar. Everybody should wear rubber heels for the sake of his feet and his spine, and, in these times, should also have a Kansas Farmer all-coverage accident policy.

POSTO THE CLOWN does tricks

BOYS AND GIRLS! Get Posto and other Post Toasties Cut-Outs—FREE!

They come on Post Toasties packages . . . Posto the Clown on one; soldiers on another; circus people and animals on a third. As soon as the package is empty, get your scissors and cut them out. What fun you'll have with them!

You'll love Post Toasties . . . big, golden flakes made from toasted hearts of corn. The cereal that stays so crisp and delicious in milk or cream. And tastes so good with fruit or berries, too!

Ask your mother to get some Post Toasties for you today!—in the new Cut-Out packages. A General Foods product.

Visit the General Foods Exhibit, A Century of Progress, Chicago (June to October), and see the Post Toasties display.



Cut-Outs on every Package

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

What Really Mattered

MRS. E. S.

LILA and Herman and their three children had spent 9 years in the city. Visitors from our little village reported that they lived in a "swell" apartment, had a maid, and entertained the "higher-ups." So when Herman lost his job and his money, and they had to come back to our town and rented a small house next to her mother's, those who had been Lila's friends pitied her, and those who had been her enemies rejoiced.

I, who had been one of her best friends, went to call immediately. I was prepared to sympathize, but I had forgotten that her grandfather had gone with the gold rush and never returned, that her father had been killed in '98, that her sister had lost her husband in the World War. Her answer to my sympathy brought them to my memory, and made me ashamed that I had ever thought of pity.

"Yes, it's terrible to lose money," she said, "but isn't it wonderful that we can all be together?"

Now That It Can Be Told

MRS. A. R.

NO SIR, (they said) not one of the men on this place was going to eat the old roosters. One by one the roosters were taken from the fattening pen and were served on the table with noodles or dumplings. Not one of the men suspected they were eating the old roosters.

I managed to see there were a number of egg yolks boiled in with the chicken. I saw that the egg yolks were in view too, when the meat was dished up.

After the roosters were all eaten, my husband noticed they were gone and asked what I got for them. The same as I would for heavy hens, minus a half-dozen egg yolks, I told him. He didn't seem to understand, but said he thought it was darned good for old roosters, that he felt sorry for the guy that had to eat them.

Lye Bad for Aluminum

BETTER not use lye on aluminum ware because lye dissolves aluminum. This goes also for the aluminum parts of the separator and the milking machine. Not many things injure aluminum, but lye does.—Mrs. Ira Z. Smith, Atchison Co.

It's Fun to Do Dishes

WITH DUTCH TEA TOWELS

TEA towel designs for each day of the week are so popular we know you'll welcome this new set. Let us introduce Katrina. She is ready to have you stamp her on those new tea



towels you have been planning to make. What "dressed up" tea towels they will be, for each of the seven shows this busy little Dutch girl at a different task. Outline stitch in delft

blue is appropriate for this Dutchy character, but various colors may be used, if blue "won't go" in your kitchen. Perforated pattern good for hundreds of stampings, with sufficient wax, included in package C8581P, is 40 cents. Wax transfer pattern for transferring the set of seven designs once, comes in package C8581T, and is only 20 cents. Order from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Now Will You Tell One

SALLY

MAE had left here about 10 years ago and had married. Recently she, her husband and baby, were passing thru here and would be in town several hours. Her cousin planned a dinner, inviting all of Mae's old friends.

Her husband arrived at the dinner alone. He explained it all very nicely. "Well, I told Mae it was me you all wanted to see, you all knew her. Somebody had to stay with the baby so I bought Mae a lunch and left her there at the depot. I didn't have one bit of trouble finding this place, I've got a splendid—"

We heard no more. We all piled into the cousin's truck and left for the depot to see Mae and the baby. We were well enough acquainted with him in two seconds. Had it been longer we would have torn him limb from limb.

A Good-Colored Catsup

C. S. P.

THE trick of making a good-colored catsup is simple. Select fine, red ripe tomatoes, but don't use cloves, allspice, or other spices that contain tannin, as they darken the catsup. Instead, use cayenne pepper, paprika and the other spices that you use in giving an excellent flavor to catsup. Add the salt, sugar and vinegar near the end of the cooking so as not to darken the catsup, or lose the vinegar during the boiling. Boil the catsup rapidly in a large, open kettle to thicken it as quickly as possible.

Homemade catsups will have the body and keeping quality of boughten catsups, if they contain enough sugar, concentrated vinegar, and salt. This recipe is especially good:

Use 30 pounds of tomatoes, removing skins, seeds and green parts; 1½ cups salt; 3½ cups pure vinegar or 6½ cups white vinegar; 8 cups sugar; 6 teaspoons celery seed; 3 teaspoons mustard; 2 teaspoons cinnamon; 3 teaspoons paprika; 2 teaspoons cayenne pepper, and 4 onions.

Sleeping Porch Comfort

OUR sleeping porch curtains blew out into the room and were annoying. Also they separated, and did not give the privacy desired. We took the ordinary spring type of clothespins and snapped them together. The weight of the pins helped to keep the curtains down, and being pinned together, they did not blow around so much.—Elizabeth W. Hard.

Wet It 4 Inches Deep

IT IS better to water flowers and vegetables thoroly and less frequently, advises Walter B. Balch, Manhattan. A garden is not properly watered until the soil is wet 4 inches deep. More water is required at a time to do this, but less for all summer. And better plants are produced.

My Handy Fruit Cupboard

THE most worthwhile and handiest part of my house is the sectional fruit shelves in the basement. One is the width of a large-sized window shade, the others, the width of an ordinary shade. I put shades in front of these shelves, fastening them on the casing, to keep the light from the fruit. They keep out the dust too. It is so easy to raise the shade and

choose something for dinner from the good looking display of clean fruit, vegetables and meats. If you have rollers without shades, a strip of oil-cloth or any figured material hemmed and tacked to the roller, makes a fine shade.—Mrs. Henry Sieverling.

And What's the Difference

NORMA BEE

JACQUELINE is 40. She is a scant 4 feet tall and almost as wide as she is high. She has tiny feet and shapely ankles. Her hands are small and white—and she rolls a pair of sky blue eyes. Her hair is always waved and well groomed, her clothes made to order (of necessity) and her skin and teeth well cared for. She has a line of chatter that makes your head spin, dances like swansdown, and believe it or not, is always the life of the party.

Alphonso is about 50. He towers way up—a little better than 6 feet and, yes, you guessed it, thin as a string bean. He parts his hair in the middle, as beaux did a quarter of a century ago. His clothes fit him like a gunnysack, and his shoes are No. 10s. His best feature is a walrus mustache—well waxed! He dances more on his partner's feet than his own. But Alphonso is a great guy, a good listener, and he loves that little wife of his like nobody's business. Truly differences must attract.

Water for the Baby

GIVE the baby water to drink. Not iced water, but water that has been boiled and cooled. Every day he should have about 1 ounce of water for every pound of his weight, or a little more for older babies. Offer it to him anyway. Babies often cry from thirst.

Use A Blotter Pattern

WHEN cutting quilt blocks, make a pattern out of a good ink blotter. It will stick to the goods, not slide around as paper does.—Mrs. Nelson C. Woodward.

Canning-Time Favorites

YOU'LL LIKE THESE

Cucumber Chow Chow—This makes a fine chow. Use 6 onions, 1 head cauliflower, 2 quarts green tomatoes, 6 large cucumbers, ½ medium-sized head cabbage, 1 red pepper, 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon, 2 teaspoons celery seed, 1 teaspoon white pepper, 1 teaspoon mustard seed, 2 cups sugar and vinegar. Remove seeds from pepper and chop all vegetables fine. Sprinkle lightly with salt and let stand overnight. In the morning, drain and add spices and sugar and vinegar enough to cover. Put in enamel vessel and boil ½ hour. Fill into sterilized jars and seal tight.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

Watermelon Pickles—These are delicious. Choose good, thick rinds, remove the red, peel off the green skin, cut into convenient size pieces for serving, soak in salt water overnight. Drain, and cook in alum water until tender (1 teaspoon alum to each gallon of water). Drain, soak in clear water from 6 to 12 hours. After that drain, cook until clear in sugar and vinegar solution—1 quart vinegar to 6 cups of sugar. Add to this, stick cinnamon and some whole cloves tied in little bag. Place in stone jar, let stand 24 hours. Pour the solution off, heat again and pour over pickles. Repeat this several days, then seal hot in jars.—Mrs. C. H. H., Saline Co.

Canned Baked Peaches—My family prefers my canned baked peaches in the usual way and, really, the flavor is delicious. Dip the peaches in boiling water, then in cold, and slip off the skins. Cut them in halves and remove the stones. Place them in a baking dish or a granite pan. Fill each cavity with 1 teaspoon of sugar, a few drops of lemon juice and a sprinkling of nutmeg. Bake the peaches in a moderate oven until tender (30 to 35 minutes). Pack them with a clean spoon into clean, hot jars while boiling hot, adjust the rubbers and pour over the fruit any sirup that has formed in the pan. Fill each jar to overflowing with boiling sirup made from ½ cup of sugar and 1 cup of water boiled together for 5 minutes. Adjust the sterilized covers and seal jars.—Mrs. Clarence Jones, Jefferson Co.

Summer meals should be cooling. Our "Suggestions for Summer Meals," includes salads, sandwiches, desserts, beverages and pastries. Price 5 cents. Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Her Voice Isn't Wasted

MRS. NEIGHBOR

MARY Ann's voice was her fortune almost. In the early stages of her career she met tall, dark-haired Dick. How the girls envied her his attentions. In a short time they were married and Mary even gave up her singing. Some say she wasted her voice. But not I. Last evening I heard her from a low chair crooning a lullaby to her second child. The voice was richer, sweeter and had a tender note it never possessed a few years ago. I listened breathless lest I might miss even one low word.

No, her voice surely isn't wasted.

Let Style Begin at Home

TWO GIRLISH FROCKS



2870—An adorable dress in red and white printed crinkly crepe silk. It can be worn for town or for afternoons. Note the snug fit thru the hips. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting. Other interesting materials: yellow handkerchief linen, printed chiffon cotton voile or brown and white crinkly crepe silk.

2906—Even for home and porch, the smart woman matches her apron to her frock. The dress is so practical. It can be worn for general day occasions. The one-piece apron is made in a jiffy! Blue and white handkerchief linen is delightful with plain blue used for the apron and repeated in the dress trim. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material for dress with 1½ yards of 35-inch material for apron and dress collar.

2967—Won't young daughter love this attractive dress. The cape collar forms a yoke at the front. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material. Dotted dimity, candy-striped batiste, linen, flowered voile and tub silks are appropriate materials.

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

RURAL HEALTH

Hints About Normal Weight

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THREE years ago there was a great craze to reduce weight, the fad taking special hold of the fair sex. Every mail brought many inquiries about "reducing."



Dr. Lerrigo

The craze was dangerous to the health of some, but in many cases the slim style really made for health. Now that the popularity of the "slim princess" figure is passing there is danger of a swing in the opposite direction. It is not well to go too far. The person who carries a big load of fat puts a severe strain on circulation and taxes heart and lungs. It is a difficult and sometimes a dangerous thing to get rid of the "fat roll" that is so easily picked up about the middle 40's. Better keep your weight normal and give the roll no chance to begin. I shall be glad to send my special letter "Hints About Normal Weight" to those interested. Any subscriber desiring a copy will please clip this item and send it to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Be sure to enclose self-addressed stamped envelope with your request.

If Farmer Builds a Lake

TAKING advantage of low labor costs, thousands of Kansas farmers have built dams across their draws the last few years, and stocked them

with fish. If a farmer builds a lake that covers 10 acres with water 1 foot deep, he is entitled to \$750 deduction in the assessment for his farm. The laws of Kansas exempt farm reservoirs from taxation at the rate of \$75 an acre-foot of water. But placing a dam across a running stream does not entitle a landowner to any tax exemption. It costs from \$500 to \$3,000 to construct an ordinary dam across a draw or dry watercourse and it must meet standard requirements as to size, spillway and other features and be approved by one of the state engineers. So says George S. Knapp, the State Board of Agriculture's chief engineer of water resources, now supervising work on 21 dams for landowners. The law requires his division to aid in the construction of the dams if requested by the landowners.

Kill 23 Million Flies

R. H. G.

FLIES transmit tapeworms to poultry, spoil food and milk, spread disease, and pester the livestock. They lay eggs in manure and fly maggots come out within three days after hatching. If you cannot haul out manure twice a week, treat it with common borax which destroys both fly eggs and maggots. Borax dissolved in water and sprinkled about the floors of the stables will reduce numbers of flies. One pound of borax in water will treat 16 cubic feet of manure.

Flies are easily poisoned with white arsenic (not arsenate of lead). Dissolve 1 ounce of white arsenic in 3 pints of hot water. Use it to poison

An Idea for a Neighbor

HERE is another chance to swap ideas with your neighbors, try your luck. Pick any one of these subjects and send Kansas Farmer a brief letter giving your experience.

- My Sideline That Grew Up.
- What I'm Going to Do About Silage.
- My Best-Paying Equipment.
- My Biggest Gains From Seed Selection.
- Farm Conveniences Worthwhile.
- Ways to Save Labor.

Kansas Farmer offers \$2 for the best letter on each one of these subjects. Mail your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, please, by August 1.

sugar solutions or milk set out for flies. Keep this out of reach of children and domestic pets.

Flies may be poisoned with a weak solution of formaldehyde with less danger of poisoning children or livestock. Add 3 teaspoons of formaldehyde to 1 pint of milk or water sweetened with a little brown sugar.

One female fly lays from 240 to 630 eggs. Within 10 days females hatched from them are laying more eggs. So it is possible by destroying females July 20 to prevent the occurrence by August 20, of from 3½ to 23 million flies.

FLIES! And other insects

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Non-Poisonous - Costs 10c

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POULTRY

For Sore-Eyed Chickens

WASHINGTON county farmers report eye trouble among young chickens. In dry seasons when there is a shortage of green feed, this is due to lack of vitamin "A" in the ration. It can be corrected by feeding alfalfa hay to poultry. Alfalfa leaves are the most valuable for this. The hay may be ground and added to the ration at the rate of 10 per cent, or it may be fed whole in a separate hay feeder. Young Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, when growing normally, should have a deep yellow color on the beak and shanks. If chicks are deprived of their green feed this yellow color fades and is a warning that additional green feed is needed.

A Premium Egg Rule

GETTING 4½ cents a dozen above market price for eggs depends on quality. One man has eggs gathered several times a day and put in a cool cellar where each egg is marked with the "fresh date" and the name of the farm. "I could sell three cases of eggs a day to one grocery store if I had them," he says. "People who buy my eggs know what they are getting." His pullets are raised under nearly ideal conditions. Several 8 by 10 feet range shelters, in a cornfield where chickens have not been recently, are used. Mash and grain are kept before

the pullets all the time. Near the shelters are two automatic water fountains in the shade of a big tree. All good things to do.

Kansas Hens at Big Fair

AMONG the 130 pens from 27 states and Canada, entered in the International Egg-Laying Contest at the World's Fair, Chicago, are two from Kansas, one of S. C. White Leghorns from the Coombs Poultry Farm, Sedgewick, and one of S. C. R. I. Reds from the Mathis Poultry Farm, Parsons. Yearling hens are being used, 13 to the pen, except for a few older birds with championship records. Record-keeping started June 1, in this largest laying contest ever held in the U. S. All pens are mated with good males as chicks are being hatched to sell at 25 cents apiece.

Since the beginning of laying contests in the U. S., 11 breeds have produced birds that have laid more than 300 eggs in a year. These are: S. C. R. I. Red, 345 eggs; Buff Orpington, 343; S. C. White Leghorn, 342; Banded Plymouth Rock, 334; Australorp, 319; R. C. R. I. White, 319; White Wyandotte, 314; R. C. R. I. Red, 308; Jersey Black Giant, 305; White Plymouth Rock and White Orpington, 301.

Twenty Hours for an Egg

IT TAKES 18 to 20 hours for the formation of a hen's egg, says D. C. Warren, K. S. C. This is from the release of the full-sized yolk from the ovary to the laying of the egg. In the upper part of the oviduct, the heavy portion of the albumen, or white, is first secreted about the yolk. Next the thinner portion of the albumen is formed, and in the lower portion of the oviduct the membranes and the shell are laid down. After the shell is formed, the egg is laid immediately unless the process is completed late in the evening. Then it is held until next morning.

A Good Tapeworm Check

CHICKENS become heavily infested with tapeworms by feeding on flies or dung beetles. Destroy breeding places of the insects to prevent this. Frequent removal of droppings is one thing.

Capper Tours of World's Fair

TOUR DIRECTOR, Kansas Farmer, Topeka: Please send me free illustrated literature of your Tours of the World's Fair.

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When jars are cold, tap the lid with a spoon. When properly sealed it will give a clear, ringing note; also the lid will be curved slightly inward. No waiting or worrying — You KNOW your jars are sealed before you store them away.

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Merely send your name and **FREE** address on post card for latest information on canning all fruits, vegetables, pickles, preserves, meats, poultry, fish, game, etc., by all methods. Write today for this free literature which answers your home canning questions. Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp. 844 Main St., Sand Springs, Okla.



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Rail fare round trip; 4 days, 3 nights at first-class hotel; 4 admissions to World's Fair Grounds; Transportation to and from Fair Ground; Breakfast daily in Chicago; Admission to LAMA Temple and Ft. Dearborn; Tour of Shedd Aquarium; Tour of Field Museum; Spectacular 3 hour night steamer trip on lake; ALL TIPS PAID; Transportation to and from station. Farewell dinner at hotel.

TOUR B

Rail fare round trip; 6 days and 5 nights at first-class hotel; 6 admissions to World's Fair Grounds; Transportation to and from Fair Grounds; Breakfast daily in Chicago; Admission to LAMA Temple and Ft. Dearborn; Spectacular 3 hour night steamer trip on lake; Tour of Loop Stores; Shore Dinner at Palmer House; Complete sight-seeing tour of Chicago; Tour of Shedd Aquarium; Tour of Field Museum; ALL TIPS PAID; Transportation to and from station.

RESERVATIONS NOT ACCEPTED AFTER AUGUST 5

The Total Cost of Tours A and B from Various Kansas Cities Are Given Below. Rates from Other Points Will Be Furnished Upon Request

City	Tour A	Tour B	City	Tour A	Tour B
Arkansas City	\$37.95	\$50.85	Larned	\$38.40	\$51.30
Atchison	33.45	46.35	Leavenworth	33.45	46.35
Augusta	36.60	49.50	Liberal	40.80	53.70
Beloit	37.05	49.95	Manhattan	35.00	47.90
Bucklin	39.05	51.95	Marysville	35.55	48.45
Chanute	35.20	48.10	Medicine Lodge	38.85	51.75
Coffeyville	36.00	48.90	McPherson	36.55	49.45
Colby	40.30	53.20	Newton	36.35	49.25
Concordia	36.45	49.35	Norton	39.25	52.15
Dodge City	39.45	52.35	Oberlin	41.10	54.00
El Dorado	36.35	49.25	Olathe	33.45	46.35
Ellis	33.70	51.60	Ottawa	33.80	46.70
Emporia	34.90	47.80	Parsons	35.40	48.30
Fredonia	35.70	48.60	Phillipsburg	38.55	51.45
Fort Scott	34.60	47.50	Pittsburg	35.25	48.15
Garden City	40.45	53.35	Pratt	38.10	51.00
Goodland	41.05	53.95	St. Francis	42.45	55.35
Great Bend	37.95	50.85	Salina	36.35	49.25
Hays	38.45	51.35	Scott City	40.25	53.15
Herington	35.60	48.50	Smith Center	38.00	50.90
Hutchinson	37.00	49.90	Sterling	37.40	50.30
Independence	35.95	48.85	Syracuse	41.45	54.35
Iola	34.85	47.75	Topeka	34.00	46.90
Junction City	35.45	48.35	Wellington	37.50	50.40
Kingman	37.70	50.60	Wichita	36.90	49.80
Kansas City	33.45	46.35	Winfield	37.70	50.60
Lawrence	33.45	46.35			

Rates for Children Under 12 Furnished Upon Request

Come Join Our Happy Party

This ALL-KANSAS TOUR which will leave the Kansas City Union Station at 9:00 P. M., Sunday, August 13 is sponsored by Capper Publications in co-operation with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Be sure you are aboard the Santa Fe train when we leave Kansas City at 9:00 P. M., Sunday August 13 because we are going to have the time of our lives at the big World's Fair.

MAIL THIS RESERVATION BLANK TODAY

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I want to be a member of the big ALL-KANSAS TOUR party to the Chicago World's

Fair and will take Tour _____ Enclosed find \$ _____
Write A or B for Tour A send \$23.45, Tour B send \$36.35
I understand you will write me immediately upon receipt of the reservation and furnish me full instructions on where and how my rail ticket will be furnished.

My Name _____

Address _____

No. of people in my party _____ adults _____ children under 12 _____
Please give here the names and addresses of people accompanying you

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Mystery Car Had Farm Chickens

J. M. PARKS

Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE arrest of Roy Merrel and C. Griffin for stealing chickens from the protected premises of W. F. Schultz, Tonganoxie, put a stop to a series of thefts. A month earlier, two men driving a car with a Missouri license were seen to enter the Schultz house and immediately after a valuable shotgun was missing. When members of the Schultz family saw a similar car bearing a Missouri tag parked near their home a later evening, their suspicions were aroused. Deputy Sheriff Leonard Turner was notified. In the meantime the car had been driven away. Turner, with Robert Gress, pursued and caught the suspected thieves several miles beyond. Chickens in their possession led them to admit stealing from the Schultz premises and from the premises of Protective Service Member John Merritt, Tonganoxie. Merrel was given 1 to 5 years in the penitentiary; Griffin a year in jail. The \$50 Protective Service reward has been divided among members of the Schultz family, Deputy Sheriff Turner and Robert Gress, Jr.

peka, where it was found the wheat had been sold to an elevator. The elevator operator had set down the license tag number. This was the final clue. Both Kulp boys were given 1 to 5 year terms. The \$50 Protective Service reward was divided between the Sheriff's force and Protective Service Member Jahnke.

Out After Easy Money

SEVERAL Protective Service members have been visited by salesmen claiming to represent a Kansas City firm. Orders are taken on blanks headed by the "Laboratory Department" of the company. Prospective customers are led to believe they are dealing with a well-established firm engaged in research work with foods, poultry remedies, etc. Small print at the bottom of the order discloses the company assumes no responsibility. An investigation shows there is no research laboratory. Don't take the word of a strange agent. Also read written contracts before you sign up or pay for goods.

Several Thank-You Letters

I think Kansas Farmer's Protective Service is the best in the Middle West and hope you can continue the good work. Yours with every co-operation possible, Carl Ausherman, R. 1, Elmont, Kan.

I received my check from the _____ today and I am very thankful. I had written them several times and never got any answer. I am sure a booster for the Protective Service.—I. J. O'Brien, Leoti, Kan.

I want to thank you for your trouble in recovering my books and puzzle. I am certain I wouldn't have got them without your effort. Will always recommend your Protective Service.—Mrs. Ira L. Hunt, R. 4, Junction City, Kan.

Thieves Left a Trail of Wheat

DEFICIENT tires and a truck bed which would not hold wheat, were responsible for the conviction of Arthur and Walter Kulp, who stole about 100 bushels of wheat from the protected premises of William Jahnke, R. 1, Riley, Kan. Mr. Jahnke reported the theft to the sheriff at Manhattan. Sheriff Richter and Deputy Sheriff Huse found spilled wheat along the road, also several places where a truck had been stopped on account of tire trouble. The trail led toward To-

How Abortion Germ Is Spread

IF COWS are infected with contagious abortion, or Bangs disease, there is a chance that folks drinking the milk may contract "undulant fever," but that chance is not great, experiments indicate. Some cases of the fever, according to Dr. Charles H. Kitzelman, Kansas State College, trace to no other source than infected cows' milk and the cattle germ. Considering the extent of abortion in cattle, there is not the great number of undulant fever cases that naturally would be expected.

Many cases of undulant fever, Doctor Kitzelman declares are transmitted to man by contact with hogs or pork infected with the swine abortion germ. A dairy cow may be infected by contact with diseased swine and in turn spread the disease thru her milk. The fact undulant fever is not widespread among men is an indication, the doctor believes, that the human family either does not ingest large enough quantities of the germs at one time to cause the disease, or else the power of the cattle germ is low for man under ordinary conditions.

It is encouraging to owners of dairy cattle and to consumers of milk to know that Doctor Kitzelman has determined that contagious abortion in cattle can be successfully controlled.

One Dose for Ear Worms

TIMELY dusting of corn silks with a mixture of arsenate of lead and flour will aid in the control of sweet corn ear worms, says E. G. Kelly, Manhattan. Mix 1 pound of arsenate of lead with 4 pounds of flour and dust the silks the first day they are out of the husk. No second treatment necessary.

A Double-Fallow Yield

IN MANY Pratt county wheat fields yield and grade are far above expectation, while in other fields they are lower than anticipated. A double-summer-fallow piece, near Preston went 33 bushels. The county average is running from 6 to 20 bushels, according to methods used. The later summer-fallow wheat is making a much

better showing. Grades run up to 60 pounds but in many fields the shriveled condition has brought down weight to around 56 pounds. Protein content is heavy in most cases due to the extremely hot weather, and there is not enough moisture to cause any dockage.

Bee Meeting July 23

THE Kansas Federation of Beekeepers will hold its annual meeting July 23, in Kelley Park at Burlington. There will be music, talks by prominent Kansans and Missourians, and a basket dinner. Everyone interested is invited.

Time to Spray Bindweed

BEGIN spraying bindweed between July 15 and September 1. If vines have lost their leaves and are apparently dormant around the middle of July, spraying should be delayed until new growth is well started and vines several inches long have been produced. Any time during August when there is good growth of vines, is a good time to start spraying.

Try a Field of "Kawvale"

FARMERS in Eastern Kansas who have been growing Fulcaster, Currell, Harvest Queen, or other old varieties of soft, red winter wheat will do well to consider planting at least a small field of Kawvale next fall. This new variety, selected, tested and distributed by the Kansas Experiment Station, is better in yield, winter-hardiness, and in resistance to red leaf rust and Hessian fly.

Harvest Spuds Two Ways

KANSAS potato growers have two ways of harvesting the crop. One is to harvest potatoes when mature, but before the vines are dead, and store them in a cool, well-ventilated basement or storage cellar. The other is to provide as much shade as possible in the field by letting the weeds and grass grow. Then the crop is harvested for storage in the fall when the weather is cool.



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A Safe Investment

Many investments made a few years ago have dropped to fractions of the price paid. Some will unquestionably regain all or a good part of their value, but at present cannot be converted into cash except at heavy losses. I know of an investment, originally issued for a capital investment which is intact. These certificates pay six per cent interest, payable semi-annually and have never failed to pay all interest promptly. Their unique feature is that they are redeemable at full face value any time upon short notice. Due to this redeemable feature, which has been of tremendous value to many investors, a limited amount of these certificates are being sold to replace those cashed in. If you wish information, I will gladly send it without obligation on your part.—Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas.

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We are sending money every day to Capper subscribers who have been hurt in accidents, and who have the Capper low-cost accident insurance. The cost of this insurance is almost nothing—just about the price of one egg a day. It puts cash money in your hands if you get hurt. Covers all accidents. The next time the "Capper Man" calls to see you, be sure to ask him about this low-cost insurance, which will pay you ready cash if you get hurt in accidents.

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CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, TOPEKA

Most of Kansas Gets Rain

(Continued from Page 5)

last long. Much feed sowed after rain. Corn well-worked out but does not grow much. Most of threshing done. No pasture. Straw being fed to horses and cattle. No garden except where irrigated. Wheat, 85c; corn, 60c; oats, 30c; butter, 20c; eggs, 10c; cream, 22c.—Don Helm.

Franklin—This county expects to benefit \$25,000 to \$30,000 under wheat allotment plan. Chinch bugs still working. Flies bad. Blackberry crop dried on bushes. Had about 1 1/2 inches of rain. Near Rantoul they had 5 inches with a big hail storm. Rain helped but corn isn't saved yet. Potato crop poor. Worms bad on cabbage. Some cane being sown for feed. Grape crop looks nice but leaf rollers beginning to work. This was the worst season I remember on cultivator shovels. Harold Staadt harvested 1,028 bushels of Kanota oats from 17 1/2 acres. Included were 4 1/2 acres which produced 361 bushels. Wheat, 85c; corn, 45c to 47c; oats, 32c; kafir, \$1.05 cwt.; butterfat, 19c to 22c; eggs, 9c to 11c. Many farms have been sold. Much threshing being done.—Ellis Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Most oats and barley will be cut for feed. Wheat yields very poor and not very good quality. About 3 per cent of wheat sown last fall being harvested. Plenty dry for listed crops and feed. Lots of poor stands.—John Aldrich.

Gray—Very dry. Row crop and drilled milo up but must have rain soon. Flies bad on stock. Pastures dry and short. Stock must be fed or shipped. Hogs going on market in poor condition because of high grain. Cream, 22c; eggs, 9c; wheat, 88c; corn, 60c. Farmers taking much interest in wheat bonus plan and acreage cut.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

Harvey—Had 1 1/2 inches of rain. Some corn past help. Plowing easier now. Wheat, 82c; corn, 60c; oats, 35c; cream, 22c; bran, 85c; shorts, \$1.20; eggs, 11c; broilers, 8c to 10c; hens over 4 lbs., 7c; Leghorns, 5c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Might raise fourth of a corn crop. Pastures burned. Some farmers hauling water more than 2 miles. Threshing over, wheat and oats ran 5 to 20 bushels an acre. Potato crop about 50 per cent normal. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 9c.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Wheat all combined and threshing done, about average crop. Oats poor. Pastures short. Received good rain. Corn looks fine. Most farmers busy planting feed. No second cutting of alfalfa. Grasshoppers doing damage. Corn, 47c; wheat, 87c; eggs, 9c; cream, 22c; oats, 35c.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—If it doesn't rain soon corn on hard land will be burned up. People busy disking and running one-way plows. Most every one will summer fallow 20 per cent. Cows falling in milk on account of flies, heat and lack of feed. Wheat, 91c; corn, 55c; maize, 56c; light hens, 4c; eggs, 8c; cream, 23c; flour was \$1.40 for 48 lbs.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Row crops at a standstill. Pastures turning brown and stock will suffer if rain does not fall soon. Believe enough wheat will be gathered to re-seed county. Barley a total failure. Feed outlook poor.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—With a cold, wet May, a very hot, dry June, ground got hard and difficult to work. Bugs eating growing crops and no danger of over-production. Threshing mostly done, fair yields. Berry crop and early gardens cut short. But now with showers can have bountiful late gardens. Potatoes small and few in a hill. Flies bad, pastures short, hard on dairy herds.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Still hot and dry. Pastures very short. Prospects for corn about vanished. Still hopes for grain sorghums. Second crop alfalfa not worth cutting. Harvest all over. Oats and barley very light. Wheat yields disappointing. Some plowing and disking done but ground too dry to plow well. Very few potatoes. Gardens poorest in years.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Had about 4 inches of rain. Corn and kafir look much better. Threshing well along. Wheat and oats pretty good, flax poor in yield and quality. Potato crop poor. Cream, 23c; eggs, 10c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Rain amounting to .76 of an inch in two weeks, but crops need more badly. Parts of county better off. Pastures getting short and dry. Only a little barley harvested. Eggs, 6c; cream, 21c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Recent 2 1/2-inch rain great help for crops and gardens. Corn looks much better. Alfalfa and pastures have made new rapid growth. Apples and grapes growing well since the rains. Farmers plowing for wheat sowing. Hens, 6c to 8c; eggs, 8c to 12c. Good prices for grain.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Had a few showers but too late for corn and not heavy enough to benefit pastures and sowed feed much. Chinch bugs and grasshoppers have done great deal of damage. Many fields of kafir and sorghum almost gone. Most farmers plowing or ready to start as soon as rain makes it possible.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Miami—A few scattered showers now and then do very little good. Corn damaged by dry, hot weather. Pastures dry. Oats harvest over, threshing out 25 to 45 bushels an acre. Not much wheat. Some prairie hay being put up. Feed will be short.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—All small grain yielded fairly well. Wheat averaged 16 bushels; oats, 25, flax 8. Drouth becoming critical. All gardens and potatoes cut short, possibly half a crop. Corn and sorghum crops injured more than one-half. Some stock

being fed, no pasture. Considerable grain going to market at much better prices than six weeks ago. Wheat, 82c; corn, 45c; kafir, 60c; oats, 35c; hens, 8c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 24c; flour, \$1.80.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Hot, dry weather continues. Only a few local rains since early May. Corn doesn't look so bad. Wonder how a crop can stand heat and drouth so well? Second crop alfalfa is little to none, pastures all dried, very little prospect for feed.—James McHill.

Norton—Corn clean and small so can stand the dry weather better. All feed crops need rain. Pastures drying up. Wheat crop better than expected. Wheat, 60c; corn, 40c; eggs, 8c; cream, 18c; hens, heavy, 7c. Gardens drying up. Potato crop will be short.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Recent 2-inch rain broke a 9-weeks drouth. Early corn was hurt by drouth and bugs were taking it since harvest. Wheat made from 5 to 12 bushels, oats 10 to 30. Wheat was very small berry. Pastures dried up, many farmers feeding stock. Water getting scarce. Alfalfa a short crop. Potatoes almost a total failure. No fruit. Milk cows failing on account of no feed and hoards of flies. Eggs, 7c to 11c; butterfat, 22c. Mill feed about double in price.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Corn and feed holding up well despite unfavorable weather. Potatoes a total failure. Gardens about burned up. Much interest in domestic allotment plan, most farmers ready to try anything that promises relief. Price of grain still advancing. Wheat, 88c; corn and kafir, 50c; cream, 22c; eggs, 9c; hogs, tops, \$4.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rooks—Wheat yield 3 to 5 bushels. Corn needs rain, also feed, kafir and cane. Some have started to prepare ground for another crop. It is dry. Rooks has organized for the allotment plan. Wheat, 84c; corn, 34c; hogs, \$3.60; cream, 22c; eggs, 7c.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—Recent shower did little good, a lot of wind and hail on west, some buildings blown over. Harvest over. Farmers shipping cattle, pastures too short and dry. People careful about fires. Water scarce, quite a lot of sickness from heat. Many cattle poisoned by weeds and feed. Beetles are bad. Flour, \$1.45, second, \$1.35.—Mary Bushell.

Sumner—Rain in some parts of county, other spots dry and all living things suffering extreme heat. Not much threshing this year. Corn and other forage crops past help. Fodder badly burned. Chinch bugs in row crops. Water getting scarce. Many farmers have fed most of oats crop to stock. Apples small, potatoes short half crop and small. Most farmers preparing ground for wheat. Alfalfa almost a failure, first crop about one-tenth usual yield, except bottoms. Several cattle losses from getting into cane. Hens dying from heat. Wheat, 88c; corn, 60c; oats, 37 1/2c; kafir, 60c; hogs, \$3.85; eggs, 8c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington — Drouth broken by two rains totalling 3 inches. Corn growing and farmers will have to hurry to get over it the third time. Some shock threshing still to be done. Moisture should start alfalfa and live on pastures. Some are plowing for wheat. Lots of corn and millet has been sown since the other rain. Wheat, 86c; corn, 48c; oats, 30c; butterfat, 22c; eggs, 12c.—Ralph B. Cole.

JELLY CHAMPION REVEALS SECRET!



"Anybody can make prize jelly in only 12 minutes with these fail-proof recipes," she tells women.

"We jelly champions just swear by Certo," says Mrs. Effie A. Mills, winner of many prizes at the Michigan State Fair.

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Nicotine in new form. Odorless and tasteless. No handling of birds. Economical flock treatment. Write for circular. Sold by dealers. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., incorporated, Louisville, Ky. **FEED ONCE IN MASH**

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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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JERSEY WHITE GIANTS
PULLETS-COCKERELS, WHITE GIANTS; Black Giants; Buff Minorcas. Best Quality. Reasonable. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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

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

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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. Tischenhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BLOODTESTED! GRADE AAA TRIPLE TESTED CHICKS, IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. COD. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, \$3.95. Assorted, \$3.00. Dallas County Chickery, Buffalo, Mo.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS FROM GRADE A STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS. White Rocks, White Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, \$5.25 hundred. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, 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.

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

WE BUY GOOSE AND DUCK FEATHERS AT highest prices, Dept. 8, Columbia Feather Company, 413 West Huron Street, Chicago.

FARM MACHINERY
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.

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER. Poor man's price. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Ziegler Inventor, Salina, Kan.

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

WINDMILLS, \$14.75. 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.

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

TOBACCO

SUMMER SPECIAL--A 12 POUND PACKAGE of guaranteed Kentucky's finest leaf tobacco, one box Deer Tongue flavoring, a genuine clay pipe and complete directions for preparing your tobacco just like the real manufactured, all for only \$1.95. We pay postage. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO--ENJOY KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, home manufactured chewing, 28 big twists, sweet or natural, \$1.00. 28 big sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. FREE! double-bladed 50c pocket knife. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

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

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

CIGARETTE ROLLER, CASE, PAPERS, AND 5 pounds mild yellow leaf smoking \$1.00. Aged mellow chewing, 10-\$1.00. Bert Choate, Hickman, Kentucky.

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

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

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

KODAK FINISHING
FILMS DEVELOPED, 2 BEAUTIFUL GLOSS prints of each negative and free enlargement coupon, 25c. Guaranteed never fade prints. Summers Photo Service, Unionville, Mo.

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

ROLLS DEVELOPED-TWO DOUBLE WEIGHT enlargements, eight guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

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

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

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

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
PURE, CERTIFIED TENMARQ AND KAM- seed wheat, re-cleaned, graded, and sacked, \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. Hays. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

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MEN WANTED AT ONCE TO CALL ON stores with newest line self-selling 5c and 10c necessities. Strong, original counter displays. Aspirin, Mercurochrome, Razor blades, Household Cement, etc. Automatic sellers. Many new items. Up to 125% profit. Big catalog free. Procopax, Dept. 50-H, 1956 S. Troy, Chicago.

MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL HARDY, guaranteed nursery stock. Cash every week with part expenses. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Write The Hawks Nursery Company, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

AGENTS WANTED, LADIES OR GENTLE- men, to work Farmers Organization Journal. Write for particulars. Farmers Organization, Yukon, Okla.

INTEREST TO WOMEN
QUILT PIECES--100 BIG, FAST COLOR prints, 20c; 200-35c; postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Ill.

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PATENTS--INVENTIONS
PATENTS--SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence A. O'Brien, 150-B Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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.

LAND
56-ACRE CREEK BOTTOM CORN AND alfalfa farm, only \$1,400; team, 3 cows, 2 heifers, calf, 3 brood sows, 100 chickens, farm tools and 20 acres growing crops included with quick possession; midsummer bargain in real money-maker, mile school and church, easy drive city of 60,000; 40 acres rich bottom land in cultivation, creek watered pasture, some woodland, 20 sugar maples, some fruit, good 4-room house, nearby spring, barn, poultry house, hay barn, taxes \$7.15; you will be proud to own this home, \$1,400, part cash; 300 others, free list. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

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Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns 25 bulls from calves to 15 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the beef breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered. WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Reg. Holstein Bull Two years old, a sure breeder, priced for quick sale. KENNETH TRAIN, LINDSBORG, KAN.

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70 10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Roy Clippard and Grassland Promoter sends our herds. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

DUROC HOGS
America's Greatest Herd of shorter legged, easier feeding type Durocs, 40 fancy gilts bred to Aristocrat, Schubert's Superba, "Kan't Be Beat," "North Star," Boars all ages. Send for breeding literature. Photos. Shipped on approval. Immuned. Reg. Come or write. W. B. Huston, Americus, Kan.

SERVICE BOARS, BRED GILTS Broad, deep, smooth bodies. Heavy boned, sound feet and legs. The quality kind, combining the breed's best blood. Wavemasters, Airman, Colonels, Sensations. Prices right. Immuned. Write or come. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

RAMS 50 yearlings and two year olds. Shropshire and Hampshire, Oxford and Southdown. We still have them at Hoover prices. Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kansas

35 Rambouillet Rams Priced to sell. R. C. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

Accidents Cost Money When accidents happen bills begin to pile up. Doctors, nurses, and extra help, must be paid. "Ask Your Capper Man" about this low cost protection or write Insurance Dept., KANSAS FARMER, Topeka Kansas

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

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<input type="checkbox"/> Farm Sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Legume Inoculation	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Burning Refrigerators
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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
John W. Johnson, Manager
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

The F covers— "Moving Day" for Buddy —By Parsons



All Over the Farm

ONE pound of grain to every 4 or 5 pounds of milk produced is not too much to feed thru this short-grass season, says J. B. Fitch, Manhattan.

Good Lightning Protection

BY GROUNDING the walls and roofs of metal buildings you can ward off lightning damage pretty well. At least two opposite corners should be grounded. For large buildings good grounds should be provided near all corners.

Quick Gains for Pigs

RECENT tests of rations for pigs show that adding tankage to a ration of corn alone saved enough feed to make the tankage worth \$1.34 a hundred pounds. Tankage-fed pigs made gains more rapidly than those that didn't get it.

Oil Beats a Repair Bill

IF YOUR tractor needs a change of oil, change it. Do not try to get another half day's work out of it. Oil always is cheaper than repairs. Old crankcase oil never is waste—there are dozens of uses for it about the farm.—John S. Glass, Manhattan.

Got 17 Bushels Extra

VALUE of summer fallowing was demonstrated on the Anton Olson farm, Russell, when 50 acres of wheat on land fallowed last year netted 25 bushels an acre. His regular fields made about 8 bushels. Alex Dumler, of the same community, had a similar experience.

A Little Mold Won't Hurt

There is mold in my silage. Is it safe to feed to livestock?—R. G. H.

A LITTLE mold in silage will not be dangerous for cattle or sheep, but don't try it on horses. Those who have silage now can make good use of it where pastures are short.—M. R.

Mix the Concrete Stiff

CONCRETE floors are good for grain storage buildings if laid over a layer of material that breaks contact with the soil. Several inches of coarse, crushed rock makes a good floor base. The concrete should be mixed stiff so it will not fill the holes in the rock base.

A Bath Hurts Alfalfa

CALCIUM is lost rapidly from alfalfa hay by leaching when the hay is left in the field exposed to rain. And calcium, or lime, is one of the most valuable feed elements in alfalfa. Small amounts of protein also are lost by leaching, and protein is the basis on which we pay for alfalfa.

Worth a Bushel a Week

EVERY week gained in breaking land for wheat means an average of 1 more bushel of grain to the acre next harvest. Early tillage followed by clean cultivation liberates plant food, stores moisture, and forms a firm seedbed. These are three big points in growing wheat.

Might Ruin the Silo

SILOS sometimes are used as grain storage bins. As the outward pressure of grain is greater than it is for ensilage, extra hoops should be put on the silo before filling with grain. This is a good precaution also for old silos in which reinforcement may be badly rusted.—W. G. Ward, Manhattan.

Grass and Water for Cattle

THE County Marketing Committee of Woodson County will assist any individual in locating pastures for cattle, and will supervise loading of any prairie hay other counties will need, according to M. C. Axelton, county agent, Yates Center. "We have good grass and water for cattle and any grade of prairie hay desired. Special freight rates will be supplied on request. The Woodson County

Farm Bureau and the Marketing Committee are in position to assist any county in this emergency. The pasture rent to the head will be about \$2 for yearlings, \$2.50 for 2's, \$3 for 3's, and \$3.50 for cows, no charge for calf. Cattle will be taken care of and count guaranteed. Salt will be provided. Copies of lease will be sent upon request." Any amount of hay can be shipped of the same grade. Federal inspection is available if desired. Present prices vary from \$3.50 to \$4.50, depending on grade.

Good Shoo-Fly Ways

A SPRAY of repellent oil will give cattle a rest from fighting flies. Use 1 gallon of refuse crankcase oil in which is mixed 1 pint of oil of tar. Apply with a sprayer. Another way is to hang a log chain between two trees or posts, allowing the chain to dip in the middle so the young calves can reach it. Wrap gunny sacks around the chain at 2-foot intervals. Soak the sacks with the oil.

IN THE FIELD

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

Public Sales of Livestock

- Jersey Cattle**
Oct. 24—Roy C. Lahr & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Oct. 25—Chas. H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle**
Sept. 27—J. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.
Nov. 15—Fred M. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 20—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Durocs**
Nov. 1—W. E. Harder, Minneapolis, Kan.
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 19—Maplewood Farm, W. H. Mott, Owner, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 26—Mrs. H. D. Burger & Son, Seneca, Kan.
Nov. 1—W. E. Harder, Minneapolis, Kan.

Robert H. Hanson, Jamestown, Kansas, breeds Polled Shorthorns and offers for sale two yearling bulls, one red and one white, sired by a Hultine bred bull.

J. C. Stewart & Son, Americus, Kansas, breed Durocs and enjoy a nice private sale business every fall and winter. They are regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer.

Carl Schoenhofer of Walnut, Kan., has one of the good Guernsey herds in Southeast Kansas. His herd is Federal accredited and all females of milking age have D. H. I. A. records.

W. R. Huston of Americus, Kansas, advises us that his bred gilts that are yearlings this fall are bred to farrow in August and September instead of September and October as stated in our last issue.

F. B. Wempe's Jersey herd at Frankfort, Kansas, was the high herd in the Marshall County Cow Testing Association for January, February, March and May. The 20 cows averaged 40 pounds of fat.

E. H. Taylor, Keats, Kansas, has a herd of 60 registered Jerseys that it is good to look at. It is a working herd and a profitable one. He has a bargain for some one in a nice two-year-old sire that he wants to sell.

L. W. Lock, DeGraff, Kansas, has one of the very few herds of registered Red Polled cattle with milk records to be found in the Middle West. He has over 60 cows in milk with D. H. I. A. records up to 283.68 pounds of fat.

Rigg Brothers, Leon, Kansas, have a herd of over 40 registered Jersey cattle. One of the bulls in service is a son of Eminators Dark Raleigh, another is a son of Raleigh's Dairy-like Majestic. Both from very heavy producing ancestors.

F. O. Spencer, Greeley, Kansas, breeds registered Hereford cattle and Hampshire hogs. The cattle are of Anxiety breeding and he has purchased Hampshires from leading breeders. He has 50 choice spring pigs now on the place.

James H. Williams, proprietor of the Masaco Stock Farm, located at Hutchinson, Kansas, breeds registered Holstein cattle, Spotted Poland China hogs and Shropshire sheep. His stock is of high quality and he usually has a surplus of his own breeding for sale.

Alvin C. Wright, on his farm adjoining the town of Norwich, in Kingman county, Kansas, has a fine herd of registered Guernseys. His herd bull Fern Hill Advancer is Ransom Farms breeding and comes from a dam with a record of 630 pounds of fat.

A. H. Knoepfel, well known registered Jersey cattle breeder of Colony, Kansas, has about 75 head on hand. His principal herd bull is an imported son of the great bull Nobly Born. The herd is always on test in the D. H. I. A. Last year's average was nearly 400 pounds of fat.

Frank Vanbuskirk, Kincaid, Kansas, has made rapid progress as a breeder of registered Jersey cattle. His present herd bull, Noble Dictator Volunteer, is a son of the imported cow, Oh My, one of the highest testing daughters of a very noted sire. The herd numbers about 25 head.

Julius Brockel of Redwing, Kansas, has been breeding registered Holstein cattle for about 10 years and has at this time over 60 head of good cattle. His present herd bull,

Maplewood Champion Segis, is a son of a noted bull. The herd has been culled close and is very uniform.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kansas, was a Kansas Poland China breeder that furnished five selected gilts that went to the Mexican government in June.

John B. Wetta of Andale, Kansas, has purchased to head his Shorthorn herd the great bull Premier that has been heading the John Register herd at Whitewater for several years. This is one of the best sons of Edelyn Premier by Browndale Count. Mr. Wetta has a small herd of all Scotch females.

M. F. Stoskopf of Redwing, in Barton county, has a fine small herd of bred Milking Shorthorns. He has in service a bull, the blood of Otis Chieftain, and his females carry the blood of Roan Duchess, the noted Shuler cow, and others are descended from White Goods thru the bull Lord Baltimore.

We have just received a nice cheerful letter from Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas. "Billy" is a real optimist and likes to tell about the nice rains they have been getting, some in his neighborhood and still better ones in nearby neighborhoods. He has a nice lot of pigs that he is growing along in fine shape.

W. A. Gladfelter, veteran Duroc breeder of Emporia, has 125 spring pigs as good as he ever produced on the farm. They are by sons of Superba Leader and Wavemaster, world's champion boars. Mr. Gladfelter will offer a great lot of boars at private treaty, and hold his annual bred sow sale in February.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kansas, now gets his mail at Bendena, Kansas, which is only a few miles from Mr. Peterson's farm. "Pet" has his usual better than 100 spring pigs again this summer and he says they are the best he ever raised, and that is saying something. He will have a lot of splendid boars for sale this fall.

Guernsey Mead Dairy Farm is the home of a splendid lot of Guernsey cows and heifers and is the home of the great sire, Valor's Crusader. The herd is a member of the Mid-West Cow Testing Association and they offer young bulls for sale and a few very choice high grade heifers to make room for pure bred.

Otto B. Williams, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Hutchinson, Kansas, reports the recent sale of a white bull calf, a son of the great cow Roan Duchess, to Geo. Johnson of Hays, Kansas. Mr. Williams owns the herd for over 40 years by Dave Shuler and he has now in the herd 20 daughters and granddaughters of Otis Chieftain.

Thomas D. Marshall, veteran breeder of registered Jersey cattle, has been building a herd for 25 years. A large per cent of the females now in the herd are daughters or granddaughters of his bull Brilliant St. Mawes Lad. Four generations of his ancestry hold 16 gold medals, 22 silver medals, and a lot of other honors.

John C. Keas, Farmington, Kansas, Atchison county, is president of the Kansas Ayrshire Breeders Association and at present is very much interested in the Ayrshire field day at Manhattan in August. Arwood Farm Ayrshires, as developed by John Keas, are doing very much to help popularize the already popular dairy breed.

J. B. Shields of Lost Springs, Kansas, has bred registered Hereford cattle since 1896. A few years later he introduced Polled blood and now he has 135 head of Polled cattle. The herd is bred deep in Anxiety blood. He has used five Guggell & Simpson bulls. During the years Mr. Shields has sold breeding stock in 14 different states.

C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Kansas, has bred registered Berkshires at Nashanal Stock Farm, near Eskridge, for 33 years. Right now he has some nice spring boars for sale and some gilts, and later on will have a nice lot of weanlings. Mr. Nash has an extensive acquaintance with Berkshire breeds having at one time been a leading exhibitor.

L. C. Waits and Son of Cassaday, have one of the good registered Shorthorn herds in central Kansas. In 1922 they bought a Duthie Primrose cow; from this cow and her descendants they have raised and sold six bulls for prices up to \$250 per head and there is at this time 22 of her descendants in the herd. Their herd now numbers over 65 head.

T. Hobart McVay of Nickerson, Kansas, has made much progress in the building of a herd of registered Holstein cattle. He has a D. H. I. A. herd average of 395 pounds of fat. His first herd bull was a son of Pauls Fobes Homestead, followed by a grandson of the same bull. His present bull is a son of Sir Bess Johana. He is milking 35 head now and selling the product in Hutchinson.

Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kansas, registered more Durocs in the National Record Association in 1932 than any other Duroc breeder in the United States. They have 278 pigs of this spring's farrow and will be out to the leading swine shows all over the country this fall with their show herd. They will hold a boar and gilt sale in October. It will be advertised in Kansas Farmer later on.

The registered Jersey herd belonging to A. Lewis Oswald of Hutchinson, leads all herds in the D. H. I. A., comprising Reno, Rio and Harvey counties, for the month of June. The average for the Oswald herd was 36.4 pounds of fat. This is the first time in the history of the association that a Jersey herd has led. This is the second year this herd has been on test. Their average for the year 1932 was 318 pounds per cow.

Many of the most experienced breeders of purebred livestock are always looking for a proven sire. Right now E. W. Oetters, Herington, Kansas, is ready to sell his Holstein herd bull that is a proven sire of merit. He is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac and his dam carries two crosses of King Segis Pontiac Count. He is in his prime and Mr. Oetters is keeping all of his heifers and offers him for sale fully guaranteed.

Neverfall Dairy Farm, that's Geo. Woolley's Holstein breeding farm, Joining Osborne, Kansas, on the south. This remarkable herd, founded with the purchase of a great cow, Segis Superior Pauline, in 1921. Today the herd numbers around 70 head and 35 of the splendid cows in the herd are daughters and granddaughters of this wonderful cow. Mr. Woolley sells around \$3,000 worth of milk and cream from his herd every year.

No business man ever approached the perfecting of his business with more earnestness and more zeal was never manifested in football or golf than is demonstrated in the breeding and showing of registered Shorthorns by W. V. Harshman and his family of Eldorado, Kansas. The individual excellence and large number of noted Sires shown in his pedigree entitles the herd bull Lord Scott, Jr., to a place well toward the top among bulls heading herds in the Middle West.

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Plowshare Edge attached.

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\$150 Wheat?



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Butler Economy Bins at last year's low delivered prices while they last. Take advantage. You may not see such a bargain in farm storage again. Prices quoted are freight prepaid into the states of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Iowa. See your dealer now or send coupon to our nearest factory.

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

Across Kansas

Two dogs killed 26 of E. A. Batt's 43 sheep before one dog was killed.

Commercial trucks now must carry Kansas license tags or be halted until they do. It's the law.

By hooking a new gas engine to the pump, George Scott, Enterprise, still has a nice green garden.

Sparks from a tractor exhaust set fire and burned 60 acres of ripe wheat in Ottawa county. Ouch!

After 62 years service, the Burlington has abandoned its branch between Atchison and Rulo, Neb. Trucks.

"Thar's gold" in Republic county sand and some new gold panning machinery is being impatiently awaited.

Must be the name. Waterville folks are going to have a 10-acre lake without waiting for state or Federal aid.

Great Bend milk consumers now pay 3 cents more a quart, or 10 cents, feed prices having increased 50 per cent.

The golden lining. The last few weeks' rise in prices has increased Kansas buying power 150 million dollars!

Kansas' one time bank commissioner, J. N. Dolley, is the new vice-president of the state Antiprohibition Society.

Twelve combines were sold by one Chapman firm during June and were needed this year for a quick job of harvesting.

Four tons of roosters were marketed in Alma on "Rooster Day" at a cost of \$517 to buyers. They cull in Norton county.

Four cows have helped out with twin calves on the Askey farm, Lincoln county, but seven were gentlemen calves.

The truck patches of 2,500 of Wichita's unemployed, were killed by the drouth, destroying their hope of an easier winter.

Alfalfa is being shipped into Newton from other parts of Kansas and from Colorado, to meet a shortage of feed crops.

Altho prohibition still is in force in Kansas, three Marysville farmers swear they saw a large bullsnake milking a cow.

More than 100 farms in Dickinson and Clay counties were owned by the late Eric Swenson, a kindly landlord to his tenants.

First summer apples shipped from the Doniphan apple district, brought \$1.50 a bushel, 50 cents more than the usual starting price.

Lightning struck the Presbyterian church at Cuba, in July, 31 years ago, and in July of this year struck the church a second time.

What is the omen? Two white robins have been seen in Allen county this year, one being brought to Iola by Clarence Creviston.

Permission to abandon three Kansas branch lines, totaling 194 miles, is asked by the Union Pacific. Those railroad taxes will be missed.

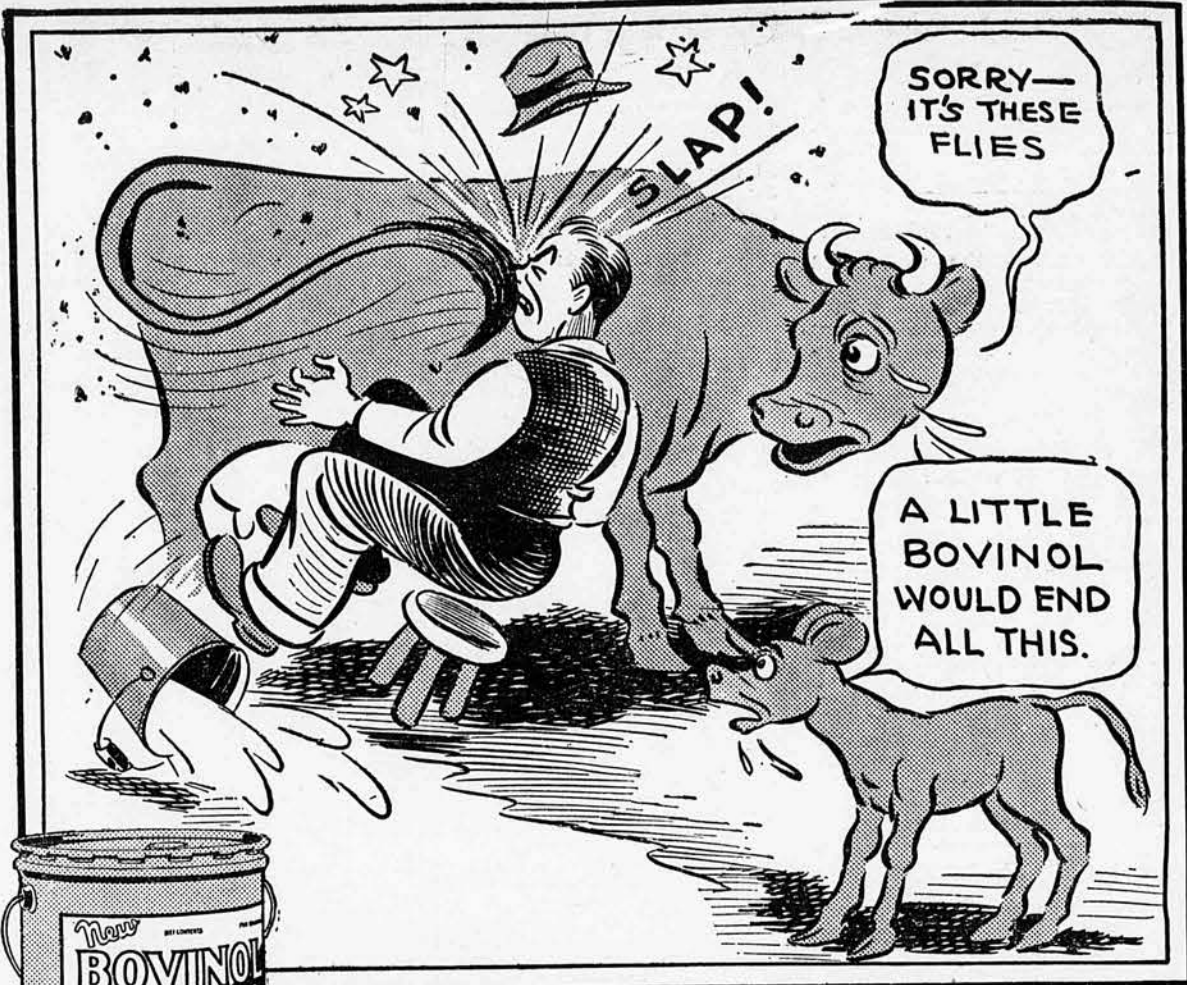
Wichita's land bank had fewer defaulted payments in June, than in any June for two years, and June is a bad month even in good times.

During the hot spell, a Minorca hen, owned by Schuyler Searcy, Lyon county, laid 2 eggs in less than 30 minutes. Must have been the heat.

Married only a few hours, Mrs. Harold Knox was killed in an auto crash while she and her husband were on their way to their wedding dinner in Butler county.

Seeing what she thought was a necktie on the floor, Mrs. S. H. Winegar, Greenwood county, found when she picked it up that it was an 18-inch bullsnake. Her screams brought a rescuer.

Prosperity paid Aaron Sell, implement dealer of Stafford, a pleasing visit. Within a week he sold new tractors to four farmers, Charles Fritzenmeier, Clarence Reed, R. E. Burkhall and Jack Hunter. The Equity Exchange, St. Francis, also has just sold three more tractors. Anyone who doesn't think Kansas is a tractor state, has only to keep his eyes open.



5-gal. Bovinol container—a convenient pail when empty.

Make milking easier with new BOVINOL

No more tail switching or kicking at milking time when you spray cows with new Bovinol. It kills and keeps flies away, helps you get your work done faster, keeps cattle in better condition, and keeps milk yield up in warm weather. New Bovinol is free from danger of giving taste or odor to milk. It won't stain or gum cow hair. It is now lower in price. Creameries recommend it. Ask your Standard Oil Agent.



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3 Fine Motor Oils



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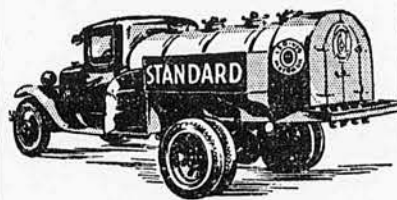
VERDOL



Summer Spray Oil

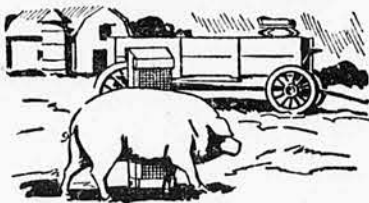
For use in greenhouses, orchards, on shade trees and shrubs and gardens. Kills insect pests, reduces the amount of wormy fruit.

3 Fine Gasolines



Stanolind, Standard Red Crown and Red Crown Ethyl

Mica Axle Grease



Makes wheels run easy. Use it on hog greaser to kill hog lice and keep hogs healthy.

A Complete Line of Farm Products

Kill flies in the milk house and home with Superla Insect Spray. Perfection Kerosene Stanolex Tractor Fuel Atlas Tires and Tubes Polarine Greases, Semdac Auto Polish Semdac Furniture Dressing AND MANY OTHERS

Eureka Belt Dressing



Adds years to life of leather and canvas belts.

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