

Get Right on the Wheat Allotment Plan. See Page 2

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Farmer's  
71st Year

August 5, 1933

Published on the  
5th and 20th



## Warned Again

A LOOSELY-FITTING HALTER, nevertheless a halter, is to be attached to the board-of-trade system of gambling in grain. A noose or lariat, might serve better. "Put your house in order or the Government will do it." was the blunt warning given the Chicago Board of Trade by the Farm Act's administrator, George N. Peek, following the market collapse of July 20.

After a hearing before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, representatives of the grain exchanges agreed to a permanent daily limit of fluctuations hereafter in futures prices of wheat, rye and barley, to 5 cents (up or down) from the closing figure on the market the day before, a similar 4-cent limit for corn, a 3-cent limit for oats. They also agreed to prohibit the common form of grain gambling known as "trading in indemnities."

However, the exchanges are yet to ratify these reforms. Meanwhile, Secretary Wallace and the Adjustment Administration are at work on a code, or collar, to put the system on a lariat. For that purpose the following questions have been submitted to the grain exchanges, by the grain administrator, George N. Peek:

What was the cause of the recent collapse in grain prices?

Could not the rule, limiting fluctuations, have been invoked to advantage before the crash instead of afterwards?

What steps are now proposed by the grain exchanges to prevent similar occurrences in the future?

In his statement Mr. Peek says with admirable frankness:

"I do not entertain the view that the present grain trade has any divine right to handle the farmer's products . . .

"The institutions engaged in marketing exist and will continue to exist just as long as they provide a useful service . . .

"If they do not perform such service then it will be necessary for farmers to find some other method for marketing their products . . .

"I know of no industry other than farming which has nothing to say about the prices received for its products."

The day the markets collapsed, the wheat-pit gamblers established a new record which exceeded "Black Thursday," October 24, 1929—"trading" in 269,433,000 bushels for the day. The gambling in wheat also was a record, 163,117,000 bushels, or as much wheat as the entire State of Kansas raises in a normal year.

About 90 per cent of the transactions in the Chicago pit are paper trades and pure gambling. This huge amount of paper trading creates an artificial, fictitious supply that breaks down the farmers' market, resulting in indirect losses every year to every grower of grain in the United States.

When the game becomes too much for the gamblers, the exchanges are closed. But when millions of farmers lose the profit on a year's work or are brought close to ruin or are ruined, it rolls merrily on.

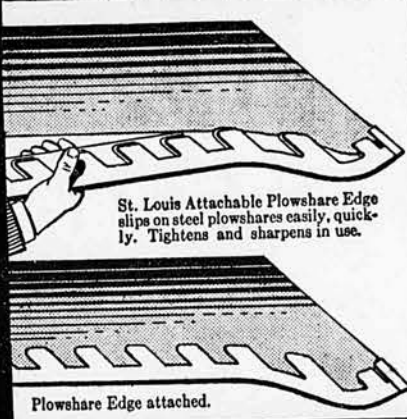
It is significant that the two days the grain exchanges were closed that grain could be bought and sold in every city and hamlet, and actual demand and supply were working and determining the price.

Until the professional and amateur grain gambler can be fenced out of the market, we shall have no genuine supply-and-demand grain market in the United States. The gambling system must be done away with and the gamblers swept out, and this applies to both the stock exchange and the grain market. I believe it will be done. They will wreck the nation if permitted to continue unrestrained.

Arthur Capper



## NEW INVENTION Reduces Plowing Cost!



St. Louis Attachable Plowshare Edge slips on steel plowshares easily, quickly. Tightens and sharpens in use.

Plowshare Edge attached.

### St. Louis Attachable Plowshare Edge

This amazing new invention, fully covered by patents, literally makes your plowshares last indefinitely! Sharpens in use. Remains sharp until worn out—then can be cheaply and quickly replaced. No wear on your plowshare—no trips to the blacksmith shop. A real time and money saver. Field and laboratory tested. Can be attached in few minutes.

Made of special steel, to fit 10, 12, 14 and 16-inch standard make steel shares. No bolts, nuts, lugs or screws. Slips on easily, quickly and tightens in use. Breaks in once around the field. Scours perfectly. Thousands in use. Price 85c, at dealers, or order a sample by mail—money back if not satisfied. Use coupon.

**Jobbers and Dealers Wanted--  
Write for our Proposition**

.... MAIL COUPON TODAY ....

St. Louis Plowshare Edge Co.,  
8000 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Enclosed is 85c, for which send me, post-paid, one St. Louis Attachable Plowshare Edge. Size.....

Name.....

Street or R. F. D.....

Town.....State.....

## Get Right on the Wheat Plan

H. UMBERGER  
State Administrator of Wheat Production Control

EVERY wheat grower in Kansas will have had a chance by August 25 to apply for one of the Government's domestic allotment wheat plan contracts. Three years' benefit payments are being offered for 2-years' acreage reduction. At community or township meetings full details of the plan are being explained, an opportunity for signing an application for a contract given, and those attending the meeting elect one wheat grower to the board of directors of the County Wheat Production Control Association. This farmer will be the community's representative on the county board. Two other farmers also will be elected to serve with the county representative as a community or township committee.

The following questions and answers may clear up several points:

**Q. On what will a farmer who signs the acreage-reduction contract get benefit payment?**

A. Benefit will be paid on about five-eighths of his average 1930, 1931, 1932 total wheat yield.

**Q. What does a farmer have to do to share in the plan?**

A. Sign a contract to reduce the 1934 and 1935 wheat crops up to 20 per cent of his 1930, 1931, 1932 average planted acreage.

**Q. What is the cash benefit payment a bushel to be this year? How is this money to be raised?**

A. Thirty cents a bushel, with administrative costs of about 2 cents a bushel deducted. To raise the money, a 30-cent-a-bushel processing tax is being collected from millers and processors.

**Q. When does a farmer have to sell to get his cash benefit?**

A. He may sell or hold his wheat as he pleases. He will receive two-thirds of his cash benefit this fall and the remaining one-third next spring.

**Q. How may land taken out of production be tilled?**

A. Seeded to erosion-control or soil-building crops, to grasses, or be summer fallowed. He must avoid seeding this held out land to crops now showing a surplus.

**Q. Does the contract apply to the land or to the farmer?**

A. To the land, even if leased to a different tenant or if sold.

**Q. How do tenant and landowner share in the cash benefit payment?**

A. According to their lease. If tenant pays cash rent he gets it all, or they share according to the lease agreement.

### Kansas Gets Most of It

IF all Kansas farmers sign, a total of about 25½ million dollars will be available to them, 18 million of it this fall, the largest amount given any state. North Dakota is second with \$15,400,000 and 11 million this fall; Washington third with \$6,400,000 and 4½ million dollars paid soon. Whitman county, Washington, produces the most wheat of any county and is eligible to a total payment of \$1,600,000; Ford county, Kansas, is a close second with \$849,000, receiving \$607,000 this September; McLean county, N. D., third, with \$543,000 and \$388,000.

### Sell When You Choose

SOME of our folks haven't yet realized that the wheat allotment plan has nothing to do with any wheat they have for market. Any farmer is entirely free to sell his wheat when and where he chooses and the proceeds are his. Payments of allotment benefits will be made to all farmers who sign-up for the wheat program, regardless of when they market their crop.

### Allotment Grafters Busy

SLICKERS always are nosing around looking for a chance to graft. They now are circulating among Western Kansas wheat growers, offering to obtain their wheat bonus for them at 10 per cent for commission. No such help is needed. Farmers should report every such crook to the authorities.

### But No Tax on This Flour

FARMERS who trade their wheat for flour do not have to pay the Federal processing tax. But woe betide any farmer who tries to sell that flour. It must be used for home consumption alone. However, this exemption is keeping all the exchange mills in Kansas, busy.

## Few Farmers Will Stay Out

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

A LOT of wild ideas have got around about how the wheat allotment plan will work. The number of farmers that will not sign-up here will be small. Most objections to the plan are due to lack of information, but everyone knows we have been raising too much wheat. The allotment, if applied to the acres left out of production, amounts to more than most farmers have been making out of the land, and there is no expense. A few tight-fisted landlords will try to take advantage of the tenant but they are few. A reduced acreage next season will result in a higher price for wheat and more dollars will be received for the crop produced.

A large amount of the allotment administration will fall upon the local committee. Which puts the responsibility for the success of the plan in the hands of the farmers. There never has been such a chance for farmers to organize themselves and manage their own organization as is now given them. The plan can't fail unless the farmers refuse to accept or to administer it in their own counties.

Probably not more than 6 inches of moisture has fallen in the Southwestern part of the state in 15 months. The chance for a feed crop is virtually gone in this community. Every available green spot is being pastured, and if the cattle get a few bites of stunted cane or kafir, it means almost certain death from poisoning. A local elevator has re-

ceived a car of prairie hay which is selling at \$10 a ton. It was necessary to limit each farmer so it would go around. Alfalfa hay will cost \$16 a ton shipped in. Farmers are selling all the stock they can spare.

In 1913 conditions here were much the same. There was a fair wheat crop that year. Wheat was then harvested with the header and most farmers had a straw stack or two which would keep the stock alive in case no wheat pasture developed later. There is no straw now to help out. A warm fall and an abundance of rain in 1913 produced unlimited amounts of wheat pasture and the big wheat crop of 1914 followed.

Tests at the Experiment Station indicate it is not worthwhile to seed wheat unless there is a good percentage of moisture in the soil at seeding time. There is a close relationship between yield and the amount of moisture present at seeding. An abundance of moisture after seeding may produce a heavy growth, and a shortage of moisture in the late spring, seriously injure the crop. If the moisture is safely in the soil at the seeding time there is a good chance of a satisfactory yield at harvest. Should wheat seedbeds remain dry until the middle or last of September, there will be little use to sow more than a limited acreage of wheat, except as a gamble.



# IT PAYS TO SAY

# "Kellogg's"

YOU want the best Corn Flakes. Then specify Kellogg's, the original! They have been the standard of quality for more than 25 years... by far the largest-selling Corn Flakes in the world.

You get "wonder" flavor and crispness in Kellogg's that imitations never equal. You get oven-freshness insured by the sealed inside WAXTITE bag, a Kellogg feature.

Remember, when substitutes are offered, it is seldom in a spirit of service. Sold by all grocers in the red-and-green package. Quality guaranteed by W. K. Kellogg. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

# Kellogg's for quality

## HEALTHY

### WATCH This COLUMN

by DR. J. E. SALSBURY Veterinarian and  
SPECIALIST in POULTRY DISEASES

**AUGUST** This is the worming season and you can be sure of a thorough worming job with Dr. Salsbury's new line of Worm Caps. Includes Nicotine Caps for getting rid of round worms; Kamala Caps for tape worms, and Kamala-Nicotine Caps for flocks with both round and tape worms. Each is scientifically compounded for its special work; properly coated to protect the ingredients and assure freshness. Easily dissolved in the intestines. Dr. Salsbury's Caps assure a complete distribution of correct medicines just where they are needed.

#### New Low Prices

Note these new low prices: Nicotine Caps for round worms: Adult size, 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c; 200 for \$1.75; Chick size, 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c; 200 for \$1.10. Kamala Caps for tape worms and Kamala-Nicotine Caps for flocks with both round and tape worms. Each is scientifically compounded for its special work; properly coated to protect the ingredients and assure freshness. Easily dissolved in the intestines. Dr. Salsbury's Caps assure a complete distribution of correct medicines just where they are needed.

**Vaccinate NOW Against Chicken Pox**  
Chicken Pox is a disease which usually breaks out when birds are in production and eggs the highest, killing thousands of birds in the form of cankers, roup, etc. This dreaded disease can be prevented and if you have not already vaccinated, do so at once! Dr. Salsbury's FOWL POX VACCINE is safe, potent and laboratory tested. Chicken and Pigeon strains available. See your Salsbury hatcheryman. 100 doses Fowl Pox Vaccine \$1.00; 500 doses, \$4.00.

**FREE!** My latest 64 page POULTRY HEALTH MANUAL! Has 93 natural colored photographs, disease diagnosis chart and full directions for prevention and treatment of diseases. Send dealers name and 10c for postage and packing.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES  
6-D, Jackson St. Charles City, Iowa



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



HENRY HATCH.....Jayhawker Farm Notes  
 J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Livestock Editor  
 H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes  
 DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department

# KANSAS FARMER

CONVINCED  
 MAIL & BREEZE

RUTH GOODALL.....Woman's Editor  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying  
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry  
 J. M. PARKS.....Manager Capper Clubs  
 T. A. McNEAL.....Legal Department

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Published

Subscription rate: One year, 50c; 3 years, \$1 in U. S. Subscriptions stopped at expiration. Address letters about subscriptions to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

A. L. NICHOLS,  
 Managing Editor

T. A. McNEAL,  
 Editor

RAYMOND H. GILKESON,  
 Associate Editor

ROY R. MOORE,  
 Advertising Manager

R. W. WOHLFORD,  
 Circulation Manager

H. S. BLAKE,  
 Business Manager

Seventy-First Year, No. 15

August 5, 1933

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

## Perhaps a Hog Bonus This Fall

Raymond H. Gilkeson

REMOVAL of 500 million pounds of pork and pork products from the American market before January 1, and a 2-billion-pound cut in pork production during the next market year was strongly urged by the National Corn and Hog Committee of 25, at Chicago last week. This group, including two Kansans, Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, and J. H. Mercer, Topeka, was selected by delegates from 10 states at the Midwest Corn-Hog conference, called by Dr. A. G. Black, government hog administrator, at Des Moines, Ia., July 18. They met at Chicago with packers and processors to work out a trade agreement for the industry, including a provision covering the price to be paid by the packers and other processors to the farmer. Also to devise some plan for holding production at the domestic-consumption level.

While acreage-reduction for corn was talked at Des Moines, this crop was left out of the plans made at Chicago, due to the lateness of the season and the uncertainty of the crop. If the need arises it will come up again, no doubt.

### Five Ways to Better Hog Prices

The committee tackled the hog problem, believing this a good time to do something with it. Their recommendations go to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, for approval. They include a "restrictive" tax on hogs marketed at weights of more than 235 pounds, and a processing tax on pork and competing products from which farmers would receive benefit payments for cutting hog production. Amounts of the proposed taxes were not disclosed.

This 5-point plan was worked out by the committee to be used in bringing back pre-war parity prices for hogs by reducing production:

1. By sale or donation to relief agencies under agreement that their normal purchases of meat will not be reduced.
2. By making low-grade hogs and hog products into tannage, and the lard from them, if necessary, into soap.

3. By making benefit payments to farmers for removal from production or market channels of light pigs and piggy sows.

4. By increasing exports.

5. By levying a substantial processing tax on all hogs marketed at weights above 235 pounds.

### For all Piggy Sows a \$5 Bounty

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agriculture Association, chairman of the Chicago meeting, said interests of meat consumers would be protected. "Item 3, is the crux of the program," he said, "for by this a bounty would be paid to farmers who agree to market sows. If 1 million piggy sows are marketed this year, it will remove from the 1934 market at least 5 million hogs or a billion pounds of pork. Obviously it will be less expensive to pay a bounty of \$5 or so for all piggy sows marketed this year, than to pay a bounty for all the hogs these sows would produce for the 1934 market."

At the Des Moines meeting, Dr. Black didn't mince words. He told delegates from the 10 states that "privileges are being granted to industries all over the country, and it is too bad if agriculture doesn't take its share when it has the offer. For self-interest and self-protection," he said, "agriculture must get certain benefits from the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It must fit into the picture or else lag behind everything else. He showed how the Farm Act and the Industrial Recovery Act are closely related, and pointed out that the sooner both are operating fully, the quicker we shall get back on our feet.

### For Best Price-Lifting Plan

The main point is to get a "parity" price. Bring the producer's dollar up on a level with the manu-

facturer's dollar. "Only one year since the World War has the price of hogs reached parity," Black said. "We don't have a spectacular surplus of hogs—if we had them in storage it would be evident. Hogs are raised and consumed the same year. That simply means they are 'sold at a price.' If you sell low enough you can get rid of anything. But there is a surplus, and it is the damp hand on the hog market." He insisted that the Government is ready to put over the price-lifting plan that fits best, with farmers who co-operate getting the benefits.

G. B. Thorne and C. F. Sarle, assistants of Dr. Black from Washington, showed in detail how production has out-distanced home consumption and export possibilities.

### Market Lost for 8 Million Hogs

According to Thorne, American farmers have lost the market for 8 million hogs. "Normal supply and demand couldn't work now because of big import duties and quotas set by our former customer countries." He pointed out how Germany recently increased the duty on lard from \$1.08 a hundred to \$9.40, and then to \$15.38—as an example of how our export market has been cut off. Our lard stocks are 26 per cent over the 5-year average, and pork stocks 5 per cent higher, he said, and added, "It looks as if we must depend on our own market."

Sarle insisted that a small hog crop means more to farmers than a large one, under present circumstances. "Consumers set the price for hogs, after all," he said. "If we insist on selling them 50 million instead of 40 million, we must take less for them, because consumers spend a rather definite amount for pork and pork products. I don't believe you will insist on producing 50 million when you can get more money for 40 million."

Kansas was represented at Des Moines by Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, president, Kansas State Farm Bureau; J. H. Mercer, Topeka, secretary, Kansas Livestock Association; Clyde W. Coffman, Overbrook, and Will J. Miller, Topeka.

## Harvesting Sweet Clover Seed

L. E. Willoughby

SWEET CLOVER can be harvested readily with a binder, shocking it like a small grain crop. Pans should be attached to the binder to catch the shattered seed. It sometimes is cut with a mower and raked and stacked similar to handling alfalfa that is grown for seed. This method is generally not satisfactory due to heavy loss by shattering.

In Western Kansas some farmers head the Sweet clover with an ordinary grain header. It is then put in medium-sized shocks, one header-box load in each stack. This allows it to cure out readily, still permitting it to be shocked in a small space so that it may be close to the thresher. The combine harvester is used to some extent in Central and Western Kansas, but due to the excessive amount of moisture in green Sweet clover this method has some disadvantage. When Sweet clover is harvested with a combine-harvester the seed must be thoroughly dried before it is stored.

The cheapest way of harvesting Sweet clover seed is with a beater-type harvester. With this machine the plant is not cut. A revolving beater flails the seed from the standing plants and the seed is caught on an enclosed platform back of the beater.

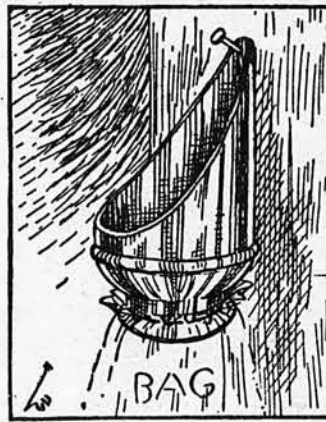
Machines of the beater type have been built from old grain binders by many farmers in Kansas and other states. About 60 per cent of the seed in the field may be saved with the flailing harvester, while about 80 per cent may be saved by other methods. The flailing-type harvester eliminates the costs of cutting, twine, shocking, threshing, and disposing of the straw, and the seed gathered is virtually all mature. The seed collected contains some leaves, sticks, and other refuse and should be spread on a floor to cure to prevent spoilage. After the seed dries, it may be run thru a fanning mill and scarifier.

To build a flailing-type Sweet clover harvester from an old grain binder, first strip off the reel, sickle, elevator frame and binding attachment, leaving only the main frame and platform, bull wheel, grain wheel, tongue and tongue trucks. Inclose the platform "seed tight" to a height of about 6 to 7 feet to gather flying seed. A wooden frame covered with burlap, canvas, or wire screen will provide a catcher. A section of the enclosure at the

rear of the platform should be arranged to open for convenience in removing seed from the platform. A 1-by-6 inch baffle board should be placed on edge over the sickle guards. The board will increase the seed-holding capacity of the platform.

### Here's a Handy Bag Holder

TO make a handy bag holder take an old milk can, cut it off below the shoulder to provide a reservoir and allow a lip on one side in which a hole is drilled or punched. Turn upside down, hang on a spike, pull bag over the neck of the can and proceed to fill. You will find this a very satisfactory bag holder and, as an old milk can may be had on almost every farm, the material is at hand. More of us should describe our farm devices in Kansas Farmer.—N. V. N.



It assists threshing by scraping seed off the plants as the beater bends them back over it.

The reel or beater should be made 5 to 6 feet in diameter, and with four hardwood slats about 1 by 4 inches in size. The beater-shaft should be set

high enough to allow the beater slats to clear the baffle board by about 12 inches.

The reel may be driven direct from the bull wheel at a speed of about 4 revolutions of the beater to 1 of the bull wheel. The speed is about that of the countershaft on the binder, so the countershaft sprocket may be removed and placed on the reel shaft which extends across in front of the bull wheel. A few extra links will lengthen the bull chain so that it will run from the sprocket on the bull wheel to the sprocket on the beater shaft. Convenient operation is supplied if the clutch from the binder countershaft is mounted on the beater shaft for it to be thrown out of gear when desired. A small platform with seat may be built for the driver to the right of the bull wheel.

As Sweet clover does not mature all of its seed at one time, there is considerable latitude in the time of cutting for seed. There will be ripe and green seed on the plant continually after the first seed ripens until killed by freezes.

### Running a Roadside Stand

THE quickest way to lose your roadside stand customers is to charge unreasonable prices, says W. C. H., who has had experience. "Don't charge as much as the city retail price, but get more than the wholesale price. Separate produce into different grades for there are buyers for every quality. My most profitable roadside market business comes from repeat customers, who also are willing to recommend the stand, the produce, and the proprietor to their friends and neighbors. I sell fruit, vegetables, fruit juices, honey, eggs, poultry, baked goods, flowers, jams and jellies."

### The Best of the Legumes

ALFALFA is the best-paying legume grown in Kansas. Whether alfalfa is valued at \$5 a ton or \$20, the farm with a good field of it for hay will show a greater value of crops to the acre than a farm without alfalfa.



# Why We Must Have Lawyers

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE Constitution of Kansas as originally written and adopted contained the following section:

Section 17, Art. 2. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation thruout the state; and in all cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted.

Under this provision of the state constitution it became customary for members of the legislature to introduce local bills applying to their own particular districts or to the counties, cities and towns and townships contained in their several districts. These local bills became a nuisance and sometimes made up nearly half of the published session laws.

In 1905 the legislature submitted an amendment to the constitution reading as follows:

Section 17, Art. 2. "All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation thruout the state; and in all cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted; and whether or not a law is repugnant to this provision of the constitution shall be construed and determined by the courts of the state."

## New Amendment Didn't Work

THIS amendment was adopted by the people of Kansas at the general election in 1906 by a vote of 110,266 for, to 63,485 against. The people who voted for the amendment believed that it would do away with the nuisance of local bills and save a lot of time and expense.

In the light of subsequent history one wonders why the amendment was submitted, for certainly the wording of it is indefinite and the meaning not at all clear. Instead of doing away with local legislation it multiplied it and whereas the old local bills did not at least cumber up the general statutes, under the constitution as amended, no person can say without hunting thru the entire statute book, what laws apply to any particular city, county or township.

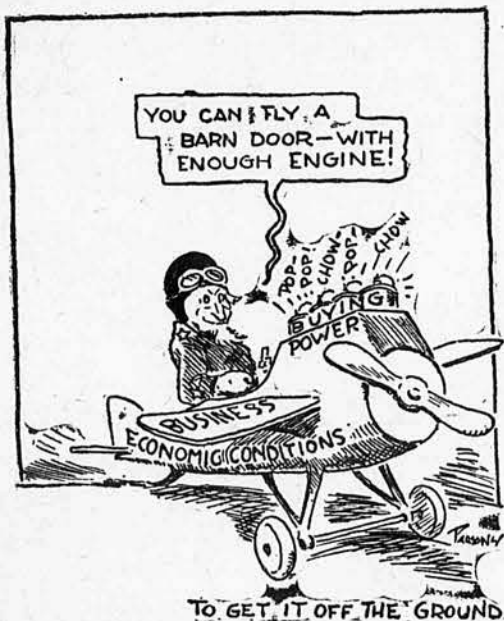
We had fondly believed that what cannot be done legally directly, cannot be done legally indirectly. But we have discovered that any legislature can easily and swiftly violate the spirit, or what was intended to be the spirit, of that amendment and obtain the sanction of the courts for the indirection.

## Only Forty-Five Evasions

PERHAPS the session of the legislature which ended about the last of March did no more to mangle and make meaningless and ridiculous this amended "Section 17, of Art. 2" than its predecessors, but it certainly did a good deal. Not less than 45 of the laws enacted by this legislature are intended to evade the spirit of this provision of the constitution. Here is house bill No. 689 which is chapter 87 of the session laws, the first section of which reads in part as follows:

That every city of the second class which has a population of not less than three thousand (3,000) and not more than four thousand (4,000) and is located in a county in which there is only one city of the second class and one city of the third class, is hereby authorized—

Now if the law had simply said, "Be it enacted that the city (naming the town) is hereby authorized" etc., it would have been promptly declared unconstitutional by the courts. But so long as it does not give the name and restricts the operation of the law so that it will only apply to one particular town, that is or will be, if the matter is called to the attention of the court, declared perfectly constitutional.



## A Sentence Would Fix It

PERHAPS one more quotation from the session laws will not be uninteresting. Chapter 91 of the session laws, reads after the enacting clause, as follows:

The governing body of any city of the third class having a population of more than three hundred fifty (350) and less than four hundred and fifty (450) according to the enumeration of 1932, located in counties having a population of more than 9,500 and less than eleven thousand (11,000) according to said enumeration of 1932, and such counties having an assessed valuation of not more than fourteen million five hundred thousand (\$14,500,000) are hereby authorized and empowered—

Under the original section of the constitution at least three-fourths of the space and language used in this evasion would have been saved. All that would have been required under the original section would have been to say, after the enacting clause, "The city of (naming it) is hereby authorized and empowered," etc. It is not perhaps particularly remarkable in view of the circumlocution necessary to evade the constitution that the author of the law was guilty of bad grammer. He says as will be noticed, "The governing body" . . . "are."

## Saving Constitution's Face

IF the people of the fine little city of Lindsborg should decide that they wanted to vote bonds to build a new auditorium in which to hold their annual musical entertainment, they could not go to the legislature and have a special law enacted empowering them to vote the necessary bonds if the bill read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, Section 1. That the city of Lindsborg is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds in the sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_ dollars for the purpose of erecting an auditorium—

Such a law would promptly be declared unconstitutional. But if the representative from McPherson county prepares and gravely introduces a bill reading as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, Section 1. That all cities of the third class in the State of Kansas having a population according to the last official census, of not less than one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three (1,973) and not more than one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two (1,982) and located in counties having a population of not less than twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven (22,277) nor more than twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-eight (22,278) according to the last official census, are hereby authorized and empowered to vote bonds in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of building an auditorium—

That would be perfectly legal. Of course Lindsborg is the only city of the third class which has a population of 1,973 and McPherson county is the only county that has a population of just 22,277, but the court holds that this evasion is not a violation of the constitution.

## A Mass of Deceptive Acts

THE harm that is done by this kind of evasion is this: We have in the revised statutes a chapter devoted to cities in general, defining their powers and liabilities. This is chapter 12. The next chapter of the revised statutes is devoted to cities of the first class, defining what constitutes a city of the first class and its powers and liabilities. The next chapter is devoted to cities of the second class and the next to cities of the third class. We have another chapter devoted to counties and county officers, and another devoted to townships and township officers.

The reader of our statutes after wading laboriously thru these long chapters, covering hundreds of pages, might naturally suppose that he knew what the powers, duties and limitations of

these various municipalities are. But there is where he will discover that he is mistaken. The revised statutes are cluttered up from beginning to end with laws which in theory are general laws but which as a matter of fact are purely local. His respect for law and confidence in lawmakers and courts is necessarily weakened, if not destroyed.

## The New Tax-Payment Law

A SUBSCRIBER in Riley county writes me concerning the tax-payment law enacted by the legislature, known as House bill No. 251. The reader says that he supposed the new law applied to his back taxes, but the county treasurer informed that it did not. He wants to know whether the county treasurer is right.

Yes, the county treasurer is right. Perhaps it was the intent of the legislature to make the law apply to delinquent back taxes, but there is no such provision in the law as enacted. First, the law did not go into operation until its publication in the official state paper and could not be retro-active unless it specifically provided that past delinquent taxpayers should have the benefit. Briefly the law provides:

The person paying all of his taxes on or before December 20 shall be entitled to a rebate of 2 per cent on the last half of the taxes due. Second, that if he fails to pay the first half of his taxes on or before December 20 that the penalty on the delinquent taxes shall be 10 per cent instead of 15 per cent as heretofore. Third, that instead of putting tax warrants for non-paid personal taxes in the hands of the sheriff for collection in January, the county treasurer shall notify the delinquent taxpayer between the 1st and 15th day of January the amount of taxes due and that he has the privilege of paying one half of such delinquent tax with the addition of 10 per cent interest thereon from December 20.

From that time on until the following July these delinquent personal property taxes as well as taxes on realty shall bear a penalty of 10 per cent per annum until paid. If the taxes are not paid before July 1 the county treasurer shall mail a notice to the taxpayer between July 10 and 15 of the amount due. If the taxes remain unpaid for 30 days then the county treasurer shall issue a tax warrant to the sheriff of the county commanding him to levy on the goods and chattels of the delinquent taxpayer and collect the taxes due the same as upon execution.

## "Soaking" the Car Owner

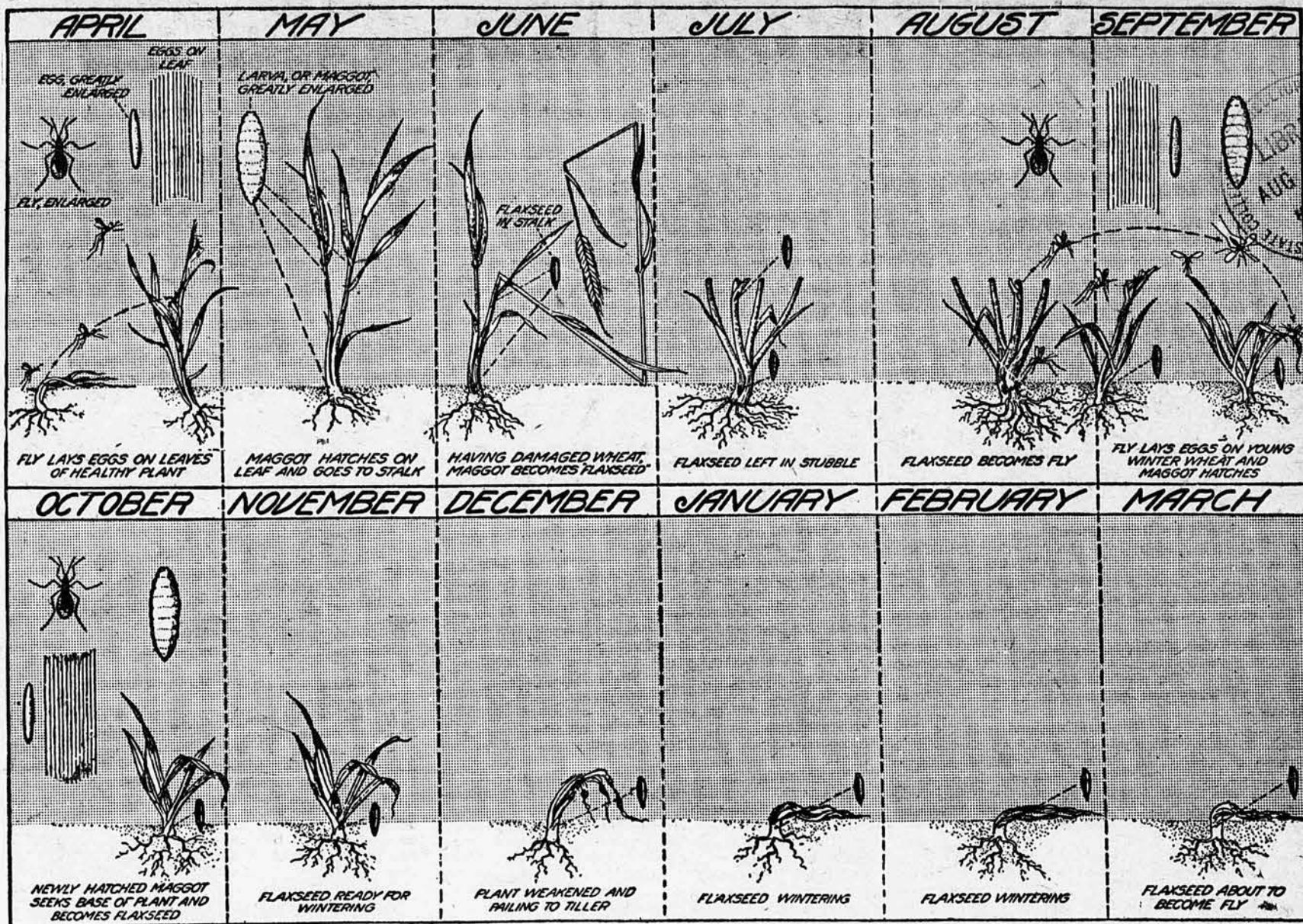
THE most heavily-taxed property in the United States is the automobile and what necessarily goes with it. It seems rather astonishing that the owners of automobiles have not risen up in rebellion against the unequal burden that has been laid upon them, but while there are some protests there has been a remarkable patience. Not only have the automobilists been soaked to the limit in the various states of the Union but even the Federal government has compelled them to pay in the aggregate, more than has been given back to the states for Federal aid in road building. Since 1918 there has been collected from motorists in the way of special Federal taxes, a grand total of \$1,258,442,652.65, while the total payments to the states for Federal aid for road work during that period, amounts to \$1,190,160,054.91, a difference, as will be noted, of more than 68 million dollars.

The war excise taxes were repealed in 1928, but new and heavier excise taxes were imposed in 1932, so that in 10 months of last year, \$138,511,021.70 was collected in the way of Federal taxes on motorists.



Please notify us promptly of any change in address. No need to miss a single issue of Kansas Farmer. If you move, just drop a card, giving old and new addresses, to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.





**The Very Best Time to Fight Hessian Fly Is Between Harvest and Seeding Time—Plow Him Under Good and Deep**

To treat him right, plow your wheat stubble by August 15. Bury the fly by plowing deeply. Prevent him from escaping by following the plow with a harrow, drag, or disk, to compact and pulverize the soil. Starve him by keeping down all volunteer wheat. Postpone sowing wheat until after the fly-free date for your county.

# Clamp Put on Gambling Market

**G**RAIN gambling sprees don't help the grower. Week before last the market opened stronger. Then came a terrific plunge that carried wheat down 27 to 33 cents, and other grains in proportion. Those were "futures." But cash grain followed "in sympathy." Gambling penalized the grower who sold wheat on the slump days.

Hysterical markets closed two days to cool off. In that time a supply-and-demand market actually ruled and started wheat steadily upward again. Later futures opened to steal the show with more high-pressure betting. The first two days of this week the grain gamblers took the market down the full limit set for controlled speculation regardless of news favoring higher prices.

**Dont Sell on the Wrong Day**

Under the present system it seems impossible to protect the market from the gamblers. Growers who sold on the wrong day last week took a 23 to 33-cent drop. Others took losses the first of this week. See what Vance M. Rucker, Manhattan's market expert, says on this page about

**Our Bouncing Dollar**

**I**N TERMS of foreign currencies, United States prices now are lower than on March 1, 1933. Prices in the United States measured in dollars have advanced, but the exchange value of our dollar in foreign money has declined more than U. S. prices have advanced. Accordingly, the dollar will buy that much less abroad, and U. S. prices are correspondingly lower in foreign markets, making it easier for foreign countries to buy American goods.

**Trend of the Markets**

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$ 7.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.75
Hogs	4.55	4.40	4.50
Lambs	7.75	7.60	5.65
Hens, Heavy	.08	.08½	.12
Eggs, Firsts	.10	.10½	.14
Butterfat	.19	.17	.14
Wheat,			
Hard Winter	1.02½	1.03	.50
Corn, Yellow	.54¾	.60¾	.31½
Oats	.37½	.45	.13
Barley	.49	.52½	.27
Alfalfa, Baled	12.00	11.00	10.00
Prairie	9.00	7.50	7.50

selling now or holding. After last week's slump wheat and other grains regained most of their losses for a time. In the drought that is covering most of North America, all grains have deteriorated, corn especially. Estimates of the Kansas crop are for 100 million bushels or less. Even speculative markets should now be going up instead of down.

**A Gamble Limit in Kansas City**

The Kansas City Board of Trade has ruled that fluctuations in wheat futures dealings will be limited until further notice to 5 cents a bushel up and down, in any one day. The limit on corn will be 4 cents. This action followed a trading session which saw wheat prices spurt the full 8 cents permitted in a single day since the re-opening of the exchanges after the recent crash. The new limitations are in line with recommendations made at the conference in Washington between leaders of the grain trade and the farm administrators.

**Sell Now or Hold Bin Wheat?**

The farmer with wheat in his bin may sell now or gamble on January to May 1934, says Vance M. Rucker, Kansas State College. September futures for wheat at Kansas City from the first 10 days of July to the first 10 days of August, have advanced twice as often as they have declined. But from the first 10 days of August to the first 10 days of September,

declines have been three times as frequent as advances. Wheat has a test period ahead. There have been only 11 Julys in 41 years in which wheat prices were higher than June, like this year. In 8 of the 11 years, the August price was lower than July. With the price of the dollar still unknown, it is difficult to guess just how much change the wheat market may make.

**Biggest Market Jump in Years**

Farm prices made their biggest 30-day increase in 16 years, from June 15 to July 15, reports the Department of Agriculture. Grains led, coming within 76 per cent of their pre-war levels from 1909 to 1914, after standing on June 15 at 64 per cent of pre-war. The low in February, was 49 per cent of pre-war, and March, exactly 50 per cent.

**World Wheat Crop Is Less**

World wheat harvest outside of Russia and China, will be well below last year, but the carryover in the principal exporting countries is 35 million bushels larger, the Department of Agriculture tells us. This year's world reduction is due chiefly to the smaller crop in the United States.

**Livestock Felt the Kick-Back**

Livestock prices paid little attention to the big grain-price slump week before last, but they did go down last week, sort of a kick-back from the grain slump. But a sharp reduction in hog supplies improved the price. That is one great difference between a gambler-controlled futures grain market and a cash livestock market. If farmers hold down on market supplies of livestock they can boost the price. Futures in grain are out of their hands.

**Grass-Fat Cattle Pay Out**

Stockmen who are shipping grass-fat cattle from the Flint Hills, are making some profit, due to low pasture rentals and because most handlers bought their cattle well below the level of a year ago. Recent rains have made the Flint Hills as green as in early spring, and have checked stock-water shortage. Grass cattle are making good gains.

**Good Prairie Hay Sales**

A good deal of top quality prairie hay is being moved out of Woodson county because the Farm Bureau and the Woodson County Marketing Committee used some

**Why Wheat Acreage Must Be Cut**

**H**ALF the world's surplus wheat stocks are in the U. S. Our carryover is estimated at about 300 million bushels, nearly three times normal, and our export market is small.

The four main exporting countries—the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina—have seen their excess supplies over all domestic and export needs grow from 270 million bushels to 594 million in 10 years. While in 10 years importing European countries have increased their annual production from 939 million to 1,251 million bushels.

The United States has changed from a debtor to a creditor nation, hence is losing sales to European countries once willing to take wheat in payment of debts.

salesmanship. Since an item about this appeared in the July 20, issue of Kansas Farmer, many orders have been sent to M. C. Axelton, county agent, Yates Center. Most recent prices given by him quote new prairie hay at \$5 and \$5.50 a ton and old hay at \$5.50 to \$6.

**May Cut Poultry Tonnage**

More poultry and eggs will be marketed this fall and winter than at the same time last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The supply of storage eggs is 4 per cent above the 5-year average, and dressed poultry has increased considerably. Number of hens and pullets on farms July 1, was the same as last year, but young chickens show a 3 per cent increase. Tonnage marketed may be reduced thru selling birds at lighter weights due to higher feed costs. Poultry must compete with large supplies of pork and other meats during the next 6 or 8 months. Yet better consumer demand may help. Production of baby chicks by commercial hatcheries the first half of 1933 was 6 per cent larger than at the same time last year.



# The Love of a Man

## The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

(Copyrighted. All rights reserved.)

HOWLAND leaned forward until his face was close to his companion's. "Thorne, is there a man up here named Croisset—or a girl called Meleese?"

He watched the senior engineer closely. Thorne looked up, a little surprised at the tone of the other's voice.

"Not that I know of, Jack. Anything particular?"

"Just a word I've got for them—if they're here," replied Howland carelessly. "Are these my quarters?"

"If you like them. When I got hurt we moved up among the men. Brought us into closer touch with the working end, you know."

"You and Gregson must have been laid up at about the same time," said the young engineer. "That was a painful wound of Gregson's. Who shot him? Funny that a man like Gregson should have an enemy!"

There came the rattle of a pan from the stove, and Howland turned his head in time to see Jackpine staring at him as tho he had exploded a mine under his feet.

"Who shot him?" gasped the senior engineer. "Why—er—didn't Gregson tell you that it was an accident?"

"Why should he lie, Thorne?"

A faint flush swept into the other's pallid face. For a moment there was a penetrating glare in his eyes as he looked at Howland. Jackpine still stood silent and motionless beside the stove.

"He told me that it was an accident," said Thorne at last.

"Funny," was all that Howland said, turning to the Indian as tho the matter was of no importance. "Ah, Jackpine, I'm glad to see the coffee-pot on. Hello, why have you got boards nailed over that window?"

For the first time Howland noticed that the thin muslin curtain, which he thought had screened a window, concealed, in place of a window, a carefully fitted barricade of plank. He rose to examine it. With his back toward Thorne he said, half laughing, "Perhaps Gregson was afraid that the fellow who clipped off his finger would get him thru the window, eh?"

He pretended not to perceive the effect of his words on the senior engineer. The two sat down to supper. It was 10 o'clock when Thorne and Jackpine left the cabin.

NO sooner had they gone than Howland closed and barred the door. Already there were developments. Gregson had lied to him about his finger. Thorne had lied to him about his own injuries, whatever they were. The two senior engineers were not leaving the Wekusko because of mere dissatisfaction. They were fleeing. And for some reason they were keeping from him the real motive for their flight. Were they deliberately sacrificing him in order to save themselves. He could not bring himself to believe this. Both were men of irreproachable honor. He was sure neither of them knew of Croisset or of the beautiful girl he had met at Prince Albert. Again he examined the barricaded window and he was more than ever convinced that his chance hit at Thorne had struck true.

Stretching himself out on the lounge with his head and shoulders bolstered up with furs, he continued to think. He was surprised when a little clock tinkled the hour of 11. He had not seen the clock before. He was almost asleep when it struck 12.

With an effort Howland dragged himself to a sitting posture. The lamp was still burning brightly and he arose to turn down the wick. Suddenly he stopped. There came distinctly the sound of a knock at the door. He waited, silent and motionless. It came again, louder than before. Who could be his midnight visitor? Softly Howland went back to his heavy coat and slipped his small revolver into his hip pocket. The knock came again. Then he walked to the door, shot back the bolt, and, with his right hand gripping the butt of his pistol, flung it wide open.

For a moment he stood transfixed, staring speechlessly at a white, startled face lighted up by the glow of the oil lamp. Bewildered to the point of dumbness, he backed slowly, holding the door open, and there entered the one person in all the world whom he wished most to see—she who had become so strangely a part of his life since that first night at Prince Albert, and whose sweet face was holding a deeper meaning for him with every hour that he lived. He closed the door and turned, still without speaking; and, impelled by a sudden spirit that sent the blood thrilling thru his veins, he held out both hands to the girl for whom he now knew that he was willing to face all of the perils that might await him between civilization and the bay.

FOR a moment the girl hesitated, her bloodless face tense with a strange grief, as she saw the outstretched arms of the man whom her treachery had almost lured to his death. Then, slowly, she approached, and once more Howland held her hands clasped to him and gazed questioningly down into the wild eyes that stared into his own.

"Why did you run away from me?" were the first words he spoke. They came from him gently, as if he had known her for a long time. In the warmth of his gray eyes was none of the denunciation which she might have expected. He repeated

### Opening of the Story

Jack Howland, sent North to build a railroad thru wild country 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. As he continues his way northward, Howland receives mysterious warnings to cease work on the line, even from Gregson and Thorne, the engineers he is sent to relieve. Jackpine, an Indian guide, is assigned to him.

the question, bending his head until he felt the soft touch of her hair on his lips. "Why did you run away from me?"

She drew away from him, her eyes searching his face.

"I lied to you," she breathed, her words coming to him in a whisper. "I lied—"

The words caught in her throat. He saw her struggling to control herself, to stop the quivering of her lip. With a low, sobbing cry she sank in a chair beside the table and buried her head in her arms. As Howland saw the convulsive trembling of her shoulders, his soul was flooded with a strange joy at the knowledge she was sorry for what she had done. Softly he approached. The girl's fur cap had fallen off. Her long, shining braid was half undone and its silken strands fell over her shoulder and glistened in the lamp-glow on the table. His hand hesitated, and then fell gently on the bowed head.

"Sometimes the friend who lies is the only friend who's true," he said. "I believe that it was necessary for you to—lie."

Just once his hand stroked her soft hair, then, catching himself, he went to the opposite side of the narrow table and sat down. When the girl raised her head there was a bright flush in her cheeks. He could see the damp stain of tears on her face, her eyes seemed seeking in his own the truth of his words, spoken a few moments before.

"You believe that?" she questioned eagerly. "You believe it was necessary for me to—lie?" She leaned a little toward him.

"Yes," said Howland. He spoke the one word with a finality that sent a gladness into the soft



brown eyes across from him. "I believe that you had to lie to me."

HIS low voice was vibrant with unbounded faith. Other words were on his lips, but he forced them back. A part of what he might have said—a part of the strange, joyous tumult in his heart—betrayed itself in his face, and before that betrayal the girl drew back slowly, the color fading from her cheeks.

"And I believe you will not lie to me again," he said.

She rose to her feet and flung back her hair, looking down on him in the manner of one who had never before met this kind of man, and knew not what to make of him.

"No, I will not lie to you again," she replied, more firmly. "Do you believe me now?"

"Yes."

"Then go back into the South. I have come to tell you that again tonight—to make you believe

me. You should have turned back at Le Pas. If you don't go—tomorrow—"

Her voice seemed to choke her, and she stood without finishing, leaving him to understand what she had meant to say. In an instant Howland was at her side. Once more his old, resolute fighting blood was up. Firmly he took her hands again, his eyes compelling her to look up at him.

"If I don't go tomorrow—they will kill me," he completed, repeating the words of her note to him. "Now, if you are going to be honest with me, tell me this—who is going to kill me, and why?"

HE felt a convulsive shudder pass thru her as she answered.

"I said that I would not lie to you again. If I cannot tell you the truth I will tell you nothing. It is impossible for me to say why your life is in danger."

"But you know?"

"Yes."

He seated her again in the chair beside the table and sat down opposite her.

"Will you tell me who you are?"

She hesitated, twisting her fingers nervously in a silken strand of her hair.

"Will you?" he persisted.

"If I tell you who I am," she said at last, "you will know who is threatening your life."

He stared at her in astonishment.

"The devil, you say!" The words slipped from his lips before he could stop them. For a second time the girl rose from her chair.

"You will go?" she entreated. "You will go tomorrow?"

Her hand was on the latch of the door.

"You will go?"

He had risen, and was lighting a cigar over the chimney of the lamp. Laughing, he came toward her.

"Yes, surely I am going—to see you safely home." Suddenly he turned back to the lounge and belted on his revolver and holster. When he returned she barred his way defiantly, her back against the door.

"You cannot go!"

"Why?"

"Because—" He caught the frightened flutter of her voice again. "Because they will kill you!"

The low laugh that he breathed in her hair was more of joy than fear.

"I am glad that you care," he whispered to her softly.

"You must go!" she still persisted.

"With you, yes," he answered.

"No, no—tomorrow. You must go back to Le Pas—back into the South. Will you promise me that?"

"Perhaps," he said. "I will tell you soon." She surrendered to the determination in his voice and allowed him to pass out into the night with her. Swiftly she led him along a path that ran into the deep gloom of the balsam and spruce. He could hear the throbbing of her heart and her quick, excited breathing as she stopped, one of her hands clasping him nervously by the arm.

"It is not very far—from here," she whispered. "You must not go with me. If they see me with you—at this hour—" He felt her shuddering against him.

"Only a little farther," he begged.

SHE surrendered again, hesitatingly, and they went on, more slowly than before, until they came to where a few faint lights in the camp were visible ahead of them.

"Now—now you must go!"

Howland turned as if to obey. In an instant the girl was at his side.

"You have not promised," she entreated. "Will you go—tomorrow?"

In the luster of the eyes that were turned up to him in the gloom Howland saw again the strange, sweet power that had taken possession of his soul. It did not occur to him in these moments that he had known this girl for only a few hours, that until tonight he had heard no word pass from her lips. He was conscious only that in the space of those few hours something had come into his life which he had never known before; and a deep longing to tell her this, to take her sweet face between his hands, as they stood in the gloom of the forest, and to confess to her that she had become more to him than a passing vision in a strange wilderness filled him. That night, success, ambition, the mere joy of achievement, were for the first time sunk under a greater thing for him—the pulsating, human presence of this girl; and as he looked down into her face, pleading with him still in its white, silent terror, he forgot, too, what this woman was or might have been, knowing only that to him she had opened a new and glorious world filled with a promise that stirred his blood like sharp wine. He crushed her hands once more to his breast as he had done on the Great North Trail, holding her so close that he could feel the throbbing of her bosom against him. He spoke no word—and still her eyes pleaded with him to go. Suddenly he freed one of his hands and brushed back the thick hair from her brow and turned her face gently, until what dim light came down from the stars above glowed in the beauty of her eyes. From her lips there came a soft little sobbing cry.

TO BE CONTINUED



# Milled Fodder Goes Twice as Far

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

BEFORE moving to Kansas, almost 40 years ago, a friend who had lived in the Sunflower state in the days of John Brown said this: "You will find that Kansas can promise the most and produce the least, or it can promise the least and produce the most of any state in the Union." After helping to produce almost 40 crops here, I can appreciate the truth of this fellow's long-ago measurement of the state's producing abilities, and I still wonder at that man's facility as a diagnostician.

For days, now, or since the rains partly "cracked" the rim of unprecedented heat that surrounded us all thru June, the corn outlook in this section of the state has suddenly "turned right about face." And now we are on that half of that old fellow's measurement of the crop-producing abilities of the state, wherein we may produce the most after having promised the least.

Of course, after that June scorching, we cannot expect any record grain yields from our cornfields, but with decent treatment from now on we are going to have considerable corn, and a good fodder crop on which to winter our cattle, whether it be put in the silo or in the shock. This is so much better than was promised at one time that we have cause for rejoicing over the outlook with August just around the corner.

If all is harvested with the corn binder there will be enough to winter well all the stock that is here and some besides, and judging by the letters I have been receiving from folks farther west in the state, who are not as fortunate as are we and who wish to send their good stock here to be wintered, there will be a ready demand for all feed that is saved from our fields this year, either by putting it in the silo or the shock. No one should allow good fodder to weather down and waste in the field this fall. There will be a profitable use for it before next pasture season arrives.

The second growth of alfalfa in many fields has been allowed to stand and produce seed. We are leaving ours, with seed in view, but shall thresh where the blower will put all but the seed into the mow of the cattle barn. Once before we did this, and altho as a hay it seemed bleached and too mature, the cattle crowded the racks for it as it was thrown in during the winter, and ate it as if it were bran. We mow our alfalfa that is saved for seed, just as if it were a hay crop, but try to rake it in the early morning when just a bit tough to avoid shattering.

But alfalfa is not so easy to shatter and it is not necessary to be unusually particular, except that raking on a dry afternoon should be avoided. We load from the windrow with the hay loader and pitch directly into the thrasher. With concaves all in and set close to cylinder, our small thrasher does a fairly good job of getting out the seed, altho not the complete job that a clover huller does. There will be considerable alfalfa threshed for seed here, and by all means see that the threshed hay is well stacked if it cannot be blown into a barn. You'll find it too valuable as a feed to let it waste in a shapeless pile.

We are all learning that just because a feed is stalky or large of stem, or is coarse and perhaps too mature, is no reason why it is not good feed. Our roughage mill has convinced me that some of our most valuable feed is untouched by stock and is wasted just because it is too harsh and tough for them to eat, but run it thru a roughage mill and cut it fine and all is eaten with relish and gain. I used to think the big, coarse and woody cornstalk unfit for anything but a binder to be tramped into the manure to go out on the land again, but three years' use of the roughage mill has convinced me we have been throwing away a lot

of feed that we could have saved. This is a year when roughness of all kinds is going to be worth saving, and anything that will save still more of it after it has been put in the shock, is worth thinking about. A roughage mill will make two shocks of fodder do the work of three, and during weather when bundle feed is quickly tramped into a wet footing, it goes even further when fed in bunks. And don't think cattle do not like cut fodder! They crowd the bunks for it almost as do fattening cattle when their appetite is on a keen edge, and what grain there is in it is thoroly mixed all thru so all get an equal share.

A big boss of a cow cannot follow up and slip off the best ears, as she can when bundled fodder is being fed on the ground. Or, if you have shock corn so well eared it is too rich in grain to be fed in that way, you can buy a new roughage mill with a simple separator device built in it that will take all the corn out of the fodder and will deliver it into bags, thru a sacking spout, all cleaned and shelled, while the fodder comes out of another spout, all cut and into a wagon. A division slide enables one

to take all the corn from the fodder before cutting, or taking away any part of it desired and letting any part desired go in with the fodder. This type of a roughage mill should eliminate that old dreaded job of husking corn from the shock, as well as putting the fodder in shape so all is eaten.

Considerable hay has been going from here to the drier Wichita district, dairymen there finding it necessary to get hold of something at once to take the place of their bare and brown pastures. A neighbor has been

selling some of his stored baled prairie hay of last year cutting, getting \$4 a ton for it at his barn. This was hauled to Wichita on big trucks sent from there for it, and almost 250 bales were hauled at a load.

The purchaser of this hay said this truck was delivering to him much cheaper than by rail, and predicted that unless rail rates for hauling hay were reduced the larger trailer type trucks would get the business moving hay from East Kansas into the feed-barren sections of Central and Western Kansas during the coming winter.

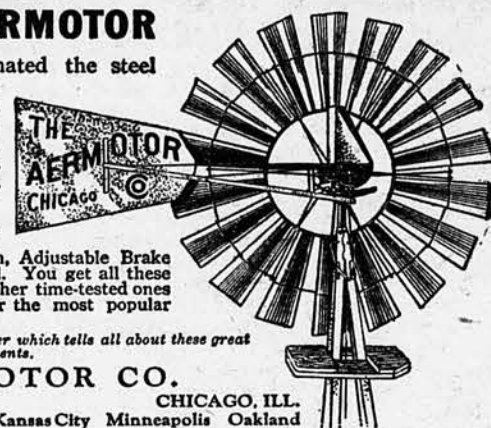
## THE NEWEST WINDMILL An Improved AERMOTOR

The company which originated the steel windmill, and produced the Auto-Oiled Aermotor, has now made other great improvements in windmill construction. If you need power for pumping water you will surely want to get the new Aermotor. It has Larger Wheel Shaft, Removable Bearings, Quiet Gears, Quicker and Smoother Regulation, Adjustable Brake and Self-Oiling Pump Pole Swivel. You get all these new features in addition to the other time-tested ones which have made the Aermotor the most popular windmill all over the world.

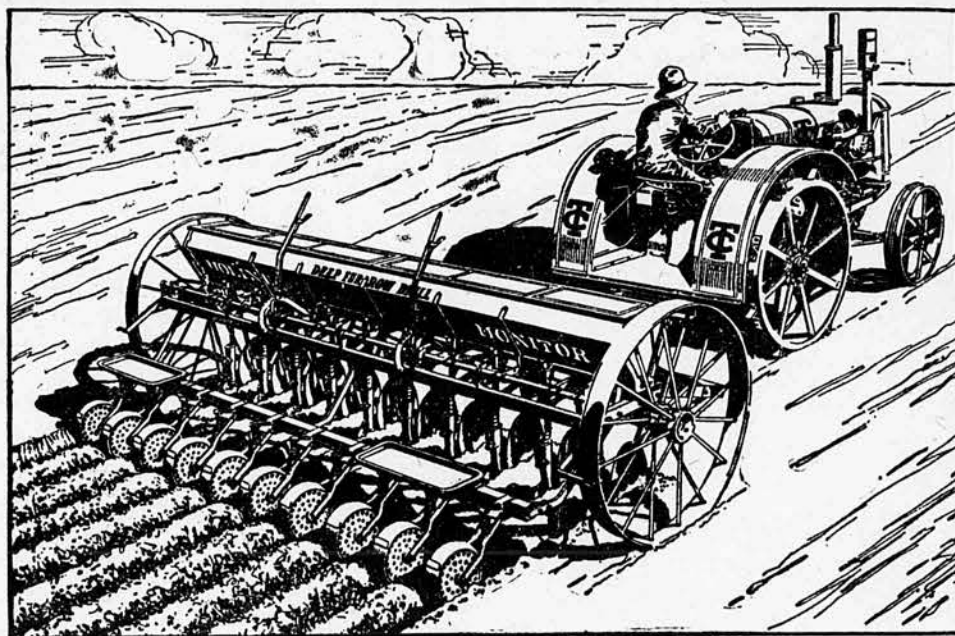
Write today for our new printed matter which tells all about these great improvements.

AERMOTOR CO.

2500 ROOSEVELT ROAD CHICAGO, ILL.  
Branches: Dallas Des Moines Kansas City Minneapolis Oakland



## NOW EVERY ACRE MUST SHOW RESULTS . . .



# MOLINE-MONITOR DEEP FURROW DRILL

for more bushels to the acre

With crop prices going up on the one hand, and the Allotment Plan cutting acreage on the other, your best bet is making every acre do top-notch work with greater certainty. But start at the right point . . . start at the SEED BED!

How many times has the soil drifted and the wind blown your seed away . . . lack of moisture taken the life out of it . . . winter-freezing killed it? It's a simple thing today to stop all this loss. The Moline-Monitor Deep Furrow Drill will prevent your seed from blowing out, drying out, winter-killing. Its combination moldboard and disc openers build high, firm, round ridges that

protect the seed and retain the moisture. Down in the lower soil it deposits the seed in a 4 inch furrow where it has plenty of room to stool. Deep furrow drilling is as important to grain crops as listing to corn.

You can spot the field every time that has been deep furrow drilled—its yield is heavier, healthier. And yet you get this yield with 1/3 to 1/2 less seed. If your acreage is large, the saving in seed soon pays for the drill. Two styles—Q1 and Q2 to meet every need. Write today for illustrated folder showing in detail the crop-saving features of this remarkable machine.

# MINNEAPOLIS - MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS  
MINNESOTA

Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.

Makers of Twin City Tractors and Heavy Duty Engines—Minneapolis Thrashers—Combines and Corn Shellers—Moline (Flying Dutchman) Implements—M-M Hammermills and Monitor Grain Drills



## Our Busy Neighbors

Yes, Indeed

☐ The wisest owl occasionally hoots at the wrong time.

☐ A fountain pen, when nearly empty, spills the little it has in stock. Something like the human head.

☐ The weather bureau is worthwhile, if only affording the consolation that the weather is worse somewhere else.

☐ City men have little in common except the belief that a town man could make money raising chickens in the country.

### Saw the Fair for \$14.15

A ST. JOHN boy, Herbert Michael, 16, hitch-hiked to Chicago and back and saw the World's Fair, all for \$14.15, and he spent eight days in Chicago, sleeping on a cot at the Bethany Bible College gymnasium.

### Cooler But Rather Noisy

AT Wakeeney, Paul Reddig keeps his machine shop cool by hooking up two airplane propellers to a 1/2-horsepower electric motor and they kick up the air in great style. But how about the noise?

### His Hand Touched a Snake

CHASING a rabbit into a hole, the small son of A. B. Budig, near Hoisington, reached in for it. Instead of getting the rabbit, a rattlesnake stung his thumb. Altho the boy's arm swelled to a great size, he recovered. You can't kill 'em.

### Little Tornado Came Back

ONE of those small size run-about model tornadoes, raised the roof on Grover Stokes's barn at Larned, in June, and blew the hay door inside. In July it came back and finished the job, destroying the barn entirely, but leaving the other buildings untouched.

### Kept Well Under Canvas

TWO THOUSAND bushels of wheat stored from his 1931 crop, brought George Winland, of Lakin, as much as 12,000 bushels would have brought when he stored it. He kept the big pile covered with canvas and very little was spoiled. Most of the wheat will be retained for seed.

### The Predicted Rain Came

KANSAS kids are keen observers. Two boys at Clay Center have become almost sureshot weather forecasters. A recent afternoon they announced a big rain was coming because "the ginger-snaps had become soft." Rain arrived that night at 7 o'clock.

### Neighbors Offered Blood

WHEN Ben Ellis, Smith county, was taken to a hospital and doctors said a blood transfusion might be necessary to save his life, 157 of his neighbors traveled 75 miles to report for the test. The first day the blood of 86 was tested and none found acceptable. The second day's test also failed. Then Ellis began to get better and his recovery without a transfusion seemed likely. But his neighbors had proved they were real neighbors.

### Drove Right to Fair Gates

THAT Kansas farmer you mentioned who complained that driving a car within 50 miles of Chicago was like driving in a funeral procession, must have visited the fair at an exceedingly busy time. This writer drove his old "Chevy" right thru the heart of the big "Windy City" and up to the fair gates, making the trip from his stopping place in Oak Park, 8 miles out, in an average of about 30 minutes, day and night. And the car was parked in free parking space provided by the fair on the lake front. Those motorists who leave their cars in suburban towns and finish the trip to Chicago by train are needlessly timid. All any driver need do is to keep his wits about him, follow the traffic signals and driving a car in a

big city becomes comparatively easy and simple.—A. G. K., Shawnee Co.

### Beware of the "3" Years

EVERY TIME a year comes along that has a figure 3 on the end of it, it is a poor wheat year, says M. R. Sidebottom, Rozel, citing 1893, 1903, 1913, 1923 and 1933 as examples. He admits there have been other bad years, but the "rule of 3," he believes, holds just the same. Then we ought to be pretty safe until 1943.

### Fed Stray Horse a Year

ON his farm at Downs, Charles Hofer has a horse he doesn't dare turn loose, sell or kill, and it's of no use to him. It's too small for work. It came to his farm a stray. Hofer advertised it, but under the law may not dispose of it for a year. In the meantime the horse has a year's board without work just about cinched, unless somebody steals it.

### Mustn't Pen Wild Geese

THREE wild geese landed in the farm yard of Frank Benn, near Troy, last spring and he befriended them, later turning them loose in his chicken yard. He didn't know there was a law prohibiting the capture of game that time of year. The other day the state and Federal game wardens arrested Benn and he was fined \$18.50. Seems a little extreme.

### Nice Profit for Old Wheat

WHEN wheat took its flier up to \$1.25, it piled up more than \$6,000 profit on old wheat for Albert Talheim at Otis, Kan. In 1931 and 1932, Talheim decided wheat at 25 to 30 cents was too cheap, and filled eight big steel bins and two frame granaries with wheat bought from his neighbors, probably 12,000 bushels altogether. It wasn't a margin deal, he bought the real stuff, and it paid him well.

### Plow Followed Combine

THE first pneumatic-tired tractor used in Pawnee county, has enabled Sewell Lovett to plow as much wheat ground over night as he had been able to get over with the combine during the day, and it pulled three 14-inch plows at the rate of 5 miles an hour. In the day time the combine made only 3 1/2 miles an hour behind the same tractor, but of course took a wider swath. Combine machinery has not yet been speeded up to 5 miles an hour. When harvest on the Lovett farm was over, the summer plowing also was done.

### Hen Was a Good Witness

TWO men with a lot of chickens they evidently had stolen, were taken in by Shawnee county officers. They found "Priddy" tattooed on the wings of the birds. As they stopped in front of the Priddy farm at Dover, one hen tried to leap from the car before it stopped. When they turned her loose, she made a bee line for the Priddy hen house. Then the thieves confessed to stealing chickens from six Shawnee county farmers. For some time to come they will eat chicken, if any, at the hotel kept by the state at Lansing.

### Let It Work for You

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

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

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

# Join Our Happy Crowd See the World's Fair at Low Cost!

There will be dozens of your friends and neighbors taking advantage of the wonderful opportunity to see the Chicago World's Fair at low cost which the Capper Publications are offering this community. Now is the time to plan to go with them. The specially reduced railroad and bus rates to Chicago and return make the trip most economical . . . and the Capper Tours of the Fair is the ideal, worry-free way to see this magnificent spectacle.

## What Others Say About CAPPER'S TOURS of the Chicago World's Fair

Richmond, Va., July 21, 1933.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Having just returned from the Chicago World's Fair, which we visited under the auspices of Capper Tours, and having had such a wonderful time, we are high in praise of our trip as conducted by you.

The tour was well planned and carried out. There was not a dull moment during our entire stay in Chicago, and our every comfort was carefully looked after. Your escorts were exceptionally courteous and solicitous of the welfare of each and every one in the party.

To any one contemplating visiting the Fair, we cannot recommend too highly Capper Tours.

Sincerely yours,  
Mabel Adams, Sadie Shank, Miriam Schultz.

Wall, So. Dakota., July 27, 1933.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am taking this opportunity to let you know how much I enjoyed my visit to the Chicago World's Fair on Capper's Tour. These tours are certainly well arranged and complete in every detail. Your arrangements care for those who feel leary about the complexities of the big city and the tremendous crowds, yet, they are lenient enough to allow for deviations which guests might and do desire. Your escorts are very efficient and courteous in managing and caring for guests.

The accommodations offered by the Hotel Knickerbocker are most satisfactory. I would not hesitate to recommend the Capper Tours to any one.

Very truly yours,  
(Miss) Agnes Bielmaier.

See and enjoy the colossal Chicago World's Fair . . . the magic of myriad colorful lights in flaming beams and shafts that pierce the night . . . the amazing exhibition of the world's newest and greatest achievements . . . the earth's materials, produce, treasures, exhibits of foreign countries, displayed on a scale that dwarfs anything hitherto attempted.

One low cost pays expenses from the time you reach Chicago until you are on your train for the return trip home.

# AS LOW AS . . . . . \$22<sup>95</sup>

Two different Tours from which to choose. One for everyone's convenience and everyone's pocketbook. Tours every week during the Exposition.

A Capper Tour is absolutely free from worry. No hotels to hunt. No baggage to bother with. No wondering how to get to and from the Fair or about the city. Expert tour directors attend to all details for you and are constantly at your service. You simply see and enjoy this magnificent Chicago World's Fair completely, easily and economically.

## Free Illustrated Literature

Mail the coupon below for free literature giving the day by day program of the Capper Tours, and the low cost rates of each tour. Don't miss this magnificent exhibition. Don't wait any longer about getting all the exciting facts of Capper Tours. Mail coupon now!

CAPPER WORLD'S FAIR TOUR DIRECTOR, Topeka, Kansas.

Please mail me free illustrated literature about Capper Tours of the Chicago World's Fair.

Name . . . . .

R. F. D. or Street . . . . .

City . . . . .

State . . . . .



POULTRY

# The Sure Way to Get Eggs

**EARLY MOULTERS** usually are low producers. Those that lay thru the spring months and continue on at a fairly high rate of production during the summer will prove the better layers for the year. There seems some relation between summer and winter production. That is, the good summer layers are the better winter layers, and the opposite is true with poor layers.

Culling poultry for quality, size, constitutional vigor, and defects may be done any time, but it is better to do it before September 15. But don't throw out any hens before they have had a good chance to prove themselves. If the house is too small for the number of hens kept in it or isn't properly equipped with nests, perches, and dropping boards, good hens may be made loafers. To produce a large number of eggs, hens must have egg-building material, the best is mash. For best results, both grain and mash are needed, plus green feed.

Lack of sanitation causes diseases and parasites to attack the flock, and when the health of the flock weakens there is no profit.

## Heat Gets 'Em Down

**POULTRY** usually will not go any great distance for water or feed during the heat of the summer day. For turkeys on range, feeders and waterers should be placed in the shade where the birds rest.

## Protect 'Em From Hail

**GROWING** turkeys should be taught to roost in the open by the time they are 10 to 12 weeks old. A poult of this age can stand a rather cold rain. But where hail storms are common, it is wise to provide some protection.—H. M. Scott.

## Five-Point Pullet Rule

**THE** five big points to consider in breeding for egg production are: Age at which a pullet begins to lay, rate at which she lays, amount of time she takes out for broodiness, extent to which she produces eggs in late summer, and size of her eggs.—D. C. Warren.

## A Summer Egg-Maker

**IF** YOU do not have wheat and must buy mill feeds, use the "Big Five" poultry ration for summer eggs. This is equal parts of bran, shorts, oats, corn, and meat scraps, recommends G. T. Klein, of the college. If you have wheat and want to use it in the mash, the formula would be 100 pounds each of ground wheat, oats, and corn, with 75 pounds of meat scraps.

## How Milk Will Help Hens

**CULLING** and mash-feeding are important in maintaining good summer egg production, says M. A. Seaton, Kansas State College. Hens not laying should be sold. The remainder should be fed a laying mash containing protein. A mash including 20 per cent meat scrap is desirable where milk is not available. If there is plenty of milk, the meat scraps can be reduced to 10 per cent.

## For High Quality Eggs

**CONFINE** or dispose of all males and produce infertile eggs from now until October. Also—

- Gather eggs twice daily.
- Confine broody hens from the laying quarters.
- Provide one nest for every 3 to 5 hens.
- Keep nesting material clean.
- Keep poultry houses and equipment clean and sanitary.
- Gather eggs in baskets, metal containers mark the eggs.
- Feed a balanced ration.
- Hold eggs until marketed in a clean, cool place, free from odors.
- Prevent excessive evaporation of moisture from eggs by covering container with damp cloth.
- Clean soiled eggs with steel wool, don't wash them.
- Market eggs twice each week.
- Get an egg-candling chart from the United States Department of Agriculture, and learn to determine quality by candling.
- Do not market an egg of inferior quality.

Protect eggs from the hot sun on the way to market.

Pack eggs for shipping or delivery with small ends down.

## The Best Feed Saver

**WITH** the recent increase in price of feeds, only the best hens will pay for their feed during late summer, fall and winter. They must have access to a good laying mash to produce well. To stint on feed is poor economy, but to cull closely, sell the boarder hens and feed the few good ones well is sound management. There is not much chance that prices of live poultry will advance in the near fu-

ture, market folks say. Early-hatched pullets carried thru the summer on clean range, with a good mash kept before them, will be the most profitable egg producers this fall. Two per cent of tobacco dust mixed in the mash will help keep down worms.

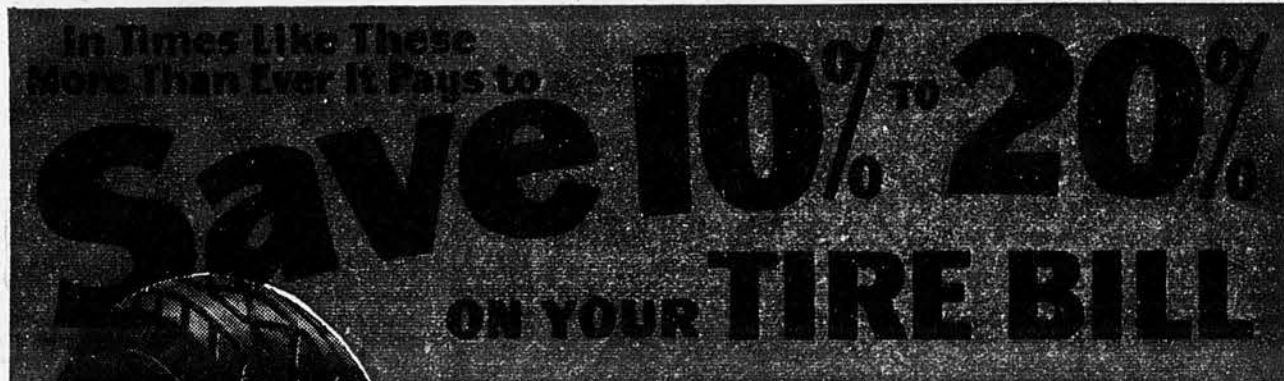
## Things That Help Inside

**INSIDE** arrangement of laying houses has a lot to do with results. Our best feed hoppers are built onto the wall, or suspended from nails against the walls. This saves floor space for the hens. For the same reason we put water pails on platforms, and near feed hoppers. Compare hens eating dry mash to children eating dry soda crackers—they need a drink often. Egg production depends mainly on how much mash and water the layers consume. A commercial poultry-

man carries this drinking idea a step farther. He allows water to drip constantly from a faucet into a basin, thinking the sound of dripping water suggests drinking more to the hens. Nests, grit and shell hoppers should be off the floor also. Nests usually can be placed conveniently under the front of the dropping boards.

## My Farm-Mixed Mash

**A HOME-MIXED** mash which can be prepared now at about 75 cents a hundred is made up of 80 pounds yellow corn meal, 20 of bran, 20 of shorts, 5 of bone meal, 5 of marble grits, 2½ pounds charcoal and ½-pound of salt. If sour milk is not fed, add 10 pounds of dried buttermilk or meat scrap. This is a good laying mash if tankage or meat scrap is added.—Mrs. Dale McGinnis.



and Get a TIRE —  
so GOOD • so STRONG • so DURABLE •

We Insure It  
**FREE**

Super Tread Tire, Size \_\_\_\_\_ Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ 1933

For Passenger Car Service  For Commercial Car Service

**INSURANCE** This insurance covers every kind of damage or road injury, or six months from date of purchase if in commercial car service.

This insurance protection covers Cuts, Bruises, Blowouts, Rim Cuts, Out-of-Line Wear, Under-Inflation, Faulty Brake Wear, or any other road injury that may make the tire unfit for further service—

Should this tire be so damaged, it will be repaired free of charge, or if not repairable, replaced with a new tire of equal or better quality, at the option of the insured.

**LIFETIME GUARANTEE** In addition, this Super Tread Tire is protected by the Manufacturer's Standard Warranty against defects in workmanship or material—no time or mileage limit.

Wherever you go, look for the Big Red Arrow. Any one of 3,000 dealers now showing this sign will give you immediate protection on this Insurance and Guarantee.

**NATIONAL TIRE STORES, INC.** Issued at \_\_\_\_\_

Right in these times, when everyone needs to economize, more than 3,000 Independent Tire Dealers have combined their buying power to bring you lower tire prices together with the fullest tire protection you have ever had.

More than that, by means of a PATENTED tire construction, we put on your car a tire that is fully 20% stronger—a tire so much tougher and better that we can INSURE it free of charge, against any damage or injury whatsoever.

Without a penny's cost to you, we issue with every tire an actual Insurance Certificate. No matter how you damage your tire—even if the injury is entirely your fault—we will repair it for you without question and without cost. These free repairs, moreover, will be given you at ANY of our 3,000 National Tire Stores.

Next time you need tires, get these 3 big helps to your pocket-book:—  
(1) A saving in price, (2) A tire so much better that we insure it free, (3) Free repairs wherever you may travel—all over the United States.



## There is a National Tire Store Near You



Locate the Big Red Arrow—where money is saved on tires—next time you are in town. If you fail to see it, let us send you the address by mail.

Write for Name of Nearest Dealer  
**AND—**  
**FREE Literature**  
**NATIONAL TIRE STORES, INC.,**  
1059 Mulberry Street, Kansas City, Mo.



3,000 National Tire Stores — All Over the U.S.A.



# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## How to Torture Your Wife

BILL WONTLELL  
(For Men Only)

LISTEN, fellows, here is a strictly humane way to torture your wife. Will not scratch nor bruise the flesh. You may use your own variations and work out your time schedule. However, this formula has been tested and approved.

The Wife (on Tuesday)—"John, dear, when will you be taking the cream to town?"

John—"Oh, I dunno. Have to take it soon, I suppose."

The Wife (on Wednesday)—"How about the cream, John? The cans are almost full."

John—"Yeah, that's right. Uh-huh."

The Wife (on Thursday)—"Are you going to 'take' or 'send' the cream to town?"

John—"Why, yes. Well, it will take another 2 days to finish the fence."

Now on Friday morning perhaps you'll notice that your wife is a bit listless, takes only a cup of coffee for breakfast, and hasn't put the dishwasher on to heat. You and the man were late to supper last night and she left the dishes. You happen to know the eggs aren't crated. Boy, now's your chance!

Stow away a big breakfast, push back your chair, light your pipe, and in your most nonchalant manner announce you are going to town. Going to start in one hour. Then stroll out to finish your chores—won't take you more than 15 minutes. And Boy, Howdy! watch that woman. Honestly, you'll die! Hear the dishes clatter and the milk pails rattle. See the smear of yellow on her apron. She breaks several eggs as she hurriedly crates the hen fruit.

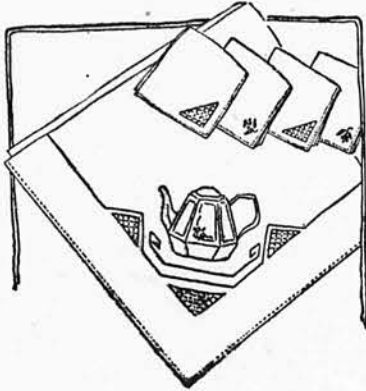
Return to the house, shave leisurely. Use all of the hot water in the teakettle. Altho you know where every article of your wardrobe is stored, ask her to find everything from socks to tie. After you've dressed, run the car out front. Do not honk the horn but keep the motor running. Do not call to your wife but look at your watch every time she passes the window. Puff your pipe slowly.

In due time the missus will appear. She'll flop pantingly into the car. Now ask if she has "tagged" the cream cans. She'll scramble to the house for a pencil, and you may use the one you have in your pocket. As she reseats herself, disclose the fact that she has a streak of powder under her chin. The rouge is higher on one cheek and the seams of her stockings are twisted. When Mrs. Blummer, who employs two maids, passes you in her own new roadster, just casually mention that she looked as cool as a cucumber.

There you are fellows! Just a little harmless fun—nobody hurt.

## Breakfast, Lunch or Tea

THE CLOTH IS READY



BLUE china teapots set off with black border lines and pastel flower clusters make this luncheon cloth a pretty thing—one you'll enjoy using at breakfast, lunch or tea time. It may be had stamped ready for embroidery on unbleached muslin a little larger than a yard square, with four napkins to match, complete directions for embroidering and floss included in package C8575, for only 35 cents. If you like the "teapot" em-

broidery design but would like to put your work on a little better material of your own choosing, you'll be glad to know that we have a hot-iron transfer pattern which includes four corners for the cloth and eight napkin corners. This comes in package C8575T and is 20 cents. Both numbers may be ordered from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## And I Make a Little Cash

FARMER'S WIFE

FOOD preservation is the "problem" of most every farm wife. I had wanted a large pressure cooker for canning for a long time but never got it until last summer. It holds 7 quart cans. As it is an expensive piece of equipment, I told my neighbors I would not lend it out, for them to bring their vegetables, all prepared, to my house and I would can for them.

Three cents a quart and 2 cents a pint seemed reasonable. The fuel item is small and a cookerful can be processed while getting a meal.

I canned peas, corn, green beans, spinach, carrots, beets and tomatoes, as well as some fried chicken, and never lost a can.

Last winter, I took my cooker and went to a neighbor's to can beef. I put out 35 quarts of beef that day and got a good dinner too.

## Don't Give Gossip a Chance

AUNT JANE

AGAIN busy tongues are wagging—there are sly whispers and knowing smiles—another misguided young couple have announced their marriage dated several months back. Just the bare announcement, no more.

There is no proof that they slipped quietly across the county to a distant city and were married. "Had to tell it"—"dated it back"—"knowing ones whisper, and some openly sneer at them. What matters it that many friends stand loyally by them, there is a stigma of shame, even tho undeserved, strangers will hear and believe. Perhaps when they have children grown the ugly tale will be brought to light again to shame them.

How much better to wait until the happy event can be proclaimed to the world.

## Making Good Sauerkraut

AUNT MARY

CHOOSE good, firm heads of cabbage, a late variety preferred. Trim off all green leaves, being careful to remove all discolored spots. Wash the trimmed heads in clean running water. Then core and shred, being careful to keep the utensils clean as possible.

Sprinkle salt on the shredded cabbage and mix well, use salt in proportion of 2½ pounds for 100 pounds of cabbage. Then pack tightly in a clean crock or barrel with a wooden stamper.

Spread a clean cloth over the shredded cabbage; place a wooden cover or a plate on top and weight down with stones until about 1 to 2 inches of juice stands above the cover. Let this ferment in a cool place, at 60 to 65 degrees for a month to six weeks.

If cabbage is fermented late in the fall or if it can be stored in a very cool place, it may not be necessary to do more than keep the surface skimmed and protected from insects. Otherwise pack the kraut in glass jars adding enough of the kraut brine to fill the jars completely. Seal tightly and set them away. When late rains cause rapid growth of cabbage, split heads are likely to result. These can be used to good advantage in making sauerkraut.

## If Baby's Cool He Sleeps

TRY spreading a damp sheet over the baby's crib, these hot days. Do not wet the sheet enough to drip, just have it damp. My two babies will

sleep 2 or 3 hours under the sheets but otherwise only a short time. They have not had an attack of prickly heat in two summers.—Mrs. George Ackley, Pratt Co.

## She Had Earned the Money

MRS. C. L. J.

ELSIE was just "sweet sixteen" when she married Henry, the youngest son of widow Jones. Knowing that Henry was shiftless, we wondered how Elsie would ever be provided for. In a year, Junior came along and matters were worse. When Junior was in his second year they moved into a rented place closer to her mother.

On this little farm grew a nice patch of tame berries. Elsie was industrious and gathered the whole crop and peddled them out to her neighbors. Many of us bought from her because we felt that she was in need. Elsie carefully hoarded every cent of money until the crop was gathered. Then she went to the city with a neighbor. You could have knocked us over with a feather when we saw what she had done with her money. The last penny had gone to pay for a new permanent wave.

## My Gift of Preserves

THIS isn't the Christmas season, but I am already making plans for it. My mother works in an office in town, so has the money to send me a lovely big gift box. I am a farmer's wife and money is not plentiful. I have bought some pint fruit jars, and as I make my preserves and marmalades, I shall fill a jar of each kind for mother. At the end of summer I shall have a box of goodies to be proud of that have cost me little. They will be acceptable, for mother must buy those things and pay a fancy price for them. You folks who have city friends might try it.—Looking Ahead.

## Put 'Em Up and Put 'Em By

FOR "FRUITLESS" DAYS

Plum Sauce—Is as good as cranberry sauce, and so much less expensive in these parts where plums are plentiful. Prepare plums as for making butter. Add as much juice as you like and any kind of fruit pectin accordingly (as for making jellies), using one-fourth less sugar if pulp and all is measured. Cook for 5 minutes and seal.—Mrs. A. F. Ventle, Saline Co.

Peach and Pineapple Jam—Peel and stone 12 peaches. Run them thru food chopper, also 3 oranges with peelings on. Add 1 can crushed pineapple and an equal amount of sugar. Cook slowly for 1½ hours. Can while hot. This jam is delicious.—Tillie Blaske.

Lindbergh Special Relish—Next winter you may combine this with salad dressing and use it as a sandwich spread: Two medium heads cabbage, 8 medium size onions, 8 red or green peppers, 12 medium carrots. Grind all together in food chopper, add ½ cup salt. Let stand 2 hours. Drain and mix with 2 pints white vinegar, 6 cups sugar, 1 teaspoon celery seed, 1 teaspoon mustard seed. This needs no cooking and need not be sealed.—A. E. C., Jefferson Co.

Corn Salted Down—Gather either sweet or field corn; cut it from cob. To every 7 cups corn, add 1 cup salt. Mix well. Put in a stone jar and weight down. In fall, when ready to use, take out the amount wanted and wash it several times to take out salt and hulls. Put on to cook in a large quantity of cold water. When water boils, drain and add more cold water. When it boils, drain and season with cream, pepper and a little sugar (if field corn). It takes only a short time to cook corn this way. Do not change the water more than twice and do not soak it over night, as so many suggest. This tastes like corn right off the cob and is so easy to put up. If you try this way once, you will never stand over a hot stove to can corn otherwise.—Miss G. M. M., Barton, Co.

## Time and Step Saver

A TOE pull on the outside of the screen doors is a great convenience when both hands are full. A little block of wood may be securely nailed on the bottom of doors under which the toe of your shoe may be caught.—Mrs. J. E. M., Franklin Co.

## Watch Me Go Barefoot

SUFFERING SUE

IT will soon be my vacation time, and I'll leave the office and go home to the farm—and go barefooted! I won't put on a high-heeled shoe, nor a long shoe, nor a short shoe, nor a "comfort" shoe.

I'll leave bunions and corns and blisters and fallen arches in town—and dig blessed bare toes into the mud if I want to.

I like to live in town. But my feet hurt, and hurt, and hurt.

## Back-to-School Frock

AND THINGS FOR "FALL"



823—This apron is designed to give the figure a slim line. The neckline is extremely neat and trim. And it is so simple and comfy to slip into when one finds it necessary to go into the kitchen with her "bestest" frock. Sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with 2¼ yards of binding.

2553—A charming frock of navy blue crepe silk and a grand dress to wear for town. The neckline is particularly becoming and the curved hip seaming so slenderizing. The paneled front and back of the skirt, gives the figure elegant height. It's as easy as A, B, C, to put this model together. Note too the smart contrasting vestee and sleeve puffs. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch contrasting and ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

555—Junior jacket frock of navy blue pique with white pique bodice. Blue pearl buttons accent the front scalloped closing. It would be lovely too with the jacket in soft brown shade and the blouse of yellow. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 35-inch contrasting. For "back" to school wear, it will be smart as well as sturdy fashioned of plaided woolen.

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



# Farm Week at the World's Fair

The Capper All-Kansas Tour Leaves August 13

J. M. RANKIN

APPROXIMATELY 500 Kansas farmers and their families will go on Capper's All-Kansas tour to attend Farmers' Week at the Chicago Century of Progress World's Fair the week of August 13. The tour will be sponsored by the Kansas Farmer in co-operation with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, and will assure tour members a never-to-be-forgotten carefree vacation among congenial people, for a small expense.

Plans are not yet complete for Farm week, but Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been asked to speak Tuesday night, August 15, as the crowning feature of Farm Women's Day. Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, will be the speaker on August 18, Farm Progress Day. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit corporation, will talk on farm mortgages and credits on Thursday, August 17, and Louis J. Taber, president of the National Grange will head a program on farm organization.

The All-Kansas tour will be in two groups. The all-expense cost of Tour A from Topeka and return will be \$34 and for Tour B the all-expense cost will be \$46.90. Corresponding low rates will be in effect from other towns. Children under 12 years may go for a reduced rate. Children's rates and rates from other towns may be had from Kansas Farmer on request.

Tour A includes for the one lump sum the round-trip railroad fare, four days and three nights at one of Chicago's first class hotels, four admissions to the World's Fair grounds, breakfast daily in Chicago, admission to the Lama Temple of Jehol and Old Fort Dearborn, a tour of the famous Shedd Aquarium, a tour of the Field Museum, a spectacular 3-hour night steamer trip on the lake, transportation to and from the railroad station, a farewell dinner party at the hotel, and even all tips.

Tour B includes the round-trip railroad fare, six days at the fair, five nights in a first-class hotel, six admissions to the Fair grounds, and all features of Tour A, with the addition of a tour of the Loop stores, a "shore dinner" at the Palmer House, and a sightseeing tour of Chicago.

Capper representatives will accompany the tour members everywhere. Every detail will be arranged in advance so that the vacation will be uninterrupted by the slightest care. No trouble about finding the points of interest you want to see.

The All-Kansas Tour Party will leave the Kansas City Union Station

at 9:00 p. m. Sunday, August 13. Reservations for the tour must be made by August 5. Detailed information concerning the tours may be had by writing or wiring the tour manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## An End to Goat Grass

**H**ARVESTING a good crop of wheat on ground heavily infested with goat grass, or aegilops, is a hard job, says R. W. McBurney, Beloit. An increasing number of fields are becoming infested. Two fields were prepared in an unusual way last fall by Ben Studer and Leroy Moss, both of which gave good results. The ground was one-wayed soon after harvest and plowed shallow in September, after part of the goat grass had sprouted. In neither field was there more than a trace of goat grass this spring, and both produced good wheat crops.

## A Good Corncrib Plan

**A**N ECONOMICAL yet substantial corncrib, with ample ventilation to keep grain in good condition, improve its quality, and protect the grain against weather and rats, is described in Farmers' Bulletin 1701-F, Corncribs for the Corn Belt, just published by the Department of Agriculture. It is a double crib and granary structure with a middle driveway and room for elevator and shelling machinery. The bulletin can be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

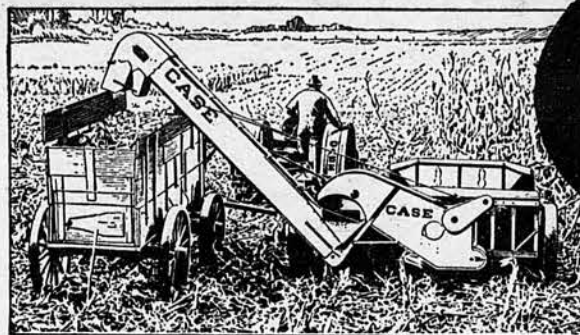
## Treating Bindweed Right

**T**O KILL bindweed break the land thoroughly and as deeply as possible. Follow up with any plow that will easily and cheaply plow 2 or 3 inches deep. Repeat as soon as new leaves appear and keep it up until after frost. Sometimes it takes 25 plowings a year, but if carefully done the weeds will virtually be killed. It is well to continue this plowing the next spring until sorghum planting time, then plant a thick stand of the sorghum. The spring plowing the next year kills out the young plants that came from seed.—T. M. Marks.

## Serviceable Table Top

**O**UR washstand is covered with common linoleum. It wears and wears, cleans easily, isn't marred by soap or spilled water and matches the kitchen floor.—Blanche Pease, Atkinson, Neb.

# New 2-row Corn Picker



**New LOW PRICE**

**NOW . . . you can afford one**

Picking corn by hand is tough on hands and back. It is costly, too. It doesn't pay when you can get this Case Model "O" Corn Picker at a surprisingly low cost, and greatly reduce your picking time and costs.

This is the simplest 2-row corn picker built. Both picking and husking are done by one set of combination rolls. There are fewer gears and bearings. Light weight. Light draft. Picks more acres. Handles heavy crops. New self-supporting one-man wagon hitch makes it easy to change wagons. Giant cleaning fan blows out all the loose trash and gives you a cleaner

load of corn. Can be driven from power take-off shaft of any 3 or 4 wheel tractor because of adjustable offset hitch.

Any way you consider a corn picker—price, amount and quality of work done, ease of operation and long life—you get more for your money in this machine.

**SEND FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY**

J. I. CASE CO., Dept. H-59  
Racine, Wisconsin

Send me, without obligation, folder telling of low picking cost experiences with the Model "O" Corn Picker.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ Size of Farm \_\_\_\_\_



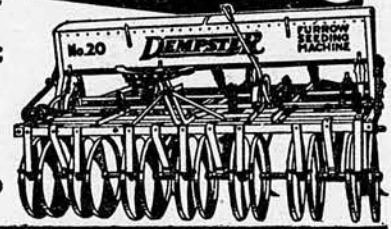
# PROTECTS - SEEDS - CROPS - PROFITS

Sow wheat to withstand winter-kill, soil-blowing and droughts! Plant seeds the safe, correct way—down next to the firm and moist soil. Do it with the remarkable

## DEMPSTER LISTER-TYPE No. 20 FURROW SEEDING MACHINE

This dependable seeding machine gives every kernel an equal chance by spreading seed in wide 6-inch flat furrow bottoms. Increases yields. Saves crops in unfavorable seasons. Inspect it at your dealer's today or write for circular and prices.

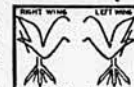
DEMPSTER MILL MFG. COMPANY (FS-4)  
Dept. 719, Beatrice, Nebraska  
Branches: Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Sioux Falls, S.D.; Amarillo, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.



# THIEVES BEWARE REWARD

Notice to Owner, Sheriffs, Police Departments, and Poultry Buyers

This poultry marking system consists of slitting the web of the foot or cutting off the first finger of the wing at points indicated in the picture to the right. A sharp pocket knife or scissors should be used in marking either chicks or older fowls. Best time for marking is when chicks are two or three weeks old.



Every poultry raiser should keep a "Thieves Beware" card posted in a conspicuous place on his poultry house. This will be a warning to would-be thieves. Square above-lying owner's mark is punched. He should mark all poultry on his premises with this individual mark.

In case of theft, owner is requested to notify nearby poultry buyers, sheriffs and other peace officers. Give breed and number of poultry stolen. These men "X" birds are marked with the Capper Publications system—mark number. (Give number in square punched on your card.) Sheriffs, police departments and poultry buyers will have similar cards for reference in tracing thefts. This should provide a sufficient clue to bring about an arrest when stolen property is located.

This method of marking for identification has been suggested by the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State College, as a practical, inexpensive, and safe method of marking poultry.

The Capper Publications Topeka, Kansas

# MARK POULTRY

The Inexpensive Way

At last Kansas Farmer readers are offered an inexpensive yet effective system of marking poultry for identification. This will be the hardest blow ever delivered to chicken thieves. The new plan which consists of slitting the web of the feet or clipping off the first finger of the wing has been perfected thru the combined efforts of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State College.

## See a "Capper Man"

The plan provides for individual marks distributed to readers in such a way as to prevent confusing duplications. Each poultry producer is to receive a "Thieves Beware" sign to tack on his henhouse. The sign or "key card" which is 7x13 inches is pictured above. The only instrument required for the marking is a sharp knife. Complete explanation will be given by any "Capper Man." Don't fail to see the one in your territory when he calls.

The Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas

These Jolly 4-H Girls Have Been Seeing the Fair



AFTER a 3-week's trip to the shrines of American history, these 4-H lassies saw the Chicago World's Fair. They were awarded the trip by the Chicago Mail Order Company, as winners of the style review awards at the National 4-H Club Congress in November, 1932. The company is

sponsoring a similar trip next year for the winners of this year's style contest. Left to right, the girls are: Margaret Franklin, Louisiana; Helen Clark, Oregon; Mildred Startup, grand champion, Kansas, and Mary Louise Chambers, West Virginia. Four friendships that will last a lifetime.



RURAL HEALTH

# Things You Can Do Yourself

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

OUR pioneer dads had little choice about treating their sick: it was home treatment or nothing. Much of it was practical and helpful; no doubt much was harmful. We have



Dr. Lerrigo

gone far in our knowledge of health protection yet we always need expert guidance in important matters of health, especially in diagnosis. In these days of stringency our money circulation may strike us as more important than the circulation of the blood, but let us be careful. In case of doubt let the doctor decide.

There are safe ways of economizing on costs of medical care, by doing for ourselves things that will make the visits of the doctor less frequent. Subscribers who wish a copy of my special letter, "Things You Can Do Yourself," please clip this item and send to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, care of Kan-

sas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to enclose self-addressed stamped envelope with your request.

### The Capper Loan Letter

SENATOR CAPPER'S letter, "Too Hard-Boiled on Farm Loans," which he sent to farm credit headquarters in Washington, was read in our Grange meeting this evening, July 21, and the following resolution passed:

We heartily endorse your stand on this matter and condemn the present policy of the Farm Loan Board in restricting farm loans. If this continues, the whole thing will be put down as so much bunc within a short time.

Fraternally yours,—Mrs. R. S. Paterson, Secretary Boothe Grange, No. 1,827, Melvern, Kan.

### Tenmarq Worth a Trial

THE new Tenmarq wheat under test at the Hays experiment station yielded 16.79 bushels to the acre on a 157-acre field, despite adverse weather. It is worth a trial on anybody's farm.

DAIRY

## When a Cow Needs Lime

CALCIUM and phosphorus are minerals often lacking in dairy rations. When alfalfa, Sweet clover hay, or fresh green grass are in the ration, there is seldom a lack of calcium. Without such feeds, the free access to finely ground limestone or the addition of 1 per cent of this material to the grain ration is advisable. Lack of phosphorus is more noticeable where the soil is low in phosphorus. It is more noticeable when phosphorus-rich feeds such as wheat bran, cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, and green grass are absent from the ration. The best way to correct a phosphorus-deficient ration is to add one of the feeds above mentioned whenever possible. This also adds more protein. When this is not possible, then free access to steamed bonemeal or the addition of from 1 to 3 per cent of it to the grain ration is recommended.

### Better Write It Down

NEXT to the production record of a cow, the breeding record is most important. So says a good dairyman. It should give date the cow was bred, sire used, expected date of freshening, actual date, sex of calf, and important remarks. Of course, breeding records are necessary in purebred herds in order to register a young animal. But aside from that one must know when each cow is due to freshen so he can dry her off at the proper time and can feed her accordingly. And every dairyman should know the age of his animals. The best place to record this age is with the dam's breeding record. It's good business all right.

### Check Butterfat Leak

BY TAKING a sample of milk to the local creamery or cream station, you can tell how many dollars worth of butterfat you are losing every year in the skimmilk from the separator. Operating efficiently, the average farm separator should not leave more than three-hundredths per cent butterfat in the skimmilk.

### Gave Alfalfa It's Chance

THE first cutting of alfalfa made 14 big loads from 8 acres, for Ed. McElvain, Mound City. It was seeded last spring on a well-prepared seedbed that had been limed. Seed was inoculated and drilled both ways with 225 pounds of bone meal to the acre. With normal summer and fall rainfall, August seeding would be better than spring. The seedbed was worked until it was firm all the way down. As usual with spring seeding some weeds and grass came up. But the

alfalfa grew so well it choked out virtually all of these pests. The large application of fertilizer made at seeding time helped make this vigorous growth. Superphosphate would have been as good, but at the time bone meal was the cheaper source of phosphorus. Putting on this much fertilizer makes it unnecessary to use any as a top dressing until the second year after seeding.

### Dangerous Feed for Stock

SUDAN grass and sorghum that have been injured by drouth are extremely dangerous as pasture or green feed for livestock, warns the Department of Agriculture. These cultivated grasses are more drouth resistant than most forage crops, but their prussic acid content is greatly increased by drouth injury. The safest way to utilize drouth-injured Sudan grass, sorghum, or Johnson grass, is to put them in a silo, taking care to add enough water to insure fermentation. Normally sorghum cured as hay or fodder is a safe feed, about three-fourths of the prussic acid in it being set free in the curing process. Drouth-injured sorghum, however, may be harmful to stock even after it has been cured. Test the fodder from drouth-injured crops by feeding it to one or two animals before exposing a herd to the possibility of poisoning.

### Cows Need a Lot of Salt

SALT contains the minerals always needed by dairy animals—sodium and chlorine. With free access to loose salt dairy animals will get enough of these minerals. Some dairymen like to mix 1 per cent salt in the grain mixture. This is satisfactory. But it still is necessary to give the cattle free access to it in the barnyard.

### Found 12 Didn't Pay

BY KEEPING records, in the last year Jacob Stouffer, Mitchell county, got rid of 12 non-profitable cows. He now is milking 11, including those coming into production in the last year. One cow now giving 64.8 pounds of butterfat a month, produced only 56 pounds a year ago. This change is due to better feeding and care. A similar comparison is typical of the herd.

### Play Safe With the Bull

BLUEPRINT plan No. 72-321 shows complete details for constructing a safe bull pen. Walter G. Ward, Kansas State College, drew it. A copy is on file in each Kansas county Farm Bureau office.

# Say "Yes"

## When the "Capper Man" Tells You About Our Wonderful Low-Cost Accident Insurance

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

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

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

### LET US PROTECT YOU

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

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. RWW, Topeka, Kan.



# Farmers Still Planting

**Allen**—Have had good rains. Corn will average 75 per cent crop, late corn doing well. Wheat, oats and flax made good yields and brought good prices. We are sure of plenty of feed for winter.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Anderson**—Had 2 1/4 inches of rain since May. Oats made 30 bushels, wheat, 15, corn very uneven, some almost a failure. Usual acreage of wheat will be sown. Prairie hay light from 1/2 to 3/4 ton an acre. Eggs, 10c; cream, 21c.—R. C. Eichman.

**Anderson**—Rains few and light. Row crops holding out pretty well and if we get rain soon corn will make half a crop. Pasture short, some taking cattle to community sales and almost giving them away; cows sell from \$10 to \$20. Sudden drop in all farm produce hit the farmer hard.—E. W. Kiblinger.

**Barber**—Need rain. Not much plowing done for wheat. All early corn is burned but may get a late crop. Feed very scarce, watermelons holding out well, Irish potatoes poor. Farmers worrying about their cattle. Wheat, 73c; corn, 60c; cream, 20c; heavy hens, 7c; eggs, 9c; flour, \$1.60; fat hogs, \$3.60.—Albert Felton.

**Barton**—Drouth broken by 1-inch rain. Pastures greening up. Many sowing grasses and legumes in hopes of having winter feed. About 100 cattle died from rhusiac acid poisoning.—Alice Everitt.

**Brown**—Farmers busy plowing. Large acreage of alfalfa planned. Corn holding its own despite continued dry weather, most pastures very short, many wells failing. Wheat, 80c; corn, 48c; cream, 18c; eggs, 8c; hens, 8c; springs, 10c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Cherokee**—Wheat and oats all threshed, corn irregular in growth, potato yield poor but sweets look fine. Some late planted gardens. Cream, 22c; eggs, 14c; wheat, 95c; corn, 50c.—J. H. Van Horn.

**Coffey**—Several good rains have helped late corn and kafir. Fall gardens popular, potatoes a poor crop, hay will be short, wheat and oats were fair. Wheat, 65c; corn, 35c; oats, 20c; hens, 7c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 22c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

**Crawford**—Corn looks better but very spotted, crop will make about half of last year's. Usual wheat acreage will be seeded. Corn, 42c; oats, 27c; wheat, 70c; hogs, \$4; eggs, 9c; flour, \$1.80.—J. H. Crawford.

**Dickinson**—Corn has come out well since rains, but is a question whether it will make a crop, is short and tassling with some silk showing. Moisture about all gone. Harvesting and threshing finished without getting the canvasses wet. Wheat made from 5 to 30 bushels, oats were light. Lot of plowing has been done, no weeds a stubble, some ground so loose a plow will scarcely scour. Pastures have improved, cows giving more milk. Late feed crops look good.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—Late potatoes and gardens planted. Fall chickens for winter fries being hatched. Good demand for feed.—Mrs. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Local showers helped crops. Many will reduce wheat acreage to receive bonus. Potatoes a failure. Schools will open as usual.—Myrtle B. Davis.

**Ellsworth**—Recent rains helped. Bottomland corn making many ears, upland fair. Sorghums and alfalfa growing well, pastures making good start. Most wheat land plowed, some left fallow. Gardens planted after rain are growing well. Much wild speculation on wheat prices. Eggs, 8c; cream, 20c; butter, 21c.—Don Helm.

**Ford**—Only local rains lately, gardens good, corn and feed crops burning, ground too dry for work, no grass in pastures, cattle in stubble fields or herded in roads. Wheat allotment plan will go over from. Wheat, 74c; eggs, 10c; cream, 19c; hens, 8c; broilers, 8c to 10c.—John Zurchen.

**Franklin**—Little moisture we had did a world of good but need more, pastures getting short, ponds need refilling. Quite a lot of wild hay cut and baled. A few horses killed from over-heating. Early apples being offered for sale, grapes ripening. We cultivated one field of corn that was tassling and silking. Many acres of ready corn. Some plowing for wheat. Wheat, 75c; corn, 33c to 35c; oats, 25c; kafir, 90c cwt.; butterfat, 18c to 21c, eggs, 8c to 12c; hens, 5c to 8c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Gray**—Nearly all wheat ground prepared to sow if it rains. Concern is felt over high prices of grain and low price of chickens and eggs. Eggs, 10c; cream, 19c; springs, 8c to 8c; wheat, 83c.—Mrs. J. E. Johnson.

**Greenwood**—Plenty of rain, crops look fine. Corn will make a crop after all, forage crops growing rapidly, potatoes poor, late averaged 25 bushels, wheat 30. Some planting cane. Egg and cream prices do not advance with other farm products.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harper**—Continues dry and hot. Most wheat ground has been disked, or one-wayed, some listed and some plowed. There will be no corn crop and very little alfalfa, pastures dried up. Much livestock going to market. Allotment plan is meeting with general favor. Wheat, 83c; corn, 58c; butterfat, 18c; springs, 9c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—A 3-inch rain gave crops a wonderful boost, especially late-planted feed and corn not too badly injured by drouth. Pastures greening up, most livestock looking good. Wheat, 70c; corn, 43c to 45c; oats, 25c; shorts, \$1.25; oats, 25c; cream, 20c; eggs, 10c to 13c; hens, 9c; springs, 8c; potatoes, 50c pk.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—Corn looks fine but needs rain, pastures short, not as much water shortage, a light crop of alfalfa, wheat stubble being plowed, large acreage of late feed has been sown. Corn, 40c; wheat, 81c; oats, 25c; eggs, 8c; cream, 18c.—Lester Broyles.

**Jefferson**—Pastures are burned so badly feeding has started. Early corn and gardens a failure, late crops might make something. Some alfalfa will be threshed. Water for stock a big problem. Ground too hard to plow. Wheat allotment sign-up will be almost unanimous.—J. J. Blevins.

**Kiowa**—Still no rain. Hard-land corn can't make now. Feeding milk cows alfalfa hay. Corn, 55c; wheat, 70c; bran, \$1; shorts, \$1.10; alfalfa, \$15 a ton; hens, 4c to 6c; springs, 6c to 8c; eggs, 8c; cream, 20c; butter, 25c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Labette**—Heavy rains in part of county. Corn badly injured. Most oats and wheat yielding heavy. Corn, 45c; wheat, 90c; oats, 36c.—Earl McLane.

**Lane**—Little rain, lots of wind, pastures poorest in 20 years, feed still has a chance if rain comes soon.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Corn and gardens cut short, berry crop a failure, no peaches, melons damaged. With removal of efficient highway patrolmen, our Protective Service signs are the great protection of our homes.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Linn**—Good growing weather for corn. Wheat better than expected, making 10 to 37 bushels. A lot of oats stacked or put in barns for feed. Much plowing for wheat. Prices surely keep us guessing.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Logan**—Received rain measuring .92 to 3 inches some spots. Crops very spotted. Most farmers will sign for wheat acreage reduction. Ground being prepared for wheat. Cream, 21c; eggs, 9c.—H. R. Jones.

**Lyon**—Pastures have made new start, corn and kafir growing rapidly. About average acreage of wheat will be seeded.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—Recent rains helped pastures a great deal. Much roughage feed sown lately is growing well. Most of the plowing done. Many farmers plan to sign for reduction of wheat acreage.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Marshall**—Wheat made 10 to 30 bushels an acre, pastures all gone, hay will be scarce and higher, oats very light. Wheat, 90c; corn, 50c; eggs, 15c; cream, 22c; hay, \$12; hogs, \$4.50.—J. D. Stosz.

**Neosho**—Rains improved outlook for late corn, pastures and all sorghums. Threshing about completed except stacked grain. Plowing for wheat is chief occupation, usual acreage may be seeded. Prairie hay yield about 1/2-ton an acre. Wheat, 65c; corn, 30c; oats, 20c; kafir, 40c; flax, \$1.02; potatoes, \$1; hens, 7c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 22c.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Drouth took most of the corn crop, wheat and barley. Local rains will make nubbins to help value of fodder. Summer-fallowing a failure without moisture. Pastures very dry, most stock living on weeds.—James McHill.

**Norton**—Scattered local showers help pastures and feed crops. Some corn damaged by dry weather. Lots of stubble ground being turned under. All livestock looking up. Federal work has opened up again. Wheat, 95c; corn, 55c.—Marion Glenn.

**Osage**—West and north parts have had sufficient rains and corn looks fine, south-east dry. Farmers pasturing hay, some came being cut for feed. A few farm sales, prices good. Some plowing being done. Potatoes scarce. Very few hogs. Butterfat and eggs have taken a 2-cent drop and feed soaring. A good deal of feed has been planted late.—James M. Parr.

**Osborne**—Received 1 1/4-inch rain so corn and row crops doing nicely. A great deal of late-sown feed is just up and farmers still planting. Fully 90 per cent of farmers will sign up to reduce wheat acreage. Ground in good condition to plow for another crop. Wheat, 77c; corn, 60c; hogs, \$3.70; cream, 18c; eggs, 8c.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Reno**—Moisture about gone, but large per cent of wheat ground already worked. Farmers leaving part of land for allotment plan, all seem ready to co-operate.—E. T. Ewing.

**Riley**—All crops doing fine but getting quite dry, pastures fair but need rain badly. Threshing done and plowing nearly completed. Won't be much fruit in this locality.—Henry Bletscher.

**Rooks**—Corn not doing much, some think it was electrocuted by high winds earlier in season, wheat is averaging 3 bushels, kafir looks good. Wheat, 60c; hogs, \$4; eggs, 8c; cream, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Russell**—Part of county had showers, need more. Corn tassling, considerable feed planted last week. Pastures greening up but very short. Many cattle sent to market. Potatoes 55c a peck and poor at that. It's a job to keep cows in pastures, many have died on green feed.—Mary Bushell.

**Sherman**—Rains came too late to do small grain much good, altho there was some barley and very little wheat. Prospects for bumper corn crop best we ever had, feed also good. Pastures better. Considerable wheat will be sown. Good milk cows in demand. Most farmers will sign up on allotment plan to reduce wheat acreage. More horses in use. Wheat, 70c; barley, 32c; corn, 40c; hens, 7c; eggs, 8c; cream, 18c.—Col. Harry Andrews.

**Sumner**—Rains relieved water famine and saved row crops, except early corn which was too badly damaged. Pastures turning green, kafir and row crops look good, despite chinch bugs. Farmers planting early-maturing grains for seed and feed. Some fall gardens planted. Ground working well. Considerable barley and wheat will be sown for winter pasture. Cream, 19c; eggs, 8c; hogs, \$3.95; wheat, 75c; corn, 55c; oats, 35c; kafir, 70c; heavy broilers, 9c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Wyandotte**—Threshing from shock about finished, wheat averaging close to 20 bushels, oats 25 to 30, quality of both grains good, most of wheat is in storage. Unless we get rain shortly corn will be nearest

failure in years. Potato digging about finished, much better price than year ago. Meadows yielded small crops second cutting, pastures brown. Little demand for oats. Milk and cream advancing due to shortage.—Warren Scott.

## A Moisture-Saving Way

LAND being fallowed or summer-cultivated should be worked with some type of shovel implement or spring-tooth harrow that will leave the surface slightly ridged. These ridges should run across the slope in order to hold water and increase the amount of rainfall absorbed. In this way, the runoff will be reduced, and there will be less soil lost by erosion.—F. L. Duley.

## Wormless Roasting Ears

TO KILL roasting corn ear worms dust the silks of the ears the very first day they shoot out of the husk. The dust should be made of arsenate of lead, 1 pound, and flowers of sulfur, 1 pound. Mix well, dusting it on the silks late in the evening. Three or four applications may be needed to control the worms as new silks will be coming out over 8 or 10 days.

## Get the Volunteer Wheat

YIELDS of wheat in Eastern Kansas are determined by the amount of nitrates available in the soil at seeding time, while in Western Kansas it is the amount of moisture stored in the soil that counts. But it is not possible to develop a high nitrate content or store a large quantity of moisture if weeds and volunteer grain are growing on the land. Clean cultivation is necessary for high wheat yields in all Kansas counties.

**NEW 1933 PRICES plus TRADE ALLOWANCE offers \$27.75 you a**



**Reduction**  
Send for New Low Model Melotte catalog, new low prices, 30 days' free trial, \$5.00 per month offers.  
**THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR**  
H. B. Babson, 11 S. Mgr.  
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. C-298, Chicago, Ill.



**EASY NOW TO OWN AN Improved Wizard Hammer Mill**  
at small cost. Big Capacity. Just the mill to fit your work and pocketbook. Why pay more? Blower and Dust Collector at small extra cost. Write for circular and low price on Mills and Corn Shellers. Agents wanted.  
Mid-West Steel Products Co., Dept. B, Kansas City, Mo.

## Cheapest and Best



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

## DAISY FLY KILLER

**ANN ARBOR HAY PRESSES**  
Motor and Tractor Balers—new and rebuilt. See the No. 40 and traveling combine.

**DES MOINES BALE TIES**  
Lead annealed—full gauge—smooth finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mower Repairs—Enslage Cutters—Grinders  
Klughart-Birdsell Sales Co., K. C., Mo.

**Chas. F. Attwood, M. D.**  
Diseases of the Colon and Rectum (Piles, Colitis, Fistula and Fissures)  
633 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kan.



# THE TELEPHONE BRINGS CUSTOMERS TO HER DOOR



A FARM woman of southeast Kansas uses the telephone to dispose of her farm produce. She is noted for the quality of her dairy products. And when she calls her special customers, they come right out to her place, saving her the trouble and expense of delivering.

She relates many ways in which the telephone aids her. She telephones for market quotations on livestock and feed. She once saved six calves and a valuable purebred bull from black leg by telephoning quickly for a veterinarian. In church work, the telephone keeps her in close touch with fellow members.

These are only a few of the many, many ways in which the telephone is helpful on the farm. Think of how it aids you—keeps you in contact with children when they are away from home—summons aid in time of urgent need. The telephone does a big job in the day by day life of the farm. It is priceless in emergencies.

You are cordially invited to visit the Bell System Exhibit in the Communication Building, Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago

A BELL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT



# FARMERS MARKET

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

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

**RATES** 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**

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

**PUBLICATION DATES:** Fifth and Twentieth of each month.  
Forms close 10 days in advance.

**POULTRY**

**DUCKS**

FINE LARGE OLD PEKINS, AUGUST prices, \$1.00-\$1.25. Winifred Albin, Sabetha, Kan.

**JERSEY WHITE GIANTS**

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

**TURKEYS**

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

**BABY CHICKS**

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

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDER for Certified Blood tested chicks for fall delivery. Hatches every Monday and Thursday beginning August 14th until October 1st. Write for prices. Give date when wanted. Ruff Hatcheries, Ottawa, Kansas.

BLOODTESTED, GRADE AAA TRIPLE TESTED Chicks, immediate shipment. COD. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, \$3.95; Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Wyandottes, \$4.25; Assorted, \$3.50. Dallas County Chickery, FOB Buffalo, Mo.

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

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

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**

LEGHORN BROTHERS, 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.

**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, POORMAN'S price. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Ziegler Inventor, Salina, Kan.

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

WANTED: EX. RIMS WITH 5 INCH LUGS for 15-27 John Deere tractor, 8 ft. McCormick blinder and 12 ft. Baldwin Combine. G. G. Marlong, Enterprise, Kan.

WANTED-CORN SHELLER AND GLEANER Fordson type combine. Wm. D. Campbell, Council Grove, Kan. Route 6.

WINDMILLS, \$14.75. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF., Topeka, Kan.

**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.

SPECIAL OFFER! FINEST AGED LONG RED Leaf Chewing or mildest Golden Cigarette Smoking, 10 pounds either, \$1.00. Manufacturing recipe and full box twist free. Reliable Wholesale Tobacco Company, Mayfield, Kentucky.

CHEWING, SMOKING, OR CIGARETTE TOBACCO, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10-\$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c Cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, 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.

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

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

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

TOBACCO-GUARANTEED, S M O K I N G, 5 pounds 40c; Chewing, 5 pounds 55c. Pay when received. E. D. Cunningham, Hymon, Ky.

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

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

**AGENTS WANTED**

SALESMEN WANTED-MANY STARK SALESMEN make more than \$200.00 per month during spare time. You can do as well. Pleasant outdoor work. No experience necessary. Big pay weekly. We furnish big sales making outfit free. Write at once for full information to Stark Nurseries, S. W. C883, Louisiana, Mo.

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.

QUICK MONEY FOR SMART PEOPLE. Plan 10c. Mooremade, Lapeer, Mich.

**DOGS**

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

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

PUPS: SMALL BLACK TANS, \$5.00 C. Berkebile, Rt. 6, Ottawa, Kan.

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**

THE NEW KRUSE HARD WINTER WHEAT has proven by comparative tests a big yielder, coarse heavy straw, long heads, ideal combine wheat. For prices and further particulars write, C. E. Devlin, Grower, Pratt, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.50, GRIMM ALFALFA \$8.80, Sweet Clover \$4.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PURE, CERTIFIED TENMARQ AND KAM-red seed wheat, cleaned, graded, and sacked. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

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

SWEET CLOVER SEED, YELLOW AND White. Recleaned. M. T. Kelsey, 1400 Arter, Topeka.

**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.E. 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 GLOSSO PRINTS 20c. 5x7 enlargement 10c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

**SEED WHEAT**

There will be a big demand for good seed wheat this fall. If you have a supply, a small classified ad will sell it for you. Get your ad to us early for the next issue.

## Valuable Booklets for the Asking

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.

- Profitable Farming Methods
- Farm Sanitation
- Feeding Livestock for Bigger Profits
- Meat Curing
- Grinding Feed for Profit
- Legume Inoculation
- Menu Magic
- Modern Farm Equipment
- Correct Starching
- Secrets of Soapmaking
- Oil Burning Refrigerators
- Jelly Recipe Book
- Home Canning Recipes
- Stock Tanks and Grain Bins

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas

Please send me free copies of the ones I have checked.

Name.....

Town..... State.....

**LAND**

THE "NEW DEAL"-GOOD FARMS ARE cheaper and rents lower in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. A small investment at unprecedented low prices today will increase as normal conditions return. Write for Free Book and Homeowner Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 402, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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.

640 KIOWA COUNTY COLORADO. SMOOTH land; 320 broke; all fenced; possession. \$3500 easy terms. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Indiana.

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

**REAL ESTATE SERVICES**

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

**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 St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS-REASONABLE TERMS. BOOKLET and advice free. L. F. Randolph, Dept. 338 Washington, D. C.

**FARM LIGHT SUPPLIES**

REBUILT FARM LIGHT BATTERIES ARE N substitute for new Universal Batteries. Rebuilt are only a temporary job. Universal Batteries are guaranteed for 5 years by a responsible manufacturer. Priced right. Write for full details, prices and new Battery Guide. Universal Battery Co., 3462 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

BUY GENERATORS AND MOTORS BEFORE prices advance. 1/2 horse repulsion induction motors \$12.75. Electrical Surplus Co., 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

**LIVESTOCK REMEDIES**

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

**FEATHERS**

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

**HONEY**

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

**EDUCATIONAL**

WANTED, FARMERS, AGE 18 TO 50, QUALIFY for steady future Government jobs. \$19.175 month. Write today for free information. Instruction Bureau, 187, St. Louis, Mo.

**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


—By Parsons

## The Hoovers— Foul Ball! Pitcher Out!





**IN THE FIELD**



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

The McMichel & Son herd of Registered Red numbers about 140 and is one of the largest herds in the Middle West.

Chancy H. Hostetler of Harper, well known for his activity in connection with cow testing work, has a fine herd of registered Holstein cattle. His breeding stock comes from his

**JERSEY CATTLE**

**Mark the Name Rotherwood at Hutchinson**

This farm institution is dedicated to the Jersey Cow, an individual of type, production records under ordinary farm conditions, Federal Accredited Herd No. 238,720. The next time you are in Hutchinson, the road north on Plum Street until you come to our road sign—then follow the arrow to Rotherwood Jerseys!

A. LEWIS OSWALD, Owner  
Hutchinson Kansas

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

**Dressler's Record Bulls**

Two cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 45 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

**MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**Reinuh Farms Milking Shorthorns**

Bulls from calves to 18 months old, from 5 to 20 profit cows with as much beef as the best breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.  
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70**

100 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 lbs. free. Royal Gipster and Grassland Promoter add our herd. Banbury & Sons, Fratt, Kan.

**O. I. C. HOGS**

**O. I. C. PIGS**

Black, easy feeding type. Why not raise the pig that top the market at 200? Come or write.  
O. I. C. Farm, Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

**DUROO HOGS**

**AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD**

Shorter legged, easier breeding type Durocs. Boars and sows, sired by Schubert's Superba "Kant Be Beat," "Ace Ace," Grand champion Iowa, "Aristocrat" and "Mark." Send for breeding literature. Photos. Approved on approval. Immu. Reg. Come or write.  
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

**SERVICE BOARS, BRED GILTS**

Deep, smooth bodies. Heavy boned, sound feet and legs. The quality kind, combining the breed's best features. Wavemasters, Airman, Colonels, Sensations. Right. Immu. Reg. Write or come.  
G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**Three Choice Boars For Sale**

Boys, registered and cholera immunized. Ages \$11.00. Gilts \$9.00. Also herd sire out of registry of merit sow.  
Cooper Bros., Osage Farm, Peabody, Kansas

**GOATS**

**RAMS**

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

**55 Rambouillet Rams**

Priced to sell.  
R. C. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

**AUCTIONEERS**

**JAS. T. McCULLOCH, AUCTIONEER**

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS  
You will find my charges very reasonable. Write for open dates.

**BOYD NEWCOM**

WICHITA, KANSAS, Office in Beacon Bldg.  
Write or Wire for Dates.

**NEW LOW RATES for LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING!**

40 cents per line (14 lines 1 inch). Minimum space for breeders cards, five lines.

**Fieldmen:**

Jesse R. Johnson, 207 South Erie St., Wichita, Kan., Phone 28941.  
John W. Johnson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

If you are planning a public sale be sure to write us early for our special Kansas Farmer Advertising Sale Service.

**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
John W. Johnson, Manager  
Kansas Farmer  
Topeka, Kansas

father's herd and is the result of long years of careful and reliable breeding. Chancy also breeds registered Hampshire hogs.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., is offering for sale around 40 Duroc bred gilts that will farrow in August and September.

W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan., are established breeders of registered Red Polled cattle and have some young bulls and heifers for sale.

J. E. Bell, Superior, Neb., has for sale the tops of 75 Hampshire boars raised. He is not planning a fall sale but will offer them at private sale.

Dr. J. H. Lomax, Lenora, Kan., has claimed October 18 for his boar and gilt sale. He breeds both the big black Poland Chinas and Spotted Poland Chinas.

D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb., has sold registered Shropshire sheep in Kansas since 1922 and exhibited them at the state fairs. He offers 20 rams and about 25 ewes.

L. W. Markley, Randolph, Kan., breeds registered Jerseys of real merit and later on will have some young bulls from six months old up to 12 months. They will be out of tested dams.

Walter Hunt, Shorthorn breeder of Arkansas City, Kan., is president of the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Mr. Hunt has a good herd of pure Scotch cattle and is a very careful breeder.

It is generally understood that the Stewart & Mosely herd of Milking Shorthorns at Cambridge, Neb., is one of the strongest herds in existence. They have some young bulls from six to 12 months old for sale.

F. E. Wittum, the hog king of Southern Kansas, has over 600 head of hogs on hand. Mr. Wittum and his son, besides growing hogs for commercial purposes, have good herds of registered Poland Chinas and Hampshires.

W. B. Rodenbeek, Ludell, Kan., Rawlins county, breeds registered Berkshire hogs and has for sale some mighty nice spring boars and gilts. Mr. Rodenbeek is a successful farmer and livestock raiser of northwest Kansas.

Frank Boone, Jersey breeder of Murdock, has in service in his herd a son of Financial Pilot. The dam of this bull has a record of 513 lbs. of fat in one year. The Boone herd consists of cows with D. H. I. A. records.

Frank Veatch, veteran Jersey cattle breeder of Kiowa, Kan., has at head of his herd one of the few living grandsons of Pogis 99th. This bull has sired a fine lot of heifers for Mr. Veatch and is now for sale or exchange.

J. G. Benyshak, Cuba, Kan., owns a mighty nice herd of registered Jerseys and has for sale a nice young bull ready for service, also bull calves. He has an extra strong cow herd and it would be a good place to buy a young bull.

L. A. Poe of Honeywell, Kan., has been breeding registered Jersey cattle for more than 16 years. His cattle are of Island blood lines, largely of Oxford, Sultan and Blodine breeding. His young cattle are all by a son of Oxford Sultan.

For years J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Kan., have bred a popular type of Poland China hogs. Their sow herd is largely of old Redeemer and Nebraska Highwayman breeding. The boars and gilts they offer now are by Victory Boy, a son of Big Hawk.

Wm. P. & S. W. Schneider, Logan, Kan., offer for sale an August yearling Shorthorn bull, a nice roan and sired by Browndale Goods. He will be priced reasonable for immediate sale. The Schneiders are established breeders in Phillips county.

J. A. Lavell, McDonald, Kan., Rawlins county, is the owner of Bowlin's Noble Monarch, an Island bull that stands at the head of his nice herd of registered Jerseys. He will be pleased to tell you about the young bulls he has for sale by him.

Chas. P. Hangen, Wellington, Kan., continues breeding good registered Shorthorns as he has for many years. He has about 75 head in the herd. In service is the good breeding sire, Duchess Maxwell. The females are largely of Avondale breeding.

Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., are breeders of Spotted Poland and have a mighty nice string of spring boars that are for sale. They are old timers in the Spotted Poland China business and have kept abreast of the times in breeding, type, etc.

C. A. Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan., laid the proper foundation when he began breeding registered Jerseys several years ago. The herd has a D. H. I. A. average of 380-lbs. fat with a top of 452. The present herd bull, Designer Nobby Born, is a grandson of Nobby Born.

Riffel's Holstein farm, Stockton, Kan., has been the home for years of good Holsteins and Ed Riffel, the son that is carrying on in the Holstein business is making real progress with it. He offers for sale a few young bulls sired by a real bull and out of good producing cows.

Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., has his usual good crop of Duroc boars and gilts which will be sold at private sale. For a number of years Chas. Stuckman has furnished the Duroc breeders and farmers of that section of the state with boars and has built up a nice business at private sale.

N. P. Nelson & Son, Atwood, Kan., breed Spotted Poland Chinas and one of the greatest spring crop of pigs of any bred I saw was the Nelson bunch of boars and gilts on my recent trip to northwest Kansas. They are planning a boar and gilt sale later on. It will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Boyd Newcom, dean of Kansas auctioneers, says "if history repeats itself" better days are just ahead for breeders of purebred livestock. Mr. Newcom left last week for Colorado. Parties wanting to arrange for fall or winter sale dates should write to his home address: Wichita, Kansas, Beacon Building.

Wm. Hibbard, Milan, Kan., has one of the good herds of registered Red Polled cattle to be found in the state. They come from strongly bred A. R. ancestors, many of the females being daughters and granddaughters of Leonas Teddy, son of a 2600-lb. Teddy bred bull. The present herd bull is a son of Cremo.

Ray Marshall, Stockton, Kan., owns one of the strong herds of registered Jerseys in northwest Kansas. It is a working herd and a proven herd of real merit. It is necessary because of barn room to reduce the herd and he is offering some nice yearling and two year old heifers for sale. Write him for prices and descriptions.

Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, as you likely know, are the owners of one of the largest herds of registered Holsteins in the state and want to reduce it some. They have claimed October 16 for a reduction sale and will sell about 25 cows and heifers, all of them with nice records or out of dams with nice records.

To bring the sale up to about 40 head they will include a few choice animals from two of the three herds near Topeka. If you will write for the catalog as soon as it is announced you will be pleased with the kind of cattle the Romigs are selling. It is a working herd and about everything has been developed on the farm near Topeka.

Snow Ball, a high producing cow in Carl McCormick's Holstein herd at Cedar, Kan., Smith county, produced in 10 months, 1932-1933 C. T. A. record, 19,462 pounds of milk and 684 pounds of fat. That is nearly a ton of milk and over 85 pounds of butter per month. She was the high cow in the association for milk.

There are two important registered Jersey catfactions coming in October. One is the Roy C. Larr & Son sale at Abilene in which around 45 head of registered cows and heifers will be sold and the Chas. Gilliland sale at his farm near Mayetta, in Jackson county. Both sales will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

According to the extension department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the Meyer dairy farm company, Basehor, Kan., has seven of the nine cows on official test to exceed 50 lbs. of fat production, five of them topping the 60-lb. mark. They are milking 120 cows and retail milk in Kansas City and Leavenworth.

V. M. Fisher, Larned, Kan., has one of the good dual purpose Registered Shorthorn herds of his part of Kansas. The herd was established several years ago and a careful culling process has been adhered to. The 25 head of breeding females, some of them straight Scotch breeding, are very uniform in type and general utility qualities.

Breeders planning to advertise fall sales in Kansas Farmer should bear in mind that the paper is now issued twice a month instead of every week as formerly. Publications dates are the 5th and 20th of each month. Copy should be in office 10 days before date of publication. Sale dates claimed early will be given additional publicity without additional cost.

Nineteen head of purebred Hereford calves from the herd of R. D. Ely of Attica, Kan., were bought and fed for four months by the Vocational Agriculture class of the Harper high school. The calves were sold in Kansas City early in March of this year and topped the market, netting each member of the class engaged in the project a trifle over \$23.

The final test of a breeder of registered livestock is his ability to hold fast to a definite program in the face of obstacles. H. H. Cotton, Milking Shorthorn breeder of St. John, Kan., is standing by his guns in a splendid way. His young Bates bred bull, Alaxa Red Bird, is developing in a very satisfactory manner and his first calves show lots of quality.

Julius Petracek, proprietor of the White Star farm herd of Chester White hogs at Oberlin, Kan., has for years been one of the leading exhibitors at the good fairs over the country. Because of the uncertainty of fairs and premium lists this year he has decided to not go out with a show herd but is already planning for the 1934 fairs. He has some nice young boars for sale.

Geo. McAdams, Holton, Kan., is a veteran breeder of registered Angus cattle and was an exhibitor at the American and a consignor to the Angus sales there more than 25 years ago. He topped more than half of the sales and filled the top bull at the International Angus sale at Chicago in 1901. He has a splendid herd and wants to reduce it and offers for sale about 20 cows and some nice young bulls.

The date of the Ayrshire field day at Manhattan is August 22, not August 27, as I had it in the column the last issue of Kansas Farmer. Secretary Conklin of the national association is cooperating with the dairy department at Manhattan in making the meeting an outstanding Ayrshire event. Remember it is to be held at Manhattan and the date is Tuesday, August 22.

W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan., has recently purchased from C. P. Teagardin of Ohio, a very choice young Polled Shorthorn bull. The bull comes from a heavy milk strain in the Teagardin herd and was shown at Ohio state fair in 1930, winning first in his class of 42. This calf goes to head the Buffington herd and will assist the roan Cumberland bred sire. The Buffington show herd will be seen at local county fairs.

S. B. Young and H. A. Johnson, two neighbor Shorthorn breeders near Osborne, will start their advertising in Kansas Farmer soon and you can visit and inspect the two herds. Mr. Young, father-in-law was Wm. Wales, one of the best known Shorthorn breeders in Kansas a number of years ago, is carrying on on the same farm. For years Mr. Johnson was herdsman for Wm. Wales. Both herds are of a very high quality.

H. D. Atkinson & Sons, Almota, Kan., are extensive breeders of Shorthorns and practically all of them, over 100 head, have nice straight Scotch pedigrees. They feel that they must reduce the herd this fall and are offering about 30 nice cows and heifers and a nice string of yearling bulls, reds and roans, at prices that will be found in line with conditions. The splendid herd sire in service in the herd is Ashbourne sire bred by Brownvale Premier.

John A. Yelek, Rexford, Kan., is about the busiest man in northwest Kansas these days. He farms on quite an extensive scale and breeds Milking Shorthorns and Hampshire hogs. Last fall they elected him county commissioner in Sheridan county. If conditions continue favorable he is going to hold a public sale in October. The draft of Milking Shorthorns consisting of young bulls and some females and a draft of Hampshire boars and gilts. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb., has held in the past, four world's record public sales of Poland Chinas. At one time it was the home of old Redeemer and later other great sires and now the home of the World's champion, the never defeated Broad Cloth. Dr. Stewart's sow herd is undoubtedly one of the best in the United States and his 1933 spring boars are great. If you are going to buy a herd header this summer or fall you better write Dr. Stewart. The price will be very reasonable.

The Allott Brown herd of registered Holsteins located at Pratt, Kan., is rapidly taking rank among the leading herds of the entire Middle West. Mr. Brown has owned several of the highest priced and most fashionably bred bulls of the breed. His most recent purchase is a King Boss bull, the first one to be brought to Kansas. His three nearest sires have an average of 11 all American winnings to their credit, and his three nearest dams have an average yearly butter production record of 1230 pounds.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., has been advertising 40 Duroc gilts, bred for the last of August and September farrow, and writes that he has sold most of them and has only a few left, but that he has an exceptionally fine lot of young boars for sale. He has for sale a great young boar, a fall boar, that is good enough to go to the head of most any herd in the land. Mr. Huston has had a fine business

**LOUSY HENS DON'T PAY STICK-TITE Lice Destroyer**



Will quickly rid your fowls of any kind of lice that live on poultry—in fact, you can see the dead lice in 3 minutes. A demonstration will quickly convince the most skeptical of STICK-TITE'S superior qualities—as you can apply STICK-TITE in the feathers of a fowl and shake the lice off dead in 3 minutes. It can also be successfully used in dust boxes, nests and on the roosts. Write today for full particulars about STICK-TITE Lice Destroyer, National WORMR Tablets and TUNUM, a remarkable chicken Remedy.

**NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.**  
2436 Forest St. Kansas City, Mo.

**NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS EVERLASTING TILE SILOS**

Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment

**NO** Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

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

**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.

**The Complete Farm Radio Service**

Set your dials for the best farm features, both local and national. Co-operating with station KSA-G of Kansas State College in continuous program from 6 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**WIBW** 580 Kilocycles  
518.9 Meters

**CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, TOPEKA**

**The Capper Fund for Crippled Children**

Founded in 1920 by Arthur Capper

A most worthy and effective philanthropy. Work limited by no boundary lines and discriminating in favor of no race or creed. No collectors, no salaries; supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address Coa Van Natta, Admr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

right along. He is a regular advertiser in the Kansas Farmer. Write him if you are in the market for a boar.

- Public Sales of Livestock**
- Holstein Cattle**  
Oct. 16—Ira Romig & Sons, and others, Topeka, Kan.  
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.
- Jersey Cattle**  
Oct. 24—Roy C. Larr & Son, Abilene, Kan.  
Oct. 25—Chas. H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**  
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle**  
Sept. 27—J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.  
Oct. 10—H. F. Miller, Norcatu, Kan.  
Nov. 15—Fred M. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**  
Oct. 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.  
Oct. 20—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.  
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
Oct. 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**  
Nov. 1—W. E. Harder, Minneapolis, Kan.  
Oct. 10—Weldon Miller, Norcatu, Kan.  
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.  
Feb. 21—W. A. Gladfelder, Emporia, Kan.  
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.



The new  
**PATHFINDER**

4.40-21  
**\$5.55**

4.50-20  
**\$6.00**

4.50-21  
**\$6.30**

4.75-19  
**\$6.70**

4.75-20  
**\$7.00**

5.00-19  
**\$7.20**

5.00-20  
**\$7.45**

30 x 3½  
**\$5.15**

**OTHER SIZES IN  
PROPORTION  
ALL FULL  
OVERSIZE**

# Man! WHAT TIRE VALUES GOODYEAR OFFERS!

**W**ITH COTTON and rubber advancing, with everybody hustling to stock up with new tires before higher raw materials force tire prices up, it stands to reason you save money by getting a full set of Goodyears NOW.

This new Pathfinder now has FULL CENTER TRACTION for complete non-skid safety. It has 20% thicker tread for bigger mileage. And a still stouter body of extra-elastic, heat-resisting, blowout-preventing Supertwist Cord.

The famous Goodyear All-Weather—the world's best seller—is also stepped up in safety, mileage and good looks. Think of

buying the very best quality tire for no more money than an off-brand, "nobody's tire" might cost!



## PLAY SAFE!

Every car owner who is running around on thin, worn-out, skiddy tires, intends to replace them with safe new ones. The time to do that is NOW. Be sure to get Goodyear quality tubes, too.

**LIFETIME  
GUARANTEE**

## ALL-WEATHER

4.40-21  
**\$7.20**

4.50-20  
**\$7.60**

4.50-21  
**\$7.90**

4.75-19  
**\$8.40**

4.75-20  
**\$8.65**

5.00-17  
**\$8.55**

5.00-19  
**\$9.00**

5.00-20  
**\$9.30**

**OTHER SIZES IN  
PROPORTION  
ALL FULL  
OVERSIZE**

**AUTO, TRUCK and TRACTOR TIRES**

**FARM BELTS and HOSE**

# GOODYEAR

**MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND**