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Kansas Farmer Gives Us Facts Without Unnecessary Details

—Mrs. A. R. Rader, Loma, Colo.

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE



Kansas Farmer's
71st Year

September 5, 1933

Published on the
5th and 20th



Another First

NOT many Kansas folks know that Kansas now leads in flour milling as well as in raising the wheat that keeps those mills grinding. Which is as it should be, the one should go hand-in-hand with the other. The census has recently placed Kansas in front rank in the milling industry, this state having turned 69 2/3 million bushels of wheat into flour last year. Minnesota ranked second, milling a trifle more than 62 million bushels. The wheat-flour output of Kansas mills was more than 15 million barrels to the Minnesota mills' fraction over 13 million.

Kansas has 101 flour mills in operation, exactly 10 per cent of the total number in the United States. Missouri is second with 66 mills, Minnesota third with 61.

Kansas mills also average well in capacity of output. Last year they milled exactly their proportionate share of wheat, producing 15 per cent of all the wheat flour milled in the United States. The total quantity of wheat ground into flour by this country in 1932 was 161 million bushels, or about 52 per cent of the American wheat crop of 1931. The total milling output in flour was 100 million barrels, of which Kansas processed 15 per cent.

The daily capacity of Kansas flour mills in 1932 was 92,571 barrels, of Minnesota 92,679 barrels, and of Missouri 55,378 barrels.

It is good news for Kansas wheat farmers to learn their state takes rank in flour milling corresponding to the state's rank as a producer of wheat. It means less freight to pay and a better and increasing home market. Wheat consumption is not going to grow less, but more. Also it is cheering news to learn that last year, the worst year of the depression, Kansas flour mills were operated at more than half their capacity, or at the rate of their full capacity for 160 days, when this country's great steel industry was running at or under 15 per cent.

Not only does Kansas produce a superior bread-making wheat, but its flour mills produce a superior bread-making flour. The world doesn't know this yet, for Kansas millers are not as good advertisers as some of their competitors.



GREEN APPLE DAYS



ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE —

Farm Thieves Won't Like This

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

AT LAST we have a system of marking poultry for identification which can be put in use by all poultry raisers. It has been worked out thru the combined efforts of The Kansas Farmer Protective Service and the poultry husbandry department of Kansas State College. Features that are making this copyrighted system popular are these:

First, it is inexpensive—the only equipment needed is a sharp knife.

Second, the marks are permanent. Once marked, always marked.

Third, a method of assigning individual marks prevents confusing duplications.

Fourth, sheriffs and poultry buyers are supplied with keys to the system.

Fifth, the posting of large two-colored "Thieves Beware" cards will prevent many thefts.

Found the Right System—

The poultry husbandry department thru many experiments, had developed the method to the point where it was entirely dependable, yet inexpensive. The Protective Service has made the new method available to many by working out a plan of distribution which will eliminate any probability of confusing duplications.

System Described—

The new poultry marking system consists of slitting the web of the foot, or cutting off the first finger of the wing. The operation is so simple that it can be performed quickly and easily by one person—and the mark is permanent. The best time to mark is when the chick is 2 or 3 weeks old. But the marking can be done successfully anytime during the life of the bird. The only instrument required is a sharp knife or old razor blade.

Your Own Special Mark—

An important part of the system is assigning an individual mark to each owner. To prevent duplicate marks that might otherwise slow up the process of catching thieves, all marks will be assigned personally by Kansas Farmer field men. Mark "No. 1" will be assigned to the first

farmer visited, mark "No. 2" to the second and so on up to 50, after which another set of 50 cards will be forthcoming. The second "No. 1" in all probability will be assigned miles away from the first "No. 1." Then, too, they are not likely to own the same breed of poultry and both are still less likely to be visited by thieves on the same night.

How Plan Will Work—

Suppose you have been assigned mark "No. 19" under the new system, and you own a flock of White Rock hens. Some morning you discover that 15 of them have been stolen. You immediately telephone your sheriff and to all nearby poultry markets. You say, "About 15 of my White Rock hens were stolen last night; they were marked by the Capper Publications' System, mark No. 19." The sheriff and poultry buyers, who have been supplied with the key "Thieves Beware" cards by a Kansas Farmer field man, will refer to their cards and see that mark "No. 19" consists of a slit on the left side of the left foot and the clipping of the first finger from the right wing. Then, they will begin their search and you may be reasonably confident a capture will result.

Mark Can Be Traced—

But someone may ask, "Suppose I shouldn't happen to discover that my hens have been stolen, and suppose the sheriff should find the thief with the chickens, how could they be identified as my property. Here's the answer: When the "Capper man" assigns a mark to a subscriber, he makes a record of the breed of poultry kept on that farm. This number and breed will appear on the label of the subscriber, the little slip of paper containing name, address, etc., and the record can be furnished promptly to any sheriff. One of our Kansas Farmer field men will show you the system when he calls on you in the near future. It is simple and effective and every Kansas Farmer subscriber may have his own mark and keep it.

Big Wheat Year Ahead

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

WE ARE writing this week from the land of lakes. Not the famous Minnesota land of lakes, but just Kansas, the land of extremes. In the last 10 days several inches of rain have changed the looks of the country and given a new lease on life to man and beast. Grass and weeds are making rapid growth. Late sown feed will mature and the river pastures will grow until cold weather.

Farmers are sowing winter barley, rye and wheat for early pasture. Ponds are full that have not had water in them for several years. Had the rains waited until September 4, it would have been just 14 months since we had had more than traces of any kind of moisture.

Wheat this year will go into the ground under unusual conditions, there will be plenty of moisture and a large per cent of the seedbed has been summer fallowed. Most of the land was planted to wide-row corn and maize in the spring. As no rain fell few weeds started. The crops grew to about half maturity and burned up. The soil is in good condition for seeding if enough moisture falls to keep it growing. The immature row crops will hold most of the snow that may fall during the winter. The stage seems set for an excellent wheat crop next season. As there is little or no volunteer wheat there will be slight danger of fly infestation unless seeding is done too early.

For years we have been howling about having to send all our money East, even the interest on the mortgage. Now the Eastern folks are go-

ing to have to chip in and send a few millions back to us. The actual allotment for some of the Eastern states is only a few thousand dollars. Kansas gets something like 30 millions and Kansas people will actually pay only a small part of the total.

Our wheat farmers are mighty glad once more to see some of our dollars that have been on a vacation in the East, sojourning in Hotel Wall Street, Hotel Chicago Board of Trade, and acquiring sun tan at Atlantic City and Miami beach. Due to their fast life around Hotel Wall Street a lot of them will be rather nervous and timid because they have not been able to tell who they belonged to nor how much they were worth. Welcome home dollars.

Alfalfa has produced a heavy seed crop this season. The grasshoppers got ours. Some of the yields have been 12 bushels an acre. The local seed growers' association has agreed on a price of \$7.20 a bushel in car lots and a little higher price in smaller lots. Much of the seed is certified and is test seed of highest quality.

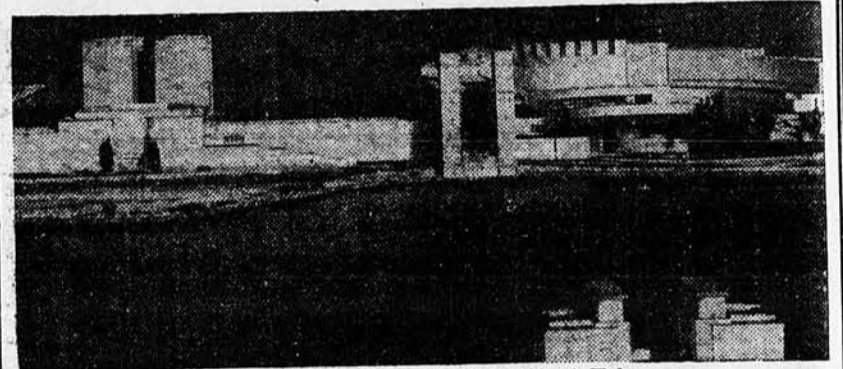
Farm mortgage refinancing is not moving as rapidly as people were expecting. From applications totaling a million in this county, only a few have been successful in getting loans thru. If the appraisers are all as poorly informed as those we have met, farmers need not expect a great deal of help. Too many white-collared clerks and salesmen are on the job of administration.

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

Go With Us on Capper's All-Kansas Tour TO THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

You can no longer say it's too expensive to attend the World's Fair. Capper presents you the ideal way to see this magnificent event at a special low cost you can afford. Remember, this may be your last opportunity to attend a World's Fair of any sort—especially this Century of Progress which, without doubt, is the greatest Fair of all times. Don't miss it. Go with your neighbors and friends this ideal, worry-free, economical way this September.



Electricity's Wizardry Unfolded at Fair

All This at the One Low Cost!

TOUR A—

FIRST DAY—(1) Arrive in Chicago and transfer from the station to the Hotel. (2) Breakfast at the Knickerbocker Hotel. (3) Motor coach to Fair Grounds. Admittance to Fair Grounds. (4) Morning, afternoon, and evening spent at Fair Grounds. Motor coach to the hotel. Leave any time you desire. Rooms at hotel with bath—two in room.

SECOND DAY—(1) Breakfast at the hotel. (2) Motor coach to Fair Grounds. (3) Admittance to Fair Grounds. (4) Balance of day and evening spent at Fair Grounds. Motor coach to Headquarters Hotel—leave at any time you desire. Rooms at hotel with bath—two in room.

THIRD DAY—(1) Breakfast at hotel. (2) Motor coach to Fair Grounds. (3) Admittance to Fair Grounds. Morning free for viewing exhibits at the Fair. (4) Afternoon spent at Fair Grounds. (5) Meet Tour Conductors promptly at 7:30 p. m. at 12th Street Entrance. (6) Motor coaches leave 12th Street Entrance of Fair Grounds at 7:30 p. m. for transfer to Steamer Dock. (7) A late night ride on Lake Michigan viewing the Beautiful World's Fair from the lake. (8) Transportation from Steamer Dock to Hotel.

FOURTH DAY—(1) Early morning swim on beach located one-half block from headquarters hotel. (2) Breakfast at hotel. (3) Motor coach to Grant Park where we will visit the Field Museum of Natural History and the Shedd Aquarium. (4) Admittance to Fair Grounds. (5) Final afternoon free for seeing exhibits. (6) Motor coach to hotel, leave at 4:00 p. m. (7) Farewell dinner at hotel.

TOUR B—

FIRST DAY—(1) Arrive in Chicago and transfer from the station to the Hotel. (2) Breakfast at the Knickerbocker Hotel. (3) Motor coach to Fair Grounds. Admittance to Fair Grounds. (4) Morning, afternoon, and evening spent at Fair Grounds. Motor coach to hotel. Leave any time you desire. Rooms at hotel with bath—two in room.

SECOND DAY—(1) Breakfast at the hotel. (2) Motor coach to Fair Grounds. (3) Admittance to Fair Grounds. (4) Balance of day and evening spent at Fair Grounds. Motor coach to Headquarters Hotel—leave at any time you desire. Rooms at hotel with bath—two in room.

THIRD DAY—(1) Breakfast at Knickerbocker Hotel. (2) Transportation to Fair Grounds. (3) Admission to Fair Grounds. (4) Morning spent at Fair Grounds. (5) Meet Tour Conductor at 12th Street Gate 1:30 p. m. sharp. (6) Transfer to Marshall Field's. (7) Tour of Marshall Field's Store. (8) Leave Marshall Field's 5:30 p. m. for 3 blocks walk down State Street to the Palmer House. (9) Special "Shore Dinner" with music at Palmer House. (10) Motor coach to S. S. Roosevelt Dock. (11) Night ride on Lake Michigan on large lake steamer. (12) Motor coach transfer from steamer dock to Knickerbocker Hotel.

FOURTH DAY—(1) Early morning swim on beach located one-half block from headquarters hotel. (2) Breakfast at hotel. (3) Motor coach to Grant Park to visit Field Museum of Natural History and Shedd Aquarium. (4) Admittance to Fair Grounds. (5) Afternoon and evening spent on Fair Grounds. (6) Motor coach to hotel. Leave any time you desire.

FIFTH DAY—(1) Breakfast at the hotel. (2) Morning sightseeing tour of Chicago, taking in North and South Chicago, the Stockyards, Loop, the Parks, Gold Coast Drive, Lincoln Park Zoo and every worthwhile interesting feature of this great Metropolitan city. Tour terminates at Fair Grounds. (3) Admittance to Fair Grounds. (4) Balance of day and evening spent at Fair Grounds. (5) Motor coach to hotel. Leave any time you desire.

SIXTH DAY—(1) Breakfast at the hotel. (2) Motor to the Fair Grounds. (3) Admittance to Fair Grounds. Morning free for a final visit to your favorite exhibit. (4) Afternoon free for the last inspection of Fair. (5) Motor to hotel 4:00 p. m. (6) Farewell dinner at the hotel.

Read What Others Who Have Been There Say:

"I joined Capper Tour B, and found it perfect in every way. I had a most enjoyable six days at the World's Fair. Thanks to Capper's. Our escorts were most kind and conscientious. They will make Capper's Tour B a success."—Miss Alice N. Rice.

"I just returned from the Chicago World's Fair yesterday and am taking this early opportunity to let you know

how much I enjoyed the Capper Tour. Everything possible was done for our comfort and convenience, and I want you to have the satisfaction of knowing that we had a pleasant stay in Chicago."—E. Goodell.

"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."—Miss Agnes Bielmaier.

Mail This Reservation Now!

TOUR DIRECTOR, KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Enclosed find \$..... deposit on tour (this includes 50 cents for transportation to and from the Chicago depot). I understand you will write me immediately upon receipt of the reservation and furnish me full instructions on where, and how rail ticket will be furnished.

Name.....

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

City..... State.....

Number of people in my party..... adults..... children under 12.

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

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“How It Worked for Me”

A Page of Personal Experience from Kansas Farmers



I AM A RENTER having lived on the present farm 9 years and have had six consecutive crops of wheat following fallow. My first crop after fallow averaged 29 bushels an acre, the second 20.5 bushels, the third crop 17.5. That is a total of 67 bushels an acre for the three crops. Figuring this on a 4-year basis for the year the ground was fallowed, it makes an average of 16.7 bushels an acre. This is .7 of a bushel to the acre better than my land did that was continuously in wheat, or 2.8 bushels for the four years.

From the owner's point of view there is a little more wheat raised in the 4 years by fallowing. There is much less insect infestation and plant diseases in my fields than in the fields farmed only to wheat and not fallowed. Also it helps control rye and weeds.

From the renter's point of view, he may raise only a little more wheat, but it is cheaper wheat. It distributes the work, leaving less ground to prepare after harvest. It saves one seeding and less seed is needed the first year than on other wheat land. And it saves one harvest. Fallowing is the best way to get land farmed to the sorghum crops back into wheat. Last but not least, it provides more and surer pasture than other wheat ground. In fact, it is the nearest to crop insurance for Central or Western Kansas that one can get.

Edwards Co. *Charlie Hatfield.*

Good Seed Doubled Yield

THE biggest farm lesson I ever learned was that I must plant good, fresh seed to get a good stand, high production and reasonable profits. Good seed is as needful to good farming as quality stock and modern implements. This applies to all vegetables, potatoes, grain and hay seed. Several of my crops have yielded almost twice as much as the average, due to good, fresh seed.

After seed has been in use two or more years I think it runs out and becomes weakened. Unless we have our seed certified it does not pay to save and plant it year after year. If I do not get a good stand or if my crops are not what they should be, I look to the seed. It pays to change often. I have found if soil conditions are not right, the seed deteriorates that much sooner. Good, rich soil will keep the seed in good condition longer than poor, acid soil. There are plenty of reliable seed growers in Kansas.

Coffey Co. *W. A. Parsons.*

A Living on Seven Acres

WE HAVE made a living on 7 acres for nearly 30 years. We grew strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, peaches, plums, gooseberries, grapes and rhubarb. Some years we have sold as much as \$500 worth of strawberries from 1 acre, and obtained \$200 from an acre of raspberries. We have shipped berries to large cities, sold to stores and from house to house. We sold gooseberries, rhubarb and berry plants every spring. Also grew garden truck for home use and market. Kept one horse, one cow and about 50 hens. It is wonderful what fertilizer and well-directed, intensive cultivation will do on a small piece of land.

We went on a cash basis. Taxes were paid when due. Have plenty for old age. We retired at 75 years old. Now we are 80, and the end is not yet. Yes, a good living can be made on 7 acres.

Allen Co. *W. F. Wright.*

My Cabbage Experiment

I DECIDED I'd like to grow a garden product that would require no additional equipment or labor except my own, and would produce a cash income during the months when other incomes were at their lowest and household expenditures were highest. I picked cabbage because I had been told repeatedly that it was an impossible crop in our community.

I started by setting out 300 frost-proof plants. About a week before the heads were ready to harvest they were eaten up by long, green worms that seemed to work day and night. In two weeks the patch was destroyed.

A specialist from the agricultural college happened in about the time I was lamenting the fate of my once beautiful cabbage patch. I asked him to look at it and advise me how to control plant disease and insect pests on cabbage. For the worms he advised mixing 2 tablespoons of Paris Green with 1 quart of flour or lime, put in a can with holes punched in the bottom and while the dew was yet on the plants, sprinkling this mixture on the outer leaves of the cabbage when the first sign of worms appeared. This sprinkling process was required only once or twice during the season. Such a simple treatment renewed my interest and hope for a cabbage patch another year.

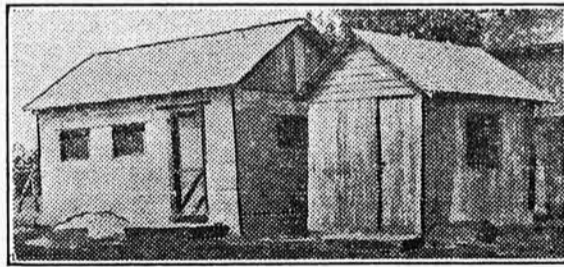
The next year I set out 500 cabbage plants in my garden which is where I can irrigate it with a hose attached to the windmill. I followed the advice of the specialist. The first of June I began to cut heads of cabbage for market. In the course of the season I harvested 495 heads out of the 500—each weighing from 3 to 8 pounds. They were superior in quality to those that were shipped in because they were put on the market the morning they were cut. After taking a dozen heads to a local store, which were quickly sold, orders came in by phone almost daily. The net profit was \$60.68. For six years I have grown a cabbage patch with similar success. From this experiment I learned three important lessons. First, that cabbage can be grown successfully at home; second, if a first venture is a failure, do not give up; third, a superior product will find a ready sale.

Harper Co. *Mrs. W. A. Luebke.*

Barrel Feed-Mixer Helped

WE RAISE 500 to 1,000 chicks a year with excellent success. We make our mash in a mixer I made from two 30-gallon barrels, wood barrels preferred, belted to a washing machine motor. One barrel mixes while the other one is filled, making from 20 to 25 pounds at a filling. We always have fresh feed at low cost, this year 92 cents for 100 pounds.

Getting feed mixed properly is the main thing and the barrel mixer is best for this. We mix 2 pounds of ground oystershell, "pinhead" size, to



To keep in step with better times, Ralph W. Ball, Rose Hill, got rid of the small frame milk house at right, and now uses the modern, 10 by 16 foot concrete-tile house at left. It saves time, reduces labor and helps him put a better grade of milk on the market.

every 100 pounds of mash, in addition to feeding oystershell in hopper after chicks are 10 weeks old. We use a disinfectant in the drinking water from the start. We save feed by use of properly designed feeders. Chicks cannot scratch feed out.

We sell our broilers when they weigh 2½ pounds which generally is when they are 10 to 11 weeks old. It doesn't pay to keep them longer. We pick out about 125 pullets every year for layers as soon as the entire flock averages 2½ to 3 pounds, and sell all the culls. The pullets generally start laying about October and November. We have a yard of 600 square feet for each brooder house and never let the birds out on free range until the broilers and culls are sold. We put pullets in the hen house about October 1, and keep them in all winter. On nice days they get out in the scratch pen in which we keep plenty of straw. This has been our procedure the last four years and we get 65 per cent production all winter. We have

had White Rocks the last four years. We feed a scratch grain of 12 pounds to 100 hens at 4 p. m. in winter, corn, kafir and wheat mixed equal parts. Nothing on the farm pays bigger dividends on our grain and work than our chickens.

McPherson Co. *Otto Holgerson.*

A Living and 10 Per Cent

BECAUSE my health is poor and my capacity for work limited, we decided to make our way on a small farm. On our 40 we have 20 acres of pasture. On this we keep two extra good milk cows, which freshen in spring and fall. We keep a team of mares, and have their colts every spring. There is a 15-acre field of alfalfa that provides excellent winter hay for the cows, and pasture for two sows which farrow twice a year. We keep 250 of the heaviest-producing hens we can raise. Different varieties of green feed are sown in lots to keep a steady supply. We buy all the grain used at threshing and harvest time.

Our orchard and vegetable plot is an excellent source of income. This contains six trees each of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, apricots and five odd trees. They are far apart so between them we have all varieties of small fruits, berries and vegetables. Our lawn is shaded with pawpaw and persimmon trees, and folks like these strange fruits. Our 40 is edged on one side with an excellent variety of black walnuts and people pay for the privilege of gathering the nuts. The other three sides are fenced with hedge or osage orange. This provides firewood and posts.

By this simple method we are living happily, rearing our two children, making a "good living and 10 per cent" and not working ourselves to death either.

Osage Co. *L. F. C.*

Developing Good Pullets

THE hen holds a leading place on the farm as a cash producer, so there is good reason to grow pullets into strong birds. We start with chicks from well-developed, healthy hens, and put them in sanitary quarters. We do not crowd and find that chilling or overheating will not help raise profitable pullets. Chicks must have a well-balanced ration from the time they are 2 days old. A stunted chick, or one that has to hustle for its food, will grow slowly and will not attain the strength and capacity for egg production. But for best results we do not force for quick development. I do not believe that best results are attained if light breeds are brought into laying at 3 months old or the heavy breeds at 5 months. A chick should be fed grain along with the starter and growing mash to help hold them in check from coming into too-early production.

Water dishes should be thoroly cleaned every day. Nothing will bring on disease quicker than filthy drinking water. Chicks drink lots of water and if their fountains are empty half the time, they will not eat enough mash. We keep brooder house or range house clean. Keep pullets free from lice. Do not allow our pullets to become worm-infested. This is easily prevented. When the pullet begins to get a red head and show signs of production, give her comfortable quarters and plenty of good lay mash and grain and good fresh water, and she will more than repay you.

Dickinson Co. *J. A. Kauffman.*

Found a New Income Earner

AS WE MILKED quite a number of cows last winter and had only a few calves and hogs that required milk after it was separated, we wondered what to do with the excess skim milk. It was a loss to pour it away. So we made it into cottage cheese and set out to find special customers who would buy it. We found them, too, and delivered cheese to them two or three times a week. Soon we had more orders than we could fill. We charged 10 cents a pound, but when we mixed in cream testing 35 per cent butterfat, we charged 15 cents. The cheese always is left unsweetened, unsalted and unspiced.

Rush Co. *Victor Seibert.*

Man's Job Still Too Big for Him

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

AN ENGLISH POET, Pope, said "Man never is, but always to be blessed." Evidently Pope was a good deal of a pessimist, for the logical conclusion of his philosophy would seem to be that life is a continuing delusion and the attainment of happiness an impossible dream.

Perhaps Pope did not mean it just that way. Perhaps he meant that few if any hopes are ever fully realized and that the greatest pleasures of life are in pursuit rather than in possession.

There is, I think, a quite general impression that riches bring happiness. That sentiment perhaps is the basis of a large per cent of crime. There is a common misquotation that "money is the root of all evil." The correct quotation is that the "love of money is the root of all evil," which is a very different thing. Money is merely a symbol of value, which can be exchanged for real value. It is a very great convenience and therefore to be desired, not for itself but for what it may be exchanged for. If a human being were shipwrecked and left stranded on a desert island along with a chest full of gold but without food or water, he would willingly exchange, if he could, all of the gold for enough food and water to sustain life until some ship could come to his rescue.

When Money Love Is Greed

THERE are no doubt human beings who have acquired a love for money itself, or think they have, but such persons by common consent are regarded as mentally unbalanced.

But the love of money for the supposed pleasure and power it will bring to the possessor has been the greatest source of evil in the world. The individual obsessed with that greed loses all sense of proportion. He is not satisfied with sufficient to procure for him all in the way of food, clothes, fine houses, the luxuries of travel, everything in the way of necessity, comfort and luxury that money can buy. Perhaps it becomes a lust for power rather than merely a desire for money with which to buy things.

Finney Didn't Need Money

JUST why for example, should young Finney of Emporia, want to take the risk of floating a million dollars in forged bonds? He didn't need the money. His father is supposed to be rich and the young man was assured of more than a comfortable salary. He seems to have been dazzled with the prospect of becoming known as a financial wizard.

It was not the love of money for itself but the love of the power which he supposed money would buy that moved Finney. The motivating cause in his case was the same as the motivating cause of the kidnaper, the racketeer, the gangster. His way seemed safer, less brutal and more respectable, but basically the motive was the same with all of the criminals. They believed that money would buy what they wanted and that satisfaction would result from possession. They are mistaken.



Hard for the Transgressor

THE statement, "The way of the transgressor is hard," was attributed to Solomon. Perhaps he never said it, but whoever did told a great truth. The transgressor that he had in mind was the individual who deliberately violated the rights of others; that meant more than a violator of established laws. Laws are not always in accord with right and justice, but there are certain fundamental principles of right which are as old as the human race. They existed before governments were established; long before there were such things as written laws. The Declaration of Independence referred to these fundamentals as "inalienable rights" and designated among them the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Liberty Must Be Limited

THAT does not mean that each individual has an unlimited right to do as he pleases, nor does it mean that he has an unlimited right to attempt to obtain what he may deem happiness. Every individual's right to liberty is limited by the equal right of every other individual, and his right of pursuit of what he may call happiness, is also limited by the equal rights of every other individual with whom he comes in contact.

Laws are merely man-made rules of conduct, many of them conceived with the selfish purpose of benefiting certain individuals or a certain class at the expense of all other individuals and all other classes. These laws change with change of circumstances but the fundamental and inalienable rights endure.

Caused Our Present Woes

NEARLY all of our present troubles are the result of the violation of these fundamental rights, crimes of all sorts, the gangster, the racketeer, the official grafter; the wrongs of high finance.

This earth of ours is capable of producing enough of the things necessary to man's comfort and happiness to amply supply all the human beings now living and many more. The evident fact that hundreds of millions of the inhabitants of the earth are living in want and that millions die every year of actual starvation, does not prove there is anything wrong with the earth itself but is proof of the ignorance, folly, greed and incompetency that prevails in the world. It is evident that those in authority do not know how to govern mankind and that the leaders of business are incompetent to handle the job they have collectively undertaken.

Is it possible that out of this welter of cross purposes, of crime, injustice and waste, there can come order, efficiency and justice? That is a question no man can answer. Maybe Pope was right when he said, "Man never is, but always to be blessed."

Mr. Ruff Still Pessimistic

IHAVE a long communication from W. E. Ruff, of Ness City. Mr. Ruff is a student of politics and economics but decidedly pessimistic in his general outlook. I think this letter is not quite as pessimistic as the general run of his communications but it can hardly be said to be tinged with optimism. Here is his most encouraging sentence, "The late legislation will help some of the farmers quite a bit, especially this fall, and will also help

the unemployed." That sounds fairly optimistic but the next sentence is as follows:

But business (let me whisper it) cannot recover by the present program. The factors which will keep business from recovering are many. Too many of the people have the concept that before the World War we had a balanced price system, but the fact is we never did have a balanced price system and as long as we do not have a balanced price system it cannot function, and this is all there is to it, which is a plenty.

I am inclined to agree with Mr. Ruff on that count.

Last 2 Months Didn't Help

IN his next paragraph Mr. Ruff rather upsets what he said in an encouraging way in his first concerning the benefit to farmers:

During the last two months grain prices advanced, some commercial prices also advanced which should have been reduced, but eggs, poultry, hogs, and cattle are at the low point, and many of the farmers who had grain had to feed it to their low-priced poultry, hogs and cattle; some even had to buy grain at the high price to feed to the low-priced stock and poultry. Instead of being benefited they were really injured. Because of idiocy—there never was any business intelligence in the farming business—during the year 1932, \$5 worth of farm products were exchanged for \$1 worth of commercial products, or for 50 cents worth of gold; and because of idiocy, so-called business men had the concept that 15 or 20 billion dollars worth of commercial products could be exchanged for 3 or 4 billion dollars worth of farm products. If 15 or 20 billion dollars worth of commercial products are to be exchanged for farm products, then farm products must bring 15 or 20 billion dollars to keep the system in balance.

Again I am disposed to agree with Mr. Ruff.

Price Parity Is Needed

TWO more quotations from Mr. Ruff's letter don't cheer us much:

The people are in a tragic situation, more tragic than many of them know. The tragic situation was caused by gambling and high interest. The people of the United States were supposed during the last year to pay about 15 billion dollars in interest; the farmers were supposed to pay about half of it, but farm products only brought 3 or 4 billion dollars, 3 billion short of enough to pay the interest, charged against these products.

In a balanced price system all prices would be adjusted on an equal basis; a dollar's worth of farm products would exchange for a dollar's worth of commercial products, labor or service; or if exchanged for money, would bring a dollar. Of course a balanced price system would not satisfy the gamblers, but it is the only system that can be made to function.

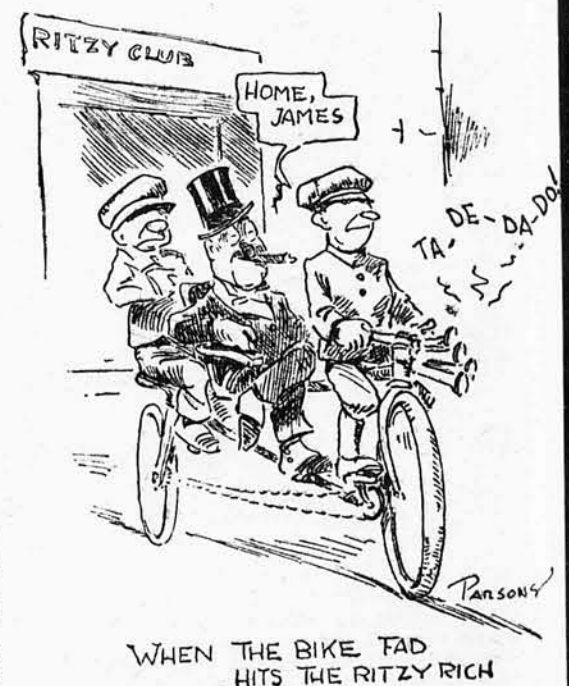
Perhaps Mr. Ruff is too pessimistic, but one thing seems to me to be an economic truth; we cannot have permanent prosperity until production and consumption are approximately equal.

Board Exceeded Authority

At our annual school meeting it was voted to pay the teacher \$70 a month. When the board signed the contract it agreed to give him \$85 a month. Four other applicants that came highly recommended asked for \$60 to \$70 a month. Did the board have a right to hire this teacher for \$85 a month when the district had voted to pay a salary not exceeding \$70?—R. H.

My opinion is that the district board was bound by this action. The voters voted to pay the teacher \$70, or I presume, not to exceed \$70 a month.

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



Feed Prospect Is Better

LATE corn has been improved by rains thruout Kansas, but the outlook for early corn—a large percentage of the acreage—is little changed, says the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Drying weather to bring the crop to maturity is needed now. Sorghums are greatly improved and tonnage of late-sown feed has increased. Pastures have greened up rapidly and the serious feed and water situation in Western counties has abated. Late cuttings of alfalfa hay are coming along nicely.

Preparation of seedbeds for planting wheat is nearly finished and with the moisture in the ground wheat should get a good start this fall. Fall seedings of alfalfa are making a good showing since the rain. Wet weather prohibited harvesting of fields left for seed.

Big Cut in Corn Crop

A short crop of feed grains seems certain. Corn promises about 500 million bushels less than the 1932 crop, reports the Department of Agriculture, and only half of last year's yields for oats and barley. Supplies of old grain, however, are larger than a year ago. Demand for feed grains has been rather dull, but prices, naturally, have been holding fairly steady. The smallest flax crop on record seems likely, estimated at 4.4 bushels an acre or 7,800,000 bushels total. Stocks of old seed are smaller than a year ago and factory stocks unusually low. Buy flaxseed for the next crop very soon as there may be an increase in price. Also it looks like a shortage of good oats seed; old seed, reclaimed, may bring top price if you have it to sell.

If You Have Old Corn to Sell

You can expect a better price for old corn now than before September 1. The first 10 days of September usually offer a better price than later, unless wheat shows much strength. But remember this year's short crop is a good price-booster. Corn receipts have been light since the market smash. Visible supply of corn decreased 2 million bushels last week, when in most years it would show an increase as old corn is moved out to make room for the new crop.

What Should Cattle Feeder Do?

The market on all grades of cattle, except for the straight grass-fat choice yearlings has been steady the last four weeks. The thin stocker class has been a shade higher. Usually, there is a bulge on fat steers in mid-August, but it did not come this year. It may mean finishers are getting tired of waiting and are selling out. If so, late September should offer a much better market for all grades. In the last 25 years, there has been a 2-to-1 chance of the mid-September market being higher than the early September, says Vance M. Rucker, Manhattan.

The feeder who is starting cattle on green corn and finishing on new corn may find this good from a feeding standpoint, but such a plan usually does not work to advantage on the market side. The finisher wants to show a profit, and 9 times in 10 at this time of year cattle will not be finished quickly enough.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 6.50	\$ 5.40	\$ 9.00
Hogs	4.15	4.30	4.25
Lambs	7.00	7.40	5.85
Hens, Heavy.....	.08	.08	.12
Eggs, Firsts.....	.11½	.09	.15½
Butterfat17	.17	.15
Wheat,			
Hard Winter....	.38½	.96	.53
Corn, Yellow.....	.49	.50½	.31
Oats35½	.37½	.19½
Barley47	.51	.25½
Alfalfa, Baled....	11.50	12.00	12.00
Prairie	8.50	8.50	7.00

Fleshy feeders should go on full-feed of corn as soon as possible and be moved before December 15.

Fewer Well-Finished Cattle

Fewer cattle seem necessary before the industry will again be on a profitable basis, declares the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Cattle have been increasing since 1928. In number the breeding stock now on farms and ranges is the largest ever reached in this country. Larger marketings of cattle are expected during the next 12 months than in the preceding year, but will include fewer better-finished cattle and more of the lower grades. Unfavorable range and pasture conditions may cause an increase in marketing grass cattle this fall over last year, and because of reduced feeder-demand a larger per cent of these cattle will be slaughtered. There has been moderate improvement in consumer demand for beef recently. Further upturn in buying power will add to this.

Chance Egg Prices May Rise

The poultryman who is looking ahead has been culling his hens closely and feeding his pullets right. The tendency for hen prices to go lower during the fall, means they are worth more sold now than if they were fed high-priced feed and marketed later. Every year during the last 14 years, egg prices from September into December have been higher than the month previous, which would indicate fair prices ahead for eggs. Poultry and eggs were not included as "basic products" in the Adjustment Act, but steps are being taken to boost prices. Perhaps this will result in taking surpluses from the market.

Why Pork Prices Dropped

WE are eating 8 per cent more pork and lard than before the war, reports the Department of Agriculture. In 1910-14, we consumed 93 per cent of the pork produced in this country. During 1919, only 76 per cent because exports to Europe were running unusually high. In 1929, domestic consumers took 96 per cent of the total production of pork, 2 per cent

more than in the pre-war period. And in 1932, approximately 98 per cent of our practically unchanged pork production was shoved onto the domestic market. This was 5 per cent more than in 1910-14. It was inevitable during the last three years that home consumers would take the same or an increased quantity of pork only at a very low price. That still is our big reason for cutting production.

Must Step-up Fat Yield

AVERAGE butterfat production of herds on test must be stepped-up at least 50 pounds to maintain profits of three years ago. In some cases 100 pounds will be necessary, government specialists say. It looks as if cows producing less than 250 pounds of butterfat are out of the picture.

Erosion's Last Stand



THIS terrace outlet on Dickerson Brothers farm, Parsons, keeps water from cutting back into the field. It has a 3-foot fall and is 6 feet wide. It takes 1 sack of cement, 2 of sand and 3 of gravel, or crushed rock, to the foot of the fall. A concrete lip is sunk 6 inches deep at top so water can't dig under. The bottom is dished a little to make a splash-pan.

Needs Much Less Wheat

IN Europe they have prospects for a bumper crop of wheat this year. So the International Institute of Agriculture warns us that Europe's demand for export will drop about 3 million tons under last year's needs. That means if we want a fair price at home we shall have to grow less wheat.

Spuds Up 600 Per Cent

BETTER prices brought Kaw Valley potato growers more than 1 million dollars this summer for 1,500 carloads. The season opened at \$1.40 a hundred, jumped to \$2.75 and averaged \$2.40. Last year top quality potatoes sold for 40 cents a hundred, scarcely enough to pay cost of marketing. This year's yield was about one-half the average production, and all other sections were short. That accounts in part for the 600 per cent increase in price. It is likely control of production will get serious attention in future.

Lining Up for Market

A JOINT marketing committee for Linn county has been named by a union of Grange, Farmers Union and Farm Bureau representatives. Wool producers and 4-H clubs also will be asked to join in a permanent committee to foster co-operative marketing and to combine the different farm organization activities.

Pick Kind Market Wants

ONE result of the national program to raise prices of market hogs will be to encourage marketing hogs at lighter weights. A big, coarse, rangy type will not fit into such a scheme, because it cannot be fattened at a weight of 200 pounds. Hog raisers can select feeding and breeding stock that will fatten readily at any age.

Lime Loses Little Time

TESTS at the Ohio experiment station indicate that the reaction between finely ground limestone and soil acids goes ahead with surprising speed. The moisture in the soil is important as limestone is not decomposed in dry soil. When limestone, as such, has disappeared in the soil, it has not been lost. The lime content simply has combined with soil acids, neutralizing and being held by them. This active lime gradually is removed by crops and lost in drainage water.

A Wheat Car's Expensive Trip

Senator Capper Writes to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission

Topeka, Kansas, August 21, 1933

Dear Mr. Eastman:

THE vicious high freight rates in their depressing effect on agriculture, come repeatedly to my attention. Every farmer who has a crop, or livestock to sell, suffers from them.

Here is an instance just brought to my attention that illustrates effectively, how high freight rates have become an almost unbearable burden on the farming industry.

On June 20, this year, the A. D. Robinson Grain Company, of Sabetha, Kan., shipped a carload of No. 2 hard wheat, 1,958½ bushels, to Kansas City, Mo., 60 miles distant. The wheat sold on that day for 44½ cents a bushel, making gross the receipts \$871.46. The freight charge on this carload for 60 miles was \$141. This was 12 cents a hundred or 7.2 cents a bushel.

That bushel charge for transportation is equivalent to 16 per cent of the selling price. Interest, inspection, testing, commission and insurance brought the total charges against the wheat to \$163.89, leaving the seller a net of \$707.57.

It appears to me that a charge amounting to 16 per cent of the selling price, is an excessive amount to pay for the transportation of a bushel of grain a distance of 60 miles.

Relief, both for the benefit of farmers and of the railroads themselves, seems to me imperative. Rates charged by railroads for the transportation of the raw products of agriculture remain at or near their all-time peaks. During the period of depression there was no lowering of these charges.

They remained constant or were actually increased by surcharges, while most all other costs were declining.

I know of no other industry whose basic rate for service, or for manufactured products, has failed to be readjusted downward during this period of hard times.

The fact that freight rates have remained at these high levels has worked untold hardship on farmers everywhere and has made their battle against the low prices of their products tremendously more difficult. These rates are operating today to slow up agricultural recovery and they will act as a brake on recovery so long as they persist.

It is known beyond question that high freight charges have driven millions of dollars worth of transportation from the railways to the truck drivers. In all the great livestock markets the number of animals transported by trucks has increased heavily. Enormous quantities of manufactured merchandise today is hauled by truck. Formerly this merchandise went by rail. The reason for the change is the high cost of rail carriage.

It seems to me that the railroads have forced this competition upon themselves because they have resisted every effort to reduce their tariffs. No one argues against the assertion that freight rates are high. It is admitted. Of course the roads have been having a hard time of it. Their earnings have declined and so have their car loadings. Part of this grief is due to depression. Another important part of it is due to the fact that they are asking too high a price for the service they render.

I think the railroads should be freed from the burden of unwieldy capital structures, drained of watered stock and relieved from the often excessive salaries paid to a large group of executives. Many of roads have been the playthings of Wall Street speculators, bankers who saw a chance to profit from refinancing and reorganizing them; of managements or outsiders jockeying for position or for control of key lines necessary for trading purposes in the great game of consolidation.

I am bringing this matter to your attention in the hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission can bring about the adjustments in rail tariffs that will relieve agriculture of the unjust and crushing burden now imposed on it, and benefit the railroads thru restoring a large quantity of the traffic they have lost by charging high rates for their service.

Readjustment downward of freight rates at this time would have a profound influence in speeding up the recovery program of our Government and in putting more men to work. Volume of rail traffic undoubtedly would be greatly stimulated by lower rates, and it is from volume traffic that the carriers can most reasonably expect to make a fair and proper profit on a sound capitalization.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Capper

What a Kansan Saw in "Illinoy"

HENRY HATCH
A Jayhawker's Vacation Notes

WHEN the taking of this trip was suggested to Mr. Nichols, the managing editor of Kansas Farmer, he wrote me to take the reader right along in my imagination, and let the folks who are at home enjoy it and share it with us. This I shall try to do, in a slightly sketchy fashion, touching here and there the high points as they have rapidly appeared in the last three weeks spent jointly on the farms of my several cousins, 50 miles south of Chicago, in Kankakee county, and at the great Century of Progress Exposition along the lake front in Chicago.

It would be impossible to offer much about the great World's Fair in the limited space I have here. It must be seen to be appreciated, and I never expect to see, in the length of life that will be left me to enjoy, any exposition as great as this one is. We drove up each day we attended, going early in the morning and coming home in the evening, making a round trip of about 105 miles, but over the 4-lane, 40-foot width concrete roads that lead into Chicago, and the right-to-the-second method of handling the traffic when once in the city, we experienced no trouble or delay in getting in or out and saw or heard of no accidents with drivers who use ordinary sense in driving. You can drive right up to any of the several entrances of the Fair with no fear of difficulty.

Let me take you with me out on the farms of Illinois, among the farm folks. The wealth represented in farm buildings is greater here than with us in Kansas—many farm houses are larger than ours, and rather more modern by being provided with furnace heat and water systems, and high lines almost everywhere provide electricity for light and power. The barns too, average bigger and better than they average with us, as in this immediate locality every effort centers around the dairy, and dairy cows do require good barns in this climate and the "rules of the game" demand the utmost in sanitation in the care of all cows and dairy equipment. The greater number of the dairy barns here have cement floors and feed troughs with steel stanchions and stalls, with drinking cups hooked on between each two cows, all of which is made spotlessly clean twice daily. The entire interior of these barns is whitewashed several times a year.

But all these buildings, whether large or small, are now sadly in need of paint, just as ours are back in Kansas. In all the way here, I saw but two sets of farm buildings that were painted as buildings should be and as they will be when "the corner is turned." There is now need for enough paint in this great Central West to keep the paint factories busy both day and night for several years, and God speed the day when it can be afforded and applied. The lack of it creates a tremendous economic waste on every farm.

What about the folks who are on these rich Illinois farms—they who go about the daily grind of the dairy, the field and the farm—are they richer in worldly goods, in enjoyments and in "the complications of living" than are we? Not particularly so. Perhaps it can be said that they have more than do the average of us in Kansas—more in soil richness, more in acre production and more of the things that may be bought with the natural return of this favored combination, but—and here is the sad part of it all, and what tragedies are the daily result of it—they have a debt that in like ratio is greater than ours!

This appalling debt is sapping the life-blood of the country. Farmers everywhere here are toiling, toiling, toiling, week after week, milking their cows and daily taking their milk to market, growing their crops of corn on their rich soil, much of which goes into silos to feed the cows, and otherwise keeping themselves ever busy with the work of the season, as all

good farmers do, and for it all too many get in return but a slip of paper saying the rent on the farm or the interest on the mortgage is paid for another year. It seems but an endless round wherein nothing but this is accomplished, and here of late, so those who should know tell me, thankful should be they who find themselves keeping even with the moving pace that takes the traveler nowhere.

I have said that a certain ratio of balance exists in comparison. There does. When our land is valued at \$75 an acre, the Illinois acre of this particular section of the state is valued at \$150. During the years that ended in giving us all an awful headache and a financial disease from which many of us may never recover, the price of land here advanced from \$400 to \$500 an acre. This was a greater inflation than anything we had, and the after effects have been disastrous in like ratio. This ratio of comparison can well be maintained all the way thru—where they produce more they must spend more, where the values of soil and improvements is greater the debt may also be greater, and everywhere the visitor cannot escape the tragedies of life that is the result of it all.

But there now is a ray of hope that brightens the Eastern sky. Last week Secretary Wallace came out here and from a platform erected in "The Court of States" of the Century of Progress Exposition, told us what they hoped to do about hogs and corn. Turn by turn, each branch of the great agricultural industry is receiving attention. Meanwhile, the folks are becoming just a bit "impatient in their patience." The farmer here, just as the farmer in Kansas, has debts that have a habit of pyramiding, and the money lender cannot wait always for his pay. As I go among the farm neighbors here and talk with them, I find some who say, "it will not work," but more there are who have faith, not blind faith, but a faith that comes by thinking the thing thru. Now, having become imbued with the spirit of faith, they want action, action that will start in motion the power that will pull a nation back to a sane prosperity. The folks here, as they are in Kansas, are ready to get behind and help push forward this movement for recovery.

Looking at the crop-growing program of the average quarter section Illinois farm, here is about what you would see this year: 70 acres of corn, 20 acres of oats, 10 acres of wheat, 25 acres of Sweet clover, 15 acres of alfalfa, 10 acres of bluegrass and 10 acres of soybeans. Of course, this is not the crop ratio to be found on every farm, but I have figured it as an average of several in this locality. A few miles from here it may be different, as different localities farm differently. A few miles northwest of here there is little dairying done, consequently there it is a grain-growing program, with corn growing on 75 per cent of the farm's acreage. Crops are poor here this year and most of Illinois is not going to contribute to a corn surplus this year, and visitors to the Fair from Indiana and Ohio have told me corn was even poorer with them than it is here.

How do they keep so many cows with so little land in pasture? This is the first question that might be asked by a Kansas farmer. By pasturing Sweet clover and using some silage thruout the year. The native sod disappeared from here a generation ago. All waste or uncultivated land now is well set in bluegrass, but as with us, bluegrass has its limitations as a pasture grass, providing its best in early summer and thru the fall when rainfall is normal. It is surprising how much they are using Sweet clover here for their pasture. It comes early, earlier than bluegrass, and many herds are still getting a part of their ration from it in spite of an unusually dry summer. Using Sweet clover so successfully for pasture suggests that we might profit by making

more of this use of it in Kansas, and build up our soil at the same time, as they are doing here.

The average number of cows kept by the quarter-section farmer here ranges from 20 to 30, of which it seems to me 90 per cent are Holsteins. On this average farm will be found two silos, probably 14 by 50 in size. The silo is the dairy farmer's life-saver; without it he simply could not be a dairyman here. He draws from it for his feed virtually every month in the year. He uses corn for silage, plants it thick, and usually is

able to fill a 14 by 50 silo from the growth of 15 acres. The Illinois farmer is also greatly increasing his acreage of soybeans, both to use as a hay, to grow with his silage corn and also to harvest for the beans, which when ground, is as valuable a protein as is cottonseed meal. Mills are also increasing in number for the manufacture of soybean oil from the soybean, this oil being used in the place of linseed oil in paint. I was told many buildings on the Fair grounds which are so beautifully painted, were painted with "soy oil."



DANGER!

The farmer who drives a car, truck or trailer on the road without an auxiliary reflector tail-light is in danger of arrest and a heavy fine.

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The SIG-NA-LITE is worth many times its cost in the protection it affords to life and property. And the cost is insignificant as compared to the fine you might have to pay for driving without it. Every farmer should have one on every car, truck or trailer that leaves his farm. BUY THEM TODAY!

Conform With the Law—Play Safe
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If you can't locate a dealer, write direct to the maker and the name of your nearest dealer will be sent.

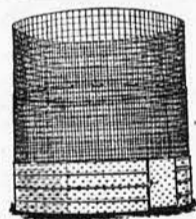
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"No farmer with a crib full of corn is ever sorely hurt." Once again you've seen the truth of this old farm saying demonstrated. Whether you store your corn crop on the ear, shelled, or make ensilage—there is a Butler "Galvanized To Last" steel silo, ventilated bin, wire or slat crib to protect it better against shrinkage, waste, the weather, fire, and rats.

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Last Moment Allotment Doings

The Big Sign-Up in Kansas Is Going Strong

KANSAS leads in the Government's wheat acreage-reduction program, with growers in many big-producing counties reported to be signing up 90 to 100 per cent. Work has been speeded up by Secretary Wallace's announcement that the acreage cut this year will be 15 per cent of average plantings in 1930-31-32. The reduction for 1935 will be decided a year hence. The present 15 per cent cut for the 1934 harvest should mean a reduction of about 9,600,000 acres and more than 124 million bushels of wheat. That is the estimate.

Must Protect the Dairy Farmer

Last Friday, Adjustment Administrators drew up new regulations for using the 50 million acres to be withdrawn from production of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and other surplus crops. Due to demands of the dairy and livestock industries, they ordered that crops ordinarily grown for home use or for feeding livestock for home consumption cannot be shifted to acres taken out of production in the national wheat program. This prevents diverting the normal acreage of home-use crops to production of surplus crops. The dairy representatives contended farmers would increase acreage of grass and meadow to prevent erosion and spread of weeds and would be tempted to use the additional feed by increasing herds and thus add to production of milk, butter and cheese.

How Out Acreage May Be Used

The new wheat regulations supplement earlier statements by the administrators listing what use is approved for land taken out of production. They allow: Ground to lie unplanted, or summer fallowing, planting to permanent pasture, planting to meadow crops, practice of weed control, planting forest trees, and planting soil-improvement crops.

Growers Who Didn't Plant Are O. K.

Two recent rulings say wheat growers who qualify for the allotment will receive their checks without any offset for money they may owe the Government. Also wheat growers who did not seed wheat for the 1933 crop still are eligible for 1933 adjustment payments, provided they satisfy their county committee that failure to seed was due to drouth conditions last fall. Publishing of individual allotment applications in local newspapers will start within a few days.

Put Limit on Bonus Pigs

EVERYBODY'S pigs are going to market in the Government's butchering drive to get rid of 600 million to 700 million pounds of live pork by October 1. The first few days, bonus pigs swamped "premium" markets. The Government called a halt for two days, then opened receiving markets with instructions that shippers must have permits to send in pigs weighing between 25 and 80 pounds. Shortly this was extended to all bonus pigs weighing from 25 to 100 pounds. Despite this, and an order limiting daily receipts at markets, a flood of pigs continued without permits. Starting Tuesday this week, rules were tightened and all properly qualified pigs received at all authorized processing points for the account of Secretary Wallace, had to be accompanied by a permit authorizing the shipment. Shippers can obtain permits thru commission firms or from authorized packers.

With the flood of pigs at markets came complaints that speculators had been purchasing pigs from farmers at low prices and then cashing in on the higher scale offered by the Government. To stop this, permits can go only to original owners of pigs and sows, and a permit will not be issued to any owner for more than 200 head. "The administration applies this ruling to curb application by speculators and country buyers for large shipments of pigs which they do not yet have in their possession," administrators say. Farmers may have their pigs handled thru co-operatives or by company buyers by supplying these with the permits. These agencies also may act on behalf of the original owners in getting permits.

Piggy sows are not coming in rap-

idly enough to get a million "out of production" by October 1. Officials talked once of boosting the bonus on sows to more than \$4 a head. But that lost out to the new plan in effect this week lowering the weight limit for sows soon to farrow from a minimum of 275 pounds to 240 pounds.

Eight Pig Bonus Markets

PPOINTS in Kansas and surrounding territory where Kansas hog raisers may conveniently sell pigs and sows at premium prices under the emergency pig and sow act, include Topeka, Arkansas City and Wichita; Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha and Nebraska City, Neb.; and Denver, Colo. New regulations brought on by glutted markets include:

Pigs weighing 25 to 100 pounds will be purchased only in stated numbers, and shippers must obtain permission from various designated commission agencies in advance of shipping. Piggy sows only can be shipped without a permit.

No processor shall purchase more pigs than he has capacity to handle, and commission agencies at each market must be notified each day as to how many pigs can be handled.

C. G. Elling, from Kansas State College, has been stationed temporarily at Kansas City, Mo., to keep Kansas farmers in touch with the situation thru their county agents.

World Signs Wheat Pact

A WORLD wheat agreement limiting exports and discouraging increased acreage, was signed by 22 nations at London, August 25. The object is to insure fair prices to farmers by getting rid of the world wheat surplus in the next two years. It is considered a tremendous move toward worldwide recovery. The exporting countries agree to a fixed market price for a 4-months period. The United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina will be allowed to export a combined total of 560 million bushels in 1933-34, and must reduce acreage 15 per cent for 1934-35. Russia and Danubian countries have other restrictions. The U. S. will be allowed to export 47 million of the 560 million bushels. Secretary Wallace has set the wheat-acreage reduction figure for the U. S. at 15 per cent.

Under the agreement, importing nations are to lower tariffs when wheat remains for four months at a price equivalent to 63.08 United States cents in gold a bushel. This is 89 cents in terms of the present dollar. Also they will refrain from encouraging domestic production, do their utmost to increase consumption and modify restrictions on imports.

Taxes Cut, Then Raised

FOLLOWING news of an average cut of 16.58 per cent in valuation of taxable property in Kansas, comes the report that the state tax levy will be increased from 30 to 35 per cent to meet current expenses and the soldier bonus payments. Another reason is that 82 Kansas counties are delinquent in their payment of state taxes to the state treasurer. They are behind about \$584,326. A year ago when 60 counties were delinquent, only six cleaned up their deficits. However, it is local and county taxes that bulk largest in our tax receipts.

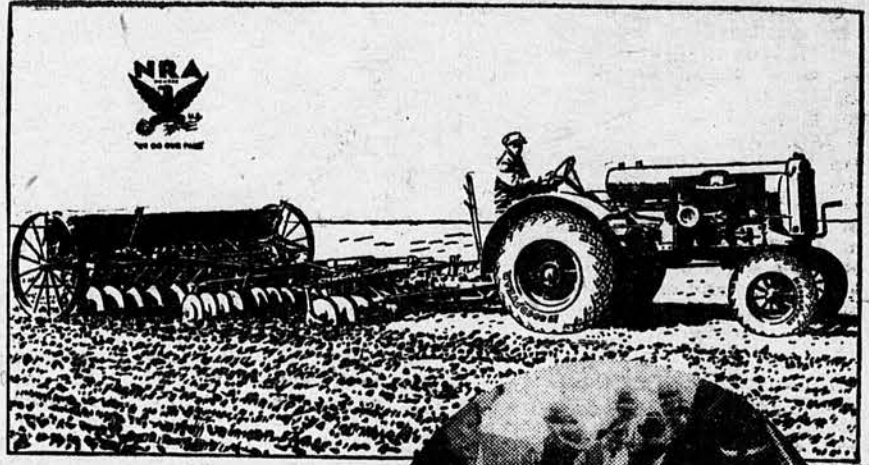
Pheasants Are Increasing

DRY weather in Western Kansas has not been altogether bad from the standpoint of wild life, says a report from Menlo. Prairie chicken and pheasant broods are flourishing as there have been no big rains or hail storms to hinder them. Pheasants are increasing rapidly in Northwestern Kansas. They are plentiful this year.

Machine-Picked Apples

PART of the labor and thrill will be taken out of climbing trees to pick apples by an invention on the market for the first time this year. It is a "color picking" device. You poke it up in a tree and it picks the apples without climbing a ladder. It may result in better and easier grading.

LOOK AT THIS LOAD! Tandem 10-ft. disc harrow, 11-ft. double disc drill and (not showing in picture) 15-ft. 120-tooth peg-tooth, all-steel harrow. One of the many jobs that Goodyears do better and more economically than metallic wheels. Photographed near Mott, N. D.



STUCK? NOT ON YOUR LIFE! 150 farmers saw the big Goodyear Farm Tractor Tires roll right out of this muck hole, cleaning themselves as they pulled. Demonstration supervised by agricultural engineering departments of Washington State College and University of Idaho, at Moscow, Idaho.



On smooth or rough ground

GOODYEAR FARM TRACTOR TIRES

pull FASTER, CHEAPER

IF YOU haven't yet seen these great pillowy, low-pressure Goodyear Farm Tractor Tires at work, it will pay you to go miles to watch what they can do.

Developed by Goodyear from its experience with Air-wheels for airplanes, Goodyear Farm Tractor Tires are the sensation of tractor shows and a revelation to thousands of farmers who are already experiencing their benefits.

They roll so easily you get a lot more power at the drawbar, thus speeding up your operations. On many jobs you can use high gear, saving fuel and oil. With as little as 12 pounds' air pressure, these tires give immense ground contact; don't burrow or slip; don't damage seed beds, orchards, sod, yards or floors; run on hard roads where steel lug wheels are forbidden. Easier on both driver and tractor; jolts are absorbed.

Only Goodyears have the diamond block, self-cleaning, All-Weather Tread, whose superior traction has been proved over and over again. And Goodyears are bodied with the famous extra-elastic Supertwist Cord—an extremely important advantage in a big rubber tire that constantly bends and bulges in action.

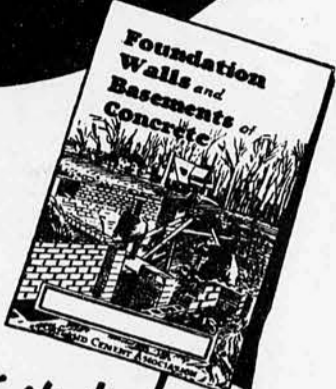
Your Goodyear Dealer will tell you all about modernizing your tractor with these revolutionary Goodyears. Benefit from this great improvement NOW.

AUTO, TRUCK and TRACTOR TIRES FARM BELTS and HOSE



MORE FARM WORK IS DONE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

Here's . . .
**NEW LIFE for
OLD BUILDINGS**



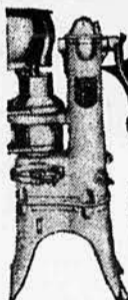
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Why not build lasting foundations under your house or barn this year? Material costs are still low. Capable concrete contractors are available to help you with the work. And nothing can harm a concrete foundation wall . . . It's rat-proof . . . makes dry basements . . . and never needs repairs. Write for our valuable booklet containing complete information and instructions for your guidance.

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Gloyd Building, Kansas City, Mo.



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CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, TOPEKA

Big Free Fair Opens Monday

BELOW you'll see Barney Oldfield, famous motor car racer, and the rubber-tired tractor he will attempt to drive for a world's record at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Wednesday, September 13. He will compete with two other tractors, and every effort will be made to break the standing world's record, made with this tractor over a 5-mile course, of 35.4 miles an hour. This tractor also has done 5 miles an hour pulling a plow in stubble. It was developed by Allis-Chalmers and the air-filled tires by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Well-Known Herds Entered

Livestock exhibitors, agricultural leaders and machinery manufacturers also, are working to make the 1933 Kansas Free Fair a great show. It lasts from September 11 to 16. Livestock entries include many well-known herds, for example, those owned by R. P. Lamont, jr., Larkspur, Colo.; Tomson Bros., Wakarusa; J. A. Robertson, Grandview, Mo.; Wayland Hopley Farms, Inc., Atlantic, Ia.; C. M. Caraway & Sons, DeLeon, Tex.; Jenny Wren Company, Lawrence; Charles H. Gilliland, Mayetta; Dagg Brothers, Auburn; Julius Schuetz, Mercier; V. O. Simpson & Daughter, Scranton; St. Albans Farm, Pacific, Mo.; Foster Farms, Rexford; Kenneth Cunningham, Greeley; Harold Supple, Michigan Valley; Ransom Farm, Homewood; and B. N. Cooper & Sons, Carbondale. Swine and Sheep Departments will be extra good. In the 4-H Club department, Secretary Jencks says he believes the number of exhibits will equal those of last year, the greatest 4-H Club year Kansas has seen.

Also a Good Implement Show

The latest in farm equipment will be shown by J. D. Adams Machinery Company, Minneapolis; Allis-Chalmers Company, Kansas City; Ball Brothers, Muncie, Ind.; Chandler Pump & Supply Company, Kansas City; Chevrolet Company, Kansas City; Columbian Steel Tank Company, Kansas City; Fuller Brush Company; Interlocking Cement Silo Company, Wichita; Massey-Harris Company, Kansas City, and many others.

There will be horse races Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons; Tuesday and Thursday, auto races. In front of the grandstand every night a big musical review, "Sensations of 1933."

The first fair in Topeka was held in 1881. Passing years have seen Topeka attain worldwide recognition as a concentration point for all new ideas in livestock, agricultural and manufacturing processes.

Camp Free at State Fair

KANSAS folks will be glad to know that camping space and parking facilities will be free at Kansas State Fair, at Hutchinson, September 16-22 this year, and family automobiles will be admitted free. The community house 32 by 64 feet, is fitted with toilets, shower baths and reading room, and is well policed. Nobody seeing the exhibits will believe this was a drouth year. Beside the fair's 17 general edu-

cational departments and its products and livestock show, a great night show "The World on Parade," with beautiful electric effects in changing colors, will be staged with special scenery on a front of 200 feet, and there will be 3 days of races. A postal request to A. L. Sponsler, secretary, will bring you the fair's premium list now ready for free distribution.

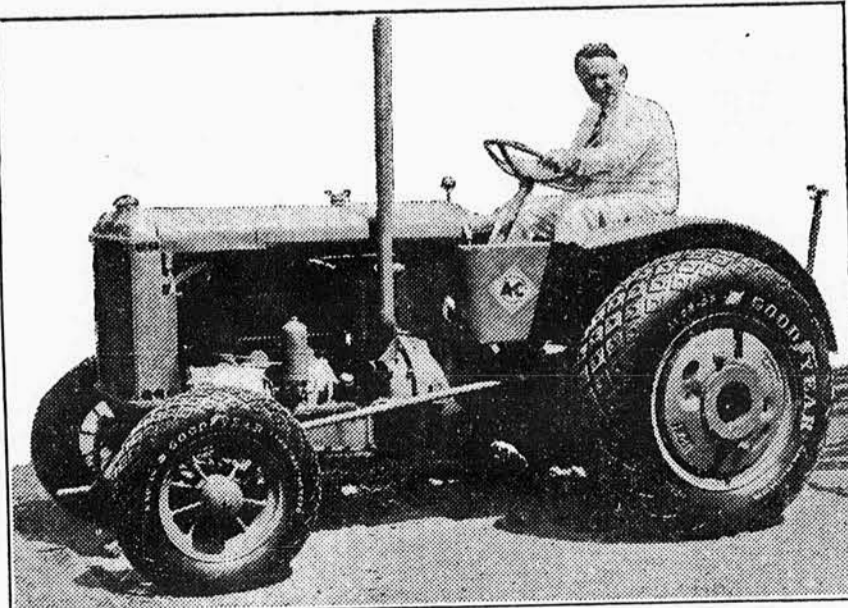
Dust Away Smut Threat

KANSAS wheat growers will wish to raise the best possible crop next year on their reduced acreage. One way to improve both yield and quality is to fight off stinking smut. Dust the seed wheat with copper carbonate at the rate of 2 to 3 ounces a bushel, or with New Improved Ceresan at the rate of 1/2-ounce a bushel. Copper carbonate will cost 3 to 4 cents a bushel, and Ceresan 2 cents or less. One authority says \$1 spent for seed treatment to kill smut germs is sure to return more than \$10 in larger yields of better quality. The annual loss from smut and other seed-borne diseases on 120 acres of grain is estimated at \$50 to \$100.

Fly-Free Wheat Dates

- September 15: Cheyenne, Sherman.
- September 18-19: Rawlins, Decatur.
- September 20: Thomas.
- September 20-21: Sheridan.
- September 21-22: Logan, Gove.
- September 23-24: Scott, Lane, Norton.
- September 25-26: Finney, Graham.
- September 26-27: Gray, Trego.
- September 28: Ellis.
- September 28-29: Ness, Phillips, Smith, Jewell.
- September 28-30: Rooks.
- September 29-30: Meade.
- September 30: Hodgeman.
- September 30-October 1: Osborne.
- October 1: Rush, Edwards, Republic.
- October 1-2: Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Brown, Ford, Russell.
- October 2: Doniphan.
- October 2-3: Kiowa, Pawnee, Mitchell, Cloud.
- October 3: Atchison.
- October 3-4: Clark, Barton, Clay, Riley, Pottawatomie, Jackson.
- October 4: Lincoln, Ellsworth, Ottawa.
- October 4-5: Comanche, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Wabaunsee.
- October 5: Rice, Wyandotte, Geary.
- October 5-6: Stafford, Reno, Saline, Dickinson, Morris, Shawnee.
- October 6: Johnson, Douglas, Osage.
- October 6-7: Pratt, McPherson, Marion, Lyon.
- October 7: Miami, Franklin.
- October 7-8: Coffey, Chase.
- October 8: Harvey.
- October 8-9: Linn, Anderson.
- October 8-10: Greenwood.
- October 9: Woodson.
- October 9-10: Barber, Kingman, Sedgwick, Butler.
- October 10: Bourbon, Allen.
- October 11-12: Harper, Sumner, Cowley, Elk, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford.
- October 12-13: Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery.
- October 13: Chautauqua.

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



Barney Oldfield Will Try for a Tractor Speed Record at Kansas Free Fair



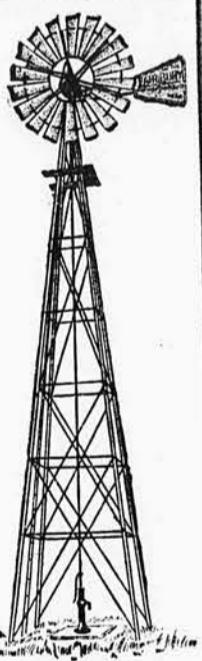
New Improved CERESAN

To Dust-Treat Seed Wheat

Wheat growers have been quick to recognize the advantages of seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan. It cuts treating expense; costs as little as 2c a bushel to use. It is quickly applied with shovel or treater; is non-corrosive to the drill, and does not slow up the drop in planting. New Improved Ceresan gives better control of stinking smut, and seedling blight due to seed-borne scab. Ask your dealer for free pamphlet on this new dust treatment, or write Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Du Pont Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

Replace That Old Mill Now with a **FAIRBURY**

Timpken Bearing Super-Oil Mill



Ask Your Nearest Dealer for the Surprisingly Low Prices

THE SALINA SUPPLY CO.
Wholesale Distributors

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Copper Fund for Crippled Children is maintained by purely voluntary contributions. Not one cent of the money goes for salaries. It is used exclusively and judiciously for the purpose you intend, the helping of crippled children anywhere who cannot help themselves. Address: Con Van Natta, Admr., Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Yes, There'll Be a Husking Contest

HERE is your invitation to enter the state-wide husking contest of Kansas for 1933. It will be held early in November and is open to county champions. Every speedy cornhusker should send his name to the Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, right away. All will be lined up in county meets, and county winners from all over Kansas will stage a battle-royal for the state championship in November.

This is the big farm show of the season and free to everybody. The state champion will get \$50 cash, also a silver trophy cup from Senator Arthur Capper, and a free trip to Nebraska to represent Kansas in the National Husking Contest. The second high man gets \$25, and is eligible to enter the national where champions from all the Corn Belt states meet to fight it out for national honors and for cash prizes ranging up to \$100. Third and fourth winners in the Kansas meet also get in on cash prizes. Maybe you'll be top man. Nothing to lose by taking a chance.

Picked Seed Corn Adds 5 Bushels

G. E. FERRIS

WELL-MATURED ears of seed corn with medium-deep, glossy, oily kernels selected in the field before frost make higher yields surer. Last year 58 co-operative corn variety tests with Kansas farmers were supervised by the college agronomy department. These tests conducted since 1911, along with the experiment station's tests, started years earlier, have developed several varieties especially adapted to the varying soil and climatic conditions of Kansas, as shown in the table which gives average yields for 21 years. The black figures mean special adaptability. These corn variety tests get the same care as other fields on the same farms. Seed for the tests is supplied by the college.

During the last seven years, corn projects have been conducted in 35 counties. L. E. Willoughby, in charge, has learned that within the variety, the hardy, adapted seed ears with glossy, medium-smooth, indented kernels yielded 49.4 bushels an acre while the starchy, deeply-dented kernels yielded 44.2 bushels an acre, a difference of 5.2 bushels an acre due to the type of ear and kernel selected.

What comes of picking the right seed corn is summed up pretty well by R. D. Meyer, Walnut, president of the Crawford County Farm Bureau: "Midland yellow dent corn was selected and improved by O. A. Rhoades, Columbus, adjoining Cherokee county, and he and his neighbors got increased yields from it for about 40 years before we in Crawford county learned about it thru the corn project work. Now we grow more Midland than any other variety. Seed corn selection has been worth thousands of dollars to Crawford county alone."

Open Season on Weeds

KANSAS farmers who sign agreements to reduce acreage of corn and wheat next year will have a fine opportunity to kill out weeds. Chemicals may be used economically where area is small. Regular and frequent mowings are sufficient in others, while with some weedy areas, keeping the ground bare thruout the season is best. If a careful program is followed, weedy land may be put in good condition for crop production later.

What a Crib Will Hold

IN FIGURING sizes of corncribs allow 2½ cubic feet of storage space for every bushel of cleanly husked ear corn, advises the Department of Agriculture. To calculate the capacity of a crib in bushels of ear corn, multiply the volume in cubic feet of storage space by 4 and divide by 10. Snapped or jerked corn with husks will reduce the capacity of a crib about one-fifth. A bushel of small grain or shelled corn, occupies about 1½ cubic feet of space. To calculate the capacity of grain bins in bushels, multiply the volume in cubic feet by 8 and divide by 10.

Sell 2,000 Cars of Apples

THIS season 2,000 cars of apples will be shipped out of the apple-growing district in Northeast Kansas and Northwest Missouri along the river. There is a million-bushel crop, enough to supply every man, woman and child in the U. S. with at least one apple. More than 20,000 acres of commercial orchards are producing apples in this district, aided by two co-operative processing and

storage plants at Wathena and Blair, Kan., and a large, recently built, privately-owned plant at Appleton, near Troy. George T. Groh, Wathena, is president of the growers' association.

Fence Stops Wind Damage

ONE Southwestern farmer has found he can keep wind and sand from destroying his garden by using hog wire fence and then putting up another fence about a foot from the first. The space between is filled with straw which protects the garden.

Two Top-Notch Wheats

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

TENMARQ and Kawvale wheat are likely to get a warm welcome from Kansas farmers. These are two new varieties recently distributed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan. Both have set good records in yield and resistance to disease.

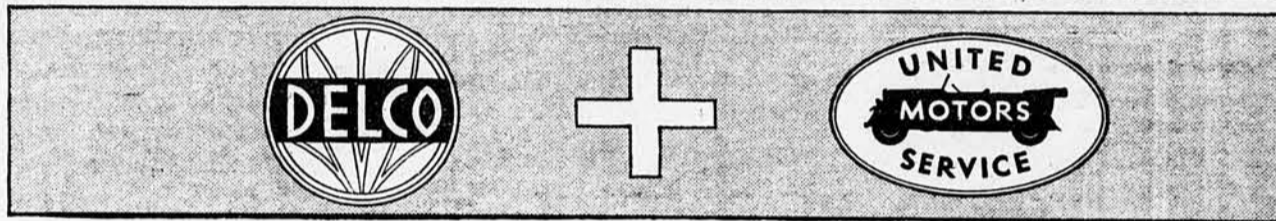
Their history as related by John H. Parker, of the agronomy department, is interesting. Crossing P 1066, a wheat similar to Kanred, and Marquis, a variety of hard red spring wheat, produced Tenmarq. Since 1917, it has been tested all over the state and proved able to yield more than Blackhull, Kanred or Turkey. It ripens about 3 days earlier, a distinct advantage in Kansas; has a stiffer straw which means less lodging; is less win-

ter-hardy than Turkey and Kanred but equals Blackhull; resists leaf rust more than the others, and some forms of stem rust. However, it is susceptible to stinking smut, scab and Hessian fly. It is adapted to South-Central Kansas but not to North-Central and Northwestern Kansas.

Kawvale, the other variety, is a bearded soft to semi-hard selection of soft red winter wheat tested since 1918. It beats the yield of Fulcaster and Harvest Queen, now grown where Kawvale is adapted. It is more winter-hardy than Fulcaster and equal to Harvest Queen, is highly resistant to leaf rust and Hessian fly. It can be harvested with a binder without serious loss from shattering. Kawvale is well adapted to Southeastern Kansas and in the Kaw River valley for which it was named. And it probably is as well adapted in Northeastern Kansas as any available variety.

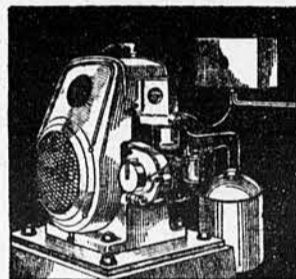
Strong Yielding Varieties of Kansas Corn

Variety	North-east	South-east	North-central	South-central
Pride of Salne, white	47.6	35.7	37.0	27.7
Reid's yellow	42.9			
Midland yellow		34.8		25.7
Freed's white			34.3	25.5
Hays Golden (3 year average)			31.5	27.4
Boone county white	41.4			
Harmon white (3 year average)	45.2	31.0	31.8	27.5



DELCO-LIGHT plus UNITED MOTORS

The recent union of Delco-Light and United Motors is of tremendous significance to present and future owners of Delco-Light Plants and other Delco farm appliances. This important combination



continues to make available the engineering genius and the manufacturing facilities of the organization which designed and built America's first successful Farm Lighting System, and which has steadfastly maintained its leadership in this field for sixteen years.

To this is now added another national organization—United Motors—with seventeen years' experience in the distribution of Delco and other popular automotive products, and the servicing of various

products right through to the user. Delco-Light plus United Motors means just this: a continuance of farm appliances of highest quality plus more economic distribution and a new type of consumer service that will materially add to user satisfaction everywhere.



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NEW DEPARTURE
BALL BEARING

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HARRISON
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Delco-Lovejoy
SHOCK ADJUSTERS

Auto Radio

Starting a Calf Right

MILK is nature's food for young calves but isn't enough. Dairy calves in a test were fed milk alone, or milk and grain alone. They developed swellings of joints, crooked backs and narrow chests. These symptoms could be corrected by feeding some alfalfa and allowing calves to get plenty of sunlight. A calf should have plenty of milk, however, and especially during the early weeks after birth. Tests show cow nursing is best. Milk feeding by hand, dry milk feeding and feeding without milk not so good. One authority recommends these rules for raising calves:

Enough milk but not too much, especially in the early life of the calf.

Plenty of first-class roughage.

Some grain, but not too much. Oats and wheat bran, because they contain lots of phosphorus, are good when fed with a legume which has large amounts of calcium.

Plenty of sunshine.

Cleanliness in feeding, and clean quarters for the calves.

New Milk House Plans

IF you plan to build a milk house see the specifications laid down in the standard milk ordinance of the U. S. Public Health Service, which has been widely adopted. Plans meeting these requirements have been drawn by the state board of health and Kansas State College, and are now available.

How to Figure Skimmilk

SKIMMILK is valuable as a hog feed on account of the protein it contains. It is worth most when enough is fed to balance the grain fed. Tests show the feeding value of 100 pounds of skimmilk equals 11 pounds of corn and 7.3 pounds of tankage. A simple rule is that 100 pounds of skimmilk fed with corn is worth one-half as much as a bushel of corn, and that whey is worth half as much as skim-

milk. So with corn at 40 cents a bushel, skimmilk is worth about 20 cents a hundred, and whey 10 cents.

Test Cow Feed on Rabbits

IF you think any dairy feed may be poisonous, try it out on rabbits first. The Department of Agriculture started rabbit-feeding tests in 1931. The rabbits behaved almost exactly as dairy cattle would under the same conditions. The rabbits made good gains on alfalfa and grain, but timothy, especially the poorer grades, resulted in small gains and not nearly as many young rabbits survived. It is reckoned that a year and a half of work with rabbits has covered as much ground as has been done in 10 years with cattle.

Feed Doesn't Sour Milk

FEEDS may give undesirable flavors to milk but never affect its souring in any way, it is found. Also when milk fails to sour, very likely some preservative has been added to kill all acid-producing bacteria. Authorities advise against using milk that will not sour in the normal way if kept warm a day or two.

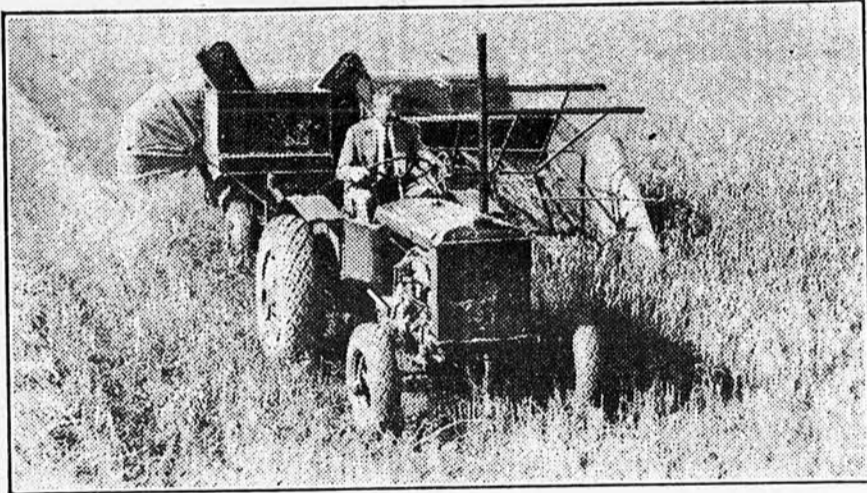
No Cowpea Hay Taste

GOOD cowpea hay will not cause off flavor in milk or butter, but green cowpeas may because the green plants contain more substances which give off flavors. In that case feed either 2 hours before milking, or right afterward.

If Cows Need Minerals

DAIRY cows that get plenty of hay and wheat bran are not likely to need additional minerals. But if it is desirable to supply more, a mixture of equal parts steamed bonemeal, ground limestone and salt will do the work and the cow will be benefited.

New 1-Man Harvester Is Fast



Cleaning Grain and Straw from 5 Acres of Oats in 2 Hours

IN 2 minutes and 45 seconds a tractor pulled a new type of combine across a 60-rod field at a farm machinery demonstration held at La Porte, Indiana, recently. The tractor continued at this speed while cutting and threshing 5 acres of oats. In 2 hours and 15 minutes this outfit threshed and cleaned the grain from standing straw of this entire 5 acres. Furthermore a similar machine was brought on its own wheels over the public highway to the farm, a distance of 8 miles, in 38 minutes.

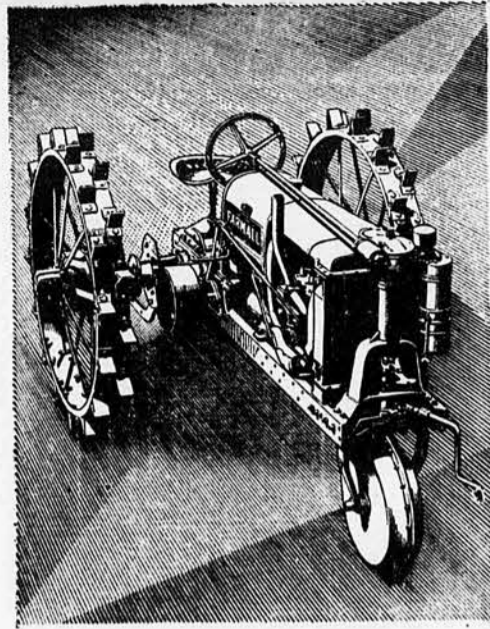
This speed is made possible thru the use of pneumatic tires on both the tractor and the combine. Low pressure tires absorb the jars of the road and the field, allowing the machinery to be handled safely at this greatly increased pace.

The efficiency of this new combine is based on the principle of rapid movement. It has only a 5-foot cut. The grain is delivered heads first directly into a bar cylinder set parallel to the reel. This thin stream of cut grain is easily threshed and is thrown directly onto an ample capacity separator which is built at right angles to the direction in which the combine moves.

The threshed straw delivered from the right side of the thresher is not run over on succeeding rounds and therefore can easily be gathered. The grain falls into a bin from which it is transferred by a power elevator to a wagon for hauling to the granary.

The thresher is operated thru a power take-off from the tractor. The use of the wide cylinder enables the machine to perform efficiently at varying speeds and, notwithstanding that the grain in this demonstration was in poor condition for handling due to heavy rains, a first-class job of threshing and cleaning was done. Corners were turned without stopping.

Doubling the speed enabled the engineers to reduce the size of this combine which weighs around 2,400 pounds, and also the cost. So, the farmer with a relatively small acreage of grain can avail himself of this type of equipment and enjoy the advantages of being able to harvest and thresh his own grain without calling upon his neighbors for aid. This demonstration was sponsored by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., and was seen by several hundred visitors who were greatly impressed by the performance.



The New FARMALL 12

\$525

f.o.b. Chicago

The new Farmall 12 displaces four or more horses in field work. Pulls a 16-inch or two 10-inch plow bottoms. Plants and cultivates 25 to 33 acres a day. Now ready for fall plowing, belt work, etc.

THREE FARMALL SIZES Now

The Nimble New Farmall 12
The Original 2-Plow Farmall
The Big 3-Plow Farmall 30

See the McCormick-Deering dealer about these three, and also about the regular McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30 tractors.

This Year Proves the Great Utility of FARMALL Power

THIS has been a trying year for the many operations necessary in planting, growing, and harvesting. Never has Farmall power demonstrated its energy and capacity to better advantage. It has come through with flying colors because *that is the nature of good mechanical power*. Twenty-four-hour performance is as simple and easy as 8 or 10-hour days for the tractor. Farmall power has proved its remarkable efficiency and economy at every hand.

A great army of tractor farmers have thanked their lucky stars this season that they are equipped with mechanical power. The longer their experience, the more they have benefited from the all-around convenience and economy of Farmall tractor power. Never again will a single one of them go willingly back to muscle power on the roads or in the fields.

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606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois
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FREE FAIR**

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"THE FAIR
WITH
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AT THE GATE"

**Kansas Livestock
Agriculture
and Industry
on Parade**

**Wed.
Sept. 13**

Barney Oldfield will endeavor to break the World's Tractor Speed Record of 36.405 miles per hour now held by an Allis-Chalmers Tractor.

CARNIVALS—BANDS
HORSE RACES
AUTO RACES
DAZZLING NIGHT SHOW
CIRCUS AND
VAUDEVILLE ACTS

**SEPT.
11 to 16**

Our Busy Neighbors

New Version

Everybody gets a code but mother;
She works the whole long day.
Sister gets a code, and brother
Giving 'em more time for play.

Father finds his job no bother;
Extra work he must not seek.
Everybody's helped but mother—
She keeps the 8-day week!

—H. I. Phillips

Yes Indeed

☐ There's a difference between Rudy Vallee and a pain in the neck. A pain in the neck hasn't been to Yale.

☐ There's still a skeleton in the closet, but the skeleton is daughter and the closet is called the breakfast room.

☐ The bad men of the West wouldn't have quit, either, if the people had depended on city police forces to stop them.

☐ One way to keep from being attacked as you sit in your car on a lonely road at night is to keep the car moving.

☐ If our ancestors didn't hang from a limb by their feet, why do men enjoy sitting with their feet higher than their heads?

Watermelons for Christmas

IT'S possible, says W. E. Brown, Grandfield, Okla. Last fall, he white-washed some watermelons and put them away in his cellar. He kept some of them as late as the middle of January.

Week's Maddest-Man Story

SITTING on his front porch at Wellington, Willis Goodrich saw a woman drive up, lean out of the car window and toss a paper bag filled with table scraps into his well-kept yard. And was he mad?

Eagles "Ganging" Lambs

OUT in the Russell neighborhood, eagles have been "ganging" and killing lambs. The birds in flocks of four or five attack a lamb at the same time, giving it no chance. There is just one cure and the remedy is being applied.

His Pants Were for Sale

A MAN trying to sell his pants for 20 cents was arrested at Syracuse. As there were no barrels handy, several of the town men became alarmed lest he get rid of his trousers altho they didn't appear to be a bargain, even at the low price asked.

Quick Work at Milk Pail

A FAST milker is Mrs. R. V. Knowles. In a milkmaid's contest at the Roy Gillard farm near Salina, she milked 3.6 pounds of milk in 1 minute, winning the contest. Her nearest competitor among 11 contestants, milked only 1.2 pounds. Still, the gasoline way saves a lot of work.

Cotton Mules Balking

THE only kick on the cotton allotment comes from the Southern mule. For generations Southern mules have been trained to avoid treading on the rows in cotton fields. So they carefully kept their feet off the growing plant as a matter of habit. Now it requires double time, profanity and lashing to get a day's work out of a well-trained mule in turning under the growing crop. The county agents are unable to explain this balance-market system to them.

He's Taking No Chances

THEY have a new hand on the Willard Greene farm near Cottonwood Falls, while the Greens are having a vacation. He looks after the chickens, pigs and cows, but being a town mechanic, is finding new problems to solve. One is to tell which 7 of the 10 cows are to be milked. When a neighbor visited the farm, he found several of the cows wearing necklaces made of string, the means adopted by the new hand to tell the milkers from the dry cows. If the new hand keeps on

with that determination, he will make a farmer.

Fred Zahn's Busy 2 Acres

WATER from the Smoky Hill River pumped onto a 2-acre tract, is enabling Fred Zahn to take two truck-loads of cucumbers to Wakeeney twice a week, also melons, tomatoes and other garden truck in paying quantities. Much depends on how land is handled.

Killed by Fodder Poison

ONE Wichita desiccating plant has had five trucks in operation, transporting the bodies of cattle to its plant that have fallen victims to drouth-poisoned cane, Sudan grass and corn, in recent weeks. Hundreds of cattle in the big Wichita district have been lost in this way.

Storm Got the Sparrows

AFTER the rain that broke the drouth in the Bucklin neighborhood, A. A. Schuler picked up more than 200 dead birds, mostly sparrows. There is a question whether they were drowned or were electrocised by static, or maybe simply scared to death by rain which the young birds had never seen. Anyway we can spare a few sparrows.

Just Would Be Married

THE day before he was to be married to Miss Wilma Wilson in the Methodist parsonage at Garfield, a horse fell with Howard Bird, then rolled on him, breaking one of his legs. Bird was carried to the ceremony the next day, but the honeymoon trip to Colorado has been postponed until the bridegroom can walk without crutches.

Every Team Ran Away

NEAR Hardy, the tail of a horse got caught in the blower belt of a threshing machine. The poor beast screamed, the belt broke with a loud noise and every team in the threshing crew lit out for parts unknown. That meant a dozen runaways at the same time. Luckily one horse only was hurt and it still has half its tail attached to its body.

Would Buy His Parents

FOR a long time K. L. Wiens of Meade, has been trying to get his father and mother out of Russia. He sent \$600 to the Soviet government, which now is demanding an additional \$700, and that in gold. As this is hardly possible, Wiens has doubts of ever seeing his parents again. A country you have to pay to get out of can't be worth much to live in.


An All Around Good Dog

SPIKE, who tends to all the dog business on the Gepner farm, near Agenda, also shepherds the mail. When the carrier honks Spike rushes to the road, grabs the mail in his mouth and delivers it at the door. If no one is there, he barks until someone comes and takes the mail. Which reminds us that one of these days Kansas Farmer is going to publish those farm dog stories it received some time ago.

Death of Emerson Carey

KANSAS' salt king and Hutchinson's industrial leader, Emerson Carey, is dead at 70. His payroll was more than \$3,000 a day in normal years and he was known for his philanthropies. He leaves a widow and four sons who will carry on. . . . As the eldest son of a family of 10 children, Emerson Carey came to Kansas in 1878 from Illinois, in a prairie schooner, commanded by his mother who was taking her children to their father who had preceded them to Kansas looking for work. By the time they crossed the Kansas border, the family purse had dwindled to a nickel. The mother retained that as a lucky piece and traded her treasured dishes and pots and pans to wives of early settlers, for food for her children and feed for her horses. Today one of Kansas' finest parks is Carey Park at Hutchinson.

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One 100 lb. Sack of CAL-CARBO Equals 1 Ton of Alfalfa in MAKING BEEF!

THIS means that feeders can get alfalfa results at much less feeding cost merely by adding a little Cal-Carbo to prairie hay or silage. It means that feeders now can feed out their calves *profitably* at home by adding Cal-Carbo to low grade roughage.

Cal-Carbo is also beneficial for cattle on range. The vital calcium plus other essential minerals in Cal-Carbo enables the animals to absorb more efficiently their feed and pasture. And in addition, Cal-Carbo prevents nutritional abortion, bone- and stick-chewing and many other common deficiency diseases. Cal-Carbo is equally valuable for hogs and sheep.

It costs very little to feed Cal-Carbo—3 cents per head a month for beef cattle on full feed and only a fraction of a cent per head a month for range cattle, hogs and sheep.

Send for Big Free Book of Facts

Complete information about feeding Cal-Carbo, the tested, proven and sure way to make better beef, sheep and hogs at less feeding cost, is contained in our new 24-page booklet, "The New Way to More Livestock Profits." Send for your free copy today.


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*Your local feed-dealer sells-Cal-Carbo or
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*The
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PROTECTS

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.

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-CROPS
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**I'M A HOG SPECIAL
HOG! I GAINED
100 LBS. FOR EVERY
337 LBS. OF FEED.
MY BROTHER IN THE
NEXT PEN DIDN'T GET
HOG SPECIAL
AND HE HAD TO HAVE
400 LBS. OF FEED
TO GAIN 100 LBS.
GUESS MY HOG SPECIAL
PAID PRETTY WELL.**



THAT'S the story of nearly 400 hogs that have gone through the pens at the Research Farm the last eight years. Hog Special is a conditioner, mineral supplement. It combats worms. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, O.

HOG SPECIAL PRICES NOW REDUCED

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Will Falls for Flattery

MRS. F. A. B.

WE "boarded" the school teacher last year. She was an attractive young thing, and she won Will's heart right from the start. She flattered him. I had really forgotten how hard a man will fall for flattery. She followed him from barn to hog pen with round, admiring eyes. She thought it was simply wonderful, the way he knew how to manage such a great, big farm. And did Will expand with the idea of his own importance? Oh, it was quite disgusting!

Of course, she "won" my antagonism. The little cat pretended to think I was Will's mother. Now, I admit I did look 10 years older, but as for being mistaken for his mother—well, when I attempted to point out the incongruity of that, Will accused me of being catty.

Seven months is a long time to bear up manfully under a cross of that kind, but I did. I kept myself under control, never once letting the desire to spill a cup of hot coffee down her neck get the better of me. And the check she handed me at the end of each month went (every cent of it!) to Ada's Beauty Shop, in town.

No one can accuse me of looking my age now. And when school was over and the teacher gone, I took up the flattery business where she left off. It makes a regular lamb of Will. It would take real competition to get his attention, now.

But this fall the Larkens will have to take the teacher, even if they are a mile and a half farther from the school house.

We Depend on Each Other

MRS. B. M. S.

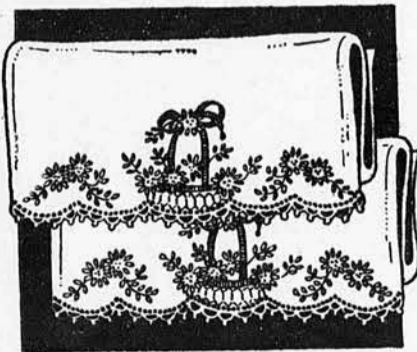
I FIND I am unable to choose any one of my 10 years of married life as being the happiest. In the last 4 years, my husband and I have reached a greater understanding and companionship. This is due partly to circumstance. Our first 6 years, his work took him out of town most of the time and as it was impossible for me to be with him, I kept my office position.

Now we live on a ranch and the most wonderful thing of all is that we are always together. We depend upon each other and in spite of adverse conditions, we are learning the true meaning of contentment, which is just another word for greater happiness.

The ecstasy of the first years of marriage (and they usually contain a bit of heartache, too) lead into something finer if we truly work for success. Wisdom comes to us and we no longer sob over a forgotten kiss or a curt word. I try never to forget that marriage is "my job."

Dress Up Your Pillows

WITH FLOWER BASKETS



WHEN company comes, pillow cases must do something more than just cover ticking. These flower basket ones answer all the requirements of the most fastidious home-maker. They are stamped for simple but effective embroidery on fine quality 42-inch pillow tubing and the edges are hem-

stitched ready for your favorite crochet lace. Of course, if you don't crochet, commercial lace edging may be sewed on easily. If your own linen closet doesn't need replenishing, why not act on that resolution you made last New Year's and start your Christmas gifts early? These lovely embroidered pillow slips will cost you only 59 cents, not one cent more than ordinary plain hemmed ones. Order by No. 421-6, from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Vitamins Body Builders

WHAT THEY DO

IT now is generally known that vitamins in our food are necessary for growth and development, also for protection against certain diseases. Here is a brief description of what each of the six best known vitamins do for us:

Vitamin A—helps growth and vitality, and protects against diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs. Lack of it brings on a disease of the eyes. Vitamin A is found in cod liver oil, milk, butter, cream, cheese, eggs, liver, kidneys, fresh green vegetables (especially spinach, squash, lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes), carrots, sweet potatoes, turnips, and some fruits.

Vitamin B—is essential to life and health. Without it there is a loss of appetite, followed by nervous disorders, and a disease known as beriberi. A diet entirely without it will cause death. Vitamin B is found in milk and green vegetables, whole grain and cereals, such as wheat, corn, unpolished rice, yeast, carrots, potatoes, asparagus and tomatoes, fruit and nuts.

Vitamin C—gives vigor to the general health, and prevents scurvy, a serious disease found chiefly among children. This vitamin is found abundantly in tomatoes—canned or raw; in pineapple—canned or raw; in oranges, lemons, grapefruit, bananas; in leafy vegetables such as spinach, lettuce, cabbage; and in potatoes, turnips, rutabaga and onions. Vitamin C is easily destroyed in cooking; therefore, it is wise to use some raw fruit or vegetable daily.

Vitamin D—enables the body to benefit from the minerals contained in food. Without it the minerals do very little good and the body is likely to develop rickets, a disease found among children particularly. Cod liver oil and egg yolk are very rich in Vitamin D, and are preventives of rickets. Direct sunlight is also a preventive of rickets.

Vitamin E—is essential for reproduction. It occurs in the wheat grain, oats, corn and green leaves.

Vitamin G—is essential to growth and prevents pellagra—a disease caused by eating the wrong food, and which usually shows itself by a strange kind of reddening and scaling of the skin. Vitamin G is found in milk, lean beef and green vegetables.

Some foods, such as fruits and vegetables and milk, contain more than one vitamin. They should, therefore, be eaten freely.

But Little Boys Grow Up

A MOTHER

BOB came rushing home with: "Gee, mom, Doris had her long curls cut and gave me one. Keep it for me woncha, mom?"

Needless to say I kept the curl and his whispered confidence of how he adored little Doris. Bob is just in the grades but his little confident talks mean a lot to me. Would his love for me be transferred to a grown Doris some day? The thought hurt but I decided he would divide his love. He often says, "Gee, mom sure is a brick, she understands anything."

And didn't I take some mother's "big boy," even for better or worse and didn't you? And you?

If Floors Get Too Dark

COAT upon coat of varnish had been added to my floors until they were much darker than the other wood-work. Not being able to have them scraped I bought a box of Lite cleaning powder for 25 cents and dissolved it in a basin of water until a thick suds was made. I took an old broom and spread the suds evenly over the floor, leaving it for 30 minutes and then applied another coat which stay-

ed on the same time. I then took the broom and scrubbed the suds up with clear water. Every trace of the old varnish came off. With no ruined hands, no scraping, scouring or back-breaking labor, the original color of the floors was restored, ready for fresh varnish.—Mrs. Claire Rogers, Jefferson Co.

How I Can Chicken

MRS. C. C. L.

I PREPARE the chicken as for roasting, then hang it in a cool place over night to drain. Next morning, I clean and sterilize the jars, cut up the chicken and pack it in the jar, being careful not to have any water about the chicken after it is drained.

In packing place drumsticks first, one up, the other down, next the wings, then thighs. Remove the rib bones and place neck portion above wings with the back next, keeping wings, neck and back in center of jar, with other meatier pieces around the outside. This allows heat to quickly penetrate to center of the jar.

After jar is packed, not too tightly, add 2 level teaspoons salt to each quart of meat, partly seal jars, process in a hot water bath for 3 hours or in a steam pressure cooker for 90 minutes at 10 pounds. Remove from canner and seal immediately.

Meat juices (liquid contents) in canned meat should form into a jelly when cold, but it is not necessary that the meat be covered with jelly to keep good.

I prefer using 2-quart jars as I can pack one whole chicken (weighing 5 pounds alive) into one jar. Usually I dress six or eight chickens one day, and can them the next. The liver, heart, and gizzard should not be canned with the chicken.

When chicken is to be used, set the can in warm water until the jelly softens so it is easier to get the pieces out.

Pickling Time is Here

KERR RECIPES

Green Tomato Pickles—(From now until frost). Use 1 gallon sliced green tomatoes, 4 large onions sliced thru, ½ cup salt, 2 cups brown sugar, 2 pods hot red peppers (whole), 1 teaspoon mace, 3 cups vinegar, 1 tablespoon each of ground mustard, celery seed, cloves, allspice and mustard seed, 1 stick cinnamon. Tie spices in cheesecloth bag. Cover tomatoes and onions with the salt. Let stand overnight. Drain, add other ingredients; cook slowly for 3 minutes, remove spices. Pack into hot Kerr jars and seal.

Sweet Pickle Sirup—This recipe may be used for all sweet pickling. Products to be used are usually sprinkled with salt and allowed to stand over night, then drained. Cooked sirup is then poured over pickles unless otherwise specified. Use 2 cups sugar, 2 cups water, 2 cups vinegar, 1 thinly sliced lemon, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves and 1 teaspoon allspice. Boil 10 minutes. Put into hot jars and seal. If a very sweet sirup is desired, additional sugar should be added gradually after the first plumping of pickles in the above mixture, until the desired consistency is obtained.

Dill Pickles—Place 100 medium-sized cucumbers in salt water over night, using 1½ cups salt to 4 quarts water. Boil 10 quarts of water, 1 quart of vinegar, and 2 cups of salt 10 minutes, let stand overnight. In the morning, drain cucumbers and place in jars in layers separated by dill and either cherry, grape or fresh cabbage leaves. . . . Pack them tight, allow a small red pepper for each jar, cover with the brine, being sure the brine is covering pickles, that there are no air bubbles, and put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. If you like, use 1 cup of horseradish grated, and 1 cup of mustard seed, with the dill.

Mixed Pickles—Separate 2 large heads cauliflower, chop 1 gallon green tomatoes, 6 large onions, 6 green peppers, 6 cucumbers. Mix well and use enamel kettle. Put in first a layer of vegetable mixture, then a layer of salt until all ingredients are used, being sure the last layer is salt. Let stand 24 hours, then squeeze as dry as possible. Make a pickling solution of 1 pint vinegar, 1 pound sugar and 1 level teaspoon each cloves, cinnamon, allspice and mace. If desired, little red peppers may be added. . . . Mix sugar and spices with vinegar, boil 5 minutes and pour over vegetables, stirring well so that vinegar will mix in with them. Allow to stand several hours. Bring pickles to boil and cook ½ hour, then pack into hot jars and seal.

How to dry apples, tomatoes and corn. Send 3c for leaflet. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

A World Canning Contest

THOUSANDS of women in the U. S. now are preparing their exhibits for the International Canning contest October 1 to November 1 in the Hall of States at the World's Fair. These exhibits are sent to the States' Building of a Century of Progress, Chicago, September 15 to October 1, when the canning exposition opens. Many contestants are graduates of home economic schools of universities and agricultural colleges.

Yes, You Can Make Them

EVEN HATS AND GLOVES



2683—Snappy lines that are up-to-the-minute. It's the most simple thing to make and the small cost will amaze you. It is especially smart in chestnut-brown novelty crepe with white ruching at the neckline. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material.

2851—This pattern includes patterns for three fall style hats and for the favored slip-on (B) and the new cuffed gloves (D). A—A stunning beret, high at the back with effective seaming is suitable for satin, velvet or felt. B—Another version of the beret with crown interest, especially smart in felt. C—Stitched brimmed hat of felt. Hats, sizes 21, 22 and 23-inches head measure. The gloves—in sizes small, medium and large.

2918—The dress is the simple smart type, so appropriate for general wear. The jacket boasts of two new features that are attracting much attention this season—the boxy cut and sailor collar. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Hat style 2851 comes in sizes 21, 22 and 23-inches head measure.

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

RURAL HEALTH

Hints About Tuberculosis

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THE greatest progress that the 20th Century has seen in fighting disease is the reduction in the Great White Plague which, in 1900, was the leading cause of death and



Dr. Lerrigo

now is held in seventh place so far as the United States is concerned. But tuberculosis still carries away far too many, and, too, it is prone to carry them off in young adult life when their loss is most keenly felt.

Tuberculosis is a germ disease. It is not inherited and it is prevent-

able. I have a special letter, "Hints about Tuberculosis," which will give you some helpful advice. Subscribers who wish a copy of this letter please clip this item and send to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Be sure to enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

Tiny Cripples Need Help

APPLICATIONS for help from all parts of the country are being received by the Capper Fund for Crippled Children, declares its administrator, Conrad Van Natta. He has just entered little Marjorie Dough-

erty, of Missouri, at St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, to mend a congenital hip dislocation. Stanley Dale Martin, age 2, of Wyoming, is to have his club feet made straight at a Billings, Mont., hospital. Other cases are being looked after at Joplin and Carthage. Owing to economic conditions, funds are available for a small part only of the great number of applications for help that come. But the Capper Fund will carry on as it has carried on for 13 years.

Common in Young Mothers

I am a woman of 24 years. For three months I have had a dull pain in my left side just below the waistline, especially when I exert myself. I feel low-spirited and irritable. I have a baby 9 months old. —Mrs. T.

Much of your trouble may come from lack of proper nutrition and insufficient sleep. Both these conditions are common in young mothers. If extra sleep and nourishment fail to relieve, ask your doctor to examine heart action and blood pressure.

May Have Broken Arm

I have a strained wrist and can't use it very well. I have to work all the time and it is hard work, too. Tell me what to do. —A Reader.

Your arm is worth at least \$5,000 to you. Don't try to keep on working. See a good physician. You may have a fracture instead of a strain. If it is a "green-stick" fracture, or any other kind, get it set properly.

do not show the disease. They are immune to the disease themselves although able to transmit the disease to birds likely to take it.

Put Hen House in Order

LOOSEN and remove all old litter from floor, dropping boards and nests.

Repair cracks or holes in floor and foundation.

See that windows and doors work, replace broken glass, oil hinges and latches.

Examine roof. Many paper-covered roofs will need a coat of roofing paint to make them water-proof.

Check up on feeders, water stands, shell boxes and nests.

Fasten 1½ or 2-inch mesh poultry netting to bottom of perch poles to keep eggs clean, improve sanitary conditions and make dropping boards easier to clean.

Shut Out Pullet Colds

FALL colds among pullets are brought on by over-crowding in the laying house or failure to close the rear ventilator soon enough. When night temperatures reach 50 degrees, it is time to close tightly all openings in the rear and ends of the building. By allowing 3½ to 4 square feet of floor space and 7 to 9 lineal inches of roosting space for each bird, there will be no over-crowding.

Place for Idle Funds

MANY readers of Kansas Farmer have written asking me how they may invest the few dollars they have laid aside for a rainy day and be guaranteed safety, prompt payment of interest, and a return of the full amount when they want it, meanwhile receiving 6 per cent interest on the amount invested. I believe I can make a suggestion along this line that will be of value, and I shall be glad to give full information to any one who will write me. Address your letter to—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

Our Book of New Styles

FOR FALL AND WINTER



LOOKING like "a million" even if you haven't much to spend is not an impossible task, but you can't afford to miss the new fall and winter issue of our fashion magazine. It is just in time to plan your autumn wardrobe. Shows, too, what the movie stars are wearing, reveals new beauty tricks and has some worthy tips on how to "Recapture Your Personality." You may have this 48-page book brimful of beauty, style and patterns for 10 cents if you order it at the same time you do one of our 15-cent patterns. Otherwise it is 15 cents. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

The misbehavior of children should never be talked about in their hearing.

Apples are plentiful this season. Our leaflet, "Apples in Many Ways," contains 17 delicious apple recipes. Price 4c. Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY

For Fall and Winter Eggs

WILL the egg basket during fall and winter by feeding a ration containing 80 per cent of grains or grain by-products, 10 per cent protein concentrates, (meat scrap, milk, etc.), 5 per cent green feed or its substitutes, and 5 per cent minerals, says one man who does it.

Use yellow corn because it is a source of vitamin A and helps prevent colds and roup. Other grains may be whole or ground oats, or barley and wheat, or such by-products as bran and middlings, varied according to prices.

The protein concentrates generally used are combinations of meat scrap and some form of milk. If milk only is given as a drink, no other protein concentrate need be used. If it is necessary to buy milk, use two or three times as much meat scrap as milk in order to keep down the cost. Soybean meal may be used to supply as much as half of the protein concentrate.

Leafy soybean or alfalfa hay may be substituted for green feed. It may be cut and kept available in wire baskets or racks, or 5 per cent bright green alfalfa meal may be used in the mash. Brown hays have virtually no feeding value for poultry.

Health-building properties of sunshine may be obtained by feeding ½ to 1 per cent of cod liver oil. This is equivalent to ½ to 1 pint to 100 pounds of feed, or ½ pint of oil to 100 birds every two or three days. Minerals in the ration may be supplied by using ½ to 1 per cent salt in the mash and by keeping oyster shell and limestone grit in hoppers before the birds.

Poultry May Get Help

HEAVY surplus of poultry products makes a control problem necessary, says the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and all suggestions are being sifted in an effort to work out a poultry program. Raising poultry and egg prices is one of the most difficult, yet most important jobs because of the 6 million farms in the U. S. Nearly 5½ million have poultry. In 1929, these farms produced 2 billion 700 million dozen eggs and 586 million dollars worth sold on the market. Other price-raising troubles are due to poultry being a sideline on most farms. Supplies fluctuate since producers can get in and out of the poultry business in one season; buyers are numerous and widely scattered; several kinds of

middlemen handle poultry products; cold storage supplies of eggs and poultry now are between 40 and 50 per cent larger than a year ago, and all this must be considered.

Eggs Lost Thru the Roof

A STRAW-LOFT is one of the best additions you can make to the poultry house, as hundreds of Kansas farmers know. It doesn't take much work and expense is small. Build it before the pullets are put up. Straw-loft houses are 5 to 10 degrees warmer in early morning and 10 to 20 degrees warmer at midday, than houses without. Hens escape frozen combs and other troubles, their eggs usually have higher hatchability. Seventy per cent of the heat from a building goes thru the roof, engineers say. Straw-lofts stop much of this.

To Save Feed and Room

GETTING poor hens out of the way saves feed and makes room for pullets. Good poultrymen plan so the pullet flock will make up for any slacking-off among old hens. This means early hatching so pullets will be in full production early in October. "Some poultry raisers are afraid of the early-hatched chick for fear of fall molt. But this possibility is not as objectionable as late-hatching and late production," an expert says. Molting in the fall may result from radical changes in habits of the flock, or to extreme changes in temperature due to wrong housing methods. To some extent it may be inherited. Expensive housing is not necessary, but birds should be comfortable.

Watch Out for Pox

VACCINATE pullets against chicken pox sometime before the middle of September, say good authorities. If there never has been any chicken pox on the place and no old birds that might be carriers have brought it in, it is sensible not to vaccinate, they agree. "To vaccinate would only put the disease on premises where it has never been before." But where there has once been an outbreak, better protect the flock. Chicken pox is carried from year to year in the soil and on the chicken house equipment. There are chickens in nearly every flock that are carriers—they carry the germ but



The Corn Flakes that are GUARANTEED!

YOU are always sure of the quality of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. They are sold with this unconditional guarantee: "If you are not satisfied in every way, return the empty package and we will refund your money."

Kellogg's are the ORIGINAL corn flakes. They have a "wonder" flavor no others equal. Oven-fresh in the sealed inside WAXTITE bag. You'll like the Easy-Open Top.

When substitutes are offered you, remember it is seldom in the spirit of service. Insist on genuine Kellogg's in the red-and-green package. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

Kellogg's for quality



The Hour of Death

The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

A KNOCK sounded at the door. "That's MacDonald, our camp superintendent," Thorne explained. "Told him to be here at 8. He's a corker for taking hold of things."

A little, wiry, red-headed man hopped in as Thorne threw open the door. The moment his eyes fell on Howland he sprang forward with outstretched hand.

"Howland, of course!" he cried. "Glad to see you! Five minutes late—but they're having the devil's own time over at a coyote we're going to blow this morning, and that's what kept me."

"The south ridge is scheduled to go up at 10 o'clock. We'll blow up the big north mountains sometime tonight. It'll make glorious fireworks—125 barrels of powder and four 50-pound cases of dynamite."

Howland realized he was in charge of the greatest railroad building job on earth, also that this was the night of his promised meeting with Meleese.

MacDonald seemed to be the life and law of the camp, and Howland wondered more and more at Thorne's demeanor. MacDonald's shrewd eyes observed his perplexity, and as they walked swiftly to the scene of the "blowout," he took an opportunity to whisper:

"I guess it's about time for Thorne to get back into civilization. There's something bad in his system. Weston told me yesterday that his injuries are coming along finely. I don't understand it."

THE coyote was ready for firing when they arrived. The coyote itself—a tunnel of 50 feet dug into the solid rock of the mountain and terminating in a chamber packed with explosives—was closed by masses of broken rock, rammed tight, and MacDonald showed his companion where the electric wire passed to the fuse within.

"It's a confounded mystery to me why Thorne doesn't care to see this ridge blown up!" he exclaimed after they had finished the inspection. You don't see shots like this and the other, three times in a lifetime.

On the top of the ridge half a hundred workmen had already assembled, and as Howland and the superintendent came among them they fell back from around a big, flat boulder on which was the electric battery.

"God, but I can't understand why Thorne doesn't care to see this," MacDonald said again. "Think of it, man—7,500 pounds of powder and 200 of dynamite! A touch of this button, a flash along the wire, and in 4 or 5 minutes up goes a mountain that has stood here since the world began." He straightened himself and took off his hat. "Mr. Howland, will you press the button?"

With a strange thrill Howland bent over the battery, his eyes turned to the mass of rock looming sullen and black half a mile away. Tremblingly his finger pressed the little white knob, and a silence like that of death fell on those who watched. One minute—two—three—five passed, while in the bowels of the mountain the fuse was sizzling to its end. Then there came a puff, something like a cloud of dust rising skyward, but without sound; and before its upward belching had ceased a tongue of flame spurted out of its crest—and after that, perhaps 2 seconds later, came the explosion. The heavens were filled with hurtling rocks; solid masses of granite 10 feet square were thrown a hundred feet away. For 3 minutes the frightful convulsions continued. Then Howland felt a grip on his arm. Dumbly he turned and looked into the white, staring face of the superintendent. MacDonald's voice came to him strange and weird.

"What do you think of that, Howland?"

THE two men gripped hands, and when they looked again they saw dimly thru dust and smoke only torn and shattered masses of rock where had been the giant ridge that barred the path of the new road to the bay.

Howland talked but little on their way back to camp. Now he was in charge. It was his road from that hour on. He crushed MacDonald's hand in a grip that meant more than words when they parted. In his own cabin he threw off his coat and hat, lighted his pipe and tried to realize just what this all meant to him. He was in charge—in charge of the greatest railroad building job on earth—he, Jack Howland, who less than 20 years ago was a barefooted, half-starved urchin peddling papers in the streets where he was now famous! And now what was this black thing that had come up to threaten his chances just as he had about won his great fight? He clenched his hands as he thought again of what had already happened—the cowardly attempt on his life, the warnings, and his blood boiled to fever heat. That night—after he had seen Meleese—he would know what to do. But he would not be driven away, as Gregson and Thorne had been driven.

The gloom of night falls early in the great northern mid-winter. It was already growing dusk when there came a loud knock at the door. At Howland's invitation the door opened and the head and shoulders of a man appeared.

"Something has gone wrong out at the north coyote, sir, and Mr. MacDonald wants you just as fast as you can get out there," he said. "He sent me down for you with a sledge."

"MacDonald told me the thing was ready for

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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. Finding she is a stranger, he offers her his protection. She leads him toward a lonely camp where he is suddenly attacked. The intervention of Jean Croisset, a half-breed, saves his life. During the struggle he hears the woman pleading for mercy in his behalf. Afterward she disappears. As he continues northward, Howland receives mysterious warnings to cease work on the line, even from Gregson and Thorne, the engineers he is sent to relieve. His first night in camp who should come to his door but Meleese, the woman of his dreams. She pleads with him to advance no farther. A tunneled mountain is to be blown up to clear the railroad's pathway.

firing," said Howland, putting on his hat and coat. "What's the matter?"

"Bad packing, I guess. Heard him swearing about it. He's in a terrible sweat to see you."

Half an hour later the sledge drew up close to the place where Howland had seen a score of men packing bags of powder and dynamite earlier in the day. Half a dozen lanterns were burning among the rocks, but there was no sign of life. The engineer's companion gave a sudden sharp crack of his long whip and in response there came a muffled halloo from out of the gloom.

"That's MacDonald, sir. You'll find him right up there near that second light, where the coyote opens up. He's grilling the life out of half a dozen men in the chamber, where he found the dynamite on top of the powder instead of under it."

ALL RIGHT!" called back Howland, starting up among the rocks. Hardly had he taken a dozen steps when a dark object shot out behind him and fell with crushing force on his head. With a groaning cry he fell forward on his face. For a few moments he was conscious of voices about him; he knew he was being lifted in the arms of men, and that after a time they were carrying him so that his feet dragged on the ground. After that he



seemed to be sinking down—down—down—until he lost all sense of existence in a chaos of inky blackness.

A red, unwinking eye staring at him fixedly from out of impenetrable gloom—an ogreish, gleaming thing that brought life back into him with a thrill of horror—was Howland's first vision of returning consciousness. He tried to cry out, but no sound fell from his lips; he strove to move, but there was no power of movement in his limbs. The eye grew larger. Then he knew. It was a lantern in front of him, not more than 10 feet away. Consciousness flooded him, and he made another effort to cry out, to free his arms from an invisible clutch that held him powerless. At first he thought this was the clutch of human hands. Then, as the lantern light revealed more clearly the things about him, he saw that it was a rope, and he knew that he was unable to cry out because of something tight and suffocating about his mouth.

The truth came to him swiftly. He had come up to the coyote on a sledge. Some one had struck him. He remembered that men had half-dragged him over the rocks, and these men had bound and gagged him, and left him here, with the lantern staring him in the face. But where was he? He shifted his eyes, straining to penetrate the gloom.

Ahead of him, just beyond the light, there was a black wall; he could not move his head, but he saw where that same barrier of rock closed in on the left. Then he looked down, and the cry of horror that rose in his throat died in a muffled groan. The light fell dimly on a sack—two of them—three—a tightly packed wall of them.

HE knew now what had happened. He was imprisoned in the coyote, and the sacks about him were filled with powder. He was sitting on something hard—a box—50 pounds of dynamite! The cold sweat stood out in beads on his face, glistening in the lantern-glow. From between his feet a thin, white, ghostly line ran out until it lost itself in the blackness under the lantern. It was the fuse, leading to the box of dynamite on which he was sitting!

Madly he struggled at the thongs that bound him until he sank exhausted against the row of powder sacks at his back. Like words of fire the last warning of Meleese burned in his brain—"You must go, tomorrow—tomorrow—or they will kill you!" And this was the way in which he was to die! There flamed before his eyes the terrible spectacle which he had witnessed a few hours before—the holocaust of fire and smoke and thunder that had disrupted a mountain, a chaos of writhing, twisting fury, and in that moment his heart seemed to cease its beating. He closed his eyes and tried to calm himself. Was it possible that there lived men so fiendish as to condemn him to this sort of death? Why had not his enemies killed him out among the rocks? That would have been easier—quicker—less troublesome. Why did they wish to torture him? What terrible thing had he done? Was he mad—mad—and this all a terrible nightmare, a raving and unreal contortion of things in his brain? In this hour of death question after question raced thru his head, and he answered no one of them. He sat still for a time, scarcely breathing. There was no sound, save the beating of his own heart. Then there came another, almost unheard at first, faint, thrilling, maddening. Tick—tick—tick!

It was the beating of his watch. A spasm of horror seized him.

What time was it?

THE coyote was to be fired at 9 o'clock. It was 4 when he left his cabin. How long had he been unconscious? Was it time now—now? Was MacDonald's finger already reaching out to that little white button which would send him into eternity?

He struggled again, gnashing furiously at the thing which covered his mouth, tearing the flesh of his wrists as he twisted at the ropes which bound him, choking himself with his efforts to loosen the thong about his neck. Exhausted again, he sank back, panting, half dead. As he lay with closed eyes a little of his reason asserted itself. After all, was he such a coward as to go mad?

Tick—tick—tick! His watch was beating at a furious rate. Was something wrong with it? Was it going too fast? He tried to count the seconds, but they raced away from him. When he looked again his gaze fell on the little yellow tongue of flame in the lantern globe. It was not the steady, unwinking eye of a few minutes before. There was a sputtering weakness about it now, and as he watched the light grew fainter and fainter. The flame was going out. A few minutes more and he would be in darkness. At first the significance of it did not come to him; then he straightened himself with a jerk that tightened the thong about his neck until it choked him. Hours must have passed since the lantern had been placed on that rock, else the oil would not be burned out of it now!

For the first time Howland realized that it was becoming more and more difficult for him to get breath. The thong about his neck was tightening, slowly, inexorably, like a hot band of steel, and suddenly, because of this tightening, he found that he had recovered his voice.

"This damned rawhide—is pinching—my Adam's apple—"

WHATEVER had been about his mouth had slipped down and his words sounded hollow and choking in the rock-bound chamber. He tried to raise his voice in a shout, tho he knew how futile his loudest shrieks would be. The effort choked him more. His suffering was becoming excruciating. Sharp pains darted like red-hot needles thru his limbs, his back tortured him, and his head ached as tho a knife had cleft the base of his skull. The strength of his limbs was leaving him. He no longer felt any sensation in his cramped feet. He measured the paralysis creeping up his legs inch by inch, driving the sharp pains before it—and then a groan of horror rose to his lips!

The light had gone out! As if that dying of the little yellow flame were the signal for his death, there came to his ears a sharp hissing sound, a spark leaped up into the blackness before his eyes, and a slow, creeping glow came toward him over the rock at his feet. The hour—the minute—the second had come, and MacDonald had pressed the little white button that was to send him into eternity!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

LIVESTOCK

Any Kind of Silo Helps

BECAUSE silage is a cheap, juicy feed for beef cattle and sheep at all seasons, and especially in winter, scores of farmers will put up permanent silos or trenches in the next few weeks. Livestock relish silage. It stimulates feed consumption and aids digestion. It is fine for breeding and young stock. Steers and heifers on a wintering ration at the Kansas Station gained an average of 368.2 pounds for every acre of corn fed as silage and only 225.8 pounds for every acre of corn fed as fodder—a gain of 142.4 pounds an acre . . . Silage should be fed to fattening lambs with a grain and cake ration, or the lambs will gain very slowly and will not be finished for market when they reach 90 to 95 pounds. It can be used in limited amounts for lambs, lessening the amount of alfalfa or other roughage required. Every ton of corn silage fed in a Colorado test replaced 96.4 pounds of shelled corn and 660 pounds of alfalfa hay. And isn't that something?

Worth 4 Pounds of Corn

How much less corn will be required for 100 pounds of hog gain if tankage is fed with corn over corn alone?—G. H. R.

IF A BALANCED ration of corn and tankage is fed, 1 pound of tankage saves or replaces a little more than 4 pounds of corn. This saving results when 1 part of tankage is fed with every 10 parts of corn in dry lot; 1 part of tankage with 12 parts corn on bluegrass pasture, or 1 part tankage to 16 parts corn on legume pastures. It also is found that in feeding a dry-lot ration of 20 parts corn to 1 part of tankage, that 1 part of tankage replaces or saves 7 pounds of corn. This does not mean the 20 to 1 ratio is best, because the hogs gained more rapidly when enough tankage was fed to balance the ration and also less feed was required in proportion to gain when the balanced ration was used.—L. W. W.

Cholera Taking Big Toll

HOG cholera in epidemic form caused serious loss to farmers all over Iowa and bordering states last month, it is reported. The disease is more virulent than in any recent year. Packers to whom Iowa farmers ship hogs have vigorously enforced the rule under which they buy hogs "subject to inspection." Because infection frequently is carried long distances by dogs and birds, farmers are vaccinating regardless of cholera prevalence in their immediate neighborhoods. Hog cholera spreads so rapidly and takes such a toll that it is cheap insurance to vaccinate even the older hogs. Let's keep ahead of it in Kansas.

In a Colt's Feed Box

GROWING colts do best on oats up to at least two-thirds of the grain ration. A little bran will make the ration more laxative, and a little corn will tend to fatten the colt. One and one-fourth pounds of grain a day for every 100 pounds of weight is the right amount to feed, plus about a pound of good alfalfa hay or its equivalent.

Good Bulletin Helps

- No. 257, The Poultry Enterprise on Kansas Farms.
- No. 259, The Organization and Operation of Co-operative Creameries in Kansas.
- No. 260, Soil Fertility.
- No. 262, Tillage Practices for Southwestern Kansas.
- No. 263, The Codling Moth in Southern Kansas and Recommendations for Its Control.
- No. 264, Lamb Feeding Experiments With Atlas Sargo.
- No. 166, Twenty Years of Experience With Dairy Sires.
- No. 167, Judging Dairy Cattle.
- No. 168, The Progeny Test in Poultry Breeding.
- No. 169, Spraying Fruit Plants.
- No. 170, Growing Combine Grain Sorghums.

These bulletins are free as long as the supply lasts. Send requests to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

alent for every 100 pounds of weight. In addition, give the colt all the good straw it will eat. A 1,000-pound colt should be eating about 12½ pounds of grain and from 10 to 12 pounds of hay, besides the other roughage. A good draft colt should attain at least one-half mature weight at 12 months. Farm colts usually are weaned at 7 to 8 months.

Before a Cow Freshens

IT IS well to dry up a cow, put her on grain feed two months before freshening, and then feed about 8 pounds of bran a day, 10 days before freshening.

Add Bulk to Sow's Feed

FOR a week or two after farrowing, be particularly careful not to over-feed the sow, since that and a heavy milk flow by the sow frequently cause scours in pigs. A more bulky ration will satisfy the sow without danger to the pigs. At least one-third of the ration should be oats or wheat bran until the pigs are large enough to take more milk without scouring.

Put Early Calves on Grain

MEYER BROTHERS, Lincoln county, say their Angus calves are eating considerably more grain since the pastures began drying up. As the grass becomes poorer, the cows give less milk and the calves depend more and more on the grain. These men make a special effort to keep their self-feeders, in a creep at each of the watering places, filled with shelled corn. Early calves handled this way go to market at a good time.

Pushing Pastured Hogs

EVEN on pasture hogs need tankage, says a good authority. Tankage makes it possible to produce pork cheaper. A full feed of corn, good pastures and ¼-pound of tankage a day is the cheaper, quicker way to get a hog to market weight. With this ration, healthy pigs will make, from weaning time until they weigh 225 pounds, 100 pounds of gain on about 350 pounds of corn and tankage. At present prices it would pay to mix cottonseed meal and tankage half and half, and feed this to hogs for their protein supplement. When self-fed, hogs eat a little more of this mixture than straight tankage. In most cases they gain a little more rapidly.

To Class Steers by Weight

STEERS competing at the 1933 International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, December 2 to 9, again will be classified on weight rather than age, in four classes: 750 to 875 pounds, 875 and under 1,000 pounds, 1,000 and under 1,150 pounds, also 1,150 pounds and under 1,350 pounds. Nurse cows will be limited to junior and senior calves, including steers in the two light-weight divisions. Steers from the junior contest, shown by boys and girls in open classes, will be limited to animals that win first prizes. No boar or sow may be shown this year that was farrowed before March 1, 1930. Other classifications will be as usual.

You Bet It Will Help

I have a small bunch of steers on a feed of ground corn, cottonseed meal and prairie hay. Will feeding finely ground calcium carbonate—ground limestone—help?—L. J. W.

THE ration of ground corn, cottonseed meal, and prairie hay does not contain the necessary minerals for cattle to do their best. Finely ground calcium carbonate is fed to supply calcium, and probably with a better balancing of the ration, digestion and assimilation may be added. A good mineral mixture is one-third each of common salt, finely ground limestone, and special steamed bonemeal for feeding. A mixture of common salt and finely ground limestone, half and half, will do very well. Let cattle eat it at will just as you would salt. At first they consume a good deal. Later they get down to 1½ to 3 ounces a day.—E. A. T.

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A big program including address by Hon. T. A. McNeal, will be held in front of the grandstand Monday morning at 9 o'clock—all free. The school children of the State will be admitted free at all outer gates on this day. Special tickets for "The World On Parade" will also be given during the program Monday morning.

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Pastures Are Greening Up

One Roadside Market Selling Beer and Gasoline

Allen—Ample rain since July 15. Corn will make 75 per cent crop, pastures, hay, oats, flax and wheat crops good. Few farmers raise enough wheat to get in on allotment. Baled prairie hay, \$3.—Guy M. Tredway.

Allen—Crop conditions very good, corn will make 15 to 35 bushels an acre, flax 6 to 15, oats 50, wheat 15 to 25, plenty of hay and roughness, a great many soybeans and very promising crop, good crops of apples, grapes and plums. Most farmers increasing wheat acreage. Most plowing done. Increasing interest in soil improvement.—T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—Downpour of 3 inches in less than 2 hours interfered with 4-H fair but insures plenty of stock water for winter.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Anderson—Plenty of rain helping pastures and late crops. Chinch bugs doing lots of damage to corn and kafir. Usual acreage of wheat will be sown. Several have seeded new fields of alfalfa. Eggs, 8c to 13c; cream, 17c; corn, 45c; potatoes, \$1.25.—R. C. Eichman.

Barber—A 4-inch rain too late for most corn but good on late-sown feed and grass. Farmers will sow wheat early for pasture. Wheat, 70c; corn, 60c; eggs, 8c; cream, 14c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Heavy rains very beneficial to pastures and legumes, but flood water did great deal of damage. Many wheat allotment meetings held.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Received rain folks needed for alfalfa seeding, big acreage will be sown. More alfalfa seed threshed than ever before, yields ran 5 to 6 bushels, some seed is moving at from \$6 to \$8 a bushel, a lot being trucked to St. Joseph, Mo. Everybody has been feeding cattle as pastures were gone several weeks ago. Clover seed yielding about 1/2-bushel an acre. Not much demand for pigs, cows selling low, few mules being shipped. Some corn being out and shocked to feed at once. Nobody interested in wheat reduction. Corn costing feeders 50c, not much going to market.—L. H. Shannon.

Butler—Had five fine rains, 6 inches in all. Hay lands, alfalfa, kafir and cane doing fine, but corn too far gone in most fields. Almost all have applied for wheat allotment. Wheat, 72c; corn, 55c to 60c; eggs, 10c; cream, 18c.—Jacob Dieck.

Cheyenne—Sufficient moisture to mature corn and feed. Half damaged crops about 50 per cent in central part of county. Prospects good for forage of all kinds altho planted late, third crop of alfalfa making fine growth. State lake project for this county has been rejected.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Plenty of rain but too late for corn. Cane and kafir look good, late-planted feed doing well. Farmers working at silo filling, preparing wheat ground will start soon. Cream prices higher.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Several good rains broke a month's drouth and will help late corn, kafir and pastures. A fine crop of alfalfa seed has been threshed, corn will be a very short crop, prairie hay fair. Wheat, 60c; corn, 35c; oats, 23c; heavy hens, 6c; fancy eggs, 12c; butterfat, 17c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffith.

Crawford—Another good rain, wheat ground works fine, usual acreage to be seeded. Cattle cheap. Lots of chinch bugs in corn. Wheat, 76c; corn, 46c; oats, 29c; cream, 19c; hogs, \$3.85; eggs, 9c.—J. H. Crawford.

Dickinson—Had 7 inches of rain lately, plowed fields washed badly. Moisture too late to help corn, 75 per cent of upland corn is in silos, shock or laying on the ground, a complete failure for grain. Prairie hay and pastures were pretty well dried up but look much better since the rain. Spuds and gardens a failure.—F. M. Larson.

Douglas—There has been heavy demand for Concord grapes at 2 1/2 to 4c a pound. Good rains last week in August helped fall gardens. Watermelons and musk melons unusually plentiful, good and cheap.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellsworth—Heavy rains, 2 to 11 inches; some plowed fields washed badly, high water damaged a half mile of track. Much corn cut before rains but sorghums growing rapidly. Pastures making good start. Early-cut corn spoiling in shock. Corn, 58c; wheat, 72c; eggs, 10c; cream, 17c.—Don Helm.

Franklin—Recent rains started the grass. A few farmers have filled silos. Some cattle, sheep and many pigs trucked to market. Richmond Fair was a success. Bindweed and elm trees are real pests. Much road grading being done and some roads graveled. Watermelons plentiful at bargain prices, potatoes scarce and sky high, grapes dandy but price weak, roadside markets becoming more popular. One sells beer and gasoline, I don't think they mix very well. Many peaches being shipped in. Our county has purchased three new road maintainers costing more than \$7,000. Quite a few public sales, several farmers are quitting. Wheat, 79c; corn, 40c to 42c; oats, 24c; kafir, \$1 a cwt.; butterfat, 15c to 18c; eggs, 9c to 12c.—Elias Blankenkemper.

Graham—Rain in parts of county, there will not be much corn, sorghum crops doing well, pastures getting green. Livestock doing well. Most farmers signing the allotment. Wheat, 60c; corn, 50c; hogs, \$3.60; eggs, 7c; cream, 13c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Drouth broken by 2-inch rain. Haying soon will be finished, it sells at \$4.50 a ton baled at the farm. Farmers have faith in the NRA and are hopeful of better prices. Not much wheat will be sown.—A. H. Brothers.

Gray—Good rains making feed grow

rapidly, hope frost is late enough. All corn burned up, pastures greening up, early wheat being sown for pasture. Wheat allotment was signed nearly 100 per cent. Wheat, 75c; corn, 56c; cream, 15c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

Harper—Recent rains put ground in fine condition for wheat, late feed crops doing well, pastures getting green. Corn very poor, many fields did not produce roasting ears. Wheat allotment plan has met with general favor. There is an increase in fall seeding of alfalfa. In low lands watermelons made a good crop. Much fruit trucked in from Arkansas. Wheat, 75c; oats, 42c; corn, 58c; butterfat, 15c; springs, 6c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Showers nearly every day or night, late feed coming on fine, silo filling well advanced, livestock doing well. Wheat, 75c; corn, 50c to 52c; bran, 85c; shorts, \$1.15; kafir, 50c; oats, 30c; cream, 16c; eggs, 9c to 12c; poultry, 5c to 7c; potatoes, 50c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Plenty of moisture, will have good corn and feed, wheat ground in fine condition, pastures greening up, another crop of alfalfa making a fine showing, some alfalfa seed being harvested, many have taken advantage of rains and seeded alfalfa and have good stands. Corn, 40c to 50c; wheat, 72c; cream, 16c; eggs, 8c; alfalfa hay, \$10.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Since August 26, rains have filled every moisture need and supplied abundance of stock water. Corn was damaged severely and pastures cut short, but late crops and hay benefited. Big crop of melons but market for them and produce generally has been distressingly low. There are many hard-pressed to meet obligations. Fruit scarce except grapes. Apples, altho sprayed regularly, are very wormy. New-sown alfalfa doing well. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Received two fine rains, everyone busy finishing up wheat ground, seeding will start in 10 days. There will be some late feed. People are sowing late turnips. Some are cutting corn fodder for winter use. Wheat, 70c; shorts, \$1.10; bran, \$1; flour, \$1.50; hens, 4c to 6c; springs, 5c to 7c; eggs, 7c; cream, 14c.—Mrs. E. H. Glenn.

Labette—Plenty of moisture, pastures getting good. Most corn about ready to cut, hail injured the blades in some parts of county. About 900 men out of Parsons and county working on Federal relief work. Corn, 40c; wheat, 65c; oats, 25c; cream, 19c; eggs, 13c.—Earl McLane.

Lane—About 6 inches of rain recently, feed outlook better, very little corn will make, wheat drilling started, most farmers signing allotment.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Slow, steady rain came in time to greatly benefit late corn, pastures, alfalfa, late gardens and relieve water shortage. Some early corn going into silos. Plowing for wheat and alfalfa easier now. Seed rye scarce and high. Many folks looking for farms to rent. Fine crop of melons in south part of county. Farm Bureau women from Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Jefferson and Douglas counties enjoyed three days' vacation at camp near Tonganoxie. Mrs. Mary Marshall, Basehor, 85 years old, took part in all activities except swimming. Eggs, 10c; butterfat, 14c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—Plenty of rain, all row crops good, farmers plowing under big crop of weeds, some thinking of working wheat land to keep weeds and volunteer wheat down. Not many signing wheat allotment yet. Farmers feel that times are getting better or are at turning point. Wheat, 83c; corn, 40c to 45c; eggs, 9c; cream, 15c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Good rains rushing forage right along, but much of it is late-planted. Wheat ground being put in good condition for seeding. Corn very spotted, a light crop generally. Cream, 13c; eggs, 7c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Rains improved corn and kafir, and wheat ground will work well now. Stores have better trade. Apples and tomatoes sell at good prices, watermelons cheap. Potatoes were not very good.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Soaking rains are helping late feed and pastures. Most silos filled. Scarcity of feed and high prices causing many farmers to reduce size of poultry flock despite the fact that poultry prices are extremely low. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 16c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—A fine rain is helping pastures. Farmers all thru plowing and are preparing ground for wheat. Many pigs going to market, seems a shame, but they say it is the only way we will get anything for fat hogs. Next thing it will be cattle. Hogs, \$4; cream, 18c; eggs, 5c to 13c; wheat, 70c; corn, 40c; alfalfa seed, \$4.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Plenty of rain, pastures getting good, a lot of alfalfa being seeded, some putting up hay, rye being sown. Market sale at Paola doing good business. Corn, 40c; oats, 25c; wheat, 70c; cream, 16c; eggs, 10c; hens, 7c; springs, 8c.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—Great improvement in growing crops since additional rains, late corn, kafir, sorghums and gardens making excellent growth. Plowing for wheat mostly completed, disking and harrowing a good seedbed in progress. Making prairie hay whenever weather permits. Dairy products increasing since pastures have sufficient moisture. About 70 farmers made application to farm agent for wheat allotment. Many will take advantage of marketing pigs at premiums offered thru Adjustment Act. Wheat, 67c; corn, 40c; kafir, 50c; oats, 25c; flax, \$1.49; bran, 95c; shorts, \$1.20; chop, \$1.25; eggs, 8c; hens, 7c; butterfat, 17c.—James D. McHenry.

Ancient History Up-to-Date

THIS paragraph appears in a newspaper of March 4, 1893, 40 years ago:

Congressman Hatch of Missouri fought desperately up to the last hour for his beloved Anti-Option bill and was badly beaten. The Chicago Board of Trade celebrated the bill's defeat this afternoon with a big brass band.

Ness—Plenty of moisture, pastures greening up, feed starting to grow. Corn almost a total failure. Most wheat land ready to drill.—James McHill.

Osborne—Good rain so feed situation looks much better. Those who didn't take advantage of the other rain to do their plowing are busy now, and wheat ground soon will be ready. Late-sown feed making wonderful growth. Many trench silos being made, also a few pits and cement-stave silos. Feed generally will be poor, and the silo seems the best way to take care of it. Plant lice working in kafir heads and looks as if they will do considerable damage.—Niles C. Endstley.

Pawnee—Recent rains relieved feed problems, pastures greening up, rowed sorghums will yield well. Small plots being planted to wheat for early pastures. Farmers showed excellent co-operation signing wheat allotment. Thirty per cent of personal taxes unpaid. Alfalfa made up to 10 bushels an acre of seed, growers' association selling seed for \$15 a cwt., single bag lots. Much interest in irrigation, mostly for sugar beets and alfalfa; beets expected to make good yield. Some late plowing being done. Irish potatoes very poor. Wheat, 74c; eggs, 7c.—Paul Haney.

Pottawatomie—Rain general, will help late gardens, hay and sorghum crops, some water running in streams again, pastures quite green. Apple and pear crops good but very few grapes. Many taking advantage of bonus on pigs and are satisfied with results. Potato crop very short, price high. Some hay being cut. Many chickens being sold, price low. Very little grain being sold. Eggs, 8c; cream, 13c.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Beno—Rainfall of the last few weeks was more than this community has had for a year or more, crops and pastures will grow more now than all summer. A large wheat acreage will be planted but many ready to reduce. Wheat, 73c; corn, 60c; eggs, 12c; cream, 16c.—E. T. Ewing.

Riley—A 1 1/2-inch rain is great help to pastures and feed, too late to help corn. Hay making and filling silos are present jobs.—Henry Blitscher.

Books—Prices slow at sales. Farmers selling Government their pigs and sows and welcome chance as there is no corn. Ninety per cent will sign wheat allotment contract. Some thinking of sowing wheat soon, but fly is present.—C. O. Thomas.

Sumner—Plenty of rain, near-tornado winds with hail wrecked barns, small buildings, no loss of life but much damage to orchards and livestock. Pastures, alfalfa, cane and kafir crops growing rapidly. Late gardens coming on, most corn has been put into silo, some Prussic acid poison this summer in this county it is reported. Few farm sales. Most livestock thin. Kafir, 65c; wheat, 73c; apples, \$1; potatoes, \$2; eggs, 8c; cream, 15c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wilson—Most prairie hay in bale or stack. Wheat land plowed, getting ready to seed. Plenty of moisture. Some silos being filled. Lots of produce taken to town. Eggs, 11c; cream, 17c; tomatoes, 3c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—Good rains have greatly helped corn and pastures. Many farmers sold pigs to Government. Wheat plowing finished, many signed up to curtail acreage. Silos being filled. Alfalfa selling readily around \$10 to \$12 a ton. Some oats selling at 35c delivered. Big acreage of alfalfa being sown. Schools open September 11. Many melons on markets, quality good. Cream price advanced to 21c. Very little old grain of any kind is being held on farms. Grapes plentiful. Many heifer calves being raised.—Warren Scott.

Crooked Listing Helped

THIS could be called emergency terracing. D. W. McAllister, Washington county, is farming his ground to protect it from washing. Last fall he terraced part of it and has had success this spring and summer in controlling the formation of gullies. He had another field that needed terracing but didn't have time for the job. So he listed this sloping field to corn, going diagonally across it to avoid listing directly up and down the slope. This enabled him to avoid serious washing at planting time and he was able to get a uniform stand on the field. This is a good time to prepare for fall and winter terracing.

Pickle Help From China

A STRAIN of cucumbers resistant to mosaic disease was discovered by R. H. Porter, an Iowa State College botany and plant pathologist, while working in China. This cucumber is now being crossed with ours.

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

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NEW CROP KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA seed. 99.50% pure. None better. Ask for samples and prices. Assaria Hdw. Co., Assaria, Kan.

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SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO-ENJOY KEN-tucky's Pride, Home manufactured chewing, 28 big twists, sweet or natural, \$1.00. 28 big sacks, smoking extra mild or natural, \$1.00. 20 full size Sweet Plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

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REDUCTION SALE—PRIVATE TREATY
100 head, mostly straight Scotch pedigrees, all our own raising. 30 cows and heifers for sale, 10 yearling bulls, reds and roans. Herd bull in service, Ashbourne Selection by Browdale Premier.

BUFFINGTON'S REG. SHORTHORNS
Horned and Polled. Females carry the Blood of Browdale Count and other great sires. Oakwood Royal Leader (Polled) first in class of 42, Ohio state fair, in service. Visit our herd.

Melita Shorthorn Herd
Sultan Revelation in service. Choice red and roan bulls for sale. 6 to 14 months old. From Scotch cows. Also a few females.

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Lord Scott, Jr. Our big roan herd bull carries the blood of more noted sires than almost any other bull of the breed in the Middle West.

AMCOATS BRED SHORTHORN BULLS
The best assortment we have ever offered at private sale. 8 to 18 months old. Reds and roans. Sired by ARISTOCRAT, son of Edellyn Premier.

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Offers roan young bulls with nice Scotch pedigrees. Roans and reds, 6 to 13 months old. Buy the best now at reasonable prices, from an old established herd.

SIBED BY DUCHESS MAXWALTON
We offer some very choice young bulls and heifers out of choice cows deep in Avondale blood lines. Better see these young Shorthorns before you buy.

BULLS 6 TO 18 MONTHS OLD
Sired by a son of King of the Fairies and Red Mandolin. Out of cows that combine beef and milk production. Also a nice string of young heifers, 100 head in the herd.

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Headed by the great breeding bull PREMIER son of Edellyn Premier by Browdale Count. We offer nice roan bulls at reasonable prices. A few heifers.

Straight Scotch Shorthorn Bulls
Right now we offer a splendid August yearling, nice roan and sired by Browdale Goods. Prices reasonable.

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We offer young bulls, cows and heifers. Both farms near Osborne. Come and see us, or write either of us.

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Bulls and females for sale. Special offer: A dark roan yearling son of Royal Flush by Edellyn Premier, dam by Fair Marshall. Farm 11 miles north of Alma, Kan.

GIBSONS SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE
Sni-A-Bar Romney in service. Second bull in service of like breeding. Female foundation from best Scotch families. Young bulls and females for inspection and sale.

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OUR MILKING SHORTHORN HERDS
Now features a son of Imported Hill Creek Milkman as our leading herd sire. Otis Chieftain, Lord Baltimore and other Clay foundations comprise our cow herds. Young bulls for sale. Visit our herds.

DOSSER'S INTENSE CLAY BREEDING
Featuring more Clay breeding than any other herd in the Middle West. Herd headed by Glenside Clay Duke. Choice cows, young bulls and heifers for sale. Type with heavy production. 100 head to pick from.

BATES AND CLAY COMBINATION
Is our aim in building our herd. Breeding stock selected from Bruington and Northwood and other leading herds. Brookside Pride in service. Stock for sale.

OUR HERD SIRE, JOSEPH CLAY 10th,
Son of Joseph Clay, mated with our Bates bred females is proving highly satisfactory. A cross of Cyrus Clay in foundation. Young bulls and females for sale.

GLENSIDE BLOOD OUR FOUNDATION
Polled and horned Milking Shorthorns. Some Roan Duchess and Otis Chieftain blood. Some nice red bull calves for sale. Our present herd bull bred by Warren Hunter.

A FLINTSTONE BRED BULL,
Clay Duke heads our herd. We offer six young bulls, reds and roans, sired by him, for sale. Some are Polled and out of high producing cows.

OUR POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS
Are strong in the blood lines of Emily C., (15.925 lbs. milk, 525 lbs. fat) W. C. Wood breeding. We feature scale, type and heavy production. Visitors welcome any time.

Otis Chieftain Bred Bulls
Cows bred for both beef and milk. Carry the blood of Roan Duchess and Bell Boy. Reasonable prices.

GLENDALE MILKING SHORTHORN HERD
Young bulls sired by a great bull and out of cows with C. T. A. records up to 650 lbs. of fat. You are invited to visit our herd.

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

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Two Choice Polled Bulls
One red, one white. Yearlings and sired by my Italian bull. They are good individuals and priced worth the money.

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Polled bulls sired by Royal Monarch (register of merit breeding) and out of heavy milk production Scotch cows. Also females to choose from.

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Bull calves, three to 20 months old. Priced \$30.00 to \$75.00. Best of Clay and English breeding, well grown. Write or call.

Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70
10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Royal Clipper and Grassland Promoter heads our herd.

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Ely's Modern Type Herefords
160 head in herd. Hazlett Tone 21st and Kenley 3rd. In service. Quality with breeding to match. Bulls and females for sale.

DOMINO BRED BEREFOED CATTLE
For sale 6 choice young bulls, sired by Bright Blanchford, 25 spring heifers and bulls for sale later. Some Double Dominos. Russell Lucas, Healy, (Lane Co.) Ks.

YOUNG BULLS, SERVICEABLE AGE
Also some nice yearling heifers. Herd headed by Hasford Lad 43rd. Farm near Sylvan Grove. See us at Belleville fair.

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SEE OUR 1933 SHOW HERD
At Kansas fairs, starting at Belleville, Aug. 28 to Sept. 1. Ask us about our young bulls for sale from calves to yearlings. Also some young females. Be sure to see us at the fairs.

Shields Polled Herefords
Eld established 1898. 155 head in herd, Anxiety breeding. Bulls for sale 6 months to 2 years old. Also 20 cows and heifers.

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See Me Before You Buy
For sale: 20 cows, bred or calf at foot, seven yearling heifers, six bulls, 6 to 15 months old. High pedigrees, splendid individuals.

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SEND US YOUR ADDRESS
If you are in the market for Red Polled cattle. We offer some choice young bulls and heifers. Carefully grown and developed on our farm.

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We feature the best of blood lines with correct balance for both beef and milk. Right now we offer some very choice young bulls and heifers for sale.

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Cromp's Boy in service. Females carry the blood of Leona's Teddy. Bulls, cows and heifers, for sale.

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Our herd sire traces twice to these seven cows. Buy a bull and 5 cows and improve your herd.

This Herd Established 1912
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Profitable reg. Ayrshires. C. T. A. records, Ayrshires of all ages, a few extra choice young bulls of serviceable ages.

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Gentle and a good breeder. Can show his heifers. Must change herd sires. Reasonable price.

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Baby bulls at bargain prices. Penhurst blood lines—Federal accredited herd—Production records. Write for sale list. Stephenson Ayrshire Dairy, Downs, Kansas

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Banner Keystone Mischief, bred by Pennhurst in service. Correct Ayrshire type and heavy production. Choice young bulls for sale. Visit our herd.

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by Imp. Nobly Born, heads our heavy producing herd of reg. Jerseys. Average butterfat production, 380 lbs. D.H.I.A. records. We offer some very choice bull calves.

EMINENTANS DARK RALEIGH
heads our select, richly bred females. 40 head in herd. Young bulls for sale. Also few females. Visit our herd.

JERSEY CATTLE

Island Bred Jersey Bulls
from cows with 8 mos. D. H. I. A. records up to 419 fat as two year olds. Exenia Sultan and Kapoka breeding. Our cattle win wherever shown. Uniform type with heavy production.

City-Edge Jersey Farm
70 head in herd. Island breeding. Cows have D. H. I. A. records up to 420 fat. Grandson of Exenia Sultan in service. Bulls and females for sale.

High Producing Reg. Jerseys
The blood of Flora's Queen Raleigh, Sophie Tormen and other noted individuals. D. H. I. A. records, Bulls and heifers for sale.

20 Reg. Jersey Cows
Fresh or near calving. Heavy producers. Sired by or bred to grandson of Imp. Nobly Born. Attractive prices for quick sale.

St. Mawe Bred Jerseys
Combine heavy production and type. Choice young bulls, heifers bred, and cows for sale. Inspection invited.

15 Reg. Cows For Sale
to reduce herd. Fresh or near freshening. Sired by or bred to a son of Financial Pilot whose R. M. dam had 513 lbs. fat. Frank Boone, Murdock, Kan.

WATCH ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS
Make Jersey history. A. Lewis Oswald, Owner; Forrest Fansher, Mgr. HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE, ISLAND BREEDING
Young type bulls, from heavy production dams. For sale or will exchange for heifers. Oxford Sultan blood.

Reg. Jersey Bulls
Out of high testing Island bred dams and sired by a son of Noble Dictator Volunteer. Some ready for service.

MASTERMAN'S EXIA'S LAD
We are offering some yearling and two year old daughters of this bull and out of our best producing cows.

Bargain in a Proven Sire
Lots of production back of him. 2 yrs. old, good disposition. Also other bull calves to serviceable age.

Bowlina's Noble Monarch
Our Island Bull is siring splendid young bulls which we offer at moderate prices. Out of our best producing cows.

High Production Counts
For immediate sale 6 choice young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. Out of tested dams. Write for further information.

Young Bull Ready for Service
Out of my best producing cow. Also some nice bull calves for sale. Write for descriptions and prices.

KING'S REGISTERED JERSEYS
Financial Counts and Noble of Oakland breeding. Cows and heifers, bred and open, and young bulls for sale.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE
from calves to breeding age. Out of dams with D. H. I. A. records up to 540 lbs. fat. Sired by a double grandson of Faustus Prince. See them before buying.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Meyer Dairy Farm Co.
Watch for our Holsteins at the leading fairs this year.

An Unusually Strong Herd
Carnation and Duchland Breeding. Our herd is remarkable for the size of its individuals, type and heavy production. Inspection is cordially invited.

MILLER'S ACME HOLSTEIN FARM
We offer two bulls, brothers, one yearling, the other, two years old. Out of a great mother with a butterfat record of 686 lbs. in 305 days in 1933 and 626 lbs. in 1932.

Mac-Bess Holstein Farm
3 years in C. T. A. work our herd averaged over 400 lbs. of fat. We will sell some springing cows and heifers and some young bulls.

RIFFEL'S HOLSTEIN FARM DAIRY
To reduce our herd we offer a few cows and heifers. Also some young bulls by our 800 lb. sire. Farm near Stockton.

Reg. Holstein Bulls
From calves to serviceable age. Out of cows with records up to 400 lbs. fat. Also few choice heifers. Good individuals.

Young Bulls For Sale
Best of blood lines. Good individuals and out of cows with D. H. I. A. records up to 530 lbs. fat. Inspection invited.

OUR FOUR YEAR OLD HERD SIRE
with daughters producing 400 pounds butter fat in 10 months as two years olds, is for sale. Also Yearling bulls from high record dams. Investigate before you buy.

D.H.I.A. BUTTERFAT RECORDS up to 650 lbs.
Our five year average nearly 460 lbs. Our present herd sire is a double grandson of K.P.O.P. You should know about our bulls before you buy. Some nice young bulls for sale.

OUR REG. HOLSTEIN HERD
Is headed by Maplewood Champion and we are offering choice young bulls for sale, out of heavy producing cows. Also a few females for sale.

Cloverdale Holstein Herd
Mt. Riga Sir Segis Paul in service. Home of former state record cow. Best of A. R. O. baking. Bulls and females for sale.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Neverfall Dairy Farm
Reg. Holsteins produced on this farm. Highest possible production has been our aim. To reduce the herd we offer cows and heifers fresh and freshening. Bulls of serviceable age.

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

Mosaco Stock Farm
Reg. Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Spotted Poland hogs. 12 young cows in milk for sale. Also a few bulls. Jas. H. Williams, Hutchinson, Kan.

Holstein Bulls For Sale
Canary Fobus Homestead breeding. 3 to 18 months old. Out of dams with D. H. I. A. records up to 525 lbs. butterfat.

Hostetter's Holsteins
Backed by years of constructive breeding. Entire herd in milk have D.H.I.A. records up to 550 lbs. butterfat. Bull calves for sale.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE
YOUNG BROWN SWISS BULLS
For sale. Best type and breeding from calves to serviceable age. Inspection invited.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS
Top Boars, Private Sale
Boars for old and new customers again this season at moderate prices. The approved type, the easy feeding kind. Write or come early.

THE TYPE THAT'S IN DEMAND
My herd has been a consistent winner at the Nebraska state fair for 30 years. 50 spring boars to pick from. Fireworks and Architect breeding. Farm joins De Witt, 15 miles Northwest of Beatrice, Nebr.

New Duroc Breeding for Kansas
25 spring boars the tops from 50 sired by sons of SUPERBEA LEADER and WAVEMASTER out of mature dams of correct type and breeding. Inspection invited.

AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD
of shorter legged, easier breeding type Durocs. Boars all ages, sired by Schubert's Superba "Kant Be Beat". "Wave Ace", Grand champion Iowa, "Aristocrat", "Landmark". Send for breeding literature. Photos. Shipped on approval. Immu. Reg. Come or write.

25 Reg. Young Boars
and gilts. Medium and easy feeding type. Scissors and Fathead breeding. We price them for quick sale. Out of mature sows.

A NEW DEAL IN DUROCS
The old fashioned, easy feeding kind approved by farmers and leading breeders of profitable Durocs. We offer a fine selection of spring boars of this type.

PETE'S PIONEER DUROC HERD
Is headquarters this fall for big, well grown, easy feeding type boars. Tops of 100 spring pigs raised. Quality, breeding, price, will suit.

POLAND CHINA HOGS
Stewart's World Champion Herd
Costs No More. Spring boars by Broad Cloth, Unfeated grand Champion and Gold Plate, top of Golden Rule. World's Junior champion. Headquarters for herd leaders at private sale this fall.

Boars at Moderate Prices
Top boars of spring farrow by New Star, some by Royal Prince. I am proud of my pleased customers. Come and see my boars.

TOP BOARS FOR 1933
Sired by Headlight, Nebraska champion breeding, dam by World's champion Golden Rule. Spring boars for sale. Our road sign, 7 miles South Concordia, Highway 31. Other breeding: LELAND DUFF, Concordia, Kan.

MORTONS PIONEER POLAND CHINAS
Selected spring boars and gilts, mostly by Victory Boy, a son of Big Hawk. Our sow herd largely Redcombs and Nebraska Highways. Spring boars of this type.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Vermillion Hampshires Win
See my show herd at leading fairs. 350 spring pigs raised. I have picked 25 big, rugged boars for my fall trade, by national and state fair winners of 1932.

TYPEY SERVICE BOARS
bred sows, bred gilts. The Quigley Hampshire Farm, Williamstown and St. Marys, offer doubly immunized reg. boars and bred sows and gilts from the outstanding blood lines of the breed. We specialize in breeding stock and guarantee every animal we ship. Write for prices; they are according to the times.

CHAMPION BLOOD LINES HERE
Have shown Hampshires in Kansas since 1922. Gilts for sale to farrow in Sept. and Oct. Spring boars. We ship on approval.

Hamford Stock Farm
Reg. Herefords and Hampshire hogs. Choice spring boars and young bulls for sale. Best of blood lines and good individuals.

CORRECT TYPE HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Size and type from prize winning ancestors. For sale a very choice Senior yearling boar. 60 boars and gilts sired by The Fashion, bred by Holstein.

HEREFORD HOGS
HEREFORD HOGS A NEW BREED
Color red with typical white faces and legs. Are noted for quick maturity, easy feeders, very quiet disposition, a hardy breed, prolific, with great future possibilities. Write for prices. Spring boars and gilts for sale.

Southeast Guernsey Cattle Breeders Association

Nine counties in the extreme Southeast part of state have more Guerneys than any other like area in the Middle West.

C. D. GIBSON, Morehead, Secretary.

FRED S. FEES, Parsons, President.

REG. BULL, SERVICEABLE AGE

Out of a cow that produced 1688 lbs. of fat in 2 yrs. D. H. I. A. Records. Good individual, priced right. Crawford Co. Farm, Carl Watson, Supt., Girard, Kan.

The Hall Stock Farm

Reg. Guernsey cattle and Poland hogs. Stock for sale. Also high grade Guernsey females. Inspection invited. W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville, Kansas

Glencliff Guernsey Bulls

Young bulls from imported herd sire generally available. Also Spring Duroc Jersey Hogs. Glencliff Farm, Independence, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE—DUROC HOGS

Some good bulls out of cows with records. A few grade heifers and cows. Duroc boars and gilts. THE SUN FARMS, PARSONS, KANSAS

The C. & G. Guernsey Farm

On honor herd roll 3 successive years. Federal accredited and abortion free. Bulls and heifers out of 400 lb. cows. C. D. GIBSON, Morehead, Kansas

COLD SPRING GUERNSEY FARM

Best of A. E. Breeding. Foundation cows 400 lbs. fat and over. Bulls and females for sale. J. HAROLD COWEN, FT. SCOTT, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

HOME OF VALOR'S CRUSADER GUERNSEY MEAD FARM DAIRY

We offer a few reg. cows and heifers and a few high grade cows and heifers. Young bulls from calves to serviceable age out of dams with nice records. Mid-West C. T. A. Roy E. Dillard, Salska, Kan., R. 2

BULL READY FOR SERVICE

Out of a 450 lb. dam. Also bull calves and heifers and a few mature cows for sale. Also a few Spotted Poland China spring boars for sale. Dr. T. R. Conklin, Abilene, Kansas

Yearling Guernsey Bull

for sale. 800 pound record. \$50.00. Write N. McFARLANE, HESSTON, KAN.

Reg. Guernsey Bulls

Sired by Fern Hill Advance and out of high production dams. Bulls ready for service. Alvin C. Wright, Norwich, (Kingman Co.) Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Schoen's 2nd Annual Sale

Reg. Prince Domino

HEREFORDS

sale at the farm, six miles southwest of Lenora, under cover.

Lenora, Kan.,

Wednesday, Sept. 27

25 bulls, 16 to 20 months old all by my two herd bulls, one a son of Prince Domino and the other a grandson.

10 cows, five with calves at foot. Four yearling heifers and four heifer calves. Intense Prince Domino breeding.

I will appreciate your early request for the sale catalog and it will be mailed promptly. Address,

J. A. SCHOEN, Owner

Lenora, Kan.

John W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

THE NASHANAL FARM BERKSHIRES Are nationally known because the Nashes have been raising and selling the satisfactory kind for 33 years. Write us. Boars, gilts, weanlings. C. G. Nash & Son, Eskridge, Kansas

Berkshires and Tamworths

See our show herd at Kansas fairs. For sale, a nice lot of boars, both breeds and weanlings. Come and see us or write. P. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS

Boars and Gilts For Sale

We offer for immediate sale a few choice spring boars and gilts and weanling pigs of either sex. Write to Wm. B. Rodenbeck, Ludell, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

WHITE STAR FARM CHESTERS

We are ready to supply old and new customers with spring boars and gilts. Also two choice fall boars. Write me at once. Julius Petracek, Oberlin, Kansas

SHEEP

HEADQUARTERS FOR SHROPSHIRE

We have exhibited and sold Shropshires in Kansas since 1922. We offer 29 rams and 25 ewes at reasonable prices. D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEBR.

RAMS

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

Shropshire Rams and Ewes

\$5 to \$14 each. Also some Red Faced Heifers. C. WALTER SANDER, STOCKTON, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

JAS. T. McCULLOCH, AUCTIONEER

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

BOYD NEWCOM

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

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Letters or wires will reach me at McDONALD, KANSAS Charges very reasonable.

Friendly Farm Guerneys

Bull calves for sale from sire whose dam had nearly 600 lbs. fat. Also choice grade cows and heifers. B. F. Harper, Ft. Scott, Kan., R. F. D. 3

Big Creek Guerneys

Young registered bulls. Also high grade females. All from D. H. I. A. dams. Violet G. Samp, Eismore, (Allen Co.,) Kansas

Neosho-Breeze Guerneys

Best of May Rose breeding. Bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited. JOHN FERRENAUD, Humboldt, Kansas

Reg. Guernsey Cows

Some in milk. Also few choice heifers and bull calves. High Kansas Herd 1925 D. H. I. A. records. J. E. Brainard, Carlyle, (Allen Co.,) Kansas

Schoenhofer's Guerneys

Herd Federal accredited and cows have D. H. I. A. records. Young bulls and a few females for sale. CARL SCHOENHOFER, Walnut, Kansas

Feess Paramount Dairy

Guernsey cattle. 100 head in herd. Choice young bulls for sale. FRED S. FEES, PARSONS, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

GEBHARDT'S JERSEY CATTLE Bred for type and production. Foundation stock from leading herds. Financial King blood. Herd established in 1925. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. C. L. Gebhardt, Green, (Clay Co.) Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HEAVY PRODUCTION HOLSTEINS Bred and open heifers for sale out of D.H.I.A. cows with records up to 433 lbs. fat one year. 3 year herd average 365 lbs. fat. Best of breeding. Inspection invited. Ray W. Caldwell, Broughton, (Clay Co.) Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

PLAINVAYS REGISTERED AYRSHIRES For sale choice cows and heifers bred and open. Some in milk others to freshen soon. Also young bulls. D.H.I.A. records up to 16,000 lbs. milk one year. H. L. Rinehart, Greensburg, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

Aug. 24—Cloverleaf Stock Farm, Nickerson, Kan.
Oct. 11—Elmer Engle, Abilene, Kan.
Oct. 16—Ira Romig & Sons, and others, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 18—Maplewood Farms, W. H. Mott, Owner, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 23—Mrs. H. D. Burger & Son, Seneca, Kan.
Nov. 1—W. E. Harder, Minneapolis, Kan.
Nov. 3—R. W. Galloway, Jamestown, Kan.
Robt. Romig, Sale Manager, Topeka, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 24—Roy C. Lahr & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Oct. 25—Chas. H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.
Nov. 7—B. W. Bloss & Sons and J. H. Wolfe, Pawnee City, Nebr. Joint sale.

Guernsey Cattle

Oct. 27—Mr. and Mrs. Harper Fuller, Fort Scott, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 18—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebr.
Oct. 18—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Wichita, Kan. Hans E. Reiger, Sale Mgr., Whitewater, Kan.
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Sept. 27—J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. F. Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
Nov. 15—Fred M. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Oct. 20—J. W. Taylor estate, Clay Center, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
Oct. 20—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 24—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 7—N. P. Nelson & Sons, Atwood, Kan.
Oct. 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Nov. 1—W. E. Harder, Minneapolis, Kan.
Oct. 10—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
Oct. 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

W. E. King of Washington, has bred registered Jersey cattle for more than 20 years. He specializes in Noble of Oaklands and Financial Countess breeding.

Frank Yost of Bennington, Kan., has one of the good registered Duroc herds in Central Kansas. He offers a fine lot of boars and gilts for sale. They are of good feeding type.

Wm. Rice, Ottawa, has a large and very highly bred herd of registered Hampshire hogs. He has 60 fine spring pigs sired by The Fashion. He offers just now a choice senior yearling boar.

Willis L. Johnston, Ottawa, Kan., has a small but very high class herd of registered Ayrshire cattle. His herd bull, Banner Keystone Mischieff, was bred by Pennhurst farms in Penn.

E. G. Hartner, Clay Center, Kan., is building a herd of milking or dual purpose Shorthorns by using a bull with milking ancestors on his pure Scotch females. He is getting lots of milk production along with Polled cattle.

Roy Rock, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Enterprise, Kan., has bought foundation stock from leading herds of the East. His stock comes from heavy production ancestors. They combine the best of Clay and English breeding.

The J. W. Taylor estate at Clay Center announces a dispersion sale of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle to be held October 20. This herd was founded by the late J. W. Taylor over 30 years ago and is now one of the strong herds in Kansas.

In a quiet way J. G. Gibson & Son, Talmadge, Kan., have been building a herd of very high class Scotch cattle since 1921. They now

have heading their herd a second bull bred by Sni-A-Bar Farms. They have been culling close and have about 4 females of breeding age.

Remember the big reduction Holstein sale to be made by Mrs. H. D. Burger & Son, Seneca, Kan., October 23. It is a real producing, money-making herd. They are selling about half of the herd and just as good as they are keeping. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

We are glad to again call our readers attention to the Holstein herd of Clyde Shade, Ottawa, Kan. The herd now contains over 60 females headed by a double K. P. O. P. bull. The females are bred deep in the blood of the Ormsby family and have a butterfat average of over 400 lbs.

Don't forget the N. P. Nelson & Son's Spotted Poland China boar sale at Atwood, Kan., October 7. They are as good as you ever saw and bred right and the kind that will make you think more of Spotted Poland Chinas. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., will hold their annual Poland China boar and gilt sale at Bendena, October 24. This firm is one of the oldest and best known in the West, both in the show ring and as breeders of the best in Poland Chinas. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

H. L. Rinehart of Greensburg, Kan., was one of the first men in Kansas to recognize the merit of the Ayrshire cow. His herd was founded about 15 years ago. He has done D. H. I. A. testing and maintained a good system of private records. He now has one of the good herds of the state.

S. B. Amcoats, one of the state's leading Shorthorn breeders, has decided not to hold a public sale and will offer at private sale what he considers the best lot of young bulls he has ever sold at private treaty. They are of different ages and in fine breeding form. He also offers females of different ages.

W. E. Harder of Minneapolis, is making ready for his sale of registered Holsteins and Durocs on November 1. He will sell a fine lot of heavy producing cows, most of them in milk sale day, and about 50 spring boars, gilts, pigs and brood sows. The herd average on cows this year will be close to 300-lbs. of fat.

H. F. Miller and Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan., are holding a joint sale October 10 at the farm near town. H. M. Miller, well known as a Hereford breeder, has selected a nice draft of young cattle from his over a hundred Herefords for the sale and Weldon will sell a choice selection of Duroc boars and gilts. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

After years of hard work and close attention to the building of a herd of high production Guernsey cattle Mr. and Mrs. Harper Fullerton of Ft. Scott, Kan., have decided to make a sale which will be practically a dispersion as they will only retain a few cows for family use. They will sell on October 27 about 40 head. All now in milk have D. H. I. A. records.

Floyd T. Brown, Stamford, Nebr., has at the present time 140 pure bred Shorthorns headed by Jeffries Double, a bull that is sireing a low down, meaty type. A choice son of Royal Flush, an Edelyn Premier bull, is also being used in the herd. Mr. Brown sees a satisfactory future for Shorthorns of the right kind and invites inspection of his herd on his farm, 14 miles north of Alma, Kan.

At the annual picnic and business meeting of the Kansas Hampshire Hog Breeders Association at St. Marys, July 27, Raymond Wagner, Onaga, was elected president and Frank Wempe, Frankfort, vice president. Mrs. W. A. McPheeters, Baldwin, was elected secretary and follows Mrs. E. C. Quigley, St. Marys, who has been the association's capable secretary and treasurer for a number of years.

Several years ago Frank L. Young, registered Jersey breeder of Cheney, Kan., put his entire herd on Register of Merit test. Nine head qualified for R. M. class, one for Silver Medal and one was state champion production cow. From this foundation, followed with regular D. H. I. A. testing and the using of a bull from a Gold Medal cow he has built one of the great herds of the state.

For years Waterville, Kan., has been a Jersey cattle center and the name of Copeland has been associated with Jerseys in that section all of that time. Chas. E. Copeland, Waterville, has a fine herd of Jerseys there now

and his herd has been a member of the D. H. I. A. for 12 years with yearly herd averages during that time of from 310 to 366 pounds of fat, with individual cows producing up to 540 pounds.

If you are interested in high producing Holsteins write Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan., for their October 16 sale catalog. This is a draft sale but an offering of real worth. The herd has always been closely culled and as good cattle as the Romigs are keeping is going in this sale. About 40 head will be catalogued. Of that number Romigs are selling 25 and a few neighbor breeders will furnish the others to bring the offering up to 40 head. Better write now for the sale catalog. Address Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

Eight of the 10 registered Holstein cows in the Meyer Dairy Farm Co., (Grover Meyer) herd at Basehor, Kan., and which are on official test topped 50 pounds of butterfat during the last reported monthly test. The extension service of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is authority for this statement and that the demand for registered Holsteins is showing a decided improvement during the past two or three months. Also that inquiries for Holstein breeding stock has shown an increase of over 400 per cent so far this year as compared with the same time last year.

Jackson county for years has been known as the county where they bred good Jerseys. And the name of Gilliland has been closely associated with Jerseys in that county and all over the West for that matter. Chas. H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan., has claimed October 25 for a Jersey cattle sale and it will be an offering of real cattle. The sale catalog will be out in good time and the sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer. If you are interested in the best in Jerseys you want to attend this sale. It will be held at his farm near Mayetta. Chas. Gilliland is a Master Farmer of the class of 1930.

This is to remind Holstein folks again of the coming Ira Romig & Sons draft sale at their farm just south of Topeka, Monday, October 16. There will be 40 head catalogued and 25 of that number will be Romig cattle, the rest being consigned by well known neighbor breeders who will put in choice individuals. The Ira Romig & Sons herd is one of the most prominent in the state and you will be pleased with the cattle they have picked out for this sale. Ordinary prices are expected and now certainly looks like the time to buy the best in Holsteins or any other kind of cattle.

Probably the largest herd of registered Ayrshire cattle in the Mississippi Valley, if not in the United States, is the J. F. Walz & Son herd at Hays, Kan. There are around 500 head of registered cattle in the herd. Probably no breeders in the West have paid closer attention to the Ayrshire business than this firm and herd bulls have been carefully selected from the strongest herds in the land. The Walz Ayrshires are bred and developed under the most favorable conditions to insure health. Frank Walz knows his Ayrshires and their ability to make money. The firm has sold up to \$250 worth of cream and \$650 worth of milk in one month.

There is a feeling everywhere that if you ever intend to buy some good breeding cattle that now is the time to do so. There will be plenty of cattle in the future all right but choice breeding cattle will be selling for considerable more than they will sell for this fall within a very few months. Sales like the J. A. Schoen Hereford sale at Lenora, Kan., advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer, and to be held September 27, affords a splendid opportunity to make selections of the best of breeding and individuals at prices that are sure to range low. There will be 25 bulls in this sale, from 16 to 20 months old, all by the two Schoen herd bulls, one an own son of Prince Domino and the other a son of Prince Domino first and a three-fourths brother to the Prince Domino 7 that went to the Hawaiian Islands. Ten cows are featured in the sale catalog with eight heifers, four yearlings and four calves. The Schoen Hereford sale last September attracted much favorable comment because of the high quality of the offering. This is his second annual sale. Write for catalog today.

"What did man descend from?" asks a headline. Well, if you mean recently, we'd say a high horse.

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

Don't Gamble With Hog Cholera

Vaccinate Now With Anchor Serum and Virus

America's Most Popular and Largest Selling Brand

NEW PRICES

Anchor Clear Concentrated Serum \$.55 per 100 ccs.
Anchor Simultaneous Virus 1.50 per 100 ccs.

New Lower Prices On All Aggressins and Bacterins

Blackleg and Hemorrhagic Aggressins, now 8 cents per dose
All Bacterins for cattle, sheep and swine, now 7 cents per dose

Write today for new price list on all Anchor serums, aggressins and vaccines; also, for free booklet on "Common Livestock Diseases and Their Prevention."

Anchor Serum Company

South St. Joseph, Mo.

The World's Largest, Newest and Best Equipped Serum Plant, Where Quality Is Always Higher Than Price.

Across Kansas

Times are getting better, 20 new cars have been sold in 30 days at McCracken.

Anderson county is adding 1,100 pieces of land to the tax-sale list, some of it town lots.

Prairie hay trucked in from Nebraska brings 50 cents a bale in Smith county which is short on hay.

Kansas motor car registrations the first 8 months of 1933, are 7,040 more than last year, a total of 428,410.

The poor must walk. Poor folks who drive autos will get none of Jackson county's relief fund this year.

Near the Saline River at Hays, Perry Simpson killed 18 rattlers in one day and needed no snake-bite cure.

The new U. S. dairy administrator is Dr. Clyde L. King, born in Burlington, Kan., and a famous dairy expert.

Cimarron's site for its proposed dam and 25,000-acre lake, is being surveyed. The intent is to interest Uncle Sam.

The 40-acre-garden of the Great Bend working men's association, burned up with nothing to show for \$200 worth of seed.

Kansas may vote on repeal at a special election November 7, likely to be called by an extra session of the legislature.

Forty acres that produced 250 bushels of alfalfa seed for Jim Johnson of Floral, earned \$1,500. Drouth can't stop alfalfa.

Mayfield is all set to ask Uncle Sam to help build a \$150,000 dam in Prairie Creek for a water supply. They want a wet creek.

Trees seek and find water. Tree roots 50 feet below the surface have been found in a well on the Fred Herr farm, near Linn.

Driving cattle on his ranch near Scott City, E. L. Neuschwander saw and killed 29 rattlesnakes, or more than his allotment.

While passing a truck in his car, Milton Poland, Sabetha grocer, stuck his arm out and had it completely severed above the elbow.

A Sheridan county man who started some gossip about a local couple, had to apologize in public. Which is better than beating him up.

A cucumber 15 inches long and 9 inches around, was found in a Hoxie garden by Delores Fromme. What a dill pickle it would make!

Implement business isn't so bad. A Luray dealer sold four new tractors, five used tractors and several new 4-bottom plows, in one week.

Kansas' once famous health secretary, Dr. S. J. Crumbine, is recovering from injuries received in an auto crash at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Groundhogs and muskrat racketeers are raiding corn, pumpkins, squashes and other vegetables along creek banks in Wabaunsee county.

By actual count, 24,500 persons visited the new Montgomery Ward store in Topeka, the opening day, August 26. And many bought.

From a 24-acre tract in Cowley county, Ed Slack threshed 250 bushels of alfalfa seed worth \$6 a bushel. Kansas' best standby, is alfalfa.

When the citizens of Wakeeney burned up \$105,000 worth of paid-up bonds, the fire department turned out but did not try to put out the fire.

Two calves lariat on the roadside near Waverly, were stolen from Walter Rooney by thieves who cut the ropes and piled them in the backseat of an auto.

A blacksnake in Loren Meredith's henhouse near Olathe, killed two turkeys, 15 chickens and swallowed 30 eggs. Thought it was a boa-constrictor, maybe.

Staying late at the Chicago fair, Alfred Hohnbaum streaked for home. He drove from Chicago to Mayetta, Shawnee county, 600 miles in 11 hours, 55 minutes.

A Kansas livestock man and banker, David L. Mullendore, of Howard, is the new executive vice president and general manager of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, at Wichita.

Fall Help for Sorghum

ONE of the surest ways to get good stands of kafir, milo and other sorghums in Central and Western Kansas is to list in late fall or very early spring. Then level the ridges as soon as the weeds start growing, and seed in the original furrows with the lister or 2-row planter that has large disks on either side of the runners. The seed should be placed a little shallower than the blank-listed furrow so it will be in warm, mellow soil that was exposed during the winter or early spring on the tops and sides of the ridges.

Sorghum Day at Hays

ANNUAL Sorghum Field Day at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, will be Friday, September 15. Superintendent L. C. Aicher says this

is a good season to note the effect of different methods of soil preparation, date of seeding and length of growing season. Early varieties were especially favored this year . . . Tours to all sorghum experimental fields, including the sorghum breeding work where many new varieties are under test, will start promptly at 10 a. m. A trip to the pure, certified seed fields of the station will start at 3 p. m. A special feature to see will be the drill experiments with combine grain sorghums.

New Sand-Road Binder

HOW to keep up sand-gravel roads in Kansas during dust storms, the new highway director, Harry Darby, believes is solved by an inexpensive road oil which is about 70 per cent asphalt. One gallon a square yard is allowed to penetrate a day or two,

then is covered lightly with enough windrowed material which blots up any excess of oil. This makes a fine binder, and the road is ready for travel.

Farm Betterments

Osborne county—J. L. Conger, Natoma, is building a new farm home.

Barton county—Charles Rankin, Albert, has just finished a fine farm bungalow.

Ford county—John Dortch, Spearville, is building a new K. S. C. type poultry house, 20 by 30 feet.

Washington county—William Starr, Mahaska, is building a model bungalow on his farm with full basement.

Ness county—L. S. Burt, near Wakeeney, has a new 8-room farm bungalow with bath and shower, electric lights and modern plumbing.

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Tire prices have already been climbing—more than 23% in two months—yet OUR prices even now are lower than last fall! But immediate price increases are certain. Cotton is up nearly 100%. The high grade cord we use has increased actually 270%. The extra tough rubber in our Super Tread Tires is up in cost over 300%. You will never have a chance to make such a saving on tires as you can get by going to a National Tire Store AT ONCE.

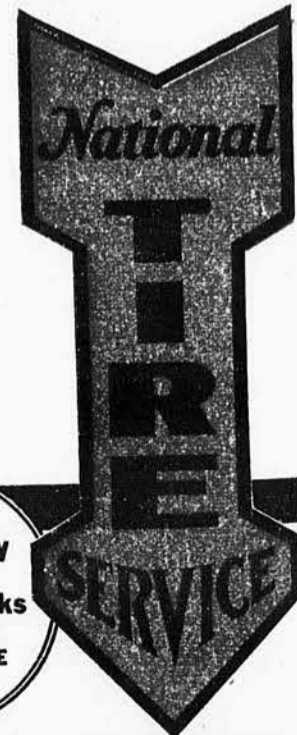
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