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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

## In Kansas

BY ED BLAIR

I like to live where the wild winds blow  
'Nd tear up Jack as they onward go;  
Where they muss at times, the hay in the stacks  
And sometimes barns that are in their tracks,  
And then lay low, as the smiling sun  
Seems to say "It was all in fun,"

In Kansas.

I like to live in this garden spot  
With some days cold and others hot,  
Where sometimes it rains a lot too much  
And then for a change gives us a touch  
Of brassy skies; and we wonder why  
The rain won't fall from a cloudless sky?

In Kansas.

Who'd want a woman the same each day  
Too much smilin' or too much gay  
With never a sober or solemn thought  
That shows up the sweetness that nature's wrought.  
It's irksome fellers, to know too soon  
The kind o' weather we'll have in June!

In Kansas.

THE BETTER WAY OF KANSAS FARMING

May 20, 1934

# Short Grass "Okays" Sample Rain

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

**P**ROSPECTS for a profitable harvest in this section are not encouraging.

We have had a surplus of wind. The endurance test closed with slightly more than 1/2 inch of rain—and the wheat gasping for water. There will be considerable wheat raised nevertheless, but for the most part yields will be light and many fields are going to be weedy. Barley and oats are making a fair growth. But due to a serious lack of moisture in the subsoil, crop prospects of all kinds are just hanging on.

If a profitable crop is not harvested this year a large number of good farmers will be forced to move to town or city. We have heard of farmers who in-

tend to quit this fall. When asked what they intend to do they say they do not know, but "we cannot go on at this job any longer." They know that under more favorable conditions it was not easy to meet interest payments and taxes and buy an occasional new piece of equipment. Now that their entire equipment is about worn out and the operating costs have materially increased, they feel the best thing to do is to quit and do something else. What? Also where?

It has been the hope all spring that the warm weather of February killed a large per cent of the grasshoppers and other crop pests. But the last few

days we have noticed thousands of little hoppers. They will do some damage when their appetites are fully developed . . . There are millions of small millers in the fields, especially in the alfalfa, where they rise in a cloud as one walks thru. No doubt they are laying eggs that will hatch out into some kind of crop pest . . . The green bugs have done little damage here. A few fields of last fall's sowing of alfalfa suffered some. The season is now too far advanced for green bugs to do much harm. A few hot days soon puts them out of business.

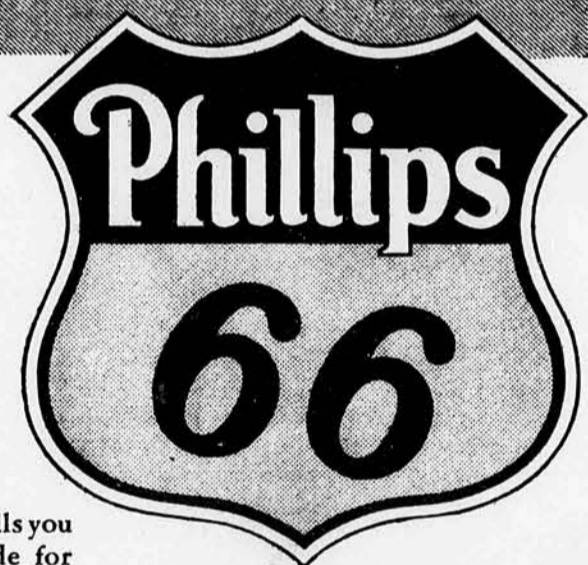
The community-sale idea certainly has gone over big. Several towns usually combine into a circuit. Truckers and speculators follow the circuit. Frequently a trucker will see something selling at a bargain and will buy it and take it on to the next sale and resell it. The competition between specu-

lators who make every sale, greatly improves the market for the farmer who has a few head of stock to sell. Frequently, certain grades of stock bring a higher price at a community sale than they would at the terminal market. However, the speculators are getting better organized and when one begins bidding on some stuff the others hold off unless they see he is going to get a steal. The crowds that attend the sales are quite an asset to the business of the towns. A modern equipped sales pavilion was recently built in Larned, and a big sale is staged every Thursday. Cars can be seen from many counties on sale day.

A quick entrance to the pearly gates has been blocked by an overpass that eliminates "deadman's crossing" near Wichita. It has taken more than a score of lives.

# WHICH GASOLINE ADVERTISING IS MOST SINCERE?

*Thousands answer:*



● What do you and other experienced drivers think of the confusing claims and counter-claims presented in the gasoline ads?

To discover the answer, university psychologists recently made independent surveys in nine Mid-west cities. The results proved that the average motorist wants *facts*—proved that he appreciates authentic information which helps him select gasoline intelligently.

Naturally, we are gratified that so many car owners voted Phillips advertising as "most sincere." We make no trick claims, we employ no high-pressure salesmanship in print, because we have the following basic facts around which to build every Phillips 66 advertisement:

1. In each ad, we print in plain figures the definite gravity (or high test) range of Phillips 66 for the month, conclusive evidence which tells you *how* high the test is. Decide for yourself why others do not publish their gravity figures.
2. Phillips is the world's largest producer of natural high test gasoline.
3. Matching or tailoring gasoline to the weather was pioneered and first offered by Phillips. We call this process CONTROLLED VOLATILITY.
4. We use *lead tetraethyl* to insure genuinely high anti-knock value.
5. We charge nothing extra for high test Phillips 66.

Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

• **GRAVITY** •  
**60.5° to 66.5°**

**Phillips 66 Motor Oil** is our finest quality. Absolutely 100% paraffin base. A scientific lubricant with marvelous lasting quality. It couldn't be a particle better even if the price were ten times higher. Now only **26¢ a quart.**

**"HIGHEST TEST" AND *anti-knock* at the price of ordinary gasoline**

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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

HENRY HATCH.....Jayhawker Farm Notes  
RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Livestock Editor  
C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes  
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Published 5th and 20th of every month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at Topeka, Kan. as second-class matter, under act of Congress March 3, 1879.

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Managing Editor

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Editor

Seventy-Second Year, No. 10

May 20, 1934

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

## "Farm Betterways"

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**A**RRANGING farm buildings, fences, pens and corrals, in the most convenient locations, requires careful planning, but is worth it. A large ditch on my farm ran too close to the buildings causing muddy corrals and barnyard. The stock well was separated from the barn by a large ditch that required a small bridge. In time of heavy rain it was like a creek. I went about 20 feet back from the well and plowed a deep furrow. Some distance up the old ditch I built a wide dam and ran my new furrow above this dam, connecting it to the old ditch. The first summer's rain was heavy and soon made a fair ditch. Dirt from the hillside washed into the old one, filling it rapidly. Now there is no ditch, but corrals, a silo in the hillside, and a cattle shed where this ditch was. The new ditch now is about 10 feet deep and from 12 to 15 feet wide, and carries all the flood water. My fences are not washed out any more, and this hill extending west and southwest from the barn makes a good windbreak for the cattle.

Along the old ditch east of the barn, I built a large stone hog house and my pens are situated where flood waters once swept. Now very nearly level, my pens easily drain and are nearer grain cribs. My in-hill silo is filled from the top of this bank, or hillside. It is built only 4½ feet above ground. Any time I need more capacity I will build on up above ground.

My old stone chicken house was on low ground against a hillside and always was wet. I built a new and larger one on a slope facing the south which stays dry. The sloping yards are washed clean by heavy rains and soon dry off. Along the north I extended a high stone wall as a windbreak. The home nestles among these buildings, surrounded by shade and fruit trees, within 15 rods of public road and mail box.

W. M. Troemper.

Wabausee Co.

### For Carelessness—\$300

**F**OR 5 years I raised turkeys and each year around \$300 was added to our income. Last year I grew careless. I took poor care of my breeding stock. After the eggs were laid I did not turn them as often as usual. I put the baby turkeys in a pen close to the farm buildings. This was one of my biggest mistakes, as turkeys always need clean ground some distance from other poultry. I had put them on a clean field before.

As a rule I run 25 turks with a turkey hen, but last season had as many as 40 with a hen. Many were crushed, others chilled. In 2 weeks blackhead set in and I lost one-third of my poult. Next thing I knew cholera developed. I was advised to use cholera vaccine but we were short on cash so didn't vaccinate. In August, we had lots of rain. I had about 80 turkeys left. They began having roup. Instead of killing all poult which showed symptoms, I just doctored with different antiseptics. I found in an agricultural bulletin, a roup remedy:

"Take 1 cc of 15 per cent solution of argyrol and place in hypodermic syringe. Inject this amount into the puffed swellings on turkey's head. One treatment usually is enough."

I put off buying argyrol until diphtheria set in, and had 18 turkeys left to sell that were not sick—including 6 old turkeys. I really am chagrined that I allowed myself to be so negligent. But this turkey experience taught me a lesson. We must start our flock right, vaccinate for diseases, and spend a few cents to treat sick birds. Sanitation and common sense are my watchwords this year.

Mrs. Mary Evans.

Bristol, Colo.

### Living on an 80

**O**UR eighty consists of 10 acres of orchard, including apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and grapes. These are cultivated, sprayed and trimmed for control of disease and to help size and quality of fruit. There are 24 acres of pasture, 10 acres of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and gooseber-

ries; 4 acres of vegetables of most all kinds, including peanuts and celery and others not commonly grown; 10 acres each of alfalfa, corn and Sorgo, properly rotated and fertilized, and 2 acres for improvements.

A new 20 by 40 foot Kansas-type, strawloft poultry house shelters our 300 laying hens and pullets. A combination hay and dairy barn houses the 10 high-grade Guernsey dairy cattle, a 20 by 30 foot calf barn takes care of our heifer calves. There is a barn 40 by 20 feet for our three work horses and their colts and a hog house 8 by 10 feet for the mother hog and her litter. A trench silo 100 by 12 by 10 feet stores ensilage. Also we have 10 hives of bees.

The combination of these products supplies almost everything for the table. The surplus brings in the income; one or the other of them never fails.

Leavenworth Co.

Joseph H. Bates.

### Make the Cows Take Turns

**I**NSTEAD of having stanchions for all of our 16 milk cows and a large barn to keep clean, we have a lot by the barn into which the cows are driven. There is a milking room 14 by 20 feet with five stanchions arranged so four milk cows are let in for their grain ration, and one dry cow, if there happens to be one that needs feed or special care.

Milkers are attached to two cows and as soon as they are milked, transferred to the next two and the first two are turned out. We go on until the milking is done. As the cows are turned out they go to fields or pasture where hay or silage, or both, are fed most of the time, as we have excellent weather in South-eastern Kansas. Cows soon learn the routine so are easily handled this way.

Hay racks and silage bunks are built on an old car chassis or other running gear for easy moving to different locations. Therefore, manure is spread by the cows. However, a large well-bedded shed alongside the hay barn is provided for occasional bad days.

Cherokee Co.

Horace Trollope.

### A Muddy-Day Work Saver

**M**Y BEST labor saver is a back step shoe cleaner; only expense is for 2 good-sized scrub brushes.

It will clean off the side mud that sticks to the shoes. Nail a board to the step so one end comes flush with the end of the step. To this fasten a steel plate that comes just above the board surface. At each side with bristles facing each other, attach a pair of floor scrubbing brushes. The distance between the bristles should be slightly less than the width of the average shoe.

The muddied shoe first is scraped over the metal plate. This removes the bottom mud. Then the ac-

tion of drawing the foot thru the brushes will at the same time clean off any accumulation of mud from the upper and edge of the sole.

Every home should have one of these cleaners as it saves so much work of sweeping and scrubbing due to tracking in mud on rainy days. As everyone likes to "try out" this new device no one will pass by without using it. This is the easiest and cheapest labor saver anyone can wish.

Mrs. D. Edoff.

### My Two Dry-Year Mistakes

**A** MISTAKE I made last year by which I mean to profit, happened in May. I was blank-listing a 35-acre field for feed. I had listed 182 rows when it began to get dry, so stopped to wait for a rain. The last of July, I began pulling in the ridges. On August 8, we got a good rain. I took a 2-row planter and planted 88 rows of African millet and 94 rows of Wheatland milo. This was planted in the soft dirt. When it started to come up I harrowed it clean and got a fine stand.

Starting September 8, I cultivated 24 of the last rows of the African millet and 22 rows of the Wheatland milo. The next day when I went out to cultivate, the crops looked rolled up, so thinking I had done more harm than good, I quit cultivating. When I harvested the last of October, the 24 rows of African millet that were cultivated took 10 pounds of twine to tie, and the feed was 8 or 9 feet high. The 64 uncultivated rows took 16 pounds of twine and grew 4 or 5 feet high. The 22 rows of Wheatland milo made 49 bushels, and the 72 uncultivated rows made 36½ bushels.

I made the first mistake when I quit blanking and waited for rain, the second mistake when I quit cultivating.

Joe Marquand.

Barber Co.

### A Good Thing for 25 Years

**W**HEN I started general farming and beef raising in Kansas, it went all right for some time, but after I got more stock I had to pasture out some in summer. Often along in August the call came, "Get your cattle, I am out of water." Sometimes it was both grass and water. I had plenty of water at my farm but no grass, so I had to ship out, and as many other farmers were in the same fix, the market was over-run and I lost money.

I got to thinking, why not get into the dairy business and keep as many cows as I can arrange to pasture here. I did, and for 25 years have stuck to it. Everything has its ups and downs. The men in the beef business have been hit hard several times during these 25 years, but the dairy business, until this depression came, always brought an income. Even now when it is down to rock bottom the cream cans go out and the checks come in. They are small in proportion to what they used to be, but still they keep one going. Dairying is an income that never fails.

J. V. Nauwerth.

Riley Co.

### Whey Killed Seven

**W**E WERE selling whole milk and feeding the whey that was returned in our can to a litter of seven pigs, weighing from 50 to 75 pounds apiece. One day we gave part of the whey to the pigs in the morning and emptied the remainder into our galvanized boiler so the milk can might be washed and sunned. We fed the rest of the whey at noon and that evening five of the pigs were dead and the other two were blind. The blind ones finally got all right but were stunted. The whey in the galvanized boiler was in the sun. The heat and metal made it poison.

Mrs. Vern Kutz.

Cherokee Co.



The smallest and latest addition to the famous family of Farmall all-purpose tractors, cultivating an up-and-coming field of corn. It weighs less than 2,500 pounds, was made to fit small farms, will plow, harrow, plant, make hay while the sun shines and grind feed when it rains, pull a binder 'a horse-killing weather, pull a 1-row corn picker or potato digger, or haul a manure spreader or wagon. A good example of how the up-to-date machinery folks are giving the farmer what he wants

# Communism Not Untried Here

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

IN THE April 5 issue I published what seemed to me to be a fair summary of a long letter from Mr. O. D. Shepherd of Goodland, and commented on it in what I thought was a dispassionate way. However, Mr. Shepherd did not think so. He wrote me another letter longer than the first which was merely a repetition of his political philosophy, and which he asked to have published in full and verbatim. Space did not permit that and the letter was returned. Now Mr. Shepherd writes me a third letter in which he says:

I am not under any delusion as to why you would not publish my letters. It is because you wish to protect a system of exploitation that depends on keeping the facts from the masses who are being exploited.

That is rather serious if true, the inference being that if Mr. Shepherd could only have his letters printed the masses would discover that they are being exploited and just what ought to be done about it.

## Letting the Masses Know

NOW just to let these exploited masses know what Mr. Shepherd's philosophy is, I quote his exact words:

I contend that corporations are a natural co-operative growth in society. It is the private ownership for profit that is wrong. Profit is a robber of labor power and cannot be ethically justified. Wheat is produced, processed and served. Who is entitled to profit? Each person contributing his labor power is justly entitled to a share of the wheat, but whoever gets a share by profit is getting something for nothing. He has robbed someone of his share, which should be a crime punishable by law, as well as bank robbers.

I would solve our land problems by turning all deed titles over to the Government, for which each would receive in return a lease to a home and as much land as he can use, and value received for the remainder. This will work because it is in accordance with nature. We do not even own the material in our bodies. We have only a lease on it while we live. It must be released when we are done with it.

If I understand Mr. Shepherd, (and certainly I have no desire to misinterpret him), he has no objection to corporations, *per se*, altho there can be no question that a considerable share of whatever exploitation can be justly complained of is brought about by corporations.

## Mr. Shepherd and Profits

HOWEVER Mr. Shepherd's principal objection to the present system is that it permits profits. What is profit? The Standard dictionary gives the following definitions:

1. Any accession of good—physical, mental or moral—from labor or exertion; benefit, return.
2. Excess of returns over outlay or expenditure, often in the plural, as a business yielding fair profits. (1) Political economy definitions. The return from the employment of capital after deducting the amount paid for raw material, and for wages, real or estimated rent, interest, insurance, etc. (2) That part of the amount received for goods which exceeds the sum originally paid for them. (3) The income of invested property without counting its increased value by any actual rise in the market.

ON FEBRUARY 20 Senator Capper introduced a bill to provide old-age compensation for the citizens of the United States. The main provisions of this bill are:

1. Every person who gives satisfactory proof that he or she has reached the age of 65 years and has been a citizen of the United States for 20 consecutive years, who is not in receipt of an income from any source of over \$360 a year shall be entitled to receive until death a pension from the United States Government of \$30 a month.
2. If such person has other income, then his pension shall be rated in proportion to such income so that his total income, including pension, shall not exceed \$360 per annum.
3. The amount paid under the provisions of the bill shall be a lien on the estate of such pensioner, the title to which shall automatically pass to the United States of America.
4. No person shall be paid a pension under the provisions of the bill until he voluntarily withdraws from the field of competitive earning; provided, that the occupation of agriculture shall not be deemed a field of competitive earning where the total area of land so cultivated shall not exceed 5 acres, and where no products of said 5 acres are sold or bartered or offered for sale or barter.
5. The law, if and when passed, shall be administered by a director of pensions, who shall be appointed by the President at a salary of \$7,500 per annum for a period of 4 years.
6. In order to provide income out of which to pay the pensions a levy of 1/2 of 1 per centum shall be made on all salaries, earnings, income and so forth of all persons between the ages of 21 and 45 inclusive, to be paid into the Postal Savings Department and to be deposited in a fund designated as the "Old-age pension fund."
7. An advisory board to consist of the Postmaster General, Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor, together with the Director of Pensions shall have authority to scale downward the rate of tax, provided it is found that a lower rate will yield the necessary demands upon the pension fund.
8. The benefits of the act shall not be granted to any person who has within five years prior to making application for compensation, deprived himself, directly or indirectly, of any property for the purpose of qualifying for benefits hereunder.
9. The benefits of the act shall not be granted to any person while an inmate of an insane asylum, eleemosynary in-



If I understand Mr. Shepherd he would not allow capital to have any return on investment in the way of interest or profit, contending that any such return is getting something for nothing and that the person reaping such profit should be punished equally with a bank-robber.

## How Mr. S's Idea Works Out

WELL let us take a simple illustration and see how it works out. A number of years ago Henry Ford announced that he had determined to establish a minimum wage in his factory of \$5 a day. That was, as I recall, fully twice the previous minimum wage in the Ford plant.

Now suppose that a worker in the plant had been living on a wage of \$2.50 a day. Suppose he continued to live, after the raise, on \$2.50 a day. He had a surplus then of \$2.50 a day and if he worked 300 days in the year at the end of that time he had accumulated \$750.

Now suppose this workman had a friend who decided that he could make a good living in the trucking business but had not the money to buy a Ford truck. He finds that he can buy such a truck for \$750 but lacks the money. He goes to the workman who has saved \$750 out of his wages and proposes that if he will lend him the money to buy the truck or buy it himself, he, the friend, will operate the truck and divide the proceeds after paying the necessary expenses for gasoline, repairs, insurance, taxes and reasonable wages for the man who operates the truck, that is, the friend.

Suppose that after making these deductions for wages, repairs, oil, gasoline, insurance, taxes, etc. there is a net surplus of \$200 at the end of the year. According to the arrangement between the workman and his friend, each would be entitled to \$100 but according to Mr. Shepherd both of them should be treated as if they were bank robbers.

If that is ethical than I frankly confess that I do not understand the meaning of the word.

Or suppose that the workman who has saved the \$750 does not want to be bothered with any partnership arrangement but says to his friend: "I have \$750 which I have saved out of my wages, will lend it to you and take your note and you can take the money and buy the truck and pay me reasonable rate of interest, say 6 per cent."

Mr. Shepherd says that would be robbery and that the workman who loaned his friend the money should be punished by law as the convicted bank robber. Because I do not agree with that kind of political or economic philosophy Mr. Shepherd says that I wish "to protect a system of exploitation."

I want to make just one more quotation from Mr. Shepherd's letter. He says, referring to himself:

I am not fighting individuals, but the system that pollutes them. I do not even blame J. P. Morgan for his legal robbery of the people, because the system sanctions it.

## A Pernicious Sentiment

I SAY that sentiment is not only false in theory but is damnably pernicious in effect. It's logic is that an individual is justified in doing whatever he is not forbidden to do by law. I say that the man who is no better than the law compels him to be, a most undesirable citizen. Under any system that has ever yet been devised by man and put into effect by law the man who does only what he is actually compelled by law to do is worthy of condemnation. If J. P. Morgan has robbed his fellow citizens under cover of law then he is to be condemned just as much as if he had stepped over the line and been guilty of legal larceny. More so in fact because he has lacked the courage to go outside the law and take his chances. If a man is smart enough he can be a mighty dishonest and mean man and still keep out of the clutches of the law.

I have no excuses to make for any man who abuses his power and takes a strictly legal but unfair advantage over his fellow men. The capitalistic system, as it is called, does not compel any man to be dishonest; the faults of the law may protect him from punishment at times but that does not justify his conduct.

## Communism Not New To Us

THERE have been thousands of altruistic capitalists, employers who sacrificed their own self-interests to help those they employ.

The fact is that under our much abused capitalistic system any organization of people can try to

stitution, or while under penal sentence in any jail or prison.

As the present session of Congress is nearing the end and there are other measures crowding, it is altogether improbable that the Capper bill will receive serious consideration this session. It is one of the President's pet measures altho he has declared in favor of an employment insurance law so that in all probability that will take precedence of the old-age pension measure. However old-age pensions are in the offing and will come sooner or later. Also there is much good argument in favor of a government pension bill rather than leaving the matter up to the states.

There are already 29 states which have old-age pension laws. They vary greatly in their provisions ranging in compensation from \$12.50 a month to \$40. Also if the recipient of a pension happens to lose his residence in the state which granted it, he is completely out under the state pension laws. This will necessarily work a hardship.

I would suggest at least one amendment to the Capper bill. The fund as provided in this bill must be collected from a tax levied on the incomes of persons ranging from 21 to 45. Now the years between 21 and 45 are the years in which the average citizen of the United States is building himself up in business or profession and is rearing and educating a family. These years draw most heavily on his income and make the tax considerable of a burden. The men drawing the big salaries are mostly over 45 and also their families have been reared and educated. Part of this pension fund should be derived, in part at least, from a special tax of not less than 5 per cent on all incomes over \$10,000. What amendment I think the bill is a good one.

## Capper Old-Age Pension Bill

By T. A. McNeal

### Memorial Day

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR.

EVERY year, in the full tide of spring, at the height of the symphony of flowers and love and life, there comes a pause, and thru the silence we hear the lonely pipe of death.

But grief is not the end of all. I seem to hear the funeral march become a paean. I see beyond the forest the moving banners of a hidden column. Our dead brothers still live for us, and bid us think of life, not death—of life to which in their youth they lent the passion and glory of the spring. As I listen, the great chorus of life and joy begins again, and amid the awful orchestra of seen and unseen powers and destinies of good and evil our trumpets sound once more a note of daring, hope and will.

any system they may choose. Communistic colonies have existed in the United States for 70 years and have finally abandoned their communistic system, not because they were compelled to do so, but because they preferred to live as their capitalistic neighbors lived.

The abolition of private property would in my opinion necessarily result in the despotism of Communism or Fascism and the destruction of private enterprise and individual liberty.

### No Crime—Just Premature

What should be a woman's social and moral standing who betroths herself to another man before she has applied for a divorce? And how should a man be rated who asks a woman to become his wife when she is still legally married and has not applied for divorce? I know a mother who is broken hearted over this affair. —E. B.

There is no fixed standard that I know of. The mere fact that a woman has agreed she will marry a man when she has obtained a divorce is not a crime, and the fact that a man merely asks a woman to marry him in the event she obtains a divorce is not a crime. But it would seem to me to be decidedly premature.

### Road Overseer's Duties

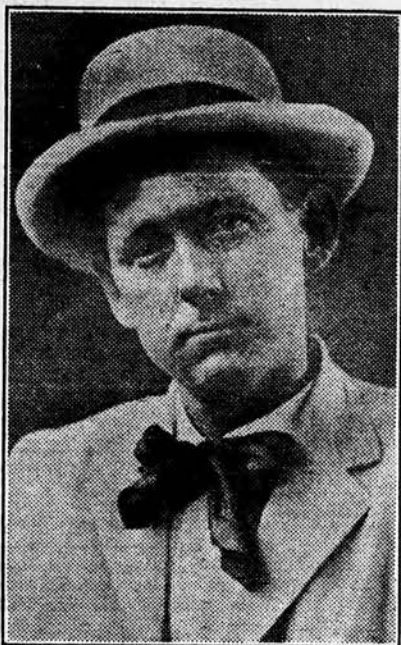
Is a man allowed to be a road overseer and also a patrolman of the road in Kansas and in the same township? Is a road overseer entitled to any extra pay if he is not under bond?—Subscriber.

The law providing for the appointment of road overseers is found in Chapter 68 of the revised statutes. "The township board with the approval of the county engineer shall appoint on his merits only a competent experienced road builder or road overseer for the entire township who shall have charge of the construction and maintenance of all township roads, bridges and culverts, under the supervision of the township board and the county engineer. When in the opinion of the county engineer the conditions demand it, the overseer may appoint one or more competent assistants, subject to the approval of the township board."

The compensation of the road overseer and his tenure of office are found or provided for in section 531 of chapter 68. "The compensation of the road overseer and assistants shall be fixed by the township board at such rate as may be reasonable for the time actually employed in the performance of their duties. Before entering upon his duties the overseer shall give bond unto the township, with

## Death of Harvey Parsons

**A** GIFTED and a courageous man died when Harvey Parsons passed on at Port Arthur, Tex., May 6, in his 57th year. His last work appeared in Kansas Farmer of May 5 and it had the same high distinction of grace and humor happily wedded and ruggedly expressed, that always characterized his work. Yet for more than a year a paralyzed left hand had compelled him to draw with his right.



For years Harvey Parsons had been mortally ill, scarcely knowing what bodily comfort meant. He had to spend his winters in Louisiana, or in Florida, the state of his birth. His summers were spent in Kansas at Topeka. During most of these years he drew half a dozen cartoons a week for Kansas Farmer besides creating the Hoover-family strip, depicting the doings of a Kansas farm family to the delight of thousands of Kansas farmer folk who were quick to recognize the deft human touch and kindly humor in the glass he held up to them and to life. It was so with all of Harvey Parsons's work which had earned for his talent a national reputation.

His early years were spent in herding cattle on his father's Wabaunsee county ranch. He was one of the

expert pistol shots of Kansas, but his life as a cowboy ended when a horse falling backwards crippled him so badly he never completely recovered from the accident.

In 1900 this crippled cowboy came as a stranger to Topeka and became a newspaper reporter. He was a crank about getting the news first. His marked ability eventually earned him the post of paragrapher and editor on the paper. Then for 2 years, when a brother newspaper man had been elected mayor of Topeka, he served as Topeka's chief of police and made a good one. He resigned this post to become managing editor of The Daily Capital when Arthur Capper became governor of Kansas.

It was Harvey Parsons's artistic gift further developed by his newspaper experience, that gave his work the distinction it possessed. There will never be another just like him. His resting place is a beautiful spot at Lake Charles, in Louisiana. His wife, Ruth Huntoon Parsons, died in January 1933. At

that time Harvey did not himself expect to live out the year. Nevertheless he carried on and did some of his best work that year and this. He could never be happy in his work if his work did not please him.

surety to be approved by the township board, in the sum of \$250, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties and the protection, care and return of all property of the township which may come into his custody. The township overseer and his assistants, if any, shall hold office at the pleasure of the township board."

There is nothing in this law that would prevent

the township road overseer from also acting as patrolman for the road. The law also does not make any provision for a township overseer without a bond. In other words he is required to give a bond.

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.

# This Is Depression Insurance

**Editor's Note—**Since this was written the Senate has passed the stock exchange bill by a vote of 68 to 13 and it now goes to conference. This will settle who is to administer the Act, the Federal Trade Commission now organized and ready, or a new commission, which the Senate measure calls for. Both Kansas senators voted for administration by the Federal Trade Commission. A move is underway to induce Congress promptly to match the stock exchange control bill with a companion bill to regulate commodity exchanges. . . . Republican senators voting for the stock exchange control bill were Borah, Capper, Couzens, Dickinson, Frazier, Gibson, Johnson, La Follette, McNary, Norbeck, Norris, Nye, Schall, Steiwer and Vandenberg.

**W**HAT I regard as one of the most important pieces of legislation considered in years is ahead of the Senate at the time this is written. I mean the Fletcher-Rayburn bill to regulate the New York and other stock exchanges. And I am very glad that this measure can be considered during a non-partisan session of Congress. For myself, I am very hopeful we are going to enact a stock exchange regulation bill with enough teeth in it to minimize the chances for another stock market inflation next fall or next year, that might have even more dreadful consequences than followed the fatal collapse of 1929. The changes now in sight will not materially affect the value of the measure, in my judgment.

The fact that the New York Stock Exchange firms made immense profits in the deals that wrecked banks and business and industry in the last 6 years, of course, is not of itself an argument for regulation. But it is an interesting fact, brought out by Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the Senate committee, that member firms made nearly a billion dollars net profits in those 6 years, despite the depression. Exchange firms, Pecora reports, averaged 2 million dollars apiece in net profits during the 6-year period, while the value of the securities in which they dealt slumped some 90 billion dollars. During this period their gross income aggregated 2,000 million dollars. Their gross annual revenues in 1928 and in 1929 averaged more than a million dollars each.

It is my solemn judgment that there is nothing in the bill which need alarm any legitimate industry or business man. There is no requirement, so far as I have been able to discover, which is cal-

culated to injure any legitimate industry, any legitimate business, or any man or corporation engaged in legitimate industry or business.

There are very powerful financial interests in this country—and I am inclined to agree with Samuel Untermyer that in spite of all appearances these are in proportionally stronger position now than ever before, despite the depression. They want to become still more powerful thru speculating with other people's money; they want to be able to manipulate the stock market and the prices of securities on the stock market; they want to profit at the expense of the millions of stockholders in this nation, thru pulling deals on the stock exchanges that these financial pirates could not pull if the stockholders possessed the information which it is proposed to give the stockholders and the public thru this legislation.

These astute gentlemen are throwing out a powerful smokescreen in their attempts to prevent passage of legislation to bring the stock exchanges under Federal regulation. They even assert loudly that they are in favor of regulation of the stock exchanges—but not the way it is proposed to do it in this bill. No, they want the exchanges regulated some other way, they say. Also they have flooded the country with propaganda to the effect that this stock exchange regulatory measure is intended to put all industry into a governmental straight-jacket; force every corporation and business man to betray his trade secrets to his competitors. It was even charged on the floor of the House, I believe, that regulation of the stock exchanges as proposed in the Fletcher-Rayburn bill was an adroit effort on the part of the brain trust to "Russianize" all American business and industry.

The members of the House of Representatives were not fooled by this smokescreen. I do not believe the Senate will be fooled by it. And I sincerely trust that none of you will be fooled by it. Just remember that those back of these charges are the ones who want the stock exchanges left free to break banks, ruin industries, pillage the public, defraud their customers, as they did before—not realizing that in the end they will wreck this country if not regulated in the public interest.

It is my solemn judgment that this measure, in the long run, not only is in the interest of all legitimate business in the United States, but also is in the best interest of the stock exchanges themselves, tho it will cut into the profits of some of those gamblers on the exchanges who have prof-

ited thru making the rest of the country miserable. This bill, as Representative Rayburn of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on interstate commerce, said in his report, seeks to save, not destroy, stock markets and business, by making necessary changes in time.

Today nearly one-half of the wealth of the country is represented by corporate stocks and bonds and by government bonds. Not only that, but nearly one-half of that corporate wealth is invested in 200 large corporations, which thru holding companies and other devices are nearly all controlled by a comparatively few people. Ownership and control are largely divorced.

It is estimated that 10 million individuals in the United States own these securities. Over 15 million people hold life insurance policies, the value of which is dependent upon the security holdings of insurance companies. Over 13 million men and women have savings accounts in mutual savings banks—25 million have deposits in national and state banks and trust companies. And all these are large holders of securities; their solvency depends upon the value of those securities.

We had reached the stage, in 1929, where the entire credit structure of the country, in effect depended upon stock market quotations as to the value of securities. When the listed values of those securities, following the crash of 1929, dropped some 90,000 millions of dollars on the New York Stock Exchange alone, the credit structure of the country was annihilated.

I cite these figures merely to show that the stock exchanges are vested with a public interest sufficient to justify Federal control and regulation of these exchanges for the protection of industry, business, and the people generally.

The stock exchanges should be regulated in the public interest. They must be regulated in the public interest. And if those financial interests who work thru the exchanges are wise and patriotic, they would join the rest and insist that the stock exchanges be regulated in the public interest.

*Arthur Capper*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Washing Rains Leave Scars

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

A CHANGE from drouth to an abundance of moisture has put a smiling countenance on the face of the landscape as well as on that of the people. The town folks have learned to rejoice alike with the farmers when the weather favors crops, for without the well-being of the farmer all towns suffer. We have just had such a favorable shift in weather conditions. The first day of May found us dry, so dry that it caused "Bob" Douglas, one of the older farmers of this county who was born and who always has farmed and prospered here, to remark, "this is the driest May Day I ever have seen in Kansas." He meant by that remark that the soil was the most deficient in moisture from deep down to the top at the beginning of May in more than 70 years. But that condition has suddenly become changed, almost overnight, and all our worries that this might become a repetition of the famous dry year of 1860 have vanished—as so many times our worries do. Why worry?

The dry, cool spring has helped to empty the hay barns of this section of the country of baled hay. Those who waited longest to sell got the higher price, which is not always the rule. Prairie hay is a commercial product of a part of this county, and especially so for the two counties joining us to the south. Thousands of acres still remain as nature left it, untouched by the plow and growing the finest quality of bluestem hay, where not pastured with cattle. Such hay, even tho good in quality, has been selling low for several years, and barns have remained filled with it because the price did not justify moving it, but the widespread drouth has made a demand for this hay from a wide territory, at a fair price, and most of the barns are now empty, for the first time in 3 years. In talking with J. H. Ferguson, of Woodson county, last week, he mentioned the last three cars of hay shipped from his station went clear to Wisconsin. Some of the folks back there will soon know that Kansas grows the best prairie hay in the world.

After all, has not man made a fool of himself in breaking up too much of the native sod? Someone has said, "the plow is a great civilizer." It also is a great destroyer of the face of nature when used indiscriminately, as well as a conqueror and an improver. It all depends upon the man who owns and uses the plow. Last week I made a little trip that took me into a most isolated section of "grass country." At one time I was entirely out of sight of human habitation, yet the view was unbroken for miles in one direction. It reminded me of my first view of Nebraska, back in the homestead days. But the view last week was different from the one of 50 years ago, altho the plow had not entered to spoil or improve either. Where I was last week was fences—good ones—and cattle and a good-surfaced road to travel. Fifty years ago man had not made even his first mark in that certain section of the country, altho he was not long in doing so thereafter. And whether the mark he made was for better or for worse depended upon the man. It probably always will be so.

Every year I am reminded that the plow was used too unthoughtedly on this farm, and the 30 odd years of washing rains has left ugly scars and taken away the better part of some of the top soil. Terracing was begun too late for many a field, but to save what there is left there is a need for many a hurry-up job of terracing now. A field does not need to be steep to need terracing; many a field with a long, gentle slope needs it as much as any, for a great accumulation of moving water takes much soil with it, and where soil is moved either by water or wind, there is damage. A terrace

Many a field with a long gentle slope needs terracing as much as any—A field does not need to be steep to need terracing—Corn is growing fast—a good job of cultivating the first time does wonders with the weeds.

catches and holds the soil before it is moved far by the water, just as the strip of freshly-worked land catches and prevents the drifting of dry soil in the wind. But the thing that seems to stand out more than any is the fact that man has used the plow too freely in the first place. He may have plowed his way into a comfortable livelihood, but has he not done it partly at the expense of the very foundation of his business—the soil he farms?

It has ever seemed to me that those advocates of "a wide-open, free-for-all method of production," one that gets the income because of the greater number of bushels produced, never have thought enough of the soil they sell when they market their 5 bushels that brings only the price that should be received from 3. Mass production in an effort to bring up income only results in a greater mining of the fertility of the soil. We sell more than the result of our labor when we sell 100 bushels of corn. We are feeding more than 100 bushels of corn when we shovel that much into the feed bunks for our cattle and the self-feeders for our hogs—a certain amount of soil fertility that crop has "mined" out of the soil goes with that 100 bushels of corn. This is why the Wallace corn-reduction plan is fundamentally right—it will stop the drain on the fertility of our soil, because the 3 bushels will not "mine" as much fertility as will the 5, and by intelligent use and distribution, the 3 will return us as much income as the 5.

Corn is growing fast, likewise the weeds and grass. To get over it in a hurry the first time often means getting ahead of a weed growth in a way that will keep you ahead the rest of the season. When the weeds are ahead of you all thru the cultivating season it is always an uphill fight, with a turn of the weather favoring the weeds meaning they have gained so much on you there is no beating them out. A wet spell of weather always favors weeds, sometimes to such an extent they grow away from the corn, and from then on no one but "the man with the hoe" can get the better of all of them. A good job of cultivating the first time does wonders to make away with the weeds, but one cannot always do the best of work and do it fast. In the old days, before the time of 2-row and tractor cultivators, it was almost possible to hoe corn with a good walking cultivator, pulled by a slow walking team, but such an equipment is too slow for this day and age of the world. We like to move fast, nowadays, and sometimes we pay for it rather than gain by it, not that I would care to go back to following a walking cultivator, day in and day out.

Those with tandem disks are using them more and more for the first cultivation of corn, especially where the planting has been done by listing or with furrow openers. The tandem disk is not a bad substitute for a rotary hoe, a tool not many are now wealthy enough to own. A little experimenting will tell you about how much of a pitch the disks will stand and still not cover the corn. Those with light tractors can get over a lot of acres of corn in a day with the tandem, as the pull is light, set at so straight an angle as it must be, and really a nice job of work can be done when the soil is just right to slip over nicely. The faster one can travel the better the work, much as it is with a rotary hoe, so by traveling in "high," a lot of ground is covered in a day, at a low cost for fuel. Do not make the mistake of working it when too wet, however; nothing will kill off corn quicker than to "smear" the surface over with any tool when too wet, be it harrow, disk or rotary hoe.

# I'm through trying to get SOMETHING for NOTHING



**YOU PAY** for what you get in this world—or you don't get it.

It takes extra feed to make chickens lay extra eggs, and it takes extra-quality gasoline to get extra power out of a car, truck or tractor.

*The only way to get Ethyl performance is to put Ethyl Gasoline in the tank.*

And whether you paid \$500 or \$5000 for your car, your own better judgment will tell you it's sound economy to spend a little more for gasoline and thereby make the most of your car investment.

That is particularly true now that Ethyl Gasoline costs only 2¢ a gallon more than the

best regular gasoline. Little enough when you consider the real quality you get—the extra power—lessened engine strain—and fewer repair bills.

Change to Ethyl Gasoline and get the FULL performance of your motor. Then watch car costs and see the savings you make in time, money and trouble.

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*Ethyl Gasoline is sold at nearly all filling stations—but only from pumps that have the Ethyl emblem on the pump globe or pump base. Look for the emblem. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.*



*Ethyl contains sufficient lead (tetraethyl) to make it the world's quality motor fuel.*

## NEXT TIME GET ETHYL

# A New Bait for Grasshoppers

*Oil Instead of Molasses is Much More Effective*

GRASSHOPPERS in the Middle West this year will test a new poisoned bait. It is made by using oil instead of molasses and water which are mixed with bran and arsenic to make the bait now used. Might try a little this year. If the new bait proves good in killing hoppers on a large scale as it has in laboratory and small-scale tests, it will be a big thing.

Bait moistened with molasses and water dries out quickly, often forming solid lumps too large for the biggest grasshopper jaws. So some material is wasted unless it is scattered in just the right amount and at just the right time to be eaten by the hoppers. The oil bait remains moist and flaky for several days, retaining its attractiveness for grasshoppers. Even the youngest grasshoppers can chew up the soft lumps.

With no need for great haste in getting the poison on hopper-infested ground, farmers may start well ahead of hatching dates, and scatter the necessary amount of poison in time to catch the young grasshoppers before they leave their hatching grounds, and run no risk of having the bait become worthless.

Oil baits do not spoil in storage as rapidly as molasses baits, which soon ferment, mold and cake. Only one-half as much oil bait by weight is needed. This makes it easier to handle and spread. Made with low-grade lubricating oil, which proved as good as vegetable oil and higher-grade mineral oils, the new bait costs no more than the old and its scattering charges are less.

## Rows That Are Too Narrow

WHERE soybeans are planted in rows, space only as far apart as necessary to permit good cultivation with corn cultivators. A few growers space the rows 16 or 20 inches apart by double-rowing with a corn-planter, or by stopping every other feed in the drill. This is satisfactory at times on clean land of moderate fertility, but is not recommended because the rows are too close together to allow inter-cultivation, and too far apart to keep weeds down.

## Machine Gun for Hoppers

A GOOD device for scattering poison bran bait for grasshoppers, is the rotary-type straw spreader found on most makes of combine-harvesters. This is being used a good deal in the Northwest. A tin shield placed between spreader and wagon will prevent bait being thrown into the wagon's running gear. To get the spreader to revolve rapidly enough, power may be taken from the wheel of the wagon or

truck, or the rotary spreader may be mounted on a wagon and operated with a gasoline engine. Feed the spreader by hand, using 20 pounds of bait an acre. Varying with the speed at which the spreader revolves, a strip up to 30 feet wide may be covered. On some types of beaters it may be necessary to attach a sheet metal pan below the revolving bars to prevent the bait from falling thru in lumps.

## How Much Soys to Seed

What is the proper rate of seeding soybeans?—L. E. R.

THE lowest rate of planting under favorable conditions is 60 to 75 pounds of good seed to the acre for drilling solid, and 20 to 25 pounds for seeding in rows. Increase this 20 to 50 per cent on fertile land foul with weeds, and on a rough, cloddy seed-bed. The rate of large-seeded varieties is somewhat higher than for the small-seeded kinds. . . Much finer hay is grown from heavier rates of seeding than is required for a seed crop. There is little danger of getting the plants too thick for hay, but too much crowding and shading in a thick stand will reduce the yield of seed.—B. M. K.

## What Chinch Bugs Like

What are the best trap-crop barriers for stopping chinch bugs when they move out of a grain field?—A. T. M.

CANE, Sudan, millet, oats and spring barley. The order of ranking, so far as the bugs liking them goes, would be about as here given. Seed the trap crop in the edge of the cornfield next to the grain field, and make it a rod or two wide. Seed the crop barrier about corn planting time so there will be plenty of succulent food until most all the bugs can get into it. Then disk it down, plow under, drag and work thoroly to kill the small red bugs. After the bugs and the crop are destroyed, soybeans or cowpeas may be planted in the strip.—G. D. J.

## Alternate Pasturing Pays

H. W. H.

WHERE water supply will permit such a shift, it is easily possible to obtain much more feed from the same acreage by cross-fencing a pasture and alternating the pasturing of stock from one half to the other. A 3-weeks shift is about right after June 1. Those who have tried this plan will notice a wonderful difference over letting stock run over the entire acreage all the time. The cost of a division fence is soon paid for in more pasture and in benefits to the stand of grass. A let-up from the constant tramping for a time does the grass a lot of good, too.

## Windrow Baling Saves Hay

H. W. H.

ROTTEN tops and bottoms often mean almost a total loss to a third of the stacked hay. Putting loose hay in barns means a lot of expensive barn room for a little hay. The cheapest way is to bale from the field, then store in a barn, under a good roof. The roof is more important than the sides of a hay barn.

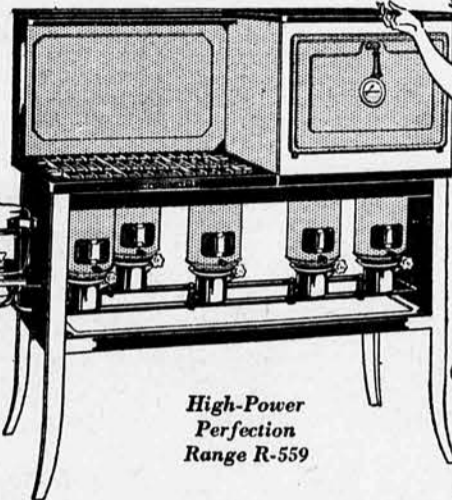
Years ago it was thought necessary to stack hay before baling, but now the greater part of the baling is done directly from the windrow. Alfalfa hay is a little more difficult to handle by baling from the windrow, but with a good side delivery rake and making the windrows not too large, in ordinary dry hay weather there need be no trouble from mouldy centers due to "hot" hay.

The storage capacity of a barn is doubled by baling, and the quality of the hay comes out as good as it goes in if the hay is cured and dry when baled.

¶ I am taking this opportunity of telling you how much I love your homey page in Kansas Farmer, and how much it has added to the paper. Isn't it human to want to know the joys or the sorrows of others.—Mrs. Charles Gill, Wallace, Kan.

THAT NEW STOVE CERTAINLY DOES JUSTICE TO YOUR BAKING"

"YES, AND THINK OF THE SAVING ON FUEL BESIDES!"



High-Power Perfection Range R-559

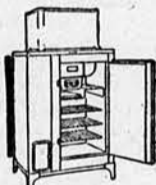
**HIGH-POWER SPEED AND CLEANLINESS...**  
*kerosene economy*

YOU couldn't wish for greater speed! High-Power burners boil two quarts of water in eight minutes; for pan broiling, High-Power gives a sizzling heat, evenly spread over the bottom of the pan. There's no soot, either—just clean, cooking heat.

The new High-Power burners start to cook the minute you light them, saving fuel as well as time. They are easy to light, easy to regulate for any cooking task from baking a custard to broiling a steak.

See the new Perfections at your dealer's. Every model is a practical one for busy kitchens. Everything is open and easy to get at; ovens are at convenient height, and every stove has broom-high space beneath for easy kitchen cleaning. Perfection Stove Co.,

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"My range is a medium-priced model with built-in 'live heat' oven and five High-Power burners. I'd part with anything in the house before I'd go back to the drudgery of an old-fashioned stove, after having High-Power cleanliness and speed."

The mark of quality

**PERFECTION** Oil Burning STOVES

Speed THAT SAVES TIME \* Cleanliness THAT SAVES WORK \* Fuel Economy THAT SAVES MONEY

## Let's Talk It Over

THERE always is room for anything that will help Kansas farmers get better pay for their investments and labor. If you have a question you'd like talked over by other Kansas farmers, let's have it. In the meantime, try your hand on one of these subjects:

- What Difference Spraying Has Made With My Fruit and Garden.
- Vegetables That Are Worth Most in My Late Garden.
- The Worst Pig Trouble We Ever Had and How We Beat It.
- The Best and Cheapest Way to Raise Good Beef.
- Pointers on Harvesting Crops Easily.
- Is It Worthwhile to Have a Silo?
- My Best Way of Handling Alfalfa for Hay.
- The Most Useful Thing I Have Made on the Farm.
- How a Cooling System and a Cream Separator Help My Dairy Income.
- Summer Losses We Have Stopped.
- Farm Accidents We Narrowly Escaped and How We Guard Against Them.

Kansas Farmer offers \$2 for the best letter on each one of these subjects. Make your letter short, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 8.

## "Hold On" to the Farm Act

So Say Co-op Leaders Who Foresee a Fight On It

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

CO-OPERATIVES of Kansas are back of the Farm Adjustment Act stronger than ever. Every delegate to last week's co-op conference, at Manhattan, either approved the main points of the farm program by saying so, or by applauding what others had to say about it. Presumably these leaders of the big farm organizations speak for their membership. If so, Kansas farmers in general believe the New Deal they are getting is doing them good. The co-op leaders think many improvements can be made and that these will come if farmers continue to support the plan.

"All farmers ought to do their part to defend the Farm Act," said Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau. "This is the first constructive effort to make output and demand meet." He believes benefits of the act far out-distance the mistakes, also that the U. S. will be in better position to take advantage of any export opportunities that may open up.

C. A. Ward, Salina, president, Kansas Farmers Union, said, "I want to go along with the AAA—it offers lots of opportunities. Yet it must be administered right. Something sounder may come along later, but while we have the AAA we ought to make the best possible use of it. We've gone forward on wheat, cotton and other commodities. Farmers as a class are for the program, and farm organizations have taken the lead in it. I know there are bugs in it—too much bureaucracy. Mix more practical men with the 'brain-trusters,' but let's go on with the program. It is a lot better than anything we've had for our farmers."

C. C. Cogswell, Topeka, Master, Kansas State Grange, who was unable to attend, sent a message encouraging support of the program, urging changes where necessary and holding on to the parts that are practical and constructive. L. E. Webb, Dodge City, president of the Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers Association, believes if the right information is gotten out to farmers they are and will be for the program. H. E. Witham, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, said, "The AAA will bring many benefits to the co-operative movement . . . standardize farm accounting, give tenant and owner-operator a chance to know their financial standing . . . help them in getting credit. These are minor benefits compared to what will come if the AAA is given an opportunity to succeed. It will bring better quality rural life."

"We would be blind not to see storm clouds gathering in opposition to the Farm Adjustment Act . . . Men in industry, who have kept prices up by cutting production to the bone, are opposing any attempt on the part of agriculture to do the same thing. Agriculture merely is taking a leaf from the experiences of other industries."

Other speakers on the 2-day program included:

M. H. Howard, Hall-Baker, Kansas City; H. C. Morton, Farmers Co-operative Commission Co., Hutchinson; M. L. Taylor, Kaw Valley Potato Growers Ass'n, Topeka; Coe Pritchett, Pure Milk Producers Ass'n, Kansas City; Tom De Witt, Green City, Mo., for Union Oil Co., Kansas City; A. M. Kinney, Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., Kansas City; W. T. Angle, Producers Commission Ass'n, Kansas City; Dudley Doolittle, Farm Credit Administration, Wichita; Ralph Snyder, president, Wichita Bank for Co-operatives; President F. D. Farrell, Vance M. Rucker, Glenn S. Fox, L. C. Williams, and Dr. W. E. Grimes, of the college, and W. J. Hart, Wichita Bank for Co-operatives.

### Corn-Hog Quotas Soon

COUNTY corn-hog quotas will be set as rapidly as possible by the Topeka office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Those in charge will use every bit of evidence they have or can get about corn acreage, number of litters and number of commercial hogs before setting a county allotment. In an effort to give every contract-signer a square deal, all information uncovered by allotment committees, in their canvass of contracting and non-contracting farmers, will be used, to-

gether with check evidence such as the Federal census enumeration, assessor's reports, and market receipts of commercial hogs. If there is any question about your county figures when they are published, your local allotment committee will be able to explain why they are higher or lower than you had anticipated.

### Second Sign-Up Did Well

THE reopened wheat sign-up in Kansas in April brought in 732 more applications representing 82,000 acres of wheat. Of these, 579 have been followed up by contract signing, and it is anticipated the remainder will lead to contracts. Adjustments were made in 48 counties.

### Wheat Bonus After July 1

THE second bonus payment to Kansas wheat farmers who are in on the Government's crop control plan is likely to be after July 1, AAA folks say. The surveying to see whether those who signed up have made the required 15 per cent acreage reduction cannot be completed before that time. This second payment may be a fraction less than 8 cents a bushel, a deduction being made to finance West Coast wheat exportation.

### Jailed for Pig-Sow Fraud

WHEN the Government's emergency hog-buying campaign was on, J. H. Bennett of Aberdeen, S. D., and Frank King of St. Paul, bought pigs from farmers in South Dakota, shipped them to market centers and sold them under the names of farmers from whom the pigs were bought, collecting the premium payment. As a result of this little speculation, each has just been sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 and to serve 6 months in jail by a Federal court. Similar fraud cases now are pending in other Federal courts. Better be on the square with Uncle Sam.

### Fallow Loans \$1 an Acre

SOUTHWESTERN Kansas wheat farmers may borrow \$1 an acre on all land summer-fallowed, under terms of the Emergency Crop Loan Act, Senator Capper wires Kansas Farmer. Applications should be made to the county seed loan committee, Senator Capper has informed W. A. Long, secretary of the agricultural committee of the Dodge City Chamber of Commerce. The senator went to the FCA immediately upon receipt of a letter from Mr. Long which outlined this situation:

No doubt you are aware thousands of acres of wheat have blown out and now the wheat is burning up. The farmers have no money to summer-fallow this land, and if left, weeds will sap the moisture and prevent a crop next year.

### It's Up to the Beef Men

R. H. G.

A COMMITTEE of 25 cattlemen from all parts of the country, is working with the Farm Administration on a recovery program for that industry. Reports from Washington say it may be possible to announce the plan soon.

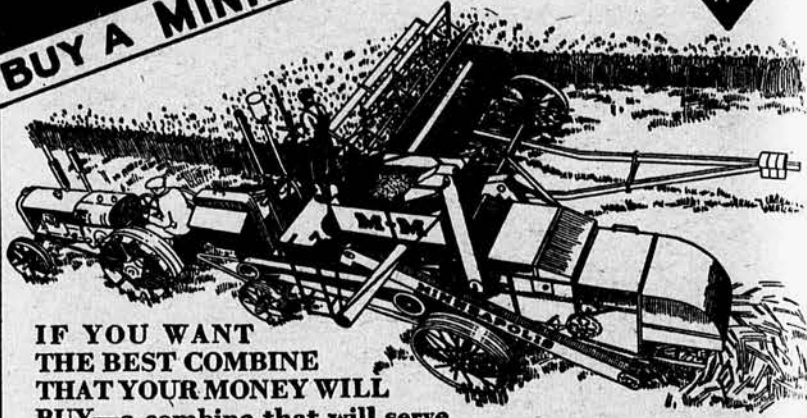
Nobody wanted processing tax when beef men met with AAA officials in Chicago recently. They pointed to the low price of hogs, with a tax, and to the high price of lambs, without a tax. If a processing tax is used, it is likely to be a mild one, applied slowly. Whatever the plan may be, it will first be submitted to feed cattlemen in regional meetings for their approval. The dairy program was turned down, you remember, yet the AAA will still help dairymen if they wish to have a plan. The beef program will be up to the beef growers. Joe H. Mercer, Topeka, is the Kansas representative on the committee which was appointed at the Chicago conference.

# MINNEAPOLIS COMBINES

## "Stand the Gaff"

BUY A MINNEAPOLIS . . . PRICES are RIGHT

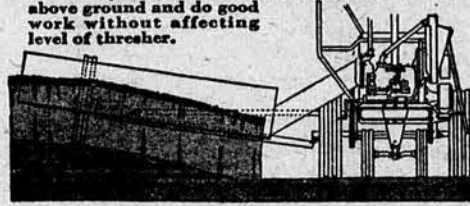
They GET the GRAIN AND SAVE IT



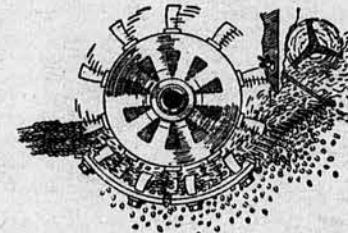
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you many seasons—one that meets all combining conditions—a combine that's built to keep going day in and day out—then A MINNEAPOLIS COMBINE will interest you. Operator is near all controls and has best possible vision. The grain tank is LOW DOWN in CENTER of machine. This assures steady operation, and operator can always see kind of job combine is doing. MINNEAPOLIS COMBINES are built to last—to get the grain—to save it, and deliver it to the grain tank—clean and saleable. 4 sizes available: Single Shoe Combine 10 or 12 foot cut. Machines with 2 cleaning shoes—10, 12, 16 or 20 foot cuts.

HEADER perfectly balanced by independent beams—flexible to follow "ups and downs" of field easily—adjustable to cut from 4 to 36 inches above ground and do good work without affecting level of thresher.



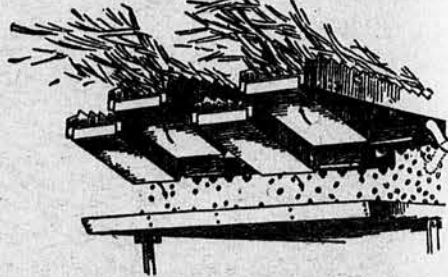
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FEEDER HOUSING—roomy, with adjustable deflector and down beater, assures even feeding.

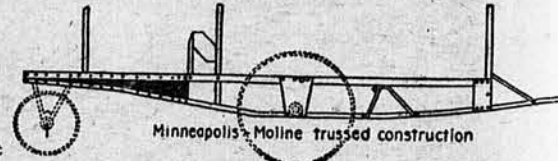
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STRAW RACKS—full length pitching tossing type—shake the last kernels of grain out of the straw—NO MERE RATTLE CONVEYORS. Grain gets full action of cleaning shoes. Cleaning area is unusually large. All bearings are fastened directly to main frame—cleaning shoe is balanced against grain pan, assuring a balanced threshing motion.



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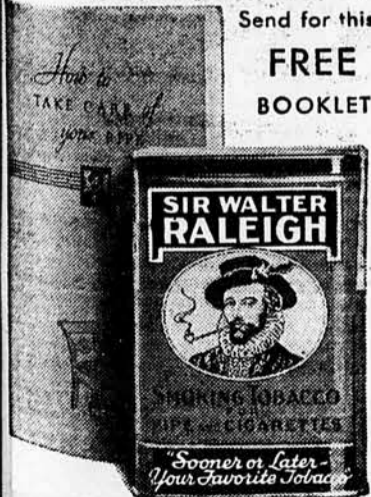


NO, pal, there's not a living critter within half a mile—thanks to Joe's stewy pipe and polecat tobacco! Even the lowest in the animal kingdom slinks from the scent and pleads "Not Guilty" to the discharge.

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New Barn—Lee White, R. 1, Canton.

New Barn—Joe Thomas, R. 1, Studley.

New Combine—Mr. Van Belt, Nickerson.

New Home—C. E. Belles, R. 1, Asherville.

New Bungalow—Fred Reece, R. 1, Langdon.

New Home—Chester Truitt, R. 2, Langdon.

New Car—W. C. Kalb, R. 1, Canton. Plymouth.

New Home—Walter Bunyan, R. 1, Partridge.

New Combine—G. V. Ellsworth, R. 1, Langdon.

New Combine—Johnson Brothers, R. 1, Canton.

New Mowing Machine — Frank Korb, Mankato.

New Car—A. M. Lively, R. 1, McPherson county.

Home Improvements—Fay Lyons, R. 2, Reamsville.

New Car—L. J. Doane, R. 2, Canton. Studebaker.

New Car—Levi Royle, R. 4, Hutchinson. Ford V-8.

New Car—Floyd Ficke, R. 1, Ramona. Chevrolet.

New Car — Cecil Korb, Jewell county. Ford V-8.

New Car—Harvey Cameron, Lebanon. Ford V-8 sedan.

New Car—E. I. Seavey, Kensington. Chevrolet sedan.

New Windmill—Arthur McClelland, R. 1, Shawnee county.

New Car—Victor E. Watts, Smith Center. Ford V-8 sedan.

New Home—Emile Lagasse, R. 1, Ames. Built for his son.

New Roof—H. Bert Forbes, R. 3, Wellington. Shingle roof.

New Combine—H. J. Griebel, Lyons. Gleaner-Baldwin combine.

New Car—Oscar Wilkins, R. 1, Lorraine. Ford V-8, four-door.

New Stock and Hay Barn—M. T. Brooke, R. 1, Douglas county.

New Combine — Jack Goodhue, Lyons. Gleaner-Baldwin combine.

Home Improvements — Dan Johnson, R. 1, Scottsville. New kitchen.

New Brooder House—Mrs. Della Post, Smith county. Dimensions 10 by 10.

New Home—R. H. Williams, R. 2, Lyons. For his son Charles, recently married.

New Windmill—Painting — Tony Matzek, Colwich. Painting all farm buildings.

Bought Used Car — Alfred Stroberg, R. 4, Hutchinson. Studebaker-Six coupe.

New Truck and Car—Harold Chilcott, Mankato. Ford V-8 truck and Ford V-8 coach.

Traded Farms—Harvey Saunders, R. 1, Downs. Traded farm for the J. B. Byers farm near Bellaire.

New Farm Machinery—H. O. Ballard, Hardy, Neb., Oliver tractor, 16-32 disk, 2-row cultivator.

New Home and Improvements—A. H. McNarey, Scandia. Farm home, barn, henhouse, garage, new well.

New Dairy Barn—Claude Dressler, Hutchinson. Dimensions 86 feet long, 30 feet high. Will accommodate 40 cows.

Home Improvement—J. C. Allen, Jewell county. Remodeling and painting farm home and building two porches.

New Tractor — Ray Post, R. 4, Smith Center. Allis-Chalmers complete with all necessary farm tractor implements.

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river hill in  
High!"**



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remembering—It is the only car under \$2500 with a V-type, eight-cylinder engine. It is the most economical Ford ever built. It is easy riding on all roads and it gives you more interior room—front and rear—than any other low-price car. Why? Because the V-8 engine gives you eight cylinders in sturdier, chunkier engine space.

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The outstanding value of the New Ford V-8 is not a matter of words or claims, but a definite, demonstrable fact. It is something you can see on the road as you "Watch The Fords Go By." You are doubly sure of it when you drive the car yourself and know personally what it can do. There's nothing like riding in a car to get the true story of performance.

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Gentlemen: Please send me the free booklets on the subjects checked below.  
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# Keeping Milk From Souring

E. R. G.

How much should milk be cooled on the farm?—D. W. H.

WHEN milk comes from the cow its temperature is most favorable for growth of bacteria. The rate at which bacteria increases in milk goes down as the temperature of the milk is lowered. Sour milk is caused by growth of bacteria. Cool it to a low temperature immediately after it is drawn from the cow, and keep it cold until delivered, but don't freeze it.

Growth of bacteria is slow in temperature below 55 degrees, while at higher temperature it is rapid. Taking the growth of bacteria in milk held at 50 degrees as a basis of comparison, the rate of bacterial growth at 60 degrees is 10 times as rapid, at 68 degrees it is 44 times as rapid, and at 86 degrees it is 155 times as rapid.

Milk for manufacturing purposes usually can be satisfactorily cooled by using water from deep wells or springs. The milk can be cooled and held below 60 degrees by submerging the can of milk up to the neck in the water and renewing the water frequently. Where market milk of low bacterial content is wanted, well water usually is not cold enough during summer months to do the job. Better use ice or electric refrigeration. An insulated cooling tank can be used and the milk cooled and held below 40 degrees.

## A Homemade Fly Killer

E. G. KELLY

A VERY good fly spray can be made by soaking 2 pounds of pyrethrum in 1 gallon of good quality kerosene. After soaking for 24 hours, the liquid may be poured off, leaving the sediment in the container, or it may be strained to prevent clogging the sprayer. Do not use too much when spraying animals, but be sure to get it on the flies to kill them. If the material is blown into the air, it will settle on the flies, finally covering their bodies. They will drop to the floor and can be swept up and burned.

Pyrethrum-oil spray may stain furniture if the sediment is not all removed before spraying. Use only the top-half of the mix in the home, saving the other for outdoors and the stables. Pyrethrum extracts may be bought in gallon or 5-gallon lots. Add 1 gallon to 19 gallons of kerosene to make 20 gallons of spray. Follow directions on the containers closely.

## A Dairy Man's Best Bet

FARMERS interested in increasing and bettering the offspring of their dairy animals should not be satisfied with using anything but a purebred dairy bull in their herd. They are more reasonable in price than ever before, and more dairy bulls are available in Kansas than in times past. Many breeders of purebred dairy cattle are leasing bull calves for the feed required to raise them.

## What Makes Milk Spoil

ONE thing responsible for milk or cream spoiling on the farm is the bacteria from utensils. Use of chemicals is gaining favor as a way of destroying these bacteria. Directions for making and using chemical disinfectants can be found in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Circular 160. Write the college for a copy.

## When You Buy a Cow

THE normal 3-year-old cow may be expected to live 5.2 years longer. The 7-year-old cow will normally live only 3.4 years more. That is a good point to remember when setting the value of a cow you may wish to buy, and the amount she will depreciate every year.

## No Agent Is Necessary

TAXPAYERS in highway benefit districts are warned by the Kansas highway department, to beware of smooth-talking persons who offer to collect their refunds from the highway department for a percentage. No

one eligible for a refund need employ an agent nor a lawyer to collect what is due him, declares Harry Darby, state highway director. Furthermore, the state highway commission has employes who will fill out the proper blanks for you.

## Three Ayrshire Meetings

DAIRY allotment ideas will be discussed at the meeting of the Kansas Ayrshire Breeders Association which will hold 3 field days this month. There will be judging contests and demonstrations, and national secretary C. T. Conklin, of Vermont, will

attend each meeting. Dates and meeting places are:

Tuesday, May 22—H. B. Peairs, Lawrence, 2 miles south on 73W.

Wednesday, May 23—H. R. Strickler, Hutchinson, 8 miles N.W. on Highway 86.

Friday, May 25—Colby Experiment Station, Colby.

## A Fly-Free Milk House

IF ALL doors, windows, open drains, ventilators, and other outside openings into the milk house are screened, flies will be kept out. This is a good time to repair torn or poorly-fitted screens.

I have been a subscriber to Kansas Farmer for years and have received lots of valuable information from it.—E. C. McDaniel, Sharon.

## Chose 25 State Farmers

TWENTY-FIVE Kansas high school boys, all members of Future Farmers of America, were raised to the rank of State Farmer at the recent annual dinner of the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce for vocational agricultural students. The group includes:

Ellwood Baker, Abilene; Kenneth Basford, Lebanon; Hampton Barton, Arkansas City; Donald Baughman, Howard; Ronald Berry, Winfield; Louis Brooks, Scott City; Leonard Brown, Smith Center; C. Lorimer Cox, Mound City; Paul Crane, Miltonvale; Emerson Cyphers, Fairview; Max Dawdy, Washington; Harvey Dix, Manhattan; Wilbert Duitsman, Linn; Keith Harrison, Ottawa; Vernon Huck, Coldwater; Paul Leck, Washington; Arthur Leonhard, Lawrence; Clayton M. Osborne, Mound City; Walter Love, Lawrence; Alfred Pancake, Atwood; Winzer Petr, Waterville; Doyle Reed, Lawrence; Neal Sawyer, Fairview; John Snook, Winfield; John F. Stradal, Wakeeney.



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IF you think jelly-making *must* be wasteful, or tedious, or uncertain, here's some real news for you!

An extraordinary new pectin product—Sure-Jell—gives you two-thirds more jelly or jam, from the same amount of fruit, than you get the old long-boil way.

Sure-Jell assures you perfect jelly every time, too. An ideal "set." Clear. Firm. And with all the *real* flavor of the ripe fruit itself. In fact, that's why you buy Sure-Jell on a money-back guarantee. See offer at left.

Such jam, too! The first time you taste it you'll scarcely believe that jam could taste so delicious.

Sure-Jell saves you time, of course! Only 1/2 minute boiling is needed for jelly. Only 1 minute for jam. You get exact, easy-to-follow recipes inside every package.

Remember to ask for "Sure-Jell"! Two packages for only 25¢. A product of General Foods. © 1934, G. F. Corp.

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## GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

## Watch for Potato-Leaf Hopper

Trouble Likely if Potatoes are Near Alfalfa

E. G. KELLY

THE appearance of triangular, brownish-colored spots on the tips of potato leaves is a sign the potato-leaf hopper is at work. This pest is wedge-shaped, greenish in color, and about 1/8-inch long. It has long hind legs, jumps quickly, and flies about much as a gnat would do. Usually it is noticeable because of its tendency to dance about over the leaf.

The insect has a piercing and sucking mouth and feeds on the undersides of potato leaves. The females lay tiny eggs in the mid-ribs of the leaves which hatch into young leaf hoppers, differing from the parents only in not having wings.

The leaf hoppers live thru the winter as adults and feed on many kinds of plants in the spring until the potatoes come up. Often they are found on alfalfa plants, so the potato grower must watch for trouble if his potatoes are near an alfalfa field.

An application of Bordeaux mixture to the potatoes will keep the leaf hoppers away and prevent them from laying eggs on potato plants. It also reduces the tip burn resulting when the bugs feed on the leaves.

Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving 3 pounds of copper sulfate in 24 gallons of water, dissolving 6 pounds of slaked lime in another 24 gallons of water, then mixing these 2 solutions together. It is applied as a spray. For a smaller amount, use 2 ounces of copper sulfate in 1 gallon of water and 4 ounces of slaked lime in another gallon of water, and mix. Arsenate of lead added to the Bordeaux at the rate of 1 1/2 pounds to 48 gallons will make the spray effective for the old-fashioned, turtle-backed potato bugs.

## Burn Out the Cabbage Bug

E. G. KELLY

THE Harlequin cabbage bug, most destructive pest that attacks cabbage and related plants in Kansas, has been found in numerous gardens this spring. Hand-picking the adults or burning straw on trap crops, such as early mustard, are the best ways to dispose of the pest. Anything that will kill the bugs when sprayed on the plants also will kill the plants.

The bug is brilliant red and black, about 1/2 inch long and slightly narrower. Frequently it is called the "calico bug." It belongs to the piercing and sucking group of insects which draw the juices from the stems and leaves of growing plants.

A field infested with these pests looks much as if a fire had swept over it, because the plants all wilt, wither, dry up, turn red and die. These bugs are particularly fond of a great many garden plants including cabbage, kale, collards, kohlrabi, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, horse radish, mustard and turnips.

The young bugs, which hatch from eggs that look like miniature barrels, are quite like the adults, altho they do not have wings. They feed on the plant juices, and the clustered young do more damage than the scattered adults. Keeping the garden clean thru the winter is one preventive measure. But hand-picking the adults or burning them when they collect on trap crops planted for that purpose are the only ways to get them in the spring.

## When to Prune Shrubs

PRUNE most flowering shrubs immediately after their normal period of blooming. Removing from 1 to 3 of the oldest canes at the ground will encourage new growth, more luxuriant foliage, and finer flowers, and will keep the shrubs from growing too tall.

## Old Berry Land Will Do

NEW land has been used almost exclusively for commercial strawberry growing, on account of expense and difficulty of keeping down weeds, grasses and clovers on old land. But since new land is becoming scarce or impossible to get near shipping centers, it is more important than ever

that growers work out careful cropping systems in preparing old land for strawberry growing. Most growers agree that if the weed and grass trouble can be handled, old ground may be made satisfactory for strawberries. It is possible with better methods of soil handling, and clean cultivation before planting, for the grower to succeed as well on old land as new.

## Protecting Sweet Corn

THERE are two worms likely to bother the crop—the corn earworm and cutworms. No one needs to tell you much about cutworms, for they tackle most every vegetable crop. Use poison bran mash to get rid of them. To prepare this mash, mix 6 pounds of bran and 2 ounces of white arsenic or Paris green. Then mix 1 pint of cheap molasses and the juice and chopped rind of one lemon in about a gallon of water, and sprinkle this over the poison bran and mix it in thoroly. For the corn earworm try dusting the tips of the ears—right after "shooting"—with arsenate of lead.

## The World's Biggest Tree

THE biggest tree in the world, perhaps the oldest, is the General Sherman tree in Sequoia National Park, California. Here are its dimensions as given by the Government:

Height	274 feet
Circumference	103 feet
Diameter	37 feet
Height largest branch leaves trunk	130 feet
Diameter 100 feet above ground	18 feet
Diameter of largest branch	7 feet
Weight of tree	6,167 tons
Age	Between 4,000 and 5,000 years

Among the Redwoods of North California are trees more than 400 feet high. For 40 or 50 centuries these trees have withstood countless forest fires. They have amazing powers of recuperation, promptly healing their wounds even when more than half the trunk is destroyed by fire.

## Can Cut Grass Too Close

BLUEGRASS lawns are injured by continued short mowing. Set mower to clip grass 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, and rake clippings off, particularly where grass has grown tall. In summer, lawns should not be mowed. Weeds have a tough time where grass is thick and tall.

ONE of our farmer friends recommends the mothball cure for moles. Just put a few mothballs in their runways, he says, and they will immediately hike to some other fellow's garden.

## Rainy Seasons to Return

NO one yet knows the cause of the drouths, say the scientists of the Weather Bureau. Rainfall has been declining for 15 or 20 years in the Northwest, and in the Middle West the last 4 or 5. The Northwest has had only two such drouths in a hundred years.

Rainy seasons are going to come back, the weather experts say. They may be on their way back now. This is a period of deficient rainfall, which comes now and then. However, if we have a dry May it is likely to be followed by a drier June.

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The McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder being operated by a Farmall Tractor.

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THE 1934 binder is pronounced, by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, as 70 per cent better in design and quality than the great majority of binders now in use.

Think of that! So many improvements and refinements have been made in binders that the one you buy this year is far ahead of the binder it will replace. It will do better work . . . faster work . . . and it will please you in every detail of its performance.

Take the McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder, for example. This 10-ft. roller-bearing binder is built especially for fast tractor work. It has double the capacity of an 8-ft. horse-drawn binder. The sickle, reel, canvases, packers, and binding mechanism take their power direct from the engine of a McCormick-Deering

Tractor—the binder main wheel simply supports the binder. If the grain clogs, the operator halts the tractor while the binder clears itself. In lodged or very heavy grain, the forward speed of the tractor can be reduced while the normal speed of the binder mechanism is maintained, assuring uninterrupted operation.

See for yourself the great improvements made in McCormick-Deering Binders. The McCormick-Deering dealer near you can tell you about them. In addition to the tractor binder, McCormick-Deering provides modern horse-drawn binders in 6, 7, and 8-ft. sizes, and "Big-Ball" Twine, guaranteed for length, strength, and weight.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
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(Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

# McCORMICK-DEERING BINDERS

LIVESTOCK

## At What Age Does Sow Do Best?

**P**IGS farrowed in early fall will be large enough before cold weather, and have enough body heat, so will continue gaining in winter. May is a good time for breeding. A good, smooth, registered boar of medium type will help the pig crop. Good-sized litters come from gilts selected from large litters that make rapid gains.

Age of the sow has something to do with weight of a litter, the Department of Agriculture says. Pigs from 1-year-old sows weighed 188 pounds to the litter at weaning time; from 2-year-old sows, 251 pounds; 3-year-old sows, 244 pounds; 4-year-old sows, 197 pounds; 5-year-old sows, 197 pounds; and 6-year-old sows, 126 pounds.

Weight of pigs at birth means something to final weight of the hog at 190 days old, as well as to the per cent weaned. Where the average birth weight of the pigs was 1½ pounds the pigs weighed 170 pounds when 190 days old, and 30 per cent were weaned. Where weight was 2 pounds at birth the weight to the litter was 182 pounds at 190 days and 56 per cent were weaned. Those with an average birth weight of 3 pounds weighed 204 pounds when 190 days old and 74 per cent were weaned; those with an average birth weight of 3½ pounds weighed 291 pounds when 190 days old and 79 per cent were weaned; and those that weighed 4 pounds at birth weighed 221 pounds when 190 days old and 83 per cent were weaned.

Good care of sows is important. Plenty of pasture and grain—corn and oats—and some tankage at least for the last 60 days of the gestation time will pay. Feed a mineral mixture of equal parts finely ground limestone, steam bonemeal and salt.

### First Aid in Sheep Bloat

W. E. L.

**S**HEEP bloat is one thing farmers are beginning to expect and fear as summer gets near. A good thing for preventing—or at least eliminating part of the bloat—is to fill the sheep well on feeds they are accustomed to in the lots and then turn them on pasture and leave them. Sheep men may prevent some bloat by keeping sheep out of the pasture on a hot, muggy day or just after a warm rain.

It sometimes is good to fill sheep for three or four mornings before turning them on pasture continuously. Two fairly good treatments for bloat (try as you will to prevent it, you'll probably have a few cases) are as follows:

A drench of 1 pint or more of freshly drawn cow's milk given as soon as possible.

A stick or cob placed in the sheep's mouth like a bridle bit. This will help gas to escape. Exercise is another remedy and application of cold water over the paunch in warm weather may help.

### Lamb Chops From Grass

R. H. G.

**G**OOD pastures make good sheep and good profits. One group of ewes and lambs in a U. S. test, was fed on pasture and nothing else. A second group had pasture and the lambs got shelled corn. Both ewes and lambs had shelled corn in addition to pasture in a third group. Another bunch of ewes and lambs was fed in dry lot, alfalfa hay and corn being the ration.

In the "pasture-only" lot the market lambs netted \$10.05 a head more than feed cost.

The lambs fed in dry lot cleared only \$3.45 a head over feed cost.

The pasture-fed lambs had the best market finish of the four groups, and showed a better profit than any of the other three lots.

### Stuff the Spring Lambs

**T**HE most progressive sheepmen in Linn county feed grain to their lambs. It is a chance to make some extra money, as it takes only a bushel of corn to push a spring lamb off to market in prime condition. Without grain it takes longer to get the lamb

to market weight and it does not go in such fine fettle. Every flock owner knows the market usually declines as summer comes. He also knows the premium paid for fat lambs. It is impossible to get a spring lamb too fat. Use any method of feeding grain desired. The important thing is to keep the feed clean and give the lambs all they want.—W. J. D.

### Starting Beef Calves

P. S. S.

**C**ORN-AND-COB MEAL, or ground ear corn, is safer than shelled or ground shelled corn for starting beef calves that have been carried thru winter on a light grain ration. As the calves go on full feed, and the feeder wishes to push them, corn-and-cob meal becomes too bulky. The cob in the meal takes up too much room in the diges-

tive tract—space that might better be used for a more fattening feed. Make the change to shelled corn gradually. If the calves eat too much they will go off feed. This is likely to happen when warm days dull the appetite.

### Try Self-Feeder for Sow

**W**HEN there seems to be a shortage of milk in the sow herd, the suckling ration probably is not good enough. Self-feeding the sow is economical and practical after the litter is well started. A ration of shelled corn or oats and Trinity mixture—meat meal tankage, linseed oilmeal and alfalfa meal—may be self-fed successfully. Wheat or by-products of wheat are good in the suckling sow ration, and skimmilk or buttermilk may replace the protein feed. Use alfalfa or alfalfa meal in the ration if pasture is not available.

Full-feed the pigs from weaning time so they will be ready for market in September or October. Or carry them thru on grass, feeding them only enough grain to keep them in flesh.

### Cattle Day at Manhattan

**C**ATTLE Feeders' Day will be Saturday, May 26, at Kansas State College, Manhattan. James Tod, Maple Hill, president of the Kansas Livestock Association will preside. President F. D. Farrell and Dean H. Umberger, of the college, and D. L. Mulendore, president of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita, will speak at the forenoon session. The afternoon meeting will open with an address by Dr. W. E. Grimes, acting dean of agriculture. Cattle and lamb feeding experiments will be discussed by members of the department of animal husbandry. These will include the feed values of oats, corn, ground oats, how to feed cottonseed meal, the using of bluestem grass in feeding fat yearlings, and the feeding of silage alone as roughage in calf-fattening rations. Alfalfa hay and silage will be compared as roughages for fattening lambs. The meeting will close with a question box. Any one may attend.

# "OUT HERE..WE NEED A CAR WE CAN Punish!"

A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH J. R. DELP OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY, CAL.



*"This time we picked Plymouth... it's the only car with Everything it Takes to Save Money"*

**T**HE DELPS don't waste their money. So when it came to picking a new low-priced car, they looked at "All Three"... and drove them hard... around their farm.

"Believe me," says Mr. Delp, "not one of them took it as easily and comfortably as Plymouth."

There are reasons for that. Plymouth has a Safety-Steel Body, of

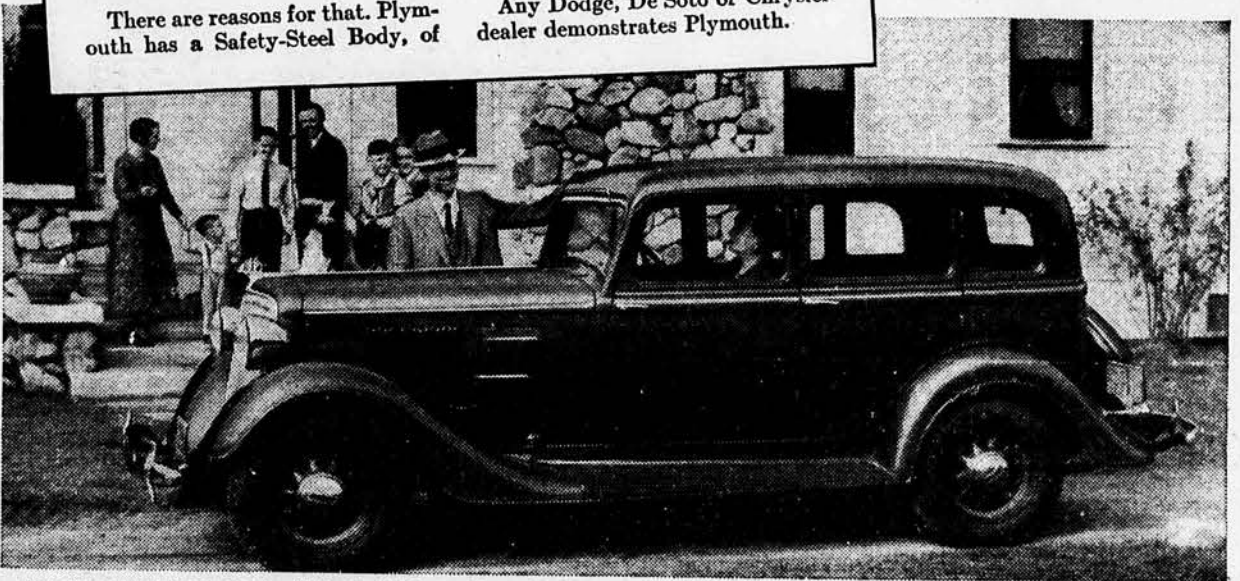
steel reinforced with steel—and Hydraulic Brakes for longer service.

Floating Power engine mountings assure tireless riding. Individual Wheel Springing ends bucking and pitching over ruts and chuckholes.

Plymouth is the only low-priced car with all of these four features.

Any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer demonstrates Plymouth.

"WE DRIVE OUR CARS for years. Plymouth's aluminum alloy pistons and Safety-Steel Body were two features that promised longer life."



"WE'RE THE HAPPIEST family in the Valley with our De Luxe Plymouth Sedan." Plymouth prices begin at \$530 at the factory, subject to change without notice. 20-inch high-clearance wheels are optional at no extra cost on the Standard Plymouth Coupe and 2-Door Sedan. Time payments to fit your budget. Ask for the Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.

# PLYMOUTH \$530

AND UP AT THE FACTORY DETROIT

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR

# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## Queen Was a Fine Mother

ELLIE WILCOX BURT

SEVERAL stories are told of the wonderful mother Queen Victoria made; two of them I heard when a girl in England, I have never forgotten.

The queen was attending a military review, accompanied by the princess royal, who at the time was about 13 years old. The princess was acting a bit coquettish with some of the young officers of their escort. Her majesty looked at her reprovingly several times, but it did not appear to have any effect, finally the princess, fooling with her handkerchief dropped it from the carriage—not accidentally. Immediately several of the young officers jumped from their horses to pick it up.

"Stop gentlemen," commanded the queen, then turning to the princess she quietly said, "Now daughter, get down and pick up your handkerchief."

A footman let down the steps and the little lady blushing rescued the dainty kerchief of lace and cambric. The queen had administered a good, even tho disagreeable lesson to her young daughter.

At another time a sailor carried one of the young princesses onto the royal yacht. As he set her down he said, "There you are my little lady." The child who felt she was too big to be carried, tossed her head and said pertly, "I am not a little lady, I am a princess."

The queen who had overheard the child's speech said quietly, "Daughter, you had better tell the kind sailor who carried you that you are not a little lady yet, tho you hope to be some day."

## Our Big 'nd Little Farmer

NORMA BEE

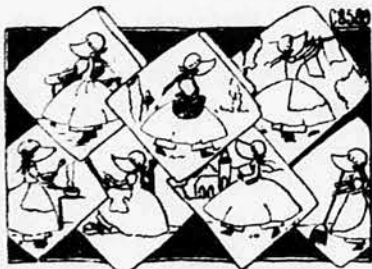
WE haven't much. We do not own our home. We have a rickety old car, second-hand furniture and our clothes are mostly out of date. Yet, we are rich! A neighbor died last week and left his widow with nine children and several thousand dollars of debts. Now all she has is a mother's pension. Thank God for the life insurance we struggle so hard to pay each year. It gives me a sense of security.

Tucking the Little Farmer in of nights I think of other hearts, empty and aching. Seeing the broad shoulders of the Big Farmer as he swings an axe, I realize again that I am indeed lucky.

For richness is measured not so much in the glitter of gold, but in the more precious things. There is gold in a baby's smile, in a roof that shelters, in a fire that warms. What is the use of comparing oneself with some far off twinkling star—we are so much better off than those around us.

## Who Minds Doing Dishes?

TEA TOWEL TRANSFERS



SUNBONNET girl tea towels they are, one for each day of the week, with the name of the day stamped below the design. This busy little lady will brighten the daily tasks for anyone who receives such a gift. Wouldn't you like towels like these to help you with your dishwashing chore? Package No. C8589M includes this set of towels stamped on 24 by 36-inch muslin, with floss to complete them, for \$1. If you prefer to stamp your own ma-

terial—and flour and sugar sacks make grand dish towels—send for the hot iron transfers of the seven designs, No. C8589T, which cost only 20 cents. Perforated pattern No. C8589P, good for hundreds of stampings, with wax free, is 40 cents. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Jim's Blue Forget-Me-Not

MRS. P. N. K.

A LOT of my friends were running over my house yesterday. Farm Unit met here. Someone made a remark about my vases and little china decorations and fancy pictures. I'm sure by a glance or two I sensed, they think my taste is funny. Farm Unit teaches us to have everything harmonize. I did not try to explain to them nor to the trained expert who maps out and oversees our work that there is a harmony which runs thru all my "junk."

Jim buys it for me. Jim, as a home decorator, would be considered a huge joke by those women. Especially huge. He is 6 feet 2 and weighs 250. He hides out while they are here and then come in like a bashful boy to eat the scraps after the last of them has driven down the lane. I didn't explain to the women that I let Jim decorate his own home and am mighty thankful he still wants to. A lot of men don't. He gets me remembrances every single birthday. These last 3 or 4 years of the depression they have come from the 10-cent store, but they still come. Last month was our 15th wedding anniversary, and Jim took a special trip to town for a little pink china basket vase trimmed with blue forget-me-nots. In his eyes I am as pretty as I was when I was 17 and that vase just matches me.

These women smile indulgently at my vain and sporadic attempts to diet off a few of my pounds, but Jim doesn't even know I'm fat, or getting gray. He loves me yet. So I keep my secret from them. If they knew it they'd laugh at Jim for an old fool, and at me for another.

## For Strawberry Preserves

ESSIE M. HEYLE

AN old-fashioned rule for strawberry preserves, is a pound of sugar to a pound of berries. Less sugar does not make a heavy enough preserve and much more may make a strong one with less of the strawberry flavor. If no scales are at hand to weigh the fruit, count on a quart of hulled, medium-sized berries as weighing 1 1/4 pounds. Of course a pound of sugar is 2 cupfuls so that for 1 quart of hulled, medium-sized berries, 2 1/2 cupfuls of sugar would be used.

A plumper berry is obtained in the preserve when dry sugar is added to the berries and they are put over a slow fire until the juice has been drawn out and then are boiled rapidly. Where berries are dropped into a hot sirup, the berry does not plump so well.

There is no danger of scorching the berries or sugar when a heavy kettle is used if the kettle is put over a very slow fire in the beginning. If the kettle seems thin, it may be well to shake it over the fire a little bit rather than leave it over the direct flame. Or it may be put in a warm place until a little juice has come out of the berries. It is better to cook not more than 2 quarts at a time and rapid boiling after the berries are started, is desirable.

No advantage as to color, can be detected when the sugar is added to the berries and they are allowed to stand overnight before cooking.

The berries should be allowed to stand in a sirup to plump up before being canned.

## Not for Health's Sake

YES, why use oleo? Not for health's sake, that is certain. What good can it be, if it can be produced and marketed for 8 cents a pound? I feel that good food and dairy products,

such as good milk and butter, are as necessary as a good education, for of what use is an education without health?—Mrs. E. S. Stovall, Barton Co.

## No More Baby Pigs for Me

MRS. CHARLES BYRD

OUR old Betty sow farrowed 14 healthy pigs this winter when the mercury was below zero. As she could feed but 10, we adopted 4 to raise on the bottle. It seemed great sport to have so many babies all at one time. We called the largest and meanest one, "Sally Marie," another "Peggy Lee," one "Fayette B," and the other "Bobby G."

At 3 weeks they played hide-and-seek under the cook stove, thru the pantry and into the clothes closet as fast as they could go. There they found a basketful of old papers. Sally Marie shook and tore the papers until she was caught and put back into a large box where she squealed until she had to be covered over tight. Peggy Lee lay stretched out under the warm stove. Fayette B investigated a jar of milk, rooting it over. Bobby G, smallest of all, would root the bottles all over the kitchen floor.

No more baby pigs for me. Every minute, just like other babies, they would be into something. Then the children in the neighborhood came after school to play with the pigs and at night we found we had more children than we knew what to do with.

## New Apple Pie Flavor

THE next time you make apple pies, flavor them with vanilla and a little butter dotted over the apples. We like it better than spices.—F. M.

## Delicate Flavor Spreads

WITH RHUBARB BASE

RHUBARB is invaluable as a fruit "stretcher." It is cheap and plentiful, yet this common garden plant can be added to delicate fruits, increasing the quantity without changing the quality or flavor of the finished product. These recipes may suggest other combinations to suit your particular needs:

Rhubarb and Pineapple Marmalade—Two cups finely chopped rhubarb, 2 cups shredded pineapple, 3 cups sugar, 1/2 cup water. Cook pineapple in the water for 20 minutes. Add rhubarb and cook until rhubarb is very soft. Sift in sugar and cook 1 hour. Turn into sterilized jelly glasses and cover with paraffin when cold.

Rhubarb and Fig Jam—Good? Well I should say. Try it for yourself. Use 5 pounds tender rhubarb cut into half-inch pieces, 1 pound dried figs. Grate the rind and use juice of one lemon and 3/4 pounds sugar. Let stand overnight. Next day cook slowly for 1 hour, then pour into sterilized glasses and cover with paraffin.—Bertha E. Thorson, Osage County.

Rhubarb Relish — Rhubarb, combined with raisins, dates and spiced vinegar makes a delicious "relish" to use with meats. Use your own proportions to suit your taste. The spiced vinegar left from pickles is fine for this purpose.—Louise Bower, Alma, Kan.

Rhubarb and Strawberry Conserve—Two cups finely chopped rhubarb, 2 cups chopped pineapple, 2 cups hulled strawberries, 4 1/2 cups sugar, and, if you like, 1/2 cup blanched almonds finely chopped. Pare and remove eyes from pineapple. Cut out core and put thru the coarse knife of food chopper, catching the juice that runs from the crank. Combine fruit and juice and bring to the boiling point. Simmer 10 minutes. Add strawberries cut in small pieces and rhubarb finely chopped. Bring to the boiling point and sift in sugar. Cook stirring to prevent sticking, for about 1 hour or until as thick as desired. If nuts are used, add them just before pouring conserve into sterilized glasses. Cover with paraffin when cold.—Mrs. N. J. Benjamin, La Harpe, Kan.

Our leaflets, "Canning Fruit and Vegetables" (4c), and "Canning Budget" (2c), have helpful suggestions. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Our leaflet, "The Homemade Fly Trap," gives complete directions for making a simple, inexpensive trap. For a copy send 4c to cover expense to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## My New Gingham Curtains

MRS. B. H.

PRETTY and inexpensive kitchen curtains may be made from checked prints or gingham. I make mine the full width of the cloth, putting a hem and heading at the top and a hem at the bottom. I put two on sash rods, then made two more for the top part of the window to come about 3 inches below the top of the sash curtains. In this way no shades are needed as the curtains may be drawn together at night and apart during the day. These last longer than ordinary kitchen curtains and do not soil as easily.—Mrs. B. H.

## Buttoned-On-Cape Dress

COOL HOME FROCK



3251—A fascinating and practical dress of tub silk. The cape can unbutton. Take it off and you have a sports rig. It can be sleeveless or with short sleeves. The pattern also provides for long sleeves. Striped seersucker, plaided cottons and necktie silks are also smart. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 39-inch extra material for collar.

2642—Smart and pretty home frock. Pale blue dimity with wee navy spots and navy blue bias lawn binds made the original. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 10 1/4 yards of binding.

2703—This summer you'll find all the wee lassies and their dollies dressed alike. This style is designed for small girls of 2, 4 and 6 years and for a doll 19 inches tall. Pattern provides for both dresses. Size 4 requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting; doll's dress requires 3/4 yard of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

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

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

# STRAWBERRIES ARE RIPE!

Large, juicy, full-ripened by the sun—how good they would taste next winter! And now is the very time to make jams and jellies while strawberries are at their best and cheapest. You can do it easily—anyone can, even if they have never cooked before—by using PEN-JEL, America's most economical jelly-maker.

## One Easy Recipe for any Jam, Jelly

The same for all fruits... the simple cup-for-cup method with PEN-JEL eliminates the worry and failures. This pure fruit powdered pectin always makes the jelly or jam the right consistency without changing the natural color or flavor.



## Mistress Mary quite contrary, HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

**FINE..for now I keep insects away**

WITH "Black Leaf 40" Try to keep insects from getting a start. They are easier to kill when young. Spray flowers and vegetables early with "Black Leaf 40." Kills insects both by contact and by fumes, and is quick-acting. No waiting for results with "Black Leaf 40." Concentrated—a little makes a lot of spray. Sold everywhere.

**HAS MANY USES.** "Black Leaf 40" is versatile. When sprayed on the lower branches of shrubs and evergreens, keeps dogs away. Kills insects on both plants and animals. Controls poultry lice and feather mites. Directions on labels and free leaflets tell how to kill various insects with "Black Leaf 40."

**KILL ALL FLIES** Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient—cannot spill. Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

**BEST TRADE-IN Lowest Prices** **EASY TERMS** **CALLOWAY'S NEW SEPARATOR** New Improved Calloway Masterpiece Separator. Ten exclusive features. Four sizes—lowest prices ever offered—terms low as \$3.00 per month without interest. Write today for Calloway Separator catalog, prices, trade allowance, terms, etc. The Calloway Co., Box 817 Waterloo, Ia.

### A Farm Fever Danger

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

A PATIENT who had been treated by one doctor for tuberculosis, by another for toxic goiter, and a third for typhoid fever finally made a good recovery when a young doctor, recently arrived, made a blood test and then gave serum treatment for undulant fever. She is glad to get well but much peeved at the circuitous route taken. She writes expressing her belief that everyday folks ought to be told more about this new fever.



Dr. Lerrigo

It is not new at all. Doctors have known of it as "Malta Fever" for generations. A few years ago the researches of Surgeon Edward Francis and Miss Alice Evans of the U. S. Public Health Service brought to light a lot of new information, and since then the medical profession has called it undulant fever, the name being given because the fever seems to ebb and flow in waves. Under searching investigation it is found to be much more common than was supposed, and there is little doubt that many cases supposed to have been a mild or unusual type of typhoid were really undulant fever.

Undulant fever is of special interest to farmers, stockmen and dairymen because of its undoubted origin from bacillus abortus, the germ that causes the contagious abortion of cattle and hogs. Man may acquire the disease by drinking milk from a sick cow or by personal contact with cattle or hogs that have contagious abortion. It is not a mild disease, but is quite disabling and inclined to be chronic, lasting sometimes 2 or 3 years, tho the death rate is not high.

Measures of prevention are the pasteurizing of all milk from cows suspected of having the disease and great care by those employed in any work that brings them in actual contact with sick cattle or hogs. At an Indiana college where students drank unpasteurized milk from a herd of 20 cows, 13 students at one time were ill with undulant fever.

Up-to-date doctors now are on the watch for a fever that undulates and carries with it chills, sweats, and painful or swollen joints. They can make a sure diagnosis by a laboratory blood test. Serum treatment gives promise of effective cure.

#### Stitches Usually Absorbed

Stitches from a repair operation after childbirth have pulled out or broke loose. Can they be replaced when the next child is born? Is 2 years and 7 months long enough to wait to bear children after an abdominal operation?—Mrs. M. C.

THE stitches in a repair operation usually are catgut and are absorbed if not removed. The parts are held together by new union, not by the stitches. If another baby is born that gives a good opportunity for more satisfactory repair. The time you name is plenty long enough, if the operation was well done.

#### See Your Doctor Soon

If the womb comes down (but not clear out), and if pregnancy takes place, will it cause trouble or cause a miscarriage?—Inquirer.

SOMETIMES the condition you name is a barrier to conception. Pregnancy does take place under such conditions, tho, and it is surprising how well the patient generally goes thru with it. Your doctor should be given an early opportunity to make any correction that he can. Probably he will advise an abdominal supporter.

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

When two water glasses stick together, try separating them by putting cold water in the top one and place the lower one in warm water, not too hot, and they will come apart easily.—Mrs. E. Hudson.

# Millions of Women

## PREFER KERR JARS and CAPS



The happy experience of millions of home-makers over the past 31 years has shown that KERR Jars and Caps not only lighten the labor of home canning, but enable them to put up ALL fruits, vegetables and meats without waste or worry.

Use KERR Jars and KERR gold lacquered Caps containing the natural gray sealing composition for ALL methods of canning—Pressure Cooker, Steam Cooker, Oven, Hot Water Bath or Open Kettle.

## Proven Safe for 31 Years

This year don't buy just "fruit jars"—buy KERR Jars. Look for the name on all KERR Jars and KERR Caps. Remember, too, that you can enjoy the advantages of the KERR principle of sealing by modernizing any mason jars with KERR Mason Caps.—SIMPLE, SAFE and SURE.

With KERR Caps you can TEST the seal and know your jars are sealed air-tight before you store them away. The musical note tells the story.

#### Get YOUR Copy of "Modern Methods of Home Canning"

Just send name and address on penny postcard for this valuable new booklet, containing latest information on canning all foods by all methods—or sign name on this ad and mail today. Address: Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp., 381 Main St., Sand Springs, Oklahoma.

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**Kerr**  
**JARS and CAPS**  
SELF SEALING BRAND (Trade Mark Reg.) PATENTED

Standard for Over 30 Years



# FLAVOR

## NEVER EQUALED

In Kellogg's Corn Flakes you're always certain of getting the same high quality—the same appetizing goodness—that have made them the world's largest-selling breakfast cereal.

Remember, when substitutes are offered, it is seldom in a spirit of service. No imitation can equal the marvelous flavor and crispness of Kellogg's. And the heat-sealed inside WAXTITE bag that keeps them oven-fresh is an exclusive Kellogg feature.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are today's big bargain. Guaranteed by W. K. Kellogg. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

"IT PAYS TO SAY

Kellogg's"



## POULTRY

## Paid Not to Rush the Pullets

F. H. H.  
Phillips County

**P**OU LTRY paid me in 1933 by having pullets lay when egg prices were highest. I did not rush them so much that their period of profitable laying had a short life. In guarding against this, I fed generously of grain and growing mash. When the birds began to lay they had good body weight and the frame they needed.

Egg-size counts in the graded markets so I gave this special attention. Improving egg-size is largely a matter of breeding, but I did not rely upon this alone. Feeding also is important both in laying pen and the growing period. Birds that handle the largest amounts of feed have well-developed digestive systems and are best producers of large eggs.

When I put the pullets in their permanent quarters, I placed sufficient hoppers so the birds were not crowded, about 1 foot of hopper space for every four birds. I allowed the birds plenty of fresh air, green feed and shell; saw that the house always was clean, and drinking and feeding utensils were scalded daily. Likewise the pullets' feet and nests were kept clean so eggs were not docked for being dirty. From October 1 to December 1, my egg checks amounted to a bit over \$65. My feed bill was: Egg mash, \$10; bran and meal, \$5; wheat and corn, \$10; total, \$25. A net profit of \$40 from 100 pullets.

## What Egg Money Bought

LAURA K. STRYKER  
Wilson County

**I**N 1927, our 60 R. I. Red pullets were not laying enough eggs for our use. I never had lived on a farm until 1926, and did not know our chickens were neither well fed nor well bred.

I began my flock improvement by better feeding and better breeding. I studied advertisements and bought chicks from a reliable hatchery. That fall our flock was culled for egg production. Each year I bought better chicks and culled more closely, the last 3 years culling for Standard of Perfection as well as for egg production. For the last 2 years all parent stock has been blood-tested. The results have been gratifying. High egg production, eggs weighing 25 to 28 ounces a dozen, a premium of 5 cents a dozen during hatching season.

A brooder stove bought last spring enabled me to raise 400 chickens as easily as I had previously raised 100. After culling and blood-testing last year's flock, I saved 130 fine pullets and 11 cockerels. The remainder I sold as follows: 40 capons, \$40; 100 springs, \$55; 50 pullets, \$20; total, \$115.

Eggs sold last year paid not only for feed and breeding stock but bought most of our groceries. The \$115 represents clear profit from an investment of less than \$100. Now a good-looking heater and a fine radio represent the \$115, and a flock of R. I. Reds, I am proud to say, represent the original investment.

## Low Cost Feed for Hens

**H**IGH cost of poultry feed can be reduced by using grain and milk. Corn, kafir or milo alone, or mixed with wheat when fed at the rate of 15 to 16 pounds daily to 100 birds, will give good results if the flock has plenty of skim milk or buttermilk to drink. Water is not given in this case. This number of hens will drink 3 to 4 gallons of milk daily. Feed it regularly and liberally.

## How to Get Rid of Hen TB

**A**LL thin, emaciated fowls showing signs of tuberculosis should be killed and burned. When the infection is found after August 1 and before January 1, the remainder of the infected flock may be kept for egg production until August 1 of the following year. When the infection is found between January 1 and August 1, only fowls less than 1 year old may be kept until the following August 1, but must be kept away

from all farm animals until marketed for slaughter. No eggs from such flocks should be sold for or used for hatching. . . Poultry houses and yards must be thoroly cleaned and disinfected as soon as the diseased flock is disposed of. A new flock should be reared from young chicks, on clean ground. No fowls are to be disposed of from infected flocks except for slaughter. Occasionally in the case of valuable, purebred flocks, an arrangement may be made for freeing the flock of infection thru the use of the tuberculin test.

## Farm Stuff for Town Folks

N. D.  
Jackson County

**W**E WERE among the first to start what now is a well-known occupation, that of taking produce into a city to peddle. Many do that now but when we started we had little competition. We had an 80-acre farm, mostly in bearing fruit. I was more careful when I sorted apples, pears and grapes to take to town than I would have been if they had been sold at the place. Therefore they brought more money as the A-1's were almost perfect. I also sold butter, cream, cottage cheese, eggs, chickens and guineas. I was more careful with the milk, and took better care of my poultry, so I could get good prices for them.

I discovered it made me do a better job of farming to be more particular about everything I sold in town, than if I had sold them in the country at a lower price. It not only paid me in cash, but in a feeling of having my products look nice and be as nice as they looked.

## Ship Their Own Stuff

B. O. WILLIAMS

**J**UST one Kansas county, Nemaha, shipped 200 cars of poultry and eggs to New York, Philadelphia and New England markets, last year, receiving \$240,000. Nemaha farmers also shipped 96 cars of butter to New York City for which they received more than \$300,000. Popcorn was shipped to Kansas City and Chicago in 148 carlots, bringing the farmers \$75,000. This popcorn is a South American variety that pops without long storage. Sixty cars of millet seed shipped to Canada and this country, brought \$65,000. Shipments of poultry, eggs and cheese not accounted for, will bring Nemaha county's total to fully \$700,000 for 1933. Most of this selling was done thru farmer co-operatives. It shows what farmers can do when they go in for business methods.

## Might Try Metal Shield

We have trouble with pullets picking the vents of others. Is there anything one can do to stop this?—W. D. H.

**P**OU LTRYMEN sometimes resort to a metal shield which has proved somewhat effective in checking the trouble. The John Gawiler Shield is made by the Metal Products Manufacturing Company, 1762 Rainier avenue, Seattle, Wash.—L. F. P.

## A Convenient Investment

**E**VERY day I receive letters from readers of Kansas Farmer who have a few hundred dollars saved up for a rainy day asking the question, "How can I invest the money which I have saved and be guaranteed a fair rate of interest, and when the time comes that I need money can withdraw all or any part of the amount invested?" If you have been wondering how to invest the few hundred dollars you have laid aside, I shall be glad to pass on to you the same suggestions which I have made to hundreds of other readers in regard to a safe and convenient form of investment. This information will be sent to you without any obligation whatever. Address your letter to Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.—Adv.

## Day Old Chicks for Me

DORA WHETSTONE  
Linn County

**I**S IT BETTER to hatch chicks yourself or buy day-old chicks? The first need is superior knowledge, then a world of experience and a love for this kind of work. I think there is great opportunity to improve livability of chicks and to get more rapid growth. That takes us back to parent stock. They must be fed all of the vitamins and minerals to make the best hatchable eggs, then you have to keep plenty of male birds and expensive ones. All stock should be of the best quality, say superf-egg breeds. Baby chicks should have health and vigor and high egg production and be from rigidly tested stock. See what I am getting at?

Every farm flock doesn't come up half way to this. Then the new code for hatcheries and even for custom hatching brings them up in my estimation. It means bigger eggs and healthier poultry. So altogether I can't afford to hatch my chicks. It's better to buy the egg-bred kind, or meat type as you prefer.

Home hatching means much worry and dangers with old trappy fire hazards and small, badly-infected, germ-filled incubators. It doesn't pay to sit up at night watching machines and bad thermometers. If incubators run up or down a few degrees your

hatch is ruined, 3 long weeks of rest broken, besides the egg loss, oil and time put in.

Setting old hens is a waste of time, they won't sit regularly, get up and leave the nest, or get on the wrong one and let eggs chill. To set enough hens for 500 chicks would mean a loss in egg laying. In setting home-laid eggs if eggs are not weighed, the chicks will be all sizes and some much younger than others when first fed.

In buying you get them culled before being shipped to you. Until last year I bought them, rushed them right along, and at 8 weeks sold cockerels as broilers and paid for the chicks and all the feed, and had 232 to 252 pullets left. Last year when I sold cockerels at 8 weeks, they just paid for baby chicks and the chick mash. No indeed, I will never hatch my chicks. I'll look around and get them from reliable hatcheries. Having everything sanitary and ready means raising 95 per cent of them.

## End Dairy Surplus Soon

**T**HERE would be no butter surplus if every farm family would eat one-fourth of a pound of butter each week for 4 months, or if each person would drink one extra glass of milk daily. Linn County's farm agent, Walter Daly, explains in this way how easy it would be to offset the dairy surplus. Besides milk and butter are two of our best health foods.

## Claude Hopper Writes Henry

**D**EAR HENRY—I've been so busy getting in the oats and corn lately that I haven't had much time to read the papers, but when the rainy spell came I looked over the papers to see what was going on in the world.

I see the Government's still worrying where to get money to put the country back on its feet. You know, Henry, when I read in the papers a few months ago that the sale of beer would bring in enough money to take care of everybody, I went on about the plowing and allowed there was one problem that was settled.

They said, too, that repeal would stop drunkenness and bootlegging and crime. So all spring I've been singing at my work (Mary nudges me if I try to sing in church but out in the fields I can sing as loud as I please) thinking what a fine world we are living in now that folks can drink like gentlemen and be patriotic while they're doing it.

So you can see, Henry, that I was kinda surprised when I read that half a dozen killers are loose over the country and that a lot of folks were laid out on election day in Kansas City and that the jails are fuller than ever.

It kinda looks like the liquor business ain't helping the country like it ought, but maybe Herbert Hoover is to blame for it.

They still seem to be needing money, but an Irishman in New York by the name of Fiorello LaGuardia seems to have a plan that will work. He is that fellow they hired to formaldehyde the city hall in New York.

You know, Henry, he wants to sell stock in a corporation for a dollar or two a share. It wouldn't be anything you could borrow money on at the bank, but I guess it might be worth as much as that oil stock I bought for \$20 a share. You couldn't vote it, either, but I remember you didn't have much say-so with that railroad stock your father-in-law gave you. Nor there wouldn't be any dividends.

But here's the nice thing about it, Henry—you might become president of the company and get \$100,000. That's what I call democratic. Common plugs like you and me would have just as much chance of being president as a college graduate with four mortgaged cars.

Mary, who goes into a lot of these contests you see in the papers, said that sometimes politics got mixed into things like that and maybe the management might have the drawing arranged ahead of time.

She says she notices it's always someone in Ohio or Maryland or Colorado that wins these contests and never anybody you ever heard of.

But, Henry, you and me know that nothing like that could happen in this great country where all men are created equal and the Government is by the people and for the people.

Such a thing wouldn't be no more likely to happen than for the liquor business to get into the hands of men who just wanted to make some money for themselves. You know, Henry, that this country stands for liberty and justice for all.

Well, anyway, right when Mr. LaGuardia was explaining his plan someone yelled "lottery." I don't know where they got the idea that a man who was hired to clean up things would stand for any gambling.

He said he could raise 10 or 12 million dollars at a cost of about a quarter of a million. If the promoters would be patriotic and work for only half of that, there would be an eighth of a million left, which would give the stockholders a 1 to 100 chance to break even. And that, Henry, is not my idea of gambling.

A lot of poor and desperate folks would raise a dollar or two, hoping to win, and that way they would be practically saving themselves. And it would sure please big business fellows, for it would be another tax that would miss them altogether.

Any way you look at it, Henry, it is a fine thing. It is almost as good as that other idea of whipping the depression by having the Government take part in the selling of liquor.

These things set me to thinking and I got an idea while I was milking this morning. The Government could make a lot of money if they would go into partnership with bank robbers and machine-gunners and kidnapers. A few big hauls, well placed over the country, would take care of the poor for a whole year.

The more I think about it, Henry, the better it seems. The big money is in the rackets these days. If the country can get in on the liquor and gambling and crime, we will all be saved.

I'm going to be awful busy for a while soon as the ground dries up. Both them two little Jersey heifers of mine are going to be fresh this spring. I ain't saying a word about it, Henry, for I don't want the President to hear about it. You know he said to keep the heifers out of production.

But these heifers of mine are pretty frisky and like to have their own way. Be sure not to say anything about it. Your old friend,

CLAUDE HOPPER



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**Pile Tumors Cause 14 Different Ailments**

If you suffer from piles or any other rectal ailment, remember that medical authorities are constantly warning their patients that it is dangerous to neglect these conditions. As many as 14 distinct ailments, including headaches, nervousness, faulty nutrition, physical weakness, loss of vigor, stomach and liver troubles have been directly traced to a neglected case of hemorrhoids (piles) or other rectal trouble.

Dr. T. G. McCleary, head of the McCleary Clinic, 2641 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo., a noted authority on rectal and colonic diseases, has prepared a book which should be carefully read by every person who has these troubles. Dr. McCleary will mail this book free in a plain wrapper to any reader of this paper who has rectal trouble. All correspondence confidential. The McCleary Clinic has successfully treated over 28,000 patients.

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**Across Kansas**

High winds and scarcity of food have had no effect on Western Kansas' jackrabbit crop.

Hay is going to be hay. Not less than 303 carloads have been shipped out of Yates Center in a month.

Sleepy truck drivers are menacing Kansas highways. The state is looking into their hours of work—and rightly.

Customers of Mankato's water plant have been requested to go easy on water, drouth having lowered the water table.

War isn't popular at Kansas State College. More than 1,300 of its students have asked that compulsory military training be abolished.

The State Sunday School Association re-elected its president, Dr. A. R. Holtz. It will meet next year in Wichita, which needs religious influences.

More than 25 1/2 million of farm indebtedness has been refinanced by the Wichita Land Bank. The average "scaledown" was about 29 cents on the dollar.

Hooray! Kansas is reasonably certain of having its 10 million dollars plus of Federal road funds allotted again, following the close of the fiscal year, June 30.

Thirty-seven rattlers were killed on the Kroeger farm near Tribune last year. And Mrs. Kroeger, who often shoots their heads off with a rifle, is after them again.

The books of not one of the 105 counties in Kansas is in balance with the state treasurer's office, says Governor Landon, nor has been for years. No uniform system.

The bodies of eight members of the Allison family have been removed from their private burying ground in Graham county, to the Hill City cemetery, a more permanent resting place.

**Wind Stripping Top Soil**

THIS spring's dust storms are attributed by S. D. Flora, Kansas weather observer, to the prolonged drouth and the plowing-up of semi-arid lands from Canada to the Texas Panhandle during recent years, thereby destroying the sheltering mat of buffalo grass which formerly held the soil in place. The wartime boost in wheat prices encouraged this cultivation. South Dakota soil specialists say the wind is stripping the top soil from many fields leaving coarse sand behind with the result that the soil is permanently damaged. Soil fertility in Western Kansas is somewhat deeper than that, but the winds do it no good.

**Kansas Weather Defended**

S. D. FLORA

WHILE Kansas has been forced to live down a reputation resulting from stress on the unfavorable aspects of its climate, people do not stop to realize that the winters are milder and drier than to the north and east, and that it is one of the most favored of all states in the point of rain and sunshine during the growing months.

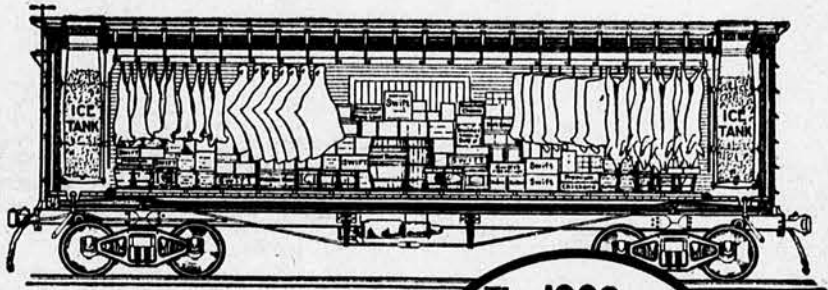
From 71 to 78 per cent of the year's total fall of moisture comes in the six crop-growing months from April to September. As a result, there are no states in the country except a few along the Gulf Coast that taken individually, receive as much rainfall during these six crop-growing months as the eastern third of Kansas.

Even the middle third receives approximately 20 inches in these months, which is within 2 inches of the amount that falls in the same period over Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York and New England.

Western Kansas, once considered part of the "Great American Desert," has an average fall of 15 inches for this period, which almost equals the amounts in Michigan and Wisconsin for the same months.

☐ I enjoy the woman's page in every issue of Kansas Farmer. — Esther Dunlap, Bigelow, Kan.

**The 1934 way**



IN 1900 a common way of packing poultry for shipment was to "ice it" in barrels.

The refrigerator cars used by Swift & Company today are as superior to the old "iced barrels" of the past as a late model automobile is to the ox-cart of pioneer days.

Each car is a gigantic icebox on wheels. In it are compartments big enough to hold about 6,000 pounds of ice and salt. These hold the car's contents under the same temperature during an entire trip.

Gustavus F. Swift, founder of Swift & Company, was one of the first to vision the need for such cars in transporting meats. More than 7,000 of them are now used by Swift & Company for poultry, dairy products and meats.

All space in a car is utilized by placing boxed meat, dairy and poultry products beneath the suspended meats. The same salesmen sell all of them to retailers in some 35,000 consuming centers. Instead of a dozen trucks being used to deliver a dozen different products, the same truck delivers all of them to the same store.

Refrigerator cars, as Swift & Company uses them, have not only established vastly wider markets, but have reduced distribution costs.

**Swift & Company**

For years Swift & Company's profits from all sources have been only a fraction of a cent per pound

Visitors to the 1934 Century of Progress are cordially invited to visit the "Swift Bridge of Service," also the Swift Plant at the Union Stock Yards.





(Left) Going-to-the-Sun Chalets on St. Mary Lake, Glacier National Park.



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Alaskan trip, or not, just as you prefer. Both sections of the tour are fully described in the illustrated folder. Mail the coupon for your free copy now! The one special low cost pays for everything on this glorious tour—your train and steamship tickets, all your meals, all automobile side-trips, sightseeing and national park tours, hotel rooms, etc., are all included in the one lump sum. No tips to pay. You can almost leave your pocketbook at home. Tour given in co-operation with: Great Northern Ry., Alaska Steamship Co., Union Pacific Ry. Mail coupon now for complete information.

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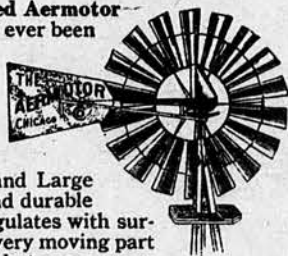
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Write for our new circular which tells you why Aermotor wheels are so strong, durable and efficient. We also make wonderful deep well Electric Pumps and Automatic Water Systems. AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill. Branches: Oakland, Des Moines, Dallas, Minneapolis, Kansas City

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

- Why Aermotor Wheels Are Durable
- Facts About Ready Cash Insurance
- Minneapolis-Moline Year Book
- Melotte Separator Catalog
- Silo Filling Catalog
- 20 Years Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding
- Jayhawk Tour Booklet
- Vaccination Simplified
- How to Take Care of Your Pipe
- Ford Exchange Service
- Oil Burning Refrigerators
- How to Kill Insects
- Modern Methods of Home Canning
- Stock Tanks & Grain Bins
- Data Map of Kansas Roads
- How to Stop Horn Growth
- McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder
- Stover Windmill Catalog

**KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas.**  
Please send me free copies of the ones I have checked.

Name .....

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**Our Busy Neighbors**

**A**PRIL rainfall in Kansas this year, was the smallest for any April since 1902 when the state got .08 of an inch. This year, as measured at Manhattan, it was .52 of an inch, which isn't much compared with the 73-year April average of 2.84 inches—or about what Kansas' crops demand.

**Baled Hay Supply Low**  
MORE than 300 carloads of prairie hay were shipped out of Yates Center last month over the Missouri Pacific. Shipping by rail is not altogether a thing of the past, neither is the hay business. All barns are now empty of baled hay in that section, the greatest commercial prairie hay shipping district of the nation, for the first time in 3 years.

**Blackbirds Like Fishing**  
GOLDFISH were placed in an open pool by a Mercer county, Missouri, farm woman. In a few days all except a few small ones had disappeared. Blackbirds swooped down and snatched the fish from the pool as the fish had nothing to hide under. Which suggests that such pets should not be placed outdoors until the water plants are high enough to make a shelter.

**Proved Drain Was Clear**  
THERE was a scared pup in the basement of F. D. McClintic's home in Marion county, when a wild cottontail suddenly entered thru the cellar drain. The pup had never seen one before, but taking courage, barked loudly and summoned the mother dog and the family. Then there was a real rabbit chase around the furnace during which the rabbit was caught to be set free. And everybody was glad to know that the 200-foot drain was not choked up.

**They've Too Many Drunks**  
RURAL Missouri is having trouble with prohibition repeal. The Kirksville Graphic reports "there are too many drunks in Kirksville, especially on Saturday. Judge Brassfield has been having some busy days slapping fines on these birds. Some have to lay it out in jail." The Graphic editor adds that "two local men who are regularly employed and take Saturday afternoon off to get drunk wandered into our office last Saturday 'stewed to the gills.'" He wants something done about it.

**A Windy Coincidence**  
IN Lyon county, April 17, this year, workmen repairing a house, removed a board. Written in pencil on the back of the board, was the name of the carpenter who originally built the house, and this: "April 17, 1883. Windy as the devil." History's ditto.

**Gale Carried Chinch Bugs**  
DURING one of our recent dust storms, I was working in the field and something kept hitting me in the face like coarse sand. I put my hand up and found it was chinch bugs blowing against me. Believe it or not, this is the truth here in Northwest Missouri, good old De Kalb county.—Joe Leonard, De Kalb county, Missouri.

**Got the Boys After Them**  
HAWKS have been getting too many chicks on E. J. Livingston's farm in Butler county, so he offered his small sons a price for every hawk they killed. The boys bought a 22-rifle and have become sharpshooters. They have started a bank account with the hawk money, and the chicks scratch in peace.

**Fished With Dandelions**  
NEAR Waverly, Faye Gillum, resourceful Kansas farm girl, caught a sun fish, but the fish got the worm off the hook and it was a considerable distance to the bait can. So picking up a yellow dandelion bloom, Faye put that on the hook. The fish kept right on biting until she had a sizable string, all caught with dandelions. Between its good supply of angle worms and dandelions, Kansas is never likely to run out of fish bait.

**Tractor Plowing Cheaper**  
FARMING near Wakarusa in Shawnee county, John Foltz figures that his tractor eats only \$1.28 worth of distillate and oil while plowing 10 acres and does the job in 1 day. A 4-horse team would take 3 days to plow the same land and would eat \$2.50 worth of hay and oats. If he wanted the 10 acres plowed in the same time with horses, he estimates he would have to have an investment more than equal to that of the tractor.

**4 Acres of Sweet Clover**  
ROBERT POTTER, of Cherokee county, pastured 22 head of cattle, only six of which were yearlings, on 4½ acres of Sweet clover, and then was barely able to keep it down. From noon until milking time at night only, were they off the Sweet clover, at that time being on some bluegrass pasture that did not count for much during the dry summer. Mr. Potter finds Sweet clover alone a little too laxative, but that a few hours shift each day to a mixed bluegrass pasture corrects this. Three-fourths of his pasturage came from those 4½ acres, and it was amply sufficient for the 22 head in a year as drouthy as was 1933. And then to think we used to fight Sweet clover as a noxious weed.



Here we have Judge John Barton Payne, national chairman of the American Red Cross (left); Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas; and Harold A. Lafount, of the Federal Radio Commission, at the end of their long task of judging 58,000 letters in the Air Cell Farm Radio contest of the National Carbon Company. More than 14 million words were written in commendation of the air cell battery, which solves the radio problem in homes without electricity because no re-charging is necessary. Economy was the air cell feature most stressed in the letters. A total of \$6,750 with \$1,000 as the first prize, was distributed to 383 contestants, 93 per cent of them living on farms where radio is a need.





PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Pair of Boots Solved a Mystery

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE conviction of Oliver Nicholy and his sentence to the penitentiary for not to exceed 5 years, for stealing 50 chickens from Babst brothers, R. 1, Wakarusa, Kan., cleared up a mystery that had been baffling Shawnee and Osage counties for some time. More than a dozen chicken thefts had been reported by farmers in these two counties. Tracks found near poultry houses lead to the belief that the thief was a giant. Finally, when Paul Anderson, first deputy sheriff of Shawnee county, captured Nicholy, he found him to be a rather small man but that Nicholy had used an unusually large pair of rubber boots. That solved the mystery of the huge footprints. The discovery, by a neighbor, of six sacks of chickens on the Babst's farm, premises, was the clue which led to the arrest. Owners identified the chickens by breed and color. The tracks left by the truck gathering up the chickens were checked against the truck found in the possession of Nicholy. Finally Babst's chickens were found to have been sold at a Topeka market. This conviction, resulting thru the co-operation of Service Members and the officers, seems to have put a stop to chicken stealing in that part of the country for the present at least. The \$50 Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward was divided equally between Service Members Babst brothers and Paul Anderson. Both expressed the intention of sharing their part with the man who gave them the essential tip.

Had Cow and Bad Reputation

REPEATED visits to the farm of C. D. Miller, R. 3, Horton, Kan., of a small truck for the purpose of purloining Miller's hay, caused Miller and Deputy Sheriff W. E. Fager, to do some thinking. They figured out that the thief must be using a Model T Ford with a box big enough to hold a few hundred pounds of hay. The driver of the truck, they concluded, must own some livestock, so they began checking upon suspects. When they learned that Clarence Craig owned a vehicle such as they were looking for, and also had a cow and a bad reputation, they believed they had found their man. Under cross-examination by Deputy Sheriff Fager, Craig confessed and re-

ceived a 60-day sentence in the Brown county jail. The reward was divided equally between Service Member Miller and Deputy Sheriff Fager.

Do You Know Your Property?

THE ability of the owner to identify stolen property in each of the foregoing cases played an important part in the conviction. Do you have a way of identifying your poultry, harness, tires, grain and other farm property, in case it should be stolen from you? You can be of great help to the peace officers by marking all your property so you can establish ownership. The Protective Service urges all members to use some reliable method of marking farm property. Check over your premises daily to see if anything is missing. In case of theft, report promptly to the sheriff and to the Protective Service Department.

Uncle Jerry Says

Those who harp so much about "rugged individualism" would do well to remember that in most cases in the past it was "ragged individualism." No one has yet told it better than Patrick Henry, when he said, "United, we stand; divided, we fall." News comes from Washington that a loud speaker has been installed in Congress. Only one? Martin Insull declares that he is broke, and a photograph of the returned Chicago refugee sitting with his lawyer seems to bear him out, the lawyer looking more gloomy than Martin. Many suggestions come to the Federal operatives of how to get Dillinger, and most of them no doubt of little value, but an ingenious ruse is suggested. They might threaten him with a wooden pistol. New York has about the best-working liquor system, but drinking women are reported to be a New York problem. They may soon find they are a problem to themselves.

Lonesome Ranch

(Continued From Page 10)

long, even if Allison remained, for people would not fail to voice their opinion about such a situation. While she was occupied with these thoughts, Allison spoke. "Did Krell meet you at Panya?" She nodded, again conscious of indignation over the glint in his eyes. "In the buckboard, I reckon?" She saw him look toward the vehicle. "Yes," she answered, puzzled. "There must have been two horses," he suggested. "There were two. Why do you ask?" She smiled faintly, watching her closely. "You ought to have got away," he said. "One horse would have carried you to Loma without any trouble." That question, she knew, Allan Creighton would ask when the time came. She would have to explain all the rest of her life. The hatred she felt of Allison flared forth because he seemed to hold a doubt of her eagerness to escape a situation that must be repulsive to any good woman. "Oh, you doubt that I wanted to get away?" she said, with sarcastic emphasis. "You are vulgar, and I de-d-espise you for it." "Shucks, ma'am!" he began contemptuously. "I certainly didn't mean—" "If it will do you any good to know," she went on as tho she had not heard him, "one of the ponies suffered a broken leg, and Krell had to shoot it. And the other went lame, and Krell had to put it in a box stall. You didn't expect me to w-walk t-to Loma or to P-Panya, did you?" He gave her a deprecating smile. "seems your'e always feelin' I'm

thinkin' mean things of you," he added. "I wasn't. I reckon to know what sort of a coyote Krell was—that's all. "The pony he left here ain't a bit lame, as far as I could see. An' I reckon the other pony ain't shot. Which way did Krell take him?" She pointed southward. "Well," he said, hesitating after a while, "I reckon I'll go look for the other pony. That is, if you ain't wantin' me for anything." As she did not answer, he bowed to her, wheeled, and walked to the stable. Five minutes later she saw him, mounted on a big black horse, riding southward. The afternoon was half gone when she thought of Pete, in the stable. Allison had said that Pete was not lame. She ran to the stable and examined the hoof, discovering that Allison had told the truth. She had been afraid Allison might be lingering somewhere in the vicinity, expecting her to ride to Loma. In that event, he could easily overtake her. It had taken hours to bolster her courage to the point of action; but now in a state of frenzied eagerness to get away before Allison returned, she threw saddle and bridle on the pony, then she led Pete to the porch, tied him, and went into the house for some personal articles. She came out in a riding-habit, clambered into the saddle, and headed the pony northward, certain that in that direction lay either Loma or Gordon's ranch—she cared little as long as she got away from the Two Bar. (To Be Continued)

Every Noon on the Dinner Hour

Luetta Armstrong, whose voice is known to thousands of Mid-West radio listeners for her singing of sacred songs and ballads, has been added to the Farm Hour staff. Luetta has been appearing before the microphone for over ten years, and during all that time was a favorite of her listeners. Her singing is characterized by the perfect ease and naturalness of presentation and its comforting effect on old and young alike. Her enunciation is perfect and the feeling she puts into her interpretations wins hosts of friends as well as admirers.



LUETTA ARMSTRONG

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

- SUNDAY 11:00 a. m. CHURCH SERVICE AND MUSIC from the First Methodist Church in Topeka.
7:00 p. m. KANSAS POWER AND LIGHT "Varieties"
7:30 p. m. FORD MOTOR DEALERS
8:00 p. m. LADY ESTHER
MONDAY 7:00 p. m. CHESTERFIELD
8:00 p. m. LADY ESTHER
8:30 p. m. "Conflict"
TUESDAY 11:45 a. m. JOHNSON WAX
7:00 p. m. WASEY PRODUCTS
8:00 p. m. CAMEL CARAVAN
8:30 p. m. "Conflict"
WEDNESDAY 6:30 p. m. BISODOL
7:00 p. m. CHESTERFIELD
8:00 p. m. GENERAL FOODS-GRAPE-NUTS
8:30 p. m. FLETCHER'S GOS-TORIA
9:00 p. m. Nick Lucas
9:15 p. m. FARM BUREAU PROGRAM
10:00 p. m. Red Nichols
THURSDAY 11:45 a. m. JOHNSON WAX
6:30 p. m. Presenting Mark Warnow
7:50 p. m. FORD MOTOR DEALERS
8:00 p. m. CAMEL CARAVAN
8:30 p. m. FARMERS UNION PROGRAM
FRIDAY 7:06 p. m. Life in Our Navy
7:34 p. m. Ed Henry and his Carolinians
8:45 p. m. Edith Murray
8:00 p. m. The Republican Regeneration
SATURDAY 7:30 a. m. Boy Scout Troop of the Air
8:45 a. m. The Guitzar
6:15 p. m. Morton Downey's Studio Party
7:00 p. m. CHESTERFIELD
8:30 p. m. Elder Michaux
10:00 p. m. Ted Florito's West Coast orchestra.
DAILY (Except Sunday) 6:00 a. m. Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m. Around the Radio Altar
8:00 a. m. Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts
8:30 a. m. Poultry Period
10:45 a. m. State Highway Patrol Reports
11:00 a. m. Market Reports and Dinner Hour
2:00 p. m. Women's Club of the Air.
EVERY DAY 12:25 p. m. Kansas City Livestock Market
6:00 p. m. What's Doing Tonight
9:30 p. m. Topeka Daily Capital News.

RADIO STATION COLUMBIA NETWORK STATION 580 Kilocycles—Near Top of the Dial WBW The Capper Publications Topeka, Kansas

Better Evening Reception From WIBW Now Interference Stopped The station which has been interfering with reception of WIBW has moved to another wave. We are anxious to know how reception has improved where you live.



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the truck with six cylinders is the truck  
best suited for farm work**

**—and here is the lowest  
priced Six in the world—**

**THE BIGGER, HUSKIER,  
HIGHER-POWERED  
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