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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

July 5, 1930

Number 27

EXCERPTS FROM

The Declaration of Independence

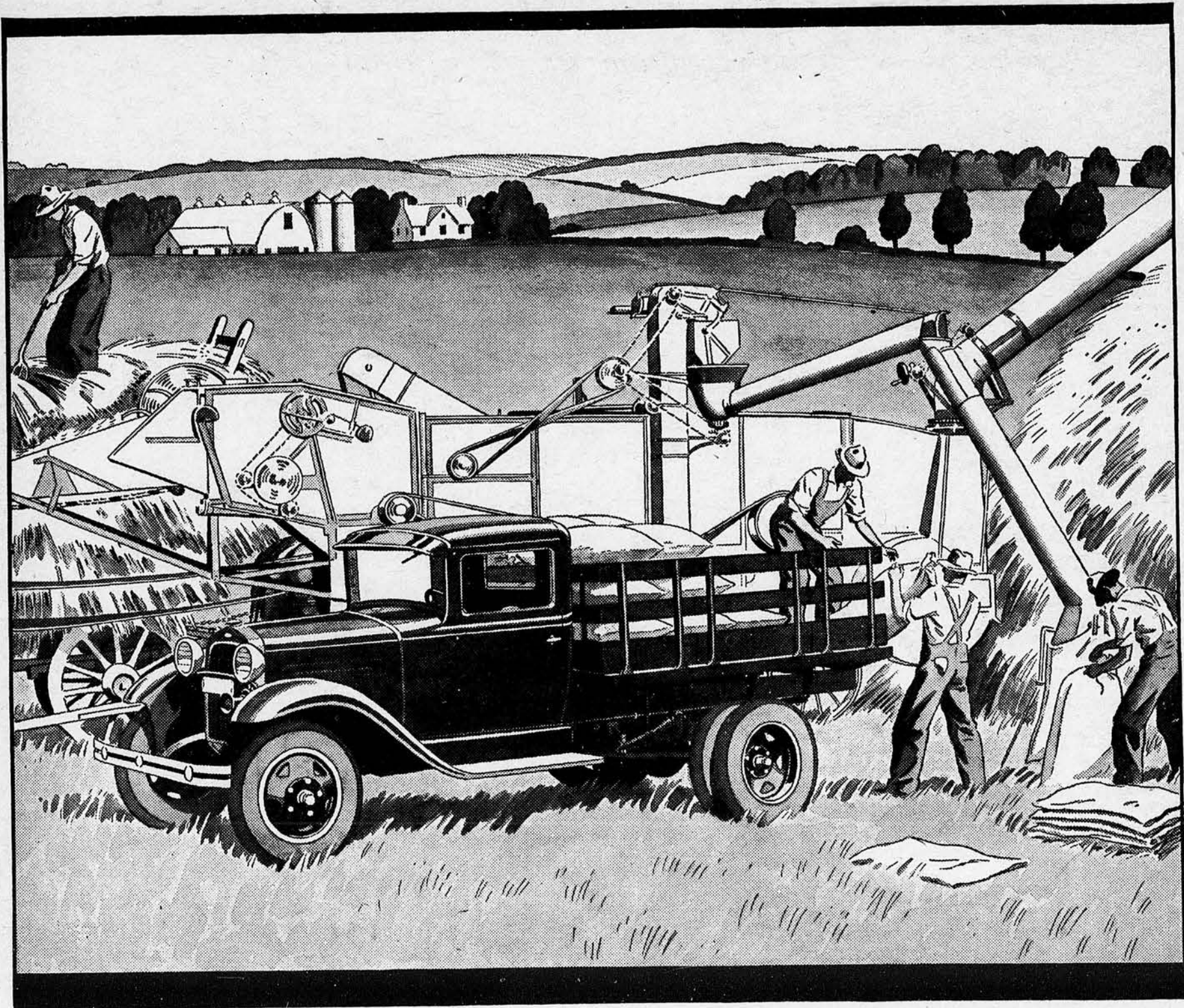
The Declaration of Independence was adopted about noon on July 4, 1776, by a Congress of representatives of the thirteen colonies assembled in the State House, Philadelphia



..... "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

July 4th

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

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Number 27

Two-Row Equipment Cut Crop Costs

Gordon's Livestock and Cropping Plan Is Building Soil Fertility

A YOUNG man in an old community sometimes can be a pioneer right at home. That is, he can strike out and do new things, or old things in different ways. And the facts he discovers can be of lasting benefit to his neighbors.

We can't say how many folks are following the lead of Gerald Gordon, in Doniphan county, but the success he is finding is sufficient proof that he is working along the right line. He owns 480 acres and has 440 acres under cultivation. And the thing he stresses in all of his work is economy. Oh, he isn't stingy with the amount of effort he puts in on a job; if he were, he would be the kind of farmer who tries to take everything from the farm he can and put little or nothing back. But instead of that he is building his soil so that it actually is better each year than it was the year before.

Just recently a neighbor started talking about Mr. Gordon's ability as a farm-

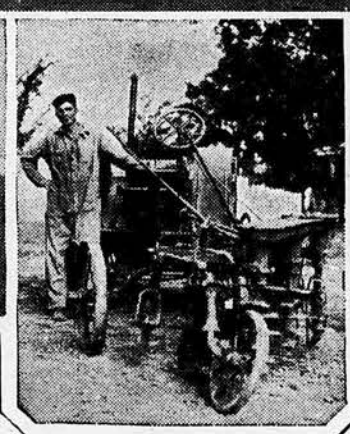
By Raymond H. Gilkeson

two new spreaders and they have been kept busy. He is quite an extensive cattle feeder."

But to settle this matter of Gordon's being a pioneer. He has played that part in buying new machinery he thought would reduce overhead

costs, and in proving its worth. Gordon is 34 years old now. Subtract enough of those years to put us back at the end of the World War and we find Gordon doing a quick-change act from a uniform that indicated he had been an officer in the air service, to the business clothes of a farmer. He probably felt at times that he had a pretty big job ahead of him, but at the same time he realized there were very great possibilities in it.

For the first year after getting back home he tackled his farming with single-row equipment and five or six hired hands. "I didn't get into this game merely for the fun of it," he said, "and I saw something must be done about reducing overhead costs. Nine years ago I bought two-row farming equipment, adding some since, and eliminated three or four of my hired men. In short, two men and I since have handled as much as 560 acres. I can safely say the coming of this two-row equipment cut overhead costs on my farm



er, and his observations seem to prove this point. "Gordon's crop yields may not be much over the average for the county," this neighbor said, "but that isn't because his farming methods are not right; rather it is because of the fact that when he acquired his farm it was in a poor state of fertility. It is much better now than it was. I don't think, for example, that there is another farmer in this part of the state who has produced and put on his land more barnyard fertilizer than Gordon. Just recently he purchased

At the Top Is the Modernized Farm Home Owned by Gerald Gordon, Doniphan County, and the Insert Is a Likeness of Gordon. At Left Is the Efficient Cattle Feeding Plant, While at Right the Feed Grinder Is Completing the Day's Run. The Equipment at Center Indicates That Gordon Believes in the Progress of Agriculture Thru the Help of Efficient Machinery

\$1,000 a year." The two-row lister and cultivators came first to take some of the rush and expense out of the busy season, and also to reduce the burden of extra help in the home. A two-row corn picker enables Gordon and his two men to husk the entire crop, which runs up to 300 acres and more at times. Grinder, tractor and engine power play important parts on this farm. "And I have been using another implement," Gordon explained, "which I am certain is going to have (Continued on Page 21)

This Farm Was Capable of Growing

THE thing to do right at the start is to classify George H. Wilson as a general farmer and a livestock feeder. And he has worked this plan so well that, starting with 80 acres which came to him as an inheritance, he has been able to build up to the ownership of 660 acres. In addition to that he rents as much as 200 acres. By careful management and always keeping an eye on expenses, he has made this Cowley county land earn enough net profit so that he could increase his holdings. That has been his system, to make the land pay for itself, and it has.

In the 15 years he has farmed at his present location he has been quite successful in applying some of the things he learned while a student at the Kansas State Agricultural College. He was graduated there in 1905, and in addition took a one-year course in business at Southwestern college. What he has accomplished seems to indicate that farming is a business, and that it deserves the best thought and effort a person is capable of giving it.

Perhaps one of Mr. Wilson's first ideas had to do with the fact that he couldn't continue to take good crops from his land without storing something there in the way of fertility each year for future use. To take care of this he has kept considerable livestock and has marketed just about everything aside from wheat thru this channel, returning the fertility to the soil. In his crop rotation we see this idea is being carried out. It is a five-year system, running to corn two years, wheat a single year, oats and Sweet clover a year and he carries the legume over to make the fifth year. "I always have practiced rotation of crops," he said. "However, the clover

has not been growing successfully in this locality until the last few years. I am planning to grow a large amount of it so as to make my land as productive as possible."

About 70 acres are given over to Sweet clover and have been for four years or more. The plan is to plant 60 acres or better every spring with



George H. Wilson, Cowley County, Who Was Able to Make 80 Acres Grow Into 660. Selling His Crops Thru Livestock and Including a Sound, Soil-Building Program Are Responsible in a Large Measure

oats, and about 50 acres can be turned each year. This will work over the entire farm in the regular system. "There is no question about it being able to increase crop yields," Mr. Wilson offered.

"If I wasn't sold on it I certainly wouldn't bother with it. By sowing clover in the oats I get some pasture the first season, and considerably more the next year before it is plowed under. I find this a very satisfactory system because I get a good crop of oats, as much as 30 to 50 bushels an acre, and that is good. Besides that the pasture has a real cash value and the fertility is the thing that will enable me to keep on farming here. This, with the manure and the straw, all of which goes back to the land, seems to be keeping my land in good condition."

About 15 acres of alfalfa, 225 acres of corn and kafir, some additional sorghums, 65 acres of oats and some Sudan make up the feed crops. "I always plan to have a little more feed planted than I think I really will need," Wilson explained, "as I find that good insurance against running short. It doesn't hurt to play safe in this way." A herd of 20 Shorthorn breeding cows is maintained, and most of them are purebreds. In addition some cattle are bought to feed out. Recently the most profitable returns from the cattle project have been found in growing the youngsters out as baby beef, altho at times some of the cattle have gone as stockers.

A few brood sows are kept on the place, but most of the hogs are bought. These come to the Wilson farm from Wichita and Oklahoma City as feeder pigs. He buys an even bunch and gets a quick turnover by providing alfalfa pasture, tankage and shelled and ear corn. Mr. Wilson is (Continued on Page 11)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

COMING back from a recess to permit a study of recommendations of a special tax commission, the Illinois legislature has submitted an amendment to the state constitution in favor of a state income tax, the vote of the Senate being 35 to two and of the House 103 to 26, all the opposing votes in both houses being cast by the senators or representatives of Chicago. However, seven Chicago senators favored the resolution against two who opposed, and 18 Chicago representatives voted favorably to 26 against. Like the people of Kansas, the people of Illinois will therefore vote on constitutional permission for state income taxation next November.

The Non-Constructive Wets

A CORRESPONDENT, "An Admirer of Dwight Morrow," who contends that there are other alternatives besides prohibition and the saloon, and yet who may not agree with Al Smith and Ambassador Morrow that "the saloon must never come back," writes that he is in favor of a regulated liquor traffic. He seemingly likes the notion of federal or state ownership and operation of the liquor business. But his main point is that persons should not be interfered with in their freedom to drink and get liquor.

This "liberty of the person" logically, we suppose, implies that the drinker should not be handicapped in getting all the alcohol he thinks he needs. When it comes to personal liberty, the person is the judge. While our correspondent favors regulated liquor, he means by that regulation of the selling end, not of the drinking or personal liberty end.

It seems to us that the object of the wets is to get a full and free supply of liquor, and they don't care particularly how this is done or what happens, so long as the liquor supply is ample and accessible. In other words, they are not interested in solving the liquor problem as a social problem, not concerned about drunkenness as an evil or the weekly pay check going for liquor instead of for proper provision for the family and the home, or concerned about the liquor problem as such. Give them plenty of liquor, that is, personal liberty, and anybody can deal with the evils of this social problem who cares to take it on.

This seems to be the case, and if not, why do we not get some constructive suggestions from the wets about dealing with liquor as a problem of government and social order? Mr. Morrow stated in his speech for the senatorial nomination that he agrees with President Hoover that "it is a Governmental question." Sooner or later the reluctant wets must face their own problem, which is to offer a substitute for prohibition that is calculated to take care of the evils of liquor which drove state after state and finally the nation to outlaw the traffic.

The wets cannot indefinitely attack prohibition as failing to solve the liquor problem and yet offer no alternative that gives better promise of solving it. They cannot ignore indefinitely the nature of the liquor traffic as heedless of law and public welfare, because they are constantly pointing to the lawlessness of the bootleg traffic today, as supporting their attack on prohibition. It was no more lawful under the licensed saloon, which both Mr. Morrow and Gov. Al Smith have said was so rotten that they will never support any plan to bring it back.

The wets evidently have no plan to control liquor, even up their sleeves. But until they have, they are not entitled to serious consideration in merely assailing prohibition.

No Opposition for Justice Johnston

CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON'S name will appear in the August primary ballot for renomination to his exalted office. He will be unopposed in the Republican party, and even our friends, the Democrats, will silently pass this place of Chief Justice over, giving Judge Johnston a re-election practically by acclamation.

This, we believe, is the way the people of Kansas feel about their distinguished Chief Justice, who has served on the Supreme Court of Kansas for 46 years and for 27 years has presided over this court. By serving another six years the Chief Justice will have been for more than half a century on the Kansas Supreme Court, a rec-

ord perhaps not equaled by any judge at any time in any country. In honoring him Kansas honors itself.

Chicago and "Spasms of Virtue"

CHICAGO gang leaders, many of whom have skipped the city pending what they call Chicago's "spasm of virtue," soon to pass, like all spasms, may be right about it. Chicago has had "spasms" of virtue and law enforcement. On the other hand, corruption in the city government seems to be chronic rather than spasmodic.

Ambassador Dawes, now home on a holiday, has been suggested as head of a civic movement in Chicago to "clean up the city." He, if any citizen of Chicago, is qualified to lead such an undertaking, and it would be worth his while.

Chicago's problem rather is how to organize decent citizenship on some permanent plan cal-

matic performances over the air elocution is brought to a perfection that recalls the great era of the speaking stage. This once seemingly lost art is therefore in a way to be recovered. Meantime the talking pictures may, tho also they may not, do a good deal to restore elocution to its former great charm as a feature of public entertainment, and incidentally of public culture.

Those simple people who retain their mysticism even against all the force of some of the sciences and of the mechanicians, may regard such events as confirming them in holding to such beliefs. Anyhow, the break-up of the home has been halted when it seemed to be going, and elocution is coming back when it seemed to be lost, and with no deliberate planning of these effects in either case. So if you still have the faith of your forefathers in a mystic power that sustains what is good, in Matthew Arnold's "power not ourselves that makes for righteousness," or Shakespeare's "destiny that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will," why not adhere to it a while longer? It is a valuable sustainer of hope and courage.

Misleading Business Data

A REMARK offered by The Topeka Daily Capital we find repeated by the Magazine of Wall Street in a survey of conditions under the title, "Has Business Reached the Turning Point?" "The year 1929 was abnormally high and gives the entire comparison picture an unwarranted bearish tinge; but certainly the present status of business as viewed from the threshold of the automobile industry is one of seasonal improvement, with the bottom—even after seasonal correction—apparently reached and passed."

Comparisons constantly made with the peak year 1929 are misleading and calculated to foster undue pessimism. As an example of how misleading, as purporting to describe business as it is, The Magazine of Wall Street finds the automobile trade off 43 per cent from the boom months of 1929, and if the stabilizing effect of General Motors and Ford is omitted, off 74 per cent. Yet it is off but 2 per cent in comparison with the last three years averaged, and compared with 1927 and 1928 is actually some 10 to 12 per cent ahead.

As the last three years and as 1927 and 1928 were prosperous years, pessimism due to comparisons with 1929 is largely unwarranted. Unless it is held that since the country hit an unprecedented stride in 1929, anything short of that spells gloom and misery.

The Kansas Judiciary

JUSTICE HARVEY'S report for the State Judicial Council, presented to the State Bar Association, for a revamping of the judiciary article of the constitution, has had the approval of a large number of members of the bar to which it has been submitted, as well as of the Judicial Council, and is therefore deserving of the careful consideration of the legislature.

Whether the people of Kansas are yet ready to go the length, as proposed in the Judicial Council report, of amending the constitution to provide life terms, or terms "during good behavior," of all judges above the proposed new office of county judge, is no doubt open to question, but there are other recommendations in the report of undoubted merit that will facilitate and improve the work of the courts.

Such proposals in the suggested amendment would give the Supreme Court power to transfer district judges temporarily from one district to another, according to the greater or less magnitude of court business and dockets, to select temporarily during the illness or disability of a member of the Supreme Court a district judge, to sit with that court, and to divide the Supreme Court into two sections, either of which could hear and decide cases without the participation of the whole court. The proposal of a county court, in addition to the district courts, this court to have a term of two years by election, is the provision for probate courts, with jurisdiction as may be provided by the legislature in civil and criminal cases.

As a further safeguard for the suggestion of life judicial terms, this being the system in Massachusetts and some other states, in addition



gulated to produce chronic good government, rather than a normal condition of corrupt government mitigated by brief periodic "spasms of virtue." This is a job worthy of all the capacity of the greatest city of the West. Possibly it is beyond Chicago's capacity, but nothing less complete will accomplish much for greed-ridden Chicago.

Mysticism

THERE was a time when the American home was being put out of business by automobiles and many enticements outside the home. It began to look a little dubious for American family life. But suddenly came the radio, holding people to their homes, a counter attraction and an increasingly alluring one.

Similarly, during the early years of moving pictures and before, when the stage seemed to be threatened by the encroachments of vulgarity, when youthful actors were hustled forward with little preparation, when especially the superb elocution of the old drama seemed passing perhaps never to be heard by coming generations, again radio intervened. Now one of the admirable things in radio programs is the dramas occasionally heard, put on with the same genius for technique that marks everything America does—in manufacture, in business, in amusements and sports, in the arts. And suddenly it began to be noticed by audiences that elocution, the perfect technique of language, was coming back.

In radio dramatic entertainment elocution is more vital a matter than it was on the old speaking stage, for then there were scenery, costumes, stage setting and the visible actor, as well as the audience itself, where in radio there can be, until television is perfected, to quote the words of Virgil, "vox, et praeterea nihil"—the human voice and nothing more. Musical accompaniment is an accessory, but in radio drama elocution is first and last essential. And in some of the recent dra-

to impeachment by the legislature, it is proposed that the Supreme Court may remove or ask the resignation of one of its own members or any district judge. It also is provided that judges 70 years old after serving continuously 15 years may retire on half pay or be removed by the Supreme Court. In the event of a vacancy on the Supreme or district bench it is proposed that the governor may appoint a successor, by and with the written approval of a majority of the Supreme Court.

That such a reorganization of the judiciary of the state would result in improving judicial service is likely, and seems to be the opinion of the bar. It would nevertheless be a radical reform and necessarily cannot be adopted until or unless popular opinion is ready to do away with direct accountability of courts to the people in general elections. In point of practice, life terms on the bench, even with elections every four or six years, are not uncommon in Kansas. In this country it has been the rule for upward of a quarter of a century to regularly re-elect district judges, whose services have continued thru life or been ended by voluntary retirement. In the case of the Supreme Court but half a dozen Justices have been defeated for re-election in the last 40 years.

So it may be said that popular election has not given us a continually changing judiciary, but on the contrary the people have been remarkably chary of retiring judges, both district and of the Supreme Court. Yet judges and members of the bar chafe under the compulsion of going before the voters at general elections when professional and judicial decency bars the judge from appearing on the stump or actively interesting himself in the campaign, and when consequently members of the bar are always in a state of dread of what may happen to the judiciary, amid the excitements of a political campaign, when the judiciary may be overlooked. These fears in fact, as the record shows, have not been realized, certainly a tribute to voter intelligence in Kansas. The anticipated accidents have not happened.

Aside from this controversial feature of the report of the Judicial Council, it shows evidence of close study of proposed judicial reform and reorganization and should commend itself to the legislature and the people as clearly strengthening weaknesses in the judicial structure of the state.

See the Superintendent

Is it lawful for a teacher to teach a school with only four pupils, three of them sisters and brothers and the other a cousin? The teacher's father is treasurer. She also is boarding at home. She received a salary of \$95 a month this year. She taught the same school last year, with two more scholars. Her father "jumped onto" the county commissioners about his taxes being so high. There are only about 10 folks in the district living on their own places. The rest are renters scarcely paying any taxes. J. J. C.

If there are only four pupils in the district the county superintendent with the consent of the county commissioners has the right to declare the district disorganized and order the territory annexed to another district. The fact that the pupils are relatives of the teacher makes no difference, but the school board has no right to employ the daughter of one of the members of

the school board unless such employment is made by the entire board at a regular meeting of the school board. Whether this was done in this case I do not know. The proper thing is to take this matter up with the county superintendent.

Depend on Terms of Will

A had two sons, B and C, by his first wife. A married D. They had two sons, E and F. They adopted one baby girl, G. The five children all are married and have children and homes. A died naming D in his will as the executor. D made arrangements for the funeral. A part of the children took it upon themselves to have a vault with the understanding that they would stand that extra expense. Now they claim the estate is liable. Which is true? The question is who has the authority to contract funeral expenses? W. J. D.

My opinion is that it would depend upon the terms of the will itself. If the will made no provision about funeral expenses, then with the consent of the executor and the heirs there would be nothing illegal about building a vault. If the will simply left the administration of the property to the executrix, only limiting her authority by



saying for example, that after deducting a reasonable sum for funeral expenses the rest of the estate should be divided according to the terms of the will, in such case my opinion is it would be left entirely to the discretion of the executrix, only limiting that to a reasonable amount and it perhaps might be held that the building of a vault would be a reasonable funeral expense.

Must Pay the Landlord

B rents a farm from A. When B moved off the farm he still owed A one-half of the cash rent. B had growing wheat on A's farm and sold it to C by contract at the time he moved off. Can A put in a claim for the wheat for his rent? What other action could A take to

collect his rent? This cash rent was only for buildings and pasture. B. B. D.

I assume in this case that this was a partly crop and partly cash rental. Section 526 of Chapter 67 reads as follows: a person entitled to the rent may recover from the purchaser of the crop, or any part thereof, with notice of the lien the value of the crop purchased to the extent of the rent due and damages.

In one of the early cases our supreme court held that the purchaser without notice of the landlord's lien would take free from his claim for rent. But in a much later case cited in the 65th Kansas, the court held that constructive notice to the purchaser was sufficient to establish a lien for the rent. In other words, the very fact that the renter was paying part cash and part crop rent was constructive notice to the purchaser that the landlord's lien must be satisfied first. I would say also that the landlord would have the right to bring an action on his contract with the renter and recover a judgment for whatever rent was due him. He might, in other words, waive his right of a lien if he wanted to and simply rely on a personal judgment.

A Division of Property

A and B were husband and wife. They have two sons, the wife dying leaving no will and no personal property or anything whatever in her name. A married again within nine months, C having a son. Can the first son hold half of the father's estate at his death? What will the second wife receive at his death? If the second wife dies before the husband without any will or anything in her name, can her son by a former marriage claim half of her husband's estate at his death when he reaches 21? The husband holds absolutely everything in his name. Can he will all of his holdings to others and leave his wife out as long as they live together tho they do not get along very well? This is from Colorado. S.

All the property being in the husband's name or belonging to the husband, it so continues after the death of his first wife. Her son would inherit nothing, at any rate until the death of the father.

As his second wife apparently has no more personal property or real estate than the first wife, the relationship between the husband and the second wife is practically the same as between the husband and the first wife, and if the second wife should die before her husband her son by a former marriage would not inherit any of her husband's estate. Under the laws of Colorado, like the laws of Kansas, the surviving widow cannot be deprived of one-half of the estate of the deceased husband except thru ante nuptial agreement, or by written statement on her part that she waives her rights under the statute.

Half to the Widow

D and M are husband and wife. D dies leaving one child by a former marriage. What share of the personal and real property does the widow have a right to? Would both have an equal right in the personal property or would the widow have a right to all the personal property? M.

The widow has a right to one-half of the real estate and personal property and in addition to that she has a right to all of the exempt property of her deceased husband, that is, the property exempt under the Kansas law.

Wheat Prices Too Low

THE wheat farmer will just have to set his teeth for a long, hard pull. Wheat is down to the lowest level in some 16 years. It is below the average cost of production in Kansas; almost below the minimum cost of production under the most favorable conditions.

I spent nearly 2 hours one day recently with Chairman Alex H. Legge of the farm board, going over the situation and urging action to stabilize the market at higher levels.

I came away from the two conferences I had with him with the feeling that the best thing for the Wheat Belt to do is to trust to the judgment of the farm board.

The board already has removed between 50 and 60 million bushels of wheat from an already depressed market. My personal feeling was that it should buy up another 25 million bushels of the new crop, right now, and I so expressed myself.

But Chairman Legge believes that for the best interest of the wheat grower it will be better for the growers themselves to hold their wheat off the market and feed it in slowly.

A rush of wheat to market at this time under present conditions, would tend to drive the price down instead of up. It might congest the elevators at the export ports, and result in an embargo.

Slow and more orderly marketing, backed by the positive assurance from Chairman Legge that the nearly 60 million bushels of wheat held by the co-operative marketing agencies sponsored by the board will be withheld from the market, will be more conducive to higher prices by the time the market steadies itself than would a rush of wheat that probably would follow immediate purchases of large quantities of wheat at this time.

In other words I have confidence in the intentions and the business judgment of Chairman Legge and his associates. I am counting on

them to do their best, following their action in withholding that 60 million bushels from further demoralizing the market, to take stabilization action at the proper time.

Meanwhile, it seems to me the best thing the wheat growers can do in their own interest, is to co-operate with the board and with each other—hold back their wheat from the early market. I am aware that this is taking a chance. But the board's advice seems to me fundamentally sound under present world conditions.

After several years of unexampled industrial prosperity, business has been slow in the United States for nearly a year. History of other slack times indicates the end of this one may be approaching.

Twenty-five important countries of the globe have been undergoing an economic shakedown. This is true of Europe especially. Europe still is paying heavily for the war. China's immense population is disrupted by war and afflicted by famine. India is facing a revolution.

The world outside the United States is pretty miserable and undoubtedly some of this misery is and has been reflected in our own business situation.

Where there is a lack of buying power there is sure to be a fall in the price of commodities. That is axiomatic. When world prices fall to a lower level there is bound to be some recession in this country.

This world drop in prices is co-incident with over production in nearly all lines in the United States. The combination accentuates a bad situation.

It also is true that such a situation always is seized upon by the "bear" speculators to depress prices below their true level. The "bear" short-seller gets his highest profits when he can make a bad situation seem worse.

That also has happened in this instance.

And while this "bear" market in the stock market was on, the speculators passed it on with interest to the grain markets, particularly wheat.

When the stock market began to have sinking spells this month a number of speculators caught in the decline rushed into the grain market and sold "short" there. The "bears" on the grain market joined in the movement. Grain speculators had a further incentive in that low wheat prices at this time would do more than anything else to discredit the farm board and co-operative marketing. The same applies to a considerable extent to cotton and the other grain markets followed the course of wheat.

Notwithstanding all this, the Government economists in Washington are still puzzled over the downward course of wheat prices. The world supply is not large enough to account for the huge drop. In fact the world surplus of wheat is 150 million bushels less than it was a year ago. The spring wheat crop is smaller than last year, smaller than the average. The 1930 winter wheat crop will be smaller than last year.

Knowing what has been done by the speculative element of the grain trade to hamstringing the Federal Farm Board ever since its operations were begun, and their efforts to repeal the agricultural marketing act. I am not prepared to accept the present market quotations on wheat as an evidence of the untrammelled workings of the law of supply and demand.

Without undertaking to give advice, it does seem to me that the wheat growers' best move is to sit tight, feed his wheat into the market slowly, and for the present to co-operate with the federal farm board and the co-operatives.

Arthur Capper

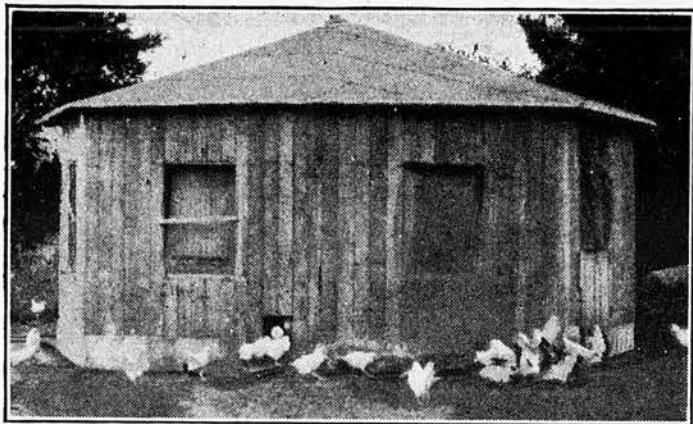
Rural Kansas in Pictures



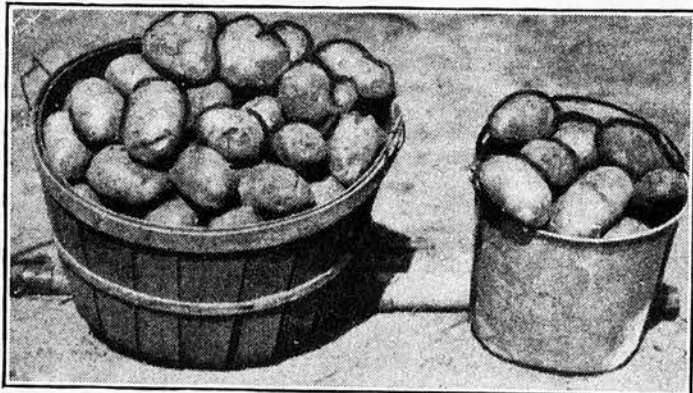
The Beautiful, Modern Farm Home Owned by C. C. Trostle, Reno County, Which He Designed and Helped Build. He Is a Wheat Farmer on a Large Scale, Has Cut the Labor Incidental to This Job to the Minimum, and the Major Credit for This Goes to Power Machinery. It Has Made His Margin of Profit Larger



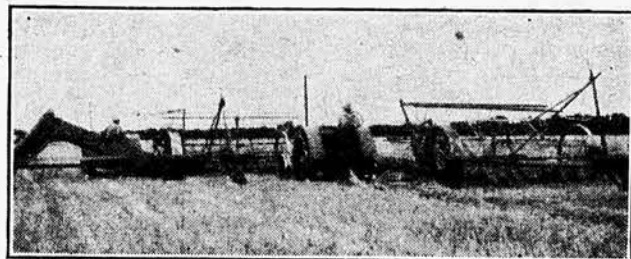
E. E. Gill, Cloud County, Finds Sheep Very Profitable. On May 28, He Sold 108 Spring Lambs Averaging 72 Pounds at \$12 a Hundred, the Top on Native Lambs That Day. Good Ewes and Rams, and Lambs Creep-Fed Do the Trick. Mr. Gill Likes This Method Because His Lambs Are in Condition to Be Marketed Before July



Here Is a Reformed Silo, or at Least a Part of One, Serving as a Chick Brooder on the C. Partridge Farm, Nemaha County. Its Shape Eliminates Corners so Baby Chicks Don't Pile up and Smother. Partridge Gets a Premium for Eggs



Here Is Evidence That Western Kansas Can Grow Real Potatoes. These Were Produced by A. Yale, Master Farmer of Gove County. Mr. Yale Is a Pioneer in Upland Irrigation. A Wide Variety of Vegetables, Fruits and Melons Grow to Delicious Plumpness on This Farm. Legumes Help All Crops



Windrowing on Goossen Brothers' Farm, Thomas County. A Letter States: "We Use a 12 and a 14-Foot Machine, the Former Being Used Without an Elevator. This Leaves a 28-Foot Swath for Picking up. In This Way We Save a Lot of Time and Can Do a Better Job. We Have 1,500 Acres of Crops to Harvest"

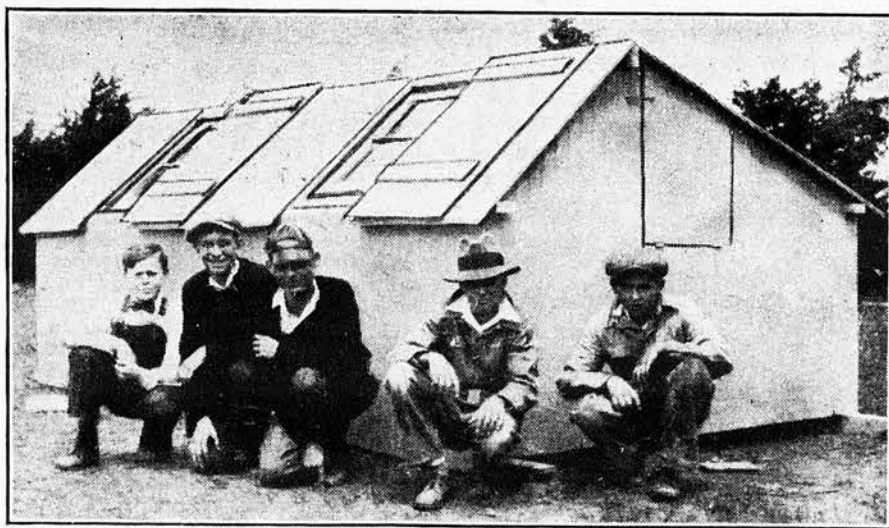


Here Is a "Wedding" Picture From Round Prairie School, Leavenworth County, Sent in by Frances Smith. From Left to Right We Find: Gertrude Petesch, the Groom; Maxine Stewart, the Bride; Frances Smith, Bridesmaid and Mabel Stewart, Best Man. "I Am 10 Years Old and in the Fifth Grade," Writes Frances

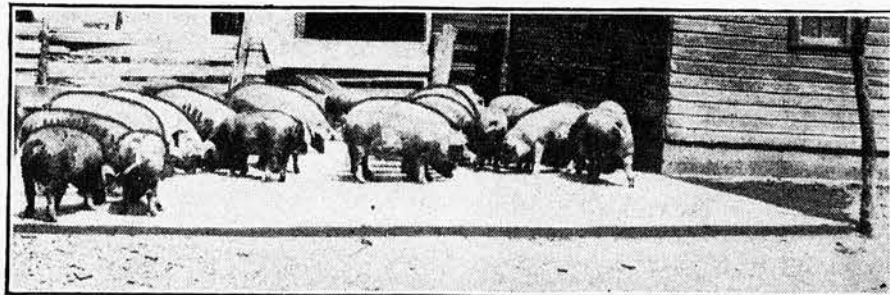
Your Camera Can Earn Money

WILL you help us make this "Rural Kansas in Pictures" page one of the most interesting features in Kansas Farmer? We will continue our hunt for the most outstanding photos, but we need your assistance, too. For every picture you send in that we use on this page, you will receive \$1.

Look over your recent file of Kansas Farmers and you will get some idea of the kind of pictures we can use. Please address your pictures to Picture Page Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



A Farm Shop Project in Vocational Agriculture, Wakefield Rural High School. The Double-Unit Farrowing House Was Constructed by, Left to Right, Donald Erickson, Roy Saflin, Leroy Olsen, Dean Newell and Frank Auld, All Freshmen Students. The House Is Portable and Materials Cost \$45, or \$22.50 to the Sow. It Is 7 by 14 Feet



Concrete Feeding Floor for Hogs on the L. M. Blake & Son Farm, Clay County. This Is 38 Feet Square, Is Sanitary and Saves Feed. It Has a Fall of 10 Inches for Drainage. All Mr. Blake Has to Do to Feed Shelled Corn Is Pull a Slide in the End of the Barn. Water Is Piped to All Buildings

Do You Like Real People?

Then Read About the Callahans of Miami County

THIS is the story of the Callahans. Let me introduce them all. First, the mother, who is failing in health now. Mrs. Callahan lost her husband when the children were young. She has lived the busy, exacting life of the pioneer women of Iowa and Kansas. Then there is John, who has assumed the father's responsibility and who is still with his mother.

Margaret is married, has six children and lives in Iowa. She is, to quote a mutual friend, "The most charming woman I have ever met." Beatrice is a school teacher and so was Nelle, until she came home to care for her mother and to keep house for John. Nelle's twin sister, Rose, is in Omaha. The pride of the family is Genevieve, one of the editors of *Sunset*, a western publication.

Kansas Farmer discovered Nelle Callahan a few years ago, and immediately recognized her value to the women readers of the paper. Miss Callahan conducts our testing kitchen, so we are sure of every recipe published in our Woman's Department. Moreover, we know that the food articles are workable in the average farm family. In addition to her food work Miss Callahan has been conducting the column, "Down Valley View Farm Way," in which she tells of the activities that go on in her farm home.

The Callahans sold their Iowa farm in 1919 and purchased a farm of 280 acres near Osawatomie in September, 1920. The fall and winter of 1920 were spent, according to Nelle, in getting settled. Buildings were moved, fences repaired and barns and chicken houses built. During the last 10 years the farm soil has been completely rebuilt and diversified farming has been practiced. The Callahans have a herd of 50 Holstein cattle. Milk and cream are sold to an ice cream plant. My notes tell me, emphatically, that "No substitutes are used on this farm!" Up-to-date farm machinery is used in operating the farm.

That Natural Gas Helps!

The Callahans have one advantage over many farm people. They have natural gas. The electric plant they use converts the natural gas into electricity, and this furnishes power for a washer, an iron, a milk separator and other electric appliances. Even the water system is electrically operated.

When you go to the Callahan home, and this applies to men as well as to women, you are intrigued with the house. It isn't new. In fact, it is an old-timer that could tell all about the days when Kansas was young. It will always be an inspiration to me. For the Callahans have shown that an old house of 60 years can be converted, with small cost, into a most convenient and attractive home. These are a few of the changes that have been made.

The long, ugly kitchen that ran the length of the rear of the house was divided, making an efficient small kitchen and a modern bath. You see the "new" kitchen in the picture. The equipment is conveniently placed so that many steps are saved.

On one side of the house was the long, narrow porch common to the prairie type of farm house. This was torn away and a sun-room built opening off the dining-room. You see the sun-room in the picture. Mrs. Callahan is talking to Stripe, the family pet. John is reading something in *Sunset* that sister Genevieve has written. Notice the lovely inlaid linoleum. And, if our photograph reproduced a bit better, you could see the painted table, comfortable couch, chairs and reading lamp. Here we find the bird and flowers, too. There are stacks of magazines, also, for the Callahans are a family of readers. You notice the windows. They are curtained so that none of the lovely light is lost. Many friends have carried home pleasant memories of the time spent here with the Callahan family.

A wide doorway was cut between the dining-room and the living-room. You catch a glimpse of the pleasant living-room in the photograph. Nelle Callahan has not tried to up-stage the old house. She has brought to it the things that best fit it, hooked and braided rugs and cheerful drapes and chair coverings. She has been careful to choose rare old pieces of walnut furniture that somehow fit into the atmosphere of the house. And not much of the furniture was heirlooms. Many of the pieces were purchased for small sums at farm sales and second hand stores. They were chosen and refinished carefully.

Shall I tell you about the den? Every woman who does creative work needs a retreat. The only

possibility that the Callahan house offered was an old pantry, a veritable "hell hole," according to the owner of the house. An old desk was purchased. The one-time cupboard was converted into a place for filing cases and for storing supplies. The floor was covered with inlaid linoleum. Colorful drapes at the one window and at the cupboard doors lend charm. The chair is an antique, also.

The diningroom and bedrooms are furnished in keeping with the rest of the house. And it all shows that we can make any house reflect our personalities, if we try. Every woman possesses some home magic.

Nelle and John Callahan live the busy lives of farm people. John is a first class farmer, is president of the Farm Bureau in his county, and takes an active interest in community affairs. Nelle has the care of the home and of the family. She raises garden and does considerable work in her yard with shrubs and flowers. Her lily pool is her outstanding landscaping accomplishment. She raises Rhode Island Red chickens by the Hendriks method and Mammoth Bronze turkeys by the Billings method of turkey raising. Her problems are in common with those of the average farm woman of Kansas. And she brings to her work not only the common background of the farm, but also the experience and vision of a college trained woman. Don't you think we were fortunate to discover her for the readers of *Kansas Farmer*?

What Produced the Surplus?

BY GILBERT GUSLER

This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Gusler on the agricultural surplus. The first appeared on page 7 for June 21.

NUMEROUS forces have set the competitive agricultural battle lines in motion and are keeping them going. The high cost of living and the back to the land movement of 20 years ago started a vast program of agricultural extension which has speeded up the application of better methods on the individual farm. Years of experimental work are bearing fruit. More recently, efforts of farmers to pull themselves out of the economic mire have spurred them to adopt better methods. Individually the process is commendable, but when applied in the mass, the re-



This Charming Study Was Formerly a Pantry. The Inset is Nelle Callahan, the Lady of Letters at Valley View Farm

bushels and wheat 5 or 6 bushels more an acre than 35 years ago. Dr. O. E. Baker of the Department of Agriculture who has given great study to the matter asserts that agricultural production in the United States has increased faster since 1922 than in any similar period since 1900, and probably since the occupation of the prairie lands in the 70's and 80's.

The substitution of tractors, trucks and stationary engines for horses and mules has greatly increased the capacity of agriculture to furnish products for market. Probably 20 to 25 million acres of land formerly used to grow feed for farm work horses and mules is growing food for human beings, and the retirement of the horse from the city streets kicked a big hole in our corn, oats and hay markets which the increase in dairy production has not altogether filled. The balance of grain and livestock has been disturbed, with the result that livestock and livestock products have been relatively more profitable than crops for a number of years.

The discovery that certain semi-arid lands could be effectively used for wheat and cotton has added to the acres in those crops. The tropics have discovered and started to exploit their productive possibilities. Improvements in transportation and refrigeration have given access to productive wealth formerly out of reach.

The application of science to agriculture is not confined to the United States. On land farmed for a thousand years, Europe is said to have trebled wheat yields in the last 150 years. European agriculture is still characterized by small holdings, a predominance of hand labor, and production mostly for the farmer's own use. But, the spread of education doubtless will arouse ambition, lead to larger use of machinery and the commercializing of agriculture. Agricultural extension work is being pushed by various European governments.

The breaking up of the large estates into small tracts owned by the peasants, one of the post-war outcomes, probably will eventually bring an increase rather than a decrease in aggregate agricultural production. Smaller standing armies are leaving more men available to follow the plow-tail as well as for industry. Numerous physical, financial and psychological handicaps to increased agricultural production in Europe can be cited, but the forces urging it forward seem to be more powerful.

Nationalism is one of the factors stimulating increased agricultural production in Europe. The period from 1914 to 1918 brought home their dependence on outside sources for food. The appeal to work for the home land, to make it self-sufficient, is common. Fear of another war is present in Central and Western Europe to a degree but poorly realized by most of us. The British see themselves imperiled in war by enemy ships and in peace by semi-monopolistic agencies such as wheat pools. The "sowing campaign" is the typical expression used in Europe in referring to the years' agricultural efforts.

(Continued on Page 19)



Here You See the Modernized Kitchen and Living Room of the Callahan Home. In the Lower Picture You Notice Mrs. Callahan and John, Who Are Enjoying Their Lovely Sun-Porch

sults become unfortunate. Solution of the farm problem for one individual or group may make a new problem for others.

Thru the application of better methods, the number of crop acres handled a man is increasing, one more pig a litter is being saved and dairy cows average 1,000 pounds more milk a head annually than a few years ago. Cows and hogs return more in the way of milk, beef and pork from a given amount of feed. Control of insects and diseases is increasing, better seed and more fertilizer are being used, raising average yields an acre. Corn yields average 5 to 15

Enjoy the Crawfords at the Organ

Famous Violinist and Broadway Star Also Come to You Over WIBW

PIPE ORGAN music is the favorite of a great many radio fans, so naturally numerous programs of this nature are sent to you over WIBW. Jesse Crawford, known as the "poet of the organ," now is presenting a series of recitals, jointly with his wife, every Sunday evening. He is famous for his ability in this line, as well as being a composer of note. Incidentally, he has made many recordings. If any man can paint pictures and tell stories in music, Mr. Crawford is that man. Mrs. Crawford believes musical harmony goes a long way toward insuring domestic harmony. She assists her husband at the twin console in his organ broadcasts, which are presented from the studios of the Paramount Theater in New York City. She has composed many popular numbers, the latest being "The Moonlight Reminds Me of You."

The smiling cook introduced this week was selected as the most beautiful girl in America by Leo Quanchi, noted portrait painter. She is Dorothy Hall, dazzling blonde principal of the Broadway musical comedy, "Flying High," and is



shown in the model kitchen of the Radio Homemakers Club taking her first cooking lesson. The biscuits were voted a success by the announcer and the radio engineer. Programs from the Radio Homemaker Club are broadcast over WIBW between 9 and 9:30 o'clock every morning.

Toscha Seidel, distinguished violinist, has been placed under exclusive contract by the Columbia Broadcasting System and is presenting a series of recitals over WIBW every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. In bringing these programs to the listeners of the Capper Publications station, Columbia is credited with presenting one of the world's most famous violinists.

Big Nik, the director of WIBW, mentioned the other day that he is highly pleased with the number of requests that come in for radio offerings. He and his gang in the bungalow up in the air are eager to fill all requests and he urges you just to name what you would like in the way of music and of educational talks.

WIBW'S Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, JULY 6

8:00 a. m.—Land O'Make Believe (CBS)
8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Morning Musical
10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—Jewish Art Program (CBS)
12:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Joint Recital—Toscha Seidel and Barbara Maurel (CBS)
3:30 p. m.—Flashlights
5:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—The Round Towners (CBS)
5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS) Courtesy Columbia Securities Co.
6:00 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
6:15 p. m.—Baseball Scores
6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review
6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas Poet
8:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Refineries Co. Program (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
9:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)

MONDAY, JULY 7

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, Time, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes

6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, Time, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
9:15 a. m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)
9:30 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Harriet Allard, Aunt Lucy
11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family and Rosa Rosario, Soloist
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
7:30 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
9:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Scrappy Lambert and His Woodmansten Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

TUESDAY, JULY 8

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, Time, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, Time, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—Happy Felton and his Orchestra; Savoy Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, Soloist



Music Is a Family Affair With the Crawfords. Upper Left, We Introduce the Famous Organist, Jesse Crawford, and Just Below, His Wife, Who Joins Him in His Broadcasts. The Smiling Cook Is Dorothy Hall, Broadway Musical Comedy Star, and the Second Gentleman Is Toscha Seidel, Distinguished Violinist

2:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Orchestra (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
7:30 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Song Story
9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Program (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Chicago Variety Program (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, Time, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, Time, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Zoraida Titus, Aunt Lucy
11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, Soloist
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)

12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—The Boopidoop Boys
2:15 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:30 p. m.—Seneca Junior Band (guest artists)
9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

THURSDAY, JULY 10

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period, KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Julia Klene
11:15 a. m.—Happy Felton and His Orchestra; Harold Stern's Orchestra (CBS)
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, Soloist
2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Book Parade (CBS)
3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—The Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
6:15 p. m.—Symphonic Interlude (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
7:30 p. m.—American Composers' Hour (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Jules Albertti and His Castilian Royal Orchestra (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News



10:10 p. m.—Scrappy Lambert and His Woodmansten Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

FRIDAY, JULY 11

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Ada Montgomery, Aunt Lucy
11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, Soloist
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Department
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
2:30 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—True Story Hour (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union
(Continued on Page 17)

*You won't have
lumpy gravy
if you add
the water*



*☞ The rare flavor
of Hills Bros
Coffee never
varies because
it is roasted
a few pounds at
a time by a con-
tinuous process*

LUMPY gravy can be avoided by control in mixing. Smoothness in coffee flavor can be assured by roasting a little at a time.

Hills Bros.' continuous process—Controlled Roasting—produces a rare, uniform flavor because only a few pounds of coffee pass through the roasters at a time. No bulk-roasting process can develop such flavor.

Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab—the trade-mark—on the can. Sold in vacuum tins by grocers everywhere. All the goodness is sealed in.

HILLS BROS COFFEE

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Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with the key
HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC., 2525 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.



LOOK FOR THE ARAB ON THE CAN

Yeh, the Weather Is Warm!

But 'Tis Good Corn Weather, and the Crop Is Making an Excellent Growth

BY HARLEY HATCH

SUMMER has arrived, and there is every indication that it has come to stay. Prior to this time we have had an occasional warm day, but now I think we will have plenty of them. Dry, warm weather is what is needed for the harvest, and warm weather also is needed by the corn. This soil is filled with moisture, and in many localities the ground has been none too dry to work. Corn is growing well, and has a good color; I always have noticed that color in corn counts for more than anything else. A stalk may be 8 feet high, but if it has a yellow cast it is not going to produce a good ear. Corn also is clean, as a general thing. The general use of the lister combined with improved cultivators has enabled farmers to keep their field much freer from weeds than in the old days of top planting. A hay crop now is assured, and pasture is in the best of condition. It is too bad that the fine gain that has been made by cattle this spring has been more than equaled by the very heavy loss in price. A fat cow now is not worth as much as a thin one was on April 20.

Alfalfa Helped the Yield

Wheat cutting started on this farm on the first official day of summer; it also was the first real hot day, the moisture in the air and in the ground making the heat much harder to bear than the dry heat of August even tho the mercury may show 10 degrees more heat. It was 87 in the afternoon, but with the tractor hitched to the binder cutting went on just the same; there was no stopping at the end to let the horses cool off. Everything went well until the last half hour of cutting, and then a cog wheel on the binder broke. A call to the nearest towns showed that it was not in stock, so this morning the car is on its way to Hartford, where a complete repair stock is kept. Should it not be in stock there the car will go on to Emporia, where it is pretty certain to be found. The wheat seems likely to make a fair yield; just to make a guess I would say it would make 15 bushels an acre. A part of the field that grew alfalfa as far back as 1924 is much the best, and will make at least 5 bushels more to the acre than the rest of the field.

A Real Bear Market

The topic of the day, whenever two farmers chance to meet, is the drastic and continued drop in the price of all farm products. Even corn and hogs, which up to the last week have held out bravely, now are slipping, and have been going down hill pretty rapidly for the last three days. Cattle, which have held up pretty well until recently, don't seem nearly so much like money to the stockman, and in all too many cases they are proving a liability instead of an asset. Even tho pastures never were better, cattle can't gain fast enough to take up the loss which is being marked up every day. Fat cows from this county, which seemed good for \$7 a hundred until recently, have been going to market during the last week for as low as \$4.50 a hundred. Corn would hit bottom along with wheat if it were not for the fact that local demand takes all offered for sale at virtually Kansas City prices. If there was a surplus of corn here I imagine it would be selling this morning for about 60 cents a bushel, and even that price may appear good later, for December futures in Kansas City sold yesterday for as low as 64 cents. This drastic price reduction cuts down farm buying power, and will react shortly on the industrial world.

The Mortgage Is Doubled!

Economists tell us that these drastic reductions in farm prices will not harm us if other prices are reduced in proportion. True, to a certain extent. But for the man in debt they only place him in a still more hopeless position. If a man has a \$3,000 mortgage on his farm and wheat sells for

\$1.25 a bushel, his case does not seem hopeless. But let that price be cut in half, as has been done of late, and his mortgage is, in effect, doubled. It will take just twice as many bushels to pay it off, and production is not in a habit of doubling itself just because the price is cut 50 per cent. I am aware that the farmer is not the only one to suffer under such conditions; sooner or later every business, every industry will meet the same fate. Up to this time manufacturers have shown a disposition to meet this condition by price reductions, but retailers and jobbers are yet trying to get returns from volume instead of value. Retail meat dealers, so packers and cattlemen complain, have not followed wholesale reductions in meat prices, and by so doing have made a bad matter yet worse.

In the Bluestem Belt

A Chase county friend of the writer has just returned from a trip that covered part of the north half of Kansas, the south half of Nebraska and the southwest corner of Iowa. I will give you just one guess as to his destination. The main fact, however, is that he came back completely satisfied with the bluestem section of Kansas with its broad acres of superb pastures covered with well bred cattle and with valleys of heavy wheat, oats, corn and alfalfa. Perhaps those cattle do not seem quite so good this morning as they did a short time ago, but in reality they are worth just as much, compared with other products, as they were then. I do not wonder that my friend is satisfied with his part of Kansas. For the man who wishes to raise beef cattle, or even to go into dairying, I know of no better opportunity than that afforded by the fine bluestem pastures of the hills, with the abundant water and the rich valleys where winter feed of the best quality can be raised. It is not Paradise, of course; there are drawbacks to be encountered, but it is, on the whole, a very pleasant country, and farming there is as profitable as anywhere in the West.

A "Milk War," Now

Back in New England, where dairying is the main occupation, the milk producers are having a dispute with the retailers of the big cities "down country." With the retail price of milk in the larger cities at around 12 cents a quart, the chain stores began cutting prices. The independent grocers followed suit, and milk is now selling at all kinds of prices. Of course, the stores want the farmers to foot the bill and let them fight it out at the farm expense. The farmers are objecting most strenuously to this, and are getting ready to fight. The New England milk producers have an ironclad agreement which is lived up to, and the cities know that if the farmers say "no milk" they will get none. Cream producers there also are up against a condition and not a theory, for an edict has gone forth that hereafter no sweet cream is to be bought that has been separated on the farm. If the farmer wants to sell sweet cream he has to haul the milk to some large separating plant that is qualified; there the cream is taken off and the skimmilk hauled back home. This will entail still further expense. The authorities may be justified in their demands, but the farmer has to foot the whole bill.

Sonny Boy!

Announcer: "Why were you silent for 5 minutes?"
Saxophone Soloist: "That was a request number."

A new American song that is expected to sweep Europe is called "Guddledy Goo Da Da." The League of Nations, it seems, is utterly powerless to do anything about it.

The telephone companies require 1 million new poles annually. Raise telephone poles, farmers!



Out in front with the big hitches

UNINTERRUPTED by soft ground—by heat or cold—by hills or tough soils—a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor goes steadily along and heads the procession to better, quicker, cheaper farming. A Sixty—and tools to match—can handle 2000 acres without overdoing.

Plentiful power and traction to take wide widths of tillage tools, drills or harvesters—big hitches that reel off the acres. Traction that keeps the full rating of husky engine power in the harness at the drawbar. And "Caterpillar" traction means timeliness, too—gains days, or even weeks, in the spring—keeps to a schedule all season.

Out in front for a wide enough margin to leave a comfortable profit—even on low-priced grain. Ahead of delays—of heavy schedules and short seasons—ahead of the game through the years with a "Caterpillar" Tractor.

Prices—f. o. b. Peoria, Illinois

TEN	\$1100	TWENTY	\$1900
FIFTEEN	\$1450	THIRTY	\$2375
SIXTY	\$4175		

Caterpillar Tractor Co.
PEORIA, ILL. and SAN LEANDRO, CALIF., U.S.A.
Track-type Tractors Combines Road Machinery

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The Allen Tractor & Implement Co. Liberal
The H. W. Cardwell Co., Inc. Wichita
Dwyer Machinery Co. Dodge City
Ensminger Tractor & Equipment Co. Parsons
Graham-Hobson Tractor Co. Kansas City, Mo.
Gunnels-Henson Tractor & Equipment Co. Colby
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McFarland Tractor & Harvester Co. Topeka
Stewart-Oehlert Tractor & Equipment Co. Salina

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TRACTOR



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



WHILE Kansas wheat ripened and the weeds started sufficiently for the second time over corn plowing, 10,000 farmers and town folks gathered on June 12 to celebrate the formal opening of the Scott County State Park; 1,280 acres of wild, rough land, once the pasture of buffalo and the rendezvous of outlaws, is to be the "playground" of Western Kansas. Few folks knew until recently that Kansas had within its borders such a wild natural park site. Thousands of people every year drive within a few miles of this place on their way to Colorado, and when a few miles west of this cross into another state, breathe deeply and marvel at the scenery because of the publicity that has been given our sister state.

The attention of the Fish and Game Commission was directed to the Steele ranch about six years ago, and negotiations were begun for its purchase. The original tract includes the old homestead of H. L. Steele, who had for years looked forward to a time when the wild natural beauty of the place he had learned to love might be made secure, and so he was easily induced to turn the place over to the state for a park.

About \$100,000 has been expended on the park. This is one of six parks now owned by the state, and every dollar of the original cost and upkeep

Alva Clapp, state game warden, and other members of the commission.

During the day the visitors visited the places of historical interest located in the park. Among them are Horse Thief Canyon, Suicide Cliff, Buzzards' Nest, Lovers' Lane and Squaw Cellar, where it is said the Indians hid their women and children when the soldiers overtook them in their retreat from the Reserve in Indian Territory in an effort to get back to their old home in Canada.

This June day should be a milestone in Kansas history. Kansas has always had everything but summer resorts, and now it is known it has that, and some of the millions of dollars that are spent every year in other states during vacation time doubtless will be kept here.

Was Capable of Growing

(Continued from Page 3)

a student of the markets and he has been quite successful in buying pigs when the market is down. He runs as many as 500 head at times. The feeding period also depends on market conditions. "I find this a very satisfactory way to market my corn," he said. "I am sure I will average \$1 a bushel by marketing it thru hogs in this manner. I prefer to buy the pigs

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer 50 per cent of these questions without referring to the answers, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to submit interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address, Do Your Dozen Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. What did John Fremont do in the making of Kansas history?
2. How long did the city of Pompeii remain underground?
3. Who is Dwight Morrow?
4. Why cannot a snake close its eyes?
5. Which is the highest mountain on earth?
6. What President signed the bill admitting Kansas as a state to the Union?
7. Who gave to the world the first description of China, and suffered persecution for doing so?
8. What is an oratorio?
9. Who is the author of "To err is human, to forgive, divine"?
10. What is the oldest art?
11. In what season are sugar maples tapped for sirup?
12. What do caterpillars turn into?

(Answers are given on page 20)

has been paid out of the license fees paid for the privilege of hunting and fishing in Kansas.

The lake, known officially as McBride Lake, contains 110 acres, and is fed by unfailing springs. The Steeles homesteaded here in the early 80's. On one of the highest points in the park there has been erected, and paid for by the public, a monument in memory of the devotion of the pioneers of Western Kansas to the ideals of pioneer life. The dedication of this memorial was a part of the program. The address was made by Dr. J. T. Crawford of Topeka. W. H. Pohling of Hutchinson, secretary and national director of the Isaac Walton League, was the principal speaker of the day. Addresses were made by

because when compared to producing them it saves considerable time and labor, and gets away from farrowing dangers. I have found that sanitation pays with the porkers. The cleaner a person is with them, the better they will do."

Wheat is the big crop, claiming some 230 acres. In this end of farming we find Mr. Wilson quite as careful as with the livestock feeding. Early, careful and thoro seedbed preparation, recleaned seed treated against smut, and the observance of the fly-free date all enter into the management of this crop. And this farmer doesn't exactly approve of the dumping system of marketing the crop. A few years he has sold some wheat at harvest time, but as a rule most of it is stored to be sold in the winter or spring. In this case such a plan has worked out in a very satisfactory manner.

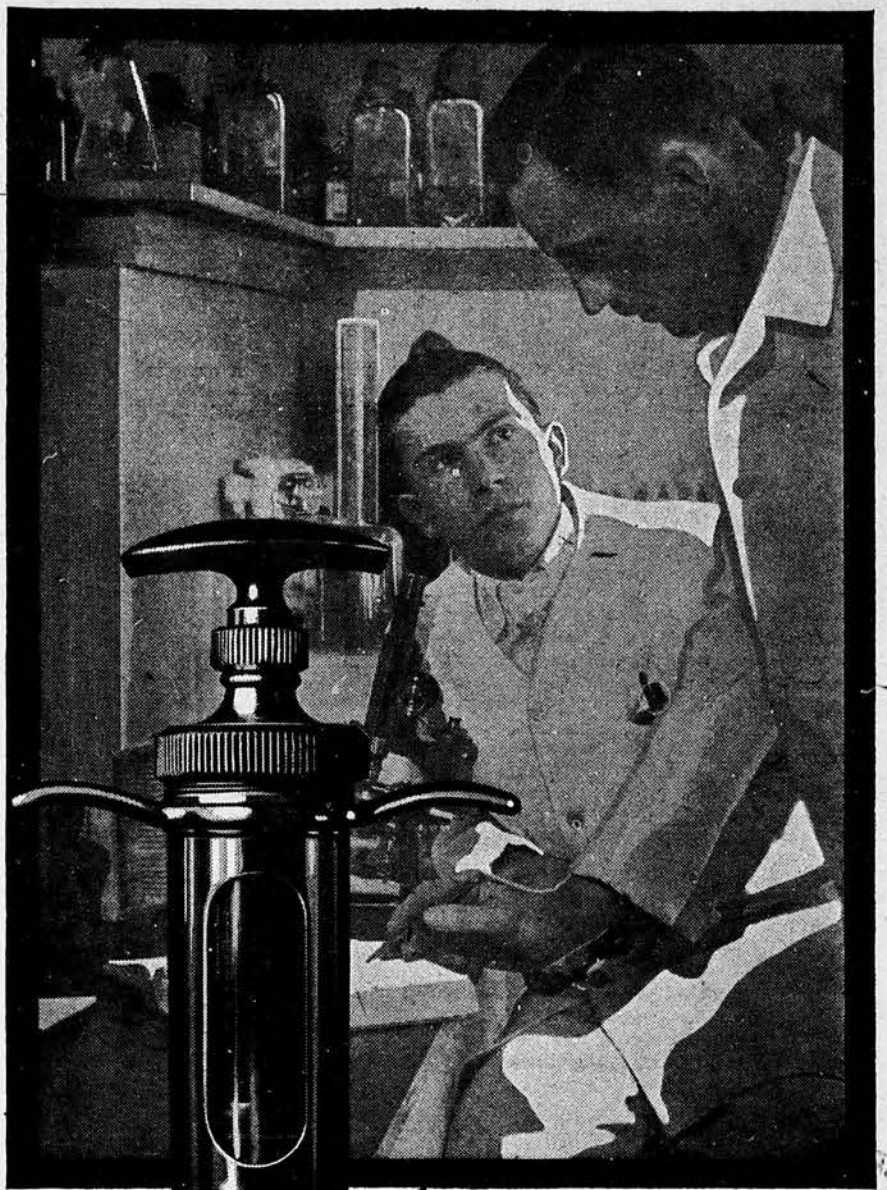
Premium List Is Available

The Premium List of the Kansas Free Fair, which will be held September 8 to 13 at Topeka, may be obtained free on application to A. P. Burdick, Secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

The wasted 600,000 horsepower of Muscle Shoals isn't a drop in the bucket compared to all the energy that has been expended by orators explaining just what to do with it.

"Liquor Law Not Perfect, Says McBride"—Headline. That even matters up—neither is the liquor.

India's non-violent campaign reminds us of some of our non-political commissions.



What is behind the SERUM SYRINGE?

THERE are two important things to know when hogs are vaccinated—what is in the serum syringe and what is back of that syringe. Unless you know these things you are taking an unwise and unnecessary gamble.

The use of pure, virulent virus and pure, potent serum is only a part of the insurance which every swine herd needs. Equally important is the assurance that these are used correctly. And that calls for a scientific understanding of hog-cholera in all its phases, including the many diseases which resemble and frequently complicate it.

It calls for a scientific knowledge of bacteria, antigens and biological reactions—a knowledge

possessed only by the college-trained Veterinarian whose diploma guarantees that he has acquired that knowledge to the satisfaction of his instructors.

To gain this knowledge your Veterinarian has put in many hours of experimental and clinical work in college, spending thousands of dollars and years of time with text-books, microscopes and dissecting instruments.

These are some reasons why Allied Laboratories, Inc., confines the use of its products to graduate Veterinarians.

You in turn can safeguard your profits by letting none but a graduate Veterinarian treat your live stock.

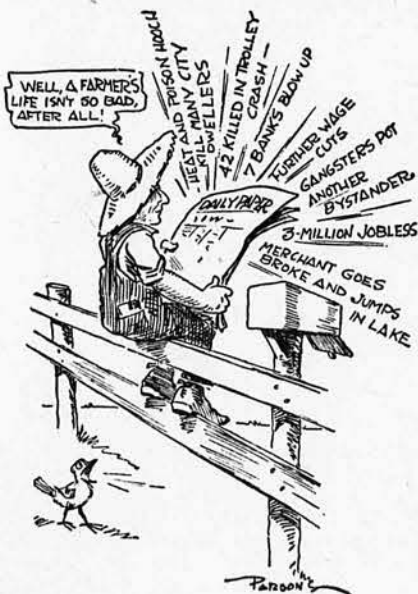


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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Jelly-Making Is an Essential Part of Your Canning Budget

By Grace Fowler

I AM GLAD I live in the modern age, when jelly-making is no longer a worry. Now we do not have to spend tedious hours over the stove and wonder anxiously if the jelly will "jell." By the use of commercial pectin, the amateur can turn out perfect jelly every time, if directions are followed closely. This pectin is a wholesome fruit product, containing the jelling substance extracted from those fruits in which it is abundant, and concentrated in liquid or powdered form. With its assistance, fruit may be used at its fully ripened stage, thus retaining all the natural fine flavor. Jelly may be made from fruits which have a wonderful flavor but no jelly-making properties. At first glance the recipes seem to call for more sugar than was used in the old method. However, in the short-boil

and bring fruit just to a boil. Place fruit in jelly bag and strain. Measure sugar and then juice into large kettle, stir and bring to a boil. At once add pectin, stirring constantly, and bring again to a full rolling boil and boil for ½ minute. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim, pour quickly and cover hot jelly at once with hot paraffin.

Mint Jelly

2½ cups water
Spearment extract or
mint leaves
1 cup liquid pectin

6½ cups sugar
Green coloring
Juice of 2 lemons

Mix water and lemon juice, add enough coloring to give shade desired and stir until dissolved. Add sugar and bring to a boil. At once add pectin, stirring constantly, and bring again to a full rolling boil and boil for ½ minute. Remove from fire and add 1 to 3 teaspoons spearment extract according to flavor desired. Let stand 1 minute, skim, pour quickly and cover jelly at once with



hot paraffin. If fresh mint leaves are used for flavor instead of spearment extract add about 1 cup to the water and lemon juice and remove when skimming the jelly; coloring must be used also.

Cherry Jelly

3 cups juice
1 cup liquid pectin

6½ cups sugar

Stem and crush well about 3 pounds ripe cherries. Do not pit. Add ½ cup water, stir until boiling, cover pan, and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly bag and strain. Measure sugar and then juice into large kettle, stir and bring to a boil. At once add pectin, stirring constantly and bring again to a full rolling boil and boil for ½ minute. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim, pour quickly and cover jelly at once with hot paraffin. If a stronger cherry flavor is desired, add ¼ teaspoon almond extract just after skimming.

You'll Like These Boxes

BY ANN PERSCHINSKE

AT LAST some keen-minded person has discovered a way of keeping hosiery from being scattered thruout the dresser drawers and under the beds. If you are not yet the possessor of a hosiery box, you will be eventually. These attractive and useful boxes come in two styles, the square and the round. The exterior is covered with a fine quality of paper, similar in texture and appearance to wallpaper and is conventional in design and color. The interior and bottom of the box are lined with paper of a smooth surface in a solid color of contrasting shade. The square box has ten sections, one of which contains ten spools of darning thread in divers colors.

The round box also comes in sundry designs and colors. It has seven sections, and also contains the darning thread in various shades. There is a small pin-cushion in the center of the box which is made of velvet in a harmonizing shade.

In either style, round or square, each section is designed to hold one pair of hose. The foundation for the boxes is of heavy cardboard.

Not only are these inexpensive and serviceable boxes ideal for hosiery but make indispensable jewelry boxes as well. The hosiery box may also be employed as a sewing box.

The make-up box is similar in appearance and construction to the hosiery box, except that it contains fewer sections, which are more spacious. It has a large mirror on the inner side of the lid. This is of special value to the traveler.

Zinnia Is Club Flower

BY MRS. IRENE L. SOWERS

THE newly organized Sunrise Farm Bureau club, of Russell county, has chosen the zinnia as the club flower. Each member has agreed to give a place in her garden to this good old standby. The zinnia was chosen for its hardiness and resistance to dry weather and heat; an important consideration when the wind blows hot off the stubble fields.

The club members are planning also on a flower seed exchange this fall, of home-raised seeds that they know can be successfully grown in their own locality.

The Sunrise Farm Bureau club was organized in December of last year and has an active membership of 16. Mrs. Sibyl Wilkerson is president, Mrs. June Miller vice-president, Mrs. Irene Sowers secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Eva Cadi and Mrs. Lena Erlich, project leaders.

Simple Frocks Are Coolest

Playsuits and dresses, as well as mother's morning frocks should be made on as simple lines as possible to insure something of the looked-for coolness during the hot days.

No. 826 is a new tuck-in style play suit for the wee lad. There is a diagonally cut pocket across the front of the trousers for a tiny handkerchief. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 2588 shows simplicity for the wee maiden. The bodice of the dress is yoked, and is attached to a full gathered skirt which may be smocked at the center front. Neckline is square. Button-hole stitch or bias binding may be used as trimming. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 2594 proves smart and wearable for all-day occasions. A scalloped detail is carried out in the turn back rever facing, cuffs and in hip



yoke with box-plait effect at front. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each.

Invitation

BY ROSA Z. MARINONI

The Dawn is a veiled lady holding close
A mystery within her soft closed palms.
The Night is an old woman going home,
Pausing before my door to beg for alms.

I wonder what she gave when noon was
high—

I wonder what she lost along the way—
And so tonight I'll light a candle flame,
Beside my window sill to bid her stay.

method, the juices are not cooked away. The extra amount of sugar is merely to jell this juice that has been saved, so in the long run there is no more sugar a jelly glass than under the old method, and the fruit goes considerably further.

Use a large kettle in making jellies and jams to allow for a full, rolling boil without danger of boiling over. Use the hottest fire and stir the mixture constantly before and while boiling. Be sure that you measure your sugar and fruit juice accurately. I find it a good practice to count the cups aloud. If a sparkling jelly is desired, drip the juice thru a cotton flannel bag after it is put thru jelly bag. It is best not to drip over night unless the fruit has been boiled first as uncooked juices ferment quickly.

Two coats of paraffin should be used in sealing the glasses, one thin coat as soon as the jelly is poured to protect against dust and dirt, and another coat about ¼ inch thick should be added when cold. Roll each glass so that hot paraffin will run around the edges of the glass to make a perfect seal. Cover with tin or paper tops. Jellies and jams made without commercial pectin should be stored in air tight jars.

Delicious jellies may be made by using juices from your own canned fruits. Use 2 cups juice to 4 cups sugar. Bring to a boil and at once add ½ cup liquid pectin, stirring constantly. Bring again to a full rolling boil, and remove from fire. Skim, pour quickly in glasses and cover hot jelly at once with paraffin. Other good jelly recipes are as follows:

Fresh Pineapple Jam

4 cups crushed or
chopped fruit

1 cup liquid pectin
7½ cups sugar

Chop the fruit very fine, or run thru food chopper. Measure the crushed fruit into large kettle, add sugar and mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil, stirring constantly and boil hard for 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in pectin. Skim, pour quickly and cover jam at once with paraffin.

Blackberry or Loganberry Jelly

4 cups juice
1 cup liquid pectin

8 cups sugar
3 quarts fully ripe berries

Thoroughly crush with masher or run thru food chopper. Place fruit in jelly bag and strain. Measure sugar and then juice into large saucepan, stir and bring to a boil. At once add pectin, stirring constantly, and bring again to full rolling boil and boil for ½ minute. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim, pour quickly and cover hot jelly at once with paraffin.

Raspberry and Currant Jelly

4 cups juice from cooked
fruit

1 cup liquid pectin
7½ cups sugar

An even mixture of raspberries and currants is preferred. Use about 2½ to 3½ pounds mixed ripe fruit. Crush mixture thoroughly, heat slowly

What Are Your Laundering Tasks?

Each Homemaker Must Solve Her Problem of Cleaning Summer Fabrics

By Ramona Phillips

THE SPRING and summer laundry job presents an ever present problem. The ease with which it is solved depends on the individual homemaker. The gay warm weather cotton fabrics make it a joy to wash and iron, especially if the colors stay brave after the many rounds we have with our common enemy, "dirt."

It isn't so much which special cleansing agent we use but we should keep a few basic points in mind. To start with, buy fabrics and garments that are guaranteed tub fast and sun fast as to color. In the last few years prints and colors have improved to a marked degree and cost no more than materials and garments that do not carry a guarantee by the merchant. Vat dye is one term used for wash and sun fast materials. There are many other trade names that carry the tested assurance that the material is fast in color.

I like this method: First wash the better white pieces. The printed and colored things would then fall in line for the second or third tubful. It is always best not to over-crowd the machine. A new print or gingham garment should be handled differently for the first washing. Wash the new color with mild soap and lukewarm water in a basin. If it should not prove fast as to color, we will be saved the grief of ruining many other pieces in the washing machine. However, most of the new fabrics go bravely thru the machine after the test wash. If they don't, return them to your dealer and insist on an adjustment. Laboratory tests show there isn't anything to the old idea of "setting colors." If there were it would have been done at the factory.

The second step is a lukewarm, soapy water bath that gives a rich suds and removes the most dirt when the clothes are loosely immersed and briskly agitated. Use the cleansing agent that appeals to you as best for removing dirt with the machine and type of water you have with which to work. Each housewife has an individual problem. There is a wide selection of reliable soaps, washing powders, and chemical cleaning agents on the market. Very hot water has a tendency to set various kinds of dirt and stains. There are special instances for the use of boiling water before the soapy bath, but as a general thing have a generous supply of soft or softened water and make a soapy warm suds.

Boiling Hot Rinse Leaves Clothes Whitest

The third step for all white clothes, a boiling hot rinse will remove the soap quickest and leave the clothes whitest. The prints and colored pieces should not be put in the real hot water. It is most important to have all the soap removed before using bluing. I have found it much quicker and easier to make the starch medium thick. Have it boiling hot, put the white things thru fast and use the wringer. It saves scalded fingers, the garments are evenly starched, and colored garments seem to iron better. By doing this the starch never streaks.

The rough clothing such as overalls, socks and coveralls come in the "last wash." Because of the buttons and buckles, I never put them thru the wringer. Squeeze them out and rinse in lots of water and hang them dripping wet in the shade. When dry they are quite straight and the color remains better. Sun and gentle breeze are wonder-working elements and Kansas has her share of both. Personally I like to take the starched clothes down when almost dry to iron. This saves sprinkling. However, laundry work is every homemaker's problem. It is our privilege to boil or not to boil, to wash on a board or put everything thru the machine. But one can always get a real thrill out of knowing that he has achieved a happy result with the least effort.

Hot Breads Vary Breakfast Menu

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

HERE are a few of my favorite recipes for hot breads which are somewhat unusual. You may wish to try them if your breakfast menus are beginning to be monotonous.

Grape-Nuts Muffins

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 cups flour | 2 eggs, beaten |
| 1½ teaspoons baking powder | ¼ cup orange juice |
| 2 tablespoons butter | 1 orange rind, grated |
| ¾ cup sugar | Dash of salt |

After the flour has been sifted, measure it and add the baking powder and salt. Sift again. Cream the butter and add the sugar gradually, creaming the mixture until light. Add the eggs

and then the flour and orange juice alternately. Stir in the orange rind and grape-nuts. Bake in hot, greased muffin tins in a hot oven for 25 minutes.

Cornmeal and Bacon Muffins

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 cup flour | 2 tablespoons shortening |
| ¾ cup cornmeal | 4 teaspoons baking powder |
| ½ teaspoon salt | 2 tablespoons crisp bacon, chopped |
| 3 tablespoons sugar | |
| 1 egg, beaten light | |
| 1 cup milk | |

Mix and sift the dry ingredients, add the beaten egg and milk and stir well.

Add the bacon drippings and beat thoroughly. Stir in the bacon, cut finely, and beat well. Bake about 25 minutes in a hot oven.

Bran Muffins

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 tablespoons sugar | 1 cup bran |
| 2 tablespoons butter | 1½ cups flour |
| 1 egg | 1 teaspoon soda |
| 1 cup sour milk | 1 teaspoon baking powder |
| Dash of salt | |

Cream the butter and gradually add the sugar. To the thoroughly creamed mixture add the other ingredients and beat well. Pour into greased muffin tins. If you wish to use sour cream instead of the milk, omit 1 tablespoon of the butter. Bake in a hot oven about 25 minutes.

Oatmeal Muffins

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 2 cups oatmeal | 1 egg, beaten |
| 1½ cups sour milk | 1 teaspoon soda |
| 4 tablespoons butter | ½ teaspoon salt |
| ½ cup sugar | 1 cup flour |

Pour the milk over the oatmeal and let stand over night. In the morning add the beaten egg, the melted butter and the dry ingredients which have been sifted together two times. Pour into greased muffin tins and bake in a hot oven 20 minutes.

Ever Hear of "Schedule Cramps?"

BY LUCILLE BERRY WOLF

THE most essential piece of equipment for the daily care of a baby is a clock. During the first year the mother is building the foundation for lifelong nervous stability in her child or she is carelessly leaving a lot of detail to Mother Nature with her well known ruthless theories of the survival of the fittest. During the first year there is an unbelievable growth and development of the brain, not approached during any other period of life.



While we marvel at the endurance and physical resistance of a young baby, we must recognize the fact that a most delicate and sensitive nervous balance exists in its tiny body. The best means of maintaining this balance is to provide adequate nourishment, and to establish a regularity of routine for the little one. With proper food, and regular hours for feeding, bathing, sleeping, airing and play, a normal baby should be contented most of the time. It should thrive from week to week.

Isn't it foolish to waken a baby, just to feed it? While there is a danger of a schedule becoming a fetish with the mother, and while one wishes to leave room for the application of good judgment to any situation, it is unquestionably advisable to waken the baby for its meals. This applies to other details of its care, during the days you are putting the new schedule into effect. In a very short time the baby will be awake at the proper time, so surprisingly will he respond and enjoy an unvarying routine.

Certainly it will not be necessary to move the meal time ahead an hour or so because the baby is restless, if its diet is correct. Habitually feeding a baby irregularly is one of the greatest dangers to the child. This results in digestive disturbances, interrupted sleep, and bad habits which always come with over-indulgence. Too much stress cannot be placed on regularity in feeding an infant, but it is not good sense to be always adamant in regard to minutes on the proposition. With my first child, a boisterous, hungry baby, my eyes were so fixed on the clock, that if he began crying lustily at 5 minutes before the feeding hour, I considered it my duty to let him shriek exactly a twelfth of an hour before he could be satisfied. My good sense was suffering from schedule cramps. Sound judgment should have told me that it was quite as bad for

a high strung baby to indulge in an unnecessary spell of anger and nerves immediately before a meal as for a grown up to do so. When only a few minutes are involved, it is much better to yield accommodatingly to the demands of hunger.

Let your physician give you the proper interval for feeding. Then follow his instructions most conscientiously. Three hour schedules have been commonly used to begin with, working into four hour feeding intervals within a few months. Authorities now advise four hour intervals from the first with strong, easily nourished babies.

If your baby is fretful and cross, and fails to sleep properly, day or night, the most probable difficulty is with its nourishment, regardless of appearances. Don't expect a baby to be good, and don't expect to be able to train or discipline a baby until you are sure he is well fed. The fact that the breast fed baby seems to have a plentiful quantity of milk is not an infallible indication that the baby is well nourished, as breast milk varies greatly in quality. It is difficult also, to gauge the amount of milk a breast fed baby takes at a feeding, without accurate scales to give weights before and after feedings. Even a satisfactory weekly gain in weight may not mean that a restless baby has enough to eat. Some lusty infants have abnormal appetites, and must be satisfied if they are to be happy, contented babies. Weight tables, and all charts and measurements of children's growth are meant to be guides as to average tendencies. But allowances must be made for slight individual differences. The baby's behavior is the best guide a mother can have.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning housekeeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

Blackheads Back Again

Please tell me how to get rid of a bad crop of blackheads. I have tried several commercial remedies, but without success. Jean J.

Soap, warm water, cold water, a complexion brush, faithful care of the skin each night. There is no get-rid-quick method for blackheads. It takes time to undo the damage. If you'll send a stamped, self-addressed envelope I'll be glad to send you a leaflet giving details on care of the skin which I cannot give in this limited space. Address the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Refreshments for a Summer Party

I am just another woman who is planning a club party, and cannot decide what to serve. Will you suggest some new ideas for eats at summer parties? Mrs. O. R. T.

You will be interested in our new leaflet, "Party Refreshments" which includes six new menus for club parties. You may have this by writing to the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and inclosing 4 cents in stamps.

Popular Berets Are Crocheted

BE FASHIONABLE and crochet a beret for yourself. This type of cap is something new for sports or street wear, sometimes made of wool or angora yarn and sometimes of cotton,



or even paper thread. The one pictured above is close fitting and sticks to the head no matter what the weather.

You may have directions for making either the angora wool or pearl cotton beret by sending 10 cents for one or 15 cents for both, to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. If ordering only one, be sure to state which one you prefer.

Here Are Some New Puzzles to Solve

I AM 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Pendleton. I have one brother and two sisters. My brother's name is Don and my sisters' names are Wanda and Delphia Lovella. For pets we have a pup, kitten and calf. Our pup's name is Rex, the kitten's name is Tom and the calf's name is Bonnie. I like to read the children's page.

Maxine Burkhart.

Baxter Springs, Kan.

Fried Chicken Is Tasty

Dear Little Cooks: I know that I will not need to tell you how wonderful it is to see a plate of fried chicken on the table for any summer meal. If Mother has been preparing it, and you look on, wanting to try it yourself sometime you will welcome this



recipe for southern fried chicken, for you can make it yourself with little trouble.

Cut a young chicken into neat pieces, drop in cold water, then roll in flour seasoned with salt and pepper. Put it in a saucepan with fat which has been fried out of salt pork, and cook, turning once or twice until it is well browned. Skim off as much of the fat as possible, add a cup of cream or rich milk, thicken with a little flour, seasoning if necessary, and strain over the chicken.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

Likes to Go to School

I am 10 years old and will be in the sixth grade next fall. I like to go to school. My teacher's name for next term is Miss Potterf. I go to Victor school District 99. I have $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to go to school. I have four sisters and one brother. Their names are Leona, Alice, Annabelle, Ruth and Carl Jr. My oldest sister is 14 years old. For pets I have a cat, a little Jersey calf and a pony. I live on a 160-acre farm. My best girl friend is Catherine Ronnebaum. I enjoy reading the girls' and boys' page very much. I wish

some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Oneida, Kan.

Mother Goose Puzzle



Bittle By-Weep hat last hen steep
Any pan hot well there do wind then.
Weave then along, ant then fill some dome

Wringing theil pails berind then.

Change one letter in each word to form a familiar Mother Goose rhyme illustrated by the picture. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

To Keep You Guessing

What always goes with a wagon that is no part of it and of no use to it? The noise it makes.

What is a put-up job? The paper on the wall.

Why is it dangerous for farmers to plant peas during the war? For fear

the enemy will come along and shell them.

What misses are of a very jealous temper? Mis-give and mis-trust.

Why is a specimen of handwriting like a dead pig? Because it is done with the pen.

With what would you fill a barrel to make it lighter than when it was empty? Holes.

Why is whispering prohibited in society? Because it is not aloud.

Why should a man always wear a watch when he travels in a dessert? Because every watch has a spring in it.

Why is a waiter like a race horse? Because he runs for cups, and plates, and steaks (stakes)!

Why does an onion resemble a ringing bell? Because peel follows peel in an onion, and peal follows peal in a ringing bell.

Why is a railroad track a particularly sentimental object? Because it is bound by close ties.

Why is a miller like a cook? Because he prepares the meal.

Why is Sunday the strongest day in the week? Because the rest are "weak" (week) days.

Why is an elevator man like an aeronaut? Because his life is all ups and downs.

Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —

1. A direction; 2. At a distance; 3. Secure; 4. A woody plant.

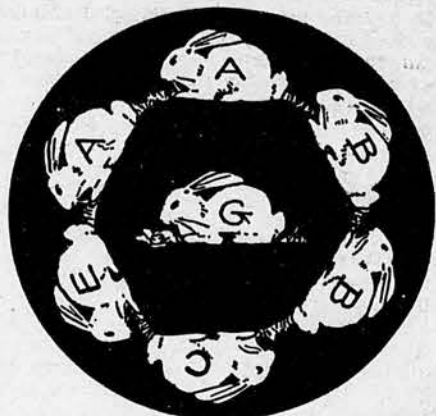
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl,

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Bunny Puzzle

If these bunnies are placed in the right order, you can spell the name of something they like to eat. Can you guess what it is?

Send your answers to Leona Stahl,



Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Goes to Pioneer School

I am 9 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is March 31. I go to Pioneer school. My teacher's name last year was Miss Coysh. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Wendell Worley and Mertis Duane. My sister's name is Wilma Charlene. We have five kittens and a dog. The dog's name is Chum. I enjoy the children's page very much. Margaret Vail.

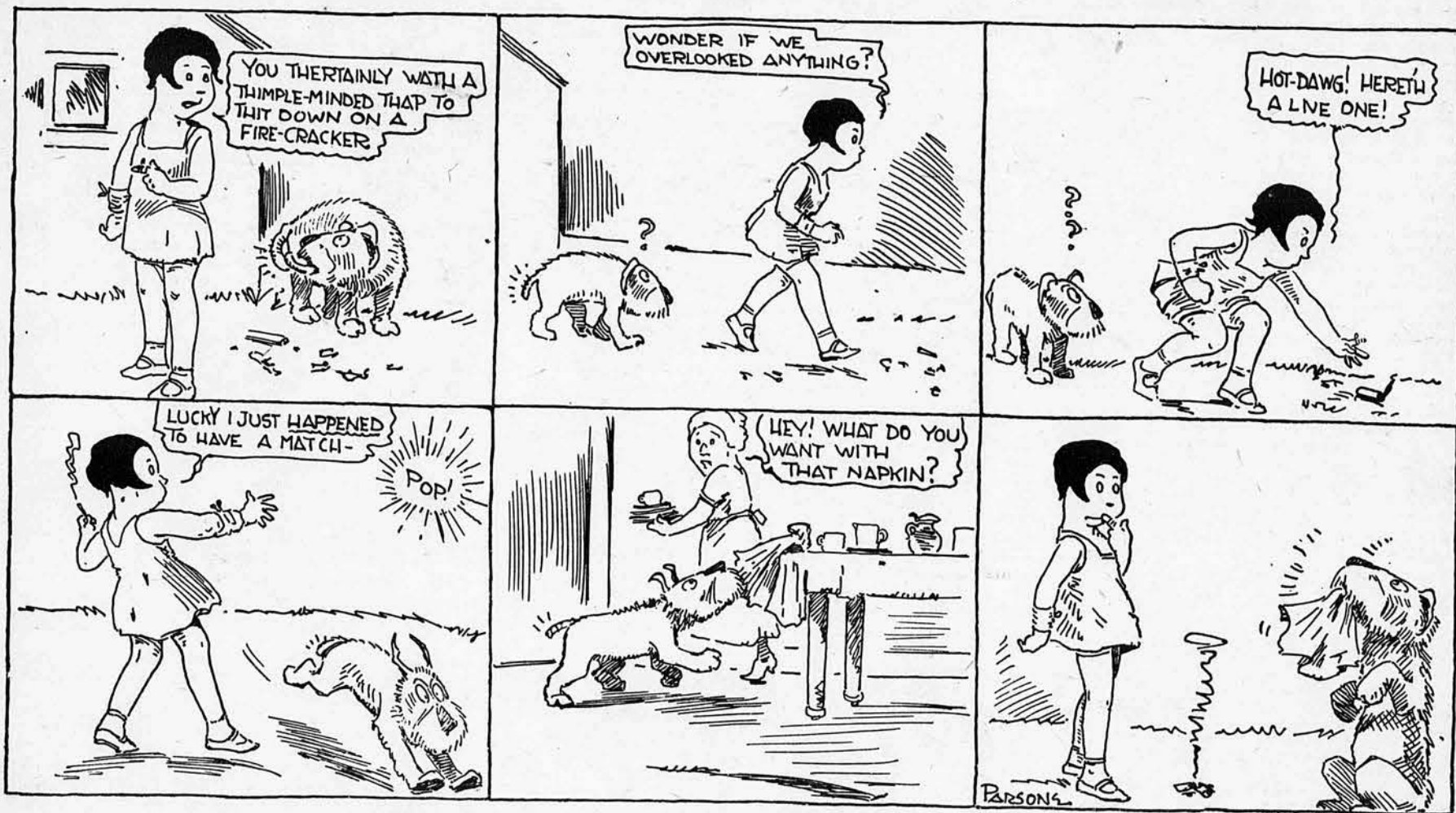
Mound Valley, Kan.

Irene Writes to Us

I am 11 years old. I go to Harmony school. My teacher's name is Miss Cooper. I am in the fifth grade. I have three sisters and one brother. Their names are Marcella, Almina, Hildegard and Victor. I haven't any pets. I have light hair and a fair complexion. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Irene Schmidtberger.

Grainfield, Kan.



The Hoovers—After the 4th Is Over, "Cease Firing"



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

"Surgical Operations Cost Too Much Money and I'm Terribly Afraid of Them"

I DISTRUST all surgical operations. They cost too much money and I'm terribly afraid of them!" The person who wrote that line to me has spent 10 years carrying a "big lump" that has been steadily growing. She writes me that doctors tell her it is a tumor, and want to cut it out. However, she has friends who disagree with the doctors. They think it is a muscle of some kind, and believe that something can be rubbed into the skin to absorb it.

Reading between the lines I see fear as the chief trouble. The woman will not believe the doctors because she fears their surgery. It is easy to find loose tongued friends who deliver advice to suit your own wishes and give it free of all charge. At that it is likely to be bitterly expensive advice. The fact of the matter is that there are no preparations that have any virtue in the absorption of tumors. Radium and X-Ray may avail in a few well-selected cases. But it would be a waste of time and money to use them in the removal of a simple tumor. Half an hour under the anaesthetic with an experienced skillful surgeon at work and the thing is done; the mental agony of years is a thing of the past; your handicap has disappeared.

I am not arguing for indiscriminate surgery. No one is more averse to unnecessary surgical interference. But when surgery is needed, seldom is there any substitute. There are always ways of "gulling" yourself. You can try this, that or the next thing, all of them "guaranteed." After you have tried them you find that you have spent your money, wasted your time, given the growth or tumor a chance to become worse, and otherwise are just where you were.

Good judgment tells you that when you face a health crisis that is outside your control and beyond your experience you must appeal to some higher judgment. You must seek one with special training and skill in caring for such matters and give no heed to the prattle of thoughtless people whose experience and judgment are less than your own. Having found such an authority and satisfied yourself as to his integrity and ability, you must place yourself in his hands and await the outcome with confidence. By so doing you will save yourself years of misery in body and mind; and because your efficiency will be improved you will also save in pocketbook. Fear and prejudice must not be allowed control in such an important matter as health.

Does Any Sight Remain?

Is there any operation to restore the sight of a child who had inflamed eyes right after being born and then went blind? This baby was born with beautiful eyes, and I'm sure could see very well then.

I cannot encourage you to expect anything in a case of this kind. But at the very least the child should be examined by a competent eye specialist to see if there is any vestige of sight that can be improved. Many children, born with good eyes, get a virulent infection of the eyes during the passage thru the birth canal. Such an infection often results in blindness. It is to avoid the possibility of this that a good doctor always treats the eyes of a new born babe with an antiseptic solution just as soon as the child is born. The slightest symptom of inflammation of the eyes in a young baby should be given the most prompt and expert care.

Hair Is Turning Gray

I am only 25 years old, and my hair lately is getting many white hairs in it. Would dandruff cause it to turn gray? My head itches and "burns." It seems to be an oily dandruff; it doesn't comb up in my hair like most dandruff does. Does childbirth make the hair turn gray? I have two babies.

Mrs. W. L. S.

I think the trouble is eczema of the scalp. This may cause disease of the hair follicles and premature graying of hair. However, you must have a

good doctor decide by personal examination the nature of the ailment. That will give you a chance to get control of it. To your last question I give a cautious "No."

Need Have No Fear

I am a young woman of 24 and have a fine young man who wants to marry me. My problem is, that when I was a child I had a knee joint that was tuberculous. Would it affect our children?

X. Y. Z.

I think you need have no more fear in this direction than if you had not had your trouble. Tuberculosis is a contagious disease that any one may

take, and your children will be as subject to it as anyone else, but with your early experience of the disease you will be on the lookout, and so your family will stand a better chance to avoid it than the average. I see no reason why any contagion should now remain in you, and no reason why you should transmit the disease in any way, provided that you really have made a good recovery.

Produces No Great Effect

What effect does a ruptured perineum have on the uterus, if not attended to for 10 years? If womb is removed, what effect does it have on the ovaries?

S. T. M.

Sometimes a ruptured perineum has no bad effect on uterus, but usually it causes it to become enlarged and prolapse. Removal of uterus may be accomplished without disturbing seriously the function of the ovaries excepting that pregnancy is impossible.

See a Real Doctor

What is the disease known as prolapsus of the stomach? Is there any home treatment that will do any good? Is there any treatment of any kind that gives much hope of a cure?

I am willing to spend money or to take treatment, but am tired of taking medicine that does no good.

B. Q.

Prolapsus of the stomach is a sequel to chronic indigestion. The stomach fails to digest and pass on the food, fermentation and dilatation follow and with this is a loss of muscular tone. The flabby, enlarged stomach sinks down in the abdominal cavity, but may readily resume its normal position when emptied. Home treatment doesn't promise much. It is too difficult a job for home care. Generally the stomach must be siphoned out, and possibly this treatment must be repeated many times. Small meals must be taken, of carefully selected, nourishing food. Perhaps five small meals instead of three large ones. Exercises to strengthen the abdominal muscles are helpful, and in many cases an abdominal bandage or supporter must be worn.

According to the Government nose-count, babies born after April 1 will remain entirely non-existent for 10 years, but the parents who support 'em will think differently.

Change places with your husband next washday



If your husband did the washing, he would insist on having a new Maytag, for the same reason that he buys power machinery for his field work.

The quick-washing Maytag gives you extra hours to spend in other profitable ways. The gentle, water-washing action makes the clothes last longer... washes everything clean without hand rubbing.

THE NEW MAYTAG

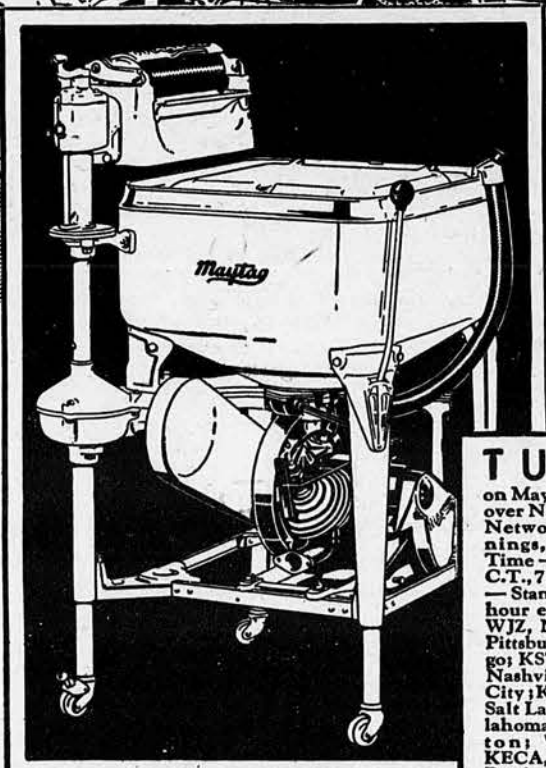
You owe it to yourself to see this latest creation of the world's largest washer factory. The one-piece, cast-aluminum tub is extra roomy. The new-type roller water remover is extra convenient and thorough. The new oil-packed drive is extra quiet and smooth-running.

A Week's Washing FREE

Write or phone the nearest dealer for a trial home washing with the New Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Divided payments you'll never miss.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY
Newton, Iowa :: Founded 1893

MAYTAG SALES CORP. (Wholesale)
1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

TUNE IN

on Maytag Radio Programs over N.B.C. Coast to Coast Network Monday Evenings, Daylight Saving Time—9:00 E.T., 8:00 C.T., 7:00 M.T., 6:00 P.T.—Standard Time is one hour earlier.
WJZ, New York; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KYW, Chicago; KSTP, St. Paul; WSM, Nashville; WREN, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; KSL, Salt Lake City; WKY, Oklahoma City; KPRC, Houston; WFAA, Dallas; KECA, Los Angeles; KGW, Portland and Asso. Sta.

THE GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR

This Maytag engine represents sixteen years development... half a million in use. It is a woman's engine... so simple and compact that by removing only four bolts it is interchangeable with the electric motor. A step on the pedal starts it.

The Churn and Meat Grinder Attachments

These two attachments, sold as extra equipment at reasonable cost, add extra usefulness to your Maytag. The Churn Attachment is made of aluminum, sets over the center post and churns the butter with the same power that washes the clothes. The Meat Grinder Attachment grinds meats, nuts, fruits, relish at two pounds an hour.

F-30-7

The **Maytag** Aluminum Washer



Many Popular Authors Are Included in the First Consignment of New Dollar Novels

BY D. M. HARMON

THE first release of new novels by Doubleday, Doran & Co. at \$1 each was made last week. In quality of writing, printing and binding they are identical with books formerly issued at \$2 and \$2.50. The following are some of the highly interesting light novels in the list.

"The Secret of Margaret Yorke," by Kathleen Norris. America's best loved weaver of romance tells the story of a woman who married in haste and wrecked her happiness but had the courage to pick up the pieces and begin again.

"High Fences," by Grace S. Richmond. The veteran author of "Red Pepper Burns" is still delightful in this town and country novel about two young writers, a man and a woman, each of whom was determined to have his way.

"Wedding Ring," by Beth Brown. Barely 20, she couldn't remember the number of all her lovers. A dashing new novel of love by the author of "Applause."

"Heart of the North," by William Byron Mowery. Another bracing love tale of the strong woods where the highways are flowing water and a steady rifle is the law of the land.

"Very Good, Jeeves," P. J. Wodehouse. A no-sense comedy featuring Jeeves, the immortal valet who can and does save every situation, and who runs Bertie Wooster's life to suit himself.

"Glory's Net," by William T. Tilden II. The story of a boy who emerged unknown from a little Middle Western village and brought the world's tennis championship back to America; of the girl who made his career, and of the freckle-faced kid who tried to hide his hero-worship in amusing slang.

Zane Grey Writes New Romance

Zane Grey, the hunter, the fisherman, the explorer and the ever popular novelist again appears at his best in a book published this month, "The Shepherd of Guadalupe." It is a modern story of the Western Desert in which Zane Grey makes us conscious of the blood of Indian chiefs flowing in his veins. Young Forrest, back from the war, apparently a doomed man with only a few months to live, and Virginia Ludeen, daughter of a great ranchman, met out on the New Mexican Desert. Her father

had ruined Forrest's family by usurping his father's forest lands, yet he loved her. A splendid romance has been woven around the terrific battle of wills and wits—fierce passions—cracking guns—and thunder of hoofs.

Zane Grey probably holds the highest place among the popular American novelists. He knows his men and their background and puts an undeniable romance in the Old West. A publishing house has recently computed figures showing that Zane Grey has an audience of 56 million.

Records Byrd's Thrilling Flight

A new book, "Rear Admiral Byrd, and the Polar Expeditions," by Coram Foster, was published in time to greet Rear Admiral Byrd on his recent arrival in New York. It is a vivid account of Byrd's latest thrilling journey into the Antarctic, with its crowning glory of a flight over the South Pole. The author goes back 300 years into Byrd's ancestry to show thru the generations the moulding of that indomitable will, keen intelligence, great ambition and courage necessary to accomplish great deeds. There also is considerable space devoted to his flight over the North Pole. The story is brought up to the Antarctic trip and its accomplishments. This story of the explorer, the scientist and the man reads more like a story of Marco Polo with his quest for new worlds to conquer. It should be read by every American.

He Knew Mark Twain

"Gold Rush Days With Mark Twain," by William R. Gillis, is a compilation of the personal recollections of an old gentleman who was the friend of Mark Twain in the days when he lived among the mining camps of the West. The author was, until his recent death, the custodian of the Mark Twain cabin near Tuttle town in California. He was one of the last men who knew Samuel Clemens well, and tells of conversations with Clemens and relates many anecdotes.

The book contains chapters about the Vigilantes, about frontier killings, "bad" men, hold-ups, stage robberies, and the night life of San Francisco. "Gold Rush Days with Mark Twain" is one of those books which fill gaps in autobiographies by supplying details which usually are omitted.

Fall Fiction for One Dollar

OF SPECIAL interest to our readers will be the new fall books which sell for one dollar. Each is a regular first edition, such as we ordinarily buy for \$2 and \$2.50. Besides these books are many reprints recently put on the dollar list. Below we are listing titles that we feel sure you will want. Remit the price listed and your order will be mailed to you, postpaid.

"The Autocracy of Mr. Parham," by H. G. Wells	\$1.00
"The Secret of Margaret Yorke," by Kathleen Norris	\$1.00
"Very Good, Jeeves," by P. G. Wodehouse	\$1.00
"Heart of the North," by William Byron Mowery	\$1.00
"High Fences," by Grace S. Richmond	\$1.00
"Fire of Youth," by Margaret Pedler	\$1.00
"Wedding Ring," by Beth Brown	\$1.00
"Glory's Net," by William T. Tilden II	\$1.00
"The Mote and the Beam," by Pauline Stiles	\$1.00
"A Little Flat in the Temple," by Pamela Wynne	\$1.00
"That Other Love," by Geoffrey Moss	\$1.00
"Young Man of Manhattan," by Katharine Brush	\$1.00
"Murder in Paris," by Alice Campbell	\$1.00
"The Door," by Mary Roberts Rinehart	\$1.00
"The Immediate Family," by Nalbro Bartley	\$1.00
"Rear Admiral Byrd and the Polar Expeditions," by Coram Foster	\$.75
"The Shepherd of Guadalupe," by Zane Grey	\$1.00
"Gold Rush Days with Mark Twain," by William R. Gillis	\$4.00

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

Be Ready to GO!



On the 3rd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR to the Pacific Northwest

OF COURSE you are going on the 3rd Annual Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Northwest. And many others from right here in your own state and county are also getting ready for this wonderful educational sight-seeing trip. It's the vacation you have dreamed about—and offered this year at unusually low cost by the Kansas Farmer. Remember the date—AUGUST 10 to 23—the time of year when you can best get away.

5,500 Miles of Enjoyment at Unusually Low Cost!

The Kansas Farmer has arranged for special low rates on this year's Jayhawker Tour. And this one low cost pays for everything—Pullman, auto tours, meals, hotels, tips and all. No ticket worries—no baggage to check.

Giant forests, crystal lakes, lofty waterfalls, towering mountain ranges—Indian powwows, the 8-mile Cascade Tunnel, Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper and Glacier National Parks, boat trips and auto sight-seeing tours—all will thrill you. Get ready to go.

Mail the Coupon!

Get complete information and special low rates by sending the coupon today. It brings you descriptive illustrated booklet full of all the details.

Last Year's Tourists Write:

"We too, are living over some of the wonderful experiences we had. They are bright memories for we both enjoyed every moment of the trip. If a different route is taken next year we may join the party again. We hope you will plan on a reunion some time in the near future and we will be with the crowd."—Mr. W. P. Duvall, R. 5, Concordia, Kan.

"I believe every one of the 'Jayhawkers' would like to take another trip similar to that one if they had the time and money. It could not be beaten."—Mr. L. W. Clift, R. 1, Corbin, Kan.

"Glad to be reminded of our pleasant trip."—C. P. Anderson, R. 2, Garfield, Kan.



DIRECTOR OF TOURS, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas

Please send me at once your new booklet, "The Jayhawkers' Annual Adventureland Tour."

Name.....

Address..... R. F. D. State.....

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

AND when Abram was 90 years old and nine, the Lord appeared unto Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect." Becoming perfect is a large contract for any man, but for a man in his 100th year it is almost too much to expect. Whether Abram lived up to this high expectation we are not told. But he did do some other things hardly less astonishing. He went away from the community where he had lived all his life into a strange land. Old people are not strong for moving. They prefer sitting 'round the fire. Next, he became intensely interested in Sodom and Gomorrah, not that he went to see their night life, or went the rounds of the cabarets, but he did all in his power to bring them to better ways of living. In this he was unsuccessful. But it is a great picture—an old man sincerely attempting to do some good to the worst people on earth. Then, too, our Grand Old Man was generous. He began with obedience and ended with generosity. When there was trouble between his herdsman and those of his nephew, he gave the younger man the best lands and took the dry hillsides for his own stock. And he was a warrior when he had to be, and brought swift and sure retribution on a band of bandits.

Long after, Abraham received his highest title; he was called a friend of God.

This matter of getting old seems to be almost wholly relative. Some people are old at 40, some are older at 30, some are born old, and some never get old. For instance, there is Oliver Wendell Holmes, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. He is 89 and still at his place every day. Doctor William Williams Keen is 92 and is consulted by patients from many parts of the country. He has been a great brain surgeon, has written books, gone to war, and says of himself, "It just happened. I have lived a happy life and am fortunate in having made many friends."

In education, we until recently had Charles William Eliot, for 40 years president of Harvard. He died at 91. He was America's most widely known educator. His rules for perpetual youth are stiff. At least folks now-a-days would say so: "Go to church. Keep a clean heart and a good conscience. Give your mind exercise as well as your body—really think." Aren't you expecting a good deal, Doctor? "Exercise regularly, eat in moderation, take a full allowance of sleep. Avoid indulgence in luxuries and the habitual use of any drug whatsoever—not only of alcohol, but of tobacco, tea and coffee."

Not a great while ago a study was made of old age in the case of 460 eminent men. Almost one quarter of them attained their greatest accomplishment at an advanced age. A number produced their masterpieces between 70 and 85 years. Titian painted one of his most famous pictures at 98; Joseph Jefferson was active on the stage at 75 and Handel wrote one of his oratorios at that age.

At the present time von Hindenburg is president of the German Republic at 80; Elihu Root is still the brainy international lawyer at 82, while a Chicago school teacher, Leslie Lewis, retired a year or two ago at 82, after 53 years of continuous service. Prof. Joseph Steere of the University of Michigan, when 80, wrote how life appeared to him, and said, "I rest satisfied with my beliefs. I can imagine nothing better, purer, more inspiring than the Christian religion."

In farming two men of the same name showed that a man can still work with nature, even tho the almanac writes four score after his name. Judson A. Knapp of Onondaga county, New York, pruned 100 apple trees one spring, when 80. He called the trees his children. He was accustomed to spray five times a season and sold only perfect fruit. One spring when an old man he found that mice had girdled 150 of his young trees. He inserted apple twigs of the previous year above and below the wound and saved the trees.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, when 70, undertook the greatest work of his life, when he went south to teach the southern planters how to overcome

the boll weevil by going into diversified farming. He succeeded in this almost impossible task, and was the youngest man, in spirit and enthusiasm, in the United States Department of Agriculture.

A man who had done an extraordinary amount of work in his lifetime was still hearty, buoyant, radiant, at 80. Everybody remarked on his youthfulness and optimism. He was asked how he had done it. He said he began each day by saying, "I am God's child. Nothing can harm me today, and I have my Father's infinite energy to draw upon." Second, he did some one a kindness each day; at least one. Third, he kept as much as possible in the company of young people, and read the books that dealt with the great movements of the time. Like Abraham he kept the adventuring spirit to the end.

Lesson for July 6—Gen. 15:1-5 and 13:1-12. Golden Text, Heb. 11:8.

Enjoy the Crawfords

(Continued from Page 8)

- 8:30 p. m.—The Caballeros, in "Spanish Nights"
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News Band (CBS)
- 10:10 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club Band (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

- SATURDAY, JULY 12
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 - 6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
 - 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
 - 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
 - 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 - 6:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
 - 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
 - 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
 - 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
 - 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 - 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 - 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
 - 10:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
 - 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
 - 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene
 - 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, Soloist
 - 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 - 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 - 12:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude
 - 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 - 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 - 2:00 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
 - 2:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
 - 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 - 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
 - 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark's French Lesson (CBS)
 - 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
 - 4:30 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsclats (CBS)
 - 5:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
 - 5:15 p. m.—Melo Maniacs (CBS)
 - 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 - 6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
 - 6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry (CBS)
 - 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 - 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
 - 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Show Boat (CBS) Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
 - 8:00 p. m.—Paramount-Public Hour (CBS)
 - 9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra (CBS)
 - 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS)
 - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 - 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
 - 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)
 - 11:00 p. m.—Midnite Frolic

Whether blue is a cold color depends on whether it is being handled by an artist or a jazz musician.



John Deere CH Tractor Disk Harrow Working in Heavy Stubble



John Deere Model L Tractor Disk Harrow



John Deere Model B Disk Harrow

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Farm Crops and Markets

Corn Is Clean This Year; the Outlook for a Crop in Kansas Is Unusually Good

WHEAT harvest is quite general over the state now, except in the localities where it is finished. Yields are about what had been expected: that is, somewhat below normal. Corn is making an excellent growth; it is unusually clean. Alfalfa has been making a rapid growth. Grass cattle are moving in reasonably large numbers to market, as producers have little confidence in future prices. Potato digging is quite general in the Kaw Valley; yields are above normal.

Anderson—The yields of wheat and oats will be quite satisfactory. Corn has a good color, but the fields are somewhat behind the normal schedule of growth, due to the cool spring. The weather recently has been extremely warm. Corn, \$1; wheat, 70c; eggs, 17c; heavy broilers, 21c.—O. C. Slocum.

Barber—Farmers have been very busy recently in harvest; wheat is making about 20 bushels an acre. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut. The weather has been hot and dry. Wheat, 65c; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; heavy hens, 14c; eggs, 15c; cream, 25c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Farmers have been very busy with harvest. A considerable acreage of the row crops was replanted. The weather has been very warm. There is a great deal of comment among farmers in regard to the low price of wheat.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Yields of wheat and oats were better than had been expected. Corn is doing well except on some fields where it is being injured by worms. Cream, 25c; corn, 80c.—Robert Creamer.

Cheyenne—Crops have been making a satisfactory growth, although corn is a little late, but most fields are clean, and with favorable growing weather the plants will soon make up for the lost time. Small grains have filled very well; harvest has started. Corn, 60c; wheat, 65c; heavy hens, 15c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 29c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Ford—Farmers have been busy in wheat harvest; the yields have been rather low. Corn has made a good growth, and it is clean. Feed crops need rain badly. Potatoes and gardens have made a fine growth. Pastures are becoming dry and the milk flow is declining. Flies are numerous. There has been plenty of harvest help. The weather has been hot and dry.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—We have received plenty of moisture and the weather has been warm, so crops have been making an excellent growth. Much of the corn has been laid by. Roads are in good condition. Many farm meetings have been held over the county in the last few weeks. Wheat, 70c; corn, 70c; oats, 40c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 25c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Greenwood—Corn has done unusually well this year; the fields are quite clean. Farmers have been very busy with harvest. Potato yields were above average. Corn, 90c; kafir, 75c; potatoes, \$2; eggs, 17c; cream, 26c; bran, \$1.45.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been hot and dry. Much of the harvest is finished. Wheat, 68c; oats, 35c; corn, 70c; butter, 36c; eggs, 15c; potatoes, 57c a peck; cabbage, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—There is a fine crop prospect this year. Farmers have been very busy with harvest and other farm work. Most of the corn is laid by. The second crop of alfalfa will be quite satisfactory. Tobacco planting is completed. Livestock is doing very well.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—The weather has been very warm recently and the soil has contained sufficient moisture, so crops have made a fine growth. Wheat, oats and potatoes have produced satisfactory yields. The second crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Pastures are in good condition. Barley, \$1.65 a cwt.; corn chop, \$1.75; bran, \$1.25; eggs, 18c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Most of the wheat crop is being cut with combines, although there was a small acreage cut with headers and binders at the start. Rain would be of help to the spring crops.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—We have had some good rains recently, and crops are doing nicely. Farmers have been very busy with harvest, threshing, potato digging, corn cultivating and the other usual tasks of this season. The warm weather recently has put a fine dark color into the corn.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—Most of the corn is laid by. Pastures and other crops have been doing well, as the

soil has contained ample moisture, and there has been plenty of heat. Harvest is finished. A considerable amount of road work is being done.—W. E. Rigdon.

Marshall—Farmers are quite busy in harvest; much of the wheat will make 20 bushels an acre, oats about 40. This county has had an unusually large number of men employed on various industrial tasks; about 150 men have been working on the roads, and more than 400 on a gas pipe line.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—A good rain would be helpful to growing crops. Flies are causing a decline in milk production. Farmers have been quite busy in harvest. Butterfat, 28c; eggs, 19c.—Albert Robinson.

Neosho—Some good rains recently have supplied ample moisture for crops, and they have been making a good growth. Many fields of corn near grain fields have been damaged seriously by chinch bugs. Threshing has begun. The potato crop was quite satisfactory, and yields of watermelons and cantaloupes will be above normal. Wheat, 70c; corn, 75c; kafir, 80c; hens, 15c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 23c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Hot, dry weather ripened the wheat rapidly, and probably thus reduced the yield. Combines have been active. Row crops have good stands.—James McMill.

Osage—Wheat and oats yields were quite satisfactory. Corn is clean and is making a very rapid growth; much of it is laid by. The production from dairy cows is declining, on account of flies; pastures are fairly good. The second crop of alfalfa is remarkably free from weeds. Potatoes are mature; gardens are in fine condition. Butterfat, 24c; eggs, 18c.—James M. Farr.

Ottawa—Farmers have been very busy in harvest; about half of the wheat crop will be cut with combines. The average wheat yield for the county will be about 11 bushels an acre. Oats yields will be above average. Corn is late, but there is a good stand. There is plenty of farm help. Pastures are in fine condition. Wheat, 62c; corn, 65c; cream, 26c; eggs, 18c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rice—Farmers have been very busy with harvest; the weather has been quite favorable. A rain would be helpful to the row crops, although they are in good condition. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to harvest. The county is flooded with extra harvesters who were not required for this year's campaign. Wheat, 67c; eggs, 16c; cream, 24c; hens, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Republic—We have been having fine growing weather, with some rain, and crops have been making an excellent growth. Farmers have been busy in the harvest fields. The second crop of alfalfa is making a good growth. Flies are numerous, and pastures are not very good, all of which has caused a great decline in milk production. Potato yields probably will be less than last year, due to blight. Butterfat, 26c; eggs, 13c, 15c and 18c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rush—Warm days ripened the wheat rapidly, and the combines have been quite busy. Oats yields are above average. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut. Row crops are making a satisfactory growth. Wheat, 68c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 24c.—William Crotinger.

Stanton—Farmers have been quite busy with harvest; the weather has been dry and hot. Wheat will average about 10 bushels an acre. Wheat, 70c; corn, 70c; milo, \$1.50 a cwt.; eggs, 15c; cream, 23c.—R. L. Creamer.

Summer—The weather has been quite satisfactory for the folks who have had harvesting to do. The oats yields are above normal. Row crops are making a fine growth. Wheat, 65c; oats, 50c; corn, 84c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 29c.—E. L. Stocking.

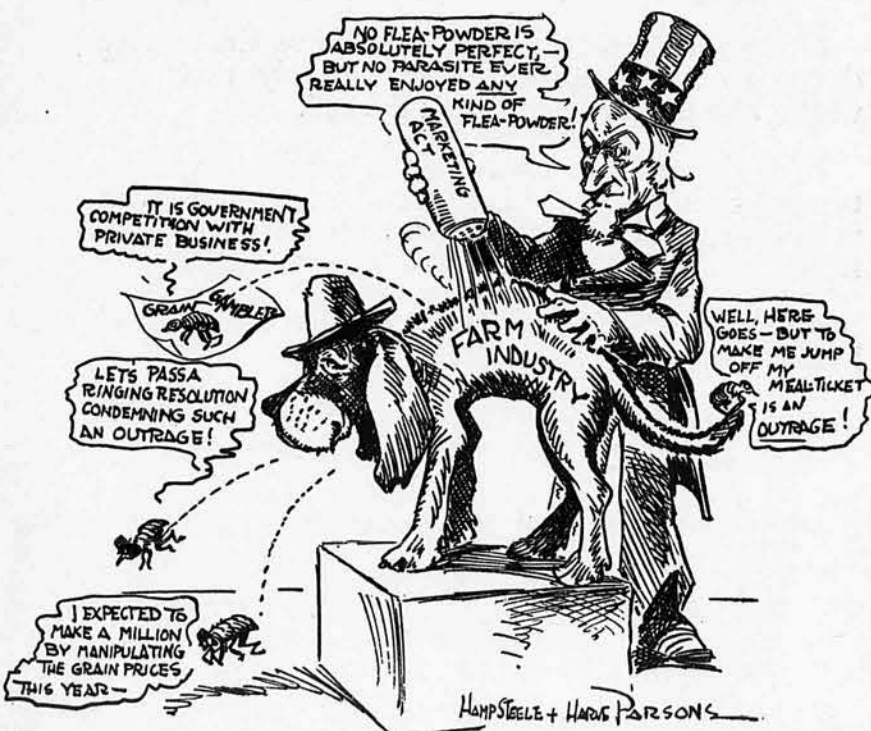
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What Produced the Surplus

(Continued from Page 7)

International debts also have a part in the problem. Owing huge sums on the last war, minimum imports and maximum exports are necessary to be able to make payments of interest and principal; hence, high tariffs and the spur to native production. Inducing farmers to increase production appeals to economists in every country as an easy way to improve their own trade balances. European loans placed in the United States have virtually been used to pay for our shipments to Europe in the last 15 years. Will we be willing to make additional loans at the same rate for the same purpose in the next 15 years?

This problem does not apply to Europe alone. Australia and Argentina have large external debts and can only pay thru exports. With wool and wheat both low in price, an increase of a million acres of wheat for the coming year is sought by the Australian government to help out the import-export trade balance. Brazil faces a similar situation.

Russia's "five-year plan of industrial development" requires the expenditure of a stupendous sum, 32 billions of dollars, by 1933. Russian agriculture is counted on to furnish a big fraction of this amount thru direct taxes or thru surrendering grain which the soviet government can sell in international trade. The methods run so contrary to the usual tendencies of human nature that most of us can only foresee failure, but instead, there may merely be delay until modifications are made which will tap the wellsprings of human action.

With evidence in nearly every direction that agricultural production has been and still is inclined to surge ahead, hindrances to the growth of the human population, such as birth control, the rising divorce rate, the increased independence of women and general adoption of standards of high living, have been making swift progress. The more or less comfortable thought, formerly widely held by students of agriculture, that population would keep on growing almost indefinitely until it would press heavily upon food resources, seems headed for the scrap heap of economic theories. As matters now stand, there seems to be little occasion for worryment as to the world's future food supply.

Doctor Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture and others tell us that the birth rate is declining so rapidly, having gone from 25.1 to 1000 in 1915 to 19.7 in 1928, that our population may become practically a stationary one in 20 to 30 years, if the tendencies now apparent persist. The clash between a static population and the traditional expansion policy of American agriculture is obvious.

Thompson and Whelpton of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems now believe that the total population in the United States by 2000 A. D. will not exceed 185 million and it is likely that it will be considerably less. The population of the United States quadrupled from 1860 to 1930, but in the next span of 70 years it probably will not grow as much as 50 per cent.

Instead of the former annual growth of 2 to 4 per cent in the number of consumers in the domestic market, the rate is now down to only a little over 1 per cent, and in the not far away future will be only one-half of 1 per cent or perhaps no growth at all. It might even recede. With new lands still to be exploited agriculturally, with further improvements in the efficiency of agriculture bound to occur, and with the birth rate of the farm population remaining higher than that of the city population, we may witness the intensification of the competitive struggle from both sides.

Europe is farther along on this road. British economists foresee the time not far ahead when their population will be stationary or declining. It already has reached that stage in Scotland. France is believed to have about 2 million fewer mouths to feed than 20 years ago. The German population is believed to be near its probable peak.

The annual excess of births over deaths in England dropped from 11.6 per 1,000 in the five years ending 1909 to 4.3 in 1927, in Germany, from

14 per 1,000 to 6.3. The slowing down is taking place also in Belgium, Sweden, and even in such new countries as Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In Italy, the powers of the church and of Mussolini combined have been unable to stay the tendency.

In China, Japan and India, early marriage and many offspring are still considered both a duty and a family ideal. But, the birth control advocates are endeavoring to win over those areas as a cure for the low standards of living they maintain. Anyway, persistent population growth in the Orient means little to American agriculture owing to the low per capita purchasing power in those countries.

Even with continued growth of the Oriental population, the world population appears to be increasing at a rate of only about one-third of 1 per cent a year. The total number of consumers in the world increased only about 10 per cent from 1913 to the present time, whereas total food production probably increased 15 to 20 per cent.

Will food abundance cause a higher rate of population growth to be resumed? The fact that the decline in the birth rate in recent years has been most pronounced in the countries which have had to spend the smallest share of their incomes for food is a strong argument against expecting a reversal of the trend.

The shift of human population from the farm to the city which has been going on from time immemorial has a favorable implication for the farmers who stay on the land. It means fewer competitors and more consumers. But, it may be a washout as a solution of the farm problem if the cities cut the birth rate so sharply.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

100 Bushels of Corn

Methods followed by Kansas farmers who produced 100 bushels of corn an acre in 1929 show the wide variety of conditions to which proper practices can be adapted.

Joe Koelliker, Brown county, spring plows his soil deep, then drills the corn in rows with a planter. V. P. Rush, Doniphan county, plows 8 inches deep in the spring, and then harrows twice. The planting is done with a furrow opener which opens a furrow about half as deep as for listed corn. If the ground is hard, Mr. Rush disks it before plowing. He often plows under clover, waiting until the first of May to insure a good growth.

Hubert Casper of Junction City uses a tandem disk on his corn land, and then lists it with a general purpose tractor. Since his land is in ridges, he uses a disk cultivator twice and then cultivates two or three times, depending on conditions.

Mr. Rush, who plants in plowed ground with a furrow opener, harrows when the corn is in the third leaf, and then cultivates several times. Mr. Koelliker cultivates three times—after planting—but says, "I think the best cultivation corn can have is the one it receives before planting. I think the more work a man does on the ground before planting, the less he needs to do after."

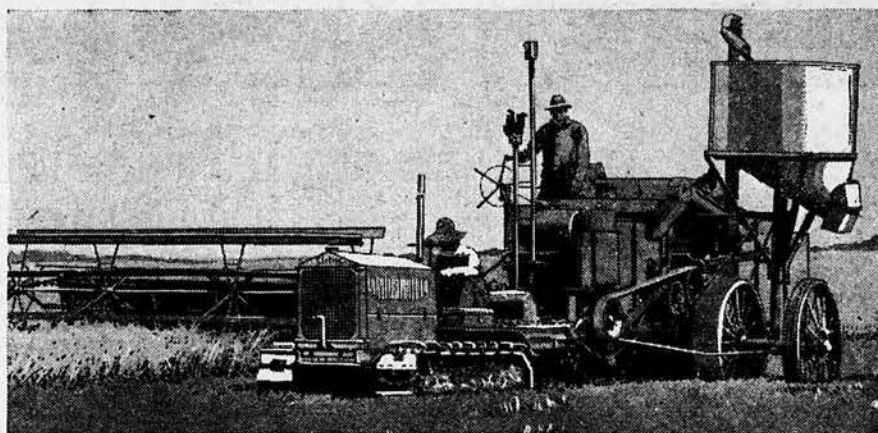
Two of these men use conventional tractors, while Mr. Casper uses a cultivating type. He states that "The 'corn tractor' is the coming thing in producing this crop, because it is cheaper and you can get your ground worked when it needs it, making a better yield. Naturally this makes it by far the 'cheaper.'" Mr. Casper believes in saving clear thru to harvest, as is shown by the fact that he uses a mechanical corn picker to gather his corn.

All of these men precede their corn with a legume. They prepare their soil well for both listing and planting. They cultivate, on the average, at least once more than is customary on a great majority of farms. By using proper methods they are able to produce 100 bushels an acre on medium sized fields, in a year when the state average was 17.5 bushels.

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POWER - TRACTION - SPEED

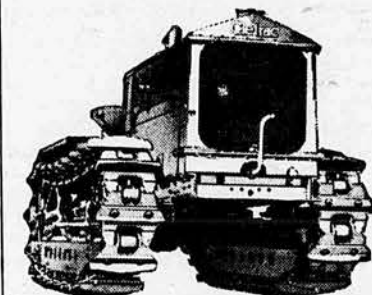
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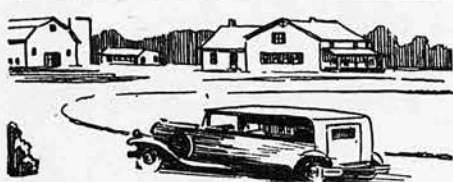
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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Working Out a Schedule for the Poultry Flock and Following It Will Help

POULTRY management can be worked out on a very definite schedule. It is possible to sit down and map out your year's program ahead, marking certain things to be done each week or each month, and thus hold overhead expenses to the minimum.

For example, if you follow such a program you are going to plan to order your chicks if you buy them, far enough ahead so you will be sure to get exactly the kind you wish at exactly the time you want them. That will add to your satisfaction right from the start, and the proper frame of mind helps a lot with poultry. Then you have planned ahead so the baby chicks will not be crowded in their quarters and will have plenty of room at the feed hoppers. Proper development results, with all of the pullets even and ready to lay about the same time.

Your schedule will provide time for following a strict program of sanitation and having clean ranges and sufficient green feed available all year. With your program all laid out you no doubt will be able to use some spare time to good advantage in doing something extra for the poultry flock that otherwise might not be done, and these extra things do count with a poultry flock. All of us have about come to the conclusion that poultry specialists know what they are talking about when they advise that baby chicks and laying hens should be fed on schedule. The same thing applies all thru this work. If it is done on schedule the best results can be expected.

Something New Every Day

In early spring we select nice, large, uniform eggs from our purebred Single Comb White Leghorns and set them in our incubators. The temperature is regulated a little lower than most instructions that come with incubators call for.

We feed our chicks a balanced ration from the time they are 48 hours old until the pullets become old hens and are too old to lay or ready for

caution to keep our chickens healthy and busy. But there seems to be something new to learn every day in the chicken business.

Thayer, Kan. L. H. Hastings.

These Are Important Items

I started with the White Langshan breed of chickens seven years ago, buying and having eggs shipped from four different certified flocks. This year we have 330 hens and pullets after they have been culled by a poultry expert. The standard weight of this breed is cockerels 8 pounds, hens 7 pounds, and pullets 6 pounds.

They have proved to be excellent winter layers. A hen that lays when eggs are high is worth twice as much as the hen that waits to lay when eggs are cheap. We let our chickens run on free range, keeping them in the poultry house only on stormy days. We have a new hen house 18 by 48 feet, straw-loft open front and cement floor.

We have not been able to fill all our orders for hatching eggs during the last few years, which usually start in December or the first part of January and continue until July.

The last two years we have hatched all baby chicks with incubators and use coal brooders stoves of the 1,000-chick size. We have had better success when brooding only 350 to 400 chicks under one hover. We also wait from 60 to 72 hours before feeding the chicks, and when putting them under the hover for the first time we dip their beaks in the drinking water.

Nature has provided the yolk of the egg for the baby chicks' feed for the first two or three days, so for the first week I feed hard boiled eggs, ground and mixed with some good starter mash and oatmeal until crumbly, and feed this five times a day, but I only mix for one feed at a time, as I think the mash gets sour when damp; also mix in a handful of sand once a day for the first two or three days. I feed on papers and then destroy them. When the chicks are 1 week old I add a very little grain gradually in place of eggs and feed

Answers to Questions on Page 11

1. He made five exploring trips thru Kansas, on the last of which he surveyed the present Union Pacific route up the Kaw River and as far west as Hays.
2. From A. D. 79 to 1755, or 1676 years.
3. United States Ambassador to Mexico and Republican nominee for the United States Senator from New Jersey.
4. It has no eyelids.
5. Mt. Everest in Asia.
6. President Buchanan, on January 29, 1861.
7. Marco Polo.
8. A composition of sacred music.
9. Alexander Pope.
10. Pottery is the oldest and most widely diffused of human arts.
11. In the spring.
12. Butterflies and moths.

the market. We feed according to the Kansas State Agricultural College method of rearing and developing the pullets to laying age, and on thru the winter. Another thing we do in early spring is to order 100 eggs or baby chicks from a reliable poultryman who traps nests every hen, and we get some fine cockerels of the 300-egg stock to mate with our next year's breeding hens. We always keep the hens and the pullets in separate buildings which are of the square, straw-loft, open-front type with straw on the floors to keep the chickens' feet warm and provide exercise in making them scratch for their grain.

In December, 1929, our 650 pullets laid 1,043 dozen eggs, and they did much better in January, 1930, which we think has paid us well for all we ever spent and all the work we did to improve our flock. At the present time every hen and pullet has some 300-egg blood, which leads us to believe if it is possible we will raise a better crop of pullets this year than last, that will lay a few more eggs a pullet.

We keep our hen houses clean and sanitary, spray with a good disinfectant twice a week and use every pre-

three times a day. I start setting in mash hoppers for the second feed in the morning and middle of the afternoon and gradually leave the mash hoppers in a little longer, and by the time they have the mash before them all the time I feed a little grain twice a day.

We also use burlap strips over the straw under the hover at first. These may be taken out and shaken, and used several times and on wash days they can be washed in the hot suds to use again.

I think clean houses and fresh, clean water are big items in raising poultry.

Wilsey, Kan. Mrs. Robert Lester.

We Had Our Troubles

After trying several different breeds of chickens we decided to raise Buff Leghorns. The principal reason was because they stand the cold weather better, for they have more feathers than the other breeds. We find it more economical to use the incubator because we get mass production, and we have plenty of time to take care of the incubators.

We had a great loss of baby chicks two years ago by white diarrhea.

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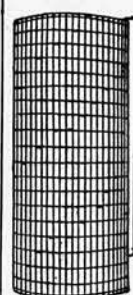
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Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
World's First Hog Serum Company

After that we adopted the Hendriks Method of raising chickens, and since then we have lost no more than 6 per cent of our chicks from that cause. Then the rats invaded our brooder houses so we put in wooden floors. The floor caught fire from the brooder stove and we lost all of the chicks. We were told by quite a number of people who are authorities in the chicken business that the only floor to have is cement, so we decided to try one with the result that we have had no further trouble raising our baby chicks.

We feed them a scratch grain from the first, and let them use the hoppers after they are 3 weeks old. Plenty of fresh water is very necessary after they are 3 weeks old.

In order to keep the crows and jay-birds from catching the chicks we string binder twine across the chicks' runways about three or four times. Galva, Kan. James Holloway.

Equipment Cut Crop Costs

(Continued from Page 3)

a place on our farms. This is the pulverator plow, or plow combine as it is called. It plows and prepares the seedbed at one operation and it certainly is all that the name implies. If we can keep on reducing our overhead costs in the future like we have in the past, and at the same time better our methods of farming, believe me we are going to get somewhere.

So you see this young farmer really is a pioneer in the use of new machinery. He didn't set himself up as such. He isn't that type in the least. He classifies himself as an ordinary farmer who is leading a contented, happy farm life with his family. He figured if he could get his farming work on a basis that would enable the three of them—himself and two hired hands—to handle all of the work, he would be in line for profit making.

This job of farming he mapped out centers almost entirely around cattle feeding. That is the keynote of his whole system, together with his desire to build up the fertility of the soil. He endeavors to grow enough corn and does produce enough hay for all feeding purposes. He buys a few hogs in addition to the bunch he raises, to run behind the steers. These hogs usually are shipped out a truckload at a time, and Gordon finds this a very good means of meeting the smaller bills as they fall due.

He will handle 400 to 500 cattle a year. "I feed steers of the 600 to 800-pound size," Gordon explained, "bought on the open market, and I have some of these in feed lots at all times of the year. These cattle are purchased in two or three bunches, say in August, October and November." One item he has worked out in the feeding business which cuts down on the costs is the grinding of green corn, stalks and all. He will grind four 36-inch wagon loads a day for about 215 cattle. With this he mixes 45 bushels of shelled corn and some cottonseed cake. This is for the first bunch of steers that are fed 80 to 90 days, and Gordon says it cuts down on the consumption of old corn by 40 per cent. He gets 2½ to 2¾ pounds of gain a day this way. Later cattle run in stalks and he starts them on cornmeal and changes to shelled corn, cottonseed cake and alfalfa. For the progress he has made, Gordon credits the early adoption of full two-row equipment and power machinery, combined with a livestock-feeding program that utilizes all rough feed, corn and stalks, and returns everything to the soil in the form of fertility. In connection with feeding the ground green corn he adds that in addition to cutting down on the amount of old corn used daily, it also eases up on the alfalfa hay but still makes as good gains as if more corn and hay were fed.

The crop rotation runs to corn two or three years, oats a year, then wheat and clover or Sweet clover. Red clover is sown in wheat in the spring and allowed to stand over the following year for hay and occasionally for seed. Sweet clover is sown in oats or wheat, covered with manure the following spring and is plowed under for corn. Gordon also sows about 80 acres in the corn after it is laid by, and plows this under from May 1 to 10, the following spring. Alfalfa is left only three or perhaps four years

as it kills out, but that is long enough to work in a good rotation. These legumes, together with covering 120 to 160 acres each spring with manure, answers the fertility problem.

A good share of the net returns on this farm have gone into building up a real plant, and apparently Gordon knows how to invest wisely. His home is strictly modern and includes many things to save time and labor. This is as important as reducing the steps in the farm work, Gordon believes. The water system in the home is just as important as the windmill, and the 1,100 feet of pipe that brings an unfailing supply of spring water into the feedlots.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

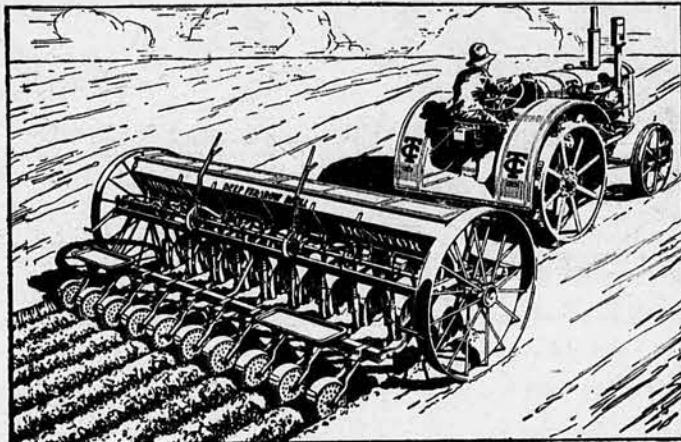
The main thought in the minds of most wheat growers is, what is the wheat market going to do? How much lower can it go is the question no one can answer. Most folks did not think it would reach the present low mark of 65 cents. It seems the battle is between the wheat gamblers and the Federal Farm Board. The surplus argument is likely to be used as an alibi. If the grain gamblers are depressing the market they are in a measure defeating their own interest and helping the marketing board, because farmers are going to store a large volume that at a higher price would have gone into the market. There will be a much larger number of farmers buying futures this year than usual. A number have stated they were going to sell only enough to pay necessary obligations and enough extra to buy futures covering the amount they had to sell. At any rate, the price is going to keep a great deal of wheat on the farms, thus enabling the Federal Board to have more time to get into operation.

The large number of laborers coming in for harvest have been very poorly informed about the amount of work. My father, writing from Southern Texas, said he saw a large poster in the postoffice there saying Kansas would need 50,000 harvest hands to take care of her crop. Another man from Oklahoma said he saw the same sign in several small towns. With three men to every job it seems as if the signs got results. Men have come long distances at some expense and find it almost impossible to get work. Whoever was responsible for the signs should have been better informed and had more confidence in results from the posters. Some of the towns are having considerable trouble caring for the harvesters until they can find work.

The ground is dry. The wheat crop and the wind have taken out practically all the moisture. Until it rains about the only implements that can be used on the wheat ground are the one-way plows and tandem disk. A neighbor is pulling a binder and a tandem disk behind his tractor. Altho the ground is dry, it is fairly loose, and the disk is doing a good job. Ground worked in the above manner is in condition to take rain when it falls. Also the volunteer wheat will start quickly. Farmers locally who have been following the combine with the tandem and then later listing or plowing are raising considerably more wheat to the acre than where ground has been worked otherwise. Such a practice seems superior to one-waying. It seems that wheat farmers must pay more attention to getting out the volunteer. The fly pest is generally worse than it used to be, and there are several other insects as well as some diseases that harbor over in the volunteer. The conservation of moisture is one of the biggest factors that influence yield and disease free fields. Authorities claim the vast amount of wheat disease we have this year is the cause of so much poor wheat. But on the other hand, had there been plenty of moisture the wheat plants would have developed sufficient strength and resistance until the disease would not have shown up. Whether the disease was the cause or whether the dry weather was the cause is a point for argument, but at any rate we have had them both, and the poor condition resulted.

We have our hygeria ground ready to plant if it will rain. The oats were cut for hay, and probably made 2 tons an acre.

MOLINE DEEP FURROW LISTER DRILL



This new Moline Drill is ideal for planting winter wheat. Deposits seed at bottom of wide, deep furrows in moist soil. Assures rapid germination—a better stand—a greater yield.

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HERE is an improved Deep Furrow Lister Drill especially designed and built for tractor use. Authorities have long agreed that Deep Furrow Drilling pays best for winter wheat. Deep furrows protect seed from winds, cold, and winter kill. Conserve moisture. Give plenty of room for wheat to stool and tiller out. Save valuable seed. Give a greater yield.

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6. High carbon steel frame extends all around drill. Built for strain of deep furrow drilling. Tractor hitch part of frame. Hopper fastened to frame at 7 points. Frame rigid—holds working parts in alignment. Prevents binding and wear.

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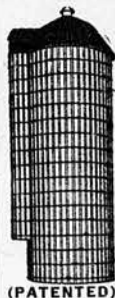
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We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

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BABY CHICKS. ALL BREEDS \$10.00-100. Leghorns and Anconas \$8.00-100, ship prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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Add 2c per chick for Special Quality or 5c for Trapnest Quality
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THE FINEST PRINTS YOU EVER HAD. Send trial roll and 25c to Runner Film Company, Box 37, Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

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

FREE—SEND ROLL OF FILM, WE WILL develop and print six pictures for 25c and send a copy "Kodakery" magazine free. Photo-Art Finishers Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

DOGS

FOX TERRIER PUPS, SHETLAND PONIES. H. E. Hershberger, Harper, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS, SABLES, ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

RAT TERRIERS, FOX TERRIERS, LISTS 10c. Pete Slater, Box KF, Pana, Ill.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, LET THEM guard your home. Dr. Weidman, Troy, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX Terriers, Police, Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

LARGE POLICE PUPS, THREE MONTHS. Cattle and watch, \$7.50. Chris Nutzman, Avoca, Neb.

WHITE COLLIE PUPS BEAUTIFUL, Useful and intelligent, \$8.00 each. Delbert Deege, Frizell, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT- ters, satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

POLICE PUPS IN TRAINING WITH MOTHER. Beautiful grays. Five months \$10-\$15. Wayne Harrison, Florence, Kan. Route.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD, Collies. Send stamp for instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 232, Macon, Mo.

WANTED 25 SPIT MOSTLY FEMALES, 12 fox terriers mostly males, 6 to 7 weeks old, every week all summer. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

NICELY MARKED COLLIE PUPPIES, white and Sable, Natural heelers. Males \$7.00, Females \$5.00. E. H. Hartman, 1450 Park Place, Wichita, Kansas.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1508 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO POSTPAID GUARANTEED BEST mellow juicy red leaf chewing or smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 \$2.75. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

TOBACCO POSTPAID; GUARANTEED BEST broad leaf fire-cured chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50; smoking 20c pound, producer to consumer. W. H. Nooner, Sharon, Tenn.

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED BEST quality. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 \$1.75, Pipe Free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

OLD KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF DARK Tobacco. Guaranteed best quality. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.50, 10 pounds \$2.75; smoking 10 pounds \$2.50. Pay postman. Kentucky Tobacco Farmers, La Center, Ky.

WATER SYSTEMS

DEEP OR SHALLOW WELL AUTOMATIC pumps. No other as simple to operate. R. E. Marsh, 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

BUILDING MATERIAL

SAVE ON YOUR BUILDING COSTS—BUY Lumber; Shingles, Millwork at wholesale. Send your lists for price delivered your station. Pierce Lumber Company, Box 938-K, Tacoma, Wash.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

EDUCATIONAL

GET RAILWAY MAIL OR OUTDOOR GOVERNMENT job. Qualify now. Write for details. Delmar Institute, B-1, Tabor Building, Denver, Colo.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ELIGIBLE MEN—women, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, \$125-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands needed yearly, common education. Write, Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

LUMBER

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

BUR FIR LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES and posts at wholesale prices; big saving. J. F. Jacobson Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable & Light Company, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

FUR ANIMALS

PEN RAISED MINK. NOW BOOKING ORDERS for 1930 young. Master Mink Ranch, Hinton, Iowa.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses. Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—HOMES FOR CHILDREN OF ALL ages. Address, Mrs. W. Bruce, 511 Clarke, Clay Center, Kan.

STANDARD A GRADE BINDER TWINE, 8 Lb. balls \$5.75 per bale F. O. B. our station. Harveyville Grange Co-op Business Ass'n, Harveyville, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

SWISS HEIFER CALVES, LOWEST PRICES, highest quality, Milcovis, Cudahy, Wis.

NOW OFFERING BROWN SWISS HEIFER calves. Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR QUALITY DAIRY SHORTHORN HEIFER calves write Vollands, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS, READY for service. Priced to sell. Jacob Fisher, Goff, Kan.

NOW OFFERING FIFTEEN MILKING Shorthorn heifer calves. Greenwood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT. HEIFER CALVES delivered reasonably by express, remarkable offerings. Clarke Bros., New Brighton, Minn.

ONE REGISTERED GUERNSEY COW; ONE registered Guernsey heifer, freshens Oct. May Rose breeding. Lettie Robertson, West Park, Olathe, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE FLOCK OF REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, also a few good registered rams. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE, BRED GLTS EXTRA nice, \$40 each. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

MODERN TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS. Bred glts, spring boars and glts for sale, prices reasonable. Write your wants. Henderson's Farm, Box LH-1025, Hereford, Tex.

VACCINATE YOUR OWN HOGS WITH clear, concentrated hog serum. Easier to use, safer, quicker, smaller doses. Endorsed by Government experts. Write for full particulars and special low introductory prices. Bidwell-Johnston Co., 366 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND

KANSAS

BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

960 GOOD IMPROVEMENT, 600 IN CULTIVATION. Write for complete description, will split. E. F. Stephenson, Owner, Rt. 1, Sharon Springs, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

COLORADO

SECTION IMPROVED, 400 ACRES CULTIVATED, 5 miles town, fine community, \$22.50 per acre, terms, others, any size. Rose & Wall, Stratton, Colo.

MISSOURI

LAND SALE. \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY, BUYS 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE—320 ACRES UNIMPROVED TIMBER land in Ozarks of eastern Oklahoma at \$6.00 per acre, with fine creek running through one quarter. Terms. Box 183, Sharon Springs, Kan.

WRITE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil values. Selling on small cash payment. Tenants wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

LAND OPENINGS ALONG THE GREAT Northern Railway in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Improved farms for sale or rent. Send for Free Book and list of best farm bargains in many years. Low Homesteaders' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

20 ROOM THREE STORY BRICK HOTEL located on Main Street, Burlington, Kansas. Will sell cheap or trade for farm or pasture land. C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm in Kansas for sale, suitable for general farming and dairying. Write full description and lowest price. John D. Baker, First National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

To Prevent Shipping Losses

BY L. D. KINGSBURY

Production practices on the farm may be an important factor in causing all species of stock to be crippled on the road to market. A hog that seems sturdy and is perfectly healthy may have weak bones and when shipped receive a leg broken by a jolt. This is particularly true of the hind legs, and hence the highest priced meat is damaged and has to be discarded. Losses from weak bones can be prevented by feeding minerals in the ration and by providing range and sunshine during the pasture months. To successfully develop the bone in hogs during the winter months, minerals and leguminous hays should be available at all times. Most successful stock feeders keep a rack of alfalfa hay and a mineral mixture before their stock.

The time stock is in transit materially affects the loss by death. Under the 28-hour feeding regulation, stock is required to be unloaded for resting, feeding and watering every 28 hours (there are exceptions not here important). A study made by the Ohio Experiment Station showed that death losses were light until the hogs had been in the cars 18 hours and mounted rapidly after that period. With the motor truck taking a more important place in the transportation of livestock, fewer hours are spent on wheels, and consequently loss from this cause reduced. Close co-operation of the railroads in enforcing the 28-hour feed and rest regulation has also cut this loss materially.

One of the ways in which the co-operative shipping associations have affected reductions of preventable loss is in careful loading and bedding of cars. Concentration in large enough volume to ship in straight loads has been accomplished. Hogs, sheep, cattle and even calves in some counties are shipped in full carloads, hence avoiding much of the losses entailed in mixed shipments. Shipping straight decks of one grade also has cut losses caused by loading mixed grades—heavy hogs with light hogs, for instance.

When partitions are necessary they should be of hard wood and securely fastened so that no nails or sharp points will jab the stock.

Numerous instances of improper bedding come to the attention of those connected with the shipping work. Shavings, sawdust, straw, chaff, dry manure or cut fodder often are used for bedding hogs during warm weather. Then, to cool them they are showered generously. As a result, when the hogs reach their destination they are bedded with as rich and hot manure as it is possible to produce in so short a time. As a consequence, 15 or 20 dead hogs may be dragged from a single car.

Cars should be clean before loading stock. If they are not the railroad will provide clean ones or clean the cars spotted. Never load stock into dirty cars in warm weather—heavy losses are sure to result. When the cars are clean they should be properly bedded.

Straw bedding should be used the year around for cattle, calves and sheep. While sand bedding does furnish good footing and is cooler, the sand will work into the wool of sheep and materially depreciate the appearance of the animal and detract from its sales value. Straw is better than sand for cattle and calves because sand wet with the liquid manure from these animals clings to their tails, and as they switch they plaster themselves and each other, thereby detracting from their appearance and consequently the sales value. Cattle and calves very rarely lie down in a car.

This is not a contradiction to the recommendation that only sand-bedded cars be furnished during the

summer months. More hogs are transported than any other species. Four times as many hogs as sheep, 10 times as many hogs as calves, and 27 times as many hogs as cattle, on the head basis. Furthermore, their higher body temperature, greater speed of metabolism and closeness with which they are built to the ground make them more susceptible to overheating. So our aim should be to furnish the most satisfactory bed for hogs.

Straw bedding can easily be placed over the sand bedding for shipping cattle, sheep or calves. Sand makes a more secure footing than we would be able to get by using straw alone. Further, the sand can be left in place after the straw is removed. Enough straw should be used to furnish secure footing in all seasons. The winter bed should be increased as a measure of comfort to the animals.

The winter bed for hogs should be of straw, deep enough to furnish secure footing and a warm floor to lie upon. The summer bed for hogs should be of sand, gravel or limestone screenings of sufficient depth to hold moisture when the hogs are dampened down and to give secure footing. Neither slack coal nor cinders should be used because the hogs being naturally hungry for mineral will eat a portion of their bedding. Coal and cinders tear the casing walls as they are cleaned, and if run thru a cleaning machine may tear it all to pieces.

The heaviest losses come in the spring when shippers bed for cool or moderate weather and encounter hot weather before the shipment reaches its destination. When the temperature changes in the other direction no loss is suffered, so let me sound the warning note again. First of all, load in clean cars. Next, bed them for warm weather. Third, load light so the stock can move around in the car and get air and not be forced to "pile up."

The piano, it is announced, is now fighting for its life in the American home. And one we heard the other night was taking an awful beating.

Important Future Events

Aug. 13—State Wheat Festival, Hutchinson, Kan.
Aug. 25-29—North Central Kansas free fair, Belleville, Kan.
Aug. 29-Sept. 5—Nebraska State fair, Lincoln.
Sept. 8-12—Kansas Free fair, Topeka.
Sept. 13-19—Kansas State fair, Hutchinson.
Sept. 23-26—Southwest free fair and wheat show, Dodge City, Kan.
Oct. 11-19—National Dairy show, St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 10-13—Kansas National livestock show, Wichita.
Nov. 15-22—American Royal livestock show, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 28-Dec. 6—International Livestock show, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 17-24—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
June 30—Dr. G. H. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.
Holstein Cattle
Oct. 1—E. A. Herr, Wakefield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 7—Northeast Kansas Holstein breeder association, Topeka, Kan. Robert Romig, sale manager, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 13—Kansas national show sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs
Oct. 22—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 28—Vavaroeh Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.
March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.

THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

Avery C. Cochran, South Haven. Hundred young Rhode Island Red chickens.
Fred Tillmann, Westphalia. Thirty-five White Wyandotte broilers.
Joe Oberle, Dodge City. New blue serge suit bearing label of the Morrison Clothing Co., at Great Bend. Watch case bearing name of W. J. Dwyer, Ellinwood.
C. M. Brooner, Wellington. Accessories from Chevrolet truck.
Henry Vogelsang, Keats. Goodyear tire, size 4.75 by 19.
John Breitenbach, Belpre. Pontiac sedan, 1928 model, license numbered 79c1117, engine numbered P433,270, serial number 384,472. Body of car is dark green and fenders light green, dark wheels and cream colored stripes around windows. Silvertown Goodrich tires in front and Goodyear rear tires, no spare.
I. N. Kiger, Arlington. Two-row John Deere corn sled. Casting which holds shovel arm is welded.
Leslie Shrader, Concordia. Two hogs.
Everett L. Sturgeon, Cherryvale. Gray work shirt, new white broadcloth shirt, green Madras shirt with purple rayon stripes, leather belt size 36 with silver buckle bearing the initials "E." Pearl handled knife with small blade about half broken off. Eighteen karat ring bearing the numbers 750.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Vernon C. Maddy, Stockton, breeds registered Polled Shorthorns and has around 40 registered cattle at this time. He wants to reduce it a little and will sell some bred cows and heifers. He is also offering some young bulls, several of them up around 10 months old.

J. F. Cooper, Stockton, is the owner of one of the best little herds of registered Guernseys in North Central Kansas at least. The May Rose breeding predominates in the herd and the herd is federal accredited and blood tested and if you want a bull calf out of good producing cow here is a good place to go.

Plans have been made by the Atchison County Cow Testing Association for showing cows of the association that produce 350 pounds of butterfat or better during the year. Substantial prizes will be awarded to members who have cows with records of 350 pounds or better, but all contestants must be members of the Atchison county association.

Carl D. McCormick, Cedar, Kan., is another Smith county breeder of registered Holsteins who was a buyer in the A. J. King dispersal sale at Kansas City in April. Mr. McCormick was one of the promoters of the Smith County Cow Testing Association that started last spring and is its president. He owns a fine farm in the south part of the county and his herd is one of the strong herds of North Central Kansas.

The J. H. Taylor & Sons Shorthorn herd at Chapman is one of Dickinson county's old and well established herds. The active member of the firm now is Robert Taylor, who is keeping the herd up to its always high standard by additions to the herd of choice animals and with good care. At present they offer for sale three roan Scotch bulls that are long yearlings and some choice young heifers that are bred to calve early this fall.

Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Dickinson county, have been in the Duroc breeding business for a number of years and are getting well started in the registered Holstein business. They will have a few mighty fine spring boars for sale this fall. They are in the market for a registered Holstein bull and would prefer a proved sire if they can buy him worth the money. Write them if you have a herd bull that is all right in every way and a good sire.

North central Kansas has several herds of Polled Shorthorns and the D. S. Sheard herd at Esbon, Jewell county, is one of them. Mr. Sheard is not starting his advertising in Kansas Farmer until September, but he has for sale three young bulls, one a roan, one red, and a white one, that are around 12 or 13 months old and they are exceptionally choice. They are of Galahad breeding and if you are interested in a good young bull you can write to Mr. Sheard now.

Walter A. Post, Naponee, Neb., is a breeder of registered Holsteins, who owns a fine farm just over the state line and about 20 miles north of Agra, Kan. His farm practically joins Naponee on the south and is well improved and the home of a mighty good herd of registered Holsteins with C. T. A. records that anyone would be proud of. He has some young bulls out of cows with C. T. A. records from four hundred to six hundred pounds and they are good individuals.

W. H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan., will have a nice bunch of Spotted Poland China boars for sale this fall and will commence telling the trade about them in Kansas Farmer in September. He has quite a large number and they are doing well and he plans to reserve about 20 good boars for the fall trade and will not hold a boar sale but sell them at private sale. The Crabill farm joins Cawker City on the north and visitors are always welcome. Drop in and see Mr. Crabill and his spots anytime you are going thru Cawker City.

Will Myers, Beloit, well known livestock auctioneer and farmer is a candidate for sheriff of Mitchell county and is running on the Democrat ticket of course. Until he became a candidate recently he was chairman of the democratic central committee of that county and is deservedly popular all over that section. His father was sheriff of Mitchell county in the nineties and I am guessing that Bill Myers will get the nomination and be elected this fall and make a mighty popular sheriff in that county.

Charles Kiser, Mankato, Kan., has been breeding Durocs for a long time but last Thursday he showed me the best lot of boars and gilts I ever saw on his farm. They are very uniform in type; not extreme, but the type hog raisers are now looking for. They are out where they have plenty of range and are certainly doing fine. They are in three separate bunches and Mr. Kiser thinks this is the best way to handle them. Anyway he is going to have for the fall trade a mighty fine lot of spring boars. His advertisement will start in Kansas Farmer in September.

Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., Phillips county, is a breeder of Durocs who sells around 25 boars or more every fall, and during the winter he is sure to run out of bred gilts. This season he is raising around 70 pigs and they are doing fine and are mostly by a boar he bought of W. H. Hilbert, of Corning, Kan. His pigs are very even and Mr. Stuckman is mighty well pleased with them. He has some other litters out of sows he bought in the Vavaroeh herd at Oberlin and some from a sow he bought in the Albrecht herd at Smith Center. They are very satisfactory and doing fine.

A letter from Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., says he is busy lining up sales in northwest Kansas to conform with sales he is on in southeast Nebraska. As we told you recently, Mr. Powell has purchased a half interest with Colonel Clark at Falls City in his auction business, and will of course take care of his sale business in northwest Kansas along with his new business, but in order to do so must line up the business. He says in his letter crops never looked better in northwest Kansas than they do now.

Bruce Farley, Athol, is one of the several breeders in Smith county of registered Holsteins. Last spring he attended the A. J. King sale at Kansas City and bought a granddaughter of Creator, and just recently he bought of Leslie Roenick at Clay Center a young bull that is one of the best yearling bulls I have seen in a long time. He is a year old in November and is out of a dam with nearly a 600-pound C. T. A. record. Mr. Farley's herd is small but he is starting right with good cows, and is sure to develop a valuable herd.

Jesse Riffel, Enterprise, Kan., is a Dickinson county breeder of registered Polled Herefords that advertises every year in Kansas Farmer and sells his surplus at private sale. He has built up an enviable reputation as a breeder of these popular Herefords. His advertisement will appear again in Kansas Farmer in September when he will have a nice lot of young bulls for sale. He is one of the promoters and boosters for the Central Kan-

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Secure Maximum Profits

Shorthorns—The Farmer's Best Breed

"No breed of cattle will go into the feedlot for ten months and carry out more beef on four legs than the Shorthorn," said Henry Hortensine, feeder and exhibitor of International Champions. Shorthorns excel in returning profit—both at the pail and on the meat block. 3,979 Shorthorn cows of all ages average 8,476.5 pounds of milk. Ten top records average 19,338.7 pounds milk. Shorthorn calves make cheapest gains that return largest profits. Learn more of this great breed. Write for free literature to

American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.,
13 Dexter Park Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY HEIFERS

100 yearlings, 150 two year old springer Jersey heifers, springer and fresh cows, all native and out of good producing herds and T. B. tested.

W. L. RUSH, P. O. Box 782
S. S. Station, Springfield, Mo. Phone 906

A REAL HERD HEADER

12 months old at a bargain if taken soon, out of the highest producing herd in northeastern Kansas. 8 cows average 451 lbs. butterfat per head 1929. D. H. I. A. record.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

IMPROVE YOUR HERD

by using a good son of King Piebe 21st to head your herd, he is a grandson of K.P.O.P. His nine nearest dams average 1242 lbs. of butter in one year—the highest record bull in the state for 9 nearest dams. A few choice bull calves now offered. Write at once.

Fred M. King, R.R.No.1, Overland Park, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

8 Reg. Guernsey Females

from 4 months to 4 years old; 3 yr. old bull, one 6 months old and one a year old. Good foundation stock. Write

DR. HARBOUR, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907

"Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds of Polled Shorthorns. 20 reg. young bulls, \$100 to \$200. Some halter broke, choicely bred. Reds, Whites, Romans.

J.C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

Bred to a full bro. of Corner Stone 1928 International Grand Champ. No better breeding. Boars all ages.

WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Free Fair at Abilene, and along with other breeders in Dickinson county is making that one of the real good district fairs of the state.

Last Tuesday I visited Engelbert Meyer's Duroc farm about two miles east of Bloomington, Neb., and Mr. Meyer showed me 225 spring pigs that are without question the best lot of pigs in anything like that number I have seen this summer. They are largely of March farrow with a part of them farrowed in April and the quality, uniform type and good size and general appearance of these pigs was indeed an inspiring sight. They were scattered all over a 40 acre field and I was tired by the time I had seen them all but it was worth the effort. He is selling around 30 boars and 20 gilts October 22, and his sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer. The date of his bred sow sale is February 25.

Fred Holthus & Son, Smith Center, Kan., usually raise about 250 Spotted Poland Chinas a year, including their spring and fall pig crops. This summer they are growing about 115 splendid spring pigs and are breeding 24 sows for fall farrow. They are breeders of purebred Spotted Poland and will have a nice lot of spring boars for sale this fall. But they are demonstrating every year the value of purebred Spotted Poland by putting on the Kansas City market several loads of fat hogs at a profit. They are not sure about either a fall sale or a winter sale, but if they sell either this fall or next winter Kansas farmers and breeders will be advised of it thru the Kansas Farmer.

Tells of Seed Marketing

Seed Marketing Hints for the Farmer, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,232, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A domestic servant has just written a book of reminiscences. Another of these volumes of travel.

Protect Yourself Against Farm Machinery Accidents

Along With Protection Against Travel Accidents by Carrying Our **FEDERAL FARMERS' SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE TRAVEL AND PEDESTRIAN INSURANCE POLICY**

Pays \$2,000.00 Farm Machinery Accidental Death Benefits Along With the Same Amount for Automobile Accidents

If the holder of the new Farmers' Special Policy should meet death while operating **FARM WAGONS, MOWERS, BINDERS, PLOWS OR OTHER FARM MACHINERY WHICH IS MOTOR DRIVEN OR HORSE DRAWN**, the beneficiary named by the insured would receive the Federal Life Insurance Company's check for \$2,000.00. Or if the policy holder should

Here Is What This Policy Pays

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any steam railroad passenger car or regularly licensed passenger steamship in or on which the Insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger in a place regularly provided for the sole use of passengers, the Company will pay the sum of..... **\$10,000.00**
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of..... **\$ 4,000.00**

STREET CAR, BUS AND TAXICAB ACCIDENTS
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot, sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any passenger street car, elevated or underground railroad car or any public omnibus, taxicab or automobile stage plying for public hire, which is being driven or operated at the time of such wrecking by a driver licensed to drive such car and in which Insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger or exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking of any passenger elevator (elevators in mines excluded) in which Insured is riding as a passenger, the Company will pay the sum of..... **\$ 3,000.00**
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of..... **\$ 1,200.00**

AUTOMOBILE AND SPECIFIED FARM MACHINERY ACCIDENTS
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot resulting, exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any vehicle, operated by any private carrier or private person, in which the Insured is riding, or resulting as a direct consequence of being thrown from such wrecked or disabled vehicle, the Company will pay the sum of..... **\$ 2,000.00**
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of..... **\$ 800.00**
The word "vehicle," as used in this Part, shall mean a wheeled conveyance, horse drawn or motor propelled, and no other. As to all persons engaged in farming, this Part shall cover as vehicles all tractors, farm wagons, mowers, binders, sulky plows, sulky cultivators and other farm machinery which is designed to be ridden upon while in use.

PEDESTRIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot, sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of being struck, knocked down or run over while on a public highway by any horse drawn or mechanically propelled vehicle, excluding injuries sustained while working in the public highway or while on a railroad right of way; or, by being struck by lightning or a cyclone or tornado; or, by collapse of the outer walls of a building; or, by the burning of any church, theatre, library, school or municipal building, in which the Insured shall be at the beginning of such fire, the Company will pay the sum of..... **\$ 1,000.00**
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of..... **\$ 400.00**

AVIATION OR AERONAUTIC ACCIDENTS
For loss of life, resulting, exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any aeroplane or dirigible airship in or on which the Insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, provided such aeroplane or airship is operated by an incorporated common carrier for passenger service and, at the time of such wrecking or disablement, is in charge of a licensed transport pilot, and is flying upon a regular passenger route with a definite schedule of departures and arrivals between established and recognized airports, the Company will pay the sum of..... **\$ 500.00**

WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR TOTAL LOSS OF TIME
If the Insured shall be immediately and wholly disabled by the means and under the conditions as set forth under Parts I, II, III, IV and V and be prevented by injury from performing any and every duty pertaining to his or her usual occupation, the Company will pay for such loss for a period not exceeding thirteen consecutive weeks accident indemnity as follows:
Under Part I—Twenty-five Dollars..... (\$25.00) Weekly
Under Part II—Fifteen Dollars..... (\$15.00) Weekly
Under Part III—Ten Dollars..... (\$10.00) Weekly
Under Part IV—Seven Dollars..... (\$ 7.00) Weekly
Under Part V—Five Dollars..... (\$ 5.00) Weekly

ACCUMULATIVE BENEFITS FIFTY PER CENT
Each consecutive full year's renewal of this policy shall add ten per cent to the specific losses as set forth in Parts I, II, III, IV or V, until such accumulation reaches fifty per cent at the end of the fifth year, there being no further accumulations after the fifth renewal.

become totally disabled as the result of farm machinery accidents and be prevented by such accidental injury from performing any and every duty pertaining to his or her usual occupation, \$10.00 per week indemnity will be paid to the insured for such loss of time not to exceed thirteen weeks. This coverage is carefully explained in paragraph III of the policy.

**No Physical Examination Is Necessary—
And It Costs \$2.00 Only \$2.00**

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago is amply able to fulfill all of its obligations. It is one of the leading insurance companies issuing accident insurance and has a record of twenty-five years' successful business operation.

It has an income over \$4,500,000.00. It owns its own building at 168 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. It has representatives and offices from coast to coast and has a very high reputation for the prompt settlement of claims.

Notice Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any or all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

Application

for Farmers' Special Accident Insurance
Policy issued to readers of
KANSAS FARMER

Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

KANSAS FARMER,
Insurance Department, Topeka, Kansas.

I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a Farmers' Special Automobile, Travel and Pedestrian Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued through KANSAS FARMER. Enclosed is \$2.00 (two dollars).

(Make all checks payable to Kansas Farmer)

Full name..... Age.....
Print plainly and carefully

Postoffice..... State.....

R. F. D..... Occupation.....

Full name of beneficiary.....

Postoffice..... State.....

Relationship of Beneficiary.....

Do Not Confuse

THIS OFFER with Regular Life or Health Insurance. It is TRAVEL ACCIDENT Insurance, and Protects You Only as Listed and as Shown in Policy.

It is by no means complete coverage. A policy that will cover you against all accidents would cost you many dollars, but at the same time this is one of the most liberal Insurance offers ever made.

No one can afford to be without this policy considering the great and rapidly growing number of accidents of all kinds everywhere.

YOU MAY BE NEXT

One out of every 11 deaths is caused by accident—over 30,000 people are killed or injured every day. 7,000 passengers are killed every year in railroad accidents; 57 automobile accidents occur every hour. Over 15,000 persons were killed and over 700,000 injured in highway and street accidents throughout the nation in 1927. No one is immune.

Special Note

Every member of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years may secure this wonderful policy for only \$2.00 per year for each policy. The only requirement is that some member of the immediate family be a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. The policy can be renewed each year upon the payment of \$2.00.

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

TOPEKA KANSAS

Subscription Rates:

1 year \$1.00 — 3 years \$2.00 — 5 years \$3.00