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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 69

June 6, 1931

Number 23

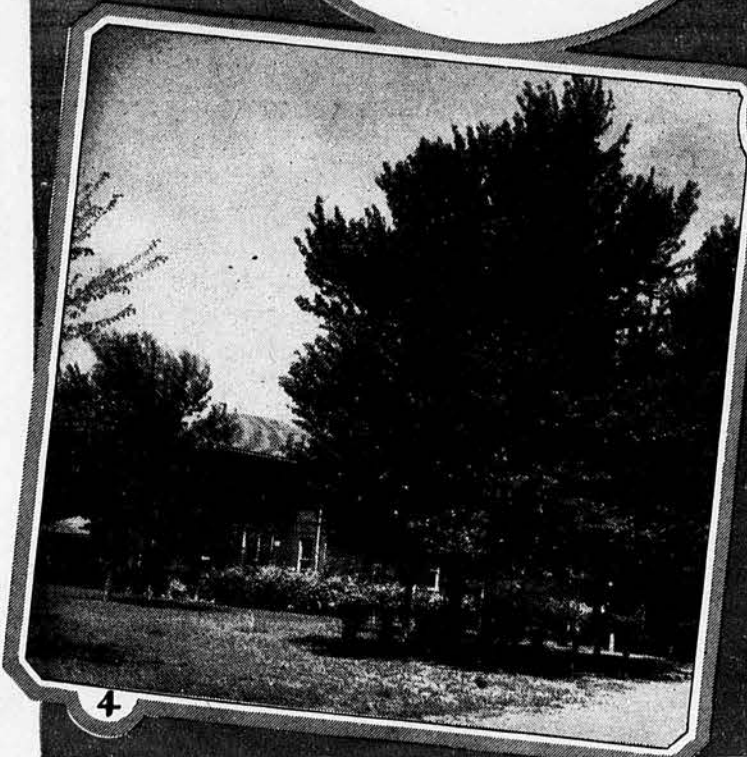
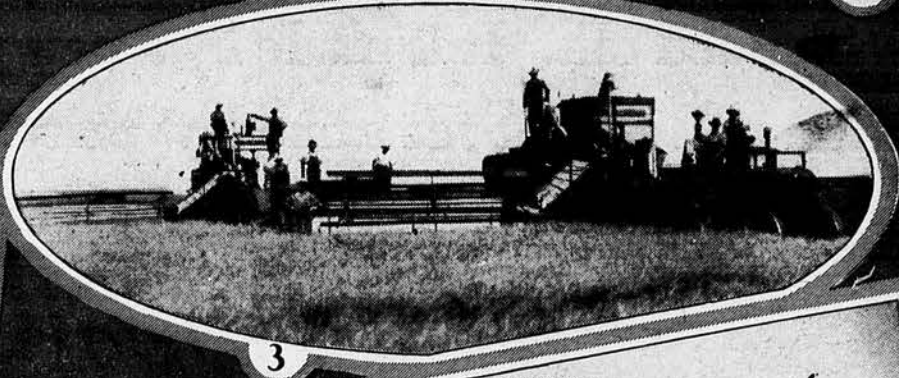
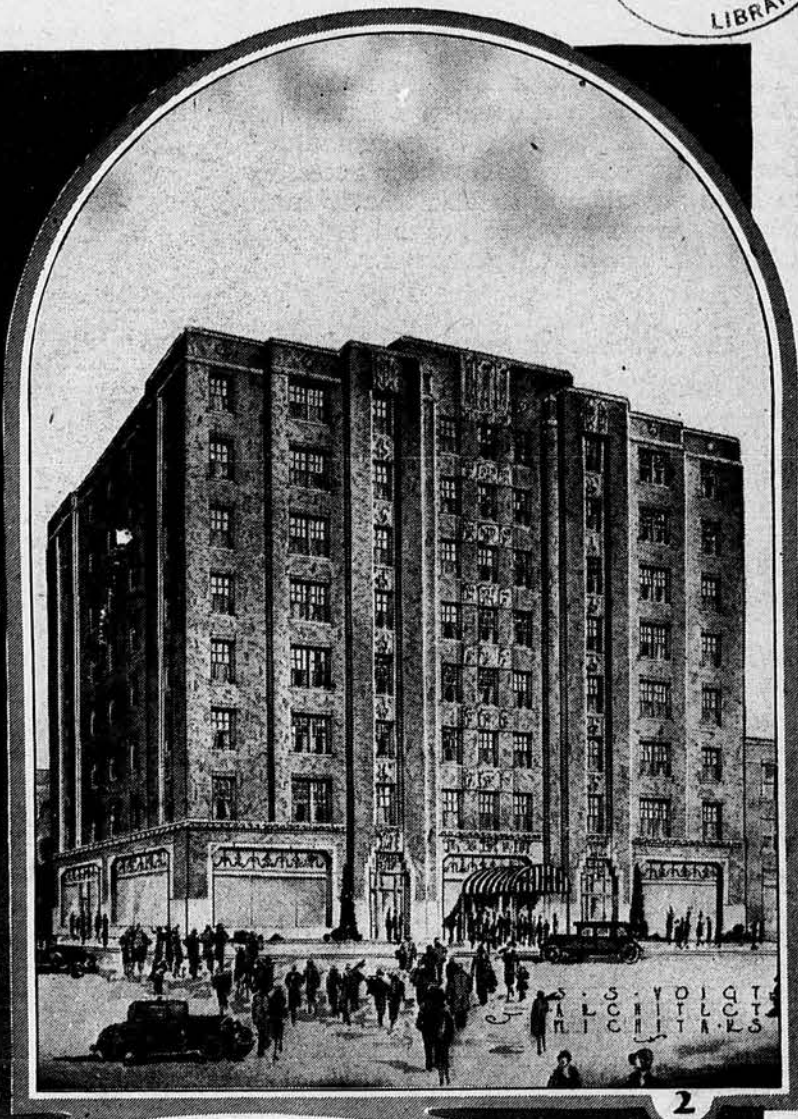
JUN 6 1931

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Scenes in and Near PRATT, KANSAS

1. Street Scene in Business District
2. Architect's Drawing of New Roberts Hotel
3. Pratt County Harvest Scene
4. Administration Building of Kansas State Fish Hatchery
5. Municipal Building and Convention Hall



Better Business Presaged in Pratt's Building Program

(See Page 19)

Five Farmers tell how they Cut Tractor Costs*

A Wisconsin farmer reports on his low tractor costs as follows:

"I am operating a John Deere Tractor purchased in 1924, with which I have been doing custom work in this community. During this time, it has not been necessary to have any repairs to this tractor other than having the valves ground twice. I have used Polarine Oil exclusively."

An Illinois farmer says this about the low costs on his 15-30 McCormick-Deering:

"After some very hard running and plowing many an acre of ground, we took off the head with the idea of grinding the valves and removing the carbon. We found carbon accumulation practically none and the valves in such fine condition we put the head back on without doing any of this work we expected to do. We have used Polarine for three years and this year the New Polarine."

From Minnesota comes this letter:

"My Samson 2-plow tractor has been in continual use for over 12 years during which time I have used Polarine Special Heavy except this Spring when I used your New Polarine 50. During all these years I

have never had to tighten a main bearing nor replace any connecting rods or rings. The valves have been ground twice and the tractor is in absolutely first class condition today and is doing all kinds of farm work."

A Kansan writes this about the low costs of his tractor:

"I farm 400 acres and do nearly all of it with a tractor. In 1927 I purchased a new 15-30 McCormick-Deering and this year, having operated it for nearly four seasons, decided to have it overhauled by an expert mechanic. I might as well have saved this expense for I found all working parts to be in good condition. The sleeves were still good and the bearings all good and tight. However, I did have the valves ground before reassembling the motor. Using the mechanic's expression, 'that shows what good oil will do'. I have never used any-

thing in it but Polarine Special Heavy."

This is from a letter from another Kansas farmer:

"I am enclosing photo of myself and 15-30 International Tractor that I have used for 12 years to thresh, plow, crush rock and grade roads. During all this time, of almost continuous service, I have only taken up bearings once and that very little. I have never used anything but Polarine Motor Oil."

* Letters on file for public inspection.

You couldn't pry
these farmers away
from using New

Polarine. The original Polarine was good but the clear, wholly distilled New Polarine is even better. No undistilled parts of crude are added to give it body as with the common, blended oils. It is made by a new process. New Polarine still sells at the same low price. Get in touch with the Standard Oil Tank Wagon driver at once.

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POLARINE
MOTOR OIL



*New Iso-Vis equals New Polarine in every way and
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ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" resists dilution. Consequently, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

June 6, 1931

Number 23

Too Often Stacks Destroy Alfalfa

If They Are Properly Constructed, Weather Damage Can Be Held to a Minimum

THE farmers of Kansas and Nebraska are increasing their acreage of alfalfa at present. Alfalfa usually is a profitable crop, but it must be well-cured and safely stored or its potential profit is lost. As a rule, farmers show less skill in taking care of hay than of their grain crops. The waste from poor stacking is deplorable. Many of the long, flat heaps of hay one sees in the country suggest that they were designed to destroy rather than to preserve their contents. This waste largely is preventable.

It is from a desire to help better this condition that I present some ideas about the proper construction of a stack of hay.

Much has been said about the best time for cutting and the best methods of curing alfalfa. These points generally are very well understood. The grower usually cures his hay about as well as the weather permits him to do. Aside from his ability and good intentions, his luck in guessing the weather for a few days ahead, plays an important part in the results. His nervous worry is over when he "gets her in the stack."

Much hay in Eastern and Central Kansas and Nebraska is stored in barns. In the western parts of these states this method is neither necessary nor perhaps economical. Much hay always will be stored in the stack even where the rainfall is heavy. If alfalfa is cut at the proper time and correctly cured and stacked, the loss will be slight.

An understanding of the principles that apply to a stack of hay is necessary. There is a reason for doing everything that is done to make it a success, just as there is a reason for not doing the things that make it a failure.

Of first importance is the form of the stack. A globe has the least surface, compared to its volume, of any form imaginable. The ideal stack should store the greatest amount of hay possible in proportion to its surface exposed to the weather. Some factors such as lack of equipment, may modify this form somewhat, but it is costly to depart very far from it.

The larger the stack of this form, the greater is the volume of hay protected inside in propor-

By Clyde W. Miller
Mahaska, Kansas

tion to the weathered skin on the outside. Don't build two stacks where the hay all can be put into one. The amount of hay to be stacked and the distance it is to be hauled in will limit the size of the stack. An alfalfa meadow should be made large enough where possible, to yield a fair-sized stack at every cutting.

Rain falls from above, so the top of the stack bears the worst brunt of the weather. Some spoiling of the top is inevitable, hence the more hay stored under one top layer, the greater propor-

tion of protected hay to the one damaged top. The higher the stack is built the better, provided reasonable proportions are preserved. An additional advantage of a high stack is that its weight compresses the hay to a density that minimizes air circulation so that its color and flavor are better preserved.

The most wasteful type of hay pile ever invented is the low, narrow rick, drawn in from the ground up and extended long enough to contain all the hay in the meadow. They are all top and bottom with little protected interior. It would be real farm relief to build no more of them.

Other destroyers are the little "doodles" at the end of the main stack proclaiming amateurish inability to make the hay and the stack come out

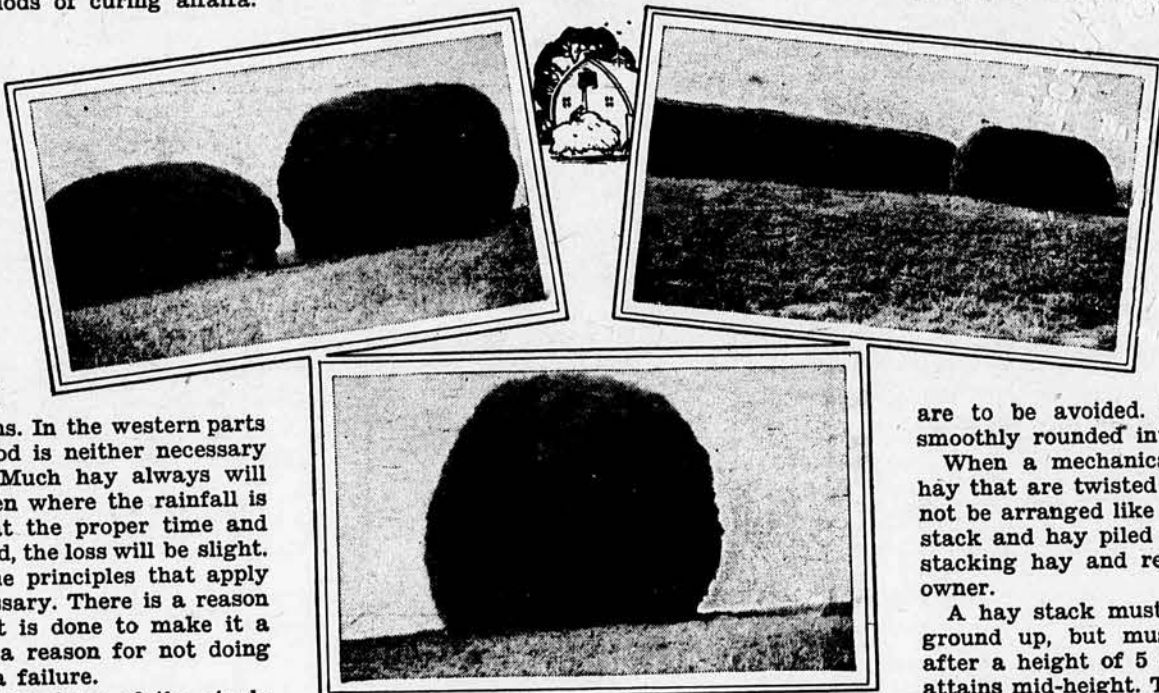
even at the finish. These little cocks should have been put into the main stack simply by spreading it a little more to provide the required space. It always is necessary for the stacker to keep one eye on the hay in the meadow and the other on the stack. Practice develops skill in laying out and building the stack to exactly contain the hay to be cared for. Square stacks with straight ends and corners

are to be avoided. The surface all should be smoothly rounded into a globular or oval form.

When a mechanical stacker is used, rolls of hay that are twisted up by the sweep rake must not be arranged like logs around the edge of the stack and hay piled in behind them. This is not stacking hay and results in serious loss to the owner.

A hay stack must not be drawn in from the ground up, but must gradually be spread out after a height of 5 or 6 feet is reached until it attains mid-height. This is not to make it pretty, but to make it waterproof. Most hay stacks are started too large on the ground. It is well to place a little dry refuse hay next the ground to prevent damage to good hay. Plowing the ground upon which the stack is to rest will serve the same purpose, if the ground is reasonably dry. Careful and painstaking work in placing the hay all thru the stack is necessary, and the finished

(Continued on Page 9)



At Left Above, First and Second Cuttings of Alfalfa Protected in Large, Compact Stacks on the Miller Stock Farms, Mahaska. The Loss in These Was Very Small. Right, the One Stack Is 7 Feet High, 8 Feet Wide and 60 Feet Long. It Was Built of Excellent Alfalfa, but None of It Was Good Enough for Market When Stack Was Opened. Below, Stack 20 Feet High and of Oblong Shape. Its Weight Is Supported on a Small Base at Center. Such Stacks Reduce Per Cent of Damaged Hay to Minimum

Milk Should Get a Cool Reception

By W. H. Riddell
Kansas State College

HEAVY losses are suffered every year by Kansas farmers thru poorly cooled milk and cream. These losses occur because of sour milk that is returned by distributors and in large part because of low grade butter and other manufactured dairy products which bring low prices on the market.

In Kansas alone, it has been estimated that the cream producers could increase their returns more than 1 million dollars annually thru marketing a better grade of cream. The quality of the butter is dependent on the cream from which it is made. No amount of skill practiced by the butter maker in the creamery can produce high grade butter from cream of inferior quality. Good butter not only commands higher prices, but it increases consumption thru its greater appeal to the consumer.

While cleanliness is the first essential in the production of milk and cream, prompt and thorough cooling is the most important factor in preventing souring. And with the coming of summer weather, adequate cooling facilities are very necessary if a good quality milk or cream is to be marketed.

Milk as it leaves the udder of the healthy cow is clean and contains few bacteria, but unless the most careful practices are followed, the number of bacteria can increase tremendously. Careless handling and unclean utensils largely are responsible. It has been estimated that a single bacterium allowed to grow in milk at room temperature can increase a thousand fold in 24 hours, whereas if the milk is cooled to 50 degrees, the increase of bacteria is negligible.

On most farms where milk or cream is produced some form of cooling is followed altho on many it is anything but adequate in nature. Too often the milk is allowed to stand in the barn for some time before being separated or placed in the cooling tank. Then again a common practice in the case of cream is to store it away in a cellar until shipment. The cellar may be cool but it takes considerably longer to cool the cream in this way than if the can of cream were cooled in water. Air is a very inefficient cooling medium.

Furthermore, the ventilation usually is very poor in most cellars used for this purpose and cream readily absorbs bad odors.

Water is the most common cooling agent in use today. Every farm producing milk or cream has water available. However, in many cases the most efficient use is not made of it. For the farm producing market milk, cooling to 50 degrees or lower is essential. The average well water on Kansas farms usually will not run this low in summer. This means the use of ice if the milk is to reach the consumer in good condition. A well-insulated concrete cooling tank, covered properly and placed in a protected spot in the milk house, will save considerable on the summer ice bill.

A distinct aid in rapid cooling of milk or cream is the use of a surface cooler. If cold running water is available the temperature of milk or cream may be lowered as much as 35 degrees in a very short time. Where ice is added to the water, lower temperatures are possible. The use of a surface cooler is especially desirable when the time between milking and shipping is short.

(Continued on Page 23)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I WOULD just like to have a word with you in regard to the Farm Board. Up until the present, the question has been somewhat hazy, but today 90 per cent of the successful farmers of Dickinson county have made up their minds as to what they are going to do in the way of electing officials of Kansas.

"In the future, no President of the United States of America or state official will be elected who favors or who will support the Farm Board. You question why? Because we never have needed nor were entitled to any more support from Uncle Sam than any other class of producers. Now we farmers, as a class, have received more from Uncle Sam free than all the other business world put together. It never has been necessary for us to run a research establishment as other lines of business do. The business world and the successful farmer are united on this point.

"The Farm Board policy is 'A more orderly system of marketing.' We had a good system of marketing until the Farm Board ruined it. Now we are being bored by the Farm Board.

"The boards of trade in all the large cities of the United States have been the best stabilizers that we ever have had. I have visited the boards of trade in Chicago, Kansas City, Portland and a number of other large cities and it is unfair to call them a 'bunch of gamblers.' They buy when it is low, expecting to sell when it is high, and at the same time, of course, use their influence to raise or lower the market. We all do this more or less.

"This farm bill, originated in the minds of McNary and Haugen about five years ago, was called the McNary-Haugen Bill. But I think it should have been called 'cheap politics.' The result of the bill was that government went into private business in competition with the business world and the business world got 'mad.' Grain speculators quit, drew their money out of circulation, hundreds of millions of dollars in amount, and they went off on a vacation. They have not returned, and will not, until the Farm Board has been dismissed. So if we want relief, dismiss the board, and I will venture the assertion that wheat will go up 25 cents in 30 days. Let us get back to Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture. He did a good job for us.

"Just a word about Legge. His advice was 50 years old, and who was he that he should insult the people of Kansas as he did—if the papers quoted him correctly.

"Supply and demand have governed the price for a thousand years, and I think will for all time to come. Fair competition should and must be the life of trade, and this, of course, will result in the survival of the fittest. This last statement is not in accord with the Golden Rule, but neither is the kingdom of this world.

"In this article, I am not referring to any utility organization. I realize that they are getting considerable by way of our Industrial Board of Relations. This utility question—and the Eighteenth Amendment—will keep Uncle Sam busy for quite a while, and if he gets them all straightened out, I feel that he will not have time, nor should he mess around in the wheat business.

"Another thing that has ruined wheat prices is the tariff. Italy has a duty on United States wheat of \$1.86 and a half dozen other European nations have nearly as high a tariff in retaliation for the high tariff that the United States put on European manufactured goods.

"I have talked with several millers along the Solomon Valley and they tell me they have a considerable amount of Farm Board wheat lying in their tanks. They say they do not know what action the board is going to take, so they don't know what to do. Their hands are tied. If the millers had been allowed to run this business, a lot of poor people would have had more to eat this winter.

"Now, dear reader, don't begin to tell me that there is a great surplus of wheat. We have received \$1.25 for wheat in the past when there was much more wheat in Kansas, in the United States, and in the whole world, than there is today. Don't begin to talk to me about this Russia stuff. Russia is too far away to hurt the United States very much.

"The farmer's life is the most independent life in the world. He is the only man who can tell the world what he thinks and not hurt his business. His taxes are lower than most taxes, not excepting city and utility taxes. Where the farmer's taxes are higher than formerly, it is be-



cause he asked for certain things, and upon receiving them, he naturally had to pay for them.

"Of course, the utility taxes reflect back on the individual or the consumer of utility service, so if you object to this tax, cut out the service.

"Wake up, Mr. Farmer! You are the most independent man in the world, but you have become lazy both mentally and physically. It has been said by someone that the farmer's dollar was not worth as much as other dollars. This is another mistake, cheap politics, all wrong.

"By way of conclusion, I would like to introduce the undersigned and writer of this article. I am a farmer and the son of a farmer. I consider farming the best all-around job in the world. The city has very little attraction for me. I am not jealous of the city man's job, thank the Lord. I have gone thru the Farmers Co-operative Grain Elevator business, the Farmers Co-operative Creamery business, am secretary-manager of the Acme Mutual Telephone Company, manager of a rural cemetery association, board member of the Dickinson County Hospital Association, served 20 years as director of a district school, and am the oldest livestock and general merchandise auctioneer living in Dickinson county, today.

"I am just giving this last information to show that I have been among farmers all my life and I understand them as I could not otherwise have done.—J. G. Engle, Abilene, Kan."

The foregoing letter is an interesting communication from an interesting man. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that with some of it I agree and with considerable of it I do not agree. When Mr. Engle admits that the boards of trade in the large cities have stabilized grain prices so far as they were stabilized and that they used their influence to "raise or lower the market" he seems to me to give his whole case away. His admission grants at least two very important things; first that these boards of trade did try to control the market, otherwise they could not have stabilized it, and second that they use their influence for their personal advantage.

In other words, they dealt the cards to the farmers and played the game according to rules established by themselves. When Mr. Engle makes the admission, "We all do this more or less," he tacitly grants that the farmer could not possibly get a fair show in a game in which he had nothing to say about fixing the rules of the game or the dealing of the cards.

Mr. Engle says that "Supply and demand have governed the price for a thousand years" and he thinks "will for all time to come." And yet his whole argument tends to upset that theory and prove if it proves anything, that the law of supply and demand does not now and never has governed the price. He admits first that the boards of trade manipulated prices and that now the "grain speculators have quit, drawn their money out of circulation to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars" and if the hated Farm Board can only be dismissed these "speculators will raise the price of wheat 25 cents a bushel in 30 days." Mr. Engle seems to ignore the fact that wheat has been selling right along since the Farm Board started operations, from 20 to 25 cents a bushel higher in Minneapolis and Chicago than across the line in Winnipeg.

Further along in his letter Mr. Engle declares that the tariff has ruined the price of wheat. Just what effect the tariff has on prices cannot be determined. This country never has been without a tariff since the adoption of the Constitution. We have had high tariffs, low tariffs and moderate tariffs. We have had both hard times and good times under all kinds of tariffs. Neither can it be said that the tariff walls of France, Italy and Germany are put up especially against the United States; they operate just the same against Canada, Argentina and Australia, all wheat exporting countries, as against the United States. But if Mr. Engle is right in saying that the law of supply and demand fixes the price, he is wrong about the tariff. And if he is right about the tariff he certainly is wrong about the law of supply and demand.

Is an Interesting Experiment

THE most interesting country in the world is Russia. Of course, it is also perhaps the most despotic government in the world, not even excepting the government of Mussolini or Kemal of Turkey. My contention is and has been for many years that Communism can succeed only under an absolute despotism. Russia is proving that contention. The present dictator of the Soviet Government, Josef Stalin, is, I think, a man of a great deal of ability and along with it a good deal of practical common sense. The most hopeful news from Russia to my mind is that Stalin discourages the idea of world-wide revolution and propaganda to overthrow capitalistic governments. The great majority of people here in the United States are willing to let Russia work out its experiment so long as it does not try to spread the propaganda of revolution here. If Russia works out a better system of production and distribution, a more equitable distribution of wealth and better living conditions for the masses, the world will be the gainer and there

seems to me to be no reason why the Communist government of Russia cannot try out its plan without quarreling with nations having different ideas.

Depends on Conditions

Where must I send my children to school? In the district in which I live I am 2 miles from the school house while the school house in the adjoining district is only 1 mile. To which school must I send them? Reader.

Your school district board has a right to make an arrangement with this other district to permit you to send your children to the other district school and if that district demands it, pay the tuition. Or if it happens that you have land in both districts, you have a right to make your own choice as to which school your children shall attend. But in the absence of any action on the part of your school district board and if you do not happen to own land in the adjoining district, you must either send your children to the school in the district in which you live or if you send them to the other district, you would have to pay the tuition yourself if any tuition was charged.

Telephone Not Included

Is it allowable for a creditor to notify a debtor by telephone and state in the conversation over the telephone that suit will be brought at once if the debt is not paid? W. P.

There is a law which forbids the sending of threatening letters by postal card but this law does not apply to the telephone.

How Property Is Divided

A man living in Kansas owns a farm, the deed being made to himself and his first wife. His first wife died and he married again. He has children by both wives. If he should die leaving a deed to the first wife what part of the real estate and personal property would lawfully come to the second wife? Subscriber.

The first wife owned an undivided half interest in the real estate. If she died without will, half of her interest went to her surviving husband and the other half to her children. If the man should die prior to the death of his second wife

without will, one-half of whatever property he dies possessed of would descend to this second wife together with his exempt personal property. The other half would descend equally to his children by his first and second wife. He cannot will away from his second wife more than one-half of his property but he might will one-half of it as he sees fit.

Gaining Citizenship in U. S.

What is the law regarding a foreign woman's citizenship previous to 1910? A man and his wife with two children were foreigners who came to this country in 1908. The husband died shortly after coming here. Then the woman married an American citizen in 1910. Did the marriage make the woman and her children American citizens? M. S.

The children which were born in this country would become citizens of the United States by virtue of their birth and without regard to their parents' citizenship. It is not necessary that this woman who married an American citizen should go thru the formality of declaring her intention



to become a citizen of the United States and then wait for five years. If she can show that her husband is an American citizen, she can declare her intention and become a full citizen of the United States in one year.

No Pay for Sheep

Does the state of Kansas or any of its counties pay for sheep killed by dogs or coyotes? Where does our dog tax money go? J. D. W.

Neither the state nor the counties pay for sheep killed by dogs or coyotes.

Taxes on dogs are collected in the same manner as other personal taxes and turned into the general school fund of the county, to be distributed back to the school district from which it was obtained.

No Exception for This

Is a man subject to poll tax if he has lost several fingers on one hand? C. R. G.

The law makes no exception on account of physical disability. All male persons between 21 and 50 years old who have resided 30 days in this state and who are not a public charge, shall be liable each year to pay the sum of \$3 to the township trustee or proper officer of the city in which such person lives. This does not apply to cities of the first class.

This Changes Matters

A owns a farm and house and lot in town. B is a tenant on the farm. The house in town burns. A tells B he can move out a shed from town to the farm if he has any use for it. An outbuilding on the farm burns. B goes ahead with the rebuilding and expected to move the shed out later. During the rebuilding and the planting of the crops A leased a lot in town to C, with permission to build a small house on it. No mention was made in the lease of any building on the lot. B goes to move the building. C refuses to let him have it. Can B get the building? Who would have to stand costs if any? Subscriber.

If A sold or leased this lot in town to C with permission to erect buildings on it, B, a third party, would have no right to remove such buildings without the consent of C, the lessee of the lot.

Market Gambler a National Enemy

BETTER business and better times are in the offing. The financially powerful Federal Reserve system is giving every assistance to make such a revival possible and forestall another bad winter. The business horizon is clearing, out on the rim of things. Into this picture again comes a malign stock market pulling the other way.

Nothing can stay bear greed. Small earnings of big business for the year's first quarter have given the professional short-sellers another opportunity to capitalize the long depression with new "lows" in a sinking stock market.

The professional market gambling bear—grain or stock—is no altruist, and no geranium. He is not interested in making business good, nor even sanitary. Making business good makes business bad for him. As a wrecker of values and markets he thrives on market collapses and panic psychology—in making times worse instead of better. Just as in the rush of harvest time the short-selling grain gambler dumps his millions of "paper" wheat in to the Wheat Pit to further depress the market, skin the farmer and enrich himself.

The professional market gambler is a national enemy.

Once more the question is, shall we continue to let him misuse the nation's market places? It becomes more and more a pressing question.

The Stock Exchange again "warps" the "bears" they are going too far. In the judgment of several members of the Exchange this inquiry would have been more timely several months ago. One big bear operator, William Danforth, is named in the news as having reaped a huge fortune out of speculating on the short side of the market during the depression.

A stockholder in the Kolster Radio Corporation charges that three men have brought about the ruin of that company while making a fortune of \$17,600,000 for themselves thru "conspiring unlawfully" to monopolize stock market sales of the corporation's stock.

The Exchange is reported to have made "searching" inquiries last autumn into the activities of big bear traders and "warned" them to go slowly.

Another and a better way to stop the mischief was recently outlined in some detail before the

International Chamber of Commerce, by Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, in a vigorous address assessing the blame for the business depression and pointing the way out.

I find Mr. Traylor has the same opinion of the evil practices permitted in our security and commodity markets that I long have held of the vicious short-selling on the Chicago Board of Trade.

I am by no means as lonesome in these views as I was 10 years ago when my first efforts were made to correct them.

Mr. Traylor urged complete abolition of so-called floor trading in the stock market which he characterized as "plain crap shooting."

Mr. Traylor said:

Every layman knows that when the total capitalization of a corporation is traded in once a week, or over a period of a year, from 5 to 30 times, the sales are not made for the account of one who owns and wants to sell nor are the purchases made for those who desire to buy and actually receive the securities. If I am wrong in believing that the present system should be changed, then a large percentage of the people are wrong, for almost all believe the same thing.

Mr. Traylor is right. Every intelligent person knows that the short-selling of enormous quantities of wheat which the seller does not own, and never intends to own, except on paper, does not reflect bonafide trading in the Wheat Pit.

Trading on the Chicago Board of Trade alone exceeds not only the total stock of grain in Chicago at any one time, but the entire receipts of wheat in that market in any one year. In the year 1929 this amounted to 18½ times the entire wheat crop of the United States. That same year, the total transactions in wheat futures in the Chicago market alone, approximated 15 billion bushels!

Only enormous huge-scale gambling could do that. Not much wonder that under such a system of marketing the condition of the actual grower of the grain has compelled the Government to attempt regulation and finally to finance farmer co-operative marketing agencies.

What Mr. Traylor would have done on the Stock Exchange I also would have done on the grain exchanges—have every order a bonafide business transaction and cut out the gambling.

If this cannot be done we must build a different and better system of marketing exchanges.

The contention usually advanced in defense of market gambling and again brought out to offset the effect of Mr. Traylor's plain talk, is that unrestricted speculation is necessary to provide a so-called "liquid market."

Is it? Out of 7,031 million bushels of wheat dealt in on the Chicago market in nine months, 428 million bushels was for hedging under the most liberal interpretation.

A liquid market should not require a Noah's deluge to function.

A big miller tells me that the entire milling industry of the United States consumes about 600 million bushels of wheat a year. The purchase of this wheat is spread out over the year, the millers do not receive it and do not have to hedge it all at once. Perhaps 100 million bushels is constantly hedged by forward sales of flour.

In discussing the gambling that goes on in the Wall Street market, Mr. Traylor expresses my opinion exactly when he says the country cannot afford again the wreck and ruin of people of small means in all parts of the United States which followed the stock market crash.

And of course, the evil of turning the nation's market places into the greatest gambling resorts the world has ever known, does not end there. To quote George M. Verity, chairman of the American Rolling Mills Company:

It requires a lifetime of effort to soundly and successfully develop a business that can endure. To have the securities representing the nation's business and now owned by a very large part of our population, viciously and unjustly attacked in times of depression to the selfish advantage of him who so attacks, constitutes a destructive influence beyond estimate which affects the happiness and prosperity of the entire nation.

Verily, we have discovered that it does.

If these abuses are not remedied by the exchanges themselves, and it seems evident from past history they will not be, it soon will devolve upon the Government to extend its regulatory powers to these institutions.

This should be a part of the nation's proposed new program for a sounder and better economic basis for the country's future.

Arthur Capper

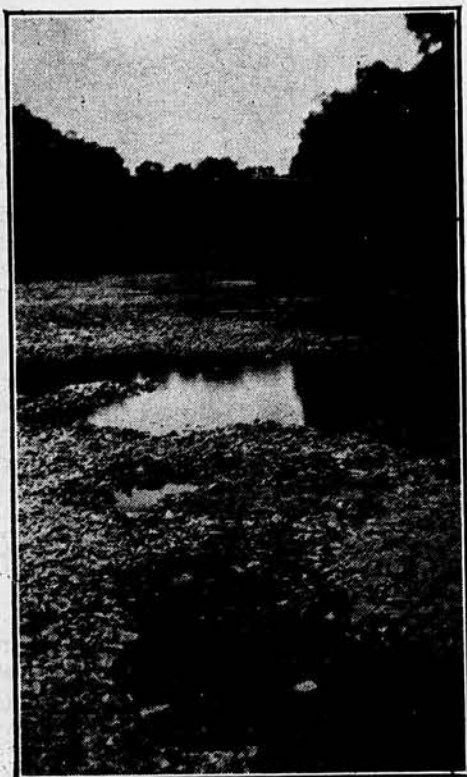
Rural Kansas in Pictures



When Ralph Hilbert's 8th Birthday Rolled Around, Some of His Friends From Near Corning Helped Him Celebrate Quite Properly. Here They Are at a Game of Croquet. Ralph Is the Second Smallest Lad in the Picture. There Is Plenty of Room on the Farm for Outdoor Games That Will Help Make Vacation Days Happier



Above, John Dickinson, of Miller, and the Feeder He Uses to Creep-Feed His Calves. He Is Standing by the Open Space Where the Calves Enter. This Method Has Meant Real Progress in Developing Beef Animals. Below, Gerald Dunlap, Irving, and His Police Dog, "Mack." This Combination Helps Make Play Out of Doing Many Farm Chores



"Pony Corner" on the Marais des Cygnes River Near the Miami-Linn County Line. Leading West From This Riffle Is a Deep, Narrow Canyon That Tradition Tells Us Indians Used to Corner Their Ponies



Below, We See the Bungalow Fred Newitt, Lenexa, Built Three Years Ago in the Heart of a Corn Field. Above, the Same House as It Appears Today After Lawn and Landscaping Had Been Worked Out. Farmstead Beautification Doesn't Need to Be Elaborate or Costly. But Flowers and Shrubs Belong on Every Kansas Farm



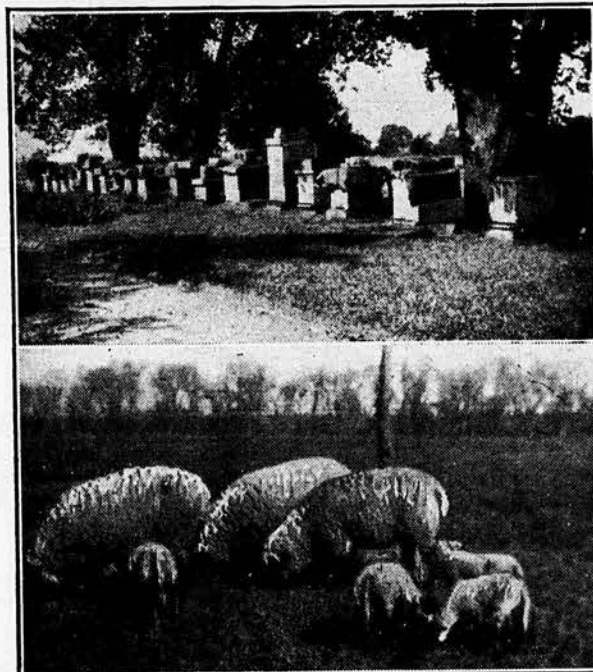
Louis Weinmann, Atchison, and His Brother on the Pony That Always Carried Them to School. Louis Is Standing Up. Nothing Can Beat a Pony for Him



About 100 Acres of Land Have Been Terraced by the Vocational Students of Morrowville Rural High School. They Studied the Work in Class and Then Applied What They Learned. Here You See Them at Work



Maynard Engle, Abilene, Finds a Lot of Pleasure and Some Profit in His Sideline of Raising Rabbits. Here He Is Shown With a Prize Bunny



Above, a Very Prosperous Colony of Bees, Owned by Charles Young, Argonia, Who Says They Pay Him a Profit. Below, Registered Hampshire Ewes That Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Won on Corn Projects. He Finds Them Profitable

Readers Are Invited to Send in Pictures for This Page. For All Photos Used Kansas Farmer Pays \$1 Apiece

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

HE NOTICED that she flushed as he pronounced Cosgrove's fate, and he felt triumphant. But swiftly upon the flush a peculiar smile illumined her face. For the first time in his acquaintance with her Farley perceived that his niece was beautiful. In fact, that smile was an indication of the mental process whereby she acknowledged the fact that Cosgrove was in the power of his enemies and strove to control the unreasonable weight which fell upon her heart with that knowledge.

"So you have had your way," she said quietly. "Well, uncle, I don't know anything about the law and how it works, but I tell you right now, that you'll never keep him there. Klein had a gun in his hand. I know it. I know it as well as I know you're standing there, like an unfed tramp in front of me."

Her eyes sparkled ominously, so that he, even in the anger which her words aroused, was somewhat conscious of her father's spirit for battle gleaming there. It silenced the protest which arose in his throat. He stood glowering at her.

"You know that," she continued steadily. "You know it as well as I do. Klein had a gun. Sometime we'll know what happened to that gun. And in the meantime, you're not going to keep him in jail. You won't because you can't. There's such a thing in law as bailing a prisoner out, and that's what I'm going to do. I want you to know, that if you've been thinking you have to deal with a friendless man, you're wrong. I am his friend. . . ." She flushed, seeing the mockery in his eyes. "His friend!" she repeated, and dared him to mock her. Farley swept the leer from his lips, dominated by her spirit. "And I shall fight for him, if we have to fight alone." She stood silent for a moment staring at him as though he were a heap of dust, undesirable but impotent. And he could find no words to answer her.

"You can find all the satisfaction you like in having him in jail right now," she cried, "because he'll be out to fight for himself as soon as I can arrange the bail!"

And then Farley found words: "How?" he rasped; and was conscious of how little command he could invoke. "Even if they named bail, where'd you get the money?"

She regarded him without wavering. The new spirit which seemed to have been aroused in her gave her a serenity, a dauntless confidence which more and more subdued him as her father had subdued him and his kind before her.

"You forget," she said slowly, "that I own one-third of this ranch."

He stirred, and she saw that his face had turned dark with rage at her reminder of Cosgrove's triumph.

"Not if he's guilty!" he cried. "That's fraud! Murder to get possession of property! You don't get that share. . . ."

"Don't mill 'round!" she commanded. "The terms of my father's will can't be mistaken. I'm your partner, Uncle Wert."

As she spoke a note of lightness, of badinage entered her voice. He glanced at her quickly, puzzled.

"We've got to run this business together," she said; and a queer smile curled her lips. "And the first thing we'll do is arrange bail for Bradley Cosgrove."

He answered her with a stream of oaths. He roared them out in her face, bullying her, but he was conscious that all his clamor was in vain. He knew that the calm serenity with which she listened to him was an indication of the power which she held; a power more subtle than force and far more potent. An intangible, irresistible power which was derived

from the essential fact, that, of the same blood as he, she possessed the dominant, unswerving character of her father, who had always subjugated him.

"You can't gain anything by that stable language," she adjured him. "This is a thing that's got to be done. Better be nice and let us do it together."

There came a step upon the porch, and Farley was flooded by the knowledge of salvation. This girl could dominate him when she took this mood, as her father had dominated him in the past. But in the end he had got the better of the old man, and he could get the better of the daughter, too. He could use the same element to the same end, and as he had turned her father away from her then, he could turn the tables upon her now.

"You think you got a great hold on me thru that murdering lawyer," he rasped, "but you forget that there's another man in this partnership with us. There's another that's got a say in this and you got to take him into consideration. You think you can raise money for bail and such if I say so, but he's got to say so too. Cliff Lederer's got a hand in this game."

He grinned as he saw her flinch at the name he spoke. He was uplifted by an evil exaltation as he saw her wheel and turn pale, turn ashen, as the door was flung open and Cliff Lederer, his arm bound up in splints and sling, strode into the room.

"Don't let me interrupt no family reunion," said Cliff breezily. And he

Before she had framed an answer Gaines threw open the door of the front room.

"We'd like it if you came in here, now, Wert," he said coldly. Farley grinned at Hazel and moved toward the door.

"You'll excuse me," he leered. She felt that she could not bear being left alone with Lederer; an unreasonable dread which she could not understand.

"No, wait!" she cried. But Farley had already disappeared thru the door, which he closed behind him.

"What business?" asked Lederer. He smiled at her very boldly. She examined him with a swift glance, and recalling the wound which Cosgrove had inflicted upon him, wondered at her fear.

"Your business," she said firmly. "I'm planning to use my share in this ranch to raise bail for Mr. Cosgrove."

His practiced smirk, proved irresistible by past conquests, changed ludicrously to a frown of genuine mystification.

"Bail?" he asked. "Your share? What you talkin' about?" And she remembered that he was ignorant of all that had passed since his duel with Cosgrove.

"Klein's dead," she said. "Mr. Cosgrove shot him in fair fight. My uncle is playing foul against him." And even as she spoke her spirit was overcome with the hopeless realization that Cosgrove had no man among his enemies who hated him more bitterly than this swarthy cowpuncher. Again that nameless, in-

"What's that?" asked Christofferson.

"Nothing that concerns you, Chris," said Gaines. "It ain't evidence." "Oh, ain't it?" Cliff laughed. He was in a mood of reckless triumph. "It's evidence enough to hang him. Chris, this lady here, she's all worked up about bail and such. He fixed it, this Cosgrove did, so she comes into Jake's share of the ranch, an' she's rightly grateful." He smiled with gleaming teeth at Hazel. "But if you let that snake-blooded skunk out on bail, yo're missin' the best chance you ever had of hangin' on to the man who shot Mase Farley in the back." He turned to Hazel. "That's how favorable I am to bailin' him out," he said genially.

"He Beat You At It"

"But you will in the end!" she cried; and she suddenly felt that she was an equal for this man. That he had no power over her to dictate to her or overcome her. "When he is free—as you are afraid to make him—to fight you for himself, you'll remember what I'm saying now! You have seen Bradley Cosgrove come out of the east and place beside your pitiful claims to manhood the form and substance of a gentleman such as you have never seen and can never understand. You thought to reclaim your superiority by challenging him to a trial in which few gentlemen and scholars could compete, and he beat you at it!" Lederer would have smashed in upon her tirade at that, but she held him silent with the vehemence of her scorn.

"He was too contemptuous of you to shoot you dead as you would have shot him," she cried, "so he just winged you, and humiliated you. I should think you'd be ashamed to stand there and play your heroics in the face of the mark he's put on you! Ashamed! And you hope to keep him behind bars by your efforts! You might just as well try to capture a parcel of wind. When you speak of fighting him with the law, you challenge him to meet you at his own game, and he'll beat you at his own game just as he beat you at yours!" Her voice stopped leaving them silent; leaving Lederer without a word he dared to speak. She turned impulsively to Gaines.

"Have you finished here, Mr. Gaines?" she cried.

Gaines looked from Farley to Christofferson with an amused twinkle in his eye.

"Yes," he said gravely, "we have finished. You cart Jake Klein over to the coroner, Chris, and then you let the law take its course," he advised.

"Drive me into town," she demanded.

"Whenever you say," agreed Gaines.

As she approached the door, Lederer strode forward and grasped her roughly by an arm with his free hand.

"Where are you goin'?" he demanded harshly.

She freed herself with a gesture of defiance which her eyes confirmed.

"I'm going to see that justice is done!" she cried. "I'm going to bring the authorities of this county to life, and the first thing they'll do will be to turn Bradley Cosgrove free!"

Lederer said nothing more as she followed Gaines from the room, and he said nothing as he stood with Farley and listened silently with him as if by a tacit agreement, until the sound of Gaines' engine signaled her departure. Then he addressed Farley hotly, as tho a flood of poisonous anger found vent in his words.

"He'll be turned free!" he cried thickly. "That girl is mine! She be-

(Continued on Page 18)

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. Who was the Kansas representative in the national spelling bee held at Washington, D. C., May 26?
2. What is the meaning of "mihrah"?
3. What is the Sorbonne?
4. Who was Sir Walter Raleigh?
5. What is "Davy Jones' Locker"?
6. What is the Pan-American Union?
7. What is the meaning of the Latin words, "Cum Laude"?
8. What are the Binet tests?
9. Who won the recent national oratorical contest?
10. Which of these words is misspelled: colleague, impugn, malleable, carburetor.
11. What is the average depth of the Pacific Ocean?
12. Who is Dr. Robert A. Millikan?

(Answers found on Page 25)

grinned with a leer upon his swarthy face, as he looked from niece to uncle, half understanding the scene that had passed between them.

"You was makin' free with my name?" he said.

"It Ain't Evidence"

The entrance of Cliff Lederer achieved the effect Farley had hoped for, because in Lederer, Hazel knew an enemy who had been arrayed against her ever since she had first instinctively shrunk from his bold, appraising glances in her girlhood. She had discovered this morning that she could control Farley and subdue him. She had learned long since that she instinctively abhorred Lederer and feared him. She did not know from how nearly a single source these two emotions sprung; she could not reason that from the same excitement of feeling which had aroused in her the spirit to contend with Farley, she derived this aggravated dread of her father's favorite. That spirit had been animated by Cosgrove's coming and his peril.

"We just wanted to hear yore opinion of a business deal," drawled Farley, his eyes on the girl.

comprehensible element which had entered her life with Cosgrove guided her perception. "He has put him in jail," she said.

In a flash Lederer achieved understanding without knowledge. He turned from her as a thing of no importance in the face of this cataclysm which had fallen in his absence, and burst noisily into the front room where Christofferson was clumsily questioning Farley.

"What's this, Wert?" he cried. "What's this about Klein being shot?" He drew up short before the testifying body of Klein which they had placed on the table in the middle of the room.

"Drilled clean!" he murmured with a technical interest in the wound which marked the corpse.

"Yeah, an' Jake without no gun. They're holdin' Cosgrove fer murder!" cried Farley.

"They're holding him against the findings of the sheriff and coroner," snapped Gaines in amendment.

Lederer's eyes snapped with an evil fire.

"That boy's certainly notchin' up his gun a lot," he remarked. "First Mase Farley, then me, then Jake."

What Should Harvest Costs Be?

There Has Been Some Talk in This County of 3 Cents for Oats and 5 Cents for Wheat

BY HENRY HATCH

RIGHT along with the question, "what shall the harvest be?" comes another—what shall be charged for threshing? An old thresherman of this county says that one-tenth of the price of the grain to be threshed usually is fair to both farmer and machine owner. There has been some talk of 3 cents for oats and 5 for wheat. Last year the general charge was 4 and 7; year before that, 5 and 8, so it readily is seen the price of threshing has followed down the price of grain. The price of threshing machinery and repairs has not, however. This puts the thresherman in what "Andy Brown" would call "a pickle." A price of 3 cents is fair enough for threshing good oats, but there is nothing in threshing wheat for 5 cents. It should be 6 cents, and even at that I doubt whether there is as much profit left for the machine owner as when threshing oats at 3 cents. It is true, the cost of fuel is less than it has been but all machine costs are nearly as high as the peak of war time prices, especially repairs.

Took on More Jobs

More than 10 years ago we bought a small thresher, mainly to do our threshing. A few neighbors always have helped, forming a small ring. For a time the threshing on five or six farms was all that was done every year. After getting a tractor with more power, a few more jobs were taken on. Then as the boys became older and seemed to like the work, more and more jobs were taken on until the little machine goes out and does quite a sizable "run" every year. The two boys, Homer and Ira, now are turned loose with the outfit when the home threshing is done, and they average from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of oats and 500 to 600 bushels of wheat in a day when there is decent threshing weather. This looks like small business to the large grain grower in the Wheat Belt, but here where the small grain averages from 20 to 50 acres to the farm the capacity of the rig nicely matches up with the work to be done and the size of crew that is economical to get together to do it.

Straw Is Quite Necessary

We have so many cattle here that the saving of straw in good stacks for both bedding and feed is quite an object. It is worth much more than the extra cost of binding, shocking and threshing, and the extra manure it makes is worth much more to the soil than a standing straw crop is plowed under dry. Last year we ricked all our straw behind the blower, building it up into tall stacks and in this form the cattle got much good of it with very little waste from climbing over it. We will stack again this year, rather than let the blower pile it promiscuously. Our weather here is not always suited to the successful use of the combine. Whenever it is, however, the harvesting is soon over, for once over and it is all over.

This Was Shocking, Indeed!

The modern 8 and 10-foot binder, pulled by a tractor, gets thru with the harvest of the average Eastern Kansas farm in short order, compared with the time when we used a 6-foot binder that seemingly was built with the idea that it must have weight to have strength. It was a load for four horses, and then it was necessary to change the four for as many others

every two hours if much acreage was harvested in hot weather. The first binder we owned came equipped with a wooden bundle carrier, floored solid with inch-thick lumber, size 5 by 6 feet, and it actually took an extra horse to pull the machine with this bundle carrier on. We soon discarded it, and "yours truly," then a boy, shocked thru several harvests behind a binder with no bundle carrier. This was shocking, indeed, but father made it seem easier by tales of binding for days behind the cradle. Now we are moving away from binding to combining. Who can forecast the next step in the progress of the harvester?

May Be More Replanting

There has been more than the usual amount of replanting done this spring, with still more possible before the time for planting ends. From this date on the best chance is to use cane or soybeans. If the soil is in a good state of fertility a fairly well-matured crop of roughness is almost assured from cane planted or broadcast any time this month. A farmer in this county planted cane on river bottom land July 10, last year, and harvested a crop well enough matured for silage. But he has rich soil that pushes a growth right along whenever moisture conditions are right. We have a small field of wheat growing as the second crop following alfalfa, which we plan on handling as quickly as possible in order to plow the land for planting to soybeans for hog pasture. Altho upland, the alfalfa, together with two top dressings with manure while it was growing alfalfa, has put enough fertility in the soil to push a crop of beans right along.

Maybe We Shouldn't Grumble!

The run of grass-fat cattle is coming up from the south early this season. Texas had a favorable grazing season, consequently the markets are getting some well-finished grassers early. We always like to get the few dry cows we seem to have for market every year off rather early, to avoid a drop in price that always follows the run from the south. But the Texas boys are in position to beat us this year and the contribution they already have made to the beef barrel has sent the price downward earlier than usual. The chances are we will have to take 30 to 35 per cent less for the grass-fat stuff than a year ago, but the money used in the purchase of some lines will reach just about that much farther, and when it does there is nothing about which to complain. When the other fellow's commodity lowers in price in proportion to ours, why grumble? High taxes, however, must be met with the sale of a product that brings less money. Taxes now are due and it will take more of our "dry cows" to meet the tax bill than it did a year ago; yet we vote the larger part of our taxes upon ourselves. After all, have we as much to grumble about as we think we have?

Impossible

Mrs. Tellit: "Cousin Dorothy, you know, always wanted to have a little baby daughter so she could name her 'June.'"

Mrs. Askit: "Yes. Did she do it?"

Mrs. Tellit: "No. The man she married was named 'Bugg.'"

Sez You!

All broadcasts will be put on a coach-to-coast network by the National Broadcasting Co.—Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette.



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a little at a time



No can of Hills Bros. Coffee will ever "go stale." The vacuum can keeps it FRESH ALWAYS!

IF YOU haven't opened a can of Hills Bros. Coffee and breathed that wealth of rare aroma that fills the air—if you haven't tasted a cup freshly made—don't put these experiences off any longer.

Controlled Roasting, the patented, continuous process of roasting coffee a few pounds at a time, was originated by Hills Bros. It develops a matchless, uniform flavor that no other coffee has. An even roast is assured by this exact process—something

virtually impossible when coffee is roasted in bulk.

As fast as Hills Bros. Coffee comes from the roasters it is ground and packed in vacuum cans. By this process, air, which destroys the flavor of coffee, is completely removed from the can and kept out. Ordinary cans, even if airtight, do not keep coffee fresh.

Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab—the trade-mark—on the can. Sold by grocers everywhere.

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HILLS BROS COFFEE

HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC. 2525 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri

Stacks Destroy Alfalfa

(Continued from Page 3)

stack should be trimmed and raked down with a fork or garden rake to improve its water-shedding ability. If the center has been kept firm and higher than the sides all the way up and each forkful lapped on as shingles around the edges, the stack will turn rain satisfactorily.

A hay stack is a column of layers of elastic hay placed one above the other. It must be borne in mind that these layers have weight and that they settle after the stack is built. The amount of settling at every point thruout the entire mass must be roughly calculated if these layers are to assume a position and density that will enable it to exclude water. The greatest height and weight of this column is at its center. Against equal resistance it will settle most in the center.

From this it may be seen that a stack built of horizontal layers and drawn in from the ground up will settle so these layers will assume a saucer shape as revealed when such a stack is cut down with the knife. Less weight and equal supporting

too flat on the north and east, trouble is likely to occur.

The best hay in the field should be brought in first so it will all be best protected low down in the body of the stack. In case the hay is baled and sold on the market, no grassy or weedy hay is mixed in with the good to lower the grade. The less valuable hay is placed higher in the stack and it is topped out with such low grade hay as usually is found in a silt-filled draw or about the edge of the field. The weathering of this low-grade hay on top means little loss.

When possible to do it, there is an advantage in topping the stacks while the hay is somewhat dampened and toughened by the morning dew. Hay in this condition will seal down tightly and compactly and resist the lifting of the wind. Alfalfa cut before the leaves begin to reduce and not allowed to become too dry, rarely will require weights to prevent its blowing off the stack. Hay that is cut

late in the summer and in a dry and fluffy condition from over-ripeness and the presence of foxtail or crabgrass, will need to be weighted down.

Ready for Fishing

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission announces the formal opening of the Scott County State Lake for fishing June 12. This lake, comprising 140 acres, is located 14 miles north of Scott City in one of Kansas' most picturesque spots. This lake has been heavily stocked with fish from the state hatchery and Ladder creek, which always has been noted for its excellent fishing.

An elaborate program has been prepared by the entertainment committee and 20,000 people are expected to be in attendance.

Wallows are not necessary to the successful raising of hogs; use sprayer and sprinkler.

A Safe Investment

I receive many letters from readers of my publications, asking me how they may invest their surplus money so they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Cupid's Crack Shot

Announcement of the betrothal of Miss Grace Loving and Clarence Kism was made.—Long Beach (Calif.) Press-Telegram.

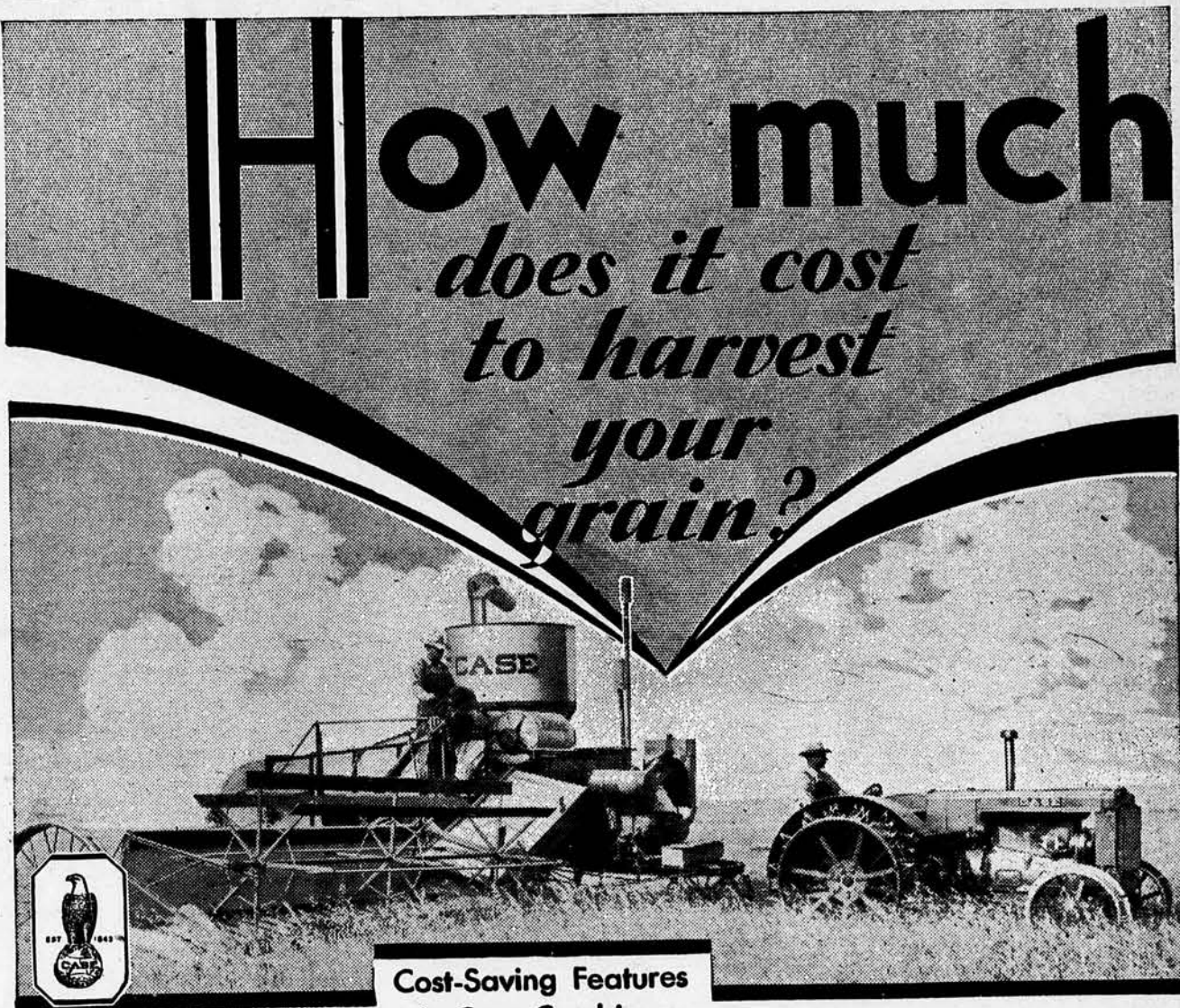
The man who wrote this article on stacking hay, Clyde W. Miller, of Mahaska, isn't a stranger to Kansas Farmer readers, because he has "talked" with you before thru this medium. Mr. Miller is a real business farmer, having 930 acres under his control. On his letterhead we find an indication, too, of how deeply he is interested in "Polled Shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs, alfalfa, Bromegrass and Percheron horses." "This article," Mr. Miller explains, "is substantially the lecture I have given every man who has climbed on a hay stack for me during the last 25 years, in which we have been stacking from 75 to 250 acres of alfalfa annually."

ability enable the layers to remain highest at the outside. The settling of this type of stack is much after the manner of a turtle withdrawing his head, leaving the folded skin in advance of his nose. Such a stack always will be found with hollows along the sides where dampness and decay are present.

This condition is avoided by starting the stack smaller at the bottom than it is intended to be when it reaches mid-height. This type of stack settles more on the outside than in the center, altho the weight is less at the outside, because there is nothing under the overhung sides to support them. In such a stack, the layers are highest in the center and slope downward to the outside, carrying the water out. This stack need not be drawn in to a sharp peak. The settling will draw the sides down below the supporting middle column and give it a tightly-drawn, full top with sufficient slope at all points.

A careful balance must be maintained to prevent settling over to one side. Those on the stack should be assisted by those on the ground who can better detect a tendency to lean as soon as it occurs. Where a portable stacker is used, the man operating it can control the balance by dropping the hay to one side or other as need requires. When more than one man is employed on the stack, they should often change positions in the interest of uniformity.

No harm results from leaning a stack slightly to the east or north, but it should not be allowed to lean to the south or west. The sun dries the moisture from a south or west side, but if the top is shrunken or a little



Cost-Saving Features in Case Combines

Correct distribution of weight with enough wheels to properly carry it results in unusually light draft and insures faster, better work.
Header is raised or lowered with little effort because it is balanced without weights or springs.
A universal joint in main axle permits header to swing free to follow slopes or uneven ground.
High, centrally located platform. Operator has full view of reclaimer, beater and the grain ahead.
Large grain bin, conveniently placed, empties quickly by gravity speeding up the work.

REGARDLESS of the price grain brings, every effort should be made to cut down the cost of harvesting it. Quite often excessive operating costs eat up too much of the grain check.

This can be solved with a Case Combine. It cuts and threshes more acres in a day, gets done quicker, opens the fields for early plowing. It saves in many ways—on the time you put in, on the labor you hire, on the fuel you use. Above all, it saves the grain.

If you were to ask an owner of a Case Combine as to what he likes the best about his machine, he

would probably mention a lot of things—light weight, light draft, easy pulling, quick maneuvering, high platform, large, convenient grain bin, easy adjustment of cutting height simply by fingering tiller wheel—and he wouldn't forget to tell you that he

never saw anything like the floating header for getting the grain on rough, uneven land.

All these things mean lower harvesting costs, not only this year but for years to come. It is not uncommon that the savings made with a Case Combine pay for it in a single season. This is worth considering in a year like this. See the nearest Case dealer, or write at once for complete information.

J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wis.

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I am interested in cutting my cost of harvesting. Please send me, without obligation, new book on Case Combines.

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If you are not familiar with the full line of Case farm machines, it will pay you to find out about their advantages. Every machine has some new or salient features which add to its efficiency and profitable usefulness. Just say what implements you would like information on.

See about it TODAY

Family-Size Farm Holds Its Own

Tenancy Is Approaching a Stationary Figure in Kansas With Only Slight Increases Since 1925

BY HAROLD HOWE
Kansas State College

THE preliminary reports from the census which was taken last year now are sufficiently complete to provide fairly definite information on the present tenure of farm land in Kansas. At least two general conclusions may be drawn from these reports. The first is that tenancy is approaching a stationary figure in Kansas. It has increased in only negligible proportions since 1925. The second is that the increase in the number of large farms operated by managers is comparatively small. Insofar as census facts indicate, the family-size farm operated by the owner will continue to be, as it always has been, the dominant type of land tenure in Kansas.

The total number of farms in Kansas in 1930 was 165,055. This number was only 0.1 of one per cent larger than in 1925. Of the total number of farms in 1930, 94,774 or 57.07 per cent were operated by their owners; 70,318 or 42.35 per cent were farmed by tenants and 963 or 0.58 per cent were farmed by managers. The figures on land tenure in 1930 for the state as a whole are not noticeably different from the data obtained by the 1925 census. Since 1920, the Census of Agriculture has been taken every five years and will in the future be taken at five year intervals. Before 1920, the census was taken only once every 10 years.

The percentage of tenancy in Kansas in 1925 was 42.2. In 1930, 42.35 per cent of farmers were tenants, an increase of only 0.15 of 1 per cent during the last five years. The following data from the last seven census periods would indicate that the number of Kansas tenant farmers is approaching a stationary figure. In 1880, the per cent of tenancy was 16.3; in 1890, 28.2; in 1900, 35.2; in 1910, 36.8; in 1920, 40.4; in 1925, 42.2; and 1930, 42.35.

But Per Cent Is Low

While tenancy over the greater part of the state has remained practically stationary during the last five years, one farming section has shown an important change. A large increase has occurred in Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Morton, Stanton and Wichita counties, located in the southwestern part of the state. In 1920, only 24.60 per cent of the farmers in this section were tenants; in 1925, the number had increased to 29.52 per cent, and in 1930 to 38.54 per cent. This is a new farming region and an increase in the per cent of tenancy is to be expected. The amount of tenancy in this region still is less than for the state as a whole. The number of farms in each of the six counties, except Morton, showed material increases in 1925 and again in 1930, indicating the newness of the country. In one of the counties in this area, Greeley, the increase, between 1925 and 1930, in number of farms, was 62.1 per cent. Much of the land which was held in large tracts by one individual in previous census enumerations now is broken up into smaller tracts.

The change in the proportion of tenancy in 1930 compared with 1925 is very slight in the other 11 farming sections into which the state is divided. In several of the sections the percentage in 1930 is identical with that in 1925. In some sections it is slightly less and in other sections slightly more than the percentage in 1925. The increase or the decrease in no instance varies more than 2 per cent from the figure in 1925.

The number of farm managers increased only slightly from 1925 to 1930. A farm manager is one who operates farms or ranches for the owners, receiving wages or a salary for his services. Corporation farms would have to be listed as manager-operated in the census. In 1925 only 0.44 per cent of all farms were manager-operated. The census of 1930 showed a slight increase to 0.58 per cent of all farms. The number of farm managers in 1930 is smaller than in some previous census periods. The per cent of manager-operated farms in Kansas in 1900 was 1 per cent; in 1910, 0.76 per cent and in 1920, 0.91 per cent, the number in each instance being larger than in 1930. The number of farm managers does not necessarily indicate the extent of manager-operation. The tendency has been toward larger holdings and it is likely that the per cent of land operated by managers has increased more rapidly than the per cent of manager-operated farms. In 1925, for example, manager-operated farms amounted to 0.44 per cent of the total while 1.63 per cent of all land in farms was farmed by managers, indicating the larger acreage in these manager-operated farms. The average size of a manager-operated farm was 979 acres in 1925.

Hampshire Men Gather

E. M. Harsch, secretary of the Hampshire Record Association, has called a meeting of those interested in the breeding and raising of Hampshire hogs, and hog men generally in Kansas, for Tuesday, June 9, at Riverside Park, St. Marys, Kan. The affair will be a basket lunch and it is hoped many hog men and their families will take a day off and come to St. Marys to discuss their problems and hear from hog men who have been successful in their line. There will be in addition to Mr. Harsch and the fieldmen of the association, several men from the college at Manhattan and some other notables that it will be a pleasure to meet and hear from.

St. Marys has to recommend it as a meeting place its central location, a very pretty park with the best swimming pool in the state and a hospitable bunch from the Commercial Club to welcome you.

So pack up the family and the lunch basket and come to St. Marys on June 9, for a good, old fashioned picnic day.

Similar meetings are held in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, and always are well attended and are entirely worth the effort.

Institute on the Air

National leaders in agricultural co-operation who are being featured at the American Institute of Co-operation sessions at Manhattan, will be brought to radio listeners over a network of 42 NBC stations during the National Farm and Home Hour broadcast direct from the sessions on Friday, June 12.

Presiding over the broadcast, Charles Holman, secretary of the institute, will introduce the following speakers: James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board; United States Senator Arthur Capper, and Paul C. Armstrong, assistant manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Threaded thru the broadcast will be musical selections played by the Kansas State Faculty trio made up of Max Martin, violinist; Lyle Downey, cellist, and Richard Jesson, pianist.

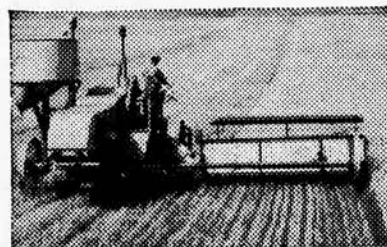


Treat a power loss like a skunk in the chicken coop

A power loss is a vicious sneak-thief. Ask any factory manager. He will tell you power losses can steal thousands of dollars.

They can rob you too. Even if your tractor is operating perfectly, the implement behind may be slowing up the work, stealing power, and causing excess fuel and oil consumption.

Worn gears, chains and bearings due to improper lubrication with inferior oils and greases are the main cause for power losses. It takes good ammunition to go gunning for this sneak-thief, power losses. By good ammunition we mean constant attention, day after day, with quality oils and greases that stand up on the job.



1. On your combine watch out for power losses at these points: cutter bar mechanism, blower bearings, elevator, grain cylinder bearings and reel drive. Apply Mobilgrease to all pressure fittings and vertical grease cups. It sticks on the job and protects bearings and gears from the wearing effect of dust. Brush Mobilgrease lightly on chains. Never use old crankcase drainings on combine bearings. That is sure to cause wear and power losses.

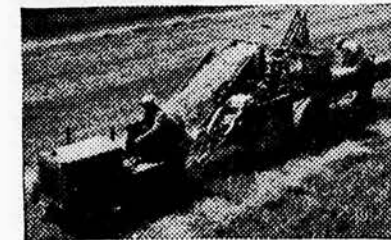
2. A cultivator offers little opportunity for power losses. But remember, cultivating is a long steady grind for the tractor. An improperly lubricated transmission will steal power from a smooth-running engine. If you didn't start the season off by draining and filling up with fresh, high quality oil, you should do so immediately. Don't risk worn gears and a sluggish machine. Consult your dealer for the correct grade of Mobiloil for the transmission.



3. Power mowers offer an unusually good opportunity for power losses to cause excess fuel and oil consumption. Be sure the cutting blades are sharp and clean at all times. If the pitman pin bearing is equipped with a pressure fitting use Mobilgrease. If equipped with grease cup use Voco Wheel Bearing Grease. Where contact occurs between sickle bar and wedge plates, friction loss can be avoided by the application of Mobiloil "CW" with hand oiler.



4. Watch the swinging arm mechanism on a hay baler. It moves slowly, yet under extremely high pressure. If the machine is equipped with an oil reservoir keep it well filled with Mobiloil "CW". Make sure full power is delivered to the swinging arm. Use Mobilgrease in all pressure fittings and open gears. This also gives full protection from the wearing effect of dust and dirt. Use Voco Wheel Bearing Grease in grease cups.



Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made — Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE Jews often have been accused of the crucifixion of Christ, as if their nation was the particular cause of it. But we mistake the facts when we think that. The Jews did, of course, ask for the death of Christ. But not because they were Jews, but because Christ had run counter to many established interests in the church, in customs, in business and government. He had hit selfishness a hard blow. If he had done the same thing in Cairo or Rome or Athens or any other city of the time the results almost certainly would have been much the same. He might not have suffered death on the cross but he would have been executed in some way.

Various classes of people voted for the death of Jesus. The Pharisees did, because they were expert theologians and Jesus opposed and undermined much of their teaching. They were losing influence because of Him. The Sadducees were big business men. They were men of sense and judgment and standing in the community. They handled the large business affairs. They were afraid of a radical. There was no telling what he might do next. He was not a "safe" man to have around, and so they voted for his death. Pilate was the governor of the province, by appointment. His business was to keep things running smoothly, to hold favor with the influential classes especially, and to keep a steady flow of tax money back to Rome. He did not believe in Jesus' guilt, but when the leading Jews demanded the death penalty, the easy and politic thing to do was to let them have their way. The time might come when he would need friends, and now was a good time to make them.

The soldiers were a part of the system. They were under orders and did as they were told. They had no feeling in the matter, except the centurion who seemed to have a good deal, and was not afraid to say so—Luke 23:47. The soldiers probably crucified Christ with no more feeling than they had when they crucified the two thieves. A Russian soldier in the Great War said, "Now I fear neither God nor devil. After I had stuck a bayonet into a man's stomach, it was as if something had fallen away from me."

And Judas? We discussed Judas a week or two ago. Judas probably did not fully realize the enormity of his deed. When he saw the depth and infamy of it, he killed himself. One of Jesus' last prayers was, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Doubtless Judas was one of those he had in mind.

What the people did in Jesus' day and to Jesus they might do again. I do not think they would put him to death, but he would have a hard time of it. For one thing, if he were a foreigner he could not get into this country, because he would not have the money. And if he did get in, he could not be naturalized in most courts because he was a pacifist. Our courts will not naturalize pacifists, altho last year a court in the East did so. But it has not been decided by the court of appeals whether the decision of the lower court will stand.

When anyone rises up to ask for a change in our institutions he is likely to lose his position, or be howled down. The principal of a privately-endowed high school in the East recently was dismissed because she was teaching the children the meaning of the good in all countries and was displaying the flags of all the nations once a month. A professor in a college in Pennsylvania lost his job three years ago because he discussed—and sometimes criticized—the policies of the administration in a high

school club. Two professors spoke for LaFollette in his last presidential campaign. One of the trustees of the college demanded that they be fired. The president stood by their right of free speech, and the trustee resigned and refused to make a large gift to the college, which he had contemplated giving.

I mention these instances to show how touchy many Americans are, when anyone dares to discuss or criticize our institutions. It is much the same sort of thing which brought about the death of Jesus. He said some very plain things about the rulers of his day, calling them hypocrites, the offspring of vipers, threatening them with hell fire. It was, of course, exactly what they needed, and exactly what they did not like. Organized self-interest pushed him out of the way, to the cross.

The death of Christ has had an almost unbelievable influence on the world. It has made more heroes than any other force in history. More men and women have given themselves in

sacrificing service because Jesus died on the rood than from any other cause. And the power of the cross is strong today, often found where least expected.

Lesson for June 7—Jesus Crucified. Luke 23. Golden Text, "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and with his stripes we are healed." Isa. 53:5.

Cutting Time Important

If Sweet clover is used for a hay crop, it is recommended that the hay be cut before the plants become coarse and woody, relates J. W. Lumb, of the Kansas State College. This class of forage is much more difficult to cure and store properly than many other forage crops, and therefore allows for the development of mould and spoilage that always is present in Sweet clover and which is responsible for typical Sweet clover disease.

To Study Spud Results

Kaw Valley potato growers again will review the growing of potatoes under scientific methods in their

eleventh annual potato tour, June 8 and 9.

Shawnee, Jefferson and Douglas counties will be visited June 8, and Leavenworth, Johnson and Wyandotte counties will be visited on June 9. The importance of seed treatment, seed types and fertilizer tests will be considered at every stop.

During the two-day tour there will be stressed the four different types of seed treatment for potatoes in the Kaw Valley as recommended for that district. The potato growers will have the opportunity of seeing the various seed types actually growing. These will include the certified, field inspection, commercial, Speaker Jr., Theden Jr., Browning home-grown, cold storage and others. Fertilizer types which show the value of the various types of fertilizers will be studied.

A layer of broken stone or gravel 3 or 4 inches thick, placed under a concrete floor will prevent dampness and moisture from coming thru the floor.—L. M. Jorgenson, K. S. A. C.

Livestock in pastures may be protected to a great extent from lightning by grounding the fence wires every 5 or 10 rods to permanent moisture.



RED TOP to the rescue . . .

Maybe all brands of binder twine look alike to you. But actual experience shows they are quite different—in fibers used, in spinning, and different in performance when used in the binder. So, if you have been using binder twine that gives you trouble—twine with thick and thin spots, twine that knots and snarls and causes breaks and missed bundles—it's time to make sure that your dealer sells you **only PLYMOUTH RED TOP BINDER TWINE.**

Red Top is the binder twine with the top dyed bright red—the **guaranteed six-point binder twine**—made by the makers of the famous Plymouth Rope, known for 107 years as "the rope you can trust." Insist upon Red Top and its six points of better binding will help make this year's harvest your best ever:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① LENGTH—Full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag. | ④ SPECIAL WINDING—No tangling. |
| ② STRENGTH—Less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain. | ⑤ INSECT REPELLING—You can tell by its smell. |
| ③ EVENNESS—No thick or thin spots—no "grief." | ⑥ MISTAKE-PROOF—Printed ball insures correct use. |

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
Makers of Plymouth Rope and Binder Twine
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PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Jolly Fun for the Little Folks

I AM 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to school in town. My teacher's name is Miss Belton. I certainly like her. For pets I have two dogs named Buster and Tricks. They are both white. My birthday is February 18. Olinda Mohn. Durham, Kan.

We Hear From June

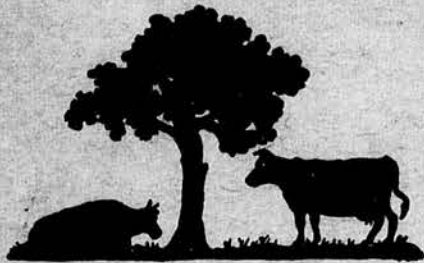
I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Brown. I like her very much. She has taught two years now. I have two sisters. Their names are Irene and Betty Joe. Irene is 8 years old and in the fourth grade. Betty Jo is 7 years old and in the second grade. Brewster, Kan. June Hazen.

Cattle Puzzle

My first is in horse but not in cow;
My second's in work and yet in plow;
My third is in labor and yet in play,
My fourth in goes and also in stay;
My fifth is in tree but not in shade,
My sixth is in feed but not in paid;
My seventh in tail but not in horn;
My eighth in grain and also in corn.
My whole is a cow all black and white

That gives us milk both morn and night.

The verse contains the name of a breed of cattle, the first letter being H. 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.



Try to Guess These

What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One

longs to eat and the other eats too long.

What beverage represents the beginning of time? Tea.

What food represents dirt and gobblins? Sand-wiches.

What food represents a carriage and a period of time? Cabb-age.

What dessert represents what Susan said when she saw the mouse? Ice cream.

What food is good for spinning wheels? Rolls.

Why is a horse the most curious feeder? Because he eats best when there is not a bit in his mouth.

What beverage recalls the earliest overthrow of the United States? Tea.
What meat suggests under the Rhine? Pork.
What food represents jewels? Gems.

Ten Puzzle

This picture represents a game beginning with "ten" and following are the definitions of five other words beginning with "ten."

1. An occupant
2. Persistency
3. Inclination
4. Gentle, considerate
5. A canvas shelter

The answer to the first one is "tenant." Can you guess the others? 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.



Likes to Go to School

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My birthday is August 6. I go to Sunny Slope school. My teacher's name is Miss Hund. I have brown eyes and black hair. I am 4 feet tall. For pets I have five chickens and four cats. Their names are Snowy, Flakey, Spotty and Piggs. I like to go to school. I have two brothers and five sisters. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Stockton, Kan. Marjory Cramer.

Ticky and Wicky

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. Prairie Queen is the name of my school. I live 1 mile from school. I walk most of the time. There are seven pupils in our school. I have one brother. His name is George Thomas. He is 4 years old. I have two pet hens. Their names are Ticky and Wicky. Glenna Ruth Valyer.

Lebo, Kan.



GOOD morning, Froggie Woggie!" cried Mr. Bass Fish, popping up out of the water near the lily-pad on which sat a little, green frog who seemed to be pouting about something. "Why do you sit here in the hot sun all alone?"

"Master Bullfrog made me sit here till recess just because I couldn't say a very long ugly word. Why, you are much larger than I, Mr. Bass Fish and you can't say it either. I know I can never learn to say it."

"Say what? Say what?" asked Mr. Bass so suddenly that the Froggie had no time to think.

"Why-chuck-er-lug-wug," replied Froggie, blinking very fast, "and I know I never, never can say it."

"You just now said it, you silly frog," laughed Mr. Bass. "I knew I would catch you. But come, little one, aren't you tired and hot? Why don't you dive into the cool water just an instant? You could get back on your seat before Master Bullfrog sees you."

Froggie Woggie knew why Mr. Bass was so anxious for him to jump into the water. Master Bullfrog had always taught his pupils to watch out for big fish and boys. So he just sat still and winked knowingly at Mr. Bass.

"There come some boys with poles and bait cans!" said Mr. Bass, poking his nose and eyes clear out of the water, he was so excited. "I suppose the poles are to catch us fish with and the cans are to put you frogs in."

Let's both duck under the water and hide."

Froggie Woggie looked behind him towards the bank, and sure enough the boys were coming just as Mr. Bass had said they were. What was he to do?

If he jumped into the water, Mr. Bass would gobble him up, and if he stayed where he was, the boys would see him.

The lily-pad on which he sat was only a short distance from the bank. Maybe, by giving a big, big hop, he could reach it and hide in the deep cool moss from both of his enemies. So he sat up very straight and stretched out hind legs to try them.

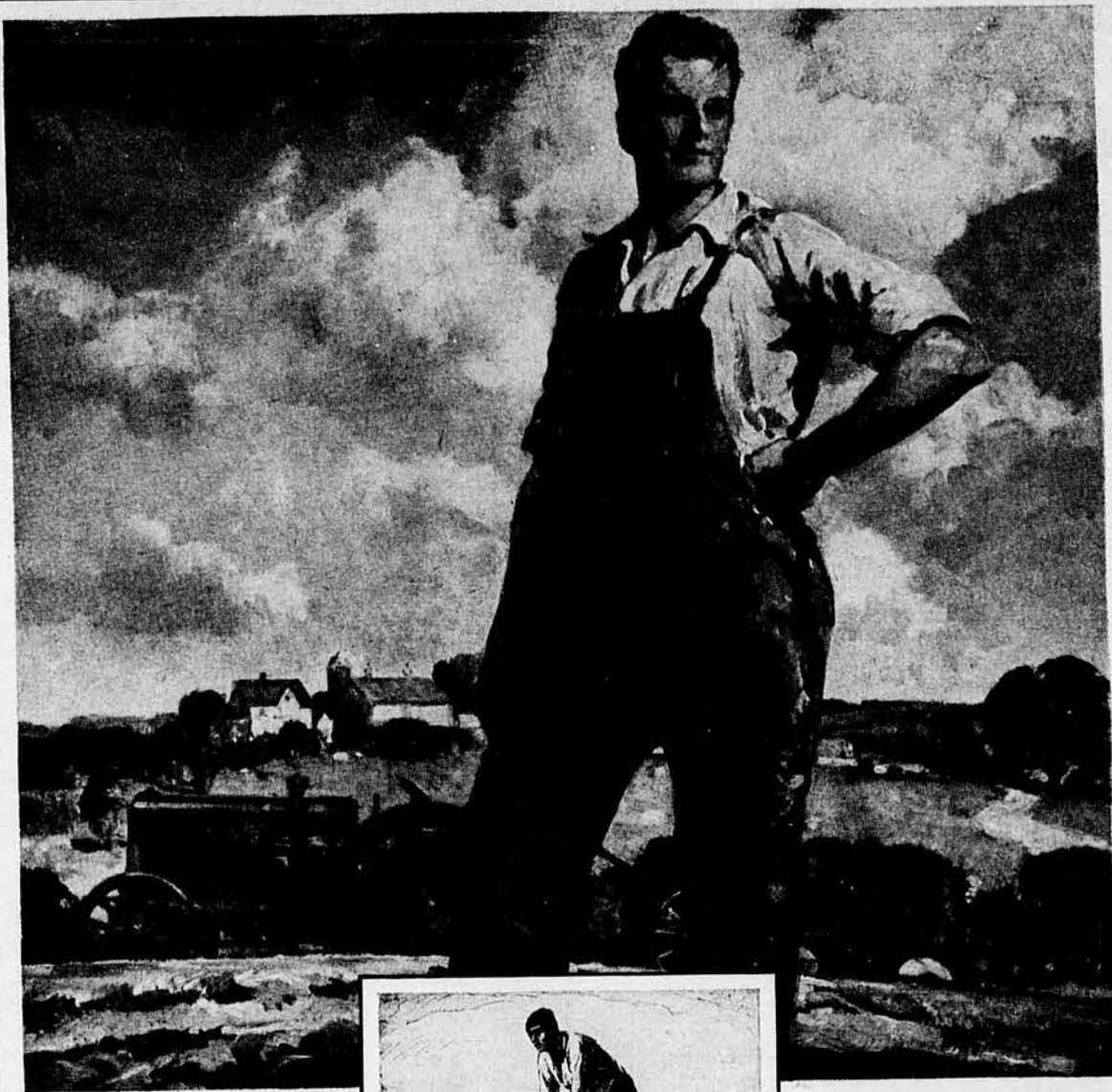
"I can't, I can't, I can't!" he cried, settling back again. Then he remembered Master Bullfrog's advice, "Just try, for you cannot do anything if you don't."

"Kersplash! Down in the cool, soft moss he sank, out of sight of Mr. Bass and those awful boys with their cans."

And there he sat in his moss nest, with just his little, green nose sticking out, and he thought and thought about Master Bullfrog's advice. He had reached the moss bank safely because he had tried. Maybe, if he tried real hard he could say those big, bullfrog words, too. So he tried and tried and pretty soon he could say chug-er-lug-wug just as well as a grown up frog could. All because he had tried.



The Hoovers—Sometimes a Picnic Is Not



—from the celebrated painting by Millet
"THE MAN WITH THE HOE"
 "Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
 Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
 The emptiness of ages in his face,
 And on his back the burden of the world.
 Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?
 Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
 To have dominion over sea and land?"
 —Copyrighted by Edwin Markham,
 the poet, and used with his permission



TRAGIC shadow falling across the pages of human history—the shadow of the man with the hoe. On the bent shoulders of the man with the hoe lay the relentless burden of the world's needs. Through all the ages, in whatever the land, he had toiled so desperately for food and for life itself that he could not lift his face to the light.

Then, one hundred years ago, in the land of promise, came an event destined to lighten the labors and to free the talents of men. Cyrus Hall McCormick invented the reaper, and so made cheap bread a reality before the millions.

The McCormick reaper multiplied many-fold man's strength for the grim battle against hunger. Thus began the conquest of the harvest, a boundless victory. Over the horizon then rose the vision of a mechanized agriculture, lighting the eyes and quickening the hearts of men. Invention came crowding after invention in the train of the reaper and the Golden Age was at hand.

International Harvester, in the time of this

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

AND THE GOLDEN AGE

Of Agriculture

Centennial, pauses to look upon the miracles wrought in the century of progress. All crops and all operations in the march of Agriculture were touched by the magic of the machine. Plowing and tilling, planting, cultivating, and harvesting moved majestically through the routine of the seasons, governed by men no sturdier than their sires but armed now with the powers of giants.

And as the busy hum of farm machines swept onward with the course of empire and spanned oceans to all lands, the few began to feed the many.

Machines were releasing men from the fields for the building of industry. Civilization of a new order rose upon the foundations of the past. Such is the measure of the achievement of the farmer. Such is the glory of Agriculture.

The man with the hoe has straightened his bent back and come into his own. He has taken power and machines, ever more saving of toil and labor, out among the natural resources that are his birth-right and set up the new domain of enlightened Agriculture. The light within his brain, blown out in ages past and now relighted, has shown him the way to heights beyond the hopes and dreams of the peasantry of an older time.

From his comfortable farmstead, in whatever the land, the well-equipped farmer serves all men, and industry in its turn provides him and his family with the fruits of an interlocking civilization. *The International Harvester Company, grateful to have played a part in the making of the modern era, pledges itself anew to the service of Agriculture and of Industry.*

1831 • CENTENNIAL OF THE MCCORMICK REAPER • 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

« FOR LOWEST TRANSPORTATION COST »



1 1/2-Ton 131-inch Stake Truck—Price complete with Chevrolet cab and body \$710, dual wheels \$25 extra.

FOR LOW FIRST-COST AND GREAT ECONOMY » » » Chevrolet six-cylinder trucks with Chevrolet-built bodies

The economy of the Chevrolet six-cylinder truck begins with low first-cost. For you can buy a Chevrolet truck with a Chevrolet-built body at one of the lowest prices in the commercial car market.

And this economy continues, day after day, throughout Chevrolet's long life. In fact, leading national organizations who use large fleets of trucks find that no truck of similar capacity gives a lower cost per mile than the six-cylinder Chevrolet.

To drivers of Chevrolet sedan deliveries, 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline is a common experience. Owners of the heavier 1 1/2-ton units report gasoline mileages that are equally impressive. And the engine, even after thousands of miles of service, is extremely economical in its oil consumption.

Furthermore, it costs very little to keep Chevrolet trucks in good running order. For instance, a large percentage of Chevrolet six-cylinder trucks have gone 20,000 miles or more without having their engines opened for major servicing. All because of the ruggedness of Chevrolet-built bodies and

chassis—the freedom from destructive vibration that six cylinders give—and the ability of the Chevrolet motor to deliver high road speeds at low engine speeds.

Today, when everybody is watching costs so closely, farm owners, one after another, are changing over to Chevrolet six-cylinder equipment. With Chevrolets on the job, they are enjoying the lowest transportation costs. And they are obtaining, in addition, higher speed, greater power and larger capacity—with better all-round performance—to handle their trucking more economically!

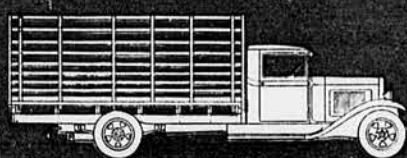
Chevrolet Motor Company
Dept. 25-B, 420 Milwaukee Avenue, West
Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen—Please send me complete information about Chevrolet's line of six-cylinder trucks with Chevrolet-built bodies.

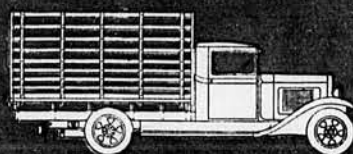
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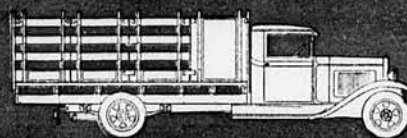
City or P. O. _____ State _____



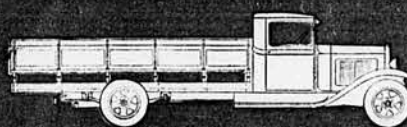
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1 1/2-Ton 131-inch Stake Truck—Price complete with Chevrolet cab and body \$710, dual wheels \$25 extra.

1 1/2-TON CHASSIS WITH 131-INCH WHEELBASE \$520
(Dual wheels optional \$25 extra)

1 1/2-TON CHASSIS WITH 137-INCH WHEELBASE (Dual wheels standard) \$590

COMMERCIAL CHASSIS \$385

All chassis prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan.
All body prices f. o. b. Indianapolis, Ind.
Special equipment extra.

CHEVROLET SIX CYLINDER TRUCKS



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Fruits, Broths and Meat Juices Are Favorite Appetizers

By Nell B. Nichols

STARTING the meal with the right food is the secret to success in keeping the family's appetite from waning. Fruits stimulate the flow of digestive juices. So do broths and meat juices. This explains why they have won recognition as appetizers.

Vitamin B also has something to do with creating the desire to eat. It is found in vegetables and especially in the seeds, like peas and beans. This essential substance dissolves in water. That is why it is advisable not to throw away the liquid in which vegetables are cooked.

Green peas are at their best cooked in a scant amount of water, or just barely enough to cover. If you wish them to be at their best, the proverbial pinch of sugar, a tiny bit of green onion top and salt are added at the beginning of the cookery. The lid is left off the kettle.

In from 20 to 25 minutes at the most, the peas will be tender, provided they are kept boiling all the time. The water will be evaporated, or so much of it will be gone that it will take only a few minutes of cooking to make the kettle dry. The seasoning of butter or cream is added.

String beans may be treated in much the same way. They also are delicious when cooked tightly covered in a heavy kettle with the addition of no more water than is necessary to keep them from burning. Sometimes I add butter to them at the beginning of this waterless type of cookery. If there is anyone in the household who does not masticate his food thoroly, both peas and beans are to be rubbed thru a coarse sieve before being served.

An interesting, different appetizer with which to start dinner on a sultry day is jellied tomato soup. This is nothing more than tomatoes to which gelatin has been added. When the red food is firm and cold, it is put thru a ricer or sieve and served in cold soup dishes with a garnish of whipped cream. Here is the recipe I use:

Tomato Jelly

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 quart canned tomatoes | 3 cloves |
| 1½ cups boiling water | 1 tablespoon vinegar |
| 2 teaspoons sugar | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 sliced onion | 2 tablespoons gelatin |

Combine the tomatoes and seasonings and simmer 20 minutes. Strain. There should be about 3 cups of the juice. Soak the gelatin 5 minutes in 2 tablespoons of cold water and stir it into the hot tomato mixture. Place in a large dish and chill in a cold place.

A well planned breakfast always starts with fruit. Orange juice is a faithful standby. Grapefruit offers refreshing variety, as do bananas and rhubarb baked together. The summer fruits, stewed, are excellent for young children. Here are three well balanced breakfast menus that depend to no small extent on fruit for flavor and character.

Baked Bananas and Rhubarb
Bacon Omelet
Bran Muffins

Milk Coffee

Orange Juice
Creamed Dried Beef
or
Creamed Eggs

Toast Jelly
Milk Coffee

Grape Juice
Cooked Cereal with Dates
French Toast Jelly
Milk Coffee

To Keep Cut Flowers Fresh

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

THE chief attractive feature of cut flowers is freshness of material. Withered flowers are depressing. As a rule all flowers should be cut as soon as possible after the buds have begun to unfold. Roses which are cut in the bud after the color has become evident keep longer than if allowed to expand on the bush. Gladioli should be cut when the lowest flowers have begun to show color. Dahlias which have fully matured so that the back petals are slightly withered do not

wilt as quickly as those not quite mature. The withered petals may be plucked without injuring the flower.

Cutting the stems under water or plunging them for a short time under boiling water excludes the air from the stems and the flowers resume their freshness when submerged in cold water. Take care that the steam does not touch the petals.

All foliage which is under water should be removed so that the water does not become foul with decaying leaves and to prevent crowding.

In the winter a pan of water on the heating system increases the moisture content of the atmosphere and is more healthful to the family as well as to the flowers.



(Editor's Note. The Charm Shop is open for your every beauty problem. Please feel free to write to us. Your questions will be answered thru this column, but no names will be signed.)

POSSIBLY it is a bit difficult to realize that any of our beauty aids can be brought in from the kitchen. But this is true. While the preparations which are to be purchased at the drug counter have more penetrating qualities, for temporary relief the home remedies will serve the purpose beautifully.

During the winter when the hands become chapped and red a good hand lotion will soothe and heal the hands. A hand lotion made at home can be stored in a cold place and will last the entire season.

Shampoos using egg, cornmeal and other ingredients to be found on the kitchen shelves are best prepared in the kitchen where any extra material may be utilized in some other way.

An eyewash correctly prepared at home will not irritate the eyes. Bleaches for the treatment of freckles and tan are a pleasure to make and are easy to apply. A bleach which is suitable to the different types of skin; one which does not irritate them, is hard to find without much experimenting.

Our leaflet on "Homemade Beauty Helps" contains formulas for a cucumber bleach, a lemon bleach, milk remedies, oatmeal treatment for hard hands, an egg shampoo, homemade tooth polish, homemade cold cream, an astringent lotion for oily skins, a facial pack, reducing cream, a sage solution to restore the color to gray hair, an eyewash and a waveset fluid. Any person who is interested in homemade remedies will want to own a copy of the leaflet which gives two splendid blackhead treatments.

Any of the above mentioned remedies are yours for the asking. Simply inclose 2 cents in stamps with your request for any of the helps. Address Naida Gardner, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Gasoline Irons Pay

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

THERE'S a charm about ironing day in the frosty fall, when the fire that crackles in the kitchen range both heats the irons and bakes good-smelling golden loaves of bread. The charm doesn't hold true in hot weather, however, and

those tasks that seem pleasant on cool days become downright drudgery when the mercury climbs high.

There are some fortunate ones who can keep cool while ironing because of that good fairy, electricity. Others have found that a gasoline iron is first cousin to the good fairy. The pennies it takes to use it are scarcely worth counting and the iron will keep a piping heat for two hours on less than a cup of gasoline. It can be regulated at any heat desired. It is not so heavy as to be tiring to the hand and arm. The purchase price is moderate.

A vine-shaded porch, a handy folding board, a gasoline iron and an inexpensive folding clothes rack combine to make the summer ironing day a pleasant morning or afternoon's job.

There's something else which makes ironing day enjoyable to me. Sometime ago one of my neighbors told me about a fragrant blue wax cake which sells for about 10 cents at almost all grocery stores. When a tiny portion of the scented wax is added to the boiling starch it imparts a flower-like fragrance to the clothes on ironing day. The bouquet makes hanging the newly washed clothes on the line a delight; it gives them a snowier sheen and a satin-like finish when ironed.

My favorite cedar tree contributes to ironing day, also. A bit of the evergreen on the board makes the iron travel a smoother and swifter road.

And, I might add, that one way to keep up on the mending is to mend before you put the clothes away.

Youthful Summer Styles

SCHOOL is out and the younger members of the family will have time to catch up on their summer sewing. Their desire is to find styles which are practical and appealing to young persons.

7149. A popular design for misses. Combines a waist, "shorts" and skirt. Designed in sizes 16 and 18 years, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

7154. Dainty frock for the growing girl. Has



ornamental lines. Designed in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

7148. Pretty model for youthful figures. V-lines are carried out thruout the costume. Designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

Patterns, 15 cents! Summer Fashion Catalog 15 cents or 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Try Serving Cinnamon Cream

If You Wish to Add Variety to Your Simple Desserts

THERE is nothing that takes the place of whipped cream and for many purposes it is almost inevitable. But its very inevitability may irritate the hostess who tries to avoid it. If whipped cream is beginning to seem banal to you, try cinnamon cream. I shall not go so far as to say that cinnamon cream is new. Probably it is served in many places and by many hostesses who feel, as I do, that it is original, a personal culinary invention. I can say, however, that I never have eaten cinnamon cream at any table but my own, that most people seem to enjoy it, and that here are some of the ways I like to serve it.



Cinnamon cream is our old friend, whipped cream, newly flavored. For $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of whipping cream I add after the cream has been whipped, from 2 to 4 tablespoons of powdered sugar and from 1 to 2 teaspoons of cinnamon. The amount of powdered sugar and cinnamon depends somewhat upon the way in which the cream is to be served, and somewhat upon personal taste. For charlotte russe, for instance, I use the maximum amount of sugar and the minimum amount of spice. When the cream is to be used as a topping I prefer the maximum amount of both.

Cinnamon cream is suitable as a topping for puddings for which the bland vanilla flavored product is seldom considered appropriate. If you happen not to like hard sauce, cinnamon cream is a good compromise between hard sauce and the more plebeian hot vanilla sauce.

Cinnamon cream is suitable as a topping for simpler things, too. I like it on baked apples and for cocoa. Used on plain cake, warm from the oven, it makes a superlative cottage pudding. And if you feel that you must have whipped cream on your pumpkin pie, try cinnamon cream.

For most shortcakes cinnamon cream is not as suitable as the vanilla flavored cream, but if your family likes rhubarb shortcake, (made with a quite-thick and well sweetened rhubarb sauce and either a biscuit or sponge cake foundation) try cinnamon cream on that.

For a smaller layer cake that is to be eaten at one meal you may try cinnamon cream as both filling and as a spread for the entire cake. Then cover the top and sides with finely chopped nuts. If you prefer you may split cup cakes and treat them the same way.

Cinnamon cream sandwiches are excellent for service with tea, cocoa, or coffee. Either nut or raisin bread furnishes a good foundation for cinnamon cream sandwiches.

Cinnamon cream may be substituted for ordinary whipped cream in charlotte russe. Mixed with diced marshmallows and chopped nuts it makes a good dessert to serve cold in lieu of ice cream.

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.

Booklet Contains General Games

I am seeking a good game booklet for general parties, games which persons of all ages can take part in. Do you have such material? Lorna.

There is a splendid booklet "Games and Stunts for Your Parties" which anyone should be proud to own. The price is 10 cents and may be ordered from Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Summer Meals Must Be Cooling

I am looking for new recipes for summer foods. I will appreciate any help you can give me. Mrs. S. F. S.

The leaflet, "Suggestions for Summer Meals" includes salads, sandwiches, desserts, beverages and pastries, all of which are adaptable to sum-

By Elizabeth Shaffer

mer meals. The leaflet is yours for 4 cents in stamps, addressed to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

How May a Fibre Rug Be Cleaned?

I have a blue and gold colored fibre rug which is badly soiled. Could you give me directions for cleaning it? Mrs. B. I. O.

The fibre rug can be cleaned successfully with a solution of water, borax and white soap. Then it is rinsed. Add 5 cents worth of muriatic acid to the rinse water to restore the blue color.

Will You Budget Your Canning?

Will you please send me a canning budget for garden food? I want to can our winter supply if possible. Mrs. W. B. G.

I am glad to send a copy of our canning budget which tells how many pounds of the different vegetables to store, also how many times each week to serve vegetables and fruits. The price of this budget is 2 cents and will be mailed to anyone requesting it.

Library Scarf May Be Cleaned

I have a green felt library table scarf which is embroidered in pink and which has become quite soiled. I should like to know how to clean this. Mrs. K. F. B.

The felt scarf can be cleaned by applying a paste of powdered magnesia and water. When it is thoroly dry rub off with a stiff brush. If it is very dirty, use turpentine instead of water in the paste solution.

Kitchen Accessories

BY ANN PERSCHINSKE

IT IS a common practice among youthful homemakers to purchase only such kitchen utensils and tools as are essential in the operation of a home. These pieces, when worn out, are replaced. Such a regime follows the course of a lifetime. A meal can be prepared much more readily and expertly, if a housekeeper has proper equipment.

It is a most trying task to slice a grapefruit with an ordinary sharp kitchen knife. There is a

small knife especially designed for this purpose. It is made of stainless steel and curved in such manner as to follow the shape of the fruit. This useful little knife is a copy of one that was originated by a famous chef. A well equipped kitchen should contain this family of knives: a carving knife, meat slicer, bread knife, mixing knife, paring knife, and a grapefruit knife.

At least three large forks are needed in the make-up of a model kitchen. These comprise a meat fork, a three-tined fork for use in deep frying, and a carving fork.

Particularly important pieces in the selection of spoons are a mixing spoon and a measuring spoon. Guessing measurement is eliminated by the use of a measuring spoon.

Doubtless, it would prove difficult to find another little tool quite so handy as the combination parer, apple corer and fish scaler. And may I mention a vegetable brush as essential?

Scraping plates with a piece of silver is annoying in sound as well as hard on china. A

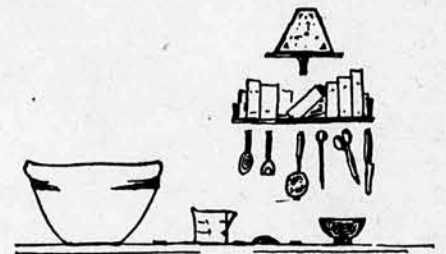


plate scraper made of a small piece of flexible rubber, fastened to a wooden handle, is ideal for this purpose and the work is done much more quickly.

Other pieces of interesting small equipment are: a batter whip, measuring scoop, ladle with a long handle, cake and pie server, cake turner, a cork puller that really works, and an ice pick.

Every tool mentioned in this article was seen in a ten cent store. The tools are made with chromium, a marvelous new material that requires no shining or scouring. The handles come in white enamel with blue tips or green enamel with ivory tips.

Clever little pitchers, colorful mixing bowls and efficient egg beaters are among other 10 cent store articles that may find a welcome in your kitchen.

Youth Needs Young Homes

By Lucile Berry Wolf

NO ONE would ever think of putting adolescent children in an old folks' home to live, but aren't many middle aged homes almost as bad for them, if not actually worse? At least, someone would have time around an old folks' home to tell stories and crack jokes, pitch horseshoes or play checkers with the youngsters, which seems almost too much to expect of the busy homes in which teen age children live.

Young people demand young homes. The probability is that the spirit of our middle aged homes has grown old faster than the fumed oak and leather upholstered furniture we started housekeeping with. One sees so many prematurely aged homes. Old Man Industry and Old Lady Ambition are simply running things. Parents are struggling to get ahead, trying to save for the children's future, ignoring the present, scrambling to contribute to community affairs, striving to acquire just one more coveted luxury. These worthy ambitions may be the unsuspected cause of hardening of the arteries of your home life.

The kind of a home that big boys and girls will be happy in will be one something like you started housekeeping in. Do you recall its gayety and irresponsibility, that easy demonstration of affection, its impromptu hospitality, the interest in friends and things outside? Of course, there was industry and hopeful ambition, but there was ever so much else.

Stubbornness, sullenness and grouching may be the adolescent's first expression of revolt against deadly dullness in the home. The treat-

ment is obvious and very much worth while.

One mother found her home in this anaemic state when her 12 year old became sulky and disagreeable at home. She began to cultivate gaiety. She salvaged the joke sections of every magazine and paper she saw, and chuckled with the boy over them. She read the funny papers, she brought home the latest musical hits from Broadway when she went to town. She had given up her music on account of the children's naps, but she dusted off the piano and began. The family managed to see some of the good films, funny ones, and recounted them for laughs for many days. She saved interesting magazine articles for him, reviews of modern exploration, stories of famous acrobats and statesmen. They even thrilled for weeks over a continued detective story.

There were periods of rebellion but she met them with unusual calm, just as a gentlewoman would ignore discourtesy in an equal. It did not mean yielding. It sometimes meant a discussion deferred to a quiet time, or punishments or penalties quietly invoked. This has all been very subtly done, and it is gratifying to know that the sulkiness is melting under the sunshine of thoughtful affection and cheer.

In this case it was the mother who began the good work. As little as she may wish the responsibility, it is largely true that the mother is responsible for the morale of the home.

Mrs. Wolf will be glad to send you a list of Best Books for Boys from 8 to 12. Address Lucile Berry Wolf, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Never Try Home Treatment for Serious Ailments;
Beware of "Cure-alls," and Don't Experiment

LETTER received last week from a subscriber is my text for this week's article. Here it is: "A few weeks ago there were two ladies here in Kansas City selling an electric machine for \$22.50 cash or \$25 on time, \$5 a month. They recommend it cure nearly everything flesh is due to have. It comes in a box like a small-sized suitcase. Do you think it would be any good? You plug it in a socket and take hold of a handle with hands from 3 to 5 minutes, then insert a glass business called "electric" and if held 1/4 to 1/2 inch from flesh will throw a sharp spark; say it on the flesh won't hurt but a little warm. And there are appliances for various things have to buy extra. Please advise."

The following postscript was added: "I have a bad varicose ulcer on my leg which she claimed would cure, since using it it is much worse. She also claimed it would cure diabetes. My husband has an adhesion on lower part of lung caused by pleuro-pneumonia which she claimed would cure. What is your opinion?"

My idea is that such things will continue just so long as people are foolish enough to act as their own physicians. Electricity is a sharp tool that may cut many ways. The inner ear has found that out already. Never try home treatment for serious ailments. Never attempt to use upon anybody any agent of which you do not have complete knowledge. I think the letter speaks so loudly for itself that it needs no comment from me. If I make any it is to bid you beware of "cure-alls" and beware of traveling agents selling medical goods. In justice to the use of electrotherapy let me say that the electric current has a great place in curative medicine when guided by a physician skilled in the treatment of disease. But it is both dangerous and expensive as a plaything.

Trouble Can Be Eliminated

What causes arthritis and can it be cured? What is the difference between neuritis and arthritis? I have suffered from both for a year and any advice given in this column would be appreciated. Mrs. J. H. S.

Arthritis means inflammation of joints. It may be from rheumatism, from tuberculosis or from some focus of infection. Neuritis is inflammation of the nerves. The sensations are quite different from arthritis and doubt whether you have neuritis at all. It is more likely that you have a local infection and that a doctor will be over enough to remove this will clear up all of your trouble.

Depends on the Age

Will you tell me in your column what can be done about enlargement of the prostate gland? How long will a person live after becoming a victim of it if not treated or operated on? Is operation difficult, or successful? R. C. P.

Prostatic enlargement is very common in men of 60 or past. Sometimes such enlargement is a tumor, occasionally a cancer in which event immediate surgical operation is imperative. Much more common is the slow enlargement not realized by the patient until it begins to crowd the bladder and he finds himself getting frequently to urinate at night. This is likely to come in the 60's or 70's. Many men have it and endure it without apparent shortening of life. I have treated men in their 80's, suf-

ferers for 20 years or more. The man who otherwise is sound and well and not much past 70 is wise to have this trouble corrected by surgery. In skillful hands it is safe treatment and worth while, if only to relieve the getting up at night.

Should Have Early Treatment

I am writing to ask you what to do for pellagra and is there a permanent cure for the dreaded disease? Mrs. S.

It is generally agreed that pellagra is due to some deficiency in diet and that its most effective treatment is by taking certain foods that are rich in preventive elements. Prominent among these are canned salmon, fresh milk, raw and canned tomatoes and yeast. There are certain medicines that are helpful, too, but they are not such as can be used without the guidance of a doctor. Pellagra, like other diseases, is best handled when given early treatment. If it runs unchecked it makes changes in the body tissues that are incurable.

Chorea Demands Prompt Attention

Please say what connection St. Vitus dance has with chorea and what can be done for it. S. G. A.

St. Vitus dance is known to doctors as chorea. It usually appears in children of teen age but may come at any age. Quite often it is associated with rheumatism. In other cases no rheumatism can be found but the symptoms seem to be of the nervous system. Children having chorea need prompt attention to any such trouble as diseased tonsils and abscessed teeth. The treatment lies in removing all such handicaps, taking away the strain of school, having long hours of sleep, plenty of play in the sunshine, and a nourishing diet.

We're Traveling More

American motorists, using their automobiles more than ever before last year, paid \$494,683,410 in gasoline taxes.

This tax, on 14,751,308,978 gallons, the bureau of public roads said, was 14.6 per cent greater than in 1929. Gasoline consumption increased 3 1/2 per cent although there was no increase in the number of motor vehicles.

Every state imposed a gasoline tax, ranging from 2 to 6 cents a gallon.

The total direct tax on the average motorist was \$32.03, made up of an average annual registration fee of \$13.41 and an average gasoline tax of \$18.62.

The Reason for Lime

Alfalfa is a heavy feeder on lime, requiring considerably more than grain crops and even more than most other legumes. That is another reason for liming soil for alfalfa, in addition to merely correcting the acid condition of the soil. This statement is made clear when the amount of lime removed from the soil is compared. For instance, a 30-bushel crop of wheat removes 16.4 pounds of lime to the acre from the soil; a 45-bushel crop of oats removes 20.7 pounds of lime, while a 30-bushel crop of corn takes from the soil .7 of a pound of lime to the acre. In comparison with these figures a 2-ton crop of Red clover removes 160.9 pounds from the soil, and a 3-ton crop of alfalfa uses 294.6 pounds of lime. A 6-ton crop of potatoes takes only 6 pounds of lime from the soil. C. E. Lyness.

Troy, Kan.

THE FAMOUS Kellogg's WAXTITE Bag (sealed)



... IT BRINGS KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES
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Other foods are wax-paper wrapped. Some on the outside. Others have an inside wrapper. But only Kellogg's Cereals have a sealed waxtite inner bag. Sealed against odors, moisture and contamination!

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are one of the most economical and convenient of foods. From a single package costing only a few cents — many treats for breakfasts, luncheons, children's suppers, late snacks.

Ready to serve with milk or cream. No trouble to prepare. With a "wonder" flavor that can't be copied. For many reasons, it pays to get genuine Kellogg's in the red-and-green package. Sold by all grocers. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 7)

longs to me! An' he's buttin' in. Well, he'll get the works!"

Farley, grinning, interrupted him. "He's all roped an' hog tied for the killin'," he said.

But Lederer's hot words would not be stemmed.

"We'll free him from jail! In the night we'll free him, an' we'll make him dance on the air."

Public Opinion Hummed

Following the arrest of Bradley Cosgrove came the discovery by the people of Manford that Bradley Cosgrove had come to town. They admitted it with resentment, and their resentment was borne, fed, and developed by the twin agencies of Rumor in the mouths of all who listened to the loud council of Wert Farley, and fact as unequivocally set forth in the Manford Argus. In this defender of the public faith in itself, the demise of Jacob Klein was described with all the avidity which might be expected to mark the columns of any paper situated in a community where death has long been a commonplace, on the occasion of its first freedom to regard such a killing in the light of a murder. The front page howled with the horrible and much exaggerated details of the "crime," and there was not lacking an editorial which indignantly denounced the outlander who came back to this peaceful community to slay his fellow men in unseemly brawls and, it was darkly hinted, avenge the failure of his father by shooting honored citizens in the back.

Public opinion hummed with the sensation of this outrage with a melancholy forgetfulness of the complaisance with which they had regarded like tragedies of the past. Nurtured by the excited editor of the Argus, and propagated by Farley and Lederer, Manford indulged in an orgy of righteous indignation. Quite unconsciously the community greeted Cosgrove's arrest as an outlet for its resentment against all that made life precarious; it was a resentment which had been long pent up. Judge Pete Fairlove refused the plea of John Gaines to release Cosgrove on bail. He stated portentously that in view of the popular opinion he thought it not safe to turn the prisoner free. Gaines, who had assured Hazel that to free Cosgrove would be a mere formality, returned to her with this verdict.

The following morning was set for the date of examination, and the two friends went to visit the prisoner at the jail. They found him playing jackstraws with Christofferson's seven-year-old Sylvia, and he arose from the floor apologetically. He explained to Sylvia that even jackstraws become insignificant before certain games which hold a deeper interest.

"But we'll finish our game just as soon as the first inning of this other one is over," he assured her.

"What's it called?" asked Sylvia doubtfully.

"Cops and robbers!" he answered gayly. "How do you do, Miss Farley?"

"They're going to hold you without bail," she said, coming to the point immediately. "Have you seen the paper this morning?"

"Yes," he smiled. "I must talk to the editor about a job. He needs a good reporter and an editorial writer. It doesn't matter about the bail, Miss Farley. Not yet. We'll have to put in a formal plea at this examination."

"What's it for?" she asked gravely.

"Just so that the judge can review the case and decide whether it ought to be tried or not. How is little Clifford's arm?"

Gaines had been regarding him gravely.

"Lederer's gunnin' for you, Brad," he said. "Seems to me this jail here's as safe a place as any for you."

At that the smile left Cosgrove's face. He gazed at Gaines with a flickering light in his eyes which Hazel recognized, and felt her spirit respond to, with a singular sense of exhilaration.

"If that's the case," he said in a quiet, icy voice, "I shall have to get out."

"But they won't give you bail!" she cried.

"Bail or no bail," said Cosgrove, "I can't disappoint Lederer if he wants to play another hand with me."

Christofferson came into the corridor.

"The judge is waitin', Brad," he announced.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Crops Field Day

A crops field day to provide a special opportunity for farmers to visit the Fort Hays Experiment Station will be held on June 12. Supt. L. C. Aicher states that in addition to providing the usual wheat day program, provision has been made for study of the alfalfa, clover and grass experiments and the new soil erosion and water conservation experiment fields.

Some excellent progress is being made in getting new stands of clover and in re-establishing alfalfa stands on old alfalfa land.

The wheat plats show some remarkable differences between the various tillage and time of planting experiments on both fallow and cropped land. New wheat varieties more adaptable for combining also will be on exhibition.

The soil erosion experimental work has brought forth a new and very appropriate slogan, "Prevent Runoff and Save the Farm." Those visiting the experiment station on field day will have an opportunity to see the effects of terracing and prevention of soil erosion and the holding of moisture.



One telephone call saved 100 acres of tomatoes

A LARGE tomato field belonging to a farmer of Scotland County, N. C., was suddenly attacked by hordes of horn worms. The whole crop would have been destroyed in a short time. The farmer immediately telephoned the office of a farm paper in a nearby city to ask about the proper spray. He was told what to use and how to mix it. Within a few hours preparations were made, spraying was begun, and the crop was saved.

The telephone is constantly proving its worth in helping to get the best prices for livestock, grain and fruit sold through co-operative associations or local markets. It is also of great service in making social and business engagements, running errands or summoning help in emergencies.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, day in and day out, rain or shine.

A BELL SYSTEM



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Blue Ribbon Malt

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Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The morning of May 21, the wheat in the western half of Kansas have been bought much cheaper than it will sell for at harvest, which is not much. The wheat here was frozen until it rattled in the leaves on the peas and potatoes would snap when they were pulled up. I pulled up a few bunches of wheat and brought into the house and thawed them out and expected them to turn black and fall, but they did not. The ground was frozen until the crust would nearly hold a man. There was ice almost a quarter of an inch thick on some of the water. For nearly two hours after the frost came up the ground was white with frost. It looked as if everything was ruined even more completely than in 1907, when the freeze came May 27. But things thawed out and warmed up and at present indications are that the damage has been slight. The potatoes show the damage. It may develop that the wheat has been hurt more than appears at present. We notice that a large number of wheat heads are coming out of the boot straight. They are looped over like wheat that has been hauled while it is in the boot. There is a chance that the crop was headed will not fill properly. Our guess is that when harvest comes we will find the freeze has cut the yield several million bushels in Kansas. The only thing that saved the crops was the moisture clinging to the plants. It froze into ice and acted as a protection. A few people have their tomato and cabbage plants covered with tin cans and these all did not have the ice covering. Of course, the folks who are believers in the moon theories attribute the lack of damage to the light of the moon. But to say that it was a narrow escape from a total loss. After enjoying a shirt-sleeved winter it is difficult to get to an overcoat spring.

Last Monday night was the final Bureau Council meeting until the summer. The wives of the Farm Bureau were asked to attend. Since the beginning of the year these gatherings have been held regularly every month and have proved very popular. Dean Umberger and some other members of the agricultural college faculty attended one of these meetings to learn how they were being conducted. They were very much im-

pressed. A number of other counties in Kansas are considering sponsoring such monthly sessions for farmers. They are patterned after the type of meetings of the Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions clubs of the business men. There is about as much entertainment talent in the country as in the town if it can be found. It has developed in these meetings that there are a number of men who can give humorous readings, others can sing, in one community an excellent orchestra was found. By having a program committee from different parts of the county this talent is brought to light and can be enjoyed by all. At the last meeting Representative W. H. Vernon, of Larned, gave an excellent discussion of the state tax problems that are before us now. According to Mr. Vernon there are no solutions to the tax problem other than economy which must begin in each county and school district. Salaries, bureaus and supervision must be curtailed sooner or later.

We have a small 2-acre patch of volunteer oats that is a beauty. When the remainder of the field was disked this patch looked so nice we just left it. The oats have been headed out for about 10 days. They are about waist high and as thick as they can be. Our spring-sown crop will not be in head for several days. This volunteer patch that lived thru the winter is about as heavy oats as I ever have seen grow in this part of the state. They should do to cut at least two weeks earlier than the spring-sown oats. Our spring barley and oats are the best we ever have had. They were sown on stalk ground and the March blizzard left about 2½ feet of snow over the entire field. There is an abundance of moisture and barring very hot weather at the time of ripening these two crops should produce excellent yields.

The rye probably is worse this year than ever before. Farmers have been fighting it in earnest for several years and it only seems to get worse. A special effort was made to get all the volunteer out last fall and clean wheat was sown on nearly every farm, but the rye is thicker than ever. A number of farmers during the last 10 days have gone into the wheat fields with a header with the elevator removed and cut off the rye which stands more than a foot higher than the wheat. Little damage results from driving the header thru the wheat. I have a neighbor who farmed an eighty to every other row.

(Continued on Page 21)

Pratt Shows Substantial Growth

THE city of Pratt, county seat of Pratt county, is situated near the center of the state, east and west, and about 60 miles south of center, north and south. It is located on U. S. Highway No. 54, and State Highway No. 8. The city and county are served by the Rock Island, Santa Fe and Wichita Northwestern railways.

The chief industrial income of the city is from the Rock Island, which maintains a division point and shops at this point. Their annual payroll runs around a million dollars. The chief crop of the county is wheat, although corn is raised to some extent, and dairying and livestock claim more attention every year.

Pratt is the retail center for quite a large territory and bids fair to develop along wholesale lines to some extent. Here, also, is the home of the Kansas State Fish Hatchery, the largest fresh water fish hatchery in the world. Annually thousands of citizens from this and many other states visit this interesting place.

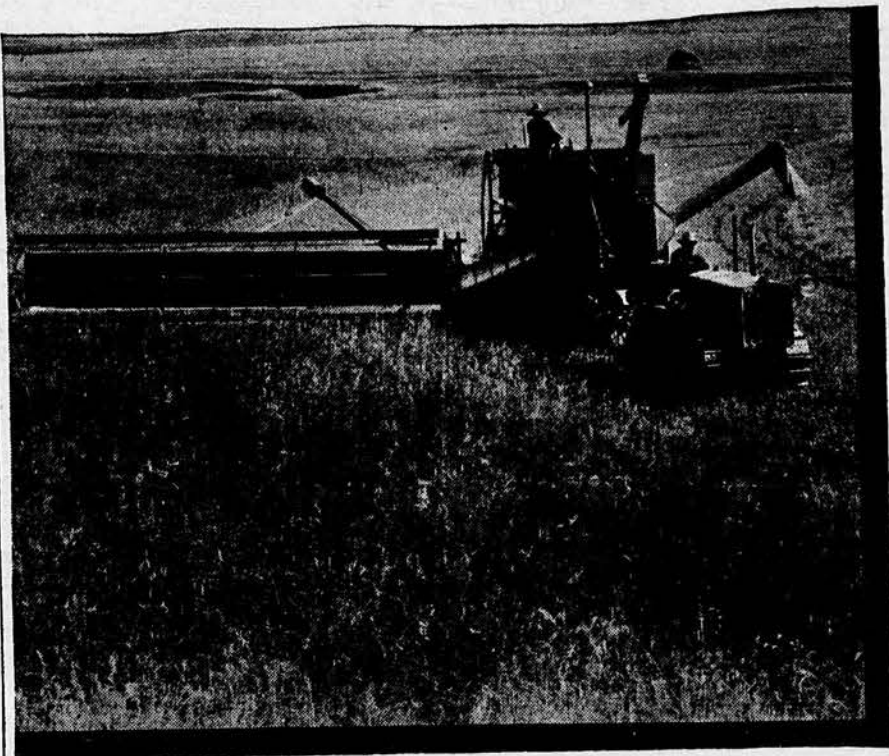
Pratt has a population of 6,500 and is growing in a satisfactory manner. During the last 18 months a modern municipal building and convention hall has been erected, a new eight-story hotel, a \$125,000 modern picture house, \$65,000 Baptist church and numerous business and dwelling houses.

Pratt has about 10 miles of paving, all on a good concrete base and probably in the best condition of any paving in the state. The municipal plant supplies light and power at very reasonable rates. The city also owns the water plant, the supply of water being pure and inexhaustible. The rate is very low. The school system is accredited in every particular and has around 2,000 students.

You will find here an ideal American city—above the average both in appearance and personnel; and an ideal home atmosphere and cordial welcome to the stranger.

CINCH the BONUS

these extra savings offer you . . .



A ROUSING challenge to save those extra bushels—to boost income and reduce outgo to the limit—that's what the "Caterpillar" Combine offers you.

Positive rotary agitation is positive assurance of ability to thoroughly master the conditions you'll meet this harvest—and the harvests of future years. This pioneer of combines possesses the grain-saving strategy—the strength—the ease of control—made possible by 45 successive years of combine-building experience.

At a low price—that makes your harvesting dollar do a

notably big job. With the stamina and endurance—that have won fame for this combine 'round the world.

And your "Caterpillar" dealer is ready to serve you—with the size of combine to fit your farm—with the careful and sympathetic attention to your own individual requests and problems that you'll appreciate.

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Gentlemen: Can I use a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor profitably on my farm?

Size of farm _____

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And the injury costs had run up into hundreds of dollars? And you had no accident insurance policy to fall back on? How you'd hate to pay—especially since you COULD have avoided it.

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Farm work has become more hazardous. A tragedy, carrying heavy costs, may come to you any day! When it comes, SOMEONE must pay. What if an injury, costing \$1000, comes to YOU, tomorrow? Could you afford to pay? Why take a chance? Only \$1.50 a day relieves you of risk. Protects you in Woodmen Accident—greatest of all farm accident insurance policies. Offers real advantages: (1) Costs very little. (2) Pays for ALL injuries. (3) Starts paying the first day you are laid up. (4) Pays double for hospital cases. (5) Has protected farmers for 41 years. (6) Is a \$1,000,000 mutual company. (7) Is non-fraternal, not connected with any fraternal order. You KNOW you shouldn't delay a day providing this protection. You KNOW you'll save money in the end by carrying it. Investigate NOW and see why most farmers say Woodmen Accident gives most for its low cost.

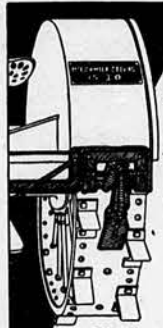


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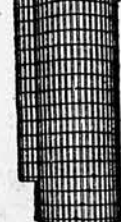
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The Hutchinson Concrete Co.
Hutchinson, Kansas

These Broadcasts Have Variety

A Great Number of Outstanding Artists Are Bringing You Something Different Every Hour of the Day

THE Dodge Twins—Beth and Betty—who are heard over WIBW in their program Mondays and Fridays, dress exactly alike, creating difficulties for the Columbia announcers who are assigned to their broadcasts.

Possessing not only beauty and talent, but thinking matter as well, the girls put their heads together to see what could be done to alleviate the situation. And when they emerged from their huddle, Beth was wearing a blue ribbon on her left arm, while a pink bit of silk adorned Betty's right arm. And now it's easy to tell 'em apart, unless one is color-blind.

The reason John Carlile, announcer for Arthur Pryor's Cremona Military Band over WIBW, shouts out the military orders prefacing the music with such precision is because he was a captain in the army during the war.

Kate Smith, popular vaudeville and musical comedy star recently signed by Columbia, will replace Morton Downey on the latter's five-times-weekly schedule of 15-minute programs which he is abandoning for the new Camel Quarter Hour series beginning June 1. The new schedule for Camel is 9:30 to 9:45 p. m., daily except Sunday. Another favorite will share the quarter hour with Morton Downey. It is Anthony Wons, formerly of Tony's Scrapbook, which also is being abandoned for the new Camel series.

Hiram and Henry, WIBW trained artists who have been heard on the Farm Network out of Chicago, for the last six months, have been transferred to the Dixie Network, a subsidiary of Columbia, and will be heard from a South Carolina station. We expect to hear them from New York before long, as their advancement is coming rapidly.

Many frenzied inquiries have been received at WIBW for the "Sod Busters" who recently started out on a tour of radio stations. They are being greatly missed by their radio friends and the telephone girl at the studio is kept quite busy answering, "You can hear the Sod Busters from WNAX, Yankton, S. D., 580 kilocycles." They will be back at WIBW in time for the fair next fall.

Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ now is available to WIBW listeners at 8:45 Wednesdays. Crawford until the present has been available only thru commercial broadcasts.

During the week of June 7, Uncle Dave will be away on his vacation, and also the week of June 14. During the same week, KSAC will be on the air from 9 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. with special programs, while the Sunshine Hour of WIBW will be heard 8 to 9 a. m.

There is only one thing that is as thrilling as sitting in the grandstand watching the plays of the league baseball games, and that is tuning for the play-by-play resume that is brought to you on the Bank Savings Life Insurance Company's "Baseball Extra" every evening, including Sunday, at 6 o'clock.

The Post's Bran Flakes orchestra, under the direction of Bob Haring, play and sing the "Me and You" monologue that bears the title of "I Love You So Much," and they tell you to be sure there is not "A Woman in the Shoe" when you throw it

at the prospective, happily united couple. Other tunes you will hear the orchestra play, or the "Foursome" sing, are: "Do Something to Me," "Whistle!" "Gotta Live Today," and "Little Girl." These programs of the Post's Bran Company are presented every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8:30, over WIBW.

Altho it is said that beauty is only skin deep, still it is much sought after and Edna Wallace Hopper, famed 60-year-old grandmother, actress and dancer, every Thursday afternoon at 3:45 tells just how you can keep your youthful, clear complexion. You will like her talks, and we believe you will like the gift she has for you.

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Breakfast Hour
7:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:05 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master (except Saturday and Sunday)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; news
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremona Military Band
9:30 p. m.—Camel Hour
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, JUNE 7

3:30 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
5:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature
6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music
7:30 p. m.—The Falcon
8:00 p. m.—WIBW Hour
8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries

MONDAY, JUNE 8

3:30 p. m.—Dodge Twins
5:45 p. m.—The Bon Bons
7:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
9:00 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra

TUESDAY, JUNE 9

1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
7:00 p. m.—State Farmers Convention program
7:30 p. m.—N. Y. Night Club
7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
8:30 p. m.—Paramount Public Hour

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10

7:30 p. m.—Arabesque (Courtesy K. P. & L. Co.)
8:45 p. m.—Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ
9:00 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra
9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra

THURSDAY, JUNE 11

6:15 p. m.—Blevans Chevrolet Tour
8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
9:00 p. m.—Jack Denny and his Orchestra
9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra

FRIDAY, JUNE 12

5:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
7:00 p. m.—Capitol Securities "Counselor"
9:00 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson and his Orchestra
9:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie and his Orchestra
10:30 p. m.—Nocturne

SATURDAY, JUNE 13

4:00 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsclants
5:15 p. m.—Henry Burbig
7:00 p. m.—Ben Alley, tenor, with Ann Leaf at the Organ
7:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum
9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat
9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra

Appropriate

"Brethren and sisters," began the clergyman, "I will preach to you this morning on the present style of women's apparel, taking my text from the Book of Revelations."

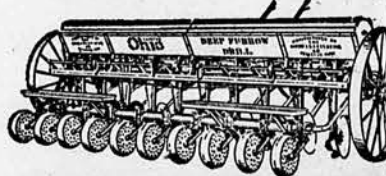
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Stroke Affecting Horses Can Be Warded Off if Symptoms Are Noticed and Preventive Measures Used

BY DR. L. A. HAMMERS
 Clearwater, Kansas

THE condition commonly called sun-stroke, may or may not be caused by the direct rays of the sun. It may be caused by excessive heat at night. The extreme heat may pass thru some brain lesion, the elimination of body heat, the patient's temperature mounts and prostration and convulsion appear suddenly at the apex of extremes of temperature. Perhaps the first premonitory symptom the driver will notice, if he is observant and careful with his horse, is the rapid breathing and lack of perspiration moisture on the hair, whereas it is present on the other horses in the team; or the insistent thermal surging ahead and pulling on the bit constantly. Then it is high time for the driver to stop and put an improvised shade over the horse's head, and use every means at hand to protect the animal's head from the sun's rays, using every available means to reduce the horse's temperature.

If the horse had the proper previous care and medical treatment. It is quite the general opinion that horses recovering from heat stroke never can stand the heat again. But I have not found this to be true if proper medical attention is given promptly and sufficient rest allowed immediately following the prostration. A few of the conditions which cause horses to be abnormally susceptible to heat or sun-stroke may be listed as follows: Hot, sultry day with little or no breeze, especially when the ground is wet and the load is thus increased along with the extreme temperature and humidity. Next may be mentioned previous sickness such as influenza and distemper or any other febrile disease. Last, I would mention the feeding of excessive quantities of grain, when the horses are tired and exhausted. This induces indigestion and poor elimination of toxins and by-products. Avoid working horses under these conditions if possible.

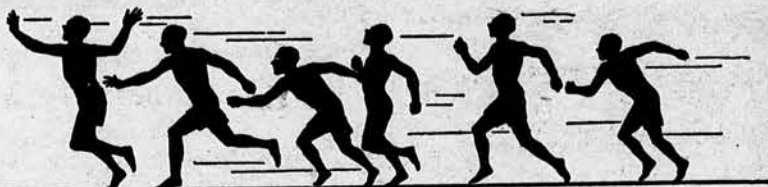
On hot days it pays to get off the plow often to look the horses over for symptoms of on-coming exhaustion or over-heating. Don't work a horse that is sick enough to refuse its feed.

Grain View Notes

(Continued from Page 19)

corn last year to get rid of the rye on the field. The corn was kept clean and after the corn was cut off for the silo he one-wayed the land. Clean wheat was sown but still the field probably will run 10 per cent rye this year. Another party has farmed a field to row crops two years to get the rye, but this year there is a large per cent of rye. It is a very serious problem and so far no very practical way has been found to get rid of the rye once it gets into a field. There is a need for some kind of light machine with a large cut to go over the fields and top the rye just before the wheat heads. From personal observation the field topping method seems to be about the most practical.

Since school is out a great many homes are like ours in that the children don't know just what to do with themselves. The problem has been partly solved by giving them some definite jobs to do every day. A second thing that takes considerable of their time, and one which they enjoy, is their pets. They have two lambs and one pig which they are raising on the bottle. They have two Chin-chilla rabbits and a flock of bantam chicks that must be fed and cared for. And this week a black Shepherd pup is going to join their collection of pets. The pony in the pasture affords a means to use up considerable time and energy. To get her into the barn to ride a quarter of a mile it usually is necessary to chase her around the pasture about three times, which is ten times farther than it would be to have walked the quarter mile in the first place. A country boy or girl need never have time hang heavily on them because there always is a job they can do.



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Modern motors, with higher temperatures and increased bearing pressures, need a modern oil. One that will stay stubbornly on the job. Resisting wear. Delivering maximum mileage. This new and finer lubricant does these things so well that it is the world's finest oil for your motor.

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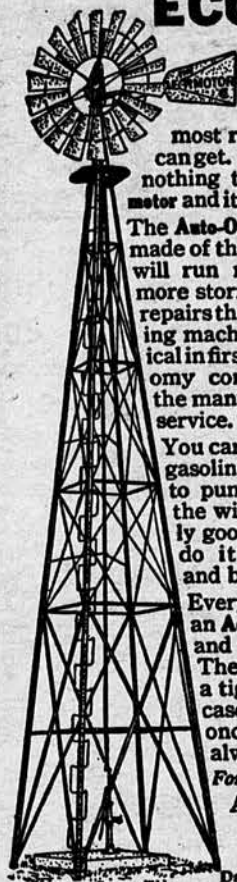
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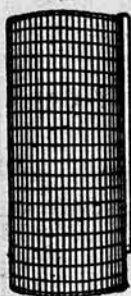


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Topeka, Kansas

Farm Crops and Markets

Condition of Crops Is Good, Pastures Are Excellent, Livestock Is Thriving and Alfalfa Yields Well

CROP prospects for Kansas are satisfactory at present. Weather conditions have been responsible for delaying regular farm work to some extent, but where rain held back some operations it has been beneficial in other cases. In many sections all crops are reported as doing fine, pastures are good and livestock is in excellent condition. With good growing weather the crops that have been backward will make a showing of near normal in a short time. Corn is about all planted. Quite an acreage had to be replanted, due to cutworms and a top crust on the fields. But this job has made good progress, as has the work with feed crops. The first cutting of alfalfa is under way with good yields.

There is a little further decline in the condition of wheat as reported a week ago. A lack of subsoil moisture in some counties, effects of frost damage, chinch bugs and foot rot are given as the causes by the State Board of Agriculture. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, world wheat crop prospects are less favorable than at this time last year. The condition of winter wheat in the United States is rated as excellent, but that of spring wheat in this country and Canada is less favorable. Wheat in Europe is poorer than a year ago. Russian sowings are reported much delayed. With harvest not far ahead, the question of "What shall we do with the crop?" is of keen interest. The Marketing specialists at the agricultural college believe that the Kansas farmer might well afford to split the crop, selling some at harvest and holding the balance until later.

Atchison—A good many farmers are planting their corn over again. Hog cholera has made its appearance. There is plenty of pasture but no cattle on them as stockers are too high and fat cattle too low for profit. We have plenty of moisture at present and crops look fine. Eggs, 15c; corn, 40c; cream, 21c; butter, 35c; chickens, 12c to 14c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—We had 1 1/4 inches of rain and a little snow the latter part of May. A freeze damaged the gardens and other vegetation.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Corn is most all planted with some replanting where moles or cutworms worked. Seed corn was very good this year in cases where it was picked last fall and dried properly. Pastures and hay land need a good rain, but the sunshine and warm weather is good for the corn. Any corn that is up could go several weeks without moisture. This would be good for the crop as it would give it a good root system and make it possible for farmers to get the weeds. Baby chicks can be bought for 3 1/2 cents up. Corn plowing and hay making soon will be in order.—L. H. Shannon.

Cherokee—For the last two weeks we have had some showers and rather cool weather for this season. Wheat, oats, corn and gardens have not thrived very well. Butterfat, 16c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—No moisture of any consequence has fallen for quite a while so wheat and other crops are showing the effects of dry weather. Recent freezes damaged gardens and field crops on low lands. Oats and barley are not making much headway. Three days of northwest electrical winds burned wheat badly and some fields were damaged beyond recovery. Corn planting is nearing completion and the acreage will be almost as large as last year. Eggs, 11c; cream, 17c; hens, 11c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—We have received the heaviest rains of the last five years just recently. One day it rained about 5 inches in an hour. Crops planted especially late that were showing thru the ground were damaged the most. Creeks were flooded to the highest water mark in years. Some livestock was lost. A little alfalfa was put up last week. Hens, 7c to 10c; broilers, 13c to 18c; eggs, 7c to 12c; cream, 15c to 18c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Clay—Spring crops have been somewhat backward on account of the late, cold weather. The last freeze killed some of the tender vegetables but oats and wheat were not hurt and are doing well. Wheat is beginning to head and alfalfa harvest will start this week. The first cutting will

not be very heavy on account of the cold weather. Gardens are backward. Potatoes on low land were frozen down. Pastures are excellent and cattle are doing well. Fruit doesn't seem to be hurt.—Ralph L. Macy.

Clark—We have received more rain and we were in the late snow belt this year. The wheat looks better now. Potatoes are growing fine. Hens, 9c to 11c; eggs, 12c to 13c; Sudan seed, 8c; bran, \$1.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Edwards—We have had heavy rains recently but the winds and the sunshine are drying things up rapidly. With the heavy growth of wheat fields it will require a lot of moisture to make a crop. We had three late frosts but they did no serious damage. There still is a lot of corn to be planted. Wheat, 58c; corn, 50c; barley, 45c; eggs, 12c; cream, 18c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We had a nice rain May 21, which was followed by a light frost that did little damage. Most of our feed crops have been planted and corn is coming up nicely. More corn has been planted than for several years. Wheat, 59c; corn, 40c; cane seed, \$1.50; butterfat, 15c; eggs, 12c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—We had two good rains last week so didn't get much farming done. A few still are planting corn and kafir. The cutworms have been cutting off the cabbage plants and some potato tops and the potato beetles also are busy. The weather has been entirely too cold for corn. Quite a lot of the crop has been cultivated in the last few days. The weather is warming up now and we hope to have better growing conditions. The rust is getting in some blackberry patches, blight is on the pear trees and a few apple trees. Peach trees are hanging full. Corn, 50c; eggs, 10c to 15c; heavy hens, 13c; light hens, 8c; springs, 16c; broilers, 22c; old roosters, 7c; butter, 21c to 25c; butterfat, 13c to 15c. Some folks are talking about going to Europe this summer with James Rankin of the Capper Publications.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Our last cold snap killed the fruit, early potatoes and some of the early garden. Wheat and alfalfa seem to have escaped. A good rain would not come amiss. Corn planting is about completed and feed planting has started. Barley looks good. Pastures have started fairly well. Livestock is in good condition. Public sales are scarce. Some hogs are going on the market.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Most of the corn has been planted and is coming up to a fair stand. Farmers now are busy planting feed crops. The wheat needs rain as some fields are burning while others showing a thin stand are not hurt so far. The yield will be light. Barley and oats look good. Wheat, 57c; corn, 38c; eggs, 11c; cream, 15c; hogs, \$6.50.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—The weather has warmed up within the last week and is needed for the corn, as most fields have poor stands due to cold weather, wet ground, cutworms and chinch bugs. Wheat is mostly headed out and is looking fine. Wheat, 58c; oats, 25c; corn, 52c; butter, 20c; eggs, 10c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—We received a 2-inch rain which was badly needed. Wheat already was hurt some from dry weather. Listing is all done. Some alfalfa has been cut and stacked. Corn is large enough to work. Oats look fine. Potatoes were frosted and some fruit was killed. Hogs, \$5.50; wheat, 58c; corn, 40c; eggs, 14c; cream, 16c.—Lester Broyles.

Lane—Our late, unusually hard freeze, preceded by several inches of snow apparently did little damage to wheat. However, many gardens suffered. We are having good growing weather at present and we have plenty of moisture. Grass is excellent.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Corn and potatoes are looking fine. The recent big rains really have soaked the subsoil. Pastures are good and water for livestock is plentiful. Gardens are doing fine. Wolves, hawks and crows are a menace to the chickens. Wheat is starting to head. Some cultivating of corn has been done.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We are having some real growing weather and vegetation of all kinds is doing nicely. Farmers are working long hours in the fields trying to catch up with the season. Wheat is all headed, and oats are beginning to head. Cutworms are numerous in gardens. Strawberries are beginning to ripen.—W. E. Rigdon.

Marshall—Our last frost injured gardens and potatoes. Cream, 18c; eggs, 6c to 10c; corn, 40c; wheat, 52c; millet, \$1.75; flour, \$1; bran, 95c; shorts, \$1.—J. D. Stosz.

Lyon—More rains have delayed farm work again. Most of the corn has been planted. Wheat on rich ground grows too rank. Oats is in fine condition. Alfalfa, timothy and clover have heavy growth. Potatoes and gardens are doing well.

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livestock is making fine progress on pastures. Wheat, 58c; corn, 57c; hens, 9c to 14c; eggs, 9c to 14c.—E. R. Griffith.

Ness—The weather has been very changeable. Some corn and kafir have been planted. Oats and barley are doing very well and alfalfa soon will be ready to cut.—James McHill.

Osage—For the last several days we have had ideal corn weather and the crop has been doing its best. Some fields have good stands and other fields were reseeded. On this farm some was listed, some drilled on top and some checked in. The ground in places is alive with cutworms, mostly in gardens and potato patches. A good crop of bluegrass has gone to seed. Wheat is showing good-sized heads and the straw is very rank. The acreage of soybeans is increasing every year. The first cutting of alfalfa soon will be made. Butterfat, 17c; eggs, 14c.—James M. Parr.

Rawlins—We have had a very changeable spring, the late freezes killing tender stuff and setting the barley back. Fly is doing a good deal of damage to wheat. Corn planting is nearly finished. Quite an acreage of the crop was seeded this year. Wheat has been burning some the last 10 days and it needs rain. Wheat, 56c; corn, 53c; barley, 28c; hogs, \$6.10.—J. A. Kelley.

Rice—A good rain last week was fine for all kinds of crops. Wheat is heading nicely and harvest is expected to be earlier this year than usual. It was necessary to re-plant a good deal of corn because of cutworms. A late frost did considerable damage in some localities. Alfalfa and pastures are making fine growth and livestock is in good condition. Wheat, 60c; eggs, 13c; hens, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have had some real warm weather the last few days which is a great help to corn and other crops. Farmers are busy replanting and going over the crop for the first time. Our late frost froze all the potatoes and gardens. Pastures are greening up slowly due to the cold weather, but livestock is doing well considering the poor grass.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—Quite a bit of early planted corn had to be replanted. Many fields of wheat also are being planted to corn and others show thin and yellow. Oats and barley look good. Eggs, 12c; cream, 16c; hogs, 5.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Late cold weather has greatly retarded the growth of all spring crops and much garden stuff was frozen to the ground the latter part of May. Corn now is being planted and the ground is being prepared for grain sorghums and forage crops. Wheat yields will not be as high as were anticipated. Wheat, 59c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 18c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Russell—This has been a very cold spring and wheat has not done so well. Pastures are doing nicely but gardens are late. Very few sales have been held this spring. Farmers are finishing corn planting and getting feed crops seeded. Fewer baby chicks were hatched this year than usual. Butter, 30c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Scott—The late snow on May 20 and 21, still is quite a talking point because it was so unusual. Garden stuff was frozen but it seems as if the wheat is all right. Recently the weather has been warm and all vegetation is growing fine. Wheat, 57c; barley, 30c; corn, 40c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 17c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Washington—Most of the corn has been planted and some reports of replanting are heard. Wheat looks good. The alfalfa crop will be light. Pastures are growing well. The new plantings of alfalfa look fine. There is a fair demand for corn for feed and it is scarce. Hens, 13c; butterfat, 15c; eggs, 13c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Woodson—Wheat prospects look fine, and most of the oats fields are good and are just heading. Corn is late and there are a good many poor stands reported. However, the recent warm weather has brought back the color and started early corn growing. Gardens are unusually fine. Farmers are growing some flax, barley, soybeans and kafir. Lots of new alfalfa and clover have been seeded this spring and good stands are reported. Eggs, 13c to 14c; cream, 19c; springs, 20c; hens, 12c.—Bessie Heslop.

Wyandotte—Field work has been delayed again on account of rains. The subsoil is full of moisture for the first time since last summer's drouth. Alfalfa is about ready for the mowers and a fair crop will be harvested. Oats promise a good yield since the rains. Wheat will be very rank which is likely to cut the yield somewhat. Some farmers will have to plant their corn again. Cutworms are the worst in many years, damaging gardens and corn. Baby chicks now can be purchased for 5 cents apiece. Corn cultivation has started.—Warren Scott.

Why Alfalfa Fails

A poor seedbed is possibly responsible for more failures to obtain a good stand of alfalfa than any other one thing, according to L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College. The essential conditions for a good seedbed are a firm, well-settled soil, which is finely pulverized and mellow to the depth at which the seed is to

be placed. The soil should be so handled as to have a good supply of available moisture and plant nutrients at seeding time.

Milk Should Get Cool

(Continued from Page 3)

If freshly drawn milk is run over a surface cooler and then set in the cooling tank with water, ice cooled to 40 degrees or below, it is possible to cool milk to 50 degrees within an hour after it leaves the cow. The fact that pre-cooling is not practiced and that the ice is not put into the cooling tank a sufficient length of time before the milk is placed there, is the cause of much milk souring in summer before reaching the consumer.

If not enough cows are kept to warrant the construction of a concrete cooling tank, a barrel can be placed under a small shed at the well so that fresh, cold water can be run thru it several times a day when pumping water for the house or stock. The intake pipe should extend to near the bottom of the barrel and by setting the cans on bricks, full circulation of the water about the cans is obtained. If the cream is stirred at frequent intervals, cooling is hastened considerably.

An additional aid to the keeping quality of cream in summer is the regulation of the separator to deliver a cream testing between 35 and 45 per cent. Bacteria act upon the sugar in the skim milk, causing souring and the smaller the amount of skim milk present the less sugar available for the production of acid. Hence there is a real advantage in separating a richer cream during the summer months. There is no greater loss of fat by this method and a material advantage in improved keeping quality results.

Proper cooling is just as important with cream as with milk, especially since cream is delivered less frequently and therefore has greater opportunity to undergo spoiling. It should be cooled immediately after separation. It is especially important that fresh cream should not be mixed with older cream until it has been thoroughly cooled, since the addition of warm cream to cold hastens souring by warming up the whole mass.

In the summer, cream should be delivered at least three times a week if it is to get to the creamery in good condition. It is important that it be protected from the heat and kept as cool as possible while in transit. This may be done by covering the can with a wet blanket or insulating jacket. In this way it is possible to ship it many times farther than in cans without protection, before much increase in temperature takes place.

Clean utensils, prompt and thorough cooling and frequent delivery are the important points that must be observed if a good quality cream is to be marketed.

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.

Mrs. Anna Hess, Savonburg. Coal. Will J. Vaner, Selden. Rubber hose, all red with the exception of 4 feet which is black, 154 feet long.

John Zimmermann, Russell. Male dog, brown with white breast and white and black spots on back. Named Rex.

Mrs. William McConnell, Linwood. One hundred White Rock chicks. Weight 1 to 1 1/4 pounds apiece.

Fred L. Shaddock, Belleville. Hamilton watch, 21-jewel, in 25-year case. Inscribed inside the case is: "From Fay to Claudia, 1914." Solid 14K gold chain with pearl horse head charm, valued at \$65. A small handle 32-caliber revolver and a small black leather purse with \$1.75 in it.

Mrs. Ray Price, Baldwin. Eighty-two White Rock spring pullets and one rooster.

Mrs. Joseph F. Pettera, Herndon. Twenty-five Plymouth Rock chickens.

Mrs. C. W. Waddell, Meade. Twenty-five dark Rhode Island Reds.

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SEED CORN—SPECIAL VARIETY FOR RE- planting till June 20, Strong germination, 1.50 bu. J. W. Kuhn & Son, Belleville, Kan.

EARLY SUMAC SORGO SEED. GERMINA- tion 97 per cent. Samples and quotations on request. Colby Experiment Station, Colby, Kan.

EARLY SUMAC CANE FROM HAYS EX- periment Station seed, test 95, \$3 cwt. here. Black Hull kafir, 80, \$2.50. State tested. Ellers, Colby, Kan.

TOMATO—EARLIANA, BONNYBEST, TREE; sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey 50c-100; \$3.50-1000, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE. PRODUCES 2 to 3 tons per acre more than other and cattle eat coarsest of the stalks. \$1.10 per bu. W. H. Morrison, Stockton, Kan.

SPECIAL: 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 tomato, 100 onions, 50 pepper plants. Prepaid \$1.00. Moss packed, satisfaction guaranteed. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Tex.

STRONG PLANTS: 200 FROSTPROOF CAB- bage, 300 tomatoes, 100 onions, 50 peppers, prepaid \$1.00 any varieties. Are mixed any way wanted. Darby Bros., Ponca, Texas.

PLANTS PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL'S. Little Stem Jerseys 300 \$1.00; 500 \$1.40; 1,000-\$2.25. Larger lots \$2.00 postpaid. Cabbages same price. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

SPECIAL OFFER—500 TOMATOES, CAB- bage and onions mixed any way wanted and 50 peppers, \$1.00 prepaid. Strong field grown plants, satisfaction guaranteed. Modern Plant Farm, Ponca, Tex.

PLANTS—PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL, YEL- low Jerseys, 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Larger lots \$2.00. Cabbage and Tomatoes, same price. Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Triangle Plant Farm, Rush Springs, Okla.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, LETTUCE, COL- lards 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; Bermuda Onions, pencil size, 500-65c; 1,000-\$1.10; 5,000-\$5.50. Sweet Pepper, Sweet Potato Slips, 50-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$2.50; prepaid. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

CERTIFIED PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS. 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Tomato plants, all varieties, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 2,000-\$3.00. Sweet pepper, 100-40c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Bermuda onions, 500-60c; 1,000-\$1.00; 3,000-\$2.75. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

FORAGE CROP SEEDS—HEGARI \$2.00; Atlas Sorgo \$2.00; Shrook Kafir \$1.50; White, Black Hull or Pink Kafir \$1.25; Siberian, Common or White Wonder Millet \$1.70; German Millet \$2.00; Sumac, Orange, Black or Red Amber Cane \$1.50; Soy Beans \$2.30; Cow Peas \$3.65. All per bushel. Bags included. Order direct from this advertisement. Mack McCullough, Box 622, Salina, Kan.

PLANTS: SWEET POTATO—NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Yellow Bermuda, White Jersey Yam, Vineless Jersey, Vineless Yam, Porto Rican, Priestly, Black Spanish, Red Jersey, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; postpaid. Tomato—Chaulk Early Jewel, Stone, Ponderosa, New Tree. Cabbage—Early Jersey, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Sure Head, 100, 50c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4.00; postpaid. Hardy Garden Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, 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, 150-K Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS, SELL- ing like hot cakes. Agents wanted. Catalog free. Mission factory, K2, 2328W Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

CREAM, POULTRY, EGGS WANTED. COOPS loaned free. "The Copes", Topeka.

FROG RAISING

RAISE BULLFROGS. BIG PROFITS. IN- structions 25c. Chareton Fur and Frog Farm-Inc. Chicago, Ill.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS

ALASKAN PEN BORN BREEDING MINK for sale at pelt prices. Master Mink Ranch, Hinton, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLY TRAPS—HOLD 1/4 BUSHEL, \$1.50 each, postpaid. N. A. Kalberg, Sutton, Nebr.

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH. HIGHEST prices. Information free. Southwest Gold & Silver Co., Box 68, Fort Worth, Tex.

STANDARD A GRADE BINDER TWINE 8 Lb. Balls \$8.70 per 100 F. O. B. our station. Harveyville Grange Co-op Business Association, Harveyville, Kan.

LAND

ARKANSAS

440 ACRES RICH BOTTOM TIMBER LAND fine corn, clover, cotton, hog, cattle land. Price \$10.00 acre. Bee Vanenburg, R2, Batesville, Ark.

KANSAS

WELL IMPROVED 320 A. STOCK FARM, living water, timber, alfalfa, orchard, on 40 S. J. E. M. Reed, owner, Kanopolis, Kan.

NEMAH COUNTY, WHEAT, CORN AND Alfalfa land at Western Kansas prices. Write, Ryans Real Estate Agency, Centralia, Kan.

POULTRY RANCH—8 ACRES ADJOINING Mound Valley, Kansas. 7 room house. Several poultry houses. Price \$2,800. Mrs. John Drenner, Modesto, Calif.

IMPROVED 160 ACRE STOCK FARM. Eleven buildings \$5,000 value improvements. Limestone soil, rich, black, loam. 90 in crop, 40 pasture, 20 meadow, 10 pens and buildings. No waste. \$4,000 mortgage runs four years. Five miles to city, half mile to state highway. Priced for quick sale at \$20 per acre above mortgage. Owner, Box 696, Neodesha, Kan.

COLORADO

STOCK OR DUAL RANCH FOOT HILLS. John Weldon, Loveland, Colo.

321 1/2 ACRES FERTILE LAND, 2 MILES Great Divide. Plenty water. Good improvements. \$20.00 acre. Mrs. Jennie Price, Great Divide, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DA- kota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon about farms large or small for grain, livestock, dairying, poultry. Complete information. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Want to Sell Your Farm? Then give us a description and we'll tell you how to get in touch with buyers. No charge for this information. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, 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 HAV- ing farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

I SELL OR EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE AL- kinds anywhere. What do you want? O. B. Heath, Junction City, Kan.

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

Wonderful Results from Turkey Ad in Kansas Farmer

Frederonia, Kan., May 22, 1931.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

My Dear Friends—I have been pleasantly surprised at the turkey egg trade this year. So many had predicted it would be the poorest business year of all times. But the truth is, I have been crowded to the limit from the very first week my ad came out and I have used just your paper alone. Have had to return nearly as many orders as I have been able to supply.

From some old records I have, I find it is just 25 years ago that I placed my first ad with Kansas Farmer. A year later I find I also ran one in the then Mail and Breeze.

Again thanking you for the splendid service and the even more splendid results, I am,—Mrs. Clyde H. Meyers.

It ALWAYS Pays To Advertise in the Classified Columns of Kansas Farmer

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Community Sales

During the first two weeks in July I am going to call on Holstein breeders in Kansas and adjoining states who expect to hold a public sale during the fall or winter. If you have a few for sale but not enough for a public sale we might promote a community sale in your locality. If you are interested it is important that you write me at once, so that I can plan to see you while on this trip. Address

W. H. Mott, Holstein Sale Mgr.,
Herington, Kansas

Shungavally Holsteins

We will sell one of our herd sires, Joe Korndyke Quad, 5 years old, good individual, good breeder. You can see a bunch of his calves here. Would trade for 2 good reg. 2-yr-old heifers. Come and see him or send for extended pedigree.

Also fine young bulls from calves to bulls old enough for service. All from record cows.
IRA ROMIG & SONS,
2501 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kansas

DRESSLER'S RECORD BULLS

Our herd averaged 658 lbs. fat in national herd improvement test, 1929, highest herd in United States. Date. Splendid young bulls, dams' record, 639 to 1018 lbs. fat. Sired by second prize bull at Topeka, 1930.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Bull

Grandson of Yeoman's King of the May who sired 110 A.R. daughters, carrying the blood of Imp. May Rose King on both sides; large handsome individual; born June 13, 1930; fit to head any herd; ready for light service; price reasonable. Can use few pure bred heifers priced right.

H. B. JENKINS
650 West 67th St. Kansas City, Mo.

GUERNSEYS

For sale. Very fine reg. bulls. Two old enough for service, 1 heifer calf, two cows, May Rose breeding.
FRANK GARLOW, Rt. 5, Concordia, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Reg. Brown Swiss

One bull for sale, three years old.
BUDD E. SLADE, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves for sale at all times at bargain prices.
Sig Odoerfer, Route 3, Strawberry Point, Ia.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled and Horned Special

One Polled Shorthorn Bull, and 2 nice heifers \$240. One Horned Bull and 2 good heifers, all reg., \$200. 20 bulls serviceable age, \$60 to \$125 each. High class Polled Shorthorns. Phone J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN., our expense.

GRASSLAND FARMS POLLED SHORTHORNS

Choice females of all ages. Outstanding bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Prices will conform to present conditions. Come and see us.
ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice White Yearling Bull

Sired by Schellenberger's Collyne Banner Bearer and out of junior champion cow, Nebraska state fair. Price will suit. W.P. & S.W. Schneider, Logan, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

BIG BONED, BLOCKY

or good stretchy boars, various sizes. A few bred gilts for March or April farrow. Reg. free. On gravel road.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

WEANLING PIGS FOR SALE NOW

Out of big mature sows and sired by our grand champion, Monarch Col. and Ace of Cols. Prices will suit.
VERN ALBRECHT, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

30 Great Duroc Boars

Royally bred in purple. Over 25 years breeding. Shorter legged, easy feeding type. Immured. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. B. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

BOARS: Sired by the State Champion, King Index; sound legs and feet. The breed's best blood, and individuality. Feeding quality with size. Immured, registered. If you want the best write for prices, descriptions, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, 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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, is breeding 20 fall gilts for October farrow. In his spring sale of bred sows and gilts he sold an exceptionally choice lot of spring gilts. These fall gilts are of the same type and quality and largely of the same breeding. If you are interested in them, write to Mr. Sanderson for prices. His bred sow sale in February averaged \$43 and a string of fall boars, brothers to the gilts I have just mentioned, averaged \$25. The gilts are bred to Holdup, a new boar in the herd sired by The Gangster.

Guernsey breeders are invited to the Guernsey field day at Jo-Mar farm, Salina, Kan. Max M. Morehouse, manager of Jo-Mar farm, and secretary of the Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, has been planning this meeting for some time and urges every Guernsey breeder in the state to attend. A good program has been arranged and the date is June 17.

W. P. & S. W. Schneider, Logan, Kan., are breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle and right now are advertising a splendid white yearling bull, sired by one of the great bulls in the Schellenberger herd at Alma, Neb. He is out of a junior champion cow at the Nebraska State Fair, and is a nice individual, and has a splendid pure Scotch pedigree. He is being priced very low, considering his breeding and individual merit. Write them at once if you are interested.

One of the recognized great boars of the Duroc breed is the Vern Albrecht boar, Monarch Col. He was the grand champion at the state fair at Hutchinson in 1930 and during the past three years he has been showing he has been defeated only one or two times and at present is weighing in good breeding condition over a half ton. Vern is offering for sale weanling pigs at a very low price because he wants to reduce his pig crop some. He likes to care for them properly and with the show season coming on and other work he thinks it better to sell a few pigs and take better care of the rest of them. He is advertising in this issue.

Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan., are offering in their advertisement this week. Polled Shorthorns, and can supply you with about anything you want in that line. They have some young bulls that are about ready for service and almost anything in the female line. The herd numbers over 80 head at the present time and they want to reduce it. The Achenbach Bros. herd has been for years the outstanding herd of Polled Shorthorns in the west, and the prices they are making now on their cattle are in line with present conditions. The farm joins Washington on the west. Their advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

W. H. Mott, Holstein sale manager, Herington, Kan., is planning a trip during the first two weeks in July, calling on Holstein breeders who expect to hold a Holstein sale during the fall or winter. Dr. Mott believes from the correspondence he is receiving that there is an opportunity in very many localities in Kansas to hold a community sale, where breeders who do not care to sell very many, but who would like to sell a few to get together and hold a community sale. In localities like this he will promote a sale, either this fall or next winter, but would like for some breeder there to write him the conditions and whether a sale would likely be desired. Write to him at once if you believe a sale could be promoted in your locality.

Hampshire hog breeders all over the corn belt are getting behind their breed in every substantial way. E. M. March, secretary of the Hampshire Record Association, has called a meeting of those interested in the breed for St. Marys, Kan., for Tuesday, June 9 and it is to be a field day for breeders and their families and will be held in St. Marys' beautiful Riverside park. The St. Marys wide-awake Chamber of Commerce is co-operating in every way to make it a big day for all who attend. Besides the secretary of the Record Association and its fieldmen, several will be present from the animal husbandry department at Manhattan. Everyone interested is invited to come and bring a well filled basket and enjoy the day with Hampshire breeders from all over the country. E. C. Quigley of St. Marys is a breeder of Hampshires, and he and Mrs. Quigley are doing everything they can to make it a very enjoyable day for visitors as well as a profitable one. The picnic is next Tuesday, June 9. You are urged to attend.

Answers to Questions on Page 7

1. Aaron Butler of Weir.
2. A niche or chamber in a mosque indicating the direction of Mecca, and usually containing a copy of the Koran.
3. A Paris university, founded in the 13th century by Robert de Sorbonne.
4. English navigator and statesman. Favored courtier in the court of Queen Elizabeth.
5. The ocean or bottom of the ocean.
6. An international organization for the development of closer relations of friendship and commerce between the 21 republics of the American continent.
7. With praise.
8. A series of graded questions and tasks designed to test the relative intellectual power of children up to the age of 12.
9. Robert Rayburn of Newton, Kan.
10. Malleable.
11. 12,960 feet.
12. American physicist, president of California Institute of Technology, and winner of the Nobel prize in 1923.

PREVENT Hog Cholera

by vaccinating with Peters' Pasteurized Clear Concentrated Hog Serum

Peters' nationally known, fresh serum is sold direct to over 25,000 farmers. It is used by more individual customers than any other hog serum on the market. For twenty-two years hog raisers have relied upon Peters' Serum, every drop of which is made in Peters' own plant under the strictest kind of U. S. Government supervision.



Free Syringes

40 c.c. Serum Syringe with 2 Needles
20 c.c. Virus Syringe with 2 Needles
with thick, heavy, extra strength glass barrels with 3,000 c. c.'s of hog serum and 150 c. c.'s of virus, amounting to.....\$25.50

Used Peters' Serum 18 Years and Never Lost a Pig!

This is what a well known breeder of purebred hogs at Lawrence, Kan., has to say after vaccinating his own hogs with Peters' Serum for nearly two decades:

Dear Mr. Peters: I have been a persistent user of your Hog Cholera Serum and Virus for the past 18 years and never had a break or lost a pig. Thanking you for this service, I am, yours very truly,
FRED G. LAPTAD, Laptad Stock Farms.

Don't wait for cholera to break out in your herd. Be safe and vaccinate now with

Peters' Hog Serum

a clear, pasteurized, concentrated product

An order for 3,000 c. c.'s of Serum and 150 c. c.'s of Virus is enough to vaccinate 85 to 100 pigs—all for \$25.50. With your first order we send free an \$8.00 set of syringes, each equipped with heavy duty, strong glass barrels. This complete outfit is all you need for doing your own vaccinating. It is sent with full instructions. Should you need less than this amount of serum now it is a good idea to order with your neighbor. Or, send check for the complete outfit now, take the syringes and what serum you need at once and let us deliver the remaining serum fresh to you later on when you call for it. Hundreds of farmers are doing this today. Your money is safe with us.

Consult the table below for the amount of serum and virus you require:

Dosage and Cost per Pig of Peters' Pasteurized, Clear, Concentrated Serum

Pigs 20 to 40 lbs.	25 c. c. Serum and 2 c. c. Virus	22 cents per pig
Pigs 40 to 90 lbs.	30 c. c. Serum and 2 c. c. Virus	26 cents per pig
Pigs 90 to 120 lbs.	40 c. c. Serum and 2 c. c. Virus	34 cents per pig
Hogs 120 to 150 lbs.	45 c. c. Serum and 2 c. c. Virus	38 cents per hog
Hogs 150 to 180 lbs.	55 c. c. Serum and 2 c. c. Virus	46 cents per hog

Clear, Pasteurized, Concentrated Serum, per 100 c. c. 80 cents
Virus, per c. c. 1 cent
Whole Blood Hog Serum, per 100 c. c. 60 cents
Swine Plague (Flu) Bacterin, per dose 10 cents

Order direct from this advertisement. Free Veterinary Guide sent with all orders or mailed, without order, to any farmer who requests it. Just address

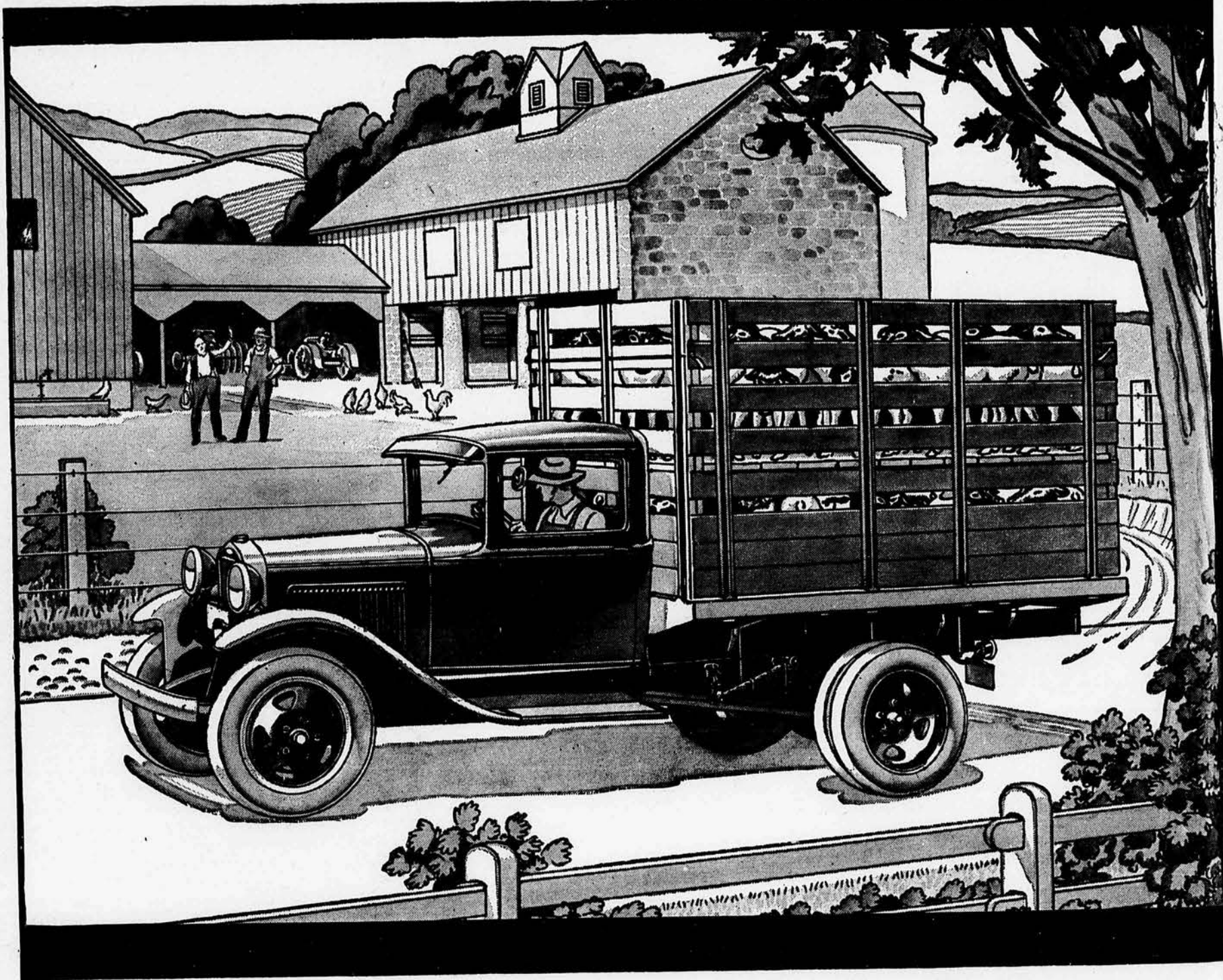
Peters' Serum Co., Laboratories
Lobby Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Mason S. Peters and Six Sons, the First Manufacturers of Hog Serum

With a **FORD TRUCK**

you can save on every hauling-task



MANY farmers profitably use Ford trucks to extend their marketing range. You learn by radio, telephone, or from the daily reports, when and where to sell your products to best advantage. The nearest market is not always the best market. Often a few additional miles mean higher prices.

The Ford truck brings this favorable market within easy reach. Because of its low first cost, long life, and operating economy, it will cover the extra distance at a minimum cost per mile. The 40-horsepower engine and 4-speed transmission give it abundant power to haul capacity loads, and the speed to cover distances quickly. You will find that these added miles to an advantageous market will repay you with extra profits.

With its spiral-bevel-gear rear axle, of three-quarter floating design, its sturdy frame with five strong cross-

members, its heavy front axle and spring, its medium-speed engine, and its torque-tube drive, which relieves rear springs of abnormal strains, the Ford truck will give long and faithful service for many thousands of miles.

The Ford 11½-ton truck chassis is available with either 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase. It can be equipped with stake-sides or cattle-racks, for use on the standard platform body. There is a choice of open or closed cabs, single or dual rear wheels, and high or low rear-axle gear-ratios.

In addition to meeting practically every hauling requirement of the farm — either on the open road or in the field, the Ford truck is also a readily available source of stationary power. This added value comes through the new power take-off which, for a small additional cost, can be fitted directly on the transmission.



It is highly useful and economical for driving orchard sprayers, feed grinders, water pumps, corn shellers, buzz saws, etc.

See your Ford dealer. You may purchase a Ford truck on convenient economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

Saving in operating costs pays for new trucks

The Farmers Cooperative Creamery, of Sioux Center, Iowa, traded in 13 old trucks for 13 new Ford 11½-ton trucks, in February, 1930. They write that during the first year, the saving in operating expense paid the difference in cost of the new Fords, paid the operating costs of these trucks, and left money to spare. This excellent record is but one example of the definite economy Ford trucks offer. Other operators, everywhere, are receiving equal value.