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—E. L. Neuenschwander, Scott City, Kansas

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

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Old Breweries Are Not Idle

THE question, What has become of the old-time breweries? is frequently asked. Upon the adoption of the 18th Amendment, the Krug brewery of Omaha began the handling of millions of bushels of various kinds of grain in the manufacture of different food products. Willow Springs began the making of vinegar and pickles. The Capitol brewery of Washington is an ice cream factory, Schlitz manufactures many useful articles. Pabst, in Milwaukee, makes the famous Pabst cheese, while the Blatz brewery is a candy factory. Some breweries have been converted into meat packing and maple sirup factories. The Squibbs distilleries in Indiana make stock food.

An investigation reveals that these new industries, using the old brewery buildings and doubtless much of the old equipment in their new line of work, are making use of about 10 times as much labor and infinitely more raw material than were used by them in the making of beer. But, notwithstanding these facts, every one of these new enterprises stands ready upon a moment's notice to go back to the making of beer, in which the profit is large. The Eastern papers are full of reports to the effect that these reformed enterprises have their millions of cash ready for a quick change from their present business back to beer exclusively. This will be done as fast as money and men can make the change, if Congress should amend the Volstead law.

With legalized beer we would have a reduction in the consumption of dairy products, soft drinks, ice cream, candy, and other sweets. These industries have made rapid strides under prohibition, statistics show. It is reasonable to suppose there would be a marked decrease in their consumption with the return of legalized beer. Thousands of persons in these industries would then lose their employment.

In ice cream alone, production advanced from 55 million dollars a year in 1914 to 305 million dollars in 1929, census figures show. The production of candy increased from 153 million dollars to 393 million dollars, and the consumption of soft drinks from 58 million dollars to 256 million dollars.

The two countries hardest hit by the depression are Germany and England. They have the largest breweries in the world. So beer and plenty of it, is not a guarantee of prosperity. Money spent for beer will of course be spent at the expense of other industries.





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PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Do You Know Your Rights?

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

RECENTLY, a Protective Service member did not know he was entitled to a reward until an interested person told him. Another member made application for a reward because the thief, found guilty of stealing from his premises, had been fined. Another thought he was entitled to a reward because a 20-day jail sentence was given a thief who had stolen some of his property.

These and similar cases indicate that Protective Service members are not familiar with the rules of the department. Also a great number of members probably are not making use of the privileges to which they are entitled.

We Offer These Rewards

We pay a \$50 reward if the thief is sentenced to the Kansas Penitentiary, or the industrial farm for women. A \$25 reward is paid if the thief is sentenced to the Kansas Industrial Reformatory, to jail or to the boys' or girls' industrial school. A \$25 extra reward is paid if poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's poultry marker leads to the capture and conviction of the thief.

Your Sign Must Be Posted

The theft must be from farm premises where the Protective Service sign is posted. One sign protects one farm.

The reward is paid after the thief is convicted and sentenced on a charge of stealing from a Protective Service member.

In case a thief is fined or paroled without serving an actual prison or other penal sentence of at least 30 days, no reward is paid.

Who Gets the Reward?

The reward is paid to the person or persons chiefly responsible for the capture and conviction of the thief or thieves, with this exception: One-half of every reward goes to the Protective Service member from whose premises the property was stolen, provided he discovers the theft before an arrest is made and notifies his sheriff and this department promptly.

Other Service Helps

1. Answers all legal questions.
2. Answers marketing questions.
3. Answers investment questions.
4. Answers insurance questions.
5. Answers questions requesting information on any subject.
6. Handles claims against transportation companies, commission firms, and other claims except as noted below.
7. Co-operates in running down and convicting swindlers and other crooks operating in the rural districts of Kansas.
8. The Kansas Farmer Protective Service serves its members and others in their immediate families without charge or fee.

What Service Does Not Do

1. It does not undertake to do legal work requiring drawing of documents or representation in court.
2. Does not collect notes, bad debts or bad checks.
3. Does not handle claims where claimant says he answered an advertisement in some other publication, unless the same advertiser is using Kansas Farmer or other publications published by Arthur Capper.
4. Does not handle claims more than 6 months old.
5. Does not handle claims against private individuals or business men living in the same community as the member.

Beware of Carbide Salesman

A man who said he represented the Union Carbide Sales Company, 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, is reported to have taken orders for carbide from Kansas farmers and collected the money but delivered no carbide. The

company advises us it has no traveling salesmen authorized to take retail orders for carbide and that any person representing himself as such should be reported to the company at once. The company agrees to pay any expenses incurred by the notification.

Stealing Bees and Honey

The Kansas Beekeepers Association informs us that bee and honey thefts are becoming numerous. Often supers are removed, the bees left unprotected and the whole colony is lost. In other instances, entire hives have been taken. It would be well for every beekeeper to engrave his initial on each hive and super. Each separate rack should be stamped or marked so it can be identified anywhere. Report all thefts at once to your sheriff and to this department. Also, report any clues or suspicions you may have. If these precautions are observed strictly, results will follow.

Caught a Tire Thief

Fred Crow was fond of the road. He liked to travel so well that when his tires gave out, he stole four others from the protected premises of Irvin Lanning, Belle Plaine. Then, Crow was given a chance to view the road under different circumstances. Co-operating with the Wichita police, Mr. Lanning brought about the arrest and conviction of Crow, who spent the next 70 days in jail and in working on the county road. The Protective Service reward was divided equally between Lanning and the Wichita police.

These Thefts Reported

Oel Slusser, Baxter Springs. Two sets heavy breeching harness.

Mrs. Maude Wright, Humboldt. Fifty-gallon barrel and bucket.

A. J. Tull, Leon. Long yearling heifer in fair flesh, split in left ear.

B. D. Courter, Downs. Grease gun from tractor, 12 pounds of grease.

Wiley O. Bolton, Lyons. Thirty-five gallons gasoline in 50-gallon barrel.

John A. Matthews, Dodge City. About 32 quarts canned meat and fruit.

J. P. Morris, Emporia. Part heavy work harness, 2 1/4 inch traces, 8 links chain.

H. A. Peek, Morrill. Car jack, pump, drill bits, 2 auger bits, a yale lock.

George Johnson, Chanute. Spectacles, safety razor, pair blue-striped trousers.

A. E. Bryant, Haviland. Gold-rimmed spectacles, Waltham watch, \$260 cash.

Willis C. Hill, Madison. Two 30 by 3 1/2 tires, one Champion, one Henry Field.

Mrs. B. E. Baker, Independence. Dress shirt, man's shoes, hose, razor and case.

Walter Habluetzel, Green. Gamble tire 30 by 3 1/2 No. U1V329872K128. Also a rim.

Henry Jabben, Jefferson. Two dozen Light Brahma and White Langshan hens.

August F. Engler, Wakarusa. White Min- orca chickens marked with circles on feet.

W. Welch, Havana. Bill fold with \$23, key Ford car, driver's license, bill of sale for car.

Mrs. Alice Watson, Scranton. Hundred White Rock hens and 100 English Barren Leghorns.

Herman Moeckel, Sylvia. Gray suit, pair trousers, camera, tan plaid overcoat, Blackhawk wrench set.

E. C. Nunn, Pierceville. Three to \$4 in cash, 22 caliber, hammerless, Remington gun, pound coffee.

Chester George, St. John. Heavy, 8-foot chain, crescent wrench, chisel, zerk gun, other tools, 10 gallons gasoline.

Paul H. A. Myer, North Topeka. Rhode Island Red hens, about three dozen have hole punched in web of right foot.

D. F. McPherson, Wathena. Star Six convertible coupe, green body, black fenders, motor No. 602,570, license No. 45-2499.

Mrs. A. H. Giffin, Olathe. New hemp tow rope, pair heavy T grip chains, 3 heavy emergency chains with snap and clamp fasteners.

Willard Harris, Burr Oak. Four-wheel trailer with balloon tires, barrel gasoline, spare tire, hydraulic jack, vice and Mela-phone horn.

Robert Cadman, St. John. Three gray shirts, pair of gray trousers, suitcase, quilt, silverware, skillet, groceries, butcher knife initialed "R. C."

John W. Schesser, Horton. Oversize Good-year Pathfinder tire 30 by 3 1/2, tube, Lake-side brace and bit, fifteen White Rock hens, rooster, some gasoline.

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Well, Kansas Won't Starve

By Raymond H. Gilkeson



NINE thousand Kansas youngsters stormed the gates of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Monday of last week and swarmed into the grandstand. It was free day to them, and they put more pep into the start-off of the big show than anything else could have done.

Bubbling over with eagerness to be up and doing, nevertheless they listened with interest to greetings from Dr. O. O. Wolf, vice president of the fair board, talks by J. J. Moxley, J. B. Fitch and Dr. Howard T. Hill of the agricultural college, and watched demonstrations by outstanding 4-H club members including Virginia Wagner, Franklin county; Kenneth Cooper, Osage; Ralph Dent, Saline and Ivan Meyer, Leavenworth.

Tough times haven't harmed the spirit of youngsters who are working in 4-H clubs to be better farmers when they grow up. They made the biggest junior livestock show ever held at Hutchinson, with increases in every department, even in enrollment at the annual encampment with 275 boys and girls representing 60 counties. They entered 230 head of calves, 54 collective exhibits and many hogs, sheep and chickens.

Judging started at Hutchinson in the junior show. Captain Dan Casement, Manhattan, made the placings. Urban Simon, Maize, exhibited grand champion steer in the 4-H show and later this same Angus topped the open class. He will show "Sockey Bean" at the National, Wichita, and the American Royal, Kansas City. Mitchell county won on county group with Angus.

The junior dairy show attracted much attention. Champion heifers shown: Jersey, Arthur Jacobs, Harper county; Guernsey, Edwin Scheutz, Brown; Brown Swiss, Gerald Bennington, Harper; Holstein, Ivan Meyer, Leavenworth; Ayrshire, Maurice Dusenbury, Harper. The state's champion dairy youth is Edwin Scheutz, Horton.

Franklin county 4-H judges won top honors in crops. This team includes Eugene McConachie, Byron Floyd and Frank Burgess. Franklin team No. 1, including Harry Smith and Chester and Frank Burgess placed first in poultry judging. Not to be outdone, Saline county won in judging livestock and dairy animals. For livestock, Jack Carlin, Vincent Sundgren and Ralph Dent made up the Saline team, with Arnold Carlson, Charles Came and Lloyd Forsee for the dairy contest.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture compared average cows with good ones. All of the 22½ million cows in the United States last year averaged 4,600 pounds of milk and 180 pounds of butterfat. Culling down to 507,549 in dairy improvement associations, the average was 7,464 pounds of milk and 295 pounds of fat; 2,864 pounds more milk to the cow by business methods.

The Kansas state board of agriculture showed value of dairy products manufactured in the state last year as: Butter, \$20,822,791; cheese, \$888,734; ice cream, \$3,600,080; condensed milk, \$2,897,075; market milk, \$4,261,223. Home-state dairy manufacturing plants include 154 creameries, 61 cheese factories, 142 ice cream plants, 9 condenseries and 8 milk powder plants.

Stafford county went on record with the fact that 1 million dollars had been added to the income of her farmers in five years thru co-operative marketing. H. E. Waters said, "For 28 years I have marketed wheat thru our co-operative elevator with a saving of 4 cents a bushel over regular market." B. M. Colglazier said, "Radium's Co-operative has returned \$40,000 in four years to patrons," \$10,000 a year over regular market. Stafford county co-operative elevators handle 60 per cent of the grain produced, and three out of four producers in the county are stockholders. Not a record to forget.

Bees do more than sting folks, judging from the ton of honey at Hutchinson. "Honey is the best in Kansas in 20 years," said R. L. Parker,

superintendent. "Much of it will grade white in Eastern Kansas. The best blend for the state comes from White Sweet clover and Bass wood or Linden wood. Bass wood is found along creeks in Northeastern Kansas." The best honey exhibit was made by W. A. McCormick, Mt. Hope. He took \$133 in prizes. J. F. Garner, Sabetha, made eight entries and took five firsts.

Eleven hundred birds made an excellent poultry show. Most of the 75 exhibitors were Kansans, with a few from Wyoming, Missouri and Colorado. One new feature was a Record of Performance Progeny exhibit made up by Mrs. Tully Mullins, Junction City; Mrs. Grover C. Poole, Manhattan; Combs Poultry Farm, Sedgwick, and the Bisagno Poultry Farm, Augusta. Mrs. Poole had high hen in R. O. P. work last year with a 330-egg record—she showed a son and a daughter of this hen. Combs showed a hen with a five-year record of 1,078 eggs. Over that time 72 per cent of her eggs hatched.

Top poultry winners included: Barred Rocks, H. B. Patton, Hutchinson; Mrs. Tully Mullins, Junction City. White Plymouth Rocks, H. M. Palmer, Florence; A. V. Hochstetter, Wichita. White Wyandottes, John Coolidge, Greensburg. S. C. R. I. Reds, Mrs. A. H. Moon, Junction City; Lew Pickrell, Minneapolis. S. C. White Leghorns, Elmway Leghorn Farm, Partridge. S. C. White Minorcas, E. D. Hershberger, Newton. Buff Orpingtons, S. H. Baker, Wichita; W. T. Fitch & Sons, Minneapolis. White Orpingtons, Glenn A. Young, Alexander.

Agricultural hall proved more folks raised much of their living this year. A new feature was "best vegetable collection" from any garden. This was won by S. W. Todd, Nickerson, with Mrs. Nellie Elsminger, Buhler, second. More individuals entered vegetables than ever. There was a big potato layout and a ton of melons.

Apple growing has changed from a muddle of varieties to standard varieties sold in commercial packs. Most of the entries were from Doniphan county. Basil Reckel, Hutchinson, isn't losing out, as he has sprayed, pruned, cultivated and followed such a complete fertilizer program that his crop has been good for the last four years. Most growers say apples are making only 20 per cent of last year because of drouth, spring frost and loss of fruit on weakened trees. Prospects for 1933 are excellent.

The best table of commercial apples was shown by A. B. Stannard, Atchison; 10 best trays by Wright Beach, Soldier; 5 best boxes and baskets by Stannard. Other high winners include: Robert Adair, George Groh, Dubach Bros., and Wilbur Lehman, Wathena; and George Kinkead, Frank Aberle, Ira Barth and John Muench, Troy.

Shawnee county won on collective booth exhibit in the eastern division and grand champion-

ship over all. Stafford won in the central division and Comanche in the western. There were 17 county booths, a new record. Cowley took first on county agent project booth by showing methods of combating bacillary white diarrhea. They "prevent 40 per cent loss in baby chicks before the eggs are set," by B. W. D. testing, the modern way of counting your chickens before they are hatched.

This year's corn show was a corker. H. B. Jacobson, Horton, won first in 100 ears and 10 ears of new yellow; Frank Bruner, Ottawa, on 100 ears new white; A. C. Geffert & Sons, Humboldt, on 10 ears new white; Rolly Freeland, Effingham, on any other variety of new corn in the 10-ear class and on 10 ears old yellow. Harold Staadt, Ottawa, won on 10 ears old white. R. M. Woodruff, Hutchinson, had the best hard and soft winter wheat; Hugh Campbell, Ottawa, won on barley; G. R. Wheeler, Ottawa, on Kanota oats; Henry Bunck, Everest, on rye.

The beef parade made home folks proud with two Angus, four Shorthorn and four Hereford exhibitors from Kansas. With Angus, J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, won both junior championships; senior and grand champion ribbons went to Elliott Brown, Rosehill, Ia. All top Hereford ribbons stayed in Kansas. R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, took senior, junior and grand championships on bulls, and junior and grand champion on females; Foster Farmers, Rexford, had senior champion female. John Regier, Whitewater, showed the junior champion Shorthorn female, all other tops going to Singleton Farms, Midlothian, Tex.

More than 1,000 head of hogs added a grand touch. These included 14 Duroc herds, 9 Poland China, 5 Chester White, 4 Hampshire and 14 Spotted Poland from Kansas. Columbian Stock Farm, Grandview, Mo., won senior and grand champion Poland boar honors, and junior champion female. La Con Farm, Daws, Ia., had junior champion boar. Senior and grand female ribbons went to Bert Lea Farm, Martin City, Mo.

Duroc Jersey winners: Senior and grand champion boar, J. P. Beal & Son, Nash, Okla.; junior champion, Chinquapin Farm, Overland Park. Senior and grand champion female, Rolly Freeland, Effingham; junior champion, Spohn & Angle, Courtland.

Chester White winners: Senior and grand champion boar, Charles Morrell, Palmyra, Nebr.; junior champion, Otto Schreyer, New Ulm, Minn. Senior and grand champion female, Morrell; junior champion, I. L. Rudasill, Moline, Mo.

Hampshires: Senior and grand champion boar, R. C. Hollstein, Cairo, Nebr.; junior champion, Wempe & Wegner, Seneca. Senior and grand champion female, E. S. Rennick & Son, Pilger, Nebr.; junior champion, Lillard Stock Farm, Arlington, Tex.

Spotted Poland China: Senior and grand champion boar, T. A. Swafford, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; junior champion, James K. Long, Oskaloosa. Senior and grand champion female, Gorrell & Swafford, Merriam; junior champion, Long.

Ayrshires made the strongest exhibit in the dairy section ever seen in Kansas. Of the six full herds, four were from Kansas. The winnings hold real interest for Kansans. Ayrshires: Senior and grand champion bull, A. V. Williams & Son, Darlow; junior champion, J. J. Lynes & Son, Plainfield, Ia. Senior and grand champion female, Maurice Dusenbury, Anthony; junior champion, Lynes.

Jerseys: Senior and grand champion and junior champion bulls, Harold E. Morgan, Seward, Okla. Senior and grand champion female, Roy Gilliland, Denison; junior champion, Morgan.

Guernsey: Senior and grand, and junior champion bulls, Cimmaron Farm, Montour, Ia. Senior and grand champion female, Cimmaron Farm; junior champion, Jack Carlin, Salina.

Holsteins: Senior and grand champion bull, and junior champion, Silver Glen Farms, St. Charles, Ill. Senior grand champion cow, Silver Glen Farms; junior champion, Meyer Dairy Farm, Basehor.



Speaking of the Bonus—

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE American Legion votes in favor of the immediate payment to veterans of the World War of the full maturity value of the bonus certificates granted to them by Congress in 1924.

The payment of the bonus 13 years before it is due is inequitable because it is granting a special favor to a certain class. However, it must be said that it is no more inequitable than many other things that have been done with the approval of Congress.

War is always inequitable and naturally the results of war are many of them inequitable in operation. The original, and practically the only argument justifying the granting of the bonus, was that the men drafted or who volunteered for service in war, were deprived of the opportunity to obtain huge and utterly unjustified wages paid those who stayed at home.

Two wrongs do not make a right but there is a plausible argument in the statement that if part of the people were permitted to profiteer, the men in the ranks should not have been deprived of their opportunity.

All Could Not Serve

IT is safe to say that the cost of the war so far as the United States was concerned, was at least three times as great as it should have been. Theoretically every man, woman and child should have come out of the war poorer than at the beginning.

War is the greatest of wasters. The World War took a toll of 10 million lives and perhaps twice that number were permanently injured as a result of the conflict. The destruction of property occasioned by the war was beyond the power of the human mind to conceive. No one really comprehends what a billion means, but during the war we became so accustomed to reading of billions, tens of billions and even hundreds of billions, that we ceased to have any intelligent perspective of expenditures.

Of course all the people could not offer their lives on the fields of battle; the young and strong necessarily had to make that sacrifice. But those who could not fight in the trenches could have made other sacrifices. No one should have come thru that war richer than he was at the beginning; on the contrary, every one should have been poorer.

A Premium Placed on Graft

INSTEAD of that we know that more enormous fortunes were acquired during the World War than ever were accumulated during a similar period in the history of the world. Instead of extravagance being punished it was rewarded. Government contracts were let on the cost-plus commission plan, so that the more extravagant the cost, the greater the profits of the contractor. In other words, a premium was placed on graft, or if you think the word is too harsh call it rank extravagance.



AND THERE ARE FIVE SATURDAYS IN OCTOBER!

Workmen were hired in building encampments and ships, who not only were incompetent but who were given to understand that they were not expected to do even as much work as they could, because the more the job cost the more profit went into the pocket of the contractor.

Merchants who bought goods at peace-time prices, deliberately marked up the prices to war-time figures and often reaped a profit of 200 or 300 per cent on the investment.

If individuals criticized this reckless waste of money and property they were immediately accused of being unpatriotic objectors who were trying to hinder the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

We issued bonds and more bonds acting as if pay day was never to come and assuming that the credit of the people of the United States was inexhaustible.

Two Wrongs Not a Right

THE young men came home from the service. More than half of those who enlisted or were drafted, never saw any service but they felt that they had been deprived of the opportunity to get wages greater than they had ever dreamed of and for very little service, while those who stayed at home reaped the harvest. So there came about the insistent demand for adjusted compensation to make up the difference between what they received as soldiers' pay and what they figured they might have received if they had stayed at home.

Two wrongs do not make a right; the man whose health and physical or mental ability was not impaired in any way by his service in the army, is not now entitled to call on his neighbor, who is in no better financial condition than he is, to go down in his pocket and make up to him the difference between what he received and what he might have received during the 20 months we were at war. The fallacy of the reasoning of those who insist on the immediate payment of the bonus is that those who will have to pay this bill were not responsible for the original injustice. There never was and never will be any justification in robbing Peter to pay Paul, but the men who want the money are not greatly concerned about questions of ethics. They say they need the money, and that is to their minds sufficient reason why they should be permitted to get it out of the public treasury.

Retired on Officer's Pay

IHAVE said that payment in cash of the bonus certificates not due for 13 years is no more unjust than many other things permitted by acts of Congress. Among them was the retired reserve officers bill which placed the men who were lucky enough to get commissions and who suffered some disability while in the service, on the retired officer list with the same pay as retired regular army officers receive. A private who was totally disabled may receive a disability pension of \$100 a month, but if a man had been given a commission and suffered some disability, altho it did not prevent him from earning a good living, he is placed on the retired list and draws perhaps two or three times as much as the wholly disabled private.

All this of course is water that has gone over the dam. The present worldwide depression is part of the penalty we must pay as the result of waste, graft and reckless extravagance during the World War.

How Bonus Might Be Paid

PERHAPS Congress will enact a law to pay the bonus in full. If so how can it be paid without injuring seriously the credit of the United States. The Federal Reserve Banking system is based on the assumption that the notes issued by the Federal Reserve banks must be backed by a reserve of 40 per cent of gold. If that is a sufficient reserve to make the notes of the Federal Reserve Bank safe it would seem that the notes of the Government backed by a 40 per cent gold reserve in the U. S. Treasury would be good. Let the Government deposit in the Treasury this 40 per cent of gold, issue the Treasury notes to pay the bonus certificates and make those notes legal tender for all purposes and non-interest bearing. Certainly the credit of the Government is as good as the credit of the Federal Reserve banks. This would impose no additional interest burden on the taxpayers and it would increase the volume of currency in circulation.

All Money Necessarily Fiat

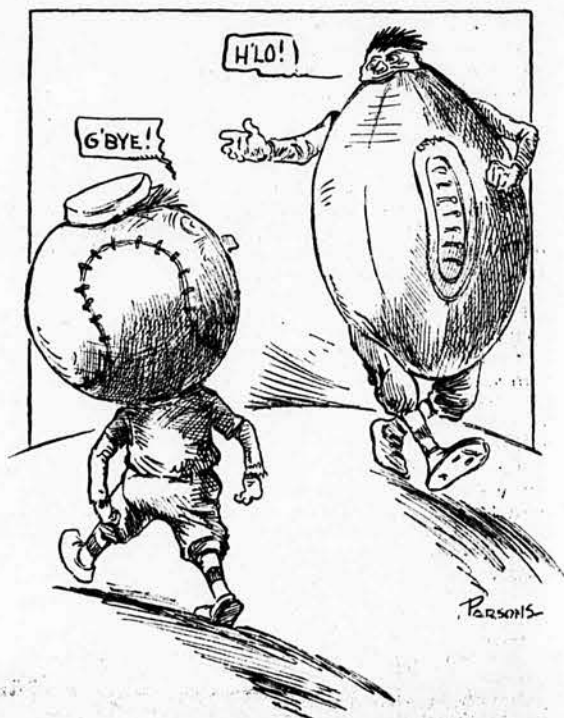
IDO NOT have and never have had objection to fiat money simply because it is fiat money. All money is necessarily fiat money. Every gold or silver certificate is good because there is faith behind it that the Government will redeem it in gold or silver and because the Government recognizes it as money. Every note issued by the Federal Reserve bank is good only because there is an abiding faith that the Government will stand behind the bank that issues it. If the Government of the United States were to be overthrown the currency issued by the Federal Reserve bank would not be worth the paper on which it is printed. The grave danger in issuing government currency is the temptation to abuse the power. In other words it is just as possible for a government to destroy its credit as for an individual. That has been demonstrated again and again.

But It Can Be Overdone

MANY governments have tried the expedient of issuing large amounts of irredeemable currency, money unsecured by any deposit of either gold or silver. The result in every case has been that the credit of the government was first impaired, then totally destroyed. The latest example of that kind of financing was Germany which continued to print irredeemable currency until the purchasing power of a mark was less than one-billionth part of a cent. Neither did the fact that these marks were declared legal tender by the government for their face value prevent their becoming utterly worthless.

Congress has the power to authorize the issue of money; if that power is not abused it is a good thing; if abused it becomes a very bad and dangerous power.

Maybe wars will end when Big Business discovers there is no profit in licking a customer.



Farmer's Side of the Campaign

THE world over, people are taking a sudden, new and keener interest in politics and government. We are all beginning to see that we are living in a war-changed world. Here at home, I consider the farmers' side of our political campaign of first importance to the nation.

The old times are gone. The greatest crash of prices in history is slowly coming to an end. New times are here, better times are coming. The worst I think, is over.

Those smashing avalanches of prices and values hit others harder than they hit us. Twenty foreign countries cracked, five great powers suspended their war debt payments. England and other countries went off the gold standard. But the landslide hit us plenty hard enough. And the great gambling spree in Wall Street, in which scores of billions went up in smoke, made our situation just that much worse than it would have been. Yet Uncle Sam has paid every bill when due.

Our farmers have been hit harder than in any other depression, harder than is generally appreciated. The Great Deflation came upon them after they had waged a 10-year battle with the crop surpluses that followed the war. It found thousands of them heavily in debt for land bought during the after-war peak, in many cases that sons and daughters might make their homes near the old folks. Subsequently in too many instances, the old folks have lost or will lose theirs. One of my farmer friends who had paid \$2,000 on a farm home, has stepped out from under a seemingly hopeless burden of debt. He has given up his equity to the mortgage owner and become a renter. For him it seems a shrewd thing to do. He still may be called a young man.

The value of the nation's farm property fell from 79 billion dollars in 1919 to 45 billion dollars in 1931. But its farm debt has not shrunk 1 cent. Instead the increased value of the dollar has almost increased the debt 50 per cent.

Most of the mischief began when the call came for food to sustain the armies at the front. Farmers: the world over plowed up land that never before had been put into crops. American farmers worked harder and more effectively than those of any other country. The older men and women of Kansas planted and harvested more than 13 million acres of wheat in one year, a record for any state or country.

That is where the wheat surplus was born in this and other countries which has cursed the American farmer ever since. Once virgin sod is broken it cannot be put back. Even Japan now grows wheat.

Then came the farmer's after-war taxes and his lower and lower returns from his year's work. They have compelled him to produce to the utmost regardless of prices in order to retain his home, to meet his needs, to pay his debts. It amounts almost to a vicious circle. Today, more than anyone else, the farmer still is feeling the burden of the war which closed 14 years ago.

On top of this, all the world continues to grow more foodstuffs than ever. Yet many go hungry. Every country in Europe, like our own, needs work for empty hands to do. Every country in Europe is striving to be sufficient unto itself, both in food production and in manufactures. All countries, including our own, are trying to sell as much as possible to others and buy as little as possible in return. The war started it, the effort to provide work and wages continues it and intensifies it. They are compelled to find work for their idle.

If we recall these facts we shall have a better perspective on the causes of our present troubles. Also some results of those causes. When we have this clear picture, it will only be fair to ask ourselves if the hardworking level-headed man we have in the White House is to blame for these troubles. Was it possible for any living American to have prevented them?

But the hardships of American agriculture began long before the war, long before the world knew Hoover as the world's trouble-shooter. That is why in this era of big business, agriculture, crowded to the wall, is being ground between the millstones of an industrial age and war-time inflation with its subsequent collapse.

For long years agriculture has been suffering from lack of organized marketing power. Also it has been suffering from too slow a development of tariff protection in comparison with the protection given organized industry.

One of the first acts of the Hoover administration was to call Congress in special session to write the Agricultural Marketing Act, setting up the machinery to organize the marketing power of agriculture. Without this law the industry can never be its own boss.

The next step was to rewrite the tariff act to give agriculture the maximum of protection afforded any industry. More than 250 increases were made on farm products. Agriculture was raised to a higher level than ever before.

Farm Taxes Per Acre

Here's an interesting comparison of how taxes per acre on farm land have increased since 1913. The figures are from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

	1913	1930
Ohio	\$.53	\$ 1.36
Indiana	.59	1.41
Illinois	.49	1.16
Michigan	.54	1.34
Wisconsin	.47	1.07
Minnesota	.29	.83
Iowa	.56	1.24
Missouri	.14	.45
North Dakota	.15	.38
South Dakota	.15	.44
Nebraska	.19	.44
Kansas	.21	.55

Generally, states having large cities show the greatest increase in tax rates. Another reason for state income taxes.

And don't let anyone tell you that taking care of our own folks has killed-off our foreign trade. Altho the exports of every country have declined, our exports are greater than those of any other land or people. Besides we are absorbing 10 per cent of all the world's imports. We did this last year.

It is due to the new tariff and the Marketing Act that the price of wheat in American markets has been held above the world price level for the last 18 months. Had it not been for the tariff and this Act, wheat would today be 10 cents a bushel cheaper than it is. Part of the time it has been 28 cents above the world-price at Liverpool.

Since the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the 12,000 farmer-owned co-operatives in the United States have increased their total business more than 1,000 million dollars despite the breakdown in all commodity prices. Of this great number of co-operatives less than a tiny fraction of 1 per cent have failed. This is an unparalleled record in the business annals of the country.

The Farmers' Grain Corporation handled 148 million bushels of grain last year at a profit of more than a million dollars to stock-holding co-operatives.

The aims of the Act are to establish self-marketing by farmers, to take the market away from the gamblers, to cut out profit-eating wasteful practices in getting farm products to consumers.

The best evidence that this Hoover law is succeeding in these objectives, lies in the fierce fight made on it by the Chicago Board of Trade and its market gamblers who have robbed farmers of millions of dollars. They see that if this movement and this Hoover law are not stopped that farmers will before long control the domestic farm produce market.

The market wreckers know what this law is doing better than anybody else. They are seeing the handwriting on the wall. They know what it means to them.

Nowadays each industry must largely regulate its own conditions to protect itself from ruinous prices. Agriculture, biggest of all industries, employing 30 million people, is the most defenseless of all. A prospering farm industry will benefit the whole United States. Such a prosperity can only be established permanently when agriculture becomes its own boss, when at least 80 per cent of all the farmers in the United States are organized co-operatively.

In propping up the country's business structure when it appeared threatened with absolute collapse, Hoover measures have poured millions of dollars into country banks.

A direct advance of 125 million dollars was made to the Federal Farm Loan Banks, and loans were extended on thousands of farms.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation allotted 200 million dollars for direct crop loans to farmers.

The 12 Federal Land Banks have 1,143 million dollars outstanding in farm mortgage loans.

In less than 3 years since the beginning of the depression, loans to agriculture direct from the Federal treasury, or thru government sponsored agencies, have totaled 1,205 million dollars.

Farm credit corporations recently established in 12 land bank districts now are making credit available to Western livestock men.

But we know there is a limit like a stone wall to what credit can do. We cannot borrow ourselves rich. We cannot borrow ourselves out of debt.

The best way, now to get quick action for hard-pressed farmers, is to make it possible for them to pay off their debts by increasing prices and by increasing the demand for their products thru creating increased consumption.

This can soonest be accomplished by getting business started, by getting more men to work, by restoring the confidence of those persons who have money to spend so they will not fear to spend it.

For the last nine months President Hoover has concentrated all the powers of the administration on this job of getting business started and the results are appearing. Never before in world history has any nation to cure its economic ills, ever exerted such enormous powers or placed such mighty forces at work in promoting and stimulating business and credit. It has for its purpose an increase of employment, the support of agriculture and the restoration of confidence.

The quickest way to help at this time is to help the greatest number, loosen the banks, get business and consumers on their feet, assist livestock and crop movements.

Charles J. Brand of the National Fertilizer Association has discovered that the 775 million dollars that farmers were assessed for taxes in 1931 represented twice the value of the country's entire wheat crop.

In cutting down farmers' taxes, the President sees an opportunity to assist agriculture only second to what a restoration of business will do for the farming industry. He is already at work on a program of tax reduction thru adjustment of national, state and local taxation. Meanwhile, he has cut the national budget this year and next, 1,000 million dollars. And he has ready for the winter session of Congress a plan for reorganizing and simplifying the entire machinery of the national government.

By contrast, Governor Roosevelt does not seem so good a budget-balancer. In his budget message to the New York legislature last January, Roosevelt estimated the state's deficit for the fiscal year, ending last June, at 58½ million dollars. At the same time he made known that about 124½ million dollars of additional taxes would have to be raised to balance New York's budget this fiscal year.

In Governor Roosevelt's farm program, as outlined in his Topeka speech, I find nothing we have not been milling over in Congress for the last 8 to 10 years. His announced intention of a limited refinancing of farm mortgages, where LOANS ARE SOUND, is not to be compared with the Frazier bill. He did not say how the holders of 9,468 million dollars worth of farm mortgages could or would be induced to ease up on the hard-pushed farmer borrower. In fact he did not tell us how he would carry out any one of the items in his program.

The Governor almost approved the equalization fee, the debenture plan and the allotment plan, but was careful not to name any one of them. And he had nothing to offer in regard to how any of his suggestions could be accomplished.

I am sorry that the Governor had nothing new to bring us, but I am not surprised. He tactfully refrained from enlightening us on the East's idea of prohibition. That goes better back East. The East intends to "show" Kansas what's what about prohibition and thinks it can.

I do not know either, how we could expect Governor Roosevelt to know the details of the complicated nation-wide problems with which President Hoover is dealing daily and hourly. The President's training for such matters extends even back of the Belgian Relief job which made him known to all the world. Three other Presidents have been glad to have him in their cabinets. Furthermore Hoover is a Western man in sympathy with Western interests. Roosevelt has lived all his life in New York. He does not know the West.

I see no reason for voting a Western man out of the White House to put an Eastern man in. We have too much Eastern domination in national affairs as it is. That has made it difficult all along to get effective farm measures thru Congress.

The months to come have almost a life and death importance for us all. Our troubles are not over. We have got to rebuild, got to restore the entire country. This is not the time to turn over the entire administrative government of the United States to a lot of new and inexperienced hands, nor to put a less able man in the White House.

Arthur Capper

Isn't this like us: Knowing from experience that Spring will follow Winter; assuming despite experience, that prosperity never, never, never will return.

Our Neighbors

Clear the Way

Clear the way for 'lection day
With patriotic pride.
We'll meet our troubles in this way
And vote them all aside.

Each little care we have to bear,
The irritating knocks,
We'll pack 'em all with tender care
In yonder ballot box.

Perhaps the score we will deplore
If it should give us pain.
We'll do as we have done before
And bravely vote again.

—Philander Johnson

Yes, Indeed

When machines produce everything,
Big Business will have to hire consumers.

Sure America has an aristocracy.
Look at the mule. His father was a gentleman of leisure.

Maybe ancient Greece just seems wonderful because none of her popular songs was preserved.

Another disadvantage in owning a lap dog instead of a baby is that you can't blame its meanness on dad's side of the house.

"The art of taxation," said Voltaire, "is the art of plucking the most feathers from the goose with the least amount of squawking." Well, there's squawking enough now.

Many Prefer It Hot

BECAUSE she threw hot coffee on him, a Wichita man is suing his wife for divorce. Some of these Wichitese seem pretty thin-skinned.

Well, It's Being Done

THE only way to make the average modern man believe he is ever going to marry, says Helen Rowland, is to lead him right up to the altar and prove it to him.

No Place to Sell Butter

UP in Canada the best butter is selling at 6 cents and farmers are using it for axle-grease. Looking at farm prices the world over, we believe we prefer the American brand even there.

Nearly All "in the Red"

SIX HUNDRED Iowa farmers who kept account books last year, found themselves "in the red," all but six. That's one discouraging thing about keeping books, and it is not confined to farming.

Polite in Missouri

ONE place where "he man on foot is given consideration, has been found by Edith Nash Lagerstrom of Kansas Farmer. On Highway No. 65 down near Hollister, Mo., she noticed this road sign: "Go slow. Pedestrians have the right of way."

Chinch Bugs in His Cash

CHINCH BUGS are so bad in Harper county that they are going after the farmers' money direct. After inspecting his fields, Tilden Mayberry dressed to go to town. Undertaking to change the contents of his pockets he found them full of chinch bugs, his billfold was full of them. Even the bugs are after money this year.

The Dangers of Farming

WHILE grinding a sickle with tractor power on his farm in Jewell county, the emery stone exploded, one piece striking Morris Hipolite. It cut a gash across his face from ear to nose, crushing the bones. Another piece struck him in the stomach. When Hipolite regained consciousness he was soaked with blood but made his way to the house. Mrs. Hipolite had gone to town and each time he tried to reach the telephone, he fainted. He was able to climb into a truck and get it started, driving it to Jewell, where he was given first-aid and taken to the Beloit hospital. . . . Near

Miltonvale a tractor slipped into gear and backed into Murray McDonald, lacerating one of his legs and stopping directly on that foot. He was held there an hour and lost much blood. His plight was not discovered until the family started a search for him when he didn't come home for dinner.

Bought the Pajamas

ONE Topeka girl couldn't decide whether to buy a suit of pajamas or use the money to see the night show at the Fair. A girl friend solved the difficulty for her. "The night show," she said, "is not an all-night show." Which probably meant the pajamas would be.

Three Kansas Tarzans

THREE Hays boys, Edward Brungardt, Stanley Doner and Elmer Kuhn, each 14, are "Tarzanites." They sleep in the trees where they have erected a platform for three, protected by a railing for restless sleepers and with a canvas cover in case of rain. A BB gun frightens off intruders, if any, and a tin-can telephone completes the equipment. One of these cool nights they will be seeing the home folks before morning.

Maybe the Littlest Calf



WHAT might be called a miniature calf has arrived on the Schulthis farm, north of Independence. It weighs just 15 pounds. The little girl standing beside it is 5 years old. That gives you a better idea of the size of the calf. Its mother is normal size.

Had an Italian Accent

ALL that the average Kansas soil needs—is a chance. Four years ago Kansas tourists obtained 11 small light brown watermelon seeds from a melon in Pompeii, Italy, and gave them to Mrs. Angeline Bogue, Manhattan. She kept them in a trunk until last spring when she planted them. They grew long vines that rambled all over the garden patch into the tomatoes and over the onions and carrots. Ten melons were harvested, weighing from 10 to 15 pounds apiece. They were dark green, slightly ribbed, resembling nutmeg muskmelons, which made them easy to serve.

"To Be Continued—"

JOE HENDERSON and his girl hopped on a motorcycle eight years ago and rode to the Wyandotte county court house to obtain a marriage license. Several weeks ago in Kansas City Mo., Henderson got a divorce from his wife. The other day, which happened to be the eighth anniversary of their wedding, they again hopped on a motorcycle and rode to the Wyandotte county court house. Henderson put some money on the counter. No, it wasn't



THIS smiling group of Kansas boys and girls attended the 18th annual Capper Club rally at Topeka, September 12-13. They were guests for

two days of Senator Arthur Capper, founder of the club. Names of the club's prize winners will appear in this month's Capper Club News.

for a new marriage license but to pay for the costs of a non-support suit Mrs. Henderson had filed in April. "Since then we've made up," confided Mrs. Henderson. "We have decided to celebrate what might have been our eighth anniversary by clearing the slate of the non-support mix-up." Somebody asked if there was going to be another wedding. "Well, not today," answered Mrs. Henderson as she jumped back on the motorcycle beside her former husband. "Some day, maybe," he called as they rode off.

Skunk Woke Him Up

A WAKING from a refreshing night's rest on the porch, Charley Crowel, who farms near Matfield Green, found a skunk on his bed was biting his face and neck. Crowel choked the animal to death, then drove to Cottonwood Falls for medical treatment. The skunk's head was sent to Manhattan to determine whether the animal was affected with rabies. When a skunk acts like that it needs to be investigated.

Got the Poisoned Bran

CATTLE have been dying on John Tatkenhorst's ranch, near Meade, from a strange disease. He lost 14 head. The veterinarian said it was due to a chemical poison of some kind. Making a search, Tatkenhorst found in his junk pile two old uncovered sacks of poisoned bran he had used for grasshoppers. The cattle had feasted upon it before their death. Can't be too careful with poisons.

Killed Town's Pet Snake

HOLTON'S "beloved" blacksnake, is no more. It reckoned without the "stranger within the gates." The snake had made his habitat in the downtown section and waxed fat on rats that infested the neighborhood. Men and even women protected him because of his "Pied Piper" habits. And then came the stranger, who, unacquainted with his qualities, slew the serpent.

Embarrassed the Josher

A MAN in a Hiawatha restaurant called his friend back just as he was leaving and then whispered to him: "How far would you have gone if I hadn't called you back?" The other straightened himself up, said, loud enough for all to hear, "No, sir, I won't lend you \$10. You haven't paid me back the \$10 I lent you six months ago. Good day!" The joker is not likely to play that trick again.

This 4-H Club Baled Hay

THE Ninnescan Valley 4-H club was short of cash this summer, but that didn't wilt their plans. The whole bunch took the job of cutting and baling 15 acres of hay, being responsible for labor and all expenses. Half of the crop was their share. All implements except the baler were donated.

The job took three days, but what a picnic with the 4-H girls serving dinner at noon. And the treasurer's record showed a clear profit of \$55, part of which was used to send junior leaders to training camp. This club is the largest in Sedgwick county with 100 members.

Too Much Jimson Tea

HEARING that jimson weed tea was good for rheumatism, H. G. Blankenship, near Independence, drank 15 cups. It took several doctors to revive him. . . . The jimson weed is used in medicine, but it is a poison and may be prescribed safely only by a doctor.

Didn't Know She Was Hurt

THREE months ago Pauline Gaile, 11, fell out of a swing near Marysville and broke her neck, but didn't know it at the time. Now she must wear a neck brace for the remainder of the year while the broken spine grows together. Ordinarily such a fall would kill a person instantly.

The Dog Saved His Life

THE bull had Ewing Key, Glasco farmer, pinned against the barn, and was engaged in crushing him. Then the family dog made a vigorous attack. While the dog distracted the attention of the bull Key was able to get inside the barn. His injuries are not serious.

Bumped Back to Life

WHILE hauling grain bundles, John Dusch, deaf mute farmer, was struck by lightning. The team ran away, but the jolting ride that Dusch got, the doctor says, saved his life. The bumping stimulated his heart, reviving it from the shock which otherwise would probably have proved fatal. Nature takes care of us when we give her a chance—and the mules help.

To Keep Warm With Corn

THE court house and 62 school buildings in Colfax county, Neb., will be heated with corn next winter. The commissioners figure this will help farmers to find a ready market for part of their surplus crop and perhaps save the county some money at the same time. They can buy corn on the cob at \$8 a ton, and coal costs \$12 a ton. So they will use the home product.

Large Crop of Tonsils

THE Farmer Heller family of Hadam, has just come thru an unusual harvest. Its seven children all went under the knife the same day in the same hospital, and had their tonsils harvested. They range from John 16, to Wayne, 5, with Ida Mae and Mary Jane, the twins, and Junior, Betty Lee and Clayton, scattered in between. Its ice cream or soup for them, and no pepper, please.

Filling a Silo Slowly or Fast

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WHEN you get thru with something, and easier than you expected, you naturally feel rather pleased over the outcome. We got thru with the job of filling the 16 by 40 silo much easier than anticipated, doing the entire job with the regular help on the farm, with the exception of a neighbor who fed the cutter.

It has proved to us that silo-filling is like any other job, you can rush it thru by getting in all the neighbors around and making the fill in one day, or you can go ahead with the home help and get the job done nicely by working the usual length of day. I believe we got more in by filling slow, as the silage settled as we filled.

Having a Letz roughage mill, which has been used for two winters to cut all fodder before feeding, we used this for our cutter, taking off two of the four knives on the cutter head and speeding up the feed apron. This made a cut somewhat finer than is regularly done by an ensilage cutter, but until finding out to the contrary it seems to me this is better, as it packs closer and there are no cob chunks or big pieces of stalk.

We started to use the regular small fan, which is sufficient to blow dry feed or any grain a great distance, but were fortunate in having a heavy crop to handle. However, this was too much for the blades of the small fan, bending them around and finally tearing them off, so we got the large fan equipment, had no more trouble and gained a filling capacity that would fill the silo in a day if fed continuously. It took 15 acres of corn and soy beans and 2½ acres of cane, to make what is supposed to be 180 tons of silage, an average yield of approximately 10 tons to the acre.

Continued dry weather and the natural season for its ripening is rapidly bringing near the ending of the pasture season. It will be here by the calendar when this is in print and also here in reality unless there is a sudden weather shift in the meantime. It certainly does not pay to let stock stay too long on a short, grubbed pasture and shrink.

Sometimes, when weather is nice but grass is getting short, we feed for 10 days or two weeks out on the pasture, just to lighten the chores for a few days, but by October 10, and never later than the middle of October, cattle are better off in their winter lots and settled down to the routine of their winter ration. Where lousy calves are running with the cows, both are better off to be in and separated at the beginning of October.

Having kept an increasing herd of Herefords for nearly two years, selling but an occasional odd head, we found their numbers just ready to pass the 150 mark, the other day, all of our own raising. A buyer seemed particularly eager to get the heavier half of our spring calf crop, and when he offered us \$20 a head for them they were sold.

This leaves us 23 head that are just as good in quality but younger, besides all of the last year's crop, which will soon be in the "coming two" class, and all of the cow herd that has done such a fine job of producing for us the last four years almost to the 100 per cent mark. When a cow herd does that well, and is fed exclusively on farm-grown feed, there is still some money in turning calves to market at weaning time for \$20. Anyhow, one is not likely to "go broke" handling cattle in this way, altho it is not a rapid route to great wealth.

The man who bought the calves, a buyer of many years experience, remarked that he never liked to buy a calf for less than \$18, for when sold below that figure he felt the owner of the cow that raised the calf was not getting what he should for the keep

of that cow. At \$18, he plays a going game, above that he is making a little money, taking seasons and feed costs as they will average, he says.

This measures well with my 30 years of keeping a beef cow herd on this farm. Well do I remember getting \$42 a head for one calf crop at weaning time, the next year dropping to \$32, then to \$23. Last year none were sold, and now this year the drop is to \$20. This sliding scale well represents the decline that has taken place in cattle prices since we fell off the peak.

The one great objection to making beef production an exclusive source of income on any farm is that the returns usually come but once a year, just as the returns from the cotton crop come to the Southern farmer. But one does not need to depend upon beef cattle alone. He can make his beef herd the biggest one thing on the farm, then have a few milk cows, a few hogs and a well-kept flock of chickens to help out, also. The milk cows and chickens bring in a weekly income, something that is almost necessary to keep from "running store bills."

The poultry and dairy end of every farm could well be enlarged and improved. It means some added work but it also means a little coming in each week to meet the bills at the grocery, and to pay for the gasoline for the car, a bill that did not worry our fathers and mothers who did so much to make the great Central West what it is, with nothing faster than a lively-stepping horse for transportation.

One should not expect to get beef and milk from the same herd of cows and obtain the maximum from each. It cannot be done, except from an occasional freak cow that is an exception to prove the rule that a beef cow is not the best milk cow or that a milk cow is not the best beef cow. One of the best milk cows we have on this farm has a white face, but she is one of those rare exceptions.

We are keeping Holsteins for milk, but we are not mixing them with the Herefords. They are the milk stock and the Herefords are the beef producers. The two can be kept on the same farm nicely without running into a mixture if the calves from the Holsteins are sold for veal, except those that are grown to make a replacement in the dairy. One never made a greater mistake than to try to get the maximum in beef and dairy production from the same herd of cows. It can not be done by anyone.

What a \$15-a-Hundred Beef Looks Like This Fall



HERE is the grand champion 4-H club baby beef steer shown at the Kansas Free Fair by Grace Ellen Doverspike, Cottonwood Falls, and purchased with 50 head more, by John Morrell & Co., Topeka—a Kansas product processed by a Kansas plant and one of the leading packing plants in the country. At left, R. M. Owth-

To Pick Husking Champs

TWENTY-SIX Kansas counties already are in line to hold corn husking contests this year. They will pick champions to enter the annual all-Kansas contest to be held by Kansas Farmer early in November. Most of the Corn Belt is interested this year. States holding contests include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio and South Dakota. The two high men from Kansas will be eligible to fight it out for the national championship with other state champions in the National Husking Contest in Illinois.

These Kansas counties are lined up to date: Barber, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Douglas, Franklin, Graham, Greenwood, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Logan, Miami, Nemaha, Norton, Osage, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Republic, Rice, Shawnee, Sherman, Smith, Sumner, Trego and Wilson.

If you wish to enter one of these county contests, send your name to Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Or if you live in some county not listed, send us your name and we will get a contest started for you. Kansas Farmer offers \$200 in cash prizes in the state contest, besides a silver cup, and a free trip to the national contest in Illinois for the state champion. Let's pick a world's champion in Kansas this year. It's possible.

Dodged the Wheat Fly

WAITING until the "fly-free-date" to seed his wheat meant much more wheat for Gus Regier, Harvey county. Back in 1922 and 1923, Hessian fly was bad, so in the fall of '23, he waited for the safe date. And his yield was 21 bushels to the acre compared to 17 for the county. But at seeding time next year, he became anxious to plant, with neighbors seeding early. So he forgot about the safe-seeding date. As a result, his 1925 harvest was only 13.6 bushels, or slightly under the county average of 14 bushels. Since then he never has failed to seed according to the safe date for Harvey county. Here is the eight-year record:

Year	County Average	Regier's Yield
1924	17.0 bu.	21.0 bu.
1926	18.0 bu.	23.7 bu.
1927	17.0 bu.	23.0 bu.
1928	14.0 bu.	15.0 bu.
1929	6.4 bu.	13.0 bu.
1930	16.0 bu.	23.3 bu.
1931	20.0 bu.	24.5 bu.
1932	10.0 bu.	22.0 bu.

The county average was 14.8 bushels an acre and Regier's was 20.7 bushels. Not all of this increase is due to observing the fly-free-date, but that was the beginning which lead to early seedbed preparation and sowing pure seed. Apparently it counts.

Western Wheat In Early

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

WHEAT seeding will be about over October 1 in this part of the state. Ordinarily a large per cent is sown after the first. Farmers generally are sowing earlier this year because they lack winter roughage. Dry weather greatly reduced the amount of winter feed. . . There is not a great deal of optimism over the possibility of a profitable wheat crop in 1933. Seed beds here are not well supplied with moisture at this writing and grasshoppers are thicker than usual. For several days large droves of hoppers have been going south. In one part of the county the flying hoppers were thick enough to shade the sun considerably. They may do much damage until cool weather stops their work.

Alfalfa seed growers of Pawnee county have a little organization to market their seed. The seed must be certified. They have adopted a brand and did a little advertising. The effort, sponsored by the county agent and Farm Bureau, has resulted in \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel for the seed above what would have been received without organized effort. Farmers in other parts of the state where they have no selling plans, are having to take less. Buyers take advantage where there is no organization.

We have a young heifer, just fresh,

make a habit of sucking herself. Usually the habit starts then because the udder becomes very full and some of the milk leaks out when the cow lies down. It is a habit hard to break. Out of some old windmill bracing we made a metal collar. Two bands of metal were fitted around her neck about a foot apart and then were connected by two metal strips on each side of her neck. So far the homemade contraption has stopped the sucking habit. The collar does not bother her so long as she keeps her neck straight forward.

Most farmers are viewing with satisfaction the general attitude of business and industry toward them. It has become an accepted fact that the farmer must first get a little money before the wheels of business and industry can turn. As long as times were good and industry could sell about all it could produce, little consideration was given to the source of the flow of wealth. Now if farmers will realize their position of advantage, they can make a good gain on the inequality they have been laboring under for a generation.

If farmers, business, labor and the captains of finance are not willing to adjust themselves to conditions that will renew confidence, the likelihood is that conditions cannot improve. What is the destiny of this civilization? The adjustments within the next few years will largely determine it. Farmers should be particularly interested in those readjustments. A favorable attitude to the prosperity of agriculture gives the farmer an easier avenue to organization and easier credit facilities. Agriculture has an opportunity to prove her keystone position in the business of the world if she will but grasp the opportunity adversity has brought her.

Six Per Cent With Safety

EVERY day I receive letters from readers who have a few hundred dollars saved up for a rainy day, asking this question: "How may I invest the money I have saved and be guaranteed a fair rate of interest, with the privilege of withdrawing it when needed?"

If you have been wondering how to make such an investment, I shall be glad to pass on to you the same suggestions I have made to hundreds of other readers. Just write me and this information will be sent you without any obligations whatever. Address your letter to Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

One of life's blessings is that the simplest way usually is the best way.

NOW at last the undercurrent of trouble running thru life on the Bear Track began to ruffle the surface. When there is corruption in the blood it will, soon or late, show in the skin. The things which were happening in the darkness were too big not to throw their shadows across the sky in the daytime.

Fern Winston had come to feel that all was not well. For her eyes were the eyes which love sharpens and does not blind, and events of which she could know nothing were setting their brand upon the man she loved. Again and again there came swiftly into the eyes of Oscar Estabrook a look which was like the look of haunting fear.

Prince Victor was still at the range house, a welcome guest like the others, and despite his great courtesy, his extreme deference to the ladies, Fern came to hate the man with his smooth smile and felt instinctively that in some way he was the cause of Oscar Estabrook's trouble. And yet there had been no poker games of late, and Dufresne seemed to have only the best of good will for his host.

It was as tho the atmosphere of the range were electrically charged. The genial, rollicking spirit had gone utterly. Mr. Cushing worried thru a few days of it and finally said goodby and with his man was driven back to Queen City and the train. Louis Dabner stayed on, but pleaded each day with Sibyl to set the day, and to hasten with him back to New York. But the Estabrooks had planned to stay upon the range during the summer, until the coming of Pompey Estabrook, and Sibyl shook her head and promised nothing. Yvonne watched her brother with puzzled, troubled eyes and said nothing, knowing that he would confide in Fern Winston if in any one.

IT WAS Sunday evening. Rather for the sake of its cheeriness than because of the faint chill in the night air, there blazed a great log fire in the deep rock fireplace in the sitting-room of the range house. Big John Brent had returned only this afternoon from a two weeks' visit to the churchless lands lying to the south, and only now as he closed the Bible upon his knee did the roaring fire have it all its own way in the quiet room. He had read to them a few chapters in his fine, rich voice, and had, all unsolicited, preached them their Sunday sermon, such a sermon as they had never heard before and which shocked Mrs. Estabrook very much. He had spoken sternly and bluntly and frankly, telling them for the most part what he thought of them.

There came a sudden loud knocking at the front door, and without waiting the one who had knocked flung it open and came rapidly down the hallway and to the sitting-room. There was something in the short, hurried stride as well as in the quick, impetuous blows that made them all turn curious, half anxious eyes to the newcomer. Oscar got hurriedly to his feet. And then on the threshold, his spurs catching the winking firelight, his face showing very grave as he swept his broad hat from his head, stood Hal.

"What is it?" demanded young Estabrook sharply.

Hal's eyes roved from one to another of the faces which were turned to him before he answered.

"There's been trouble," he said quietly, as tho speaking of a matter of no moment. And yet the glow from the fireplace showed the suppressed excitement in his eyes. "The stage has been held up at Bear Creek Crossing. The express agent is half a mile behind me. He wants Mr. Estabrook to git the boys out an' help corral the man as did it."

They were all on their feet now, crowding close up to the news bearer, a flutter with excited interest.

"Did—did he get away with anything?" asked Oscar out of a short silence.

"Yes. Got the box with the \$5,000 as was goin' to the mines."

"Was any one hurt?" asked Yvonne quickly.

"The driver," grunted Hal, a little spurt of anger flaring up thru his short spoken words. "Bill Cutter. An' Bill had his hands up, too. It was cold-blooded murder an' no use for it."

FERN cried out and clutched at Oscar's arm. But Oscar was running to his room for his rifle.

"Where's Club Jordan?" he cried back at Hal.

"Have you told him?"

"Where's Club Jordan?" repeated Hal dryly. "Nobody can't find him! That's what I want to know? Where's Club Jordan?"

John Brent spoke for the first time.

"You don't mean—"

Hal laughed, and it wasn't a pretty laugh to hear.

"I mean," he said gently, that Bill Cutter was a frien' of mine, an' somebody's goin' to pay for a dirty deal!"

They heard his spurs clank and jingle down the hall. And a sudden chill fell over the room which the leaping fire could not thaw.

There had been a wild night of haste and search. But haste and search had been alike profitless. The crossing was full 10 miles from the range house, close to the broken mountain country, and the man who had held up the stage had had ample time to make his escape before the cowboys got to horse after him. Hal had made no attempt to hide his suspicion and all ears waited for Club Jordan's explanation of his absence. But the explanation came smoothly enough when the foreman was at last located, near morning, in camp with Yellow Jim Gates and Shifty Ward upon the southeastern border. Jordan spent many nights away from the bunk house and every one

Bear Creek Crossing

By Jackson Gregory

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Beginning of the Story

A party of New Yorkers spend the summer at Bear Track Ranch. They receive a hearty welcome from Oscar Estabrook, sent West by his father to manage the ranch to get him away from undesirable associates. In the party are Mrs. Estabrook, Oscar's mother; her daughters, Sibyl and Yvonne; Fern Winston, engaged to Oscar; Mr. Dabner, Sibyl's intended, and Mr. Cushing. At the round-up Sibyl asks Hal, a ranch hand who admires the imperious Eastern girl to waltz with her and discovers he is a wonderful dancer. He determines to improve himself and win her. Yvonne lends him books. Also at the ranch are John Brent, cowboy preacher, and Victor Dufresne, gentleman gambler. Hal and his buddy, Dick Sperry, believe the ranch foreman, Club Jordan, will bear watching.

knew it, knew that his duties as foreman carried him hither and thither. Besides, both Yellow Jim and Shifty had told that he had been with them all the late afternoon and evening.

There were a score of cowboys upon the Bear Track and upon the borders of the ranges at the north, each one of whom might have been guilty of the thing, and no one knew what men might have come down from the mountains to commit their crime here and then draw back the way they had come.

BUT Hal, to whom the combined oaths of Yellow Jim and Shifty and Club Jordan meant less than nothing, who thought that he saw in the killing of the driver a bit of sheer hatred, since the thing was unnecessary, and who knew



Hal thinks it over under the stars

that Bill Cutter and Club Jordan had had trouble before, did not for a moment lose his first swift suspicion.

So, tonight in his study-cave, he learned little grammar. Bill Cutter's dead face had a way of getting into the pages of his book and looking out at him reproachfully. He got to his feet and went to the mouth of his cave, looking out across the valley below and at the heavy black clouds scurrying before the wind, across the scattered stars.

"The only way," he puzzled it out, "is to wait an' watch. An' when one of them jaspers flashes a fistful of money, make him show where it come from."

He sat down, cross legged, staring down into the shadows of the valley, watching the thickening clouds, listening to the moan of the night wind in the pine tops. The minutes dragged by and he did not move.

Suddenly he jerked his head up, his listless body grew tense, and he leaned forward, peering out over the cliff's edge. For he had seen a spurt of light, a quick, short-lived glow thru the darkness below him, and had known that the shod hoof of a horse had struck a spark from a bit of

flinty rock on the trail. Because shod horses were not running loose on the range, because ranging stock rarely came here, because he knew no reason why a man should be riding here and now on honest business, because chiefly of the things of which he had been thinking, that tiny, chance spark, chance seen, fired a quick hope in him that here was the beginning of an explanation.

He strode swiftly to his lantern and put out the flame, for fear that a pale yellow ray might leak thru the brush across his doorway. And then he came back to the mouth of the cave and crouched there in the thick shadow watching, listening.

BUT there was nothing to see, and in the swish of the wind thru the pines all other sounds were lost to him. And yet he felt that a man was moving down there below him, moving guardedly, cautiously. Now he knew every foot of the narrow trails hereabout, knew that if a man were riding toward the Bear Track headquarters he must pass thru a little clearing where he could see him if he watched carefully and unless the clouds thickened too fast for him. And the man, even if his horse walked and walked very slowly, must reach the open place in five minutes.

But the five minutes passed, another five followed them and he knew that the man, if man it were, must have ridden from the Bear Track and must follow the trail winding about the base of the cliffs.

"An' I'll see him against the sky when he rides over the ridge," he told himself confidently. "An' then I c'n follow him an' we'll see what he's up to."

But the minutes passed and no shadowy outline of horse and rider stood out against the patch of sky where the trail ran out of the little valley. So long was there silence and no sign that the man who watched began to wonder if he had seen what he had seen or if he had been misled by a glow worm. Then his body stiffened again, and he thrust his head out, scarcely breathing. For he had heard the rattle of stones and knew that some one was climbing the cliffs.

"He's comin' up here!" he muttered wonderingly. "Up here!"

Again there was silence, again there came to his straining ears the noise of slipping earth and stones, and in a little he made out a moving object clinging to the rocks below him—not 20 feet below—and little more than that distance to the right.

"It looks like he knows about my cave," he told himself. "Like I was goin' to have company. An'—There's two of 'em!"

He could see them plainly enough now, altho he could not see the faces, could not make out who they were. They were drawing steadily, altho slowly, nearer to him. Now they were but 10 feet below him, and he lay flat, peering down at them. And then, one after the other, they stepped out upon a ledge and began edging off to the right. Hal wanted to laugh aloud. For he could see them now more plainly as the wind drove apart the clouds above, making a great rift for the stars to shine thru.

THE man who went ahead was Victor Dufresne, and the man who followed panting, whose deformed foot made the climbing doubly difficult for him, was Club Jordan!

"It's a fool thing," cursed Jordan, as for a little he rested and clung to a rugged knob of rock. "It's the devil's own work, an' it's takin' too many chances."

Dufresne laughed softly. "It's the last time, Jordan," he consoled. "The last but one, and then damn the chances. Come on."

Again they moved on. Hal saw that they had passed out of sight along the ledge of rock. At least they were not coming to his cave. His decision swiftly made, he worked his way down the old way he knew until he came to a great cut in the cliffs very much like the one up which he and Yvonne had gone that day when they had visited Death Trap mine. Now he hurried, climbing upward again until he came to the top of the cliffs and just above his cave. Here he crept forward slowly, stopping often to listen, to try to see thru the darkness into which Jordan and Dufresne had gone. When he saw nothing, heard nothing, he moved on again climbing over boulders, slipping down great piles of rocks, and always to the right, in the direction they had taken.

SUDDENLY Hal stopped and crouched down in the shadows. There before him was a great cup, 20 feet across, ringed about with flinty spires of rock, a hollow of which a man could not guess from below, into which he could not see unless he came upon it from above as Hal was coming now. In the hollow he made out the glowing ends of two burning cigarettes. He wedged himself between two upstanding boulders and watched, a little puzzled that Jordan and Dufresne could have come here so much ahead of him. Then he saw that they were not the men that he had followed, saw both Jordan and Dufresne pull themselves up over the edge of the cliff and drop down into the rock rimmed basin.

"Four of 'em," he muttered. "Who's the other two? Yellow Jim an' Shifty, mos' likely."

"You fools," grunted Club Jordan as he limped across the narrow hollow and stopped before the two men who were smoking. "Ain't you takin' enough chances without you two burnin' tobacco?"

TO BE CONTINUED

LIVESTOCK

Started With a Car of Ewes

LAMBS beat other things the last two years for Henry W. Hickert, Bird City. He finds they clean up fields, eat less than hogs, and the wool pays the expenses of the ewes. There is some lamb feed to figure, but the cost is small enough to leave a profit.

Hickert started with them in 1929, buying a carload of old ewes and saving the first ewe lambs. Now he keeps 140 ewes and buys three carloads of lambs in September to feed. With three quarter sections fenced with woven wire he is in position to do a good job of handling sheep and hogs. And he finds the fence worth the investment, even in trying times.

Getting corn harvested cheaply, protection for stock, making use of feed that might be wasted, turning weeds into money and keeping fields clean are extra profits. Lambs bought September 15, last year averaged 82 pounds when sold, gaining 19 pounds apiece. They were turned in a corn field after getting 6 bushels of barley and some molasses feed first thing in the morning. Squaw corn, 70 acres, is planted to be lamb and hogged down. Cross fences keep livestock separate. January to April lambs, 128 from 140 ewes, averaged 86 pounds by July 5. Pigs now go to market at 230 pounds in 5 months by hogging down corn. It used to take 9 months to get 250 pounds. The fence has saved time there.

Diversification helps Hickert. He plants corn and wheat turn about, often seeding wheat in corn stubble to cut cost of seedbed. In good years wheat does about as well for him this way as on summer tilled land. Eight Holsteins and a poultry flock help a lot. Seventy-five to 100 cockerels are caponized every year for fries. Lamb, beef and pork are canned. This family "lives off the farm." The grocery bill for eight is \$1.50 to \$2 a week.

Cost Less to Mix Feeds

GRINDING corn and tankage together and self-feeding it to pigs put the last bunch on the market averaging 225 pounds in 170 days for Fremont Sleflel, Norton. He finds it doesn't do to feed tankage and corn in separate compartments. He explains: "I have had them eat more tankage than corn and that costs money. I start with 7 per cent tankage and taper off to 3 per cent at the finish. Of course, there is the grinding and it costs something, but it holds down on the cash feed I must buy. My tractor runs the grinder."

"I'm sure I get a better gain this way. When I fed in two compartments the hogs would run out of corn in rush times, such as at harvest, and knock my profit down in a hurry on tankage alone. But mixed in this way all they can do is clean up the feed and squeal for more. It is a safer and cheaper ration. I figure I'm losing money if I don't get pigs over 200 pounds in 6 months." Sleflel grows a lot of feed that is marketed thru cows, hogs and chickens.

Why Dry Cows Need Grain

MOST dairymen who feed cows all year say, "What I feed dry cows comes back to me in the milk pail later." That is true. A rest of six to eight weeks between milk-giving periods is desirable for dairy cows, says one authority. Many heavy-producing cows will lose considerable flesh during maximum milk flow, even when a good ration is fed. In the rest or dry period, these cows must regain losses in body weight, and replenish some of the minerals required to make milk. Cows in good condition at the beginning of a lactation period produce milk more persistently and in larger amounts than those in poor body weight.

A Texas Jersey to Top

SHE is a Texas Jersey cow, 6 years old, owned by Sartartia Farms, that has just broken the national Jersey record for butterfat production in two milkings a day, by producing 914.89 pounds in 365 days. She is the first "in her family" to be officially tested and make a name for herself.

She ran with the regular herd, remained out in all kinds of weather day and night, and was milked by machine. Her feed bill on test was \$120. With her year's yield of 17,299 pounds of milk selling at 30 cents a gallon, she made a profit over feed cost of \$480. Maybe record keeping would bring to light a good many high-producing Kansas cows.

Do Better on Less Milk

IN MANY cases heavy feeding means rapid growth. That isn't true with the dairy calf, says F. B. Wolberg, Manhattan. A calf needs only 10 per cent of its weight in milk a day. And it can best be fed three times a day for the first two weeks. This seems to be one case where man has succeeded in improving on Mother Nature's plan.

Hog Day at the College

THE sixth annual Swine Feeders' Day, sponsored by the Animal Husbandry Department of the agricultural college, Manhattan, will be held Saturday, October 8, on the college campus. The program will include inspection of the college breeding herd, and several pens of fat barrows that will be shown at the American Royal. In the afternoon there will be speaking featuring prominent livestock men, and reports covering swine feeding experiments completed during the last year.

Across Kansas

Peabody is to have a cheese factory and give the world better sandwiches.

When H. T. Laidlaw, Yates Center, filled his 280-ton silo, the job took 15 men.

Herington's fall festival October 4 and 5, includes an old settlers' picnic and a 4-H club display.

Eating spoiled corn was fatal to Mrs. J. L. Fisher of Oberlin. Never eat tainted canned goods.

A Hiawatha barber is giving free hair cuts to needy children. Wholesome, altho not fattening.

Drifted hail 2 feet deep, stalled the car of rural carrier Henry Nelson, near Otego. He swears to it.

Near Ellis, a 4½-inch rain drowned 27 cattle owned by S. J. Hamburg. Are we coming to fall floods?

Hog cholera has broken out in northeast Edwards county. Serum doesn't cost as much as it used to.

A Topeka traffic cop counted cars from 59 Kansas counties in Topeka one day during the Legion convention.

One lone soybean produced 567 pods containing 1,216 beans, for George A. Fry, Iola. A modern beanstalk story.

Two thousand quarts of fruits and vegetables have been canned at El Dorado by the Salvation Army for the needy.

Otta Vacha, for years an officer in a Cuba bank, has resigned to go back to farming. Is the banking business as bad as that?

At the age of 95, B. C. Decker, Hoxie, drives about in his motor car just as if he were a young man, except that he uses both hands.

Town and country folks worked together to improve the roads leading into Hanover. Then the women folks gave the workers a free feed.

Brown county's 11-year-old cattle feeder Garrett Hartley, topped the St. Joe market with a 710-pound heifer that brought \$8 a hundred.

Digging 25 feet below the surface, workmen at Oxford uncovered the head of an early Kansan, a buffalo, with horns 2 feet from tip to tip.

Andrew F. Cowan, who settled in Harvey county before it was organized, is dead. He died in the same Kansas but a vastly different state.

Leavenworth's one-armed lawyer, LeRoy T. Hand, dropped a shotgun he was cleaning and lost three fingers of his remaining hand. A mule or a shotgun must be handled carefully.

GROUND RIGHT TO TASTE RIGHT

Hills Bros. Coffee is correctly ground for best results by drip process or any other method.

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



THEY CALL IT THE
WORLD'S FINEST COFFEE
AND HERE IS THE REASON

Hills Bros' patented Controlled Roasting process roasts in a different way
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No burnt coffee, no not-quite-roasted coffee . . . every berry developed to perfection

Bulk-roasted coffees are apt to be underdone or overdone . . . it's so difficult to control big batches. At best, it is only a guess as to how each lot will turn out.

Hills Bros. invented and patented a process that roasts a little at a time . . . as the blend flows evenly, continuously through the

roasters. Every berry is brought to the peak of perfection! None is underdone nor overdone.

You can detect the difference that Controlled Roasting makes! Your taste tells you that you have never known such mellow, pleasant flavor.

Hills Bros. Coffee can't go stale! The vacuum process of packing coffee is the only method that fully preserves coffee freshness — the air is removed from the can and kept out. It was originated by Hills Bros. over thirty years ago. There is no magic about a vacuum can — it will not make poor coffee good, but it will keep good coffee fresh.

Order Hills Bros. Coffee today by name, and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.

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HILLS BROS COFFEE

Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc.

215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

The Substitute Bride

MRS. R. E. LOFTS

THE winter I was 16 Lee, a young man of 20, came to our neighborhood and hired out to a farmer. He was well-educated and well-bred, so he was invited to our parties. He also attended our church and seemed to have no bad habits. He was industrious yet when 15 years had passed still was working for the same farmer.

As the young folks had paired off and married, he had taken to dropping in for an evening's visit occasionally with them. Then a well-improved "80" was being sold for mortgage and taxes and Lee bought it. It was then he began to talk of getting married, but there were no marriageable girls near. In fun someone sent him a copy of a matrimonial paper. First thing we knew he was showing us a picture of his young lady (she looked all of 50) and hinted of a wedding in the springtime.

At Christmas time he showed us the gifts his lady love sent. We noticed a difference in the handwriting, and wondered among ourselves, but Lee seemed not to notice. During the winter he refurnished his house assisted by all the "old gang." Some gave quilts, others cushions, rugs, dishes, and so on—and in return he gave us a bid to the wedding.

We all turned out to meet the train. Our suspicions were justified when a trim modern miss of about 18 stepped down and tripped up to Lee. "Mom was married at Christmas time," she said, "but I couldn't help thinking of you working and waiting for her, so I'm here in her stead if you want me."

Lee wrinkled his nose and batted his eyes a few times. Then squared his shoulders and taking her in his arms kissed her rosy lips. Turning to us he said, "Come, let's go get married."

That was years ago, but they are as happy and contented as can be.

All Want Her Cookies

MY sister-in-law makes several hundred dollars a year by baking cookies for the stores in the little town on whose outskirts she lives. She has no children and does up her morning work promptly, which enables her to devote part of the forenoon and all afternoon, if she wishes, to baking cookies. She is particular and her customers can instantly recognize her product. Needless to say "the kind of cookies mother used to make" have no difficulty in competing with the bakery variety.—F. G. P.

Nice Way to Say It

A FRIEND and her two well-trained children, 2 and 4, recently visited me. She had taught them, when they wished to go to the bathroom, to say, "Please excuse me, Mother." It made no difference who heard them say it, and it seemed so much nicer than to go up and whisper, or say some of the things I've heard other children say.—Friendly Sue.

Complete plans for a Hallowe'en party, 4 cents. Our leaflet, "High Points in Palmistry," a way to tell fortunes, 6 cents. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Free For the Asking

FARM folks everywhere will put up more meat this winter. We have a timely handbook giving expert directions anyone can follow in making and seasoning good pork sausage, also in turning out a superior article of home-cured or smoked meat. There are fine recipes for preparing and serving meat dishes. Kansas Farmer's Home Service will be glad to send you a copy.

Two Girls I Know

IMA M.

FIFTEEN years ago Ellen and her chum, Margaret, graduated from high school. If ever two girls started life with an equal chance they did. Both were above ordinary in intelligence, their parents were in about the same comfortable financial condition. Both were nice looking, fun-loving girls.

Margaret stayed at home, married young. Her husband was able to provide for her better than her parents could. He was devoted to her. She had every chance to make a happy home, but she muffed it. She rules her two children with fear instead of love. Her husband is henpecked and how!

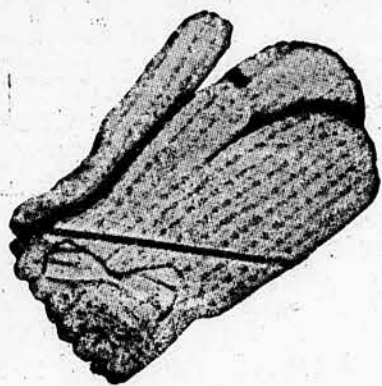
She thinks she is a wonderful mother because her children have been reared according to strict schedule. She thinks she is a model housekeeper because she keeps her home spotless, but her husband has to go up-town to smoke, her children have to keep all their toys in the attic.

Ellen started teaching. Altho her parents would have sent her, she chose to pay her own way thru college. Now she holds an important position in a large school, partly because of her education, mostly because of her love for children. She has become a real success. Her parents lost most of their fortune in an unfortunate business deal, she gladly and amply provides for them. But here is the sad part: On a recent visit she said to me, "I'd give it all up so gladly in exchange for a home and babies of my own!"

It seems as if these two could have changed places for the better. But who knows? Most of our troubles is of our own making.

Keep Baby Warm as Toast

CROCHETED IN YARN



SOFT mittens for 10 baby fingers, warm booties for 10 tiny toes. . . who can resist making things for baby? Your little precious will just have to have both mittens and booties. All you need to make them is some silky wool yarn, a trusty crochet hook and our easy directions. "Makings" for the mittens come in package No. 100; bootie materials in package No. 101, and you may have either for 60 cents, with your choice of pink, blue or white yarn. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Before fall housecleaning, papering, painting, or refinishing floors, send 6 cents to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for "How to Refinish Floors" and "Efficient Cleaning."

The Last Chapter

NELLIE WEBB

A MIDDLE-AGED woman stole out of her room on a river steamer in the dead of night, and slipped over the rail into the dark, flowing river. A few days later her body was found, with refuse from the river, by some fisherman. Her life was ended.

Years before, when she was young, beautiful and talented, she fell in love with a man. His sister has said of them, "They were individualists." That meant they wanted to live their lives as they chose, and not according to the laws of society.

For years the woman had lived a lonely life. The "individualist" lover supported her, and was generous, but, after various adventures, he married a younger woman, who was not individualistic. The man is dead, and the wife is mentioned in his will as sole heir to all he possessed.

When two people defy the world and its conventions one of them always gets the worst of it. Of the woman who slipped over the rail into the dark, flowing river someone said, "Poor thing!" Poor thing, indeed.

Comfort for Tired Feet

YOURS FOR A STAMP

With a large family to care for in addition to the routine of cooking, canning, washing, ironing, gardening, fruit-picking and chicken raising, I must be on my feet nearly all day. Long before night my feet are aching and burning so badly I scarcely can bear the pain. Isn't there some home remedy for my trouble?—Mrs. H. G.

I HAVE entirely too little space here in which to tell you all the things you should know about caring for your feet to prevent the pain you have suffered. I have set them all down in a leaflet called "Fundamentals of Comfortable Feet" which you may have for 3 cents. In it you will find corrective treatments for bunions, corns, callouses, ingrown nails and special exercises to strengthen weak feet. It also lists the points of a sensible shoe.

Keep the Family Happy

THESE WILL DO IT

Green Tomato Relish—This certainly puts a spice to meats and vegetables when the snow is flying and the temperature at zero. Use a heaping ½ bushel of green tomatoes, 15 cups vinegar, 9 cups sugar, ½ peck onions, 18 hot peppers, 7 red sweet peppers, 18 green sweet peppers, ½ cup mustard seed, 2 tablespoons celery seed, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon cloves, salt to taste. Chop tomatoes, onions and peppers finely, mix well with sugar, vinegar, salt and spices. Bring to a full rolling boil and keep boiling for three-quarters of an hour, being careful not to scorch. Pack in jars and seal hot. This makes 12 or 15 quarts.—Mrs. Charles Marshall, McCune, Kan.

Green Tomato Catsup—A good way to use those just-before frost tomatoes. Take 1 peck green tomatoes, 1 ounce salt, 1 ounce allspice, 2 tablespoons ground mustard, black pepper, ¼ pound brown sugar, 2 large onions sliced, ¼ pound mustard seed, 1 ounce cloves, 1 ounce ground ginger, 2 teaspoons celery seed, vinegar. Slice tomatoes and onions. Place them in layers, sprinkling salt between. Let stand 24 hours, drain, add other ingredients, excepting vinegar. Cover with vinegar and boil 2 hours, then strain thru a sieve and bottle.—Mrs. Will Umphres, Sterling, Nebr.

Our leaflet, "Quick Breads," contains 11 prize recipes. Send 3 cents for copy, to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Why I Like My Home

Happiness is more likely to be found in humble homes than in the mansions of wealth. Somehow people who face hardships get more out of life than those who don't have to struggle. However, why do you like your home? Kansas Farmer has a dollar for every such letter it finds good enough to print.—Ruth Goodall.

You Never Can Tell

A. W. W.

YOU "might just as well try to take sunbeams out of cucumbers as to try to make anything out of Henry," I told Lila.

Well, she married Henry anyhow, and I married Jack. She has a town home, a country home, three cars, five servants, a loving husband, and two beautifully dressed children.

I have a rented shack in which to keep my five youngsters who have been deserted by their father.

And I still go on giving advice!

Good Brown Sugar Flavor

BROWN sugar imparts a delicious flavor to apple sauce, figs and prunes.—Mrs. H. P. Quarder, California.

"Gay 90" Sleeves Back

A WEE GIRL FROCK

909



3196



909—Light-topped dress distinctive for smart day occasions, has wonderful make-over possibilities. The convertible neckline is youthful. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch dark with 1¼ yards of 39-inch light material with ½ yard of 35-inch lining.

3196—This cunning dress for tiny maids has a big boy collar just like older sister is wearing. To make it very practical of course, it has matching bloomers to complete it. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

Patterns 15 cents. New Fall Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer.

RURAL HEALTH

Our Old Enemy, Alcohol

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

I AM told there is a great change in public sentiment about the use of alcohol. What difference does that make? Emphatically let me state that no change has occurred in scientific facts about its use. Alcohol taken internally is the same deadly enemy to man-



Dr. Lerrigo

kind that it was 10-20-50 years ago and thru centuries past. Scientific medicine having decided that it is a narcotic, not a stimulant, has no use for it, having many better narcotics.

Some persons claim that, taken in moderation, alcohol quickens, cheers, and brings reserve force into play. A common error! Wine does loosen the tongue; it does make certain persons more ready to laugh, perhaps even to the point of silliness. Does that mean that it actually sharpens the wit? Does it really stimulate the intellect? Certainly not. Without exception the physical and the mental effects of alcohol are definitely and consistently paralyzing.

No one will dispute that imbibing a whole pint of alcohol, especially by one unaccustomed to the poison, might be fatal to life. It certainly paralyzes nerve centers. Nevertheless, there exists quite a general idea that a small quantity taken discreetly is not paralyzing but stimulating.

No matter what the dosage, the effect of alcohol is never to stimulate but always to paralyze or depress. In the matter of free talking and ready laughing, bear in mind that the tongue is loosened not because the wit is sharpened but because discretion is paralyzed. The loud laugh does not

come because of a greater appreciation of humor, but because your judgment of that which is clever and witty is deadened.

No form of animal tissue is so sensitive as that of the brain and the central nervous system. The injurious effect of alcohol upon this delicate tissue has been demonstrated by repeated experiments and verified by the use of instruments of precision. There is absolutely no exception to the statement that the use of alcohol, no matter how small the amount, is definitely injurious to the intellect. There is no exception to the fact that alcohol serves no good purpose in our physical economy but is consistently a paralyzing agent.

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

Living with One Kidney

Is it possible for a man to live long after one kidney has been taken out? What should he eat?—R. M. J.

The removal of one kidney does not seem to have much effect. The operation has been performed many times, especially for tuberculous kidney. If the remaining kidney is sound, the patient seems to live along as well as ever. The patient should eat a moderate, careful diet of ordinary foods.

Can the Scars Be Removed?

I have some small scars on my face which followed sores that came several months ago. How can I remove them?—S. W. R.

If the scars go thru the true skin, they are permanent. They can be removed only by a surgical operation which may involve skin grafting. Scars that are superficial will gradually improve without any help but cleanliness.

POULTRY

Do Pullets Beat Hens?

FALL always makes a person wonder how many hens and pullets to keep. Birds that laid well this year look valuable "because they have proved what they can do." Unfortunately that is deceiving. The second year's production will be less by about 20 per cent, and each succeeding year the decline will be 25 to 30 eggs.

For egg production alone many Kansas farmers find it better to keep layers only thru their pullet year. Others who have Leghorns keep the healthy, vigorous birds which still lay well for a second year because they do not depreciate in value, while new pullets will show as much as 75 per cent depreciation. It costs about \$1 to mature a good pullet. At the end of the first laying season they are worth about 25 cents and about the same at the end of the second. If the extra eggs laid would bring in more than the 75-cent decrease in value of the bird, it is better to keep only the pullets. Mature birds are important, however. Eggs from well-developed hens produce larger, more vigorous chicks than those from pullet eggs. Hens usually lay very little during the two or three months before the breeding season, which is thought to help hatchability of eggs. Hens may be used until 2 to 5 years old. If pullet eggs are used for hatching they should be from the most mature.

Give Hens Enough Room

ONE thing "just around the corner" is another pullet laying season. If you started good chicks on clean ground and fed them well, all this good work may be spoiled if too many hens live together. Light breeds need 3½ feet of floor space, the heavier ones, 4 feet. This allows plenty of feeding, drinking, laying and breathing room. For comfort the straw-loft is best. Old houses can be improved in that way this season, probably at no other cost than labor. This will keep houses almost free from dampness

and will make them several degrees warmer than ordinary houses on coldest days. And the birds will lay more eggs.

Sell the Early Molters

ATTENTION to wing molt is highly important, says G. T. Klein, Manhattan. It is best to sell all hens that were in molt before September 1. The late molters drop old feathers more rapidly and grow new ones quicker, so are back in production before the slow, early molters, that take most of the summer, fall and winter to grow their pretty plumage.

Watch Out for Pox

PULLETS should be vaccinated for chicken pox before they go into winter quarters. The virus costs only 1 cent a dose and may be obtained from the agricultural college, Manhattan. If birds were troubled with pox last year, they probably will be affected again this year. All the more important that they be treated now. A local veterinarian can administer the virus for those who have not had the experience.

When Birds Are Crowded

COLDS may develop with poultry in the fall. When too many birds are crowded into one house at night, become too warm, and then get into the cool, damp morning air, they chill easily. This is sure to retard development of pullets and cut down production. Not only that. Cannibalism often appears where birds are crowded. This isn't a disease, nor is it due entirely to poor feeding, but it can play havoc with a good flock. If it does start after the birds have been confined a short time, remove the picked birds and fry the cannibal leaders.

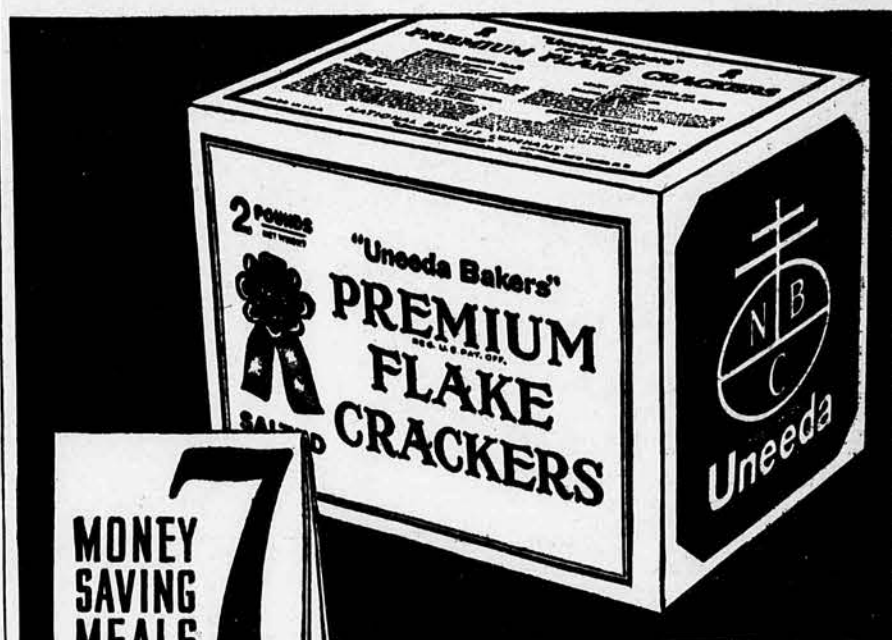
The hitch-hiker also advocates free wheeling.



Down go
Meal Costs
when

PREMIUM FLAKES

help do the cooking



Get this booklet—FREE. See the size of the money-saving box of Premiums. See the booklet. Both are at your favorite grocer's. Ask today.

EVERY DAY is cracker day, with plenty of flaky Premiums in the house. How good they are with soups! And with fruit cups, and those tomato juice cocktails that everybody's serving.

But Premiums do more than merely start the meal! They can make a pound of veal go almost twice as far—in a tender, juicy Meat Pie, for instance. The booklet, "7 Money Saving Meals," shows all kinds of cracker tricks to help make better meals less expensive. And it's free—tucked inside each big money-saving box.

Put a box of Premiums and this recipe booklet to work in your kitchen NOW. You'll have tastier meals AND more money left. More time left, too—and something delicious and new every day.

TIPTOP MEAT PIE

Put 2 qts. hot veal and carrot stew in greased baking dish. Crumble 26 Premium Flake Crackers and mix with 2 tbsps. minced onion, salt, pepper, and 1 can condensed tomato soup. Spread over stew, dot with 2 tbsps. butter, and bake in hot oven (425° F.) until browned lightly. 6 portions.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Uneda



Bakers

Best Steers Make New Tops

ENCOURAGEMENT for the beef industry again poked its head into view last week on Monday when a load of choice 1,400-pound Hereford steers, owned by Ed G. Jones, Olpe, Kan., sold for \$9.65 a hundred at Kansas City, beating the previous 1932 top by 5 cents. This advance for best quality came with a near record-run of cattle for the day. Not satisfied with that, a five-car string of 1,344 pounders boosted the price on Wednesday to the year's best of \$9.85, and five loads of 1,317-pound Missouri beefs held this new top for Thursday. At the St. Joseph market W. G. Walters, Highland, Kan., turned 50 choice steers, averaging 1,441 pounds, at \$10 a hundred, the highest price paid there since last December.

These bright spots glow for producers and finishers of high-grade cattle almost entirely, yet reflect a good spirit among buyers and consumers and show they appreciate quality. Choice animals have been scarce and that has helped the price, another thing to encourage beef-herd owners to perk up the quality of steers they market.

Breeding Herds Are Larger

There is another angle to watch. Numbers of beef cattle in the U. S. have been increasing since 1928, but slaughterings have not increased in proportion. This means heifers have been held back to increase breeding herds. So increasing market supplies of slaughter cattle are certain during the next two or three years. With this in mind, marketing specialists urge caution against further expansion of breeding herds.

One thing left, and perhaps the best under any circumstances, is to improve quality. Breeders interviewed on the show circuits say they are culling their herds with greater care to supply the demand on the part of the average herd owner for better stuff. Several Kansas exhibitors are having good inquiry for stock and a pick-up in sales. Herd improvement is under way with renewed vigor.

Hog Prices Face a Danger

Government figures say the hog supply available for slaughter in the next seven months will be somewhat smaller than in the same time a year ago, but because feed supplies are more abundant and better distributed, producers may be expected to expand hog production considerably next year. Domestic and foreign demand for American hog products is low but revival of business in the next few months would relieve this, particularly with smaller hog supplies in prospect in competing European countries. Lower prices for hogs this fall and winter are foreseen by Homer J. Henney, marketing specialist at Manhattan, if there is a tendency toward "winter dumping." With a concentration of hogs on the markets in December, the price may dip to the low levels of last May. Orderly marketing will help the situation.

Set Good Co-op Example

Mills still need wool. Imports may be necessary before the new domestic clip is ready. If so, marketing specialists point out, it should be possible to increase the effectiveness of our present tariff. Prices are moving upward. The National Wool Marketing Association has advanced its prices three times since August 1. Competition has followed. Wool prices declined 37 per cent from January to July, this year, and now have regained all but 7 per cent of the loss. This is an example of co-operative farm marketing that will apply generally, not alone to wool.

More Grain for Livestock

Feed grain production is 13 per cent larger than last season's and 7 per cent over average. Considerable wheat also is available for feed. Prospective demand for feed grains will be about the same as last year. This is based on down-trend in numbers of horses and mules, increase in numbers of dairy and beef cattle on farms this year, increased cattle feeding, reduction of 7 per cent in the 1932 spring pig crop, decrease of 8 per cent in the 1932 lamb crop, and a decrease in numbers of hens and pullets in farm flocks.

Conditions in Kansas

Anderson—Getting the usual fall rains. About 50 per cent of average wheat crop being sown. The new crop "Grohoma" is making a fine yield. Several public sales where cattle, horses and implements sell well. Eggs, 10 to 18c; cream, 17c; oats, 15c; corn, 25c.—R. C. Eichman.

Anderson—A good rain, but heavy wind with it blew corn down badly. Little plowing has been done. Road work gives employment to many men. We are looking for better times.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—All busy drilling wheat. Some public sales. Considerable corn bound for feed. Wheat, 34c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 16 to 17c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—The season has been spotted—too cold, too dry, too hot. Oats made 25 bushels, wheat poor, wild hay good. Pastures badly dried. Corn a big crop of stalks, so many silos are being filled. In all we have just fair crops.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$ 9.85	\$ 9.30	\$ 9.25
Hogs	4.05	4.30	5.65
Lambs	5.40	5.60	6.65
Hens, Heavy	.13	.12	.15
Eggs, Firsts	.18	.15	.18
Butterfat	.17	.15	.23
Wheat, hard winter	.53½	.50½	.56
Corn, yellow	.28½	.30½	.46
Oats	.19	.13½	.26
Barley	.25½	.25½	.34½
Alfalfa, baled	12.50	12.00	17.00
Prairie	7.00	7.00	8.00

Brown—Light rain, then a drying wind hurried ripening of corn. Lots of new corn being fed, which may account for numerous hog losses that are blamed on cholera. Fall-seeded alfalfa doing well. Lots of hay put up. Potato crop was good; those dug early show some spoilage. Silos being filled. Big demand for feeder pigs.—L. H. Shannon.

Brown—Wheat seeded in cornfields growing well. Rural school attendance about average. Wheat, 38c; corn, 19c; oats, 10c; cream, 17c; eggs, 15c; poultry, 9 to 11c.—E. E. Taylor.

Butler—Wheat sowing started, but is slow on account of so many chinch bugs and grasshoppers. Corn good, only a little husked for hogs. Some cholera. Cattle doing well. Few sales, prices low. Wheat, 30c; oats, 10c; corn, 34c.—Jacob Dieck.

Cheyenne—Some farmers drilling wheat and taking chances on moisture; wheat on summer-fallow land up to good start. Forage cut and many pit silos filled. Still hopeful for return of prosperity. No killing frost yet. Eggs, 14c; butterfat, 15c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Farmers busy preparing wheat ground, usual acreage will be seeded. Feed abundant, some grain and livestock going to market. Eggs, 14 to 16c; cream, 16c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—Sorghum cutting in full swing. Had good general rain. Heavy wind did much damage. Corn husking started, lighter yield than expected. Community sales get big crowds, everything sells. Prosperity still around the corner. Corn, 22 to 28c; oats, 15c; wheat, 34c; hens, 5 to 8c; cream, 17c; whole milk, 26c; eggs, 13c.—Cloy W. Brazile.

Douglas—Instead of sticking to one or two crops such as wheat and corn, many farmers are experimenting with others. Navy beans and sweet potatoes have been successfully grown as well as peanuts.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—Rain last week made stock water and helped pastures. Corn cutting finished; less smut than last year. Twig girdlers are cutting smaller branches off elm trees. Doesn't look favorable for wheat sowing because of chinch bugs. Little plowing being done. Pastures short. I have a book 267 years old, "Heaven Opened," printed by the American Tract Society of Nassau St., New York. Does any Kansas farmer have an older book?—Ellis Blankenbaker.

Harvey—Weather warm and dry until last week. Grasshoppers numerous. Silo filling about done. Livestock brings fair prices at public sales.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—No general rain since harvest, corn and row crops burned up, feed not worth cutting. Wheat ground has been worked only once, a few are drilling. Prices offered for cows and calves low.—Mrs. Ira Lawder.

Jewell—Silos being filled, wheat-seeding started. Kafir and cane will make good crops, alfalfa seed yield good. Northwest part of county hurt a good deal by hail. Many farms being foreclosed. No sales. Farms for rent scarce.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—Everybody busy getting wheat sown; there will be a large acreage. Ground in good condition for seeding. Public sales scarce; horses and cows bring strong prices. Corn yield will be good. Considerable feed being put up.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Difficult time of year to pay debts with small grain in the stack and corn not dry enough to husk. What we do is trade with neighbors more. These tough times have made us more sympathetic and better people. Corn, 28c; oats, 12c; wheat, 30c; eggs, 10 to 12c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Dry weather has held on except for local showers. A general rain needed to put ground in condition to hold wheat until cold weather. Feed cutting in full swing, grass good, livestock thriving.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Dry weather matured corn too rapidly. Some threshing clover for seed. Sweet potato crop good. Orchards that have not failed to produce some fruit for years have none this season. Many things being stolen from farms. Demand strong for farms to rent. Eggs, 16c; corn, 35c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Rains have helped pasture and late feed. Wheat sowing under way, soil in good condition, seedbeds well tilled.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Need more rain as ground is too dry for wheat seeding; this will reduce the acreage. Corn husking near at hand, plenty of feed put up. Prices getting a little better. Farms most all rented for another season.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Light rain helped feed crops, but too dry to start the large per cent of wheat already seeded. Cream, 17c; eggs, 13c.—H. E. Jones.

Lyon—Rains helped grass and put ground in condition for disking and wheat seeding. About half the corn is cut and shocked or put into the silo. Plenty of complaint about high taxes and low prices—yet how about the city man with a family to support and no job? Usual acreage of wheat being seeded.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Wheat sowing well started and feed nearly all up. Fair exhibits this year are extra good. Community meetings in rural centers going over big with good programs and large attendance. Produce prices advancing. Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 18c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Millet all cut and shocked. Start to thresh next week. Wheat sowing in full swing. Corn, 18c; wheat, 30c; eggs, 18c; cream, 19c; hogs, \$4.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Dry and windy. Some fodder being fed to livestock on pasture. Many hauling water. Some plowing being done but ground very dry. Little wheat will be seeded unless plenty of rain comes soon. Corn will soon be dry enough to husk.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—No moisture of consequence for some time. Wheat seeding will be late. Prairie hay crop made and farmers busy putting up other roughage. A start at corn husking, and topping kafir and milo. Livestock and poultry in good condition and disease free. Demand for mules brought in a few buyers from the South. Several carloads of hogs and cattle going to market. Quite a demand from tenants for farms. Wheat, 32c; kafir, 20c; oats, 12c; flax, 76c; potatoes, 15c pk.; apples, \$1; hens, 10c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 17c.—J. D. McHenry.

Osborne—There was nothing done at the farmers' "strike" meeting. Plowing all done for wheat. Farmers busy caring for feed, binding corn, cutting a short crop of sowed cane and finishing with silos. Kafir will make fair crop of seed. Tomatoes made a good yield, also grapes. Wheat, 34c; corn, 25c; kafir, 18c; eggs, 13c; cream, 14c. Ponds filled and wheat ground soaked from a two-night rain.—Roy Haworth.

Phillips—Weather ideal. Plenty of rain to get wheat ground in good condition; many farmers finishing with wheat seeding. There will be some corn to husk. Plenty of apples, plums and pears.—Mrs. Ralph Ashly.

Pratt—Need a general rain. Most farmers have wheat ground in good condition and have had success in killing volunteer growth. Grass in most pastures good, livestock doing well. Good supply of feed shocked and in silos. Drouth cut corn yield short, cane, kafir and milo doing well. Few farm sales; livestock brings satisfactory prices while machinery sells below value. Wheat, 32c; eggs, 14c; cream, 14c.—Art McAnarney.

Rice—Scattered fields of corn will make good yields but most of crop under average. Branch of Wheat Producers' Association started here to try out improvement plans. Wheat, 31c; eggs, 14c; hens, 9c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

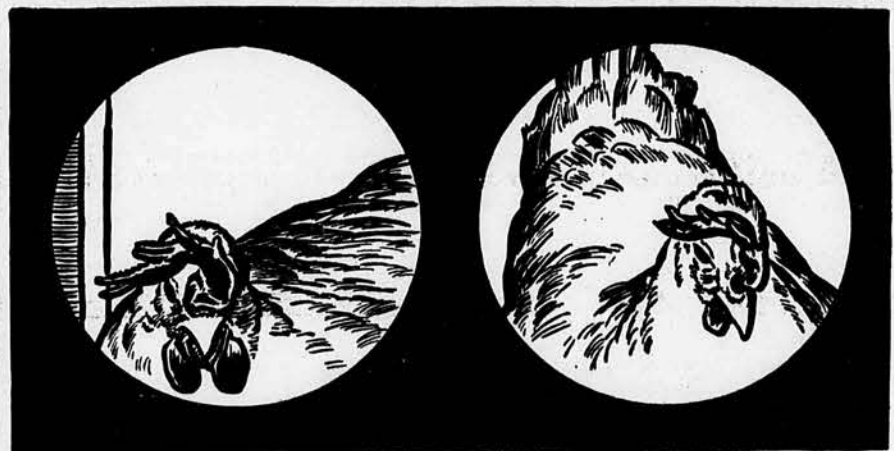
Reno—Dry, windy weather held up wheat seeding. Apple crop good, but wind damage severe. Wheat, 31c; corn, 35c; fat hogs, \$3.—E. T. Ewing.

Rush—Rains put soil in good condition so wheat seeding is three-fourths done. Some hay to be put up yet and a little sorghum to cut. Farm work farther along than usual. Early-sown wheat up to good stand, but soon will need more moisture. Wheat, 33c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 15c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Sumner—High winds and very dry, small wheat acreage sown to date. Farmers feeding livestock since late pastures failed. Many hauling water for cisterns. Cream quantity light. Many fall pigs. Hogs, \$3.40; wheat, 30c; butterfat, 15c; eggs, 12 to 14c; corn, 35c; oats, 12c; kafir, 30c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wichita—Little wheat seeded yet. Everyone busy putting up short feed crop. No moisture to speak of since May. Many trucks peddling vegetables and fruits. Livestock in fair condition, prices poor, a few cattle going to market. There will be no surplus of corn as most fields have been bound. Wheat, 29 to 31c; barley, 10 to 14c; potatoes, 30 to 90c cwt.; eggs, 13c.—E. W. White.

Weather man expects mild winter.



"One egg in the fall is worth two in the spring"

THAT statement is true because so many birds are not laying in the fall—some pullets have not matured, many hens are moulting, others are not in the mood. In a word, flocks are not in laying trim.

Here's where Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min comes in. Pan-a-min is a conditioner and mineral supplement. Pan-a-min gives hens better appetites. It urges them to consume more feed. It helps them to better digest and utilize feed. It enables them to turn more feed into eggs. It helps to carry off

the waste materials. It gives hens more pep, scratch and cackle.

Minerals are particularly essential at this time for feather development, for eggs. Pan-a-min supplies an abundance of the minerals that may be lacking in the feed. Pan-a-min will help mature your pullets. It will help your moulters moult. Pan-a-min will put your flock in laying trim.

The cost is less than a penny per hen per month. See your local Dr. Hess dealer, or write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN

KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT

and kerosene (half and half) makes a very low cost roost paint
IT KILLS LICE WHILE HENS SLEEP

Hog Cholera

Prevent by vaccination with
Peters' Clear, Concentrated, Pasteurized Serum.
Gov't licensed, 3000 c.c. serum, 160 c.c. virus and 2 free syringes, with directions, \$18.90. Enough for 120 pigs.
The Peters Family
PETERS SERUM CO. LABORATORIES
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Notice: Peters' serum has been reduced to only 58 cts. per 100 c.c.'s. Virus 1 ct.

These Hard Times

EVERYBODY wants to save as much cash as is possible during financial depressions. Kansas Farmer will quote rates that will save you money—give you prompt service and save you the trouble and expense of writing to several magazines. Write names of magazines wanted on a postal card and mail to Kansas Farmer.—Advt.

Back Talk

Readers' letters always welcome. Address all communications to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Return of Saloon or Worse

IF we legalize local private liquor rackets, plenty of graft will still find its way into the same dirty paws that now collect from the bootlegger. Those who seek the repeal of the 18th Amendment without at the same time making provision against the return of a privately owned liquor traffic, are either unthinkingly or intentionally working for the return of the saloon or worse.—R. E. Newell.

Curse of Market Gambling

THE Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange are responsible for at least two-thirds of the difficulty in which this country now finds itself. Their gambling transactions have not only taken money out of circulation that is needed in business, but their deliberate raids on the markets have driven down the value of grain and stocks and ruined thousands of farmers and legitimate business concerns.—J. W. Cummins. Kansas City, Mo.

Small Returns, Big Taxes

MANY hard-working farmers have lost or are losing their farms, due mostly to high taxes. I have receipts to show that since 1913 the taxes have more than trebled. I have two small farms, work one myself and rent the other, and the last two years the returns haven't been enough to meet the taxes. If it hadn't been for two of my children who were working on a salary, helping me out, I would have had to take up a loan on part of it to pay my taxes. Isn't that going some?—H. H. Funk, Sumner Co.

What Do They Think Now?

NOW that the farming industry, the one hit first and hardest of all by the depression, is still operating at full speed after all these years of low, lower and lowest prices and high, higher and highest taxes while so many of the city industries have almost ceased to operate at all, I sometimes wonder what those smart business men think—those business men who represent those failing city industries—those business men who have always said the farmers' troubles were always due to the fact that the farmers were lazy and inefficient. It seems to me that some of these former critics of the farmers have some explaining to do, or else some apologies to make.—Fred Huffer, Lewisville, Tex.

Not For Packer Markets

WHY shouldn't the packer go into the open market and bid for his hogs just as he does his cattle? Isn't it competition that makes good trade? If all hogs go direct, why should packers pay a high price? What would there be to stimulate a market if all the hogs are sold before they reach the market. Last January I was on the K. C. market with a load of cattle. The packers were very indifferent. They had plenty of hogs consigned direct and were stalling to crowd the market lower. A feeder of near Summit was on the market the same day. He was out of sorts on account of no bids from the packers. To my astonishment I saw his name later as shipping his hogs to Topeka. Direct shipping must stop or we had just as well ourselves.—J. R. Leiser, Madison, Kan.

In Case of Cattle Poison

NOTE that one of Mr. Hatch's neighbors had some cattle poisoned by new growth where Sudan grass had recently been cut for hay. Some farmers live too far from a veterinarian to get help in time if cattle get poisoned on cane or other feed. I always give ½ teaspoon of permanganate of potash dissolved in about 1 pint of water. Use a long-necked bottle to drench with. The cow will get up and go to water within an hour and you cannot tell she was ever poisoned. Do not give anything else before or after the medicine for it counteracts the potash and they are nearly sure to die. If the

animal is stretched out nearly dead, I give 1 teaspoon of potash.

I never lost but two head. Then I gave lard after the potash as I thought I had given too much. Both died within 15 minutes.

This remedy will not work on corn-stalk poisoning. Cattle poisoned on weeds do not usually get well as quickly as those on feed.—W. F. Bush, R. 1, Lamar, Colo.

They Used Fertilizer

HERE is an interesting fact. Some time ago 8,000 wheat growers in the U. S. reported that 190 pounds of fertilizer to the acre resulted in an increase of 9 bushels of wheat. Figuring wheat at 50 cents a bushel they found a return of \$2.25 for every \$1 invested in fertilizer. Even with wheat selling at present Kansas prices it would mean considerably more than trading dollars because of larger acre yield. Seeded after the fly-free date, fertilized wheat can develop a heavy root system, make good growth before winter, and be ready for a vigorous start in the spring. Fertilizing wheat this fall also feeds the crop to follow on the same land another year.

Commercial fertilizers containing a high per cent of phosphorus, such as bonemeal and superphosphate, may be used successfully in growing wheat on all except the more fertile soils of the eastern one-fourth of Kansas. So says R. I. Throckmorton, Manhattan. On poorest soils, it is better to use a fertilizer that carries some nitrogen as well as phosphorus. The fertilizer may be applied best with the combination grain and fertilizer drill.

Farmers' Views

ON TODAY'S QUESTIONS



T. M. Dutton

THIS week Kansas Farmer interviews T. M. Dutton, who drove the oxen at the Smith County Fair. Mr. Dutton is owner of one of the best all-purpose farms in the county. Besides being an extensive wheat raiser, he has an orchard, usually some beef cattle, a dairy herd, and hogs, sheep and poultry to keep him busy. He makes

these answers to our interviewer's questions:

How much have taxes increased on your farm?

Taxes have decreased here for the last several years, due to a lower school levy.

How do your taxes compare with your farm income?

On account of an almost total crop failure here, our income from the farm will not near pay the taxes.

How would you reduce taxes?

By the elimination of all unnecessary county expense. For instance, we would favor having all county officials hire their own deputies and pay them out of their salaries.

Are you getting real benefit from the Kansas road system?

Yes.

Do you find the radio useful as well as entertaining?

Yes.

What can you and your neighbors do to better the market?

Ship thru marketing associations.

Do you belong to some farm organization?

Yes, Farmers Union and Farm Bureau.

What is your opinion of Board of Trade markets?

Eventually should be done away with.

What is the sentiment of your locality on the liquor question?

We are 90 per cent for prohibition.

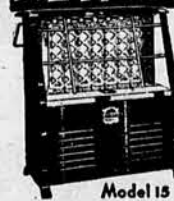
□ An investigator is a man who gathers \$1,200 worth of evidence to prove a \$2.40 fact everybody knows.

Has Huge Stack of Feed

ONE THOUSAND tons of feed in one huge stack on the Chitwood place near Cairo, attracts attention on U. S. 54. Chitwood had 160 acres of the most promising corn in Pratt county. He cut it with a binder, ran it thru an ensilage cutter and stored it in one big long stack which he estimates contains 1,000 tons of rich feed not unlike silage. He believes he will get much more for it fed this way than if he had shucked, shelled and placed it on the market. The cost of putting this 160 acres of corn in his "stack silo" was small compared with harvesting, shelling and marketing the crop the usual way.

□ Some of our hunches prove true too late for us to profit by them.

NEW LOW PRICES



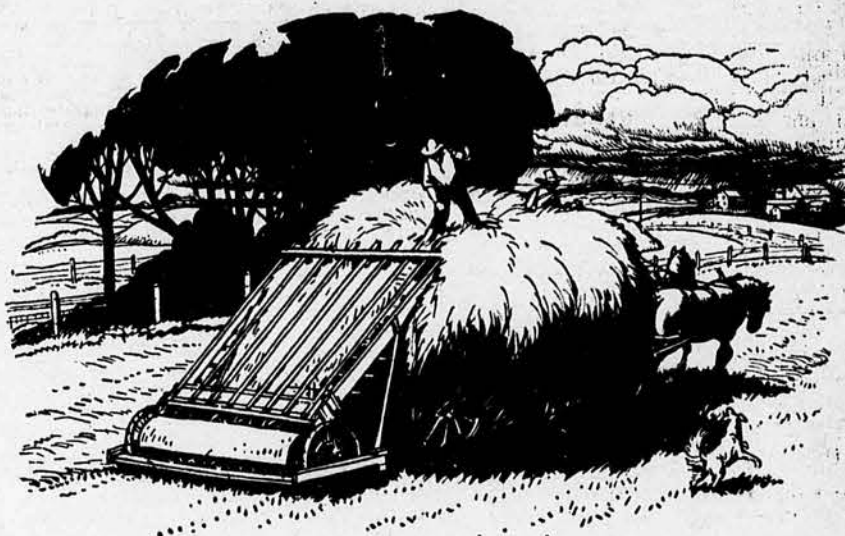
Coleman

Instant-Gas Radiant Heaters

Now everybody can afford a Coleman Instant-Gas Radiant Heater. Prices way down! Enjoy modern gas heat at low cost... no matter where you live. Model 15 produces plenty of healthful heat. Instant lighting... no waiting. Makes and burns its own gas from regular untreated motor fuel. Carry and use it anywhere.

FREE illustrated literature sent on request. Write today.

The Coleman Lamp and Stove Company
Dept. MB25, (B-26)
Wichita, Kansas or Toronto, Ontario, Canada



The telephone quickly paid for itself in

A FARMER living in Minnesota had his hay down and curing when the sun when he received a weather report which told him a storm was on its way. By telephone he quickly summoned a neighbor who dropped his work and rushed over to help out. Together they pitched into the job and got the hay into the barn just before the storm broke.

Several tons of fine alfalfa saved from the weather. In a single day this man's telephone had more than paid its way for a year or more.

Just such an incident as this shows how easily the telephone justifies its place in the farm home today, when everything must prove its worth in cold cash. But its value is almost without limit when you remember that it keeps you in intimate touch with the world. Today it may bring to you the news of a steady market or the well known voice of a neighbor—tomorrow transmit an emergency message to a doctor or a veterinarian. Figuring its worth is like trying to estimate the value of a close friend.

A BELL SYSTEM

ADVERTISEMENT

Everywhere...
Fence buyers are
"Switching to
RED BRAND"

World's most widely used
"Independent" brand of fence

It's Galvannealed! Red Brand has leaped to success, because made in a new and better way. It's Galvannealed! An advance so unquestioned that it is protected by 12 U. S. patents. So positive that thousands of fence buyers have switched over to it. The greatest fence improvement in 43 years!

Galvannealing... an extra process
Galvannealing is more than mere galvanizing. It's an extra process, performed in great 28 ft. heat treating ovens at 1250° fahrenheit, after the usual zinc bath. Instead of just laying the zinc on the wire, galvannealing fuses it right into the copper-steel wire, so it can never crack or flake off. **Red Brand guarantees in writing...** Heavy Galvannealed coating... Zinc fused into the wire... 20 to 30 points copper... Years longer fence life... Lowest fence cost per year... Actually premium quality at no more than standard market prices.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co., 216 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

RED BRAND FENCE GALVANNEALED
Copper Bearing



NEW BOOK
FREE "Profitable Farming Methods"

Is based on intimate contact with 50,000 farmers. It is crammed with their experience, showing how they cut waste, save time, increase soil fertility, grow bigger crops and make more money. Sent free, when of the press. Write today.

Fence one field a year—and do it right



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 10 cents a word each in minimum section on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER



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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 5 lines, maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1	\$4.90	3 1/2	\$29.40
1 1/2	9.80	4	34.30
2	14.70	4 1/2	39.20
2 1/2	19.60	5	44.10
3	24.50	5 1/2	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES FOR 1932

January 9, 23	July 9, 23
February 6, 20	August 6, 20
March 5, 19	September 3, 17
April 2, 16, 30	October 1, 15, 29
May 14, 28	November 12, 26
June 11, 25	December 10, 24

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED, BLOOD tested, 16 breeds \$8.00-100. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns \$5.00-100. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.
BLOODTESTED CHICKS, ANCONAS, LEGHORN \$3.75 hundred. Heavys \$4.75. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

PULLETS, COCKERELS—WHITE GIANTS, Black Giants, Buff Minorcas. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS

FOR SALE: 500 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, April hatch. English strain, extra good layers. Joe Ferguson, Ottawa, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

LEGHORN BROILERS, EGGS, POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes" Topeka.

LUMBER

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

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

EARLY BEARING PAPERSHELL PECAN trees, peaches, apples, figs, etc. Stock guaranteed. Catalog free. Bass Pecan Co., Lumberton, Miss.

CERTIFIED SEED OF ADAPTED VARIETIES for Kansas. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

FARM MACHINERY

SPECIAL FALL CLEAN-UP SALE OF SECOND HAND International Motor Trucks, McCormick-Deering tractors and equipment, including Farmalls, 10-20's, and 15-30's. Bargain prices on all used motor trucks, tractors and equipment; cash or terms. International Harvester Company of America, Box 1720, Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

WINDMILLS \$19.50. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. K. F., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW IDEA TWO ROW CORN picker. Trade on Combine Harvester. August Kaesler, Junction City, Kan.

MILKING MACHINES, SUPPLIES, ALL makes. Milker Exchange, Box 14, Mankato, Minn.

FOR SALE: USED JOHN DEERE D 400 CORN sheller. P. Loesch, Raymond, Kan.

FARM MACHINERY REPAIRS

LITCHFIELD FARM TRUCKS—SPREADERS—repairs for any spreader we ever built. Order from your dealer or factory, Waterloo, Iowa.

MILKING MACHINES

NOW A DOUBLE UNIT, INFLATION TYPE, electric milker complete \$110.00. Circular on request. Dealers wanted. Stephenson's Sales & Service Co., Downs, Kan.

FERRETS

FERRETS FOR KILLING RATS AND DRIVING them out of their dens, \$4.50 each, or \$8.00 pair. A. Morgan, Hollis, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

FREE BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE WEIGHT OPAL enlargement and 8 high glass lifetime prints from any 6 or 8 exposure roll. Best money can buy, only 30c coin. Perfect Film Service, Box 668, La Crosse, Wis.

FREE ENLARGEMENT WITH ANY SIZE roll developed and printed 25c coin. La Crosse Photo Finishing Company, Box KF-791, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

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

25 PRINTS FROM YOUR NEGATIVES, 30c. Film developed, 16 prints, 25c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

TRIAL—SEND ROLL AND 25c FOR EIGHT beautiful Glossitone prints. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

OLD GOLD BOUGHT

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, WATCHES, JEWELRY, 100% full value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 546 Mallery Bldg., Chicago.

SEND US YOUR GOLD TEETH, BRIDGES, crowns, old jewelry, and receive cash by return mail. Highest prices paid. Information free. Standard Gold Refining Company, 78-K, Indianapolis, Ind.

CASH FOR OLD GOLD TEETH, JEWELRY, watches, etc. Highest market prices paid. Mutual Gold Purchasing Co., 915 Ainslie St., Chicago, Ill.

TOBACCO

TWISTS

Direct from factory to you, at substantial savings. Aged and mellowed Tennessee Red Leaf, unadulterated natural flavor. Chewing or Smoking. 20 twists \$1.00, Postpaid.

Ezell Tobacco Co., Paris, Tennessee

DEWDROP OLD TOBACCO, MELLOWED IN bulk. Guaranteed. Fancy smoking 5 pounds 75c; 10-140; 25-30.00. Handpicked chewing 5 pounds \$1.00; 10-1.75; 25-4.00. Scraps 8c. Dewdrop Farms, Murray, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED extra good. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.00; 10-1.50. Smoking 5-75c; 10-1.25; 20 twists 90c. Silk socks free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

QUALITY? NOW SEE THE DIFFERENCE! Try my golden yellow smoking or rich mellow chewing, 5 pounds \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Riverside Ranch, 182 Cottagegrove, Tenn.

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$1.75; pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free with each order. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO, POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY best mellow, juicy leaf chewing; 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10-2.25. Best smoking; 5 pounds 90c; 10-1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

LONG RED LEAF CHEWING OR MILD Golden smoking, 10 pounds best only \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Morris Bros., Fulton, Kentucky.

MELLOW FRAGRANT TOBACCO, 10 LBS. smoking \$1.25; chewing 10-1.50. Pipe free. Pay Postman. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

10 LBS. SMOKING OR CHEWING \$1.00. Three big twists and pipe free. Pay postman. Tobacco Growers Union, Paris, Tenn.

CHOICE TOBACCO—CHEWING OR SMOKING, 5 pounds 65c. Pay on delivery. United Farmers, Hymon, Ky.

CIGARETTE BURLEY, EXTRA MILD, 5 LBS. \$1.00; cigarette papers free. United Tobacco Co., Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING, 10 LBS. \$1.00; Smoking 75c. Pipe free. Organized Growers, Wingo, Ky.

SMOKING, 10 POUNDS 70c; CHEWING 90c; 40 plugs \$1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

FERTILIZER

AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE 75c PER TON at quarry. Fred Luttjohann Quarries, Topeka, Kan.

FENCE POSTS

HEDGE, CATALPA POSTS FOR SALE, CAR- lots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

DOGS

TRAINED COON, SKUNK AND POSSUM hounds. Trial. Arthur Sampey, Springfield, Mo.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, CHEAP. Trial. Catalog, Kaskaskia, CW15, Herrick, Ill.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENTS—SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE LARGE commercial possibilities. Write immediately for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, 1505 Adams Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE, KANSAS City. Oklahoma term soon. 555 sayings \$1.

FOR THE TABLE

CHOICE RECLEANED LITTLE NAVY BEANS, 1932 crop, 100 lb. bag \$3.70, freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Syracuse, Kan.

POTATOES 4000 BUSHELS; EARLY OHIO 35c. Cobblers 30c bushel. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Nebr.

HONEY

CLOVER HONEY, 10 POUND PAIL COMB \$1.00, strained 90c; sixty pound can \$4.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60 pound can \$4.50; two \$8.50. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

GOOD NEW HONEY: 60 LB. CAN \$3.50, TWO \$8.50. Remit money order. H. F. Smith, Hooper, Colo.

NEW HONEY, 60 LBS. \$4.00; 120-\$7.00. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

NEW HONEY, 60 LBS. \$4.50; 120-\$8.50. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

WOOLEN GOODS

VIRGIN WOOL BLANKETS, ROBES, YARNS, batting and socks sold direct at mill prices. Also made on custom plan for your wool. Write for free samples and information. Maupin Woollen Mills, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

OF INTEREST TO MEN

MEN'S RAYON HOSE, IMPERFECT, ODDS, colors don't match. 24 pairs \$1.00, postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Co., Asheville, N. C.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

YARN: COLORED WOOL FOR RUGS, \$1.15 pound. Knitting wool at bargain. Samples free. H. Bartlett (Manufacturer) Box 15, Harmony, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED

EARN MONEY IN A BUSINESS OF YOUR own. Brilliant, high power light. Easy to demonstrate. Plenty of prospects in your community. Start now on the road to big profits. Write Atlas Light Co., Dept. 12, 2701 South Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR RELI- able men. Write for our proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

LAND

COLORADO

320 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, FOR DE- scription and terms address Lock Box 12, Flagler, Colo.

STOCK RANCH, 640 ACRES, PLENTY WA- ter. John Tinsley, Caddo, Colo.

KANSAS

80 ACRES, LYONS COUNTY 65 CULTIVA- tion, no improvements. Equity, car or rental. Johnson, 1230 West, Topeka.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Best Sherman County Land. Write B-M Investment Company, Goodland, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

INDEPENDENCE, SECURITY ASSURED, North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms. Bargain prices, easy terms. Descriptive literature, impartial advice. Mention state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DA- kota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, farm homes for all purposes for sale or rent. Low excursion rates. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 902, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE FULLY describing many farms, city homes, suburban, businesses, for sale and exchange; deal direct with owner. Catalogue Realty Company, Ottawa, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 610, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION, lowest price. Egross, North Topeka, Kan.

The Hoovers—

Write to Jim Parks About It

By Parsons



JERSEY CATTLE

Fuller's Jersey Dairy Sale

On the farm 8 miles North and 1 mile West of Wichita and 2 South and 1 East of Valley Center

Wichita, Kan.
Wednesday, October 5

25 high grade and pure bred Jerseys. 20 cows fresh sale day, 6 bred and open heifers. Choice young bulls from calves to breeding age. A reduction sale to reduce herd to barn capacity.

Herd Federal accredited and blood tested with certificate showing it to be free from abortion.

Cows have C. T. A. records up to 45 pounds of milk daily.

FULLER'S JERSEY DAIRY
E. L. Fuller, Owner, Wichita, Kan.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Golden Fern Champion 338,884
grandson of Golden Fern Noble. Dam, Imported Stockwell breeding. Age 25 months, pedigree and photos sent. Priced to sell. Edward Munzicker, Celony, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

DR. C. A. BRANCH SALE

35 Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Sale on farm 1/4 mile East of Aulene
Marion, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 18

35 registered and high grade Holsteins. All females fresh or heavy springers sale day to the service of a registered high production Homestead bred bull.

For information about the sale offering write to

Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer
(Marion Co.)

Meyer Dairy Farm Co.

We still have a few high record bulls for sale at farmers prices. Let us figure with you.
MEYER DAIRY FARM CO., Basehor, Kan.

Shungavally Holsteins

We have for sale young bulls from calves to serviceable ages. Their dams have nice records and we are pricing them very reasonable. Write or come and see us.

IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. **H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY MEAD FARM DAIRY
The new home of VALORY CRUSADER, bred by J. C. Penney. His dam Imported with official three year old record 11,322.9 milk, 589.3 fat. His sire Bedas May King has 48 A. R. daughters. For sale 3 choice young bulls from tested dams in age from 3 to 18 months. Cows have records from 300 to 475 lbs.
Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kansas

TWO PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULLS
For sale. One, two and a half years old; one eight months old. Sire, Samia Foremost. Dams Top bred Wisconsin cows.
E. C. MORIARTY, care Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Bulls of Serviceable Age
and bull calves. Everything registered. Herd established 22 years ago. Write for descriptions and prices.
Leslie Linville, Monument, Kan. (Logan Co.)

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorns on Three Farms
Hill Creek Gulman in service, sired by Hill Creek Milkman Grand Champ. Chicago National 1930. Dam an R. M. Cow winner of first same show 1929. Cows of Bates and Clay breeding. Young bulls for sale.
A. N. Johnson, N. H. Peterson, Joseph Olson, Bridgeport, Ks.

Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns
25 bulls from calves to 15 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the dairy breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

8 Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls
Sired by Brookside Clay 13th, whose dam has world's record as a senior yearling. Mature record of 13,699 milk and 519 fat. Also bred cows and heifers, some fresh, others close to freshening.
J. F. PITTS, CULVER, KANSAS

CLAY BRED MILKING SHORTHORNS
Choice young bulls and bred and open heifers. Sired by Glenside Clay Duke and out of Joseph Clay dams. Also bred and open heifers and cows for sale. 100 head in herd.
J. B. DOSSER, JETMORE, KAN.

Blackleg

Peters' Blackleg Vaccine, a Gov't. licensed, life-immunity product, 10 cents per dose. Syringe Free with \$15.00 order for 150 doses. Full directions with order.

The Peters Family  **Veterinary**
PETERS SERUM CO. LABORATORIES
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IN THE FIELD

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

Be sure to look up in this issue of Kansas Farmer the H. L. McClurkin Jersey cattle dispersion sale advertisement. There are 60 registered Jerseys cataloged and you have plenty of time to secure the catalog if you write at once for it. Address, H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, Kan.

An important Spotted Poland China sale is the A. C. Steinbrink boar and gilt sale to be held at the farm near Netawaka, Kan., Thursday, October 20. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. There will be 40 boars and gilts in the sale of the big, easy feeding kind.

On this page you will find the advertisement of E. L. Fuller's Jersey sale. The 25 high grade and purebred Jersey cows in this sale, offered by Mr. Fuller, who is conducting a Jersey dairy will be found of real quality and valuable dairy cows and heifers. Look up the advertisement on this page and be sure and attend.

Raymond Wegner, Hampshire swine specialist of Onaga, Kan. authorizes us to claim November 7 as the date for his fall boar and gilt sale. The Wegner herd has been shown at many Eastern shows during the fall and a lot of prizes have been won. Many of the best places, including Junior and Grand champion, went to this herd at Kansas State fair this year.

This issue of Kansas Farmer carries the advertisement of the J. A. Schoen's Prince Domino Hereford sale at the farm near Lenora, Monday, October 17. Look it up and write for the sale catalog at once. There will be 45 head of outstanding good Herefords in this sale and they will be young cattle of Prince Domino breeding that will strengthen any herd in the country. Note the advertisement on this page.

S. B. Amcoats, of Clay Center, was at Hutchinson last week with his Shorthorn show herd of 13 head. Among the many good places he won was first on his three year old cow. The date of the annual Amcoats-Bluemont farm sale is October 19 and Mr. Amcoats is putting in this sale half or more of his 1932 show herd. Bluemont Farms, Manhattan, will consign with Mr. Amcoats and their consignment will be of real quality as usual. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

Next Saturday, October 8 is the date of the Chinquapin Springs farm Duroc sale at Overland Park, Kan. In the sale are 35 boars and 15 gilts. If ever there was a time to buy outstanding Durocs at low prices this sale will surely afford that opportunity. At the leading shows over the country this fall the Chinquapin Springs farm herd of Durocs have cleaned up. At Des Moines, Lincoln, Topeka, Hutchinson and other important shows they won signal victories over the great herds of the breed. The sale is next Saturday, October 8, and many of the prize winners of this fall are cataloged.

Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan., will sell 50 Duroc boars and gilts at their farm, about six miles southwest of Marysville, Monday, October 17. They have selected for this auction top boars and gilts from a crop of spring pigs raised that were as good as were produced in northern Kansas this season. They are excellently bred and are fine individuals that have been well grown and brought along in a manner that insures their future usefulness. It is a large offering and you will have a nice lot to select from and the prices are sure to range low. Their catalog is out and you can ask them for it any time now and receive it by return mail.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hogs
Oct. 19—4-H pig sale, Pratt, Kan. Art Mc-Aurney, sale manager, Pratt Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Oct. 17—Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 20—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 4—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 24—Weldon Miller, Norcat, Kan.
Feb. 25—Vavaroeh Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
April 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Oct. 20—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 28—T. H. Rundle & Son, Clay Center, Kan.
April 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Oct. 20—A. E. Steinbrink & Son, Netawaka, Kan.
Feb. 21—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
Oct. 25—J. E. Bell, Superior, Neb.
Nov. 7—Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan.
Feb. 17—J. E. Bell, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 22—John A. Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
Feb. 8—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 19—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, and Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, at Clay Center, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 18—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. J. Zercher, Enterprise, Kan.
Nov. 22—Kansas Holstein State Breeders' Assn., bull sale, livestock judging pavilion, Manhattan, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.

Jersey Cattle
Oct. 5—Fullers Jersey Dairy, Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 18—H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 14—F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Oct. 17—J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle
Nov. 16—W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

White Star Farm Chester Whites
Spring boars and open gilts for sale. No public sale this year. 120 pigs raised. Attractive prices for splendid individuals. **JULIUS PETRACEK, Oberlin, Kan.**

Murrfield Farms Chester Whites
Spring boars for sale. Gilts reserved for our Annual Sale February 8.
Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. Spring Pigs
Also a few bred gilts at popular prices. Easy feeders—the type that suits the farmer.
PETERSON & SON, OSAGE CITY, KAN.



H. L. McClurkin's Jersey Cattle Dispersion

at the farm 5 miles South of
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18

60 richly bred Jerseys, 28 bred cows and heifers, 20 of them fresh, or near freshening sale day. 15 open heifers and heifer calves, 7 bulls from calves to mature bulls. Included is the herd bull, Babe's Financial Count, a son of Count's Financial. (Number 16118) and out of the great register of merit cow, Count's Winsome, 11,308 pounds of milk, 577.07 pounds of fat. The entire offering was sired by or bred to Babe's Financial Count. Herd Federal accredited, blood tested abortion free. Every cow or heifer in the sale in milk has a record for production. Write at once for the sale catalog. Address,

H. L. McCLURKIN, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
Mail bids may be sent to Jesse R. Johnson in my care.
Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Ross B. Schaulis

ANNOUNCING THE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Schoen's Prince Domino Herefords

Sale at the farm 6 miles Southwest of Lenora, Kan., Norton County,
LENORA, KANSAS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17

45 Head—35 Females, 10 Males. 18 yearling heifers, selling open and sired by two Prince Domino Bulls. 5 two-year-old heifers, daughters of Prince Domino 145 and bred to Mischief Domino. 7 bred cows and 5 heifer calves. A feature of the sale is Schoen's Domino, an outstanding herd bull prospect. Other young bulls in the sale are well grown and excellently bred, not fat but in good condition. This sale is made up of young cattle, well grown but sold in just ordinary breeding condition. For sale catalog address,

J. A. SCHOEN, Owner, LENORA, KANSAS
Fred Reppert, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer
Harold Deveney sells registered Herefords at Indianola, Nebr., Oct. 18

SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 Straight Scotch Bulls
From 6 to 12 months old for sale. Also some bred cows and heifers. Priced very reasonable. The bulls are by Ashburn Selection and Brownale Premier. A few by Oakdale Supreme. 100 straight Scotch cattle in herd.
H. D. Adkinson & Sons, Almena, Kan. (Norton Co.)

Three Very Choice Scotch Bulls
Nice roans, one by Brownale Premier. (Shellenberger bull) one by Maxwell Lord. (McKelvie Bull) and all ready for service. **Wm. P. & S. W. Schneider, Logan, Ka.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

3 Polled Shorthorns \$150
Delivered 15 miles free. Begin now with purebred cattle. More uniform type. Mature earlier, consume less feed than grades. **Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.**

HEREFORD CATTLE

Straight Anxiety 4th Sires
Have been used in my herd for years. We offer nice young bulls from 6 to 22 months old. Farmers prices buys them. **H. F. MILLER, NORCATUR, KANSAS**

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords
18 BULLS — 20 HEIFERS
For sale at attractive prices.
GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

Double Standard Polled Herefords
Bulls ready for service. Also calves weighing 600 pounds, bulls and heifers at \$50 each.
Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Laptad Stock Farm
40th Semi-Annual
HOG SALE

Durocs and Polands
Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.
THURSDAY, OCT. 20
LAWRENCE, KAN.
FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

The Tops of 40 Boars
Big, black Poland China boars of last spring farrow and sired by my herd boar, New Star, by the World's Champion, Silver Star. They're good and priced right.
C. R. ROWE, Scranton, Kan. (Osage Co.)

Polands and Hampshires
Selected boars and gilts both breeds. Best of blood lines and good feeding type. Priced right.
F. E. Wittum & Son, Caldwell, Kansas

POLAND SPRING BOARS
20 Tops from our spring crop, sired by Winsall and Fashion King. Also 20 selected gilts.
Leland W. Duff, Concordia, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Boars That Will Suit You
Sired by Ajax Boy and others that will suit your old customers by Joe's News. Bred sow sale Feb. 21. Farm 10 miles West of Norton. Norton phone 27 F 21.
J. A. SANDERSON, ORONOQUE, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Chinquapin Springs Farm
Overland Park, Kan.
Sale, Saturday, October 8

35 Boars, 15 Gilts sired by Revelites Advance and Orion Sissors. Revelites Advance has sired more winning pigs at the leading shows than any boar in America in 1932. The offering includes: World's champion junior boar, first senior at Nebraska, junior champion sow at Nebraska, first, second and third gilts at Nebraska, second gilt at National and second gilt at World's. We had grand champion boar at 1932 World's. Quality and smoothness combined with size for breeders and farmers. Catalogs mailed on request only. Address: **CHINQUAPIN SPRINGS FARM, Overland Park, Kansas, Manhattan**

10% reduction for 4-H club and vocational boys and girls.

JOHANNES BROTHERS

Announcing Their Second Annual
Duroc Boar & Gilt Sale

At farm about 6 miles Southwest of town
Marysville, Ks., Monday, Oct. 17

Tops of 200 spring boars and gilts we have selected for this sale. 50 Boars and Gilts. As individuals you will be highly pleased with them and the breeding represents the most popular and up-to-date families. Sired by sires by Architect, Fancy Fite Chief, Fire Works, High Aim, Golden Sensation, etc. Breeders and farmers invited. Write for our sale catalog today, to

JOHANNES BROTHERS
Marysville Kansas
John W. Johnson, Fieldman

Huston's Duroc Boars & Gilts

are the best he ever raised. Sired largely by Schubert's Superba, and Landmark, twice winner National Swine show. 250 in herd. Over a quarter of a century a breeder of shorter legged, easier feeding type. Photos, Literature. Shipped on approval. Immuned, reg. Come or write.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Spring Boars and Gilts

Shipped on approval. Immuned, registered and sold at attractive prices. None bred better. Come and see them or write for descriptions and prices.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

Three Fall Yearling Boars

Sired by The Anchor. They are choice but will be priced right. Also tops of my spring boar crop at private sale. Tops of 100 weanlings by Top Superba, full brother to World's Jr. champion. Bred sow sale Feb. 24

WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

Frank Flipse's Duroc Boars

For sale: Boars of spring farrow, priced right. Leading popular bloodlines. Farm 3 miles North of Campus.
FRANK FLIPSE, OAKLEY, KAN.

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY

Sows and gilts bred to Wavemaster Alrman. (Top son of the 1931 World's Champion) also top March boars by him. Yearling herd boars, Alrman, Fireworks, Index blood. **G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas**

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