

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Kansas Faces Winter With Silos Full

ENTRIES at Kansas fairs this year indicated that Kansas farm women had set new canning records this season. New marks also have been established in the greater "canning" operations — cutting and

and those of Manly Miles, who built the first silo in the United States in 1875 in Michigan, general attention was called to the use of silos and this was followed by the recommendation of their use by agricultural experiment stations all over the country.

A large number of all Kansas farms growing corn now have silos. Corn growers interviewed by the state board reported that they had hollow tile silos, and concrete or cement stave, concrete, wood stave, pit, steel or metal, and cement block types giving satisfactory service on their farms.

But, regardless of disagreement as to the best type of silo and the best crops and crop mixtures to be used for silage, Kansas farmers are committed to the general idea that the use of the silo pays dividends early and often in proportions that make most silos worth many times their cost to the owner.



storing of silage. The great growth of the use of silage on Kansas farms makes it interesting to look into the history of this practice. According to ancient writers it was common in early Greek and Roman days to preserve grain and green feed in underground pits. In Northern Europe it became a traditional farming method.

In 1877 a French farmer published a book describing 25 years' experience in the use of this type of silo. Ernest L. Hughes is quoted in the 1929 report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, as saying that the first real silo known was built by Adolph Richler of Stuttgart, Germany, in 1865, in which he stored Indian corn to be made into silage.

From Richler's early experiments



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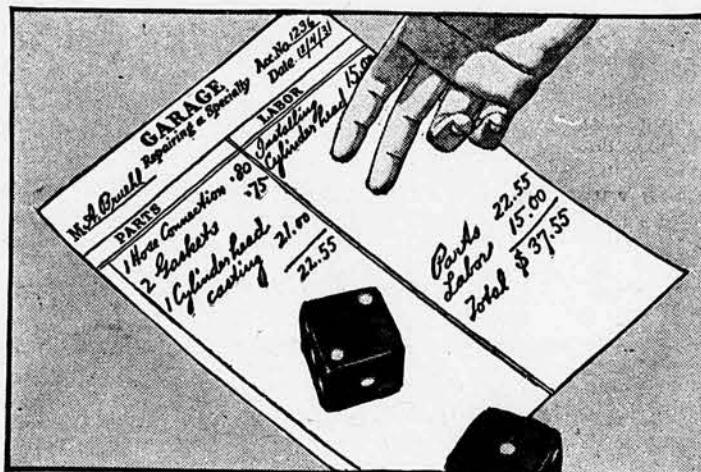
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EVEREADY

PRESTONE

Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The preparation nature begins as winter approaches carries with it some mystery and a great deal of interest. Even during the extremely warm days and nights in the first part of September the horses showed evidence of growing a new coat of hair. The homely old jackrabbit even appeared as if he was rapidly growing larger, but all he was doing was getting a winter coat of fur, and padding it well with layers of fat. With the thermometer crowding the 100-degree mark what was it that made these dumb things prepare for cold weather that was not more than 30 days away? Most of the birds were hurrying to the south. Crops and even the weeds were rapidly giving up the fight. There appeared to be a consciousness that freezing weather is not many days away. How did the animals and plants know it is coming? Only during the last few nights has there been any evidence of lower temperatures. This is one of the mysteries of nature that farm life has for its people to study. We farmers are thinking that a few more days and the hardest part of the year's work will be over. Silos are mostly filled, stacks of hay and many rows of feed shocks dot the fields. In a few days the endless wheat fields will be ribboned with green rows of wheat. And the cattle must be brought home from the river pasture to begin the eight months' job of consuming the feed supplies.

Thieves Are Active

Stealing is increasing rapidly lately. Nearly everyone in this community has had something stolen within the last year. Within the last two weeks two bunches of gas thieves have been caught. The present laws covering stolen goods do not seem to be elastic enough to cover gas stealing properly. The difficulty comes in the fact there is no way to identify the owner's gas. It is easy enough to identify a car, livestock or tools, but who can tell any difference in gas? The first group of thieves was caught in the act of stealing gas from one of the county grader engines. The cans were at the tractor, and when caught the thieves said they were going to steal the gas, but since they did not have the gas nothing could be done about it. If they were out stealing gas who could tell but what the gas in their car tank was stolen from someone? If they had been caught stealing shoes, and they had stolen shoes on from another stealing job, it would have been easy to tell they had stolen goods. The last group to be caught was three high school boys from a nearby town. Altho they had not taken any gas they had removed some tools from the tractor. Two of the boys were given 60 days in jail, but the other was turned loose because he was too young to be put in jail. We had an opportunity to see the equipment the boys had provided themselves for stealing. It was very complete and they had storage space for about 50 gallons. It seems that a farmer must work all day and sit up all night to keep the thieves away from his property.

'Tis a Fine Food

No doubt the wheat surplus will soon disappear, now that the Farm Bureau ladies of this and many other communities have learned how to prepare whole wheat for breakfast food! For those who have not tried home prepared whole wheat breakfast food we would suggest you try some. It really is very delicious, and undoubtedly is very wholesome. The wheat is first thoroly washed. It is then soaked overnight in water. After soaking overnight the wheat is cooked for 2 hours in a double boiler. A teaspoonful of salt is added to every cup of dry wheat during the cooking.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Accounts Help as a Guide to Profit

Crops and Livestock on 1,200 Farms Must Give a Real Return

HARD to get" dollars are still being corralled on thousands of Kansas farms. The producers who are "roping in" a comfortable share of the elusive coins with 100-cent legs are keeping accounts which disclose both the leaks and profits. The picture of their farm operations is always before them.

For one example, let's consider Chester Yenawine, who operates Brookside Farm, south of Manhattan. This is the seventh year he has kept complete farm records. In his hog project he is crossing a purebred Poland China boar on Duroc Jersey sows to produce market hogs. With this cross he is seeking more resistance to disease and a better response to feeding. He remarked last week that, "Before I started keeping records I found that I had to adopt a sanitary system of hog production if I wanted to make the money that the investment and work with hogs justified, so I did. I am now making about three times as much on a litter as when I used to lose enough pigs from worms to pay for a profitable system. Last year two litters I raised each netted me \$223. I net about \$1.11 a year for every \$2.90 I invest in my hog project."

Mr. Yenawine has a good central hog house of tile construction with a concrete floor and movable pen panels. Running water piped to the building saves chore time. Four 10-acre fields rotated with alfalfa, corn and oats, and fenced from the central hog house so the pigs may be pastured in the field desired, simplifies the problem of clean ground for the hogs raised on Brookside Farm. He keeps from 12 to 18 sows and is now developing a system whereby he will have litters farrowed every 90 days. This method will about cut in half the \$75 cost of keeping each pen of pigs. Whether he will continue this method depends on whether it will allow him to get his pigs weighing around 200 pounds on a profitable market at 6 months of age.

Hens Are Netting \$3 a Year

Lawrence Hoover of near Junction City says that he is completely "sold" on the keeping of farm account records because they show him where in his farm operations he can save money and where he can make more profit. He began keeping complete records in 1925. The feeding of steers and hogs is his major farm project. "I have found the price outlook material from the college to be of invaluable help to me in my buying, feeding and marketing of livestock," he discloses.

W. P. Dodge of Manhattan kept only a few chickens on his farm until two years ago. The farm account records he has been keeping for five years made him realize that the hens were not paying a profit. Accordingly he is today keeping a laying flock of 150 Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns that are netting him around \$3 a hen yearly. "Of course," explains Mr. Dodge, "the breeds of chickens do not make all the dif-

By G. E. Ferris

ference; it is the way I manage my poultry project. Even with low prices for eggs, but with low prices for feed, I believe my hens will make me about \$3 apiece this year."

His farm account records have shown A. T. Hoover of near Detroit that he has made money on his sheep. The wool from the Rambouillet ewes pays for their keep and the lamb crop is clear profit. He has recently more than doubled the size of his sheep project because the price outlook material he gets, that any farmer co-operator of the college may receive, gives promise of profit in sheep management.

One of Mr. Hoover's most profitable practices with his sheep is the producing of October and November lambs, which are fed for the high-

A NEW type of agriculture is being constructed in Kansas from the debris in the wake of the debacle which hit us. It is based on economic knowledge. Naturally production costs make up a big part of the foundation—which I. N. Chapman, the extension economist with the Kansas State College, has been building for many years. This story tells how his work is helping, right now, in increasing this year's income.

priced Easter market. His lambs are creep-fed, and he gets his February and March lambs to market early in June, when the prices are most satisfactory.

R. R. Edelblute, who lives near Keats, used to keep milking Shorthorns and sell cream. When his two sons, Dale and Ronald, bought Jersey heifers for their 4-H Club work he realized that it was possible to make more money from his cows. Accordingly, today he has a herd of 14 Jerseys. He still sells his cream and feeds the skim milk to pigs. Mr. Edelblute says that the Jersey calf is not worth as much as a Shorthorn calf, but that the Jersey cows eat enough less feed and produce enough more butterfat to make an increase in the profits.

Ernest Mall of Clay Center and his brothers, Adolph and Chris, have been co-operating with the extension division of the college in keeping farm records for four years. He discloses that one of the most profitable practices their record keeping has shown them is the value of growing legumes in their rotation. Five years ago they put 12 acres into Sweet clover. This year they have about a fourth of their cultivated land in leguminous crops, and by the end of next year they expect to have grown a legume on all of their land once and in some fields twice. "The first year we grew wheat after Sweet clover we got as great a yield from our upland wheat grown on ground that had been in Sweet clover as from our creek bottom land that had not been in Sweet clover," says Mr. Mall. "When we harvest a crop of Sweet clover seed we use our combine and pick-up attachment. It works very satisfactorily. We usually leave alfalfa in five years, and wheat or kafir produce a good crop the year after we break it up."

The profit record an acre for farms that do and do not produce legumes, as compiled by the extension division, reveals the following figures: Farms with no legumes, \$8.90 profit an acre; farms with less than 15 per cent of their acreage in legumes, \$9.46 profit an acre; farms with from 16 to 30 per cent in legumes, \$17.50 profit an acre, and farms with more than 30 per cent in legumes, \$21.47 profit an acre.

"Keeping an account of all farm income and all farm expenditures over several years has shown me a fact picture of my farm business and made me see on what farm operations I am mak-

ing or losing money, so that I can mend my method of management to make a more satisfactory profit from all my farm operations." This is the unvarying opinion of the 1,200 farmers in Kansas who are co-operating with I. N. Chapman, extension economist in farm management with the extension division of the Kansas State College.

Mr. Chapman has been co-operating with farmers who keep farm accounts, and reorganize their farms on the basis of what these accounts show, since 1923, when 57 farm account books were kept. As an outgrowth of this work there has developed recently two Farm Bureau Farm Management Associations in Kansas—one embracing Washington, Riley, Cloud, Clay, Ottawa and Geary counties, and another Kingman, Harper, Sumner, Cowley and Sedgwick counties. R. E. Curtis is fieldman for the 181 farmer co-operators in the northern area and W. S. Speer for the 161 members in the southern district.

Under the direction of I. N. Chapman, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Speer make at least five visits to the farms of each of their co-operators during the year at intervals of at least 60 days and study the records kept in an attempt to avoid leaks in any of the farm enterprises. Those who get the services of these two fieldmen pay a membership fee of \$16 on the basis of a 160-acre farm and up to a maximum of \$50 for larger farms. However, the farmers who pay this membership fee receive a weekly price outlook or economic service and a very thorough study at the end of the year of the complete farm records they must keep as members of the Farm Management Associations.

\$33.54 More From Each Cow

The 308 farmers in eight counties that co-operated with Mr. Chapman from 1926 to 1929 in the keeping of records on their dairy herds made an average increase in receipts for each cow in their herd of \$33.54 over the increase in gross receipts a cow for all cows in the eight counties; on hens the increase was 67 cents.

How well defined is the picture that you have before you of your farm operations? Is it as good a record as these six men have kept to guide them? Are you increasing your profits from hogs thru sanitation? Do your hens net you \$3 a year? Do you creep feed your lambs for the high-priced markets? Do you keep cows that net you the greatest return for their care and feed? Do you grow legumes in rotation to insure more profitable yields? Do you receive and study price outlook material as a guide in your buying, feeding and marketing of livestock?

Maybe you feel now like these men probably did when they first considered keeping accounts. They doubtless reasoned that they were using the best farming methods and practices they could cramp into a full schedule of farm operations. But they did keep accounts. They did learn what methods and practices were making them money and which ones were losing money. So today they have a guide toward more nearly certain profits.



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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I SEE by the papers," writes Frank Gray of Alamosa, Colo., "that President Hoover is to blame for just about all the ills that human flesh is heir to. In my benighted ignorance I was blaming the World War and the general lack of plain, common sense for these sad times. I had not dreamed that one man could be wholly to blame for a condition that is world wide. I was mistaken. Hoover is at the bottom of it all. Being a dry, Hoover is aiding and abetting crime and defrauding the American people out of at least a billion dollars a year in revenue. Horrible; execrable. If we were to investigate the earthquakes in Japan and the floods in China no doubt we would find that Hoover had a hand in those calamities.

"Also I have seen by the papers for some 12 years that we spent billions of dollars in saving

that purpose. I also am informed that this inferior gas works all right in tractors and combines. I am willing that the law be amended so that this inferior gas must be colored, say red or blue, and then that it be freed from the gas tax, or at any rate that a tax of not more than 1 cent a gallon be placed on it. Then if the purchaser wanted to use it in his automobile and take the chances of fouling his spark-plugs and putting his engine out of commission let him do so. The great majority of drivers would not use it. This should not require any increase of inspectors.

Talking for the Front Page?

I HAVE been impressed for a good while with the fact, as it seems to me, that every wise man I have ever known personally or by reputation has a streak of foolishness in his mental make-up. For example, H. G. Wells is a brilliant writer. I have read his history of the world thru twice. Much of it is speculative and just as likely to be wrong as right, but as whole the history is delightfully entertaining, and I think instructive.

But when he undertakes to give a prescription for the ills of the entire world he is covering a vast territory and assuming a wisdom that is supernatural.

He says that the world should be declared bankrupt and its debts written down.

That the issuance of money should be restricted to one central world authority.

War should be abolished and all foreign offices, diplomatic services, arsenals, dockyards, war offices, navies and air forces scrapped, disbanded or pensioned. The earth should be ruled by a dictatorship, not of this man or that man but of informed and educated common sense.

I am wondering whether Mr. Wells really imagines that such a program can now or in the future be put into operation, or if he is just talking to get his name on the front page.

What Will the People Do?

UNDER normal climatic conditions, 30 per cent of the people of the United States, by using modern machinery, can produce more food than all the people need. Thirty per cent of the people engaged in manufacturing can easily with modern machinery produce more than all the people need. I include in the term manufacturing all the finished products produced by artificial means.

That leaves 40 per cent of the folks who must

be employed, if employed at all, in non-productive pursuits, such for example as lawyers, doctors, ministers, and public officials. It is hard to determine just what percentage of the people are engaged in non-productive occupations, but it is certain that there is no good reason why anything like 40 per cent of the population should be so engaged. Also I might say that with our modern improved machinery it is not necessary to employ anything like 60 per cent of the people to produce all that the entire population needs to consume.

Two things then are necessary to restore general prosperity; a more nearly perfect system of distribution at lower costs and new occupations to employ labor at present compelled to be idle for want of legitimate employment.

This must come about either thru governmental agencies or thru privately organized agencies,



the Belgians, the French and the English from the fierce Germans. Why do presumably intelligent American writers continue to reiterate the false and unfair claims about American generosity?

"It is well known to every sane man and woman in the United States that we did not enter the World War until it appeared that we must do so to save our own precious hide. I am American first, last and all the time, but seeing this absurd claim to American altruism continually reiterated makes me ashamed.

"It is to be hoped that the present depression will lead the American people to a suppression of exaggeration and teach the people of the entire world more plain, common sense."

I join with Mr. Gray in that hope, and I am, despite the adverse conditions, rather optimistic.

Dishonest Folks Evade Taxes

I AM STILL getting letters from Western Kansas about the present gas tax law, most of them protesting that farmers are honest and not trying to beat it. Well, as I have said before, I think the majority of the farmers are honest, and so do I think the majority of the people in the towns are honest. Because I believe that, I do not want to see a law on the statute books that permits the dishonest minority to evade with ease the payment of its share of the burdens of government. That is just what the present tax law does.

There is a very cheap gas manufactured, generally known as "blue gas," which I am told can be used in automobiles but which is not fit for



very largely. President Hoover is trying to start a movement for the building of private homes; a most excellent idea, but just how is that to be brought about? I think it might be started by corporations buying up land along improved highways, and dividing it into small tracts, say of 5 to 10 acres, building modern and inexpensive buildings and other necessary improvements, and selling the tracts at actual cost and charging a very small rate of interest on deferred payments on the purchase price. Agricultural colleges could help in this movement by showing the purchasers how the best returns could be obtained from these small tracts.

We are spending many millions of dollars annually in the building of modern highways. Now suppose a movement is started to beautify these highways. That would employ a great deal of labor and make the United States a better and more beautiful place in which to live.

A Hopeless Task?

GANDHI, the Indian reformer, who has persuaded millions of natives of India to boycott English manufactured cotton and establish private spinning looms and manufacture their own cotton cloth, is appealing to English workers to support the Hindus. This seems like a hopeless job on the part of Gandhi, for this movement in India has tremendously curtailed the market for English manufactured goods and thrown thousands of these Manchester workers out of employment. It is hardly reasonable to ask a hungry man to continue to go hungry to aid a movement which is depriving him of his job. And yet there



NO PLACE TO GO BUT UP

is a precedent for this. In 1863 Henry Ward Beecher went to England to plead with English factory workers to support the North against the cause of human slavery, which was the cornerstone of the Confederacy. The blockade established by our Government shut off the Southern cotton from the English mills and reduced the cotton-factory workers to dire poverty. And be it said to their credit that the English factory workers, or at any rate a large percentage of them, responded, and that sentiment was a powerful factor in preventing the British government from openly siding with the Confederacy.

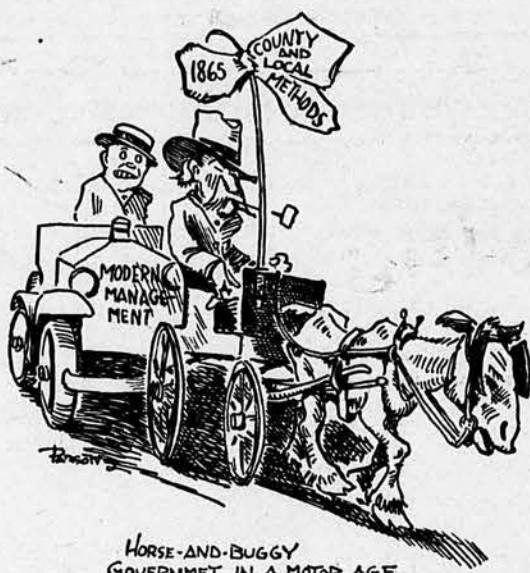
Autobiographical Sketches

BY TRUTHFUL JAMES
Chapter Seven

FEBRUARY twenty-three. Am organizin' the Band uv sekret avengers. jimmy mulligan is my lutenant. Jimmie is one of the best fitters in the school and is brave as a lion. The band will consist of ten boys. each one is to have a office and title. My title as organizer is Grand exated Chief Avenger. Each member is required to take a sacred oath that He will never betray the sekrets of the order on pane of havin' boath eers cut off and the letters T and K branded on his

back. The letter T stands for trater and K for kowerd. He must also sine his name to the oath in blud.

In order to git the blud each member must prick his finger with a needle till the blud comes



HORSE-AND-BUGGY
GOVERNMENT IN A MOTOR AGE

and then dip the pen or pencil in that and write his name.

"february twenty-six. The membership of the Order of Sekret Avengers is now full. This is the list of members with these respectiv titles: james brown, Grand exalted chief Avenger; jimmie mulligan, Grand deputy Avenger; johney jones, Ex-halted seckond Assistant Avenger; jakey smidt, grand exalted keeper of the door; sammy silvers, grand exalted keeper of the Robes; billie perkins, grand exalted keeper of the bludhounds; sid williams, grand exalted master of the sekret skouts; puky kelly, assistant grand exalted master of the sekret skouts. Puky is not rely his right name but one time a big boy give him a chaw of tobacker and it made him sick so that he puked. since then the boys have called him puky. Bill syphers, grand exalted keeper of the rekords. Manny winkler, grand exalted gardian of the sekret treasure.

"The order of the Avengers will hold its furst meeting in jakey smidt's barn at midnite. the present password will be blud, and the countersine will be made by drawin' the forefinger of the rite hand acrost the throte from left to rite."

There is far more interest in deep wells in Eastern Kansas than in any past season, as Henry Hatch indicated last week on page 10.

The Government Must Act

IT IS time for the Government to step in and stop the vicious and menacing gambling in stocks and commodities which goes on in our great markets and continually unsettles business and legitimate trade. For more than a year the professional market gamblers of the stock and commodity exchanges have thwarted the efforts of the President to lift the nation out of trouble.

There is increasing recognition of the harm of these practices. In times such as these the effect of this gambling is extremely damaging. Yet with 5 million Americans out of work, with the world in the grip of a credit crisis, with the people in an apprehensive state of mind, the gamblers of the New York Stock Exchange continue to sell this country short—to capitalize the long depression regardless of consequences. In their greed they have been shoving the country deeper into despondency, for the trend of the market has a powerful psychological effect.

A market reviewer, quoting an official of the stock exchange, reports that thousands of persons in all parts of the country, having discovered that playing the short side of the market is lucrative, are now engaged in that form of gambling.

Which is proof of my contention that the country's great exchanges, as they have long been conducted, are chiefly huge centers for a colossal gambling game. This is in fact no secret to the average, well-informed person.

It is noteworthy that in the present crisis one New York brokerage house in banning loans for short-selling, makes the statement that "in times of universal distress such as the present, when our established systems and our very civilization are at the cross-roads, short-selling in the form of raiding seems utterly immoral and unwarranted and should be prohibited."

How long is the country to endure this misuse of its great markets? For years the gamblers have dominated and monopolized these exchanges that are supposed to reflect the true condition of "supply and demand," for in the United States our biggest "racket" is market gambling—selling out the country for a profit. And the great centers of this racket are the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Regardless of the resulting distortion of values and the wrecking of normal and wholesome conditions of commerce and industry, this gambling goes in and out of season, reaching its highest expression in the Wall Street stock market, and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Those who defend short-selling are those who profit by it, the exchanges, perhaps, most of all.

The Government must step in. The promises of these exchanges to better these conditions have never been kept. Undoubtedly the reason is that the markets are controlled by the gambling element.

At the coming session of Congress I shall introduce a bill to regulate both grain and security exchanges which will curb short-selling and all forms of vicious market gambling whether up or down, in the interest of fair dealing and the future well-being of the country's commerce and industry. It will not injure legitimate hedging transactions of the commodity markets, nor cramp any useful purpose of the security exchanges.

The truth is, that if we cannot reform our present market practices we shall have to do away with the present system of marketing entirely.

In this time of depression, the stock-market gamblers frequently have attacked the nationally-owned securities of sound and successful businesses that have taken, perhaps, a lifetime to develop, and at the same time have exerted a destructive influence beyond estimate in the effect on the happiness and prosperity of the country.

In a recent appeal by wire to the president of the New York Stock Exchange, United States Senator Hastings of Delaware, said:

In these distressful times cold-blooded short-selling for profit by professional gamblers who care nothing for our country or its future is moral treason. The present alleged defenses of short-selling are purely theoretical and not based on actual facts or actual trading and dwindle into insignificance in the tragic situation which now confronts our country and the world. . . . Evils that cannot be regulated like war must be outlawed. This is now obviously true of bear practices.

The bear raider sells unlimited quantities of securities, regardless of the fact that he does not possess them and does not know who the owner of the stocks he sells is. All that is arranged by the broker.

In much the same way the short-selling gamblers of the Chicago Board of Trade for years, have done more to ruin and depress American agriculture than any other influence.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has appealed to the stock exchange to limit short-selling in stocks to securities that the seller owns, suggesting the opposite form of trading should be prohibited.

It seems to me that if it is wrong to sell stocks you do not own, it also is wrong to sell wheat you do not own or haven't got.

As nearly 90 per cent of the trading in the Chicago wheat pit is of this character, to abolish this kind of gambling in grain is all I ask or hope to accomplish with my bill to curb short-selling.

Recently in addressing the International Chamber of Commerce, a leading American banker, Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, said:

Every layman knows that when the total capitalization of a corporation is traded in once a week, or over a period of a year, from 5 to 30 times, the sales are not made for the account of one who owns and wants to sell nor are the purchases made for those who want to buy and actually receive the securities.

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

Senator Watson of Indiana, in a forceful statement quoted by the Associated Press, warns the stock exchange it faces an investigation of these practices, declaring "it is the belief of many that we shall not recover from our present depression until transactions of this kind are either prohibited or are greatly curtailed or properly safeguarded in the public interest.

Writing in his column to the newspaper readers of America, Arthur Brisbane says:

President Hoover knows better than anybody else what harm has been done by Wall Street's short-selling. If he will put the Department of Justice to work on the problem of stopping short-selling conspiracies against value, he will do more to restore public confidence than could be done by spending 10 billions in stabilizing. As a matter of common

decency, rare in or out of Wall Street, the stock exchange should make it impossible for any broker to "lend" for short sales or other conspiracies against value, any stock of which he, the broker, is not the absolute owner.

The short-selling of securities is condemned by the Midwest Manufacturers' Association as "gambling with the financial stability of industry and of the nation, and demoralizing to business," in a resolution sent to President Hoover, Secretary Mellon and to the governors of the Chicago and New York exchanges.

The New York Stock Exchange itself testifies to the fact that stock-market raids by short-sellers are a brake on all efforts toward business recovery. It notified the gamblers to "lay off" the market when England suspended the gold standard.

For two days the gamblers "laid off" as a precaution against too great selling pressure and a stock-market panic, then resumed their practices.

In that conservative and well-edited newspaper, the Washington Post, I find in an editorial headed "Misleading Stock Prices," this paragraph on the stock market:

There was a time when the stock market was a good barometer of business; when its fluctuations, one way or the other, told a story; but that day is past. The stock market of recent years has been out of step with the nation. All the standards have been destroyed. There is no rhyme or reason for some of the movements on the market, outside of speculative terms. Stocks, nowadays, do not reflect their true value in the prices listed on the board. Market operators who were once rated as keen, who discounted long in advance almost every world movement, have lost their knack; which partly explains why the stock market is behind instead of ahead of the national trend.

These criticisms of market-gambling I have referred to, are not criticisms which could possibly be made of any form of trading that was approximately honest and beneficial.

I find in these comments some personal encouragement for the 12 years of effort I have made to bring about the regulation of the grain exchanges which is so necessary to the farmer's welfare. The bill I have had before Congress and the Agricultural Committee the last 4 years strikes at destructive short-selling. When 12 years ago I set out to correct this abuse, not one business man of my acquaintance gave me any hope of success.

The first law I was able to get thru, was declared unconstitutional. The next one, the Capper-Tincher Act, was the opening wedge. It brought the day's transactions of the grain exchanges under the inspection of the Department of Agriculture and these markets under some public supervision.

This has made possible further corrective measures to stop short-selling market-wrecking which I have introduced in my new bill.

The leading commodity and stock exchanges we now have in the United States, are not markets so much as they are "rackets," and the injury that the gambling does that is permitted to go on in them, and the loss thereby inflicted annually on business and industry in the United States, is beyond all calculation.

It is time for the Government to step in and stop it.

Arthur Capper

As We View Current Farm News

The Late Kansas Apples Are Still in Excellent Condition

AN APPLE grower in Doniphan county remarked last week that, "Everyone knows that sunshine sugars; that cool nights color the Kansas apple!" according to Charles A. Scott of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas Horticultural Society. "Right now," Mr. Scott said, "there is being harvested in Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties the largest and finest crop of late variety apples ever grown in that area. The only effect the hot, dry weather in August and September, devastating as it was to the early varieties, had on the Grimes Golden, Delicious, York Imperial, Stayman Wine-sap, Gano and Ben Davis late varieties was to delay picking of these choice apples 10 days to 2 weeks."

Mr. Scott states that a large portion of the weather-damaged, early maturing apples have been made into cider and vinegar. "But," he says in speaking of the best-keeping late varieties of apples produced in Northeastern Kansas, "there still will be a crop large enough to supply more than a bushel and a half of apples to every resident of Kansas." Growers in that area predict even a more bountiful crop. Anyway it has been years since Kansas apples have sold for so low a price.

This should result in the most successful Kansas Apple Week ever sponsored by the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the secretary believes. He has announced that October 18 to 24 is the week designated for Kansas to buy and become better acquainted with the superior quality of Kansas grown apples.

"The quantity of apples produced in Kansas will double in the next 10 years, because young orchards are coming into bearing faster than old orchards are deteriorating," observes Mr. Scott. "An increasing volume of the apples grown in the commercial orchards of Kansas are consumed in Kansas. Demand is being developed especially in the western part of the state. However, apples of not as good a quality and priced higher are shipped in every year to supply the Kansas demand."

According to Mr. Scott, 80 per cent of the apples in the orchards near Wathena and Blair, that this season are averaging 400 to 600 bushels an acre, will be co-operatively marketed. Two associations were organized in these towns last summer. If they are successful in coping with the buyers, ever growing more shrewd, there doubtless will be other formed co-operatives. All the members of these two associations, whether they have a large or a small acreage, will get the benefit of the average pool price, by grades and varieties, received thruout the marketing season. To obtain a higher price, a large share of the co-operative marketed apples will be shipped to Chicago, Detroit and Minneapolis. This year, the same as for the last several years, trucks are carrying hundreds of loads of Northeastern Kansas apples to points in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa.

Wheatland From 70 Fields

THE need for a grain sorghum that can be seeded and harvested with wheat machinery is being filled for all sections of the Wheat Belt in Kansas except the Northwest. Wheatland milo is the name of this new variety, that is being tested on small acreages in most of the Wheat Belt counties under the supervision of the local county agricultural agents and L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station.

According to Mr. Aicher, the seed grain from more than 70 of these fields very likely will be certified when harvested this fall and distributed in small lots for commercial planting in the spring. "Here at Colby and northwest of here we have difficulty getting Wheatland to mature, so we are working on a similar strain more adapted to the higher altitude," discloses E. H. Coles, superintendent of the Colby Experiment Station.

"Altho there are several other slightly higher yielding varieties than the Wheatland, which also is a consistently high yielder, these other varieties lodge so badly and are so tall as to make harvesting with a combine practically impossible," points out F. A. Wagner, superintendent of the Garden City Experiment Station. "Wheatland, on the other hand, stands well late enough in the season to allow the grain to dry thoroly, and because it averages only about 30

inches in height with the heads standing well above the blades it is especially adaptable to being combined with very little adjusting of the machine. It promises to be an especially valuable crop to put in following the abandonment of wheat in the spring."

A corn planter or a furrow drill with every other hole stopped may be used in planting Wheatland milo. Sacking and crib ricking eliminates danger of the grain heating in the bin. Wheatland this year will yield from 25 to 40 bushels of grain an acre on fields under county agent supervision in the Wheat Belt counties. All of these county agents report an enthusiastic desire on the part of farmers of their counties to try this new grain sorghum next spring, which has a feeding and market value comparable to corn grown in the same counties.

Swine Growers Will Meet

THE annual Kansas Swine Day will be held Friday, October 23, at the Kansas State College at Manhattan. A discussion of feeding problems will be an important feature of this year's meeting. Some very interesting experimental results secured in comparing different protein feeds will be reported.

The matter of properly supplementing cheap grain with protein feeds is of considerable im-



portance at this time; these results and a discussion of them will be very helpful in getting the most out of the cheap grains now available for hog feeding purposes.

The relative value of different grains as feeds for hogs also will be discussed in considerable detail.

Fall pigs have been more profitable than spring pigs in recent years at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The manner in which fall pigs are produced, fed and handled will be related in detail. Arrangements are being made to have the Kansas Pork Production Champion for 1931 appear on the program and tell how he raises hogs.

Favors the White Leghorns

WHITE Leghorn pullets hatched in April begin to lay for J. D. Thomas of Garnett about the last of August. Until four years ago he kept a laying flock of Rhode Island Reds. He changed

breeds when by a little experiment he learned that he could have White Leghorn pullets in production long enough before the Rhode Island Red pullets to pay for their total cost before the red pullets began to lay in the fall.

Briefly Told

BETWEEN 50 and 60 per cent of the wheat harvested this year in Ford county is still in the hands of the growers. There has been an increase in the feeding of wheat this year, but the portion of the crop fed to livestock will be light because of the small number of livestock kept in the county as compared with other counties, according to County Agent R. S. Trumbull of Dodge City. "More livestock is being kept every year, however," he points out.

There were 459,402,000 chickens on farms in the United States on January 1, 1931, as compared with 470,463,000 on January 1, 1930. And there was a reduction of about 10 per cent this season in the number of chickens raised. Hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on September 1, 1931, showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent from September 1, 1930.

Mary E. McGowan, the 22-months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McGowan of Kansas City, Kan., was adjudged the champion baby of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson; 234 babies were entered in the contest; Mary scored 100 per cent; nine other babies scored 99 per cent.

Blacksmiths in Edwards county have told County Agent George W. Sidwell that they sharpened only a third of the usual number of plow and lister shares this season. Less expense and work have been devoted to the poor to medium prepared wheat seedbeds than for several years.

F. D. Goossen of Oakley received a premium of \$152.80 recently on 2,546 bushels of wheat sold thru the Kansas Wheat Marketing Association that contained 14.1 per cent protein. He also obtained an additional payment of \$92.56 on 2,056 bushels with 12.75 per cent protein.

Danielson Brothers of Neosho Falls obtained a yield of 10 bushels an acre of Hubam clover this year on a field from which they already had harvested a crop of wheat. They are extensive growers of legumes, especially alfalfa, Sweet clover and soybeans.

Leonard F. Neff of Washington, the farm agent of Washington county, suggested last week that October is the best month of the year to eradicate gophers. Supplies are available in most farm bureau offices, or else the agent will obtain them.

According to B. M. Colglazier, manager of the Radium Co-operative Elevator, grain buyers in his section have received a good supply of wheat, but the growers still have in their possession as much wheat as they raise ordinarily.

The dairy judging team from the Kansas State College won first in the intercollegiate judging contest at the Dairy Cattle Congress last week at Waterloo, Ia., with 1,667 points; Iowa was second with 1,632 points.

The 830-pound Angus calf which won the grand championship in the baby beef show at the Kansas State Fair, owned by 18-year old William Garvin of Ogden, sold at auction at Kansas City for \$249.

R. D. Cozine of Coleman township, Washington county, reports a satisfactory control of erosion during the recent heavy rains on the fields he terraced last month.

The Federal Meat Inspection service is 25 years old this month; since it was formed it has inspected 1,600 million animals.

Easton Bray of Syracuse has finished seeding 1,000 acres of wheat; last fall he planted 4,000.

About 40 per cent of the counties in the United States are now free from bovine tuberculosis.

Why Did We Vote the High Taxes?

Anyhow Public Expenditures Can be Reduced Next Year — and That Certainly Is Something!

BY HENRY HATCH

AS THE time for tax paying draws near, which in Kansas is from November 1 to December 20, with the privilege of deferring the payment of one-half for six months, more and more folks are wondering why they voted upon themselves the tax they did at their annual school meetings, and why they have not raised their voice more strenuously than they have in the past in a demand for greater economy in the expenditure of public funds. When everything is moving along smoothly we are too inclined to "let George do it" in the matter of public affairs, but in periods of depression when dollars are not easily captured we do a great deal of ranting around about the things we have neglected until it is too late to do very much about them. In the matter of tax reduction, we could have done more about that at our annual district school meeting and when our township board met to determine the township road and general levy for the coming year, but we were asleep at that time. Now that the time for paying the bills is drawing near, we are very much awake.

From 35 to 52 Cents!

Our local school district, Sunnyside No. 94, probably is very typical of the average rural district in Kansas. At the time of the annual meeting, early in April, we were entering a new year, full of hope of the promise of spring. It since has developed that the fullness of some of us must have consisted largely of prunes, since we raised our school levy from 35 cents to 52 cents, making our district school tax exactly one-third greater than last year. Now there is nothing to do but pay the bill. We have only ourselves to blame for this increase, so why rant around about it after it is too late, and especially since we voted the increase upon ourselves, evidently thinking at the time that it was the wise thing to do?

Must Chase the Dollars Now

Now, in the demand for a reduction of tax, the problem is being figured upon at the point where the reduction possible to make is going to reduce our tax bill but very little. The rural school teacher can thank her or himself (mostly "her") that the annual school meeting was held this year in April instead of in July, as once was the case. It has meant that the most of our rural teachers are getting an average of near \$80 a month, whereas they would have been teaching for \$50. Not being possible to change this now, nor the township levy for road purposes, which was also made before it was realized the trapping of the almighty dollar was going to require so much bait, the guns of tax reduction have been turned upon the officers in our court houses. Really, we could abolish them all and still not notice the reduction a great deal in our tax bill, for our schools and roads make up the greater part of it, and since the amount of that has already been fixed for the year—and largely by ourselves—there is nothing left for us now but to strip ourselves for the chase after the many dollars necessary to pay this bill that is soon to be due.

Now for an Income Tax

It is all right to think of next year. Let us hope all of us will be better able to meet the tax bill then than we are now, but even if we are, a reduction is in order all along the line, and also a readjustment is necessary in our method of taxing. Many of those receiving the most benefit from the

high tax we pay, such as salaried officers, school teachers and others whose pay is sure and regular, pay little or no tax, while our land and our personal property out on the land is levied upon to the highest limit. The income tax, properly levied and prorated, is one remedy for our high land and personal property tax, and we are a set of chumps for letting the chance slip by to secure it at the 1930 election. The taxpayer meetings now being held thruout the state can do nothing to reduce taxes already against us in black and white, but they can do something to solve the problem in the future.

9 Cents for Hogs!

When an offer of nearly 9 cents for our shoats when they were weighing about 60 pounds was refused, I missed a chance to pass a loss due to the present reduction in the price of hogs on to the other fellow. I do not know whether he was better able to stand it than I, but at that time he seemed very willing to assume the risk, and scoffed at the suggestion that 5-cent hogs might be a reality on the farm before November. A surplus of cheap wheat and oats is all that prevented his getting every shoat on the place, and now, with the 60 head nearly ready for market, the wheat and oats are still cheap, whether sold in the form of grain or pork. Only, instead of the price of hogs being 5 cents there is now a strong probability of it being but 4 cents here on the farm; so, while I had cheap wheat and oats to feed, I am likewise going to sell it cheap when it goes to market.

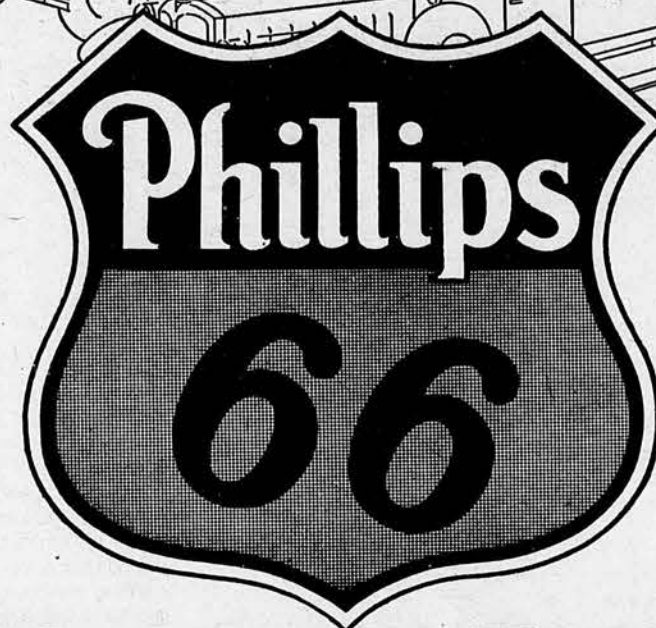
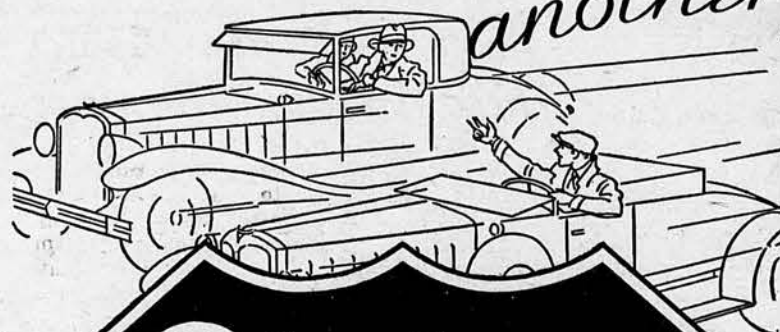
Good Experience, Anyway

If there is a residue left from this spring crop of pigs it will be in the form of experience, a knowledge that hogs may be grown and fattened on wheat and oats, for these 60 head now nearing the 200-pound mark in weight have had virtually nothing else but the ground mixture of 2 parts wheat to 1 part oats which has been soaked before fed, from one feed to the next. The greater part of the number have done so well that not even tankage has been fed as a supplement and balancer. It was my intention to use tankage after the dry weather took the pasture out of the ration, but the shoats keep right on doing so well, while the lowering of prices made economy a necessity, that none was used. Judging by the way this bunch of shoats has grown and finished out, the addition of tankage to the ration is not so important when wheat and oats are fed as when corn alone is used. Ordinarily, it is profitable to feed some tankage—more profitable to do so than not to do so—but with this bunch, with wheat and oats at present prices and everything coming along nicely without it, none has been used as yet.

Six Per Cent With Safety

A letter from you will bring you information regarding an exceptionally attractive investment opportunity. Funds may be withdrawn at any time upon 30 days notice. Denominations of \$100 and \$500 are offered, rate of interest, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually by check. This investment is backed by unbroken record of 28 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West. I shall be pleased to give full information to anyone who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.—Adv.

One motorist TELLS another!



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Try a tankful today. Ten-to-one, you will form the same buying habit which is saving gasoline money for millions of drivers—the habit of stopping for gas at the Orange and Black 66 shield. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

Also Phillips  66 Ethyl at the regular price of Ethyl gasoline

PHILLIPS 66 MOTOR OIL

30¢ a quart

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

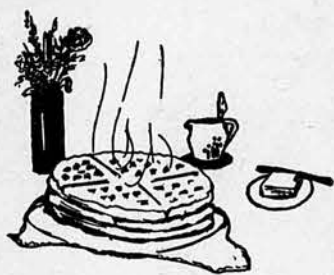


These Autumn Mornings Suggest Waffles and Hot Cakes

By Nelle G. Callahan

SO WAS it when I was a child, so is it now I am a man." Thus runneth the words of a great poet concerning beauty. But so also runneth the words of any man concerning his ever general fondness for almost any style of griddle or hot cakes. This breakfast is universally popular, but it is especially so when mornings are cold and frosty and appetites are keen.

When griddle cakes are served for breakfast they should be preceded by some kind of fruit juices. Oranges and grapefruit are a popular stand-



by. Country sausage, bacon, ham or liver patties are most acceptable accompaniments to the cakes.

Various kinds of jams, jellies, sirups, preserves and honey make happy changes in the menu. All of these are good; but it is

well not to serve the same kind every morning.

A good imitation maple sirup is made by boiling together $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of corn sirup, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of maple flavoring. When it barely forms a ball in cold water remove from the flame and serve hot. And did you ever try warming the honey and butter together? It is really good, and it also saves time in serving.

Griddle cakes, or pan cakes, are made with either sweet or sour milk. When made with sour milk, using soda, they are slightly thinner in batter than sweet milk cakes. A good recipe is this:

2 cups sour milk $1\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoons soda
1 tablespoon sugar 1 egg (or 2 may be used)
About $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour

Beat the egg until it is light. Add the milk, then the dry ingredients sifted together. Beat well and bake on a hot, well greased griddle.

Sweet Milk Griddle Cakes

2 cups milk 2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt 5 teaspoons baking powder
3 tablespoons melted butter 2 eggs
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cups flour

Mix ingredients adding butter last. Beat thoroughly and bake at once. The exact amount of flour cannot be given because of the varying thickening qualities of flours. A test cake baked quickly will show if the batter is too thin.

The secret of good waffles is a thin batter, and plenty of shortening. Here is my choice recipe:

Yolks of 2 eggs 1 cup milk and 3 table-
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt spoons cream
1 tablespoon sugar $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder 3 tablespoons melted butter
White 2 eggs

Beat the egg yolks until they are light. Add milk and cream. Then add the dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Add melted butter and last of all fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Serve at once.

Making an Overcoat

BY AMY KELLY

State Home Demonstration Leader
Kansas State College of Agriculture

THE overcoat for the grade school boy presents a problem to some Kansas mothers. This year it may be necessary to cut father's old one or big brother's outgrown overcoat down for the small boy. The mother is lucky if she has a coat in the family. But, if not, I hope you will not think it presumptuous of me to suggest that in many towns there are utility shops where used coats can be purchased for a small sum, \$1.50 to \$3. These can be used advantageously.

Overcoats present a difficult problem to the amateur sewer, sometimes. But excellent results can be obtained if a few points are kept in mind.

First: Brush and clean the coat thoroughly. If there is a lining, remove it and wash it if it is not too worn. If the coat must be washed, use the same

precaution you would when washing any woolen garment.

Second: Mark the worn spots with chalk so that in cutting down the garment, they may be avoided or less worn pieces set in.

Third: Rip the garment apart and reduce the size by trimming all seams, rather than taking off the extra material all in one place. If you are in need of a pattern to help you make a well fitting coat, rip apart an old one of the child's and lay this on for a guide. This will give you the correct proportions.

Fourth: See that your sewing machine is in good working order and that the stitches are of a uniform tension and medium length.

Fifth: After the coat is finished, press it well. If you are not adept at this, have a professional tailor do it. It will add enough to the appearance of the coat to justify the small cost.

There will be a few telltale marks of the home sewer if you are not careful. These are the collar, the cuffs, the buttonholes and the hem.

It is the stitching on the collar and cuffs that betrays the fact that the coat was made at home. Too fine thread and too short stitches are usually

Do You Need Beauty Help?

Do you have beauty problems? Listed below is the helpful leaflet material which is available thru the Charm Shop. Check the ones you wish, inclose 2 cents for each, and address Naida Gardner, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

Homemade Bleaches	Perfume Guide
Color Chart	Baths
Feminine Hygiene	Correct Weights
Manicuring	Posture Habits
Reducing Menus	Make-Up Chart
Modes of Hairdress	Blackhead Treatments
Powders and Rouges	Diet Affecting Weight
Care of the Hair	The Feet
The Eyes	Hands
General Hygiene	Grooming
Permanent Wave	Complexion
Exercising	Superfluous Hair
Homemade Beauty Remedies	Removing Whiteheads

the trouble. Look at the coat before you rip it apart and see just how the collar and cuffs were made and how they were stitched. If new ones are to be made, copy the old ones exactly. Do not make the buttonholes until you have practiced on some in the same weight of material. Study the buttonholes that were in the coat and try to duplicate them with the same weight of buttonhole twist.

To finish the hem, stitch on the machine one-half to one-fourth inch from the edge. Then hem with either a featherstitch or blind-stitch, whichever was used on the coat in the first place.

The lining of the coat will not be much of a problem as in heavy materials. There is only a facing of lining and a piece across the shoulders. It is usually of heavy material such as sateen. Observe that on the coat the buttons are fastened with a loop stitch. This should be used on the made-over coat.

Plant a Parsley Plot

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

PLANT a parsley plot. Any bit of a box will do. If painted brightly, so much the better. Place a layer of small rocks in the bottom for drainage, then fill it with good soil. Sow parsley seeds, or transplant a bunch from the garden. The curly green sprigs will be a decoration to your kitchen window and your dining table. It will mean a benefit to your health. Scientists have recently

announced that the iron content of parsley is much greater than that of spinach. A little will go a long way, too.

Some ways of using parsley:

Dry leaves for flavoring soups.

Add chopped parsley to a butter or white sauce for potatoes, creaming chipped beef or pouring over sliced, hard cooked eggs.

Mix sprigs of parsley with creamed butter and a few drops of lemon juice. Spread it on slices of bread for sandwiches.

Decorate the breakfast bacon platter, the roast meat dish or the baked fowl with the green.

Combine sprigs of it with diced cold vegetables when mixing a salad.

Identifying the Trees

BY CHARLOTTE E. BIESTER

EVERY Kansas citizen, undoubtedly, is able to recognize a peach tree but how many could give the name of the tree if they had to identify it from the leaf? Miss Doris Beebe, the 4-H Willing Workers leader in Johnson county, was surprised to learn that some of her club members could not recognize trees.

Leaves were gathered from 10 trees which grew in the immediate community. The club girls spent some time at a recent meeting identifying the trees.

Such features as this tend to make meetings more interesting. A little time spent in the study of the outdoors and especially the outdoors in which we are surrounded, is time well spent.

Frocks for Classroom Hours

WHAT little girl attending school wouldn't be glad of an opportunity to have chic frocks such as these to wear in the classroom?

3302. A clever style for the wee maid. Has inset yoke finished with pleated ruffling and deep flared-back cuffs. Designed for sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

3317. Graceful frock. Has straight silhouette and skirt cut. The flat neckline with shaped band



is a good feature. Designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3291. This peplum model shows the new tab collar and narrow cuff bands to match. Designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Patterns, 15 cents! New Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog 15 cents, or 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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Women who want both style and comfort, wear Indera Figurit. (Coldproof) Knit Slips. These smart slips are the very thing for cold weather. They're knitted by a special process that insures complete protection on the coldest days, yet they may be worn underneath the smartest dress. For they never bunch between the knees or crawl around the hips. They fit without a bulge or wrinkle. And the STA-UP shoulder straps always live up to their name. Indera is made in two models, sport and regular, for women, misses and children. Ask your dealer to show you your size in all wool, rayon and wool, rayon and mercerized, cotton and wool, all cotton, Fast Colors. Write for FREE Indera Style Folder No. 132.

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Revive Your Velvets

BY BERNICE BARNER

Among the made-overs I have fixed this winter are three velvet dresses. They are an Alice blue, made over for a friend, a dark brown suit dress for a neighbor lady, and one of my own black dresses made over for a smaller sister.

Old, wrinkled velvet brightens up like magic in this process: Heat an old-fashioned iron, and turn it upside down on the ironing board. Lay a wet cloth on the iron, then place a piece of velvet over that. As the steam comes up thru the velvet, take a clothes brush and brush the velvet with the nap as it is slowly pulled along. When the room is a bit dark, I find that it helps to use brightly colored thread for basting. If silk is used for basting no marks are left in the material.

For outside stitching I find that thread a shade darker than the material is most inconspicuous.

A little strip of left-over velvet glued to the underside of a rocker will keep the chair from skidding when being rocked.

Women's Service Corner

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

How Is Stippling Done?

Will you please tell me how stipple work for walls is done? Mrs. F. O. G.

There are methods for doing rough finish stippling and variegated color scheme stippling. My space is limited here so I cannot print the directions but am sending them to you in a personal letter. Anyone else wishing these methods may have them by writing to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

Concealing Furniture Scratches

What can I use on my furniture to cover scratches? There are several deep ones and they spoil the looks of it. Clara.

Go over the furniture with a soft rag dampened in kerosene oil. This will cause all light scratches or surface bruises to disappear. Or, if the scratches are deep, melt a little beeswax, and thin out with turpentine to the consistency of sirup. Apply with a soft cloth, and polish with flannel or velveteen.

Kerosene Will Remove Shellac

What is used to remove all the old shellac on a hardwood floor before refinishing it? Mrs. W. V. K.

To remove the shellac from the floor, wring a mop out of kerosene oil and wipe up with this. Use about 1 quart for an ordinary floor. Use for this purpose only refined kerosene of the best quality, but do not use it freely on oak, as it tends to darken the wood.

How to Make Parchment Lamp Shade

One of the lamps in our home is badly in need of a new shade. I have been admiring the parchment lamp shades in the stores, but should like to be able to make it myself, if it is possible. Are there directions for this? Mrs. P. S. T.

We do have directions for making a parchment lamp shade complete for use. There are also directions for parchmentizing ordinary paper, if you cannot obtain parchment paper at your store. The directions for making the lamp shade may be obtained from the Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The price is 4 cents.

If you have knowledge, let others light their candles at it.—M. Fuller.

**Central American Coffees
Finer Flavor**

and SAFE—Say 2,571 Physicians*

(PUBLISHERS PHOTO SERVICE)



(FOLGER PHOTO)

A Folger Coffee Expert inspects new crops of rare mountain coffees

From tiny mountain plantations mule express brings the crops to market

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Coffees, In Which Nature
Herself Leaves Out
Rank Noxious Oils**

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There's only one thing to fear in coffee. The so-called "ills" of coffee, such as indigestion and nervousness, they now tell us actually come from rank, noxious oils that abound in cheap, doubtful coffee.

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Folger's is not just another "brand" of coffee. It's a different kind. It is made from Central American coffee—high grown, in which nature herself leaves out the rank, offensive oils. Further-

more, it comes to you packed in key-opening vacuum tins as fresh as it was 30 minutes after it left the roaster.

Only recently we received reports from 2,571 doctors* who, after testing samples of Folger's coffee, confirm what we say about it.

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*Signed statements to this effect, from 2,571 physicians who have actually tested Folger's Coffee, are on file in our offices. 124-F

FOLGER COFFEE COMPANY
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Folger protects you against stale coffee by packing this coffee in the latest improved, key-opening vacuum tins.

Every pound of Folger's is guaranteed to reach you as fresh as it was 30 minutes after it left the roaster.

Remember this: No matter when or where you buy it, this coffee is FRESH.



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Farm Crops and Markets

General Rains Have Greatly Improved the Outlook for Wheat Pasture; Alfalfa Is Doing Much Better

THE general rains have been of tremendous value to Kansas farmers, altho not in all counties. But they were heavy over much of the state, and in those sections pastures have improved, alfalfa is making a good growth and wheat has secured a fine start. Speaking generally, there will be considerable wheat pasture this year despite the pessimistic forecasts in September. Some outbreaks of hog cholera are being reported; except for that livestock is in good condition.

Hog numbers on farms and supplies of hog products in storage in the United States are larger than a year ago but are smaller than the five-year average, according to the 1931-32 Hog Outlook, released last week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Numbers in important European producing countries also are larger than in 1930, and the United States exports of hog products this year have been the smallest in more than 30 years. Feed supplies in the hog producing states are more plentiful and more evenly distributed than last year. Altho hog prices are much lower than last year they have declined relatively less than feed prices. The ratio of hog prices to feed prices, therefore, is somewhat higher than a year ago.

Hog slaughter in the hog marketing year which began with October, 1930, was the smallest in four years, and apparently marked the end of a cycle in market supplies which began with 1926-27 and reached its peak in 1928-29. The first evidence of expansion in hog production since 1927 was revealed by the June, 1931, pig survey, which showed an increase of 2.5 per cent in the 1931 spring pig crop over that of 1930. The increase in the North Central states (Corn Belt), where most of the commercial supply of hogs is produced, was 3.7 per cent.

Hog prices declined somewhat during August but the market decline in corn prices resulted in a more favorable corn-hog ratio at the end of August than at any time during the past year. Since then further heavy declines have occurred day by day, with apparently no bottom in sight.

The upward trend in European hog production which has been under way during recent years continued during the current year. In Denmark, total hog numbers on July 15 were estimated to be 5,473,000 head, an increase of 12.3 per cent over the preceding year. Hog numbers in Germany on June 1 totaled 22,528,000 head, an increase of 13 per cent over those of a year earlier. There also is evidence of substantial increases in the Netherlands, Poland and the Baltic States. Price trends of hogs and hog products in European countries have been similar to those in the United States. Hog prices in the United States during the marketing year now ended averaged 22 per cent lower than those of the year previous, despite a material reduction in slaughter supplies.

Barton—Farmers have been busy seeding wheat. Fields planted early are coming up, but some of the seed was lost, due to the worms. Butterfat, 25c; wheat, 28c; eggs, 12c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—The weather is dry, but much cooler. Some farmers have finished wheat seeding; others are just starting. A large acreage of corn fodder has been cut. Cream, 26c; eggs, 10c; heavy hens, 12c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Good showers recently have been of great help to the folks who were seeding wheat. Alfalfa and the pastures are making a better growth.—W. H. Plumly.

Doniphan—Good rains have been of great help, especially to the alfalfa and pastures. Much of the Jonathan apple crop fell to the ground during the dry weather. An unusually large amount of cider has been made this year. Some cattle are being trucked in for feeding. Corn, 31c; wheat, 31c; butterfat, 29c; eggs, 15c.—Mrs. Ralph Zimmerman.

Ellis—Rains were unusually heavy in the northwest part of the county; farmers have been busy seeding wheat. The feed crops did fairly well; most of the fields are cut. A small outbreak of hog cholera occurred a few days ago; it has been checked. Wheat, 27c; corn, 28c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 24c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—Fine progress is being made in paving K-33, with two shifts. Pastures are making a much better growth since the "big rain" of about 4 inches, came. Corn is well ripened; some is being husked. Cattle are doing much better since the rains arrived. Wheat, 37c; oats, 18c; corn, 35c to 37c, butter, 29c to 31c; eggs, 12c to 16c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—The weather has been dry and windy, altho we have had a few local showers. Some wheat has been sown in the dry ground. The corn yield will be the best in years. Pastures are dry and flies are numerous. Farmers are busy cutting feed and filling silos. Wheat, 27c; corn,

30c; cream, 23c; eggs, 10c; heavy hens, 13c.—C. F. Welty.

Hamilton—Very little wheat seeding has been done, due to a dry soil. Nearly all the alfalfa seed has been threshed. An unusually large acreage of the feed crops was cut this year. Wheat pasture will be scarce.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Farmers are busy seeding wheat; the weather has been quite favorable. Wheat, 30c; corn, 38c; oats, 17c; eggs, 15c; cream, 23c; potatoes, \$1; apples, 50c to \$1.25; cabbage, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Wheat seeding has been completed. Kafir and cane made a good growth this year. Fall pastures are doing well, and livestock is in fine condition. Hogs are scarce. A great deal of wheat is being fed. Eggs, 14c; cream, 26c.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—Farmers have been busy planting wheat and cutting kafir. There was an excellent attendance at the Community Fair at Oskaloosa and the County Fair at Valley Falls.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We have been having light showers; some wheat is up, and is doing well. Many farms are for sale. Corn will make an average crop; kafir and cane did very well. Wheat, 28c; eggs, 12c; cream, 26c; hogs, \$4.30.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—More renters will move during the coming spring than usual, altho desirable farms are scarce. Good rains have fallen recently; the land is in splendid condition for wheat seeding. A few cases of hog cholera are reported. Kafir produced a good crop. Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 27c; bran, 53c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Good rains and cooler weather have made the people more cheerful. Farm products are selling at 1901 prices—but other commodities also are declining. Wheat, 38c; corn, 40c; eggs, 14c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Local rains have supplied enough moisture to bring up the wheat in some sections, but the larger part of the county is still very dry. There still is considerable wheat to drill.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—After the splendid rains the weather has been very pleasant; the folks are getting ready for winter. The winds blew many apples from the trees. The State Lake is completed, and it is attracting many visitors. Good progress has been made in the grading of Highway 30. Eggs, 17c; shorts, 65c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—The dry weather continues; some farmers are sowing wheat; about the usual acreage will be planted. Wheat, 28c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 23c.—Mrs. L. L. Bird.

Linn—Farmers have been seeding wheat and cutting kafir. There is a good demand for stock hogs; pigs weighing from 80 to 90 pounds sell for \$5 or \$6 at community sales.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Farmers have been sowing wheat; the acreage will be about the same as last year. We have had 3 inches of rain; the soil is in excellent condition. The last cutting of alfalfa will be light. Bottom pastures are making a rapid growth. Hens, 13c; eggs, 12c to 18c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Good rains have been of great help to the kafir and pastures. Farmers have been busy sowing wheat; some of the folks have finished that task. Despite the drouth, kafir from this county won first at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson in the 10-head class. Cream, 26c; eggs, 12c to 16c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—The wheat is all planted and many fields are up; we should have good fall pasture. Farmers are threshing millet. Good exhibits featured the county fair last week at Blue Rapids. Cream, 28c; wheat, 30c; eggs, 6c to 18c; cream, 28c; potatoes, 75c; hens, 12c.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Recent rains have brought cooler weather and a much better growth of grass in the pastures. Farmers are busy sowing wheat. More rain is needed to supply stock water. Wheat, 35c; oats, 17c; cream, 27c; eggs, 15c.—W. T. Case.

Ness—Some farmers have planted wheat; others are waiting for more rain. The soil drifted badly in September, especially on fields where the stubble had been burned.—James McHill.

Osborne—Farmers are drilling wheat. Some rain has fallen recently; we also had a high wind which did some damage to barns and garage roofs. Most of the feed is cut. A good many farmers have taken wheat to the mill and traded it for their winter's supply of flour. Wheat, 28c.—Roy Haworth.

Reno—Farmers have been busy seeding wheat. Inasmuch as the soil now contains considerable moisture, we should have some wheat pasture this fall if the weather continues favorable. Wheat, 29c; cream, 24c; eggs, 13c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rice—Wheat seeding is finished; seedbeds on many fields were poor. A considerable acreage of corn was cut, and the silos were all filled. Late feed crops are

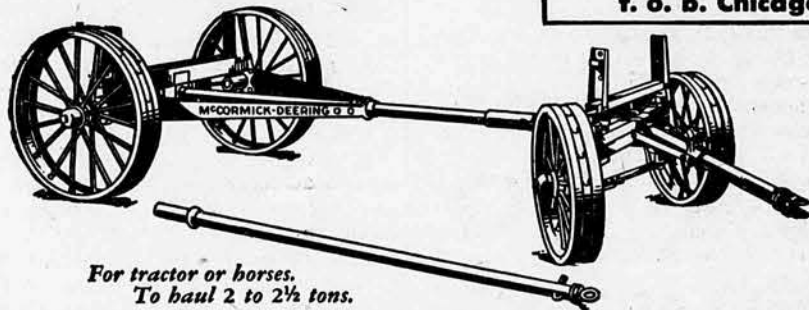
(Continued on Page 14)

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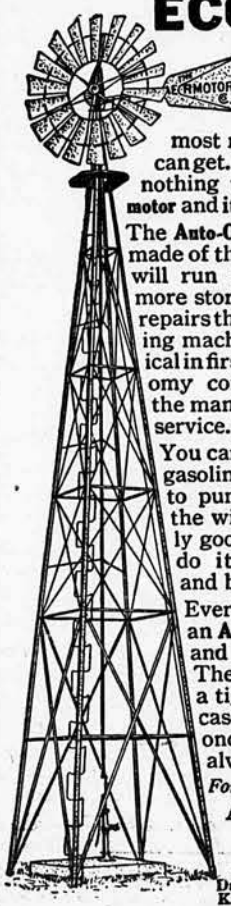
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The Coming of Cosgrove

BY LAURIE YORK ERSKINE

THAT was a wild and turbulent night in the mountains, for the wind coming out of the north in unrestrained fury, was split into an hundred varying currents by rocky barriers and rugged canyons which set it whirling in moving walls of destructive violence from every point of the compass. Cosgrove, comprehending the panic which would drive Lederer to press his animals to death, strove to hold the spirited red mare he rode to an even canter. But the wind was Thunderbolt's ally. She found in its furious vagaries a thousand pretexts for wild spirit which impelled her to gallop madly thru the night, or prance crazily at the innumerable shadows which the rock-strewn trail presented. So, altho Cosgrove's firm hand held her in a canter, that canter was not an even one. And added to the deviltry of the red mare, who seemed to divine that she was abroad upon the exciting business of a hunt, was the play of the wind. The gale lashed him like a frenzied and desperate opponent, tearing at him as he sat the saddle, roaring down upon him in blasts of thunder. Behind every crag and eminence the gale seemed to lie in ambush, waiting to leap out upon him and attack him with a force which more than once threw the red mare from her balance and brought horse and rider to the ground.

As he advanced farther into the mountains, this combination of fretting mount and turbulent gale developed from an exasperating obstacle to a grave menace, for the trail in the mountains wound thru rugged mazes which were often precarious.

Here it arose to wind about a shoulder of rock in a flimsy footpath where a misstep threatened death. Then it drew to the edge of a steep bank, floored with a gravel of shattered rock. The blackness of night made invisible the depths into which that bank fell away, and the narrow trail, disappearing on the verge of it, gave no promise of recurrence in whatever chaos might lie below. But Cosgrove could not hesitate; he could not halt his mission. There was a resolution in his heart which would have dared the insuperable, and this obstacle was merely clothed with danger.

He paused on the rim of the bank because Thunderbolt, precariously keeping her feet in the treacherous, sliding ground, had to turn sidewise, bracing himself and her rider against the fury of the wind which seemed bent upon hurling them downward by sheer force. The red mare paused thus, for a moment, and shuddered with a fear her rider did not feel. But an instinctive care for his mount might have given him hesitation, had he not in that moment pictured vividly the fleeing Lederer, pressing an exhausted mount thru the darkness for the border. And Cosgrove could not see Lederer go.

In one moment of his trial he had known that this adventure must end in the inevitable, romantic manner. He would marry Hazel Farley, and on the ruins of the edifice his enemies had built, Hazel and he would establish a life of happiness. But the ruin must be made complete. He knew that. For her sake; for the happiness of Hazel Farley, the ruin of Lederer and Farley must be made complete.

They had not hesitated to stretch the net with which they sought to slay him to the uttermost point of breaking—and it had broken. He must now gather up the ends, for it was only by so doing that he could remove from her life a menace which might even in this moment of victory turn her jubilation into grief.

Cosgrove swung the red mare across the turbulent pathway of the wind, and a lash of the quirt, such as she

had never felt since the day he broke her, sent her sliding, struggling, forward into the blackness.

They came to the bottom in a chaos of hoofs and writhing bodies; horse and man together fighting for hold and equilibrium. And they found themselves in a gale-lashed flood of white water. Frantically the red mare fought to extricate herself from the tumultuous body of a mountain stream gone mad, and Cosgrove struggled to retain his hold on the mare, shouting to her with resonant, encouraging words. While she was slipping on the stony bottom, thrown again and again, with her footing all but regained; while she thrashed about in that bedlam of wind and waters, he gained the saddle and, heroically, kept it. He kept the saddle, giving the frightened animal encouragement, soothing her; and his firm hand calmed her. Thunderbolt, her confidence regained, thrashed the waters of that stream until she regained the opposite bank, and there she pulled herself ashore like a swimmer, using her forefeet as a man might use his hands, pulling herself up on to a high bank, to stand there quivering, awaiting Cosgrove's bidding.

He bade her follow the bank, and this she did, stumbling along a rugged shore until, with a sure instinct, she found the trail before he did. In the oppressive darkness, he felt her quiver beneath him, he felt her start, and turn with short, excited steps which opposed the bit, and, leaning forward, he saw that her ears were pricked up, her nostrils eagerly sniffing the air.

A Shot in the Dark

At once he knew that she divined thru scent and hearing the presence of another animal. Containing her with a steady hand, he urged her slowly forward. Inasmuch as it seemed to him that he had been traveling many hours—and, indeed, the wind-swept heavens proclaimed a dawn, which was not far distant—Cosgrove had every reason to think that he might now be close upon the fugitive. He frowned anxiously as he debated whether, if Lederer were indeed closely in front of him, the sound of Thunderbolt's hoofs, clicking loudly on the stony trail, would betray his coming. The problem was dramatically solved for him by a shot; by the whine of a bullet which followed; by the frantic plunging of Thunderbolt and a squeal with which she proclaimed that the bullet had grazed her flesh. She plunged off, rearing, away from the sound of that shot, and Cosgrove had hardly seen the flash which stabbed the night and betrayed the direction from which the attack had come before he was hurled against a wall of rock and came down with Thunderbolt to the ground. He wriggled from beneath the body of the struggling mare and whipped out his gun as he did so.

In the same instant as he scrambled free, his enemy was upon him. Lederer had leaped from the darkness which concealed him and, believing his shot to have brought Cosgrove down, was intent upon delivering the coup de grace. It was, of course, a mistake. A permissible mistake, but a fatal one, for Cosgrove was very much unhurt. He leaped to his feet even as Lederer shoved forward his gun to give him a finishing shot in the breast. Using his own gun clubwise, he whipped it up, striking the gun from Lederer's hand as it exploded, and with the upward sweep of his arm delivering a further blow upon Lederer's head, which sent him spinning backward.

Lederer cried out as he fell victim to this surprise, but evidently still

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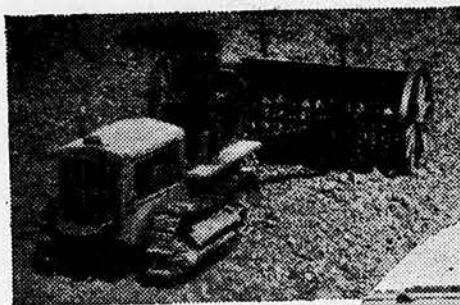
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under the impression that Cosgrove was wounded, did not despair.

"Curse you!" he roared. "That's the last blow you strike. You're a dead man now, Cosgrove! Pray, damn you, pray. When I heard you shouting at the ford I knew you was mine, and nothing can save you now!"

Cosgrove had not fired his gun, and Lederer therefore felt doubly assured that he was wounded. In the gray obscurity of the night, he stooped and picked up a large stone. Then, with an exultant, savage cry, he pounced forward.

As he saw Lederer bear down upon him, Cosgrove laughed. He laughed and, dodging the blow which Lederer aimed, he struck the man again with the muzzle of his gun. He struck Lederer in the face and the gun sight cut the flesh.

"That's a gun, Lederer!" cried Cosgrove, as his opponent started back. "I hit you with a gun! Now come on!"

Lederer stood crouching forward, smearing the blood from his eye with one hand.

"Put up yore gun!" he roared furiously. "I'll kill you with my two hands!"

Cosgrove thrust the gun in its holster.

"It's up!" he cried. "Come on!"

And with a tacit confidence in Cosgrove's good faith, Lederer, not caring to admit that he held a rock in his hand, plunged forward again.

He aimed a smashing blow at Cosgrove's head with the hand that held the rock, and Cosgrove would no doubt have succumbed then and there had that blow hit him, but he dodged, and, catching Lederer's fist with both his hands, he twisted it backward, throwing into the twist all the weight of his body. With a scream which mingled rage with pain, Lederer dropped the rock from his grasp, and, wrenched off his feet, fell, crashing upon the rocky ground. Cosgrove was upon him in an instant, and in blackness the two struggled there together, unable to see, unable, therefore, to choose their hold or aim a blow. They struggled in a blackness which baffled skill, and depended only upon the strength with which they could hold when the right grasp came, and break when the other's grip became too deadly.

Again and again they struck at one another. Cosgrove felt the other's arm snap around his throat in a grip

of desperate energy, and with all his might, he struck upward at the face which he felt must be close above that deadly arm. He caught Lederer's cut face with his fist, and, infuriated to madness, Lederer bashed heavily at the head he held within his arm. The blows dazed Cosgrove, but in his daze he plunged upward with his body, and the last blow of Lederer's fist struck home on the solid rock. With a shattered fist, Lederer shrieked his pain and fatally relaxed the hold which had brought Cosgrove close to unconsciousness. Cosgrove stumbled to his knees and groping for Lederer's throat, found it. His fingers closed on it; pressed eagerly, with all the strength of his clenched hands. Lederer writhed, and then in the blackness, he kicked.

Cosgrove Lost His Hold

Lederer's kick lashed the air, but it flung Lederer from the ground, and his weight thus being hurled upon Cosgrove's hands, it brought the two of them, crashing upon the rocks, Lederer beneath, Cosgrove on top. They rolled over and over. Now Cosgrove lost his hold, found it again with one hand, sought to join it with the other, and received a blow in the mouth which cut his lip, filling his mouth with blood, choking him. Then Lederer was free. He sprang to his feet and kicked with spurred heel at the darkness where he felt Cosgrove's form to be. Cosgrove received one glancing blow of that heel in the side of his chest. He had been halfway upon his feet and it sent him spinning, spinning into the blackness with the warm blood streaming down his side where the spur had cut. And then he saw the black form of Lederer, only a trifle blacker than the night, stumble across his vision. It appeared as if the man was retreating, but where? To what could he retreat? On his knees Cosgrove glanced before the stumbling figure and caught the glint of a revolver on the ground. With a cry he plunged forward. He saw Lederer pause for a second in his stumbling progress and in that second he rushed the man.

He threw himself on Lederer and tore him backward so that the heavy body was sent spinning down the field of battle and away from the gun. Cosgrove had thrown all his weight and strength into that effort, and then, swinging about, he followed it up,



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IT HAS been said, time and again, that all a healthy hen needs to make her produce is *good feed*—that and good care. Good feed is essential—no question about it, but something else added to *good feed* will make a *good hen* lay *more*, and that something else is Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min! Take the following case, for example:

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The flock that got no Pan-a-min averaged 152 eggs per bird for the year. Real production that—result of good breeding, good feed and care.

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P. H. Reed, 82, Can Swing a Cradle

But Behind Him Came a Modern Harvester, With His Granddaughter at the Wheel

DESPITE the fact that Kansas has 28,000 combines, it still has at least one man, P. H. Reed of Circleville, 82 years old, who knows how to swing a cradle. He is shown in the picture below with this tool of the days of old; following him, by the way, altho not shown in the picture, was a modern harvester, with his granddaughter, Helen Marjorie Reed, at the wheel of the tractor, which she

drove all thru harvest of this season.

There are 82 members of the Reed family, including the "in-laws," 11 children, 36 grandchildren, 12 great grandchildren and 21 "in-laws." Mr. Reed served his country during the Civil War in Company B, 55th Kentucky Regiment; he is the only living Union Veteran in his community. Mr. and Mrs. Reed moved to Kansas from Kentucky in 1873.



Mr. Reed is Swinging a Cradle in This Year's Oats Crop; at the Right Are Mr. and Mrs. Reed; They Were Married 62 Years Ago in Kentucky

\$20
for Your Old
Separator
Regardless of Age
Make or Condition

Write for Trade Offer
Write TODAY for our offer to take your old separator in trade for the wonderful NEW Low Model Melotte, on a most liberal Exchange Plan.

\$5.00 Down After 30 Days Free Trial

Send for free catalog telling all about the NEW Melotte Separator with its many wonderful NEW features. Write at once for Big New Special Offer. The Melotte Separator, H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr. 2343 West 19th Street. Dept. 29-87 Chicago, Illinois

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

Blackleg ✓
You need not lose calves when for 12 cents per dose you can get **Blackleg Aggressin** (Gov't licensed) from **PETERS'** Life Immunity product. Your check for \$12 brings 100 doses and freesyringe with directions. Order from this ad. Our 96-page illustrated Veterinary Guide free upon request. **Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Serum for Every Animal.**

MAKES SAWING EASIER

A hard job made easy. Our Rolling Table and All-Steel frame takes the labor out of wood sawing. Hundreds of satisfied users say the **BULLER All-Steel Saw Frame** is the best. Made for front end of leading tractors, also four stationary sizes. Low prices on Atkins saw blades. Special discount allowed where we have no dealer. Write for FREE Catalog. **BULLER COUPLER CO., Dept. A Hillsboro, Kansas**

Warning!

Against Trespassers. Post your farm and protect your property from parties who have no regard for your rights. Kansas Farmer is offering signs like this sample, printed on heavy, durable cardboard; brilliant orange color; 11x14 inches. Get these signs and post your farm NOW.
5 for 50c Postpaid
Kansas Farmer, Box K-10, Topeka, Kan.

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1931.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.
Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Blake who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912 embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the Publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are: Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas Managing Editor, F. B. Nichols.....Topeka, Kansas Business Manager, H. S. Blake.....Topeka, Kansas
2. That the owner is Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas
3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1931.
FRANCES WRIGHT, Notary Public.
(My commission expires October 23, 1932)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THEFTS REPORTED



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



Iver-Johnson shotgun, nickel plated
shotgun with shell extractor removed
Winchester 22 repeating rifle with round
barrel, a box of silk handkerchiefs, 2
flashlights—one a 5-celled Barn-Berry, a

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



John A. Yelek, Rexford, Kan., is an extensive breeder of registered Hampshire hogs and Milking Shorthorn cattle. Wednesday, Oct. 21, he is selling 30 last spring boars and 10 young bulls at his farm near Rexford. The boars are tops of his 1931 crop of Hampshire pigs and they have been well grown and include his show herd that was shown at many of the leading fairs over the country last month. At the Thomas county fair at Colby he exhibited a litter by his herd boar, West Wind, in the ton litter class. His herd won more money at the three leading northwest Kansas fairs than any other swine herd show. The young bulls are by Flintstone Waterloo

L.B.

There is only one genuine Long-Bell Post Everlasting. It is the ORIGINAL creosoted fence post. Made from selected Southern Yellow Pine, scientifically air seasoned and creosoted full length under pressure—it has stood the test of time. Be SURE the posts you buy bear the L-B Silver Spot trademark. Handled by better Lumber Dealers everywhere.

●

Long-Bell
SILVER SPOT
POSTS

R. A. LONG BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

will you be the

1

out of 5 ?

A black and white illustration of five men in overalls and hats, standing in a line. The man on the far right is holding a long-handled tool, possibly a shovel or a hoe. The men are standing on a dark, irregular shape that resembles a patch of ground or a shadow. The background is white. The text 'will you be the' is in a bold, sans-serif font, and 'out of 5 ?' is in a similar font. The number '1' is large and bold, positioned between the two lines of text.

RED BRAND FENCE

Write for "Farm Planning" book. Tells how farmers in 16 states actually increased their profits by farm planning.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2137 Industrial Street, Peoria, Illinois



Gentlemen:
 Please send me copy
 Name _____ Address _____ State _____



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 3 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

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
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

RATES FOR DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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
1/2.....	\$4.90	3 1/2.....	\$29.40
1.....	9.80	4.....	34.30
1 1/2.....	14.70	4 1/2.....	39.20
2.....	19.60	5.....	44.10
2 1/2.....	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.

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

RUSK'S CHICKS GUARANTEED TO LIVE four weeks 4 1/2 up. Blood-tested, State Accredited, Baby Chicks, 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks, Pulletts, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 616, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED. Blood-tested. 8c for all heavy breeds, 7c for White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, Anconas or heavy assorted. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Box 1278, Wichita, Kan.

CHICKS: BEST EGG STRAIN. RECORDS UP to 342 eggs yearly. Guaranteed to live and outlay other strains. 12 varieties. 5c up. Postpaid. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, 5 1/4c; REDS 6 1/4c; Orpingtons, Rocks 7c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

LEGHORNS 6c. HEAVIES 7c. ACCREDITED, blood-tested. Norton Hatchery, Norton, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

BLACK JERSEY GIANT PULLETS, SOME laying, \$1.50. Wm. Nelson, Bridgeport, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

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

MINORCAS—BUFF

KIRCHER STRAIN, ALSO RUSK'S BUFF Minorca cockerels. Chas. Hoferer, Wamego, Kansas.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

TURKEY RAISERS ATTENTION. SHIP YOUR turkeys direct to us. Also all other poultry. Write now for prices. Coops loaned. Christ M. Feiring, 3908 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PULLETS AND BREEDING MALES, 300 egg breeding, catalogue free. Blue Ribbon Breeding Farm, Sabetha, Kan. Rt. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.00, GRIMM AL- falfa \$8.00. White Sweet clover \$3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Save money. Buy before spring. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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—GRINDERS, SWEEP GRIND- ers \$19.50. Cut your feed cost with a Currie Grinder. Windmills \$19.50. Write for literature and prices. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—CATERPILLAR TWENTY LIKE new, account sickness will sacrifice, fourteen hundred. Terms township boards. N. H. Stillwell, Scottsville, Kan.

JOHN DEERE CORN PICKER. FORREST Chambers, Winfield, Kan.

DOGS

SPECIAL NOTICE

An honest effort has been made to restrict this advertising to reputable firms and individuals; however we cannot guarantee satisfaction of hunting dogs since qualities of these animals vary with individual opinions.

WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS offers: Quality Hunting Dogs, sold cheap; trial allowed. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-54, Herrick, Ill.

RUNNING FITS RELIEVED OR MONEY RE- funded; \$1 prepaid. Safe-Sane Remedies Co., Willow Springs, Mo.

COON, OPOSSUM, SKUNK, RABBIT AND fox hounds, cheap, trial. Herrick Hound Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPS, males \$4. Joe Gotti, R. 1, Brookville, Kan.

SHEPHERDS, ALL AGES, FEW BOB-TAILS. Chas. Teeter, Rt. 1, Fairfield, Nebr.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY best aged mellow, juicy red leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10-22.50. Best smoking 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING, five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Cigars, fifty, \$1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED: Chewing or smoking. 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.50; pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

SMOKING: 10 POUNDS \$1.00; CHEWING 10; 40 plugs \$1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

NO HUNTING SIGNS

POST YOUR FARM AND PROTECT YOUR property from parties who have no regard for your rights. Kansas Farmer is offering signs printed on heavy durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches in size. Get these signs and post your farm NOW. 5 for 50c postpaid. Kansas Farmer, Box K-10-3, Topeka, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD PAY POSITIONS as Pilots, Airplane Mechanics, Auto Mechanics, Electrical Mechanics, Radio Mechanics, Welders, after taking necessary training in this School. Learn where Lindbergh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying \$150 to \$500 per month. For catalog and complete information, write now to Lincoln Auto and Airplane School, 2740 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions. Salary Range, \$100-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Osmont Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Mo. quickly.

KODAK FINISHING

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

FILMS DEVELOPED, FREE ENLARGE- ment, seven Hi-Gloss prints, 25c coin. Club Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

ROLL DEVELOPED AND SIX BEAUTIFUL glossstone prints 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED SIX GLOSSO PRINTS 20c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Inventions" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150R, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Bldg. (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office.) Washington, D. C.

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

NUT CRACKERS

SELF-ADJUSTABLE BLACK WALNUT cracker, Ball-bearing, Splits away shell, leaving large kernels. Cracks 5 bushels daily. Prepaid \$8.50. Money back guarantee. Clarke Nut Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, CHEAP, ON trial. Flossie Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet, 100 pounds beautiful clean white \$2.50. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 7, Katy, Texas.

PURE COUNTRY SORGHUM 5 GAL. \$4.40. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. W. Morrow, Blue Rapids, Kan.

LUMBER

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

HONEY

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60 pound can \$5.25, two \$10.00. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

EXTRA QUALITY BULK COMB CLOVER Honey, ten pound pail \$1.30. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

NEW HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5; 2 CANS \$9. Sample 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

HONEY 60 LB. \$4.50; 120, \$8.50. T. C. VEIRS, Olathe, Colo.

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—SALESMEN WANTED

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

MALE HELP WANTED

DO YOU WANT TO WORK ON A FARM? ARE you looking for a job? Put a small classified ad in Kansas Farmer and reach 120,810 farmers. Some of them may have the job you want. An ad containing 10 words costs only \$1.00—10c a word.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

LAND

ARKANSAS

42-ACRE PLACE—MUST SELL BY OWNER; 2 miles to town; high school; good spring; price \$300.00. H. Shaw, DeQueen, Ark.

COLORADO

REAL BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS. TWO 160 A., one 80 A. improved irrigated beet farms and 180 A. dry wheat land near Denver, Colo. Owner Mary E. Weatherbee, 2801 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.

340 ACRES, DAIRY STOCK FARM, 100 ACRES sub-irrigated alfalfa land, thirty miles from Denver, 1/2 mile Bennett, on highway; also choice farm lands. A. N. Mitchem, Eads, Colo.

KANSAS

FOR SALE OR TRADE: A WELL-IMPROVED farm 473 A. Labette Co., Kansas, 4 miles from Oswego on highway 73W. This is a well-balanced farm with plenty of permanent water. Ideal for dairy and poultry production. Close to poultry and dairy center. Will consider western Kansas wheat land as partial payment. Inquire E. S. Parnell, Box 634, Topeka, Kan.

HALF SECTION BARGAIN QUICK SALE, improved. Lays well north of Goodland, Kansas. F. L. Swenson, Clay Center, Kan.

CORN FARM—240 ACRES, NEAR EMPORIA, on Highway well improved, 80 pasture, \$40 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—180 ACRES, MODERN HOUSE, barns, gravel, close to county seat. D. N. Batchelder, Rt. 4, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR SALE—79 ACRES IMPROVED, IMMEDI- ate possession. On county road. Phone mail. Thomas Singular, Clifton, Kan.

DECATUR COUNTY FARM—240 ACRES. GET particulars. Owner, Mrs. Josephine Cutshall, Frankfort, Kan.

MISSOURI

80 ACRE AND 40 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. Fine water and good locations. Each has full equipment, machinery, horses, and cows, possession at once. Fine 180 mostly bottom, well improved, cheap. Extra well improved 40, good buildings and fine orchard, exchanged for Lincoln, Nebraska, income. Joe Roark, Box 365, Neosho, Missouri.

LAND—40-ACRE TRACTS, NEAR HIGHWAY. \$5 acre; monthly payments. C. H. Martin, Doniphan, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE—FINE CORN AND ALFALFA farm in Nowata county at half its value; very liberal terms. J. M. Springer, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

TEXAS

MR. FARMER: MAKE MONEY IN TEXAS Panhandle! Low production costs, low taxes, low priced land, ideal climate, mild winters, full season. Your opportunity is here. Send for illustrated literature. Chamber of Commerce, Dalhart, Texas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—120 ACRE FARM CONSISTING of 80 acres of farm land and buildings and 40 acres of pasture for a period of five years for cash rent. Yearly cash rent to be 4.5% of present salable value of farm less present crop advance reply to Lt. Fred O. Tally, Chanute Field, Ill., or Mr. George Tally, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR RENT

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A FARM TO RENT? Do you want a tenant? Place a small classified ad in these columns. There are many of our readers who want to rent or are looking for a desirable tenant. (See classified rates at top of page.)

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

LAND OPENINGS—FARMS IN MINNESOTA, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Improved farms, small or large, new land at sound investment prices for grain, livestock, dairying, fruit, poultry. Rent or get a home while prices are low. Write for free book and details. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 402, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAV- ing farm or improved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis. consil.

FARMS WANTED. FOR DETAILS, SEND farm description, lowest cash price. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

Gift, recognized as one of the outstanding Milking Shorthorn bulls in breeding and production back of him anywhere in the west. They have been running in the pasture and have not been fitted for this sale and very likely will prove bargains in the sale. Write today for full information about the offering to John A. Yelek, owner, Rexford, Kan.

Fifty registered Holsteins will be sold in a popular breeders' sale at Smith Center, Kan., Friday, Oct. 23. A leading consignor is Dr. J. P. Kaster, Topeka, Kan., and he is consigning 20 head from his splendid herd that has been culled down each year to just good ones and he is keeping only a few young heifers and the balance is going in this sale. Geo. A. Woolley of Osborne who has a fine herd of around 80 head of registered cattle and one of the strong herds of Central Kansas, is consigning a liberal number of very choice cattle. These two eminent breeders are the principal consignors but there are four other herds represented that will sell cattle in the sale that will be a credit to their herds, among them C. J. Furry of Franklin, Neb., just across the line in Nebraska, and his herd, well known as the Florens herd, is one of Nebraska's leading herds. Bruce Farley, Athol, Kan., is consigning a few and they will be good. J. C. Dilsaver of Smith Center is putting in some cattle that no one will fail to appreciate as real cattle. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan., is consigning a few daughters and granddaughters of old Canary Butter Boy King. So it is going to be a sale

of real cattle and without doubt the prices will range low and much lower than that kind of cattle have been bought for before, and probably lower than they will sell for in a short time. Write at once to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., for the sale catalog.

Important Future Events

Oct. 10-18—National Dairy Show, St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 9-12—Kansas National Livestock show, Wichita.
Nov. 14-21—American National Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo.
Jan. 16-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Feb. 23-26—Southwest Road Show and School, Wichita, Kan.

The national forests were visited by 31,904,515 tourists last year, but nevertheless several of the forests are practically intact.

A Paris court has ruled that a husband may open his wife's mail. France is moving rapidly to secure complete equality between the sexes.

Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 10)

doing well. Wheat, 27c; hens, 13c; eggs, 14c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—We have had some showers recently; since then everyone has been busy seeding wheat. Farmers have finished silo filling and the cutting of the feed crops. Wheat, 28c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 24c.—William Crotinger.

Woodson—Farmers have been busy planting wheat since the rains came. Some of the folks are threshing clover and soybeans. A few fields of corn have been husked, to allow early pasturing. Eggs, 15c; oats, 20c; wheat, 35c; apples, 50c.—Bessie Heslop.

Wichita—The weather is still dry, except that some spots have received local showers. There is still some wheat to sow; worms have damaged the early planted fields. A good deal of road work is being done. Some corn fields will produce satis-

factory yields. Wheat, 28c; barley, 20c to 23c; kafir, 35c a cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25; eggs, 12c.—E. W. White.

Sumner—Heavy rains have been of great help to the sorghums and alfalfa. Farmers are busy seeding wheat; the acreage is being reduced somewhat. Chinch bugs are numerous.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wabaunsee—The late rains have been of great help to the fall pastures. Farmers have been busy planting wheat, cutting kafir and plowing. A good many farmers are feeding steers; considerable amounts of mixed corn are being shipped into the county; it is selling for 45 cents a bushel. Wheat, 30c to 35c; eggs, 13c; heavy hens, 12c; springs, 12c.—Mrs. G. W. Hartner.

Wyandotte—Farmers have been planting wheat; seedbeds are in good condition. A few farm sales are being held, with prices on the upgrade; good springer cows, for example, now sell for \$70. Apple harvest is in progress; the quality of the fruit is poor, due to the hot weather of September. Nearly every family is making at least 1 barrel of cider vinegar. Hens, 18c.—Warren Scott.

DUROC HOGS

Sale of Spohn and Angle

Durocs of distinction at the Spohn farm, one-half mile North of Superior, Neb.

Monday, October 19

30 BOARS, 20 open gilts and 4 Reg. Shorthorn bulls. Write for catalog to either of us.

D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb.
N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.

Freeland's Duroc Sale

on Farm, 5 Miles South and 2 Miles West of Town

Friday, Oct. 16

40 HEAD. 20 spring boars and 20 spring gilts. The tops from our 100 head raised this year. All sired by HIGH TIDE and out of big, mature, well bred dams. Write for catalog.

ROLLY FREELAND & SON, Effingham Kansas

Laptad Stock Farm 38th Semi-Annual HOG SALE

Durocs and Polands

44 head, Boars and Gilts of each breed—cholera immune, ready for service. Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22

LAWRENCE, KAN.

FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

100 SEPTEMBER WEANLINGS

sired by my Index bred boar. Priced right and papers with each pig. Also gilts bred to farrow later on. 15 last March boars by the Index boar. I can sell you a real boar reasonable. But write quick if you are interested.

CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.

Choice Spring Boars

Sired by Jayhawk, Airman, and Golden Archer. Sound, rugged boars priced to sell. Address GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KAN.

Twenty-Five March Boars

The tops from our 100 March and April boars and gilts. Most of them by Revolution. All at private sale. We can please you and at a fair price.

Mrs. M. Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, Kansas

20 Picked Spring Boars

Some of them by The Airman, grand champion of Iowa the last three years. These are real herd-header material. 100 Pigs farrowed in September. Everything priced to sell.

WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

DUROC BOARS—Sired by King Index, Reserve Kan. champ.; The Airman, 3 times Iowa champ.; Chief Fireworks. The best in Durocs. Immuned, rugged, sound, easy feeders. Priced right. Write us, or better yet, come and see them. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

DUROC BOARS AND BRED GILTS of quality, soundness, size and bone. Sired by the Great boars "Big Prospect," "Landmark," "Aristocrat," "Goliath." Easy feeding strain for years. Immuned. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Ks.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Boars Milking Shorthorn Bulls

Sale at My Farm Near Town,

Rexford, Kan., Wed., Oct. 21

Our 1931 show herd was the premier prize-winning swine herd at the three big northwest Kansas fairs last month. 30 picked boars of last spring farrow go in our Oct. 21 sale. A quick maturing type that is pleasing Western Kansas swine breeders.

10 Milking Shorthorn bulls from calves to breeding age. They are by Flintstone Waterloo Gift, one of the recognized best bulls in the state. Catalogs ready to mail. Write at once to

John A. Yelek, Owner, Rexford, Kan.

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Fall City, Neb.
E. T. Sherlock, St. Francis, Kan.

30 Spring Boars

Selected registered Hampshires. Fit for service in any herd. Priced for farmers use.

LAKIN HAMPSHIRE FARM, Lakin (Kearny County) Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Northwest Kansas Holstein Breeders Sale

Sale at the Fair Grounds

Smith Center, Kan., Friday, Oct. 23

Fifty selections from six of the leading herds of the country as follows:

Geo. A. Woolley, Osborne

Bruce Farley, Athol

C. J. Furry, Franklin, Neb.

Dr. J. P. Kaster, Topeka

J. C. Dilsaver, Smith Center

Maplewood Farm, Herington

30 cows and heifers, fresh and heavy springers. 14 heifers ranging in age from heifer calves to long yearlings. Six choice bulls by record sires and from dams with C. T. A. records from 400 to 600 pounds of fat.

All are tuberculin-tested and sold with the usual guarantee.

Butterfat is advancing and is the most profitable product of the farm at the present time. Buy your dairy cows now.

Write today for the sale catalog to

W. H. MOTT, SALE MANAGER, HERINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers: R. L. Brown, Smith Center, Kan.; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

Fred Schell's Semi-Dispersal Sale

Holstein-Friesian Cattle!

Sale at Schellcrest Farm, five miles southwest of Liberty, Mo., and 10 miles northeast of Kansas City on Highway 69.

Liberty, Mo., Monday, Oct. 26

An outstanding opportunity to buy at auction cattle of unusual breeding, production and individuality.

100 head of high quality cattle featuring sons and daughters of three great herd sires—Count College Cornucopia, Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis, King Piebe 21st, and a fine lot of granddaughters of Old 37th.

35 cows fresh by sale day with calves at foot.

A splendid array of yearling and two-year-old heifers sired by the great bulls mentioned above.

Seven head of serviceable bulls from record dams. A fine string of heifer calves. There are many outstanding cows with excellent semi-official records. In herd-improvement association test this year there are many cows that have made records from 350 to 553 pounds of fat. Herd average better than 300 pounds of fat. Herd federal-accredited. Write today for the sale catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

FRED SCHELL, Owner Liberty, Mo.

THE DICKINSON COUNTY BREEDERS' SALE

40 Purebred & High Grade Holsteins

Sale at the Fair Grounds,

Abilene, Kan., Wednesday, October 14

Fresh cows and heavy springers, bred Heifers and Bulls ready for service. All T. B. tested and sold with the usual guarantee.

These are cattle selected from the Dickinson county herds for their first annual sale.

Butterfat is the only agricultural product that is advancing in price and higher prices for dairy cattle are sure to follow. It is the part of wisdom to buy now. Write today for our sale catalog. Address

W. H. MOTT, SALE MANAGER, HERINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Eli Hoffman

For years Dickinson county has been noted for her herds of profitable Holsteins.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Never Fail Dairy Farm

The home of Segis Superior Pauline and 28 of her daughters and granddaughters. Over 70 head in the herd. We offer cows and heifers and young bulls at let live prices. Farm joins town. Come and see.

GEO. A. WOOLLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.

Worth-While Holsteins

First herd in state to be classified. Bulls for sale. Calves to breeding age, out of dams with records up to 637 lbs. fat. Those from cows under 450 are vealed. Also females. GEO. WORTH, LYONS, 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, LEBO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Grade Yearling Heifers

Guernseys or Holsteins. Tested. Selected individuals. Fine type, conformation and markings. \$20.00 each. GLENN CLARKE, SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

GRASSLAND FARMS POLLED SHORTHORNS

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

ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

Polled Shorthorns

20 reg. bulls—\$50 to \$100 for choice including one herd bull. Also females not related. Fat steer price.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

Tell the Advertiser

that you are writing him because of his advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Shorthorn Sale

on Amcoats farm, near

Clay Center, Kan.,

Wednesday, Oct. 21

46 head; best from two good herds. Real herd bull material and foundation cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers. As good as the breed affords.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Blue Mont Farms, Manhattan, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

BEAVER VALLEY STOCK FARM. Excellent Shorthorns. Herd headed by Browndale Goods, a splendid son of Browndale Monarch. Bulls from Spring calves to yearlings for sale.

W. P. & S. W. Schneider, Logan, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Blue Grass Valley

Sale of Polled Milking Shorthorns

Tuesday, Oct. 20

31 head—17 bulls and 14 females. 9 bulls of serviceable age; 8 bull calves almost ready for service. 11 cows, fresh soon; some with calf at foot, also bred and open heifers. Sale at farm 1 mile north and 4 east of Latham, Kan., on graveled highway. Write for catalog.

J. T. Morgan & Son, Latham, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

50 Reg. Cows and Heifers

Sired by or bred to our herd bull 75% the blood of world's record cow of the breed. Yearly record 891 lbs. fat, 2280 milk. Also 6 serviceable bulls. Must reduce herd, exceptionally low prices being made.

FRED S. JACKSON, TOPEKA, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bell's Poland Sale

Strictly Big Type

Wednesday, Oct. 14

—on farm adjoining town. Highways 36 and 77

60 HEAD—40 spring boars, the tops of 80 head, and 20 FALL YEARLING sows, sired by Capt. Lindy and Lucky Strike. Bred for January litters to a son of Royal Hope. Also a few spring gilts. Write for catalog.

Ben M. Bell, Marysville, Kansas

R. E. Miller, Auct.

Boars Sold on Approval

We offer the best lot of boars we ever raised at prices conforming to present conditions. Sired by New Star, the boar supreme and High Line and some by the Pickett. Visitors welcome every day.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., Phone 12 F 23, Scranton

25 Poland China Boars

Best of breeding, good individuals. Immuned. Prices reasonable, also gilts and weaned pigs.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

20 Poland China Boars

by Economy King and Gallant Fox. Also offer Economy King keeping his gilts, 1 reg. Jersey bull. WINGERT & JUDD, Wellsville, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Boar and Gilt Sale Spotted Polands

Sale at

Atwood, Kan., Monday, Oct. 26

The right type, sired by Motor Cop, second prize boar Nebraska state fair.

Two litters by a son of Announcer, national grand champion.

20 Spring Boars 20 Spring Gilts

Four fall gilts bred for January litter, rest spring gilts.

The type that suits the breeder and the farmer.

N. P. Nelson & Son, Owners, Atwood, Kan.

Auctioneers: Bert Powell and E. T. Sherlock

Boars Ready for Service



Leading blood lines.

Also pigs sired by

Son of 1930 and 1931

World's Grand Champion.

Farmer prices.

D. W. BROWN, VALLEY CENTER, KAN.

Spring Boars by Ajax Boy

I have reserved 25 splendid spring boars for my fall trade. Yearling gilts, the best I ever raised, to farrow this month. Farm 10 miles west of Norton.

J. A. SANDERSON, OKONOQUE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Albion Walkensdorfer's Sale Chester White Hogs

Sale in town at

Culbertson, Neb., Thurs., Oct. 22

Approved Chester White type and the offering mostly by Comrade, the 1929 Kansas state fair champion.

25 spring boars, 20 spring gilts. Our herd was a persistent winner at the several Northwest Kansas and Southwest Nebraska fairs last month.

Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan., are consigning 10 splendid Poland China spring boars to this sale.

Write at once for the sale catalog.

Albion Walkensdorfer, Herndon, Ks.

Auctioneers: Bert Powell and E. T. Sherlock

O.I.C. SPRING BOARS

Summer farrowed.

GEO. T. BARTLETT, STOCKTON, KANSAS

Spring Boars and Gilts

A good boar at a moderate price. Also bargains in fall pigs. Write for descriptions and prices. ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Kan.

VACCINATE Your Own Pigs and Save Half!

PREVENT CHOLERA BY USING

Peters' Serum

Clear, Concentrated, Pasteurized and Gov't Inspected

Your check for \$25.50 brings 8000 c.c. of serum (@ 80 cts. per 100 c. c.) and 150 c. c. of virus (@ 1¢ per c. c.) enough for 100 to 120 pigs. FREE, two syringes with double strength glass barrels and directions. Write for Free Veterinary Guide.

The Peters Family First Hog Serum Producers

PETERS SERUM CO. LABORATORIES

Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Consider your Adam's Apple!!*

Don't Rasp Your Throat With Harsh Irritants

**"Reach for a
LUCKY instead"**

Now! Please!—Actually put your finger on your Adam's Apple. Touch it—your Adam's Apple—Do you know you are actually touching your larynx?—This is your voice box—it contains your vocal chords. When you consider your Adam's Apple you are considering your throat—your vocal chords. Don't rasp your throat with harsh irritants—Reach for a LUCKY instead—Remember, LUCKY STRIKE is the only cigarette in America that through its exclusive "TOASTING" process expels certain harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos. These expelled irritants are sold to manufacturers of chemical compounds. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE, and so we say "Consider your Adam's Apple."



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Orchestra,
every Tuesday,
Thursday and
Saturday eve-
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kind to your throat

