

“Congratulations on the ‘New’ Kansas Farmer. It’s Bully”
—I. D. Graham.

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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June 11, 1932

Wall Street Will Play With Wheat

(From Wall Street Journal, May 23)

Wall street interests bought deferred wheat futures in Chicago on Friday and Saturday for the first time since November. Re-entrance of several prominent Eastern groups into the market is significant in that this buying is now going on prior to the time set in original plans of these interests who had intended to wait until the spring wheat crop outlook became more clearly defined, possibly later in June. Purchases could then be made on a market that would be held back by the first of the new winter wheat crop hedges.

The Fight For Honest Markets



Here's Another Kind of "Bear"

OPEN war on farm marketing is declared by the Chicago Board of Trade, a private concern conducting a public market chiefly for the commissions its broker members get from those who gamble in grain.

Sometime ago it became necessary by law to compel this private club of commission men to permit farmer co-operatives to sell their products on this so-called public market. Imagine farmers having something to do with selling their own products!

To get rid of these farmer traders, after the Agricultural Marketing Act was passed and before the Farmers' National Grain Corp. was in position to begin trading operations, the board of trade's Clearing Corp. made the rule that no corporation thereafter could become a member.

When the Farmers National bought the Updike Grain Company, a perfectly legal thing to do, that company was a member of the Clearing Corp. Therefore suspending the Updike Company's trading privileges, would force the Farmers National to clear its huge transactions in grain thru board of trade brokerage houses in the Clearing Corp. and pay them about \$100,000 a year in extra commissions.

In the Senate, May 27, Senator Capper demanded an investigation of this act of the Clearing Corp., also further legislation if necessary, to compel this board of trade body to reinstate the Updike Company, or to admit the Farmers National Grain Corp. to membership in its own right.

Officials of the Chicago Board of Trade and its clearing Corp. have been ordered to appear this week before the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General, to answer for this apparent violation of the Grain Futures Act thru refusing full trading privileges to farmers' organizations. If the board's license as a contract market is revoked that will make the Chicago wheat pit an "outlaw" exchange and a new system of trading may be established.

The present clash between the Chicago Board of Trade and the farmers, is part of the war being made by the grain trade on the Farm Board which sponsored the big farmer co-operative. It is a conflict between producers and the entrenched middlemen as well as between the market gamblers and the farmers.

The Chicago Board of Trade was recently convicted of being a colossal gambling institution by one of its own officials when he boasted that in three-quarters of a century 15½ billion bushels of grain had "poured into" that market. This does not explain how the board was able recently to "sell" 18½ billion bushels of wheat in a single year.

Never before has it been so important to national welfare that farmers be assured an honest price for their grain. There can be no such assurance under present conditions of marketing.

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GUM-DIPPED CORDS

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Drive in today. The Firestone Service Dealer will show you sections cut from Firestone Tires—also special brand mail order tires and others—take them in your own hands and check the construction for yourself. You and you alone be the Judge. Then you will understand why Firestone Tires are the outstanding preference★ of car owners.

In these days of thrifty buying—**FIRESTONE EXTRA VALUES COUNT!**

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MAKE OF CAR	Tire Size	FIRESTONE		MAKE OF CAR	Tire Size	FIRESTONE	
		Oldfield Type	Cash Price Each			Oldfield Type	Cash Price Each
Ford.....	4.40-21	\$4.79	\$9.30	Stu'b'k'r	5.50-18	\$8.35	16.20
Chevrolet.....	4.50-20	5.35	10.38	Auburn.....			
Ford.....	4.50-21	5.43	10.54	Jordan.....			
Ford.....	4.75-19	6.33	12.32	Reo.....			
Chevrolet.....	4.75-20	6.43	12.48	Stu'b'k'r	5.50-19	8.48	16.46
Whippet.....				Gardner.....			
Plym'th.....				Marmon.....			
Erskine.....	4.75-20	6.43	12.48	Oakland.....			
Plym'th.....				Peerless.....			
Chandler.....	5.00-19	6.65	12.90	Chrysler.....	6.00-18	10.65	20.66
DeSoto.....				Stu'b'k'r	6.00-19	10.85	21.04
Dodge.....				Franklin.....			
Durant.....				Hudson.....			
Gr. Paige.....				Hup'bile.....			
Pontiac.....				La Salle.....	6.00-20	10.95	21.24
Roosevelt.....				Packard.....			
Willys-K.....				H. D.....			
Essex.....	5.00-20	6.75	13.10	Pierce A.....	6.00-21	11.10	21.54
Nash.....				H. D.....			
Essex.....	5.00-21	6.98	13.54	Buick.....	6.00-22	11.60	22.50
Nash.....				H. D.....			
Olds'bile.....				Pierce A.....	6.50-19	12.30	23.86
Buick M.....	5.25-18	7.53	14.60	H. D.....			
Chevrolet.....				Stutz.....	6.50-20	12.65	24.54
Olds'bile.....				H. D.....			
Buick.....	5.25-21	8.15	15.82	Cadillac.....	7.00-20	14.65	28.42
				Lincoln.....			
				Packard.....			

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	Cash Price Each	Cash Price Per Pair
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32x6.....	26.50	51.00
34x7.....	36.40	70.60
36x8.....	51.65	100.20
6.00-20	14.50	28.14
6.50-20	16.30	31.62
7.50-20	26.45	51.60
9.00-20	46.50	90.40
9.75-20	61.65	120.00

Firestone

COURIER TYPE

SIZE	Cash Price Each	* Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21	\$3.63	\$3.63	\$7.04
4.50-21	3.98	3.98	7.74
30x3 1/2 CL	3.57	3.57	6.92

Firestone

SENTINEL TYPE

SIZE	Cash Price Each	* Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$7.66
4.50-21	4.37	4.37	8.46
4.75-19	5.12	5.12	9.94
5.00-19	5.39	5.39	10.46
5.25-21	6.63	6.63	12.86

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

* FIRESTONE do not manufacture tires under special brand names for mail order houses and others to distribute. Special Brand Tires are made without the manufacturer's name. They are sold without his guarantee or responsibility for service. Every Firestone Tire bears the Firestone name and the quality equals that of special brand mail order tires sold at the same prices.

★ One of the largest magazine publishing houses published a survey which they recently made to find out the tire buying plans of car owners for this year.

In this survey they covered twelve states and interviewed 1,403 of their subscribers. They found that 68% of those interviewed are going to buy tires this summer, and that 27.2% of these car owners are going to buy Firestone Tires—the next highest is only 20.6% which shows the demand for Firestone Tires is 32% more than for any other make.

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WHEN BOUGHT IN PAIRS
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Firestone
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WHEN BOUGHT IN PAIRS
4.50-21

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The Rest Cure for Alfalfa

WE CUT 2½ tons of alfalfa an acre in 1931, as first-year yield on summer-fallowed ground, without any showers that would measure a half-inch from June 10 to September, says G. D. Hammond, St. John. "We have had fair stands by other methods, but not as good as this. The 2½-ton yield on 30 acres could have been sold at \$12 a ton as it was a fine-stemmed hay due to the thick stand. I know of no summer-fallowed wheat that would return \$30 an acre. This makes me wonder whether we can afford not to summer-fallow for alfalfa. This stand is much cleaner than others we have had, so besides yielding better it very likely will last longer. It is our most profitable crop, even if the soil-building features is not considered.

"We have only one year's results from which to judge, but that has convinced me it is the best and surest way to get a good stand. Our land was plowed in early spring. Then we used a one-way several times. It is speedy and can be set shallow so it will pack the subsoil. Also the ground will not blow as readily behind the one-way as after a disk. We one-wayed whenever the weeds started or after a rain that would put the ground in condition to blow.

Why My Acreage Is Down

A PERFECT STAND of alfalfa, instead of spring seedings that start well only to kill out sometime during the first year, is the result Fred M. George, Smith Center, worked out on fallow ground. He needed alfalfa as it fills one of the most important places in his farm work. But spring seeding after another crop simply wouldn't stick.

"That's why my acreage is down," he said. "But my first trial at fallowing for alfalfa was a success. It held while the other failed. Since this has proved satisfactory I expect to keep at it until I get the desired acreage. It may not prove so satisfactory every fall, tho, as we have lots of dry weather then. But if the alfalfa shouldn't stick the moisture has been saved and the ground is in fine condition for any crop the next spring. The field seeded a year ago last fall was plowed shallow, harrowed and disked, and then harrowed to get the weeds as often as necessary, especially after every rain. I even went over it with a hoe. It was seeded August 28."

It's a Time-Saver for Him

SUMMER-FALLOWING for alfalfa makes a better stand of clean hay for B. P. Regier, Elbing. Also it gives him more time to plant spring crops, allows more time for winter manure to rot and makes more time right after crops are in, to haul manure to the field. Before he starts spreading the fertilizer on alfalfa land he tandem-disks to loosen and prepare the ground better for a good plowing.

He thinks it advisable to change alfalfa every six years, seeding 10 acres every fall to take the place of the piece that is turned under. But he hasn't started this plan yet because his acreage isn't up to where he wants it. He now has 25 acres but needs twice as much. "I have had trouble getting a stand by broadcasting," he said. "The last three falls I used a 4-inch-apart disk drill to sow alfalfa with good success."

Weeds Can't Catch Up

LETTING a field miss a crop doesn't cost F. M. Hurlock, St. Francis, anything because the next year it will have a healthy stand of alfalfa. Fallowing to him is like using the right implement to till a crop. "I get much better stands this way," he said. "In fact I never was able to get a satisfactory stand by any other system. We must save moisture out here, and with a crop that needs so much, fallowing helps. "Working the field thru the summer gives weeds such a set-back they cannot catch up with alfalfa. We coax them into sprouting and then kill them readily after they have started.

"Inoculation is important in getting a perfect stand, and we always get adapted seed we know will germinate. I prefer to let alfalfa stand as

Here's a healthy turn in Kansas farm practice—summer fallowing for alfalfa. It has quite a hold in Western Kansas where it means an extra crop, no wasted seed, stands that stick, stronger soil, more livestock. But it is going further. Eastern Kansas farmers are getting cleaner, larger tonnage with fewer hazards. Read what those who have tried it say. Let us print some of your farm experiences in Kansas Farmer.

long as possible, and if I want a rotation crop either on bottom or upland, prefer Sweet clover. I'm fallowing 40 acres now that will be seeded to alfalfa in August."

Success After Failure

AFTER three failures to get a stand of alfalfa, I tried summer-fallow with excellent results the first time," reports Paul Blankinship, Hazelton. "I also got a good stand on one-wayed wheat ground but the plants were not so vigorous." By summer-fallowing he gets one-third more hay in the first year's cuttings. While trying to



make alfalfa follow another crop he gave it his best attention. But weeds, volunteer wheat and lack of moisture choked it out.

Blankinship keeps alfalfa as long as it makes a good crop, but sows a few acres every year so he can plow up the weak stands, yet maintain the acreage he wants. This helps soil fertility, but Sweet clover is the big item in short rotations. Cash returns from alfalfa seed nearly always equal and sometimes exceed returns from any other crop he grows. Hay and soil fertility are extra profits.

Makes Extra Ton an Acre

LAND that has had a summer vacation—by being fallowed—adds one-half to a full ton more hay an acre than where alfalfa is seeded following another crop, for Paulsen Brothers, Basehor. Good results are more noticeable the first year. The stand starts off better and weeds and grass can't catch up to choke it out. Yet regardless of the method of seeding, stands last about the same time—4 to 5 years. These farmers change that often for the good of the crop, and so they can rotate to best advantage.

They also have good results getting a stand by plowing oats stubble right after harvest, then harrowing and disking to get a good, solid seed-bed. It pays big dividends to lime the land before

seeding alfalfa—the stand lasts longer and makes better growth. Manure is applied liberally. Planting is done August 10 to 20, as this gives plants time to get good growth so they will not winter-kill, and will come on better in the spring. All this keeps weeds down. The Paulsens are in a dairy section and alfalfa demand is good. As a soil-builder it ranks high for them.

Beat the Weeds This Time

SEVERAL times spring-sown alfalfa made good stands on bottom land for Arnold Livers, Esbon, only to be smothered out by foxtail. To beat this pest he summer-fallowed last year. The ground was spring-plowed and worked eight times before seeding. Moisture under the mulch was kept there for sprouting seed. Harrow, disk and cultivator were used in working the field, with the disk set shallow.

Seeding was done August 15. By frost the field averaged 8 inches high with many stalks 12 to 14 inches, and here and there an occasional bloom.

Got an Unexpected Crop

NO OTHER crop will compare with alfalfa on a stock farm, provided we can get it to grow," says Ralph R. Ross, Boicourt. "A few years back we thought we couldn't raise it here, but are finding we can grow a limited amount. Considering how valuable a feed it is, we leave it as long as the stand is profitable. I had a field ready for corn this spring that had been in alfalfa five years, handled after the summer-fallow method, which I think is fair for Eastern Kansas. "While inclined to keep alfalfa as long as possible now, I believe as we get more of our land limed and rested by growing more Sweet clover, that alfalfa will work well in a short rotation. We can afford to fallow as the rest the soil gets is needed, and we are in less danger of losing our seed."

Depends on the Season

BY summer-fallowing we got a dandy stand of alfalfa in 1930, says John Rundle, Clay Center. "It was one of our best. Last summer a big rain virtually buried the seed as the soil had been worked so fine. So in a wet year I've decided fallowing isn't so good, but it certainly is right for dry seasons. We get a better stand and more tons of hay to the acre, especially the first year. And we should remember that summer-fallow always is good for land.

"We planted 15 acres last fall, 10 acres being summer-fallowed. Fallow land was so fine that rain buried the seed. About a half stand was left on the 5 acres not fallowed, but late frost killed that. We put 5 acres in wheat and 10 acres in millet. Will cut the millet about harvest time and then fall-sow alfalfa in the stubble. The 5 acres in wheat will be plowed early and worked down for alfalfa. But there is the drawback to seeding alfalfa following a crop—if it is dry we lose out. Terraces and inoculated home-grown seed also help us get better stands and more tons to the acre.

Four Crops Every Year

SINCE he started summer-fallowing for alfalfa and using phosphate, C. G. Steele, Barnes, gets four cuttings regardless of rainfall, and usually has a fifth growth of 8 to 12 inches for winter protection. The crop is worth "considerable extra trouble" to him. But now it is "no trouble at all" to get a stand.

"It doesn't cost as much to fallow as it does to cut and haul off weeds from spring sowing," he said. The truth is, his weed trouble was "nipped in the bud" by fallowing. He wants a stand on the job full time from the start because he doesn't think it wise to leave alfalfa more than five years; too much of a drain on the soil. He finds it better to work it into a short rotation. Since it is easy to get a stand there is no temptation to let it stick until the field gets bald-headed. Alfalfa leads on this farm every year, and "for the last three years has been the only profitable crop."

Old-Time Farm Life

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

A FRIEND of mine is worried about the number of farmer-owned automobiles. He was raised on a farm. There were no automobiles then and yet there wasn't nearly as much complaint among farmers as there is now and very few farmers were in debt.

What he says about the old conditions is true. I know because I was raised on a farm under conditions very similar to those described by my friend. A few farmers had carriages; they were the envied aristocrats among the farmers. Some had light spring wagons, and ranked next in the social and economic order. Our vehicle of transportation was the old farm wagon.

Farmers then produced nearly everything they consumed. They had very little money and needed little. They traveled very little; 20 miles was considered a long journey and if by chance, one made a journey outside of the state it was a subject for conversation months afterward.

The farmers were not in debt. They could not have gotten in debt to any considerable extent if they had wanted to. However, the village storekeeper carried their accounts for a year without settlement. I have wondered since then how he managed to do it.

Why Have Sulky Plows?

FARMERS could go back to the old simple life. They could sow their grain broadcast, plant their corn by hand and cover it with a hoe; do away with the sulky plow and stir the ground with the old fashioned single-furrow walking plow; cut the wheat and oats with the cradle, rake it with a hand rake and bind it with straw bands; tramp out the grain with horses or knock it out with flails and clean it by tossing it in the air and letting the wind blow the chaff away. There would be no surplus of farm products to worry about. There would be no big cities because there would be nothing to support them. Yes we could go back to those good old days, but it is a cinch that we will not.

However, coming back to the matter of automobiles, if any class of people are justified in owning automobiles the farmers are. On the modern farm the automobile is as much of a necessity as any other farm implement. Also I might say that there is a good deal of nonsense talked about farmers spending their time joy-riding—some of them do no doubt, but most often they do not.

Should Farm Go It Alone?

SHOULD our government keep hands off of private business? How about our Department of Agriculture? Is it worth what it costs? Is it spending money foolishly?

In reply to the first question I emphatically answer that there was a time perhaps when the Government could have kept out of all sorts of private business at least to a great extent but that time is past. With worldwide commerce the Government is the only agency thru which the agricultural industry can be protected. Let me cite just one example:

There are 60 countries, territories and colonies and various Mediterranean islands whose cattle, sheep and swine are afflicted with rinderpest or with foot-and-mouth disease. The United States refuses entry to cattle and meat products from all of them. Dressed poultry may be admitted if the feet have been cut off above the spur or are removed and destroyed in accordance with the di-

The Wail of a Tumblebug

BY J. H. WILLIAMS

A tumblebug beside the road
Watched motor cars go by;
A wistful look upon her face,
A teardrop in her eye.
At last she spoke with squeaky voice,
"I see my finish now,
For cars go by in solid rows,
But never horse or cow."

"Just where am I to lay my eggs?
No droppings can I find,
For not a car that passes by
Leaves anything behind.
Long years ago, things were not thus;
No autos were around,
And stuff to roll my eggs up in
In plenty then was found."

"No waiting by the roadside bare
As I have done today;
My eggs were laid in record time,
Balled up and rolled away.
And oh! what fun it was to roll
These balls upon the ground;
And then, how nice they looked to us
When they grew smooth and round."

"But now I'm feeling pretty blue;
These autos are the bunk;
Don't leave a thing that we can use
Yet smell worse than a skunk.
The life I live is sad and drear,
A poor discouraged soul,
And yet, I'd be a happy bug
With something nice to roll."

rections of the Bureau of Animal Industry. If the importation of these infected animals was not refused by our Bureau of Animal Industry, a branch of the Agricultural Department, the loss to our stock raisers would be almost incalculable.

No doubt the Agricultural Department does some foolish things and issues some rather foolish and useless bulletins, but on the whole it has been worth to the farmers, stock-growers and fruit raisers of the United States several times what it has cost.

Gardens for Jobless Men?

A LARGE co-operative garden, where part-time workers and former employees of the B. F. Goodrich Company at Akron, Ohio, are now raising their own vegetables, is helping to solve some of the problems of unemployment and reduced income on the part of the workers. A 275-acre plot of excellent soil in the Cuyahoga River Valley has been put into cultivation and the workers participating will share the produce in proportion to the time each gives to raising the crops.

Wasting Taxpayer's Cash

IN TAKING a fall out of the public welfare commission, Mrs. Pruda B. Utley, of Maple City, writes:

The public welfare commission of this state has just completed an intelligence test of the 225 children in the State Training School, or as it is better known, the Home for Imbecile Children, at Winfield.

The last legislature appropriated \$15,000 of the state's funds to be used by the welfare commission in the correctional and charitable institutions "to see if the state is doing all it can for those people."

According to the director of the tests (whom I do not know, and have nothing against personally), three methods of approach are being used. First, there is the study of powers of abstraction, or power of thinking. Second, the powers of manipulation or motor control, governed by the nerves. And third, the psycho-metrical, or taking of head measurements, etc.

Also information is to be obtained in regard to the social and emotional behavior of these children.

Now, I believe I can tell the emotional reaction of the average taxpayer to the use of the public money for such a purpose at this time. The market price of eggs today in my nearest market is 5 cents a dozen. Cream is 12 cents a pound of butterfat. Wheat is 32, and all other farm produce is correspondingly low.

At five cents a dozen it will take 300,000 dozen eggs to pay the bill of \$15,000. With butterfat at 12 cents, it will take 125,000 pounds, or, if the bill is to be paid for with wheat at 30 cents it will require 50,000 bushels.

It is with these commodities that we farmers pay our taxes. And if other businesses are making smaller prof-

its even than the farmer, as is asserted, then where do they appear? I think I am speaking for the state's farmers on its 166,036 farms, and all other taxpayers, when I say that the above noted use of public money is unwise, unjust and unnecessary.

The only result thus far obtained is to create a feeling of dissatisfaction and restlessness among the inmates of such institutions that is not beneficial to their well-being in any sense.

It is further stated that this is "only the first year of the commission's work." Taxpayers are of the opinion it had better be the last, for a time, even tho it did give lucrative jobs to a few of the administration's pets.

Had It Coming to Us

BLAME for the present depression is put on our conduct dating from the beginning of the World War, by A. A. Stearns who writes from Victor, Colo. "For the sake of the dollar," he says, "we sold munitions of war to both sides so they would have the means with which to slaughter each other. We failed to heed the law of love and the Golden Rule. War is murder. We were more guilty than the warring nations for they possibly had some excuse, some grievances. But we had only the dollar excuse until that culminated in the Lusitania disaster. We got their riches, and being rich we grew arrogant and boastful. We heaped up treasures. We formed immense bulwarks of many fortunes. Did they avail? 'Your gold and silver are cankered and the rust of them shall eat your flesh as if it were fire.' Cankered? Yes pickled in hate. We allowed ourselves to be immersed in that hell of hate and generations yet unborn must suffer on account of our selfish desire to gain riches at the expense of our brothers overseas. Blind leaders of the blind, we are now in the ditch that we dug for others. Why should we wonder that with them we must suffer."

Where Prices Are High

WHEN Russian farmers were forbidden to sell their products privately under the 5-year plan, we now know a slow development of famine conditions began in that country. To relieve the famine, Dictator Stalin has now permitted the farmers to sell their food products themselves and remove the government's marketing monopoly.

Peasants selling produce from a wagon pay a daily tax of 50 cents. Sellers with baskets, 10 cents, but those selling poultry, eggs, meat, milk and cheese are exempt from the tax because of the scarcity of these products.

Russian newspapers are charging the peasants with profiteering. The peasants are getting 75 cents a quart for milk and \$3 a pound for meat. At Leningrad butter, eggs and poultry are not obtainable at any price. In some of the towns the police have had to be called out to protect the farmers and keep local markets open.

It is distressing to learn that perhaps thousands of people probably are underfed in Russian cities. But the situation indicates that Kansas farmers won't have Russia for a competitor this year, nor perhaps for a number of years to come.

May Bank Take the Cow?

A and B are husband and wife. The bank holds a mortgage securing two separate notes, given at different times, on stock belonging to B. Can the bank take the cow, given as security on one note, to help pay the other note. Or can the bank hold both cows until both notes are paid? A and B's signatures are on both



For a 30-Day "Farm Holiday"

More than 2,000 farmers representing eight states have met at Des Moines and declared themselves in favor of a 30-day "farm holiday" beginning July 4th, in an attempt to raise the price level of farm products. During this 30-day "holiday" they plan neither to buy nor sell. Also it is a part of the plan to obtain the co-operation of representatives of labor and of other consumers, in the movement to obtain for producers the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Whether or not anything can be accomplished in this way, one great truth underlies the idea, which is that when 30 million farm folks are enabled to buy according to their needs, the depression will be over.

notes. B gave A money enough to pay the note on one cow all but \$3. Then A after giving the money to the banker gave the banker another note secured by a mortgage on this cow which makes the note \$5 in all.

This note B knew nothing about. B's signature is not on the note and the cow is B's property. We are paying 10 per cent interest on these separate notes.

How is it that banks are allowed to charge 10 per cent on notes of \$50 and under?—G. M.

1. The chattel property given to secure one note cannot be transferred to the other chattel mortgage without consent of the mortgagors. And if a note secured by a mortgage on a cow was paid, that would release this animal.

2. If a mortgage was given by the husband on exempt property, and every family has a right to two cows as exempt, without the signature of B, the wife, the mortgage so far as that cow is concerned, is void.

3. The statute allows interest at 10 per cent where there is a contract that the borrower shall pay 10 per cent and without limit to the amount borrowed.

May Fences Be Torn Down?

Does anyone have a right while driving cattle to tear down fences, also to trample plowed fields? Does a farmer have to fence against such stock?—Reader.

1. Anyone driving cattle along the public road must use ordinary diligence to keep his stock from doing damage to adjacent property.

2. In a herd law county you would not have to fence your land with a lawful fence unless your neighbors built their half of the fences around their land. In a non-herd county, such as yours, you are required to build your half of a lawful fence to protect your crops. However, the owner of livestock may not carelessly permit his stock to run at large even in such a county. If he does he is liable for damages.

Paid With a Bad Check

A young man gave me a check in July, 1930, and immediately left the state. The check was not honored because of insufficient funds. The young man has recently returned but refuses to pay the amount of the check. On account of the age of the check the county attorney said the county is not justified in issuing a warrant.—M. W. L.

The statute of limitations is suspended as soon as a person who violates a law leaves the state, so the statute of limitations would not be a reason for refusing to prosecute. If the drawer of the check supposed he had sufficient funds in the bank to meet it he was not guilty of a crime under our bad check law. Of course, he still owes his debt and can be sued upon it.

Township Can't Lay Taxes

Our township highway commissioners made an excess levy for roads. Then the trustee hired himself to the township and hogged everything he could. May a complaint be filed and this trustee be compelled to refund this money?—M. M. S.

It is the duty of the township board of highway commissioners to certify to the board of county commissioners the amount they find necessary for township road purposes. From this estimate the



THERE ISN'T ENOUGH OF THIS BEING DONE

county commissioners shall determine what tax levy if any is necessary to be made in the township. The township board is not authorized to make an excess levy unless such excess has been authorized by vote of the township.

The attorney general has ruled that the members of the township board are prohibited from profiting by road work. A violation of this law is a misdemeanor. Upon conviction the official may be subjected to a fine of not more than \$1,000 and forfeit his office. Any citizen of the township might file a complaint with the county attorney against a township officer violating this law.

Pussyfooting Won't Do

AS AN ISSUE prohibition cannot be ignored in the forthcoming presidential campaign. Another "show down" on the liquor problem seems inevitable—perhaps it will be wholesome in clearing the atmosphere. The people have the right to indicate by ballot whether they desire a change made in such a government policy, and our laws provide the way.

The resolutions committee of only one of the national conventions may ignore or "soft pedal" this issue. But it is not to be expected that it will ignore it.

The Democratic party is dominated by its vociferously wet Eastern wing. Most of the leading aspirants for the Democratic nomination for President are opposed to prohibition. The wets will base their hopes on a Democratic victory regardless of whether that party's liquor plank should prove very mild or more frankly strong.

On the other hand, the Republican party is by tradition the dry party. It is traditionally a law and order party, both in state and nation.

In the early days of prohibition in Kansas, the Democratic party raised the resubmission question again and again, until it found out it was wrong on that issue. The Republican party stood resolutely for law and order, and won, sometimes by a narrow margin, but its majorities grew larger and larger and after a time became emphatically decisive.

I believe if the National Republican party comes out in this campaign with a strong and emphatic law enforcement plank declaring for law and order against every kind of crime in the United States, also for upholding the 18th Amendment until it is modified or repealed by law, that the whole country will rise to it. If it does not face this issue squarely there is certain to be a substantial third party in the field.

We shall never control crime with feather-duster methods, nor with political-machine police forces and police courts. They are as predatory and as crooked as the crooks themselves and often are in partnership with them. Police methods and most of the police courts of our big cities are as graft-rotten as their city governments.

These cities were morasses of graft and crime before there was an 18th Amendment. And until this condition is cleaned up we shall never have anything approximating law enforcement in these cities whether or not we have a liquor law which they would profess to accept.

All over the world a colossal struggle is going on between right and wrong. Crime has increased everywhere. As the population of the world is larger than ever before, I doubt if the world has ever seen so gigantic a contest between good and evil as is now taking place.

In this country the wets point to prohibition as the cause of this. In Great Britain it is laid to "the motor age" and to the war.

In its report the National Probation Association declares that prohibition is Not one of the five major causes of crime in the United States. Which flatly contradicts the oft-repeated wet argument.

The World War, had much to do with this mushroom growth of every kind of wickedness throughout the world. But conditions for its rapid development had long been ripe, especially in our graft-ridden American cities.

It has become a desperate struggle. It cannot be met by tolerance, by feeble resistance, nor by easy-going methods. We have all got to make up our minds on which side we shall be in this contest. There can be no neutrality.

Greed is responsible for most of our economic troubles. Greed has always been behind the liquor evil. A lifetime of observation has convinced me that we shall never get anywhere by temporizing with liquor. All our history shows we never have.

Speaking in New York City, March 29, 1919, Al Smith, then governor of New York, said, "The liquor interests have opposed stubbornly for as many years back as I can remember, every attempt at regulation of their business."

I wonder if he really believes these interests would be more amenable now?

If we made liquor a states' rights problem would we not have 48 prohibition problems where we now have one?

The question answers itself.

Spectacular lawlessness by the liquor traffic is not new. For 20 years following the internal revenue act of 1862 placing a tax of 20 cents a gallon on distilled spirits, liquor rebelled and violated the law. With the population of the country less than a third of what it is today, 34 revenue men were killed and 64 others wounded. Thousands of stills were confiscated and thousands upon thousands of arrests were made. The wets now favor a tax on wine and beer.

There was a whisky-tax rebellion in Washington's time, and he put it down.

The saloon never obeyed the law. It persistently broke every regulation, no matter how decent or reasonable.

Liquor even now is breaking the law in Canada, whose system of government sale our wets would have us substitute for prohibition.

Between 1922, when this system was introduced in Canada and the year 1930, violations of the liquor act rose from 8,519 to 18,132; indictable offenses rose from 15,720 to 23,457, and drunkenness increased from 25,048 to 35,789.

In the Province of Ontario liquor law violations increased 220 per cent; murder 81 per cent; crimes against persons 65 per cent, and crimes against property 86 per cent.

The so-called Bratt system of Sweden also is a failure in controlling the evil.

We hear much wet criticism of prohibition in the public prints, but not enough about its benefits. In a recent statement Col. George Davis of the Salvation Army, Chicago, said:

Before prohibition the Salvation Army would gather drunks by the truck load and busload from the saloons and park benches. Today one would have to search high and low in every American city to find at one time 100 men and women of the type the Salvation Army used to gather by thousands under the rule of John Barleycorn.

In the last seven years, the decrease of drinking at Harvard has been notable and gratifying. Dr. Alfred Worcester who supervises the health of the students, tells us. It has reached its lowest level in the last two or three years. Similar reports come from more than 200 colleges.

Speaking of the effects of small quantities of alcohol on humans, before the Senate committee during the hearing on the Bingham beer bills, Prof. F. G. Benedict of the Carnegie Institution said:

We find that every movement, and practically all mental processes, are unquestionably retarded. One-tenth of a second does not mean much to us sitting here; but, gentlemen, an automobile at 60 miles an hour is traveling 88 feet in 1 second . . . We cannot drive an automobile as safely with a moderate amount of alcohol as we can without it. Mechanical factors have been introduced into American life which have changed the alcohol problem.

Until the wets can find something constructively better than prohibition, the United States should stand by the law and continue to improve the methods of enforcing it. And I believe that is what the country will do if the issue is presented squarely.

Making liquor more plentiful will result in taking more than a billion dollars a year out of trade channels virtually to throw it away while lowering the efficiency of industry and the physical and moral well-being of our people? Can we do such a thing with our eyes open? I do not believe American intelligence is willing to sin against the light of reason in this way.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Senator Capper will talk on national affairs at Washington, over WIBW (580 kilocycles) Tuesday, June 14, at 11 a. m.

Twelve Years in a Border County

By Olive Bullock
Manter, Kansas

WE have a grazing farm of 234 acres in Stanton county, on which we live and which we use for native pasture in winter. We planted 40 acres of Sudan grass for summer pasture. We have good grade Hereford cattle and sell the steer calves from the cows at from 6 to 10 months. The lowest we ever received for calves was \$30 a head and the highest was \$45. We keep the best heifers to build up the herd.

We use mares to farm with and they raise mule colts which we carry over to two years, break to work, then sell from \$160 to \$235.

For grain we raise milo maize for cash crop, cut it with a binder and thresh in the bundle which enables me to do the work myself. Cane is raised for roughness for livestock and cut with binder and fed from stack. Corn for grain for the livestock.

A garden irrigated by a windmill provides fresh vegetables and a surplus to can. We store beets, cabbage, parsnips, carrots and turnips in a pit for winter use, so our garden is a year around one. We keep from 4 to 7 dozen hens and raise from 100 to 200 chickens a year. We keep the pullets to replace the old hens which are usually sold in the spring. The young roosters are used for

Three short stories on this page tell in an eloquent way what Kansas farmers are doing to "weather the storm." The first relates how a Western Kansas family is farming itself out of debt. The next, what a resourceful man is doing with a run-down farm. The third is the story of a "tenderfoot" from the city who has found a job and independence on 43 acres. More of these graphic stories of the soil will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

the table. What are not needed at the time are fried and canned. We cure and can pork and beef,

using a pressure cooker for all canning. We do the sewing at home.

We subscribe to two good monthly magazines, one good weekly and a good daily. The highest-priced papers are not always the best. We run the car when necessary and take short vacations a day at a time and try to go see some beauty spot of nature. We are seeing America first, county at a time.

We did not have sufficient farm land on our original place so bought 160 acres 4 miles from us of unimproved land which was sold for taxes. We broke it up and use it for the farm land. It did not cost us as much as the rent would, had we rented, and now we own the land.

We had no improvements to begin with, and borrowed our capital. We pay for an implement or improvement before we buy another, trying for one each year. We keep farm account books.

This is not a get-rich-quick scheme but one that will work for the man with little or no capital. We paid off the debt a little at a time, or part went into improvements and part to pay loan.

We are a family of eight, have been farming for 12 years. The original place was a homestead. We have no mortgage on the land.

Coming Thru With a Run-Down Farm

By R. E. Getty
R. 2, Clayton, Kansas

I WRITE from the viewpoint of a 240-acre farm owner who bought a good but run-down place in 1928. Considerable debt was assumed in getting equipment, and in putting the farm into shape in such ways as painting, stopping soil washing, whipping out a cocklebur jungle and seeding it to alfalfa, and seeding two wornout hillsides to Sweet clover.

Such things pay in the long run, but the date of reward is indefinite, whereas tax and interest dates are as regular as the clock. Naturally the costs of living and improving have exceeded the farm income so far, but this must not continue.

Our New Year's resolution for 1932 was to pay out less cash than we take in. For the first four months, we have succeeded. This is hard on our standard of living, and on dealers whose products we need and would buy if we had anything left after meeting taxes, interest, and a few other urgent expenses. Borrowed money with us so far is merely a necessary evil, to be reduced even at much personal sacrifice.

Borrowed capital especially should not be used to expand into unfamiliar ventures, nor to buy something just because it is cheap. We hear big stories of the few who make a killing with some new crop like Korean lespedeza, Grohoma, Wheatland milo, etc. More, however, will lose thru getting in too late, or thru not understanding the venture. We are freely advised that now is the time to acquire land, grain, and livestock, at bot-

tom prices. Of course, some fellows who pick the exact bottom of this depression to buy these things, will make fortunes. No one can foretell the exact depth nor length of the depression, however, and fortunes have already been lost in trying to guess it.

A specialty that one understands, and is well situated to handle, may be the best farm enterprise. On this farm, for example, alfalfa is our headliner. Each farm family should take inventory of its talents, capacity, and local advantages for different lines of farming, and stay with whatever crops the family is best fitted to handle at minimum costs. It is a poor time for radical switches, even if one's specialty is an underdog just now.

My crop line-up is (1) alfalfa on some of the best bottomland; (2) Sweet clover for soil building and pasture on poor land; (3) corn and sorghums, with an increasing trend to the sorghums; (4) rye and Sudan grass on small patches for pasture. I believe in raising all the forage that can be used to advantage, and sell or carry over the surplus. Some corn and wheat will be bought if it remains cheap.

I believe, cattle, hogs, and chickens, are still good property in the hands of people who like them, who are fixed to handle them, and know the business. Severe culling and close checking up on them, however, should be the rule. The popular notion of feeding the surplus to livestock must be intelligently followed, or it will not pay.

The indicated expansion in corn acreage appears to me unfortunate; that is, unfortunate for those who are doing it. However, I am not an economist, a prophet, nor even a shrewd guesser. I would not be surprised, tho, if local elevators in this area should bid as low as 10 cents a bushel for corn sometime this next winter if a good crop is raised locally and in the nation generally.

I like to raise one or more quality products, retail them in part myself, and help to set the price. This is possible with alfalfa hay and seed, and to some extent with sorghum seed. I do not see how we could hold on if we raised only products whose prices are governed by speculation in the central markets.

Some degree of farm relief is to be expected from activities of the Government, co-operative marketing organizations, agricultural college and Farm Bureau projects, and progressive farm papers. I watch these closely to see where they may possibly help. However, we are not waiting for nor depending much on outside relief, but are going ahead the best we know how on our own initiative.

Independence and a Job on 43 Acres

By Harry W. Ford
Quincy, Kansas

A NEW MEMBER of the farming fraternity whose problems might be of interest, is the industrial worker who has been thrown out of employment by the depression and has put his savings into a small farm.

The writer is in that class. For 13 years I had worked for one of the big oil companies, operating in Kansas, and had succeeded in saving a few thousands. A year ago I was laid off and bought this little 43-acre farm in the fertile valley of the Verdigris river which wife and I have called "Trail's End."

I raised enough corn and kafir hay and fodder to carry my stock thru last winter, but the first of the year found us out of money and no income except a few dozen eggs each week which we sold at 7 cents a dozen. We had meat, milk and eggs, but no vegetables as we moved to the farm too late in the season to grow any.

We began to learn a lot of things. I found I could wear patches and still sleep o' nights; that I could make better meal from our own corn than I could buy; that I could use a razor blade 5 or 6 times after it was worn out; that my wife could cut my hair almost as well and a lot cheaper than the barber; that instead of driving the car, I could walk the mile-and-a-half to town or use the wagon; that I could use a cheap grade of coffee and still enjoy it; that while three loaves of bread cost only 15 cents, my wife could bake better bread for 15 cents a week.

This spring one of my three horses died. I obtained a horse from a neighbor long enough to list in my corn, and paid for its use in work. I bought seed corn and potatoes with money earned shoveling gravel on township road work. In these and other small economies I made a fair success of the job of balancing the budget.

I am more or less a novice and realizing I do not know it all, I am using all the means available to learn what I can. I study my neighbor's methods, and try to learn what not to do, as well

as what to do. I am acquiring a valuable library of government bulletins and material provided by the state board of agriculture, in regard to field crops, livestock, poultry, small fruits, etc. I have subscribed for several of the Capper publications, and after giving them a careful reading, I clip



and file every item that might be of future use.

I plan to diversify my crops. To plant corn, a small amount of oats, some Sudan grass and alfalfa this year. I think I shall try out the new grain sorghum, Grohoma. I planted rye last fall which has supplied green feed all winter and spring for the cow and chickens. When this is ripe, I shall plant the ground to kafir, and put in some more rye in the fall.

We have no large towns near us and no market for garden stuff, dressed poultry, etc. We must depend almost entirely on eggs for current expenses. So we will increase the poultry flock and raise vegetables for our winter use.

Briefly, my aim for the coming year is to make every foot of the 43 acres produce something to eat or to sell, and while some of my friends who lost their jobs at the same time I did, are living with relatives, more or less dependent, and cursing their luck, I have a comfortable home of my own, and an exceedingly interesting job.

Last year we were "digging in." Next year we expect to be digging out!

Crowds Out the Weeds

SMITH county farmers make pasture profitable, judging from Winfred Wurster's experience. Sudan grass, Sweet clover and rye have proved the most useful so far. A little lespedeza will be seeded in Smith county this year.

Out of Wurster's 480 acres, 180 are in bluestem and buffalo grass, while 20 acres are in Sudan. The Sudan is worked in to increase the carrying capacity of the entire pasture acreage. It gives native grass time to rest and fight weeds. By not pasturing too heavily or too early the weeds are crowded out.

"Pasture pays because nothing is lost in the way of fertility," Wurster said. "I figure a profit of \$5 an acre."

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"MY DEAR FRIENDS, I FIND A BOWL OF POST TOASTIES AND CREAM MAKES THE MOST REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING LUNCHEON AFTER A MORNING'S SHOPPING."

MRS. JONES

"GEE WHILKINS, I LIKE 'EM MORNIN' NOON OR NIGHT. BOY, THEY'RE GOOD, AND MA SAYS THEY'RE GOOD FOR ME."

SNEED

"THAT'S RIGHT. IT'S JUST PLUMB FULL OF ENERGY AND YOU GET IT QUICK BECAUSE IT DIGESTS REAL QUICK. IT'S THE WAKE-UP FOOD. YOU FEEL PERT AND WIDE-AWAKE."

MATT THOMPKINS

"IF YOU WANT TO GIVE YOUR MEN FOLKS A TREAT, SERVE 'EM POST TOASTIES 'N STRAWBERRIES. AND DON'T CONFUSE POST TOASTIES WITH ORDINARY CORN FLAKES. THAT NEW INSIDE WRAPPER KEEPS POST TOASTIES CRISPER AND TASTIER — JUST LIKE THEY WAS SMACK OUT OF THE OVEN!"

MARTHY

GEE UNCLE MATT, KIN RUFUS 'N I HAVE A CHOC'LIT DOUGHNUT?

NO SIREE! THEM DOUGHNUTS IS TWO FER A NICKEL. YOU BOYS RUN ALONG AND PLAY!

BET I KIN PLAY UNCLE MATT'S SILVER CORNET BETTER 'N YOU!

I'LL BET YOU CAN'T

I'M GONNA DIG SOME WORMS 'N GO FISHIN'! TEE HEE HEE!

RUFUS 'N I ARE GONNA PRACTICE. COM' ON ALONG.

WHEN I GROW UP I'M GONNA BE A BUGLER IN THE MILITARY.

GEE, I'M GONNA PLAY IN THE FIREMAN'S BAND 'N BROADCAST TEE HEE

GEE WHILKINS, ELMER IT'S OUR TURN.

HARK, THOSE MOURNFUL STRAINS REMIND ME OF THE LAMENTS THE FIJI TRIBES PLAY WHEN ONE OF THEIR CHIEFS DEPARTS ON A DISTANT JOURNEY

JIGGERS! THERE'S MRS. JONES. SHE'LL TELL UNCLE MATT ON US.

HERE! IT'S YOUR TURN SNEED!

WHAT A DEAR LITTLE MAN, SEEING ME OFF TO THE CITY WITH A SOUTH SEAS FAREWELL. HERE'S A NICKEL.

HERE'S A NICKEL MR. THOMPKINS. GIVE ME TWO OF THEM CHOC'LIT DOUGHNUTS — TEE HEE-HEE

Quick New Energy...

The Wake-Up Food!

Wake up! Brisk up! Eat Post Toasties every day! They're so delicious, and they give quick new energy. Tasty golden flakes of corn — now crisper and fresher than ever in the new crisp-pack inner-lined package. So be sure to ask for Post Toasties — not just corn flakes. Get a box today — it's a lot for the money!



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Fill in completely — print name and address

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Mail to: General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich.

KF-6-11-32

Our Neighbors

Starvation stalks around the land,
Good people live in hovels,
While many work a week in six
At toil with picks and shovels.
The country's going busted, through
Construction, largely needless;
Solutions wait
Outside the gate
Of leaders, largely heedless.

And yet a circus heaves in view,
We cannot get a ticket;
All movie seats are taken, please,
The gal says at the wicket.
The stores are jammed with women
folks,
All busy bargain shopping;
The standard price
For good cracked ice
Shows not a sign of dropping.

While politicians rage and rant
To remedy conditions,
A few more citizens each day
Are losing good positions;
We marvel at anomalies,
And try to find expression
For this austere,
And gay with fear
Remarkable depression.

—Low Tinker.

Yes, Indeed

☐ In town you can tell a farmer by his uncrumpled fenders.

☐ There's a good substitute for almost everything except consumers.

☐ Like people, the weather never gets in the paper as long as it behaves.

☐ Moral courage enables you to pronounce "tomato" the right way even in swell company.

☐ Now what if the truck operators, to meet rail competition, demand 15 per cent more of the highway.

The More the Better

THAD CARVER of Pratt, still is an optimist, in spite of everything. He predicts that before they get to the bottom of the Farm Board's wheat they will find a lot of it eaten by the weevil.

All Turn Around

OUR little miss of 4 came tearfully to her mother a recent morning with the complaint "how can I button my dress when the buttons is in the back and I am in the front?"—Mrs. M. M. H., Ottawa Co.

Farmers Use More Butter

IOWA creameries sold back to farmers 3,424,000 more pounds of butter in 1931 than in 1930. To be sure farmers should not discriminate against one of their own products in times like these.

It's the Expression

THE world's champion hog caller, Fred Patzel, says a hog caller must train his voice to the point where he can convince the hog that here's a man who has what a hog wants. In other words, he needs to practice good salesmanship.

Not an Improved Pig

A PIG on the Stutz farm near Effingham, Atchison county, was given two noses and three eyes. Nature is not practical in her extravagances. What the country needs just now is fewer pigs, or pigs with two extra hams and three streaks of "tenderloin."

Has Bloomed 80 Years

A DARK red peony that has been in her family more than 80 years still blooms in the dooryard of Mrs. Mary Garthwaite at Whitewater. Her great-grandfather, James Hamilton, settled in Rush county, Ind., sometime between 1813 and 1838. When Mrs. Garthwaite's mother went to the farm as a bride in 1851 the peony was growing on the Hamilton homestead. In 1856, when the family moved to Wabash county, Ind., they took the peony along. Likewise the family brought it to Kansas in 1870, as pioneers, plant-

ing it on the farm near where it still thrives. Mrs. Garthwaite herself has cared for the plant more than 60 years.

Fifty Miles in 10 Hours

DRIVING from Topeka to Ottawa 35 years ago, M. Ryan made the nearly 50-mile trip in 10 hours, then considered a good day's drive. It can now be done in a little more than an hour without alarming the backseat driver.

This "Gets" Dandelions

THE best rule for exterminating dandelions comes from J. N. Darling. He has tried it and it works. First, you remove the plant and soil for an area of 12 square yards in each direction. Then you fill with concrete and tamp well into the hole.

Not So Bad in Kansas

AFTER a winter in contact with suffering and misery in Chicago, Rachel Butler tells Mitchell county friends she is not very sympathetic over the imitation depression in Kansas. "So far as I can see every one has a roof over his head and sufficient to



eat. Everyone has the privilege of a garden and can keep hunger at bay." Besides, she says, in Kansas there is friendship of rarest quality and kindly sympathy for any form of distress. So she thinks that to live in Kansas is to be blest.

She Had Thought of It

A SMITH COUNTY woman who was having trouble with her husband went to the preacher for advice. After hearing her story he made several suggestions adding, "why don't you try heaping coals of fire on his head?" "That might work," said the woman meditatively, "tho I've already tried biling water."

To Hold Their Popcorn

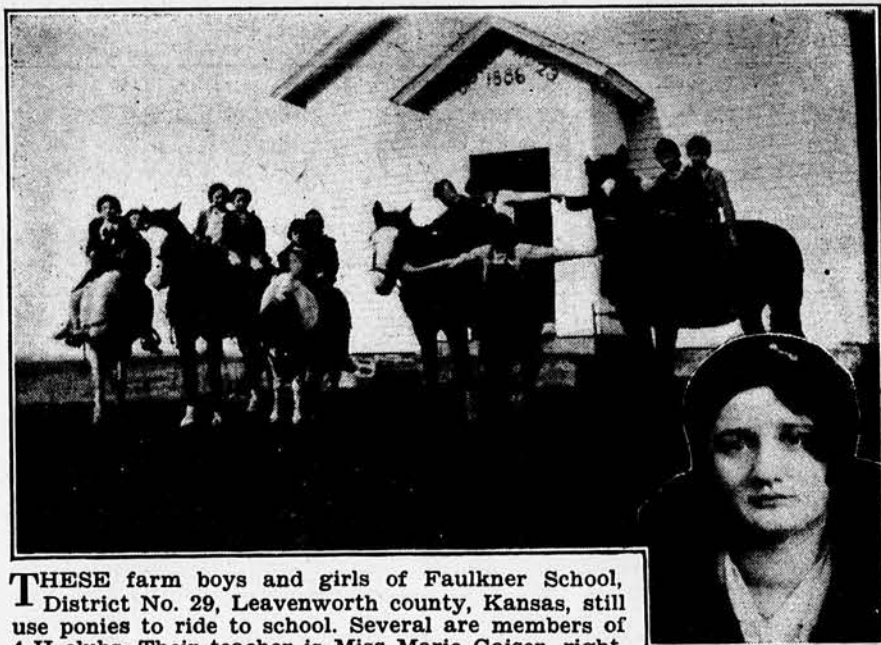
IN the popcorn center of Kansas, Goff, Nemaha county, the growers are in no hurry to contract their crop at the \$1.25 to \$1.50 a hundred pounds bid by wholesalers. Last year the crop brought the growers \$100,000. As popcorn is not a luxury they believe a fair price should exist.

Farm Fish are Smart

THE fish in the lake on Harry Gavitt's farm in Shawnee county swim to him in a hurry when he whistles for them at feeding time. He finds them quick to learn. "When I started to feed them dry bread," he said, "they would butt their noses up against it and back off. Now they wait until the bread soaks up and it is soft and then go after it like gluttons." Yet, like men, it is always possible to hook them.

Busy as 300 Bees

MAKING a pound of honey is the life work of 300 bees, says a Nebraska neighbor. It would take one bee 8 years—if it lived that long. And it would travel about 75,000 miles, three times around the world, to gather nectar. . . . That isn't the only job



THESE farm boys and girls of Faulkner School, District No. 29, Leavenworth county, Kansas, still use ponies to ride to school. Several are members of 4-H clubs. Their teacher is Miss Marie Gaiser, right.

bees have. They change sugar of nectar into other sugars, build packages for their product, run a nursery for baby bees, hold court for the queen, clean house daily, maintain a hive cooling system, and even have research workers to scout out new sources of sweets. Maybe we could learn from them.

Few Cars Had Liquor

A KANSAS MAN crossing the Canadian border into this country had his car searched for liquor, none being found. The officers said that about 200 cars a day were examined at that point, but that in the previous 55 days they had made only 245 seizures, and the Kansas man said they certainly knew how to search for the stuff.

Gas Stealers Exposed

NEEDING gas for the family car, John Henson broke two locks on a country station pump at Brownfield, Ill., at 1 in the morning and proceeded to fill the tank of the car and a 10-gallon milk can. As they started to drive away the gasoline became ignited. Then revolver shells in the burning car exploded, arousing the town. A few minutes later Henson and wife appeared at a farmer's home ½-mile



from town for a doctor for Henson's burns. Now both are in jail. If folks must steal they shouldn't carry a burglar alarm with them.

Not By the Beer Way

THE Republican chairman of a Kansas county wrote Senator Capper urging him to vote for the "beer for revenue" proposal of Senator Bingham's of Connecticut. He got this answer:

I certainly cannot see how we can bring back prosperity to the country by making it easy for the millions of people in distress and unemployed to waste their money on beer. What we need now is to make it easier for American citizens to obtain food and other necessities of life.

If he is encouraged to spend his money on beer he will have just that much less to spend for the necessities of life—many of which we produce in Kansas—and for the other things offered for sale by the merchants of various communities.

Good Luck to Them

KANSAS FARMER folks will learn with friendly interest of the marriage in Coffey county of Miss Grace Goodrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goodrick, of near Burlington, to Mr. Homer Hatch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hatch, of Jayhawker Farm, which these fine young people are to operate in partnership with the old folks. They will occupy the house that has been vacant since the death of Harley Hatch, the bridegroom's bachelor uncle, who probably could not have been better pleased than to have his favorite nephew succeed him in the old home.

Chief Cause of Trouble

WHAT'S "wrong with the country Brother Philander," Burt Walker asked the head deacon. "Well," replied the deacon, "I might suggest that paying 50 cents for a bushel of wheat in Chicago and paying \$200,000 a year for a foreign movie actress and \$75,000 for a left-fielder's summer work is one of them. I just finished reading about it in today's paper." But Deacon Philander has some wheat land and is too old to play ball.

Flour Traded for Grain

A FLOUR and feed mill at Oblong, Ill., accepts corn, wheat and oats in exchange for flour and mill feeds. Aluminum tokens calling for 25, 50, 100 and 200 pounds of flour, are issued to farmers in payment for grain and the farmers use them in paying for labor and other supplies. A good way to do business in a time of money shortage, both for mill and farmers.

They Had No Training

OF the 14,000 homeless and needy men investigated by New York City's welfare council, more than 10,000 were unskilled laborers, only 48 being professional men. Learning some useful trade or profession, still is the best employment insurance, next to farming.

Fish Clean the Tank

GOLDFISH do a chore for John Whittleton, Emporia. He puts them in the stock tank to keep it free from green moss. Half a dozen to an 8-foot tank will do the job, he says. If any fish will do, what a fine excuse farm boys will have to lay off half a day.

Chores Are No Easier

A MARION county mule belonging to W. B. Miesse, has adopted a young calf. But the attachment is a bother, for the mule has to be tied up when feeding time comes for the little one. It tries to kick anyone that attempts to interfere with its protegee.

And Plenty of Water

SOAP is bound to stick to Johnny's trail. It's good medicine. Dr. Paul A. O'Leary, head of the skin department of the Mayo Clinic, told Kansas doctors that of 640 different kinds of skin diseases, soap is the best treatment for more than 500 of them.

WHY HILLS BROS COFFEE IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL COFFEE TO BUY

If you are sincerely interested in *quality* and *economy*, you will read these facts about the largest selling brand of coffee between the Pacific Coast and Chicago.

Millions, who are as careful about their household budgets as they are about the goodness of the coffee they buy, have made the discovery that Hills Bros. Coffee is the most economical.

That is one reason why more people, from Chicago to the Pacific, buy more Hills Bros. Coffee than any other brand.

They know that the quality of coffee determines the flavor. They know that the strength of coffee determines the number of good cups you can make. Flavor without strength is expensive. Strength without flavor is unsatisfying.

Only the highest quality selected coffees are used at the Hills Bros. plant. These coffees plus perfect roasting, grinding and packing, give Hills Bros. Coffee its full-bodied strength and rich, delicious flavor.

Why Hills Bros. Coffee goes further

This abundance of flavor is the reason Hills Bros. Coffee goes further. It is why Hills Bros. offers the greatest value. Indeed, Hills Bros. Coffee gives you such unusual goodness that your first cup is a notable and remembered occasion.

The U. S. Customs Districts' records of coffee imports offer substantial proof of the unusual quality found in Hills Bros. Coffee. These records show that the per pound value of coffee received in the San Francisco Customs District in 1931 was 30 per cent higher than New York's importations and 50 per cent higher than New Orleans'. Hills Bros.' plant is located in San Francisco. The enormous quantities of high-grade coffee used by Hills Bros. are responsible for the quality showing of this port in the United States records.

The high quality and flavor of Hills Bros. Coffee account for its popularity throughout major area of United States

Back in the eighties, A. H. and R. W. Hills paved the way for

© HILLS BROS. 1932

their product to become the most popular coffee from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. They concluded that a worth-while coffee business could be built only by selling the finest quality of coffee. For fifty-four years, the attention of every individual in the Hills Bros. organization has been centered on the production of quality.

Quality in coffee cannot be seen with the eye nor measured in the laboratory. It can be determined only by tasting and smelling—how it tastes in the cup. Seven men devote their entire time to the blending of Hills Bros. Coffee. None of these men has less than nine years of experience; one has been blending and testing coffee for fifty-four years. The buying of good green coffees is not the whole story. These testers know how to take the finest of green coffees from every country of the world that grows good coffee and blend them into one harmonious whole, and secure the same result year in, year out.

Hills Bros. took the guess out of roasting their coffee

It is interesting that almost every step in

the coffee business seems of equal importance. First, to market good coffee, you must buy high-grade green coffee. And even though the green coffees are good, they must be properly blended. Yet, the finest blend cannot be developed to full flavor by poor roasting.

The common method of roasting coffee is in batches of several hundred pounds, but Hills Bros. roast in small quantities by their exclusive process—"Controlled Roasting". It is precise. Every berry receives the same even roast—just the roast required to develop the delightful goodness that nature makes possible. The process never varies, neither does the flavor. People who appreciate the same fine flavor in their coffee, meal after meal, continually praise this feature of Hills Bros. Coffee.

Quality insured and safeguarded by grinding and packing

Through scientific tests, Hills Bros. have determined the degree of granulation that will give the most satisfactory results in making coffee. The grinding is done by machines which, like Controlled Roasting, embody certain exclusive principles developed by Hills Bros. If you make coffee in a Drip Pot, Percolater, Urn, or even in a saucepan, the granulation of Hills Bros. Coffee will give perfect results.

In July, 1900, Hills Bros. originated the vacuum process of packing coffee. The vacuum process is the only method that fully preserves coffee freshness—the air is removed from the can and kept out. And remember, there is no magic about a vacuum can, it will not make poor coffee good but it will keep good coffee fresh.

A month's trial will be a revelation in value received

Drink Hills Bros. Coffee! Every steaming, fragrant cup will be a thrill to your taste. You will enjoy a flavor and satisfaction such as you never dreamed of. Compared with Hills Bros.' flavor and quality, any other coffee would cost you more.

Here is the coffee of coffees. The choicest berries of the world's crop, expertly blended, perfectly roasted, ground to the correct degree and packed in vacuum to keep *fresh* always. Order Hills Bros. today. Ask for it by name and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can. Hills Bros., San Francisco, California.



You Can Begin the New Serial Today

Bear Creek Crossing

By Jackson Gregory

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I—How the Trouble Began

THE OL' Man," as he called him, had sent Hal, his best rider, to Queen City. There Hal was to meet the Overland and conduct a party of Eastern tenderfeet, including the Boss' wife and sister, to Bear Track Ranch. But the train was late, and remembering Hal's last visit when in some exuberance of spirits he had "shot up" the town, Burt Walsh, town marshal, gave the cowboy frank warning that this time he must behave.

Being young, foolish and high-strung and having nothing to do until train time, Hal proceeded to accept the implied challenge by frequenting the bar of The Round Up saloon and engaging in a dispute with Victor Dufresne, "Prince" Victor, the gambler, who had won some of Hal's patrimony from him on that last visit to Queen City. It was plain to be seen Hal was in a dangerous mood.

Prince Victor finished his glass and gently set it back upon the bar, yawning. As he did so a man standing near the door pushed forward and called to him. It was Marshall, the telegraph operator.

"Mr. Dufresne," he called laughingly, not seeming to have felt the tension in the atmosphere, "Papa Clark is in town and he is looking for you."

Dufresne turned mild, uninterested eyes upon Marshall.

"And," went on his informant rapidly, "he says he has seven hundred dollars in his pocket."

Dufresne laughed.

"Tell him that his money is safe this time," he replied, his voice as lacking in interest as his eyes had been. "I am taking the Overland for Reno."

"But the Overland is late," continued Marshall. "It won't be in before 4 o'clock."

"Eddie," cried Hal, who had been listening as had the other men in the saloon, "how much of my money have you got left?"

TWO months before, when Hal had so disturbed the peace of Queen City that he had been told to move on, he had had \$900, proceeds from the sale of a piece of land in California left him by his father. He did not know even now how much of it he had thrown away in that one wild night of recklessness and dissipation, the major part of it drifting across the table to the two men who were to play tonight. In lieu of a bank he had deposited the remainder in the hands of the bartender for safe keeping.

Dufresne laughed quietly at Hal's question.

"Not this time, Hal," he replied decisively. "You take a friend's advice, and let Eddie keep it for you."

Advice again! Advice to a man who now was in a state where a natural violence abetted by the urge of alcohol made any suggestion the one thing to be opposed with the blind stubbornness of a drunken man. Advice from the man who seemed so confident of winning that \$700 that he did not want to share a cent with a third man. Advice from the man who had robbed him once and now would deny him the gambler's right to satisfaction. If they had invited him to play, the stupid cunning of intoxication would have brought a jeering insulting refusal to be robbed again. Every man there, excepting Hal, understood as well as did Prince Victor himself.

"Damn your friend's advice!" cried Hal, swaying to his feet, his flushed face thrust forward angrily. "Ain't I got revenge comin'?"

"Yes," responded the Prince with a quiet smile that but stung Hal's growing temper. "Whenever you are ready," he added significantly.

"Then it's now. Give me my money, Eddie. I'm ready now."

Dufresne shrugged his shoulders.

"I don't think so," he said, moving toward the door.

"Why not?" screamed Hal, his eyes flaming redly. "You hold-up gambler, why not?"

"Because," the answer came crisply, "you're too drunk to see the cards in your hand. I wouldn't play you to lose, and I don't want to win off a man in your condition."

THE door opened and "Papa" Clark, came in, a stalwart old man with a square beard, and glinting cold blue eyes, as hard a gambler as Dufresne. All men there, excepting the man most concerned, saw the "frame up" and knew that Hal with all of his bluster, was as a harmless, buzzing fly in a mesh of two merciless spiders.

"Papa" Clark, after a curt greeting to Dufresne and a sharp glance at Hal, joined his voice to Dufresne's with short emphasis.

"Young man," he snapped, "you better git to bed where you can sober up 'stead of measurin' your horns with grown-ups. Come ahead, Victor."

Hal's obstinacy was proverbial. "I'll show you if I'm too drunk to see straight!"

His right hand jumped to his hip. At the far end of the bar was a picture, a ballet girl in pink tights. On the heels of his last word came two quick reports. The boy jammed the gun back in its holster before the smoke had cleared away, calling loudly, "Can I see straight?"

A little gasp, not unmingled with admiration from the younger men, went up as the smoke cleared. The picture was 30 feet away and the eyes of the pink ballet girl were no bigger than dimes. Yet the two speeding bullets had found them.

"Let him in," snapped "Papa" Clark, moving toward the poker table at the back of the room. "If the fool wants to give us his money let him do it."

Hal laughed with blatant satisfaction and swept into his two hands the gold and silver Eddie poured out upon the bar, not stopping to count. The three men with no further word, "Prince" Victor merely smiling and shrugging his shoulders, sat down together.

The bystanders moved slowly back toward the table, exercising their prerogative in Queen City of watching the game which custom said should be played in the open.

Cutting for the high card Clark had won the first deal. Each man tossed a \$5 gold piece into the pot without looking at his hand. Dufresne offered a bet of \$10 after calling for cards. Hal saw it. Clark, with pursed lips, his fingers meditatively lost in his beard, added another \$10. The man on his left threw down his cards. Hal came in. Clark exposed his hand, three queens, and without a word Hal tossed his five cards into the discard.

It was Hal's deal. He had already, in two minutes of fast play, lost \$70 dollars. He shuffled the cards slowly, cutting them and reshuffling before he passed them to Dufresne for the final cut. The three antes of \$5 each were made simultaneously, before any man had looked at his cards. Clark made an opening bet of \$10 after due reflection.

Dufresne came in for a like amount and raised the pot another \$10. Hal slipped in the \$20 they had called for and bet another \$50. Clark called the \$50 and raised it \$50. Dufresne dropped out, still smiling. Hal called for a show down, and lost, \$125 loser on the hand, \$195 on the game.

A SUDDEN thundering voice from the doorway, snapping into the almost unnatural stillness, made every man in the saloon start and wheel toward the figure that had just entered.

"This gambling hell, this den of iniquity and vice, is held up for \$20 and 5 per cent of the winnings of any and all games now in progress!"

The man standing on the threshold, his empty hand outflung in wide gesture, was a giant even in the land where men grow big.

The men who had started at the first booming, clarion note of his voice, laughed. The big man came forward, his strides heavy, his boot heels making the floor groan beneath him. Hal, looking up, demanded angrily,

"Who is he?"

"Who am I?" thundered the big man, his voice like the rumble of distant thunder. "What man of this god-cursed Gomorrah does not know me? Me, who ask but my dues when I wrest from the very claws of Beelzebub bread and raiment for my suffering poor. I am John Brent, brother."

Hal's swift, grunted comment lost itself between his own jaws. Big John Brent had turned away from him and gone straight to the bartender. Eddie, with no shadow of hesitation, had snapped open his till and slapped a \$20 piece on the bar.

"I thank you, brother, I thank you," bellowed John Brent, thrusting the gold coin deep down in his pocket. "In the name of our Father on high, I thank you. May God be with you this night."

"Five per cent, brother," thundered big John Brent, standing over Clark. "Five per cent for my poor. One hundred seventy-five dollars in the pot, making you winner of \$100. Five dollars for the church, brother."

With no murmur of dissent, merely the habitual pursing of lips, Papa Clark slipped \$5 across the table to the preacher.

"I thank you, brother. In the name of our Heavenly Father, I thank you."

Hal, still losing, his face hidden from them, his breath coming sharp from between his set teeth, played recklessly, stung by each loss into madder sallies that he might recoup. But still the tide of that thing which is called luck never swung about to drop its golden silt at his hand.

Bradshaw and Wallace had come from behind the bar, their guns in their holsters, and stood near the table, watching. Prince Victor was dealing, smiling his eternal, inscrutable, dark smile.



She laughed gaily, but without taking her eyes from the slim figure ahead

Hal straightened a bit in his chair and cast a scowling look at the men about him. His bleared eyes encountered Burt Walsh's, and he sneered openly. Openly he whipped the flask from his pocket, drank the little whisky remaining and flung the bottle to the floor where it shattered into clinking bits.

FOR the first time, as Hal put his head back to drink, big John Brent saw the dark, flushed face.

"Who is he?" he demanded of the man at his elbow.

"It's him," was the response. "The man from the Bear Track,—Hal."

A great surprise dawned in John Brent's deep gray eyes.

"That the man!" he cried in amazement. "That the man all Queen City whispers about! That the 'Outlaw'! Why, man alive, he's only a boy!"

The blood surged hot in his scowling face as Hal dropped his head again. They had called him the "Outlaw," he had won his title and he was proud of it, perhaps because—he was only a boy after all!

His last \$40 were shoved out into the center of the table. He had not looked at his hand, he had no intention of looking at it. If he were only a boy at least he would lose with his studied, insolent carelessness and indifference. Both Clark and Dufresne put in their \$40 and looked to him to show his hand.

Hal flipped over his cards, half rising from his chair, reeling forward across the table, laughing unsteadily. For the first time that night he had won a pot worth while. The faithless gods of chance had veered to him at the last moment. He had in no way expected it. Perhaps that is why the change came.

"Five per cent for the church's poor!" thundered big John Brent, reaching out a long arm, his fingers touching the money.

Hal whirled upon him, caught in the grip of a blind, unreasonable drunken rage.

All night long the flood of rebellion within him had been surging higher, threatening to break the bounds set against it. And now at last when he hardly knew what he did, came a man against

(Continued on Page 23)

"Perry and Orlo do most of the work," says Vaughn, Sr.

With one tractor, D. A. Vaughn of Mount Ayr, Iowa, and his two sons—one shown in the seat—farm 640 acres of land. "No overheating," he says. "The bearings haven't been touched since we bought it!"



An Interview by

An Eminent Authority on Agricultural Engineering

"MY sons and I farm 640 acres and we use our tractor for everything, but principally in the growing of 150 acres of corn," D. A. Vaughn of Mount Ayr told me when I called at his place.

The Vaughn family is a splendid example of cooperation. The sons, Perry and Orlo, do most of the work, although Merle, the youngest son who is in school, helps during vacations. Mr. Vaughn was a member of the 42nd and 43rd General Assemblies of the State of Iowa and takes a prominent part in community affairs.

"How did we get to using Polarine?" Mr. Vaughn repeated my question. "Well! We have had a tractor for several years. The first tractor wasn't much good and we tried a good many kinds of oil, but Polarine gave us the best results and the Standard Oil Company service was fine. So, when we bought this new tractor three years ago, we purchased a barrel of Polarine to start

with and have been using it ever since."

"Had any trouble with overheating?" I asked.

"None."

"Any bearing trouble?"

"Bearings haven't been touched."

"Any valve trouble?"

"No, we have had the valves ground once but there was no pitting and practically no carbon."

"Have you ever had any repairs?"

"No, we haven't had a bit of trouble since we

started using Polarine. The tractor is always easy to start, just like you see it today."

♦ ♦ ♦

The experience of Mr. Vaughn with Polarine is similar to that of thousands of other farmers. Here is the best proof in the world that Polarine (a Standard Oil product) will protect your tractor from wear and hold down costs. Call your local Standard Oil agent and order the grade you want.

ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" resists dilution. Thus, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays.



POLARINE MOTOR OIL

Iso-Vis equals Polarine in every way and besides it will not thin out from dilution

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

THE RIGHT TOOL FOR PITCHING HAY IS A PITCHFORK



Ethyl Gasoline is the RIGHT tool for driving your car

YOU can load hay with a spade, but you can do a better and a quicker job with the right tool. The same thing is true in operating your car.

Ethyl Gasoline makes such an improvement in car performance that nearly every car manufacturer now sells high compression engines that *require* Ethyl. Older cars thank you even more for the *new* life Ethyl restores and for the *longer* life it gives by preventing harmful knock, overheating and power-waste.

Ethyl Gasoline is the right and scientific tool for the modern driving job! It is *good*, tested-quality gasoline *plus* Ethyl fluid. Inside the engine the Ethyl fluid controls the power of gasoline—prevents it from breaking down and ex-



ploding unevenly—*makes* it burn with a smoothly increasing pressure that brings out the best performance of *any* car.

Many farmers find that Ethyl Gasoline is the right gasoline for trucks and tractors also. The saving it makes on engine-wear-and-tear, on less frequent carbon removal, and the extra work it gets done, more than offset its slight additional cost by the gallon.

In any gasoline engine, Ethyl Gasoline makes so great a difference that more people now use Ethyl than any other brand of motor fuel. And remember that today you can buy Ethyl for less than you paid for regular gasoline only a few years ago. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.



Buy ETHYL GASOLINE

This Conquers Bindweed

BINDWEED sprayed with sodium chlorate November 1, 1930, on R. W. Greene's farm, Lincoln county, killed 100 per cent. This looked as if one late spray might beat two or more earlier in the season.

Three patches were tried last fall. One on John Knudsen's farm was dosed October 15. The field had been in wheat and was plowed twice after harvest. Growth of bindweed was luxuriant. Only a few scattered plants are seen this year.

Henry Mueller's plot, an old stand, had not been cultivated. Very little growth is showing up this spring. Two patches were sprayed on Philip Thae-mert's place. A complete kill was made on one and only a few plants are showing up on the other.

An Octopus Among Crops

Bindweed is the octopus among crops. Most counties have it. Those seriously infested are McPherson, Harvey, Clay, Russell, Reno, Dickinson, Pratt, Harper, Lane, Clark, Thomas, Washington, Barton, Ellsworth, Ford, Jewell, Lincoln, Smith and Sheridan, with 1,000 to more than 20,000 acres apiece. Most of the weed is in small patches that can be killed with sodium chlorate at little expense. J. W. Zahn-ley, of the college, says to delay spraying for plenty of green growth if the weed goes into a dormant stage on account of dry weather.

Way to Kill Bindweed

Mix 1 pound sodium chlorate to 1 gallon of water. About 150 gallons are required for an acre. Wet all vegetation thoroughly. Make first application after middle of July. Keep up work

Not the Worst

Between 1837 and 1841, 50 per cent of the property of the United States changed hands. The depression of 1857 was nearly as bad.

Times from 1873 to 1879 were worse than they are today.

James Truslow Adams, an authority on American history, reports these past events for our enlightenment.

"In 1893," says Mr. Adams, "I saw troops outside my home in New York charging a hungry mob. Many of the large railways were thrown into the hands of receivers, yet there have been excellent times since." Now he says we are going to rise again on a stronger foundation.

until after frost if any growth is left. Best results obtained if spraying is done when ground is moist and dew forms at night.

Caution: Clothing, hay, straw, unpainted boards and similar materials wet with sodium chlorate and allowed to dry may be ignited by friction, sparks or hot sun. The chemical itself will not burn. Do not prepare solution inside barn. Wear rubber boots while spraying and keep wagons and spray equipment painted. If clothing gets wet it should be washed thoroughly before being allowed to dry.

ORGANIZATIONS

Farm Leaders Went "to the Mat"

FARM LEADERS and senators from the farm states met in the office of Senator Arthur Capper May 27 in Washington and pledged themselves to oppose the adjournment of Congress until Congress should take definite action on the agricultural program.

The conference approved three measures pending in the Senate as of first importance. They are:

The bill to turn over 40 million dollars of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to finance sales of wheat and cotton in foreign markets to clear the decks for the new crop.

The McNary "three-in-one" bill adding to the Farm Board powers the equalization fee plan, the export debenture plan, and the domestic allotment plan—all methods to dispose of wheat surpluses.

The Goldsborough bill to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar.

The purpose of the recently proposed allotment plan is to make it possible for the farmer to obtain the difference between the world price and the tariff on what he sells for consumption in the United States. It is estimated this would add 700 million dollars to farm income and aid in stabilizing production.

Commenting on the action of the conference, Senator Capper said:

"Until the farmer gets better prices for his products we cannot have much better conditions for the country as a whole. The condition of the farmer is speedily growing worse thru no fault

of his. He is delivering about the same quantities of his products as formerly, but is receiving only half as much in exchange. What has happened is that the dollar has become worth from 30 to 45 per cent more than three years ago. Some means of controlled currency expansion like the Goldsborough bill, must be found that will restore the price average to the level prevailing in 1926. We have appropriated millions of dollars for banks, railroads and other institutions, but little of it has been of direct benefit to farmers. We cannot hope for better conditions until the farmer gets a better price for his products."

President Edward O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation and representatives of half a dozen state farm bureaus, attended the conference. The farm state senators present were McNary of Oregon, Norbeck of South Dakota, Barkley of Kentucky, Dickinson of Iowa, Connally of Texas, Senator Watson of Indiana, Republican leader, and Senator Capper.

Gambling in Grain

JOE SATTERTHWAITE

THE president of the Chicago Board of Trade charged the Farm Board with the depressed prices of wheat. Congressman Strong comes back at him with the fact that wheat is worth from 11 to 14 cents more a bushel in Chicago, than it is in Liverpool now. The former rule governing the price of wheat was the Liverpool market less the cost of getting it there. The Federal Farm Board saw that there was no possibility of getting an American price for wheat so long as the price is fixed by the foreign market, hence the necessity of keeping the American supply within the American demand.

The Chicago Board of Trade gathers in its millions by gambling in the price of grain. If the American Farm Board, by co-operative marketing, can check this gambling in grain, then the business of the Chicago Board of Trade will be greatly diminished. Of course the board of trade is fighting the Farm Board.

¶ In a depression people do without things their parents never had.

East Begins to See It

The East is in a frame of mind to make concessions to the West—in some things. Owen D. Young, one of its keenest men, speaking in New York, sees in the equalization fee for farm products a possible solution in the future, thru giving the farmer the same protection as the industrialist. More and more it is being conceded not only that the farmer is entitled to a fair return for his efforts, but that agriculture should be put on a footing to make this possible.

HENRY FORD

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

I HAVE always had to work, whether any one hired me or not. For the first forty years of my life, I was an employe. When not employed by others, I employed myself. I found very early that being out of hire was not necessarily being out of work. The first means that your employer has not found something for you to do; the second means that you are waiting until he does.

We nowadays think of work as something that others find for us to do, call us to do, and pay us to do. No doubt our industrial growth is largely responsible for that. We have accustomed men to think of work that way.

In my own case, I was able to find work for others as well as myself. Outside my family life, nothing has given me more satisfaction than to see jobs increase in number and in profit to the men who handle them. And beyond question, the jobs of the world today are more numerous and profitable in wages than they were even eighteen years ago.

But something entirely outside the workshops of the nation has affected this hired employment very seriously. The word "unemployment" has become one of the most dreadful words in the language. The condition itself has become the concern of every person in the country.

When this condition arrived, there were just three things to be done. The first, of course, was to maintain employment at the maximum by every means known to management. Employment—hire—was what the people were accustomed to; they preferred it; it was the immediate solution of the difficulty. In our plants we used every expedient to spread as much employment over as many employes as was possible. I don't believe in "make work"—the public pays for all unnecessary work—but there are times when the plight of others compels us to do the human thing even though it be but a makeshift; and I am obliged to admit that, like most manufacturers, we avoided layoffs by continuing work that good business judgment would have halted. All of our non-profit work was continued in full force and much of the shop work. There were always tens of thousands employed—the lowest point at Dearborn was 40,000—but there were always thousands unemployed or so meagerly employed, that the situation was far from desirable. When all possible devices for providing employment have been used and fall short, there remains no alternative but self-help or charity.

I do not believe in routine charity. I think it a shameful thing that any man should have to stoop to take it, or give it. I do not include human helpfulness under the name of charity. My quarrel with charity is that it is neither helpful nor human. The charity of our cities is the most barbarous thing in our system, with the possible exception of our prisons. What we call charity is a modern substitute for being personally kind, personally concerned and personally involved in the work of helping others in difficulty. True charity is a much more costly effort than money-giving. Our donations too often purchase exemption from giving the only form of help that will drive the need for charity out of the land.

Our own theory of helping people has been in operation for some years. We used to discuss it years ago—when no one could be persuaded to listen. Those who asked public attention to these matters were ridiculed by the very people who now call most loudly for some one to do something.

Our own work involves the usual emergency relief, hospitalization, adjustment of debt, with this addition—we help people to alter their affairs in common-sense accordance with changed conditions, and we have an understanding that all help received should be repaid in reasonable amounts in better times. Many families were not so badly off as they thought; they needed guidance in the management of their resources and opportunities. Human nature, of course, presented the usual problems. Relying on human sympathy many develop a spirit of professional indigence. But where co-operation is given, honest and self-respecting persons and families can usually be assisted to a condition which is much less distressing than they feared.

One of our responsibilities, voluntarily assumed—not because it was ours, but because there seemed to be no one else

to assume it—was the care of a village of several hundred families whose condition was pretty low. Ordinarily a large welfare fund would have been needed to accomplish anything for these people. In this instance, we set the people at work cleaning up their homes and backyards, and then cleaning up the roads of their town, and then plowing up about 500 acres of vacant land around their houses. We abolished everything that savored of "handout" charity, opening instead a modern commissary where personal IOU's were accepted, and a garment-making school, and setting the cobblers and tailors of the community to work for their neighbors. We found the people heavily burdened with debt, and we acted informally as their agents in apportioning their income to straighten their affairs. Many families are now out of debt for the first time in years. There has appeared in this village not only a new spirit of confidence in life, but also a new sense of economic values, and an appreciation of

economic independence which we feel will not soon be lost. None of these things could have been accomplished by paying out welfare funds after the orthodox manner. The only true charity for these people was somehow to get under their burdens with them and lend them the value of our experience to show them what can be done by people in their circumstances.

Our visiting staff in city work has personally handled thousands of cases in the manner above described. And while no one institution can shoulder all the burden, we feel that merely to mitigate present distress is not enough—we feel that thousands of families have been prepared for a better way of life when the wheels of activity begin turning again.

But there is still another way, a third way, so much better than the very best charitable endeavor that it simply forbids us to be satisfied with anything less. That is the way of Self-Help, which I shall discuss in the next issue of this publication.

THE unemployed man is every one's concern, Henry Ford says—most of all the man's own concern. Being unemployed does not need to mean being out of work. There may be work even though one may not be hired to do it. Mr. Ford begins today a discussion of Employment, Charity and Self-Help as the three courses open to us in present conditions. He does not believe in routine charity because, he says, it is neither kind nor helpful. It does not get under the load or tackle the cause. He describes here a method he has followed. In the next issue of this publication he will discuss Self-Help.

Have Taxes Come Due in August

This June the Hogs Will Help Scarcely Half Way

BY HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

I NEVER pay the June half of my tax without thinking how unwise it is to space the taxpaying periods of the year so that the last half must be paid by June 20. Kansas farmers produce no crop that becomes conveniently saleable at this date. Much more convenient dates for payment than from November 1 to December 20 for the first half and the end of June for the last half, would be from January 1 to February 20 for the first half and by August 20 for the second half.

The grain farmer would thereby have a chance to realize from his corn, either by feeding it to stock or by orderly marketing, to pay his first half tax by the end of February. While at least enough of the wheat crop could be nicely marketed, to meet the demand of the second half tax by the end of August.

As it is now, with one of the half payments becoming due in June, it is too early by more than a month for the wheat crop to help with the payment, and there is little else saleable at this season of the year.

No one seems to know why the price of hogs is so low. Last week a record low price for Kansas City was reached when the price of top hogs dropped to \$2.90.

Counting off 60 cents, the margin usually taken by local buyers, that leaves but \$2.30 for the farm price, or rather the price delivered at local shipping points.

Of course no one can hope to make a dime at this price, so the outlook as surveyed sitting on the hog-yard fence is anything but promising. It should not be so, and why it is so no one seems to know, but the fact remains that it is.

I used to have a neighbor who kept books on his hog business. I remember he said he counted 10 cents against his hogs every time he fed them, which made 30 cents a day, as he always gave them some attention at noon, even if grain was fed but morning and night.

At that time corn was selling for an average of 35 and 40 cents, with hogs around 5 cents, and when he balanced his books at the end of the year he usually found himself "in the red" with his hog operations.

I wonder where he would find himself on the present basis.

Those of us who have been bringing to a marketable maturity a bunch of hogs, the money from which was being "timed" to be used in paying the June tax, are finding ourselves confronted with a jolting realization that it is hardly going to meet half the bill, whereas the same number of hogs usually brings sufficient to pay all the tax due at this time, with enough left over to buy twine for harvest and a little Fourth of July money to give the kids.

It will hardly meet half of the tax bill, this year, the twine money must come from somewhere else and the kids must celebrate by collecting chiggers at some picnic where no charges are made.

Consequently more and more of us are becoming discouraged hog rais-

ers. Probably, after a sufficient number of us have become so discouraged that we quit the hog business entirely, the price will again reach a profitable basis, and the few who stick with determination may have a chance to regain some of their loss.

The 26 shoats still salvaged from the spring farrowing are hardly gaining enough in weight to counterbalance what they lose in price, so if a reader of Kansas Farmer should find his premises overrun with about that number, some morning, as he sometimes finds himself suddenly blessed with kittens, he can guess they may have been dumped there from Jayhawker farm.

Four good workmen came down from Salina last week and erected the new silo, doing the job in 2½ days. While this is much in advance of the time of need, it should be realized that no company can erect a large number of silos in a few days previous to the time of filling, and that those put up at the last moment must be rushed in building.

When men are not being rushed

from one job to another they can take the time to do the good work a good workman likes to do, and that the purchaser likes to have done.

The four men came capable and eager to do good work, the company was as anxious as the men that the work be well done, so there is now on the farm a good silo in readiness for filling when the time comes.

Material for the silo was all trucked from Salina, about 150 miles. It was my intention to have it shipped by rail to the nearest siding, a little more than 5 miles away.

The trucking company offered to do the job for the amount of freight by rail and one-half what it would cost me, even to do the work myself, to haul from the siding to the farm, so the material was loaded at the factory in Salina and hauled to the farm, at a saving of both labor and expense.

Railroads cannot compete with a service that delivers directly from factory to farm.

The Coffey county Farm Bureau held its fifth annual soils tour last week. In reality, two tours were made, one covering the east half of the county and another covering the west half.

A good-sized crowd went on each tour, and both met in Burlington at noon for a dinner, with speeches.

While the soils tour comes at a busy time, it is becoming more popu-

lar each year. Anyone who makes the trip once doesn't like to miss going again, as the crowd is always jolly and everybody has a good time while seeing what the other fellow is doing to improve his soil.

Good oat weather also is good potato weather, so we now have a fine show for plenty of potatoes, the earliest plantings having been made by the recent rain.

In one day last week 55 quarts of cherries and strawberries were canned on this farm, and other cannings of almost equal size have followed.

Also there are plenty of vegetables growing to be canned, and as the pressure cooker system of canning makes them almost as fresh when opened as when canned, the old farm goes right ahead producing for its owners a good living the season thru, regardless of the ills of an economic system or the mistakes of our statesmen.

The farm looks better and better to me as the years go by.

ALL-STEEL GRAIN BINS

MID-WEST BINS are made of 2½ in. Corrugated Steel estimated 22 times as strong as flat steel. Cost no more than ordinary bins. Easily set up or moved. Non-sag patented roof. Biggest value. Low price. Freight prepaid. FREE—Write for folder, prices. MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Am. Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

CUT HARVESTING COSTS

with a McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHER

PRICE GUARANTY on Wheat, Corn, and Cotton

Many farmers who need new machines for the economical production of their wheat, corn, and cotton have been reluctant to buy them because of uncertainty as to the prices they will receive later in the year for these farm products.

To meet this situation the Harvester Company offers farmers purchasing machines after this date a definite price guaranty on varying quantities of their wheat, corn, and cotton. If market price quotations for these products do not reach the guaranteed prices at the time payment becomes due on notes given and maturing this year, farmers buying machines included in this special offer will receive a credit equal to the difference.

The McCormick-Deering dealer will explain the details of this guaranty and show you the machines on which it applies.



EVIDENCE accumulated during 1930 and 1931 shows remarkable economies effected by owners of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers. The box at the upper right gives a few typical examples of men who have kept their total expense of grain harvesting down to an extremely low average. Thousands of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher owners will make such savings this year. There are more McCormick-Deering combines in use and giving good service in the United States than any other make.

And keep in mind the value to you of the service angle. If you can't count on both the machine and the readiness and permanence of the service, you will make a costly mistake, no matter how low a price you pay. Sometimes the lack of even a tiny part may mean disaster at the height of the harvest-time rush—but not with McCormick-Deering. We guarantee a service of great cash

WHEAT HARVESTING COSTS

of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher Owners

FARM	Address	Acres	Bushels per Acre	TOTAL COST* per Bushel
Jones Bros.	Whiting, Ia.	280	50	4¼c
Stanley Hatfield	Abilene, Kan.	140	22	6¼c
Dudley Hall	Copeland, Kan.	640	15	7¾c
L. H. Guthals	Elmo, Kan.	200	17	7¾c
J. T. Lear	Garden City, Kan.	600	17	7¾c
Guy Dimmick	Hanston, Kan.	600	15	8¼c
H. L. Reitman	Amarillo, Tex.	100	20	6½c
Martin Zimmerman	Floydada, Tex.	1,700	10	7½c
Frank Weil	Hale Center, Tex.	800	18	4¾c
Carlstrum & Harrison	Pine Bluffs, Wyo.	2,500	15	5¼c

*Average cost per bushel, 6¼ cents, including labor (farmer's own time charged at going rate in neighborhood), plus depreciation repairs, taxes, insurance and housing of tractors and combines, plus fuel and lubrication. Based on present labor and fuel costs these figures would be considerably lower.

Government average cost per bushel, 25½ cents, among winter-wheat belt farmers with similar yields, most of whom cut and threshed in separate jobs. (1931 Yearbook of Agriculture).

McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers are made in 8, 10, 12, and 16-ft. sizes. McCormick-Deering Windrow-Harvesters are built in three sizes. Pick-up attachments are available for all sizes.

value, substantial stocks of parts, fast handling in any emergency, never-failing aid close at hand year after year.

The harvester-threshers in the McCormick-Deering line for 1932 offer unusual cutting and threshing efficiency. They are clean-threshing grain savers, even under highly adverse conditions. Besides grain, they can be equipped to handle soybeans, peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, flax, etc.

Remember that in grain growing today the high-cost producer must give way to the man who can carry his operations through at lowest cost. A McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher will help you get the utmost from your crops. See the McCormick-Deering dealer for combines and tractor power. Catalogs will be mailed on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States.

Couldn't Make a Loan

J. W. Wilson, Shawnee county, owner of 3,000 acres of land, out of funds and unable to borrow money because all three banks of his community had closed, tried to obtain a loan of 6 cents a bushel on 5,000 bushels of corn from the Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City. The Reserve Bank wrote it would not lend on corn but was willing to make a loan on securities if he had them!

The Day's End

A tree-lined road, a dogwood lane,
And pastures green with velvet
grass;
A cowbell tinkling—in the rain,
No other thrill could quite surpass.

The lulling language of the geese
Huddled near the swinging gate
Where squealing pigs their noise in-
crease;
The day is done, 'tis growing late.

A sleepy dog sprawled on the floor,
The smell of bacon in the pan;
A smiling woman... in the door,
So glad to see her hungry man.

—Frank L. Alderman.

Uncle Jerry Says

A Hillsdale mother calls her boy
"Prescription." It's so hard to get
him filled.

If Tom Marshall was still with us
he would probably call attention to
the need for a good 2-for-5-cent cigar.

A screen actress has married the
same man three times. Anyone so ab-
sent-minded as that should really
keep a diary.

A married woman is never quite
sure that she might not have "done
better"—but most men feel that they
would probably have done "the same
fool thing," anyway.

In complimenting Wabaunsee coun-
ty on its new \$165,000 court house the
Pittsburg Headlight reminds it that
"the new court house is a modern
mansion for a wornout, antiquated
system of county government." A fine
palace in a political jungle.

After all, Emporia is a conservative
town. It abolished German as a study
in the senior high school in 1918 be-
cause German language and literature
were believed to be barbarian. Now,
after 14 years, German finds its way
back to the Emporia high school cur-
riculum.

A silver dollar in an Ohio town, in
30 days did work amounting to \$58.32,
passing thru the hands of 139 differ-
ent stores and individuals. The Iola
Register asks: "If every dollar in Iola
could do \$58.32 worth of business each
month, how long would the depression
last?" How easy it is to ask questions.

Kansas As a Rain State

HOT, dry weather for a few years
in any section doesn't mean cold
days and rainfall are not coming back.
Dr. Fassig of the Weather Bureau,
studying records of the last 50 years,
says that in the years between 1881
and 1931 Oregon had more than nor-
mal rainfall during the first 25, fol-
lowed by a steady decrease during the
last 25 years. Arkansas had two 5-
year periods of heavy rainfall sepa-
rated by 40 years of less than normal
rainfall. The nine states of most de-
pendable rainfall are Missouri, Indi-
ana, Tennessee, New York, Vermont,
New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Dela-
ware and New Jersey. Kansas is in
the group in which rain is almost as
dependably each year—Washington,
Oregon, Colorado, South Dakota, Kan-
sas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi,
Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North
Carolina, South Carolina, Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine,
Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Another advantage of an estate
tax is that the man who owned the
estate can't get mad and pass the tax
on to the ultimate consumer.

Team Work Saves Taxes

One hundred Kansas school
principals last year got together
and agreed to co-operate in do-
ing their school supply buying.
They made such a saving that
this year 300 school principals
have joined the buying union.
Virtually every school in West-
ern Kansas now is in this co-
operative buying group.

Famous MILEAGE MAKERS**This Poor Fish
Swam 1400 Miles**

JULY 4, 1923, THIS SALMON
WAS MARKED AND RELEASED
IN THE SHUMAGIN ISLANDS,
ALASKA. 42 DAYS LATER IT
WAS CAUGHT IN KAMCHATKA,
MORE THAN 1400 MILES AWAY.
THE U. S. BUREAU OF FISH-
ERIES SAYS THIS IS THE MILE-
AGE RECORD FOR A TAGGED
SALMON. U. S. MOTORISTS IN
14 STATES SAY THAT PHILLIPS
66 IS THE GASOLINE THAT
BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR
MORE MILES PER GALLON.
IT'S HIGH TEST—THAT'S WHY!
JUST TRY IT. ITS GRAVITY NOW
RANGES FROM 62.1° TO 67.9°.



PHILL-UP WITH PHILLIPS
THE GASOLINE OF CONTROLLED VOLATILITY

**"HIGHEST
TEST"**

at the price of ordinary gasoline

A carload of words won't tell you half as much, or
prove it one-fourth as convincingly, as just one tankful
of Phillips 66... the greater gasoline.

Then your motor telegraphs you the good news
quickly. You feel the quicker pick-up, zippier get-away,
and sweeter running. You get action for your money,
action which proves the benefits and economy always
given by high test gas. And there are more miles in
every gallon!

Don't pass up this wonderful bargain. Remember,
Phillips is the world's largest producer of natural high
gravity gasoline. So this extra high test, longer mileage
gasoline costs you not a single penny extra. Try a tank-
ful tomorrow, at any Orange and Black 66 shield.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY, Bartlesville, Okla.



ALSO PHILLIPS 66 ETHYL
AT THE REGULAR PRICE
OF ETHYL GASOLINE

THE WORLD'S FINEST
OIL FOR YOUR MOTOR
30¢ A QUART

**MORE MILES
from TIRES Too**

Lee of Conshohocken says
that no tires sold anywhere
near Lee prices are made with
equal specification, construc-
tion, or design. Phillips says
that it backs up Lee quality
with an amazingly broad
guarantee—in writing. Ask
to see it. And find out also
how to save money on qual-
ity tires for cars and trucks.

**LEE
Conshohocken
Tires**

For a Ton of Pork, \$49

A Poultry Shortage Seems to be On the Way

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

A TRUCK LOAD of 2,160 pounds of pork from this farm a recent week brought only \$49.29 on the hog market. The heavies were docked for being too heavy and the lights for being too light. But so far as we know no one has ever been able to buy light sausage or heavy lard. Hogs have paid off many farm mortgages in the past but it would take a lot of hogs to pay much of a mortgage nowadays. Pigs that weigh 30 to 40 pounds can be bought for \$1 a head. One farmer bought \$150 worth of feeding hogs, fed them several months and then sold them for considerable less than the original cost.

A most unusual accident happened on this farm a few days ago. One of the horses kicked the children's pony square between the eyes and killed her instantly. There was considerable gloom around the place for several days. Next to his dog a boy usually puts his pet pony.

Show me a man who is interested in trees, fruit and gardens and I will show you a good farmer in general. An elderly farmer in this county was planting some fruit trees this spring. His neighbor said, "what are you planting those trees for, you will never live to get any of the fruit." "When I was a boy," the elderly man replied, "I had apples to eat."

It is only thru the efforts of some-one years ago, that any of us to day enjoy the cooling shade of some well-placed tree or enjoy eating a juicy apple.

There is a general feeling this is going to be a good corn year in Western Kansas. A large acreage of wide-rowed corn and maize has been planted. The every third row plan seems to give best results, both for the row crop and for the wheat crop the following year. If this should be a good corn year Kansas may hang up a high total yield record. One farmer in North Central Kansas planted 4,000 acres of corn. He bought 300 bushels of seed from one man. Kansas has the name of being a great wheat state but until 10 years ago frequently raised more corn than wheat.

Virtually every farm in our community is raising fewer chickens than usual. If this condition is general there will be a shortage of poultry products in the near future. At 10 to 13 cents, hens probably are more profitable than most anything else a farmer can produce with the prevailing low feed costs.

The 25 acres of alfalfa we sowed three years ago has produced a wonderful crop of hay. Alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops we have ever grown. The seed crop will beat wheat at any price, if no credit at all is given the hay. While if the fertility developed in the soil was given credit it would take several acres of wheat to equal one acre of alfalfa.

There is keen competition this year among farmers for custom work of any kind. The price being bid for wheat cutting is almost prohibitive of the operation of one's own equipment. Wheat cutting is being bid as low as \$1 an acre. This is for putting it in the combine grain tank. We have al-

ways figured that harvesting equipment could not be driven over the field for less than \$1 an acre. Operating costs are lower but the cost of equipment is not materially lower. A neighbor is planning to let his outfit set and hire his crop harvested.

This week one man tried to get a loan on a quarter of land to settle an estate. It is a good quarter and clear of debt. But to date the administrator has not obtained a loan from any source. Banks are making small short-time loans and loan companies have discontinued making loans. When it becomes impossible to get a loan on a clear-titled piece of land it looks as if there is sore need of money or that it needs to be chased out of hiding places.

This Gets the Hoppers

A NEW device is being used in Northwest states for fighting the grasshopper menace. Poisoned bran is spread with an ordinary seeder in a thin layer in strips 20 feet wide. These are

laid in such a manner that there are no open ends. The bait is spread between 6 and 10 in the morning on clear days, that being the time the young hoppers are hungriest for the mash. Results so far are encouraging.

Harvest Time Reminder

OLD grain binders that are to be used behind tractors during harvest, need to be serviced and adjusted more carefully than if drawn by horses. The old grain binder was built to operate at the normal walking speed of a team. When hitched behind a tractor and pulled along at much higher speed, it needs to be in good condition for the work.—Fred Brunner, Saline Co.

Worms Made Wheat Blow

FALSE wire worms were responsible for a lot of Kansas wheat blowing out this year. The pest ate seed in last fall's dry soil and it didn't germinate to help hold the soil. During May they begin changing to black beetles and about June 1, lay several hundred eggs apiece in the soil. Many fields are likely to be badly infested next fall. If you have an infested field and can harvest some wheat from it, that is the thing to do. Then leave it for row crops next year or for fallow. Fields with row crops permitting tillage May 1 to 15, when wire worms are changing into beetles, destroys them.



ALLIGATOR STEEL BELT LACING

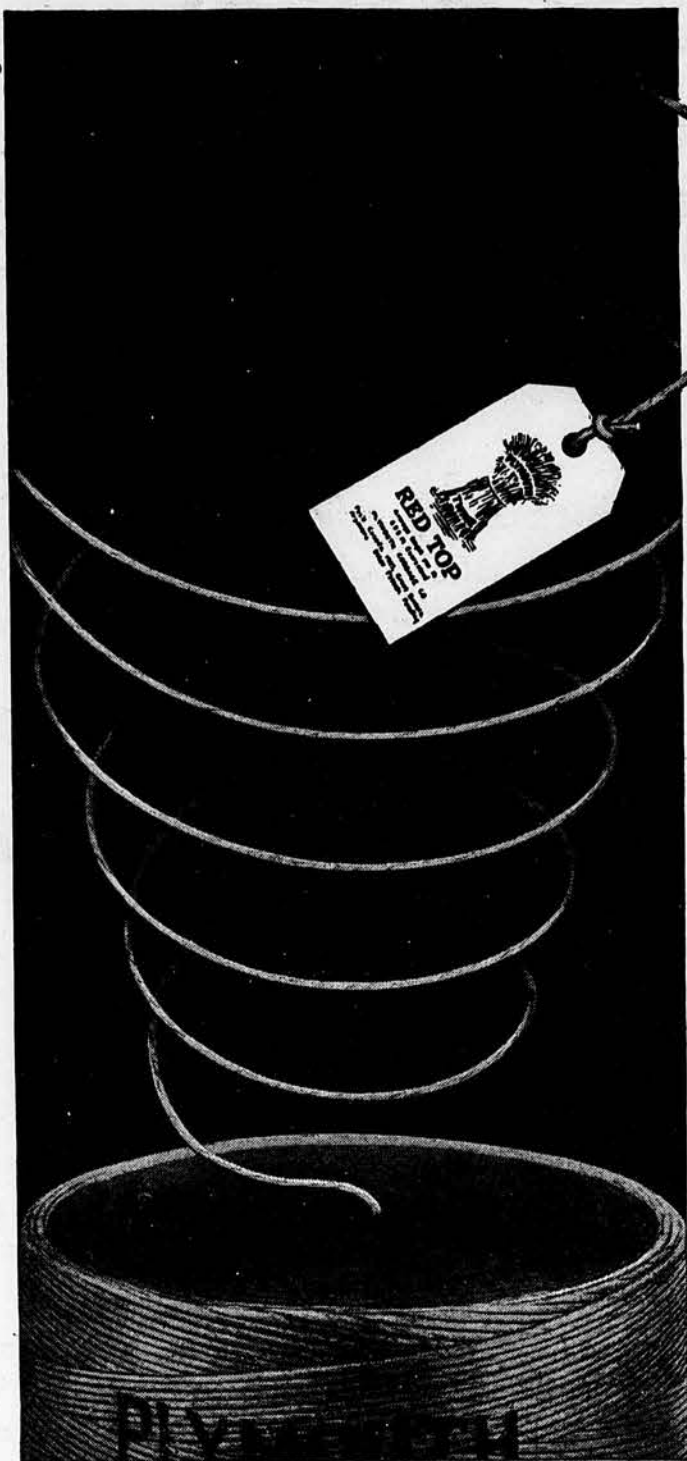
The farmer's favorite for many years. Easy to put on and stays put—usually lasts belt's full life. Holds even the largest 8 to 12-inch belts. Recommended by Agricultural Schools, makers of belting and farm implements. Sold by hardware and implement stores. Insist on the genuine in "Handy Packages" or large Standard Boxes.



Liberty GRAIN BLOWER

Elevates grain by air, dries while elevating. Fastest, steadiest, easiest way to move grain. Saves labor and removes chaff. Write for FREE Catalog. **Costs LESS** More profit from every bushel—with labor costs saved. Write

Am. Bank Bldg., Mid-West Steel Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.



RED TOP SPECIAL WINDING makes every ball tangle proof

4 SPECIAL WINDING is Number 4 of the "Six Points" of Plymouth superiority and extra quality. The finest, strongest fibres obtainable, plus 108 years' skill in spinning and winding make RED TOP super-quality twine. RED TOP spells economy . . . more profit from every acre.

Do you pay tribute to twine snarls and tangles, the hidden racketeers of the harvest field? They exact a fearful toll out of grain profits every year. Plymouth RED TOP, the tangle-proof, super-quality twine prevents harvest delays and protects your profits. Saves you from losing time, grain and money.

Plymouth Twine is wound into balls, by specially designed and patented machines, in such a way as to absolutely prevent snarls or tangles when the twine is unwound in the twine can during the process of binding in the field.

5 INSECT REPELLING is Number 5 of the "Six Points" of Plymouth superiority and means protection to your supply of RED TOP against destruction by insects.

RED TOP keeps harvesting costs down to a minimum—makes less work and more profits. Try it this year at the new low price!

The six points of Plymouth superiority

- 1** Red Top gives guaranteed LENGTH—600 feet to the pound.
- 2** Red Top is extra STRONG—less breaking, less wasted time, less grain wasted.
- 3** Red Top has greater EVENNESS—extra freedom from knots, thick and thin places which cause breaks.
- 4** Red Top is SPECIALLY WOUND—lessens risk of tangling.
- 5** Red Top is INSECT REPELLING—because of scientific treatment.
- 6** Red Top is MISTAKE-PROOF—the printed ball insures correct use.

Hard to Explain

Looking way back to 1855 a director of the Chicago Board of Trade reveals that 15½ billion bushels of grain have poured into that market during three-quarters of a century. And yet that doesn't explain how the Chicago Board of Trade was able to sell 18½ billion bushels of wheat in a single year.

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY • Makers of Plymouth Rope for 108 Years • North Plymouth, Mass. and Welland, Canada

Kansas Not So Worse

BY I. D. GRAHAM

WHILE economic conditions are bad enough everywhere, they are better, in some respects, in Kansas than in other states. In North Dakota a government loan was made for every 2.3 farms in the state; South Dakota had 1 loan for every 3 farms; South Carolina 1 for every 4 and Georgia 1 for every 6. In Kansas the loans amount to 1 for every 140 farms, the lowest in the entire list.

In foreclosure of mortgages, from 1926 to 1931, South Dakota stood highest with a loss of 237.9 farms in every 1,000, or more than one-fourth of all its farms; Montana stood second with 235 farms lost in every 1,000; North Dakota lost 224.9; Minnesota 163.4; Wisconsin 115; Iowa 157.4; Idaho 163.3; Oklahoma 125 and Arizona 192.2. In Kansas only 99 in every 1,000 farms were lost by foreclosure. Which is much lower than any other state in the corn belt, and amounts to only a small percentage of its 166,000 farms.

In tax sales another test of the times, Montana leads with 107.8 farms sold for taxes out of each 1,000 farms; North Dakota with 86.1; South Dakota with 65.6; Idaho with 67.6 and Missouri with 23.2. While Kansas had only 17 farms sold for taxes in every 1,000 farms in the state. Kansas also is lowest in this list.

One Reason for Low Hogs

SINCE the World War, Denmark, Holland, Poland and other European countries have increased pork production and used less of our pork products. And increased tariff restrictions have affected the largest customers of our pork meats and animal fats, England and Germany. E. A. Cudahy says that exports of American lard during March 1932, were 26 per cent less; hams and shoulders 44 per cent less, and bacon 77 per cent less than in March a year ago. Such percentages hurt.

Wheat's Little "Bear"

RYE causes the biggest loss to Lane county wheat farmers, say grain inspectors who held a grading school there recently. "More than 1 per cent of rye will lower the grade of the best wheat to No. 2. With wheat selling at 40 cents, a profit of 5 to 10 cents a bushel would be very good. Rye destroys 20 to 80 per cent of this possible profit. "Heat damage, caused by storing wet grain, also is heavily penalized. More than one-tenth of 1 per cent heat-damaged kernels lowers No. 1 wheat to No. 2, and 1 per cent reduces the grade to No. 4."

Uses His Sudan at Night

NIGHT and day shifts on pasture are the rule on Bruce Farley's farm, near Athol. He farms 240 acres with 65 taken out by native grass and 15 in Sweet clover, rye and Sudan. He is just getting a start with clover but has used Sudan for night pasture two summers.

"Last spring my first green pasture was rye," he said. "I turned in the first of May, used that two weeks and then turned on native grass. In July I had a small patch of Sudan to use for pasture at night. The first

part of August I turned in a field with 11 acres of Sweet clover, 5 acres of native grass and 54 acres of stubble. I had 11 head of cattle and four mules in there until November 1, and they did well without added roughness."

He has a tough battle with weeds, mowing where he can get in on creek bottom pasture.

Handy for a Repair Job

A FARMER can come nearer being his own mechanic with the new aluminum and all-metal solder "alumaweld," which really welds what it solders. Yet it can be applied with an ordinary soldering iron and can be used to mend pots or pans, leaky pipes; the crank case, cylinder head, or the burst water jacket of an auto or tractor; or the shield or cabinet of a radio set. It is 10 times stronger than ordinary solder. Kansas Farmer readers may obtain a free test sample of alumaweld by writing to the Allied Research Laboratories, Glendale, Calif., and mentioning this paper.

Fruit Raiser's Friend

BORDEAUX mixture is a most effective spray for fungus, says E. H. Leker, Manhattan. It stops nearly all external leaf and stem diseases of fruit and vegetable plants. Also it is used to control apple blotch, cherry leaf spot, black rot of grapes, and mildew and black spot of roses.

Hopper Situation Better

SO FAR in the Dakotas, ample rainfall has held back the hatching of grasshopper eggs and probably has destroyed many of the newly-hatched hoppers. This should be good news to Kansas farmers, for cold wet weather is not conducive to a bumper grasshopper crop and every day of that kind in the Northwest lessens the likelihood of a grasshopper invasion of Kansas from that direction. Congress finally refused to finance any concerted action against the grasshopper menace in the eight Northwestern states, but perhaps nature will give us a break, comments the Dakota Farmer. A prolonged wet period after the hoppers are well hatched may save the situation.

Does for Corn Bill Bugs

CORN BILL bugs are more numerous in fields that have been in corn several years in succession, says E. G. Kelly, of the college. Rotation of corn with kafir or cane is good for the land and is effective in controlling the pest. Plant corn as far from the old, infested fields as possible.

Trees Took Less Spray

THINNING out-of-bearing wood in the 40-acre, 33-year-old orchard owned by Lowell Mason, Belle Plaine, saved one-third in spray materials. This paid for pruning in one season, and produced larger, better-quality fruit.

New Job for Road Grader

IN Linn county, I. K. Winslow used one to terrace a sloping field, a difficult job. Similar equipment has been used elsewhere to terrace 1,200 acres or more, and has proved the cheapest and most satisfactory way.

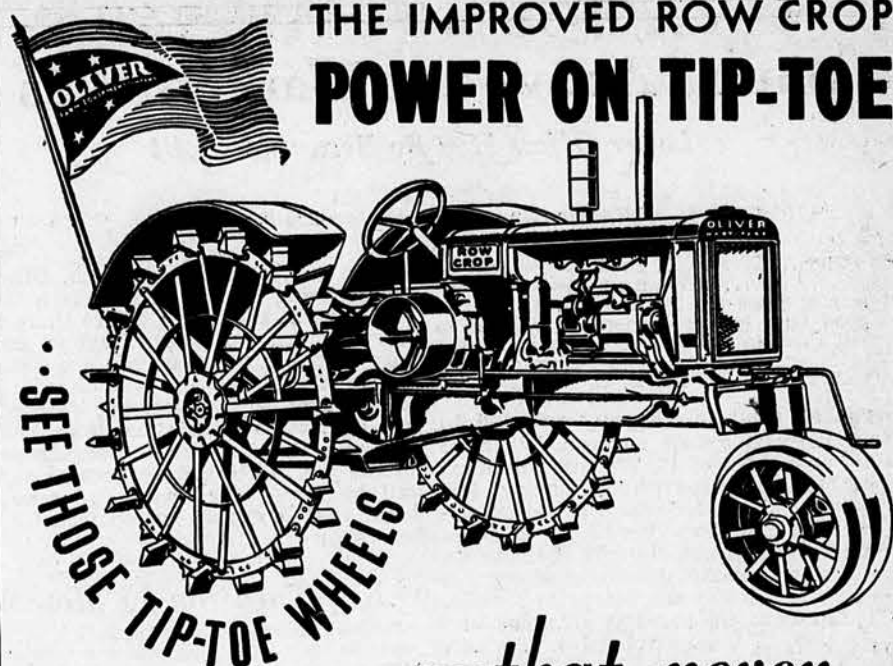
Six Per Cent With Safety

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 \$50, \$100 and \$500 are offered, rate of interest, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually by check. This investment is backed by an unbroken record of 39 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, Kan.—Adv.

□ A statesman has to be able to keep one ear on the ground while sitting on the fence.

Car of Eggs Every Hour

A carload of eggs was shipped every working hour of every working day last winter by the Washington State Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association. In 1930 this co-operative shipped 2,156 cars. In 1922, five years after its organization, it was shipping a car a day and that looked big. Now it is the biggest single outside source of supply on the New York market. Co-operative handling and dealing has reduced the spread 8 cents a dozen between the Washington producer and New York consumer.



—that never
pack the soil

18 Drawbar Horse Power

The Oliver Row Crop, on its Tip-toe Wheels, gives you full 18 drawbar horse power. It has ample power to handle two big plow bases, three lister bases, four-row planting and cultivating equipment under any conditions when you'll want to put a tractor in the field.

Central Tool Mounting

All planting and cultivating equipment is mounted ahead of the operator in full view, always under his control. Because the Tip-toe wheels never pack the soil there is no need for shovels in the rear. All gangs operate independently, each at the proper depth.

12-inch Float in the Gangs

The gangs float independently a full 12 inches. This is a level float as there is no hinge action in the Row Crop gangs. Each one holds level; follows the contour of the ground. In hard ground the entire weight of the gang attachment can be brought to bear to secure penetration.

Braking—Steering

Each Tip-toe wheel is braked independently and both are inter-connected to the steering mechanism so that a turn one way brakes the wheel on the same side which is of great value in making short turns. Flexibility is also provided for quick dodging in crooked rows.

Close to Row Cultivation

Once again those Tip-toe wheels come into play. The Row Crop cultivating gangs work close to the row while the tractor is still high above and far away. You can get in to do a real job of cultivating without fear of injury to the growing crop.

Complete Tool Equipment

Oliver offers complete tools for all row crop operations—2 and 4 row runner and sweep planters—2 and 4 row cultivators with a wide variety of sweeps and shovels—2 row lister planters—2 and 3 row listers and many, many more.

It Never Packs the Soil

The Tip-toe Wheels actually cultivate the soil. A spike tooth harrow will erase the Row Crop's tracks. Complete wheel and lug equipment is provided for all types of soil. The unique high wheels of the Row Crop provide positive traction while ending the old problem of soil packing.

See Your Oliver Dealer

If you have not seen the Oliver Hart-Parr Row Crop be sure to see your Oliver Dealer—The Row Crop on its Tip-toe Wheels will save you time and money while doing a better job. It is new—original—unusual—See it before you buy.



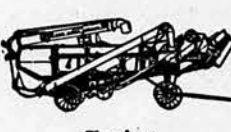

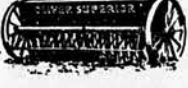



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Forecast each day over
WIBW—Topeka
12:00 Noon
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12:25 P. M.

OLIVER

Check in the square opposite the tool that interests you—fill in your name and address—clip the coupon and send to OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES CO., 13th & Hickory Streets, Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kansas, Dodge City, Kansas.

Name.....
R. D..... City..... State.....

 <input type="checkbox"/> Row Crop Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> 28-44 Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> 18-28 Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> Row Crop Equipment	 Combines <input type="checkbox"/> Model A—10-ft. Cut <input type="checkbox"/> Model B—12-ft. Cut <input type="checkbox"/> Model D—16-ft. Cut <input type="checkbox"/> Model F—20-ft. Cut	 Threshers <input type="checkbox"/> 22 x 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 28 x 46 <input type="checkbox"/> 32 x 56 <input type="checkbox"/> Bean Thresher
 <input type="checkbox"/> One-way Disc Plow <input type="checkbox"/> Wide Disc Harrow <input type="checkbox"/> Tandem Disc Harrow <input type="checkbox"/> Fallowator	 <input type="checkbox"/> Double Disc Drill <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer Drill <input type="checkbox"/> Furrow Drill <input type="checkbox"/> Alfalfa Drill	 <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Gang <input type="checkbox"/> Lister <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge Buster <input type="checkbox"/> Horse Plow

KF-6

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Shun "Above the Market" Bids

Lower Offers May Be Better After All

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

The Produce Company of offers me 2 cents above the market price for No. 1 friers. I have 300 good ones but am undecided whether to sell them to our former dealer at market price or risk getting more from this unknown company.—M. D. C.

THE produce company referred to may be a new concern. We have no record of it. We are reminded of Mrs. B's experience. She had 100 2-pound friers for which a well-established firm offered her \$30, or 15 cents a pound. But she shipped them to an unknown concern that was offering 2 cents above the market price for No. 1 friers. Of the 100 chickens she shipped, 37 were graded No. 1, which at 17 cents brought \$14.45. The other 63 were graded No. 2 and were accepted reluctantly (?) at 9 cents a pound, bringing \$10.35. The total was \$24.80—just \$5.20 less than Mrs. B was offered by the company with a reputation for square dealing. Deal with known, reliable firms.

No More Tests of Frozen Milk

About April 1, I wrote you in regard to milk tests from the Creamery. Evidently you did your work well. On April 14, the hauler announced that was his last trip. The company informed him they did not want any more milk from his route. Cream buyers are plentiful but milk buyers are not. Our final test was 5. against 4.2 when we entered complaint.—J. C. D.

Sells Worthless Paint

A paint salesman is sweeping the country. At La Crosse he sold stuff that looks like chalk in motor oil. At Bazine all the buyers are dissatisfied. He generally makes his calls at the public sales. Can anything be done to stop this racket?—G. V. G.

Publication of this scheme ought to be sufficient warning to prevent other Protective Service members from falling for it. Again we advise our readers to avoid strange peddlers and buy from individuals or firms with reputations for honesty.

Probably Loan Scheme

I was offered a \$3,000 loan on my farm at a lower rate of interest than loan companies usually charge. As the plan called for a \$10 application fee and \$5 a thousand for making up and recording the papers, I decided to ask your advice before paying.—J. C. D.

Don't pay a cent until you know you are to get a loan. This is the third questionable farm loan scheme which has come to our attention recently. All of them require advance fees. To date, only one Protective Service member, to our knowledge, has swallowed the bait without first looking for the hook.

Service Pays Its Way

We got a check from the Company today. I feel the Protective Service had a great deal to do with it and I am more than grateful to you. I am using part of my refund check to pay for another 2-years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and your continued service.—C. A. R.

How She Lost a Reward

From a letter: The reason I did not sign the affidavit and send it to you was because I discovered the Protective Service sign was not up at the time of the theft. It was put up before we knew of the theft but not until the morning after the chickens were stolen. From now on our Protective Service sign will be up and we will be paid in advance subscribers to Kansas Farmer.

Let Your Sign So Shine

Without doubt, attractive Protective Service signs posted in conspicuous places at the entrances of farm premises have prevented many thefts of farm property. It is reasonable to suppose that a thief of good judgment prefers not to have a reward offered

for his capture and conviction. Other things being equal, he avoids the posted farm and steals where there is less risk. An old rusty, illegible sign may be taken to mean you are indifferent, therefore, an easy mark. A bright new sign promising rewards for conviction proclaims that both you and the Protective Service are on the job. A Protective Service sign will look well for about two years. After that it should be replaced by a new sign.

Key Turns on 11 More

Johnson County—Carl Bedsaul, 2 to 10 years in penitentiary for stealing chickens from protected premises of J. F. Martinson, Desoto. Fifty dollars reward divided equally between Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Martinson and Sheriff J. A. Jackson.

Ottawa County—Bernard McKay, Glen Hapes, Lyle Nelson and Henry Abell, 90 days for stealing chickens from protected premises of H. L. Brann, Tescott. Twenty-five dollars reward paid to Hilton Brann.

Thomas County—Alex Miller, George L. Warden and Bill Miller, 5 years in penitentiary and Bill Nelson 5 years in reformatory, for stealing wheat from protected premises of Mrs. Ed Isernhagen, Brewster. Fifty dollars reward divided equally between Mrs. Ed Isernhagen and Sheriff Ed McGinley.

Cherokee County—Earl Robbins, 2 to 10 years in penitentiary and Charlie Wilson 1 to 5 years in the reformatory, for stealing chickens from protected premises of Alva D. Chubb, Baxter Springs. Fifty dollars reward divided between Mr. Chubb and W. L. Young, chief of police at Miami, Okla.

Marshall County—Lemoyne Seip, recently reported convicted for stealing chickens from Mrs. A. L. Van Fleet, has been paroled county attorney reports.

Thefts Reported

J. F. Barden, Osawatomie. Man's gold Elgin watch, two pocket knives.

Mrs. John Wempe, Seneca. Heavy, brass-mounted work harness, initials "J. W." Stock saddle.

Ed Robinson, Emporia. Set harness.

Adolph Schauer, Wheeler. Tools, grease gun, half bushel measure, 20 gallons of gasoline.

Orrin B. Wiggins, Oswego. About 60 White Plymouth Rock hens. Some right wing clipped, others toe cut off right foot.

G. F. Samp, McCune. Forty rods 32-inch Diamond mesh wire, 60 rods American wire, 6-inch stay, 26 inches high.

Harold B. Day, Burrton. Sixty White Wyandotte and White Rock chickens. White Rocks clipped toe nails.

Henry Albert, Hoxie. Two barrels gasoline, yellow cream can.

Ross A. Stanwix, Lawrence. Pair low shoes, tweed suit, shirt, two \$1 bills.

Mrs. C. H. Plants, Hoyt. About 36 White Wyandotte hens, one Barred Rock hen.

Mrs. A. B. Cusie, Topeka. Three-burner oil stove, lamp, 12-quart granite kettle.

Lon Burgoon, Osawatomie. Pontiac roadster, motor No. 706,640, manufacturer's serial No. 616,234, license tag No. 31-3321.

S. H. Mishler, Columbus. Set and half harness.

Jess L. Hettick, Quenemo. Twenty White Rock hens.

B. H. Wuthnow, Hope. About 61 light Brahma chicks.

O. L. Jackson, New Albany. A 2½ H. P. Sateley gasoline engine bearing a serial number.

F. D. Forth, Carbondale. Fifty White Wyandotte hens.

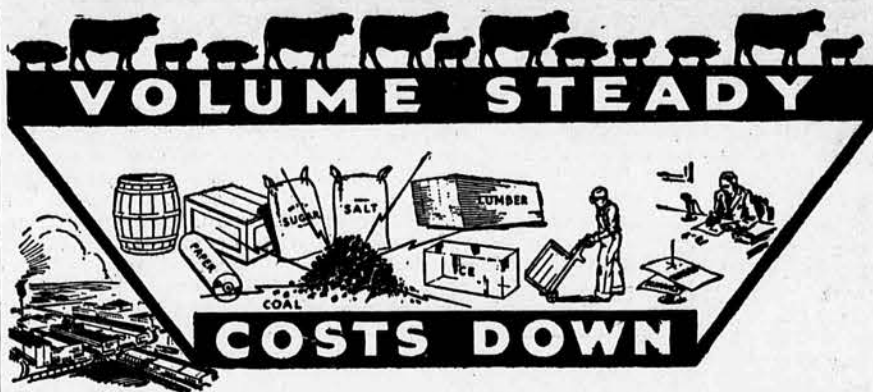
F. L. Kuhn, Carlton. Two good tires, tubes, rims.

Albert McConnell, Edgerton. About 12 Buff Orpington hens, 48 Buff Orpington spring chickens between 2½ and 3 pounds apiece.

C. E. Keeton, Paola. Heavy breeching harness with 1½ inch tugs, butt chains, steel hames with brass knobs, collar-size 22 inches with pad, two bridles.

Impractical Nonsense

THE suggestion that farms that have been foreclosed or abandoned be turned over to unemployed city families, brings the sensible comment from Victor F. Hayden, of the Agricultural Publishers Association. If a trained and experienced farmer could not make these farms pay, an inexperienced city man certainly could not. Mr. Hayden emphasizes what any thoughtful person must realize, namely; that relief of unemployment by sending city workers to farms is impractical nonsense.



IN 1925 the National Distribution Council found that the packers' branch house distributing system had a lower cost of marketing than any other system in the seventeen principal trades studied.

Each year Swift & Company tries to improve its service to the industry and in 1931 it set out to better its service record of other years.

It had no control over (volume) the supply of meat. That was determined by the number of head of livestock sent to market.

Swift & Company did have control over its own expenses. These were reduced. Wages and salaries were reduced. Supplies for use in preparing products were bought at lower prices. Every item of controlled expense was reduced.

Swift & Company does not control livestock prices. For, after all, live stock is only worth what can be obtained for the meat and by-products. Meat could not be allowed to spoil by holding it for higher prices; it had to be sold for what consumers could afford to pay from lowered incomes.

Through such economies the number of cents a hundred pounds required to cover all charges between producers of livestock and retailers of meat was made materially smaller than in 1930 and preceding years. The Swift & Company national market continued to work, paid cash for its purchases and handled a larger volume of products than the year before.

Profits over a term of years have averaged less than half a cent a pound of all sales.

Swift & Company offers to retailers everywhere the highest quality of meats in Swift's Branded Beef and Lamb, Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon and enhances demand for produce by advertising brands of high quality, Swift's Premium Milk-Fed Chicken, Golden West Fowl, Swift's Brookfield Butter, Eggs, Cheese and many other products.

Swift & Company

Purveyors of fine foods

77-C

"GREAT GUNS" All of them! WHICH DO YOU CHOOSE?

A 1932 all around repeater—fast—dependable—accurate. Hammerless, closed-in breech—Winchester's supreme development of the slide action .22. Beautifully balanced. 24" barrel of Winchester Proof Steel. Black walnut pistol grip stock. New design semi-beavertail slide handle. Lyman Gold Bead front and Winchester quick-elevating sporting rear sights. Extra large magazine capacity. For .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle rim fire cartridges, interchangeably. Also chambered individually for .22 Short, .22 Long Rifle or .22 W.R.F.

Another new comer in the Winchester catalog of "great guns." A modern all round slide action hammer repeater that sets a high value in repeating .22's. Winchester world famed quality, Winchester precision workmanship and special features important to every lover of fine arms. Developed from the action used with such continuous satisfaction in more than a million and a half Winchesters. For .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle rim fire cartridges, interchangeably or .22 Short only. See it at your dealer's. Throw it to your shoulder. Let it speak for itself.

The greatest value ever offered in a single shot .22. Full-sized black walnut stock and forearm with finger grooves. Safety firing pin. Positive ejector. Rust-defying chromium plated bolt, bolt handle and trigger. Finely balanced. For .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle rim fire cartridges interchangeably. Be sure to handle this rifle before you pick any .22 Single shot.

For supreme satisfaction use the new Winchester Super W Speed .22 rim fire cartridges. They are the latest development in long range, high speed, smashing power .22's, yet cost no more.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

WINCHESTER



If You Get Hurt

there will be doctor bills, hospital bills, medicine bills, bills for extra help and dozens of other expenses. Ask us about an all coverage accident insurance policy that costs very little and protects you against any and all accidents whether they be at home, at work, at play, on the farm, while traveling or on vacation, automobile accidents, in fact any way. Write Dept. RWW, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs Will Come Back

WHEAT is an unusual crop for Clyde Merryfield, Minneapolis.

This is the first year he has had any for some time—40 acres that will be fed. His best bets are hogs and cattle. When he had given that opinion, his father, R. J. Merryfield, joined in with "Hogs are as sure as anything. Only twice in my life have I sold them as low as \$2.50 a hundred. There isn't any money in them now, but there will be again. I've watched the game many years and it always comes back."

Clyde pushes pigs thru to market in a hurry, using the creep-feeder so they will not lose baby fat. He gets 225 pounds of pork in 6 to 7 months and has no sick pigs. They start life in scalded houses that are sprayed with crankcase oil; this also is sprayed on sows. Plenty of rye, Sweet clover and alfalfa pasture is provided and besides grain, the Hampshires get shorts, tankage and milk three times a day. "We have fed considerable wheat," Clyde said. "Hogs grow on it as well as on corn, but they don't weigh as much. It's good for growing but pigs need a 30-day corn finish."

Sweet Clover Can Kill

NEWs of a "Sweet clover disease" which results from livestock eating damaged clover hay, is passed on to us by B. H. Edgington, Ohio. It develops in 30 days and stops normal coagulation of blood. First symptom is enlargement of the rump, thigh, neck or shoulder, due to hemorrhage distending the tissues and causing lameness. General weakness may precede death, but in many cases the animal appears bright and alert to the last. Just for safety, "better change to another type of feed 3 or 4 weeks before dehorning or castrating," the doctor says. Not all damaged clover causes the disease, but appearance tells nothing.

No Big Horse Price Boom

KANSAS had nearly 1½ million horses in 1920. Now we have about 650,000. Mule production has fallen off as much. Farmers wanting horses find the supply limited. "It takes about that long to work out from under an over-production of horses," says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan. "We can eat surplus cattle, hogs, sheep and dairy cows, but horses simply die off. It is easy to see economy in feeding cheap home-grown feeds to horses." But he doesn't believe draft horses will bring prices to justify producing them for sale, altho they will be worth enough for farmers to produce what they can use.

For Good Backs and Legs

YOUNG breeding stock needs feet and legs, and good backs. These are more desirable than fat in the development of gilts for brood sows. So the self-feeder will not do for them, while it is quite the thing for market hogs. Future herd animals should get enough corn to keep them in good condition. The rest of their feed should be made up of shorts or oats and enough skim milk to balance the ration. And plenty of good pasture is a necessity.

Not All Blizzard Toll

MANY cows and calves died in the spring blizzards because of lice. They get on the cattle in early fall, live and breed all winter. This weakens stock so it can't stand extra cold and is quite a problem in Kansas. Spraying cattle thoroly twice in spring and fall, 10 days apart, with a 2 per cent coal tar or creosote solution, is recommended to stop the trouble. Barns also should be disinfected.

What a Tiny Grub Can Do

TWINS don't dress "out" alike if they are calves and warble gets a hold on one. Ed Larsen, Ottawa county, cleaned up his herd after attending a beef school at Junction City. Last September he sold a heifer to a neighbor who had another calf the same age. On November 1, the calves were "twins" in almost every way. On

January 29, 1932, there was a difference of 4 inches in height and 145 pounds weight. Eighty-six grubs were removed from one calf's back. The animal has picked up remarkably, but still is behind the grub-free calf.

Exactly 242 grubs were taken out of the herd bull's back, on Ernest Reed's, Rice county, farm. The old boy had gotten mean and skinny. In two weeks after the grubs were gone he gained 100 pounds without a change of feed.

Mr. Ox Warble's Sly Ways

TINY, yellow eggs found this spring between dewclaw and hoof on hind feet of cattle will spoil a lot of prime rib roasts and loin steaks before they are thru. And nothing can be done about it. Where eggs have been found and calves driven thru various solutions it didn't get them.

Those eggs hatch into grubs or ox warble, bore under the skin, work slowly up to thigh and flank and trail down to the esophagus, reaching there about September 1. They still are very tiny but feed there for six weeks. About the middle of October they work around the shoulder blade to the back and by December 1, have found their favorite roosting places over loin steaks or rib roasts. They cut a hole in the hide and grow rapidly.

If they are squeezed out and destroyed during the week before or after Christmas, that is the end. If not, they drop out, go into the ground and turn black. In 30 days they change into "heel fly" and lay eggs on the hind feet of more cattle where they hatch in four or five days and another tour starts.

Boys Raised Ton Litters

FOUR Cowley county boys produced 10,093 pounds of pork in 176 days, or 2,523 pounds to the litter of 11 pigs each. The boys are Jay Williams, Dean Barkalow, Dean Shiflet and Henry Mackey. Gross return was \$688.55 and total cost was \$550.11 including tankage, grain and skim milk. This left a profit of \$138.44. The price received wasn't much, but boys who produce ton litters in less than 6 months certainly will make money when things get better.

Blood Tells in Feeding

FOR instance, the cost of feed for 100 pounds of gain was \$3.75 for beef calves from purebred sire and high grade dams; \$4.18 for calves from purebred sire and scrub dams; and \$5 for calves from scrub sire and dams at Stillwater, Okla., last winter. Seven scrub calves made an average daily gain of 1.24 pounds; a purebred sire boosted gain to 1.75 pounds a day, and calves from the best sire and dams put on 1.91 pounds a day.

Grounded Fences Safer

CATTLE crowding against wire fence during a thunder storm are in danger from lightning. Play safe by grounding the wires. Do this by stapling a piece of wire vertical under the fence wires on about every fifth post, and extending one end into the ground to the depth of the post. This will carry much of the lightning down instead of along the fence and its easily done.

Best Time for Sudan

ALFA makes excellent pasture for hogs. But during hot, dry weather doesn't make normal growth and can be injured if grazed too closely. Sudan grass is a corking-good pinch-hitter for summer and fall. It may be sown any time from the middle of May until the middle of July, but usually does best when planted in June—this month.

Blunt Nails Split Less

TO prevent the large amount of splitting which occurs in nailing implement handles, a manufacturer has adopted the blunt-point nail. He found it reduced the splitting to less than one-half of 1 per cent.

The finest value in Corn Flakes

TODAY'S Kellogg's are the best value ever offered in corn flakes. Behind them is 25 years' experience. Behind them are the most modern cereal plants in the world, and an organization of loyal expert workers, thousands strong.

Every package of Kellogg's Corn Flakes is guaranteed by W. K. Kellogg: "If you do not think them the most delicious and the freshest flakes you ever ate, return the empty package and we will refund your money."

Compare Kellogg's. Even the fresh aroma tells a story. And just taste the flavor and crispness.

Always oven-fresh. Kellogg's are protected by a special inside WAXTITE bag which is sealed top and bottom. A patented Kellogg feature.

Insist on the red-and-green package at your grocer's. Substitutes for Kellogg's are seldom offered in a spirit of service. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.



A REAL "FARM PRODUCT." More than 12,000,000 people eat Kellogg's Corn Flakes every day. To supply just one day's demand, over 20,000 bushels of corn are necessary. About 2,500,000 quarts of milk and cream are consumed daily with Kellogg's — and tons of orchard fruits. Thousands also use honey to sweeten their favorite cereal.

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

I cannot do better than give space in my corner to Mrs. A. L. R.'s experience with a pressure cooker. Nothing better for canning season and almost indispensable all the year 'round in the farm kitchen.—Ruth Goodall.

HOW did I ever get along without my pressure cooker? It is small size—8-quart. I use it at least once a day. It will cook dry beans or a tough old hen if the pressure is up after the coal fire has got so low the teakettle has quit boiling. And how much better everything tastes.

Green vegetables are not put under much pressure, just a pound or so, but they will cook without added water.

How often I used to burn things by letting them boil dry. I would run outside to feed the chickens or draw a pail of water and then not return to the house at once and usually find something burned. But nothing boils dry in the pressure cooker, and what a relief it is.

I can bake potatoes in the cooker in 20 minutes that would have required a hot oven more than an hour. The saving in fuel has paid for the cooker three or four times a year, and it has saved extra heat in the hot summer months.

I can brown an old hen in the lower part of the cooker as if I were going to fry her. When she is nice and brown I put on the lid and run up the pressure for half an hour and she comes out as tender as a spring fry.

We have river fish here and the bones made them dangerous for the children to eat. Fry them, then put them under the pressure and the bones are as eatable as the bones in canned salmon.

Cheaper cuts of meat that are too tough to cook in an open kettle have better flavor and are as tender as you could wish cooked in the pressure cooker.

Dried corn, hominy and the like, need not be soaked before it is cooked and rice comes out so large and mealy.

One can cook three different things at one time on the lowest possible fire. If I come home late or have unexpected company a few minutes before meal time, my cooker saves me lots of worry and time.

I do all the sewing for the family but I actually believe if I had to part with either my pressure cooker or sewing machine, I'd keep the cooker.

My husband says I'm so sold on the cooker that I should go out and sell them to others.—Mrs. A. L. R., Loma, Colo.

Always Ready for Company

SINCE the automobile has taken the "far" out of farming, visitors (dearly beloved ones) often come unexpectedly. After a few humiliations I have learned to be prepared. Now my refrigerator always holds a batch of dough that can be converted into light fluffy rolls in a jiffy. I bake twice a week, so I can do this nicely. Besides I try to keep at all times a chicken dressed ready for the frying pan. Friends don't come to eat, but the joy of visiting around a well-set table cannot be surpassed.—Margaret C. Moloney, Eagle Creek, Ore.

Harvest Ginger Ale

AS a thirst quencher in hot weather or during harvest, this is hard to beat: Mix thoroughly in an agate pail 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons ginger and 1 pint molasses. When sugar is dissolved add 1 pint good cider vinegar and 1 gallon cold water. The ginger in this drink does away with the harmful effects of drinking too much cold water.—Mrs. M. L. Dodge, Clay Co.

What is your best method of fitting a dress? A nice dollar bill for every answer good enough to print.—Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

But I'll Never Tell

BY NEIGHBOR WOMAN

WE were guarding our watermelon patch, husband and I, one moonlight summer's night, when we observed a car without lights drive into our hay field. The car drove up by the stacks and stopped.

After a time, husband and I went quietly over to the stacks.

"Hello J—!" Husband called gaily. An oath from the young man, an agonized little shriek from the girl. . .

I recognized her voice. The sweet, modest, little teacher of our district school. A fine girl I truly believed, in spite of appearances.

"Won't I 'guy' him about this night's work!" Husband exclaimed, as the 'party' broke up embarrassedly, and they hastened away.

"Don't you ever even mention this, as long as you live!" I exploded. "Oh, that poor girl! Why, for pity's sake, didn't we stay in the melon patch where we belonged instead of being so snoopy?"

The young man left the country a few weeks later. The girl married a farmer in the neighborhood, is a good wife and mother, and highly respected. Altho neither of us has ever referred to the incident, sometimes I think she is afraid of me.

But she needn't worry. I never, never will betray her. I'm not a nasty old gossip.

Putting Away Goodies

Cherry Treat

YOU'LL have something to look forward to if you put up several glasses of this cherry preserve to serve with next winter's biscuits. Put 4 cups pitted cherries thru the food chopper and add to them 3 cups sugar. Cook until the mixture is thick and clear which requires about 30 minutes. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses, cool and cover with melted paraffin.—Mrs. Joe Young, Neosho Co.

Best Way to Can Peas

Now is the time to can those young tender fresh peas. Shell, wash and blanch or boil peas for 5 to 10 minutes. Pack them in sterilized jars. Use only pint jars for peas. Fill the jars to within ½ inch of top, then add boiling water. Use ¼ teaspoon salt and ⅓ teaspoon sugar to each pint jar. Put on caps. Process in hot water bath for 3 hours or in the steam pressure cooker for 60 minutes at 10 to 15 pounds pressure, or 240 minutes in the oven at 250 degrees.—Mrs. R. C. McNary, Jackson Co.

Strawberry-Cherry Jam

The combination of strawberries and cherries makes a most delicious jam, really improving the flavor of both. Use equal portions of pitted cherries and hulled strawberries, adding three-fourths as much sugar as you have fruit. Cook until the right consistency. If desired, add juice of 1 lemon to 4 cups fruit. Also 1 orange may be used, adding some of the rind cut thin. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal, or into jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.—Mrs. Ruth Daniels.

To develop an ideal husband begin with a paddle when he is 2 years old.

At Picnics

Something always happens. It may be funny, ludicrous, romantic or tragic—for such is the way of life.

The picnic season is here again. Do you know an interesting occurrence that happened at a picnic? For every one that it seems good to print, there will be a dollar. Address Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

They Were "Old Maids"

BY N. N. G.

WHY will two women, who may be courteous, generous and tactful in all other ways, when thrown together become viciously critical, morbidly sensitive and violently unreasonable?

In my case it was "sisters-in-law." They were called "old maids" in that day, 35 years ago, and had kept house for their father and brother for years. The father was married again, much against the wishes of his daughters, and they had decided that the brother would never marry, so their hatred knew no bounds when he brought me home. Before we got there, they had dismantled the house of pictures, curtains and taken most of the bedding to the home of a relative.

Then their campaign of hate began. From one neighbor to another they went, with their stories—how my washing was never on the line till afternoon. I had only 100 little chickens where they used to have 400 or 500 by the middle of April. My cooking was just terrible, etc.

Luckily, my neighbors all had large families, and could understand how one inexperienced girl might find the work hard to manage, along with babies, where two strong able-bodied women had done it before with no interruptions.

Finally we sold our place and moved to another 200 miles distant. What peace—blessed peace we do enjoy away from them!

Their letters are full of love and good wishes for us now, but I can never feel any affection for them. Let us hope that other sisters-in-law will be more charitable toward their brothers' wives.

Eggs are a Good Tonic

EGGs are better than any spring tonic, Uncle Sam's Bureau of Home Economics tells us. They are rich in iron and help make good red blood. They have vitamins that promote growth and assist with bone material and protein for building and repairing the body. One child specialist says that one egg yolk a day in a young child's diet is a means of preventing rickets. Other authorities agree that every child over 2 years should have a whole egg every day if possible.

See My Pretty New Dress

MAMMA EMBROIDERED IT

CLOTHES don't make babies sweet, 'course not, but they do help make 'em look that way. Try this dear little dress on your baby. It's readymade of soft white batiste and is finished



with dainty Valenciennes lace. The square hemstitched yoke is stamped for simple French knot and rosebud embroidery—and when that bit of stitching is done it's ready for baby to wear. The readymade stamped dress, floss for working it, needle and instruction sheet are included in package No. 5707 and it costs only 85 cents. Comes in two sizes, 6 months and 1 year. Order from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Give your full address.

Oh Why Do They Do It?

BY MRS. B. H. L.

WHY do otherwise good neighbors monopolize a party-telephone line with five and six-sided conversations lasting from 15 minutes to half an hour.

On our line and another there are three families each—relatives—who never fail to listen and join in on all of their relatives' conversations, dragging them out with "kidding" and wisecracks long past the time limit set by common courtesy. If someone else finally rings thru them and gets the operator, the two or three on that particular line go on visiting until the other party answers.

It is most exasperating. If they don't realize what nuisances they make of themselves I hope they will when they see this.

Cool And So Becoming

SLENDERIZING FROCKS



D2353—The pointed seaming carried out in bodice and skirt gives slender, youthful lines. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 36 inch fabric.

D2246—Ideal frock for the matron. The bodice yoke drapes into two graceful ends and the hip yoke fits beautifully above a flared skirt. Sizes 38 to 50. Size 38 requires 3½ yards of 39 inch fabric, ¼ of a yard of 8-inch lace.

D2314—For mornings this dress with jacket-like bodice, smart revers and short kimono sleeves will be most comfortable. Sizes 36 to 48. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36 inch fabric.

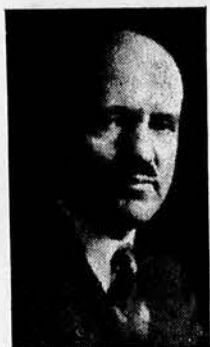
Patterns 15 cents. Summer Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer.

RURAL HEALTH

Do You Have Good Blood?

BY CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN people complain of poor blood or "weak blood" they generally mean that it is deficient in red corpuscles or low in the red coloring known as "hemoglobin." Such conditions come under the head of anemia, which simply means "lack of red blood."



Dr. Lerrigo

Anemia may come because the body loses blood by an accident or from disease. If there is a sudden accidental loss of blood, a hemorrhage, and the patient survives, the healthy body will soon make a new supply. Doctors help critical cases by "transfusing" blood from a healthy person. Anemia that comes as a sequel to disease is called "secondary." It is obvious that the first thing to do is to find out what disease is responsible and get it cured.

Fighting Bloodlessness

Sometimes the disease is incurable, and all that can be done is to use drugs and foods that stimulate blood making. But in most cases of secondary anemia there is a good chance to get well if the seat of the trouble is discovered.

Young girls in their teens often have a form of anemia called "green sickness." They need long hours of sleep, plenty of sunshine, nourishing food such as milk, butter, eggs and green vegetables and perhaps an iron tonic.

Pernicious anemia was a fatal disease until a few years ago when the virtue of liver and liver compound was discovered. More lately it has been discovered that stomach tissue helps some cases that do not do well on liver. One great drawback is that the feeding of liver, or administration of liver extract or ventriculin do not really cure. They help the patient in a miraculous way at first but after his blood gets built up around normal he discovers that to keep it so he must continue to eat the liver or take the extract or both.

Diet the Price of Life

Patients get tired of eating the liver or of paying for the medicine. They forget that the price they pay is for the purchase of life itself.

I can say little to the patient with pernicious anemia who finds the price high. Perhaps a physician really expert in treatment would be able to plan your diet so that you could get along with less of the expensive extract. Sometimes a patient really needs hydrochloric acid or some other aid to digestion. If such were given in right dosage the patient might get along with much less of the expensive compound.

The only one who can tell is a good doctor who can make personal tests. Certainly every such patient should be checked over by a competent doctor every three months.

For an answer by mail, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Help for Varicose Veins

What causes varicose veins? Is there any cure for them?—B. J. W.

Varicose veins may come from inflammation, from injury, from strain

or from disease. The new method called "the injection treatment" is quite successful. It does away with the need of cutting out the veins and it is simple enough so that a doctor who understands it can give the treatment in his office without having the patient go to the hospital.

How Stomach Ulcer Begins

Please tell me how ulcer of the stomach begins and how long it takes to cure it.—D. F. B.

Generally it begins with indigestion and is characterized by excessive acidity of the stomach. The cure is tedious if the ulcer is chronic. It depends on how completely the stomach can be put at rest. The patient needs treatment not alone for the stomach but for the whole system.

Should See Her Surgeon

I was operated upon over two years ago for goiter and my neck never cleared up right. I have a deep, tight feeling in my neck all the time, also it hurts me at

times. The incision healed, but this is above it clear up to my throat. The surgeon told me it would be all right in about a year, but it has not got right yet.—Mrs. B.

This illustrates that surgical operations, even tho apparently successful, do not always leave the patient "as good as ever" and emphasizes the importance of having none but first-class surgeons. I cannot tell this inquirer just what makes her difficulty. She must go back to her surgeon. If he is first-class he will set this right if humanly possible.

Buckbrush a Pest

ONE of the worst pests on a farm is buckbrush. It spreads in three ways—with the roots, with the seed and when the brush gets 2 or 3 feet high it falls over on the ground and takes root. Buckbrush smothers out all grass. Dogs, rabbits or something else, carry the seed all over the country. It starts in meadows, pastures, fence rows, wood piles, anywhere a seed drops, and soon spreads rapidly. Sheep will eat a few of the young sprouts and some seed after frost, but other stock will starve to death before eating it. About the only way to get rid of buckbrush is to plow it up. It will not burn out.

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are sealed **BEFORE**
you store them away
Use **KERR JARS and CAPS**

YOU CHOOSE THE STYLE
THAT SUITS YOU BEST



KERR MASON JAR (ROUND)



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The name "Kerr" is on every
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When the jar is cool, tap the lid with a spoon—the sound will tell. If properly sealed it gives a clear, ringing note. Also the lid will be curved slightly inward, caused by the vacuum inside. You don't have to worry about the seal when you use Kerr caps—you KNOW!

Foods Canned the Kerr Way Stay Canned

Kerr Caps consist of two parts, the gold-lacquered screw band and lid containing the natural gray sealing composition. Not affected by fruit or vegetable acids. Will not corrode. The screw bands last for years. Only the inexpensive lids, which cost about the same as ordinary rubber rings, are required after the first year. Millions of women have learned that Kerr Caps avoid spoilage of food caused by imperfect sealing of jars.



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You'll find it easier to can safely with Kerr Jars and Caps by any of the accepted canning methods.

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Please send me the items checked:
☐ I enclose 10c (coin or stamps) for the Kerr Home Canning Book
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Name..... R.F.D.....

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The Road to Market

The Agricultural Marketing Act provides for a long-time constructive program. It is just what its title implies—a marketing act; and its essential purpose is the building and fostering of a system of producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative associations.

—Frank Evans, Farm Board.

Kerr

FRUIT JARS and CAPS

("SELF SEALING" Brand . . . Trade-Mark Registered . . . PATENTED)

TIME TRIED AND TESTED IN THE KITCHENS
OF THE NATION FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS

POULTRY

Farm Flocks Are Smaller

WITH plenty of low-priced, feed, hens are producing more eggs than usual. But there are fewer hens and pullets in farm flocks than a year ago, so smaller production.

May 1, official figures show, farm flocks smallest in eight years—74.2 birds to the flock compared with 75.7 a year ago. Production at 55.6 eggs to 100 birds was less than the unusually high 56.2 a year ago, but greater than the 5-year average on May 1 of 54.9 eggs.

Hatchings in farm flocks to May 1, were about equal to a year ago, but 10 per cent less than the 5-year average. Farm prices of eggs on April 15 were the lowest in 23 years for that date, and farm prices of chickens was the lowest in 17 years. However, the decline in prices of poultry feed have been larger in proportion.

Better Chicken Dinners

LEGHORN cockerels saved for table use thruout the summer by Mrs. W. R. Mettlen, Sylvan Grove, will be caponized—about 100 of them. She thinks they will gain more rapidly, and she is right. This also will save the flavor of the meat.

Cans Surplus Poultry

ONE of my friends cans her surplus chickens. With pressure cookers and the easy canning methods of today, it is not the task it might seem. When company drops in, it is on the pantry shelf, ready for that or any other emergency.

Better than that, any surplus the family does not consume is used as a pin-money enterprise, for canned chicken brings several times the price it would if sold any other way.—Agnes Hayes.

Many Tuberculous Hens

WHITE SPOTS or nodules on liver, spleen or intestines of fowls indicate tuberculosis and there is no cure for tuberculosis in poultry. Thousands of tests in cornbelt flocks indicate that 1 pullet has tuberculosis where 20 older hens will have the disease.

When tuberculosis gets in the flock the only thing to do is to dispose of all infected birds and start a new flock on clean ground. Other means of prevention is plenty of sunlight and fresh air in poultry houses. There must be a great deal of tuberculosis poultry in the country, all the farm papers and the poultry journals have articles on the subject.

Gets Strong Hatches

ONLY 3 chicks out of 100 are lost when Mrs. M. I. Hurley, Jefferson county, hatches them. Her Barred Rocks must lay uniform eggs or to market they go. These eggs hatch strong chicks because layers are vigorous, eat egg-producing feed, and every pullet is blood-tested; older birds are re-tested every year. Plenty of codliver oil and green feeds help keep hatchability up to 84 per cent; one customer reached 88 per cent this spring. The 200 birds, all in Record of Production work, are checked by trap-nests. Sales this season are near normal, Mrs. Hurley says.

Hens Were on a Visit

SEVENTY-FOUR hens culled from Walter Libby's flock, in Rice county, were kept 15 days and laid only three eggs. On the day of culling the flock produced 39 eggs, but 10 days later the remaining 180 hens laid 74 eggs. C. R. Asher was getting 50 eggs a day before 75 hens were taken out of the flock of 194. With fewer hens egg production increased to 72 eggs on one day at best, and held between 60 and 70 for some time. It costs too much to have chickens "just for company."

They Were Hopper Fed

ONE chick was lost out of 300 hatched this spring in the flock of Mrs. C. T. Brown, of Lincoln county. The White Rocks were started on commercial mash but the feed is now being mixed at home after the K. S. C. formula, for \$1.70 a hundred pounds. "Always keep the mash hoppers full," Mrs. Brown advises.

The Inside of Two Homes

BY MRS. C. R. L.

I WAS a guest in two homes on a recent trip to the city. The first was a beautiful house. Everything was in perfect order, great bookcases of wonderful editions, a beautiful piano that had not been touched for months, exquisite china in cabinets, costly pictures, meals served in the best of taste.

I admired it all, but the lady of the house talked always of depression. She lamented how hard up they were, how inconvenient things had been for them the last 2 years. She was unhappy.

In the other home things were different. Books stood on end on a shelf back of the little coal heater, near an easy chair. The books were "dog-eared" from much use. Two older children and the baby were a great part of this domestic world, I should say. We had a delightful supper of chili served in five kinds of bowls. After supper the oldest boy played on his mouth harp and it sounded like music. They talked about books.

The depression wasn't mentioned until the mother placed the baby on a folded blanket on the table near the stove and we all loved him, he was so cute, fat and happy. "I'm so glad this baby came while my husband was out of work—if he has to be out of work," she said. "He was always too busy and tired to enjoy the older children when they were babies and he does enjoy this one so much."

Guess in which home I enjoyed my visit most?

in his bare feet on a piece of paper, and make an accurate drawing of the foot. Then take this pattern to the store and lay on the sole of the shoe. It should not extend beyond the sole in any place and the shoe should be 1 inch longer and 1/4 inch wider than the pattern. And while you are getting the shoes insist on the broad and flexible sole. A good shoe fitter told me this.—Mrs. M. M. Williams, Kingman Co.

An Amusing Word Drill

FOR a little stunt to try on young or old, see how many can find the eight words ending in "ice," listed below, before looking at the answers.

1.ice.
2.ice.
3.ice.
4.ice.
5.ice.
6.ice.
7.ice.
8.ice.

1. A seasoning.
2. Cereal or grain.
3. Small rodents.
4. Two times.
5. To join ends of two ropes.
6. Value asked.
7. A thin piece.
8. Opinion offered.

Answers: 1, spice; 2, rice; 3, mice; 4, twice; 5, splice; 6, price; 7, slice; 8, advice.

A Table Just His Size

THE little fellow between 2 to 5 years, usually outgrows his shoes before they are worn out. A good way to buy his shoes is to have him stand

THE little fellow is better off if he can sit at a table just right for his own size. Small, gay-colored dishes suited to his tiny hands make it easier for him to feed himself.—Mrs. A. T.

Buying Child's Shoes



"I made
10c extra a
hundred by
using my telephone"

A TRUCK FARMER in New Jersey keeps one jump ahead of the truck buyers by telephoning Newark for market reports. Thus when they come around to bargain for his produce, he is prepared to insist on the top price. On his green corn, for instance, he often makes from 10 to 25 cents a hundred extra on a thousand ear load because he uses his telephone regularly to keep up with the market.

His neighbors, truck farmers like himself, find it pays to keep in touch with the home market every day by telephone. One of them recalls how last fall he made fifty extra dollars on a potato deal for the simple reason that he had informed himself by telephone on the price of that day.

Many are the uses of the telephone in putting you in touch with the world and its people. Because of it, you may be guided in a business venture or receive glad tidings from distant friends and relatives. Of all things purchased, there's none that gives so much for so little as the telephone.

A BELL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT

Dollars in your hands

If
You
Get Hurt!

You will need ready money in your hands in time of accidents. Here is how you can get it:

Kansas Farmer, and the other Capper papers, are putting out Accident Insurance that COVERS ANY AND ALL ACCIDENTS—no matter when or how they happen—to their readers. You should have this protection.

\$2,000 to Mrs. H. D. Cole

We sent a check for \$2,000 to Mrs. H. D. Cole, Gray county, Kan. Her husband, who had our Accident Insurance, was killed by a train.

11 Days' Pay, Hurt by Tractor

Henry F. Bruhn, Rawlins county, sprained his wrist cranking a tractor. He was laid up 11 days and received 11 days' pay from his Kansas Farmer Accident Insurance.

Let Kansas Farmer's Accident Policy Protect You

Kansas Farmer's Insurance is so cheap you can't afford to be without it. The next time the "Capper Man" calls on you, ask him about this Accident Insurance. Or, for details write

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KANSAS FARMER, Capper Building, TOPEKA, KAN.

Bear Creek Crossing

(Continued from Page 10)

whom his flaring rage could direct itself.

"Take that, you damn preacher!" he screamed.

Before a man could reach him to knock the gun from his hand, he had fired. Big John Brent, not 4 feet away threw his arms wide out, and with a look of dismay upon his face, fell heavily to the floor. And Hal, before a man could draw his gun, crumpled up and fell unconscious across the table.

* * * * *

SIBYL ESTABROOK was the sort of woman a man's eyes find swiftly, almost intuitively, the sort of woman who first holds his eyes and then his interest, and if he be impressionable, may drag the very heart and soul from his body. She was tall, superbly, magnificently tall, with splendid throat, lithe, supple waist, and a certain grace of movement almost like his own who looked upon her. She seemed purely feminine, richly womanly. She was serene, would be serene under all circumstances, he thought subconsciously. Her color was ivory and dull gold. The masses of her loose-gathered hair were a deep, tawny yellow. Her large eyes were of the same color, cool and calm and tawny. Such satin-soft, smooth, white skin he had never seen. Nor such even, milky teeth when she smiled.

Hal turned from her to his horses. He did not even see the men and women crowding politely after her. He grew dizzy with something which was not the fumes of last night's excesses. And he had never thought before of woman save as an institution, a requisite to the world that man-children might continue to be born, a keeper of the kitchen, a maker of bread. As a proper mate for a man—the idea had not occurred to him.

He was in haste to be gone. The memory of last night was not a pleasant thing to him. He knew that he was alive today only because the men who had picked him up from the table where he had sprawled were not the men to lift their hands against an unconscious man; that before he had regained dizzy understanding big John Brent had floundered up from the floor with a bullet hole in his shoulder from which the blood was still running; that the preacher had taken into his own lap the head of the man who had shot him, and with snarling lips had defied a man of them to lay hand upon him.

HE hurt "no one but me," the big man had bellowed, forgetful in his rage at them of his own bleeding wound, and brandishing the gun which had dropped from Hal's fingers. "He belongs to me. He shall not be harmed this night. Would you have him reel this way into the presence of his Maker! For shame! And you call yourselves men! Mother of God! Can't you see he is only a boy?"

Yes, he remembered something of it. He knew how the preacher had worked with him. The hot, stinging shame still crept red into his cheeks. The man who had saved his life had spoken softly to him, almost motherly, saying to the wolf-eyed men about him, in hushed tones of pity, "Why, he is only a boy!"

It was 5 o'clock now and at last the Overland had come. Two heavy spring wagons, each with four restless horses, were waiting at the stables. Hal called to the nine people, who got down together from the train to follow him, and stalked off toward the stables, carrying the two suitcases he had snatched from somebody's hands.

"The Easterners" trooped after him, their sleepy eyes brightening in the dawn-sweet air, a lively curiosity in their glances and ejaculations alike. Hal had cast one comprehending glance at the group, singling out no individuals after he had stared for a dull moment at the glorious creature whom he promptly guessed to be Sibyl Estabrook, the "Old Man's" elder sister, totaling his Easterners as he would have surveyed a herd of range cattle. His curiosity seemed to have surged up suddenly, and to have died down as swiftly.

But for these men and women who had stepped from their luxurious surroundings in the heart of New

(Continued on Page 25)

AND I THOUGHT I
HAD NO APPETITE!



try the grandest **NEW CEREAL**
that ever graced a dish!

IT MAKES you hungry just to look at Grape-Nuts Flakes! For when you tilt an opened package of this tempting new cereal, out tumble the fluffiest, goldenest flakes that ever perked up an appetite! Flakes as tender as the flakiest pie crust. Crinkly as popcorn. The color of the purest honey.

And when you taste Grape-Nuts Flakes, you'll delight in one of the world's favorite breakfast flavors—the nut-sweet flavor of good old Grape-Nuts! What a great idea to capture this matchless flavor, too, in the crispiest of delicate flakes!

Put new variety in your family's breakfasts. Give them this delicious new breakfast food! When you serve Grape-Nuts Flakes you're not only providing a delicious, different breakfast dish—but you're seeing that everybody gets good, varied nourishment.



For Grape-Nuts Flakes supplies many of the vital food elements the body needs. Served with whole milk or cream, Grape-Nuts Flakes provides more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal!

Get a package of Grape-Nuts Flakes from your grocer and serve it tomorrow. Like regular Grape-Nuts, Grape-Nuts Flakes is a product of General Foods.

*Keep Both Grape-Nuts and
Grape-Nuts Flakes on
your pantry shelf*

Enjoy the Grape-Nuts flavor in this new FLAKES form. And keep on enjoying it in the familiar, nut-like kernels of GRAPE-NUTS itself—the crisp kernels so beneficial to teeth and gums.

GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES
the new cereal surprise

A Wheat Show-Down Soon

WHEAT now is the biggest factor in the agricultural situation. It is the "governor" on the engine. If this one price goes up others will follow in sympathy. That is history.

Will the price advance? World supply has changed greatly within a year; the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Surplus producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere have worked stocks of old wheat down to 75 million bushels less than a year ago. Altho stocks in North America are 38 million bushels greater than last year, our coming new crop of hard red winter wheat is estimated at under 240 million bushels, or less than half last season's crop. And hard red winter comprises this country's chief wheat export. It is needed for blending with other wheat.

Hard Wheat Cut 350 Million Bus.

Prospects are for less wheat this summer than a year ago in the Northern Hemisphere, outside Russia and China. Russia may be a buyer instead of an exporter. The estimated reduction of 350 million bushels in winter wheat in the U. S. will more than offset an average yield of spring wheat in the U. S. and Canada.

Winter wheat acreage in Europe is reported less than last year's despite increases in France, Italy and Germany, and condition of the crop is poorer. Production in India is less. Stocks of native wheat in Europe are reported unusually low.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics says the total carryover will be less than last year, and the greater part will be in the United States and Canada. These two countries will virtually have the export business to themselves until January 1933, when the new crop in Argentina and Australia will be harvested.

New Crop Below Home Needs

The Kansas winter crop has slumped from 240 million bushels last year to 75 or 80 million for 1932. The U. S. will have 350 million bushels less winter wheat. The export market looks brighter. These factors justify a rise in price, that would start business in general upward.

Something must be ready to break loose because Wall Street is in the wheat pit again for the first time since November. The Wall Street Journal says this is due to a belief that the total United States wheat crop will be at least 50 million bushels under domestic needs. This would mean drawing on the old crop surplus for home needs as well as for export. Shipments from this country have not fallen below 125 million bushels any year this century, and have topped 325 million bushels in a single season.

From Our Crop Reporters

Anderson—Need more rain. Prairie hay will be light. Potato crop short. Cherries ripe. Blackberries promise well. Little other fruit.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—Two-inch rain helped potatoes and wheat. Will have good potato crop. Livestock doing well. Corn growing rapidly. Cherries ripe. Home grown beets and potatoes on market. Fat hogs, \$1.75 to \$1.80; fat steers, 6c; heavy hens, 8c; eggs, 5 to 6c; cream, 10c; cherries, 10c qt.—Albert Felton.

Barton—Worms and rains caused much reeling of row crops. Wheat heading out short. Four-inch rain. Wheat, 38c; eggs, 7c; butterfat, 14c; hens, 9c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Early corn shows good stand. Oats and pasture good. Corn, 24c; wheat, 41c; oats, 16c; cream, 15c; eggs, 7c; hens, 9c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cloud—Subsoil none too wet but showers keep surface in best condition for crops. Livestock has done well. Fewer hogs and chicks. Vegetables growing well.—W. H. Plumly.

How Much Old Wheat

We ask every Kansas Farmer reader to let us know about how much old wheat is left in his community or neighborhood. A tremendous amount has been fed. A short new crop should boost the price, especially if the old supply is shorter than the guessers have it. Let's print the facts. Make it harder for the market gambler. Your letter will help. Please send it to Kansas Farmer today, or SOON.

Market Barometer

Cattle—No weakening expected despite hot weather's reduced demand for meat. Good fed steers short. Improvement in fall likely.

Hogs—Supplies heavy compared to business activity. Summer marketings will be larger than last year. Strength will come from improved conditions.

Lambs—From supply angle prices should hold and improve in fall.

Wheat—In face of supply situation prices should improve.

Corn—Perhaps 10 per cent acreage increase in Kansas; more than 2 per cent for Corn Belt. Stands good.

Oats—Steady to lower.

Barley—Steady.

Alfalfa—First cutting average. Good demand for top quality.

Prairie—Meager trading.

Eggs—Flocks culled closer. Quality production may help.

Butterfat—Steady.

Poultry—Consumption short.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$ 7.65	\$ 6.90	\$ 8.35
Hogs	3.20	3.15	6.20
Lambs	5.90	7.00	7.50
Hens, Heavy	.10	.12	.16
Eggs, Firsts	.09	.10½	.12½
Butterfat	.12	.12	.15
Wheat, No. 2, hard winter	.58	.59½	.76
Corn, No. 3, yellow	.33½	.35	.53
Oats, No. 2, white	.25½	.27½	.28½
Barley	.37	.40	.37½
Alfalfa, baled	11.00	16.00	13.50
Prairie	8.50	10.50	8.50

Cowley—Still too dry. Waiting for rain before finishing sorghum planting. Crops doing well yet. Oats will be short. Hog prices lower but still they go to market. Corn 28 to 29c; wheat, 40c; hens, 8c; springs, 12c; eggs, 7c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Douglas—Crops growing. Cherries ripe, raspberries turning red. Strawberries scarce.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Pastures, gardens and spring crops helped by rains. Wheat hurt by dry weather. Corn not all planted and work with other crops slow. Wheat, 41c; corn, 28c; cream, 14c; eggs, 7c; hens, 7 to 11c. First cutting alfalfa good.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—Showers helped. First cutting alfalfa real good in some fields. Kafir all planted. Corn up to good stands. Considerable stock to market. Wheat, 46c; corn, 28 to 31c; eggs, 6 to 9c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Greenwood—Oats good but need rain. Potatoes good. Worms damaging fruit and forest trees. First cutting alfalfa heavy. Eggs, 9c; cream, 12c.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Wheat and barley critical. Unless rain falls soon harvest will be over. Considerable row crops being planted. Many fields too dry to list. Alfalfa excellent.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Weather dry favoring corn cultivation and hay making. Wheat headed out but spotted and will make small yield. Wheat, 39c; corn, 36c; oats, 18c; cream, 13c; eggs, 7 to 10c; hens, 9c; springs, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Annual potato tour June 13 and 14. Much interest in demonstrations showing production methods for alfalfa. Sweet clover, lespedeza, also in terracing. Little wheat left on farms. Corn supplies vanishing. Oats almost a failure. Insects hurting gardens and potatoes. Need rain.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Wheat will make average crop. Oats late. Corn being disked. Large acreage alfalfa seeded this spring looks fine. Corn, 25c; oats, 15c; wheat, 40c; eggs, 6c; cream, 12c; hens, 8c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Frequent showers put crops in excellent growing condition. Wheat thin but headed well. Oats making good growth. First cutting alfalfa up. Corn fair stand. Kafir planting completed. Strawberries and cherries light. Gardens doing well. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 12 to 15c; hens, 8c.—Mrs. Bertha B. Whitelaw.

Lane—Local rains helped some sections but general rain needed. Much wheat abandoned. Subsoil dry. Community sales satisfactory.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Many visiting state park at Tonganoxie. Haying and corn cultivating demand much time. Showers keep things growing well. Oats short. Strawberry crop short so demands good price. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 13c; corn, 30c; wool, 8c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Rains saved potatoes and gardens, helped wheat, oats and grass. Corn and kafir making fair stands. Wheat shows fair prospect. Wheat, 42c; corn, 30 to 33c; kafir, 23c.—E. R. Griffith.

Logan—Showers help corn and sorghums. Large acreage spring crops planted. Wheat isn't doing well. Barley thin and backward. Corn, 18c; wheat, 38c; hogs, \$2.25; eggs, 6c; butterfat, 12c.—H. R. Jones.

Linn—Wheat and oats all headed. Farmers plowing corn second time. Gardens and potatoes good. Little rain last two weeks.—W. E. Rigdon.

Marion—Plenty of rain. Crops and gardens look better. Cherries and strawberries yielding well. Putting up alfalfa and cultivating corn are the big jobs.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—First crop alfalfa big. Lots of baby chicks. Wheat and oats fine. Cream, 13c; eggs, 5 to 7c; wheat, 39c; corn, 22c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Weather favorable for small grains, but subsoil dry. Harvest will start June 15. Oats heading on short straw. Considerable smut noticeable. Flax uneven. Corn and sorghum cultivating in full swing. Most fields clean. Poultry and livestock doing well. Average amount of livestock going to market.—James D. McHenry.

Osborne—Too much wind. Need rain. Corn fine stand. Feed sowing slow. Potatoes and gardens fine. Wheat thin. Chicks doing well. Wheat, 42c; corn, 22c; kafir, 18c; eggs, 6c; cream, 11c; springs, 10c.—Roy Haworth.

Pawnee—Corn looks good and being worked first time. Some alfalfa damaged by rain. Farmers getting ready for harvest—fields will vary considerably. Grasshoppers may do some damage. Bindweed being sprayed. Oats and barley short. Many hogs to market. Sheep being shipped out. Eggs, 6c; wheat, 39c; butterfat, 12c; milk, 20c; hens, 12c.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—Hall and heavy rains caused much replanting of corn. Wheat carry-over small, new acreage short. Oats and barley good. No farm sales. Horses scarce, prices picked up.—J. A. Kelley.

Roos—Wheat prospects dwindled until many predict 5-bushel yield. Late freeze, fly and straw-worm did the damage. Feed planting making progress. Wheat, 37c; corn, 16c; cream, 12c; eggs, 6c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Rains put new life in wheat and it is recovering from drought damage. Much oats and barley too far gone. Corn growing nicely. Grain sorghums and feed crops being planted. Pastures reviving. Wheat, 37c; eggs, 6c; butterfat, 12c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Sherman—Corn acreage large, good stand. Few cutworms but gophers doing damage. Few grasshoppers. Barley and wheat look good. Will have good cherry crop. Wheat, 38c; corn, 25c; cream, 10c; hens, 7c; eggs, 6c; top hogs, \$2.40. Young cattle selling well. Cheap work horses in demand.—Col. Harry Andrews.

Summer—Good rain and a little hail. Barley about ready to bind. Wheat has improved of late. Oats good. Corn small. More forage crops sown this year. Pastures good. Livestock doing well. Many chickens and hogs being raised. Hens, 8c; eggs, 7c; wheat, 40c; oats, 17c; corn, 30c; butterfat, 13c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Three good rains received. Wheat and oats heading out well. Corn and kafir making good stands. Strawberries, cherries and gooseberries plentiful. Pastures and alfalfa doing better.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte—Corn a good stand. Wheat almost complete failure. Fair crop of alfalfa. Potato bugs showing up. Oats stooling well but short. More corn listed than usual. Pastures fine. Truck selling low.—Warren Scott.

Livestock Shrinkage Big

IN value livestock shrunk nearly 3 billion dollars in the last two years, Government figures show despite slight increases in the number of herds and flocks during 1931. Price declines took away 1½ billion dollars last year, bringing the total down to \$3,196,000,000. The average value of a farm horse now is \$63, dairy cows \$40 as compared with \$57 a year ago. And the average hog brought \$6.14 on January 1, this year instead of \$11.36 a year ago.

Wool Stocks Smaller

THERE was less raw wool in the U. S. at the beginning of the new wool season April 1, than a year ago. The increase of 22 million pounds in 1931, was offset by a 69 per cent decline in imports, and an estimated increase of 20 per cent in consumption. Wool production in 24 countries in 1931 was 2 per cent more than in 1930. These countries produce almost nine-tenths of the world's clip, excluding Russia and China.

Patents a Corn Picker

A PATENT on a spiral corn picker that shells less corn and takes less horsepower than those in use, has been issued to Lou Justman, an Aurora county, South Dakota, farmer. Justman has worked on his picker for years and had a battle to get his patent, but meanwhile didn't forget to be a successful farmer.

Still We Lead in Exports

This is the record for 1931, notwithstanding the much lower prices of commodities in this country:

United States . . . \$2,377,981,786
Germany . . . 2,192,850,000
Great Britain . . . 2,069,823,000
France . . . 1,192,516,000

Every state in the Union is included in the list of exporting states. Kansas exported more than 10 million dollars worth of products last year.

Not a Bad Deal in Hogs

EVEN if its members are not proud of the prices paid for hogs, the Greeley County Livestock Shipping Association can meet competition. H. C. Smith, manager, shows that on September 24, 1931, he bought 118 head of mixed porkers with a \$4.70 top, a bargain figure of \$8.98 a head. On March 31, 1932, he bought 66 head with a \$2.70 top, an average of \$4.85 a head. In 33 weeks since September 24, the association has shipped 4,216 head that brought \$32,828.18. Which is an average of nearly \$1,000 a week. Greeley isn't just a wheat field any more.

Peters Slashes Hog Serum Prices!

Peters' Hog Serum, Whole Blood, per 100 c.c.'s now . . . **48cts**
Peters' Virus is 1 cent per c.c.

Peters' Hog Serum, Clear, Concentrated, Pasteurized, per 100 c.c.'s now . . . **58cts**

This serum is absolutely fresh and potent. It is made by us in our own serum plant in Kansas City under strict U. S. Government supervision. No better hog serum is obtainable. This special price is made to aid farmers in cutting their expenses. We are not brokers or speculators in hog serum but, instead we are the original manufacturers, operating under a Government license, and the only hog serum manufacturers in Kansas City selling direct to farmers, enabling them to do their own vaccinating at a great saving of money.

We also manufacture quality vaccines including BLACKLEG, HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA, ABORTION, FOWL CHOLERA and ROUP. Write for a free copy of Peters' Veterinary Guide, a 140-page illustrated book of great value to farmers.

Free Syringe Offer

With each first order for 3,000 c.c.'s of Peters' Clear Hog Serum (@ 58 cents per 100 c.c.'s) and 150 c.c.'s of Virus (@ 1 cent per c.c.) we will furnish, free, two syringes with double strength glass barrels, all for **\$18.90** only.

(If Whole Blood Serum is ordered the combination free syringe price is \$15.90.) If you now have syringes please do not request them as these syringes are expensive and are furnished at a great loss to us.



Mason S. Peters and six sons, the first manufacturers of Hog Serum.
PETERS SERUM CO., LABORATORIES
Off., Live Stk. Ex. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A Smart Hotel in Atlantic City

ST. CHARLES

Entire Block on the Boardwalk

OUR PLATFORM "points with pride" to attractive rates, choice meals, good fellowship, which have won a world-wide vote of approval for the St. Charles.

"Vote early" for ocean dip, sun bath and beach frolic!

THE CLIPPER

The Mower that will cut all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can cut tall grass and weeds between rows and under shrub fences. If your dealer does not handle write us for circulars and prices.

Clipper Mfg. Co., Inc.
Dept. P.F., Dixon, Illinois

DAISY FLY KILLER

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.

Insist upon DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer.

HAROLD SOMERS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HURRY!! Send us the names of your favorite magazines that you would like to receive in a club and we will quote our very lowest prices. You can save from 30 to 50 per cent on magazines if you hurry. Send list of magazines and your name and address on a postcard to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

DAIRY

Sudan Makes More Milk

RYE is seeded in the fall for winter pasture by O. P. Stark, Valley Falls. He runs calves on it. They are off in March and by April 15 milk cows take it over and graze as long as it lasts. Manure is spread on bluegrass as soon as thawing weather comes, giving it a start before cows get to it. "If I have to pasture early I graze a small emergency plot," Stark says, "then turn on the main pasture and manure the early pastured ground heavily. If late spring rains come it will make a good growth for fall use. I rotate with rye as long as it is green, but pasture only until noon on account of the strong flavor it gives milk."

"I consider pasture more profitable than any crop except alfalfa. I charge cows \$3 a month for pasture as they eat this much hay in winter. My first interest has been to keep up milk production, and I have done this by using rye in early spring, bluegrass in late spring and early summer, and Sudan grass and bluegrass late summer and fall. I keep down weeds by mowing when the pasture is thin, but with either manure or commercial fertilizer grass soon will crowd weeds out."

Rye and Sudan grow on unfertilized soil at present. All manure and other fertilizer are put on permanent pasture. But a small patch of Sudan grass divided into two fields and rotated week-about last summer produced the biggest milk return on the smallest acreage of anything I have tried. This was used from late July until frost. In early August I had a flush production just like that early in the spring, cows increasing in production as long as Sudan was tender.

"I was not acquainted with this grass and let it get ahead of the cows so it became woody. If I use it again I expect to pasture one field short and then pasture the other the same way, while the first plot is recovering its growth. If it gets above knee high milk production suffers."

Lime Goes in the Silo

FIVE-HUNDRED pounds of ground limestone will be added to 100 tons of Atlas sorgo as it goes into the silos on Claude Linaweaver's dairy farm, near Lansing, hereafter. He is trying this new idea to see whether lime will supply needed mineral to the cows, hold down on the amount of alfalfa required and lower the acid content of the feed. When Linaweaver started dairying 20 years ago he didn't have a silo. "Now without silage I couldn't afford to milk cows any year," he said, "and particularly right now when I am selling milk at \$15 a ton—it's too low to figure in gallons any more" . . . Atlas beats any silage he has fed. It took 16 acres of 30-bushel corn to make as much as 7½ acres of sorgo last year. Using Atlas makes more room for growing alfalfa and cuts the cost of silage. "Ton for ton corn is better," Linaweaver finds, "but the small tonnage puts it out of the picture. My cows like Atlas way yonder better than corn silage."

Oldest Holstein Cow

A 19-YEAR-OLD cow owned by the Michigan Experiment Station, is considered the oldest purebred Holstein cow in this country. She has produced 9 heifer calves and 8 bull calves. Six generations of her progeny are in the station herd. She and her offspring have dropped 69 females, 34 being in the station herd at this time. A cow sure enough.

Makes Hogs Grow

WHEAT, skim milk, alfalfa and a little tankage have been the ration for two years, that H. E. Engle, of Abilene, has fed his Chester White hogs. His recent pig crop averaged 230 pounds in 5½ months.

Dairy Business Biggest

DAIRY farming is our greatest industry when measured by value of product, capital invested or number of persons employed, says Arthur M. Hyde. In 1930, the dairy income

exceeded the output of motor cars and trucks, beat steel works and oil wells, or the total gold and silver production for the last 20 years. That year dairy farmers received 23.2 per cent of the total agricultural income for milk and dairy meat.

Why Milk Tests Vary

IT may be due to the advancement of the milking period, which means more fat in the milk; the amount of exercise received; completeness of milking; feeding methods; age of the cows; the breed; differences in cows; seasonal changes which bring higher tests when temperature is low and lower tests during the heat of summer when it is high. Recent experiments indicate tests may vary even tho all the sampling is done uniformly.

In Case of Clover Bloat

IFIND the simple remedy of kerosene and milk very efficient. Mix ½ teacup of kerosene with 1 pint of sweet milk; drench the cow with a long-necked bottle. In 5 minutes the bloat will be gone. If necessary take a stick about 1½ inches in diameter and put in the animal's mouth, like a bit, to hold it open. The drench may be repeated in about 20 minutes. Use smaller dose for sheep. This is safe and much better than for an unskilled person to try tapping.—Henry Paulson.

Free Trip to Chicago

THE most outstanding 4-H livestock club member in Kansas will be awarded a week's visit to Chicago as a delegate to the 11th Annual National Boys and Girls 4-H Club Congress during the International Livestock Exposition, November 12-19, next, by the Armour Packing Company. The award goes to the boy or girl having the best record this year in baby beef, or in sheep or swine club projects. Previous-trip winners are not eligible. For details consult the state club leader or the county extension agent.

New Use for Soybeans

A WAY of using soybean oil in foundries that seems likely to provide a market for 10 million gallons of raw soybean oil a year, has been found by C. H. Casberg and Carl Schubert of the University of Illinois. It cuts the price of oil for making cores for castings to less than half, saving manufacturers about \$4,000,000 a year.

Bear Creek Crossing

(Continued from Page 23)

York a few days before, and who found themselves like excited, wandering children in a new land of romantic possibilities, every detail, great or small, that went toward making up the sum total of the romantic West they had come so far to see, came in for much examination, sharp scrutiny and endless criticism. Therefore it was but natural that the man who stalked on ahead of them, a lithe, slim-waisted, handsome young fellow, himself unconsciously the most brilliant bit of "local color" in the landscape, with his high-heeled boots, the revolver peeping out of his hip pocket, his bright red knotted neck-handkerchief, the free swinging grace of his stride, the dark, dare devil dash of him, came in for no little of the interest so ready to be lavished upon anything of the West, Western.

"He is splendid!" It was the magnificent young woman, Miss Sibyl Estabrook, speaking to the sandy-haired, fair-eyed young man at her side. "Did you see his eyes? Do you notice the *je ne sais quoi* of his carriage, bespeaking him the wild, untamed, untamable, very spirit of the West! Isn't he splendid?"

"My dear Sibyl," expostulated her companion in mild, mock-terror. "You aren't going to fall in love with the chap and throw me over, are you?"

She laughed gaily at him, but without taking her eyes from the slim figure ahead.

TO BE CONTINUED



"The pine odor on these cows is too much for me. I'll pester the cows in that other pasture."

* * *

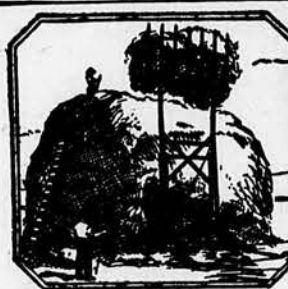
You bet he'll go to some other pasture—he and every one of his blood-sucking brothers. He'll never bother a herd covered with a misty coating of Dr. Hess Fly

Spray. They're protected for a full day in the pasture by its pungent pine odor. And when they come in at night, they fill the old pail brimful a couple of times.

Just to prove to ourselves and to you how good Fly Spray is at repelling flies, we tried it out on the pesky gadfly. Twenty cows sprayed had only two warbles. Three unsprayed cows had thirty-two! And believe me, anything which will discourage a gadfly will keep away the ordinary barn fly, and he's the fellow we're after.

Fly Spray is not only a repeller. It is a killer as well. In many experiments (9000 flies were actually counted) it proved itself 92% efficient as a killer.

Spray your cows with it in the morning. They'll be free from flies all day long. Use Fly Spray to kill flies in the barn. (Will not taint milk.) Remember it is 92% efficient as a killer. It will pay its way in milk and peaceful cows and in freedom from pesky flies. Purchase it at a local Dr. Hess dealer, or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.



Pitches Hay Like a Man! Ask Your Dealer to Show You These DEMPSTER Hay Tools.

Rake and Stack Hay the DEMPSTER Way!

You'll save wages, time and trouble with DEMPSTER Hay Tools because they are built for convenience, speed and long life. Braced and cross-braced at every point of strain. Will not sag. Constructed of specially seasoned and carefully graded timber. All metal parts of highest quality.

DEMPSTER Hay Stacker pitches hay like a crew of veteran farm hands. Swings a load into place quick and easy. Extending-arm principle eliminates strain. A brute for stability and strength.

Dempster Mill Mfg. Co. 719 South 6th Street Beatrice, Nebraska

DEMPSTER RAKES Sweep Clean! Dempster No. 16 2-Wheel Rake (at left) is the only rake with positive unloading device. Convenient foot trip makes unloading quick and sure.

NOTHING BETTER

THAN



POWDER

Kills lice and mites.

for those baby chicks

Non-poisonous. Costs 10c. Ask your dealer or send 10c to us for sample.

ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO. Peoria, Illinois

Earn Money At Home

You can make money in your own home by addressing envelopes and enclosing letters. We furnish all material without cost to you and will pay cash or give a merchandise award. Write for particulars. A post card will do.

B. C. McGregor, 115 Eighth Ave., Topeka, Kan.

DO YOU WANT to receive your favorite magazines at special low prices? If so, send names of magazines wanted to Magazine Department, of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. A postcard will do. MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

The Complete Farm Radio Program

580 Kilocycles 518.9 Meters

When you set your dials for the WIBW-KSAC wave length, you get the best on the air not only of farm features but the best national entertainment programs. Continuous from 6 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

WIBW

KSAC



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, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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 DISPLAYED 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.....	\$29.40
1.....	9.80	3 1/2.....	34.30
1 1/2.....	14.70	4.....	39.20
2.....	19.60	4 1/2.....	44.10
2 1/2.....	24.50	5.....	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

PUBLICATION DATES FOR 1932

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED BLOOD TESTED. \$7.00 per 100, White, Buff or Barred Rocks, R. 1. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Minorcas. Heavy assorted \$5.00 per 100. Anconas, White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, State Accredited \$5.00 100. Certified \$6.00 100. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BLOODTESTED, ACCREDITED ROCKS. Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$5.00. Brahmas \$6.00. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$4.25. Heavy assorted, \$4.25. Leftovers, \$3.50. Prepaid. Catalogue free. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

CHICKS: BEST EGG STRAIN. RECORDS UP to 342 eggs yearly. All from bloodtested stock. Any losses first 2 weeks replaced half price. Guaranteed to outlay other strains. 12 varieties. 4 1/2 c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 719, Clinton, Mo.

MAY CHICKS: LEGHORNS, MINORCAS 5c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, Brahmas, 6c; as sorted \$3.75. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, 8 1/2 c; Leghorns, 5c; Assorted 3 1/2 c. Live delivery, prepaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

PULLETS-COCKERELS, EARLY HATCHED. White Giants, utility \$1.00 each. Superfine \$1.25. Black Giants \$1.00. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANT EGGS, PUREBRED strain. Frank Chichester, Cherryvale, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Sunflower Chicks

Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Langshans, Minorcas, Leghorns. Accredited, B.W.D. Free 100% Live Delivery. Assorted Heavy and Leghorns \$4.50. Immediate delivery. Sunflower Hatcheries, Bronson, Kan.

TURKEYS-EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BIG, healthy, pure breeds. Plenty of May-early June eggs, with fertility guarantee, 20 cents—\$18.00-100. Thirty years a breeder of good turkeys and guaranteed eggs. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS from large two year old prize winning stock. Twenty-five years' experience. 20c each, postpaid. Insured. Infertile eggs replaced. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kans.

OUR IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, \$3.00 dozen; \$20.00 hundred. Day old pullets, \$7.50 dozen; \$45.00 hundred. Postpaid. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

MAMMOTH BOURBONS—FERTILE EGGS \$15, 100, Pullets \$4.00. Sadie Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED, ALSO ALL other kinds live poultry. Trimble Compton Co., Est. 1896, 112-114-116 East Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SWEET POTATO PLANTS FROM TREATED Seed. State inspected. Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey, Nancy Hall, Prestitley, California, Golden Wonder, White Jersey, White Jersey, Vineless Yam, Southern Queen, Yellow Nansmond, Triumph, Vineless Yellow Jersey, Black Spanish, Red Brazil, Porto Rico, Golden Glow, Red Bermuda, Yellow Yam, Bronze, Yellow Bermuda, Red Jersey, prices postpaid: 100-50c; 500-1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50. Tomato plants: Earliana, John Baer, Chaulks Early Jewel, Ponderosa, Bonny Best, New Stone, Yellow Pear, June Pink, Kansas Standard, Marglobe, Golden Queen, 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1,000-\$4.00. Pepper Plants: Ruby King, Bull Nose, Large Red Chile, Chinese Giant, 12-15c; 50-50c; 100-75c. Rollie Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

LARGEST PLANT GROWER AND SHIPPER in the Arkansas Valley. Plants that grow from treated seed true to name. Guarantee plants to reach in growing condition. Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Brussels Sprouts, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco, varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for price booklet. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

POTATO PLANTS: NANCY HALL, LITTLE Stem Jerseys, Porto Ricans, State inspected. Grown from treated seed. Open field grown. 500-1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$8.00. Improved Velvet Porto Ricans, 300-\$1.25; 1,000-\$4.00. All postpaid. Leading variety Cabbage and Tomatoes same price as Nancy Hall Potatoes. Begin shipping about May 1st. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

VEGETABLE PLANT COLLECTION. 50 Cabbage, 35 tomatoes, 10 peppers, 5 egg plants. World's best varieties. \$1.00 prepaid. Strong frame grown transplanted plants, roots moss packed. Weaver Nurseries-Greenhouses, Wichita, Kan.

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, YELLOW Jersey, inspected plants, 50c-100, \$3.50-1000. Tomato; Bonnie Best, Stone, \$1.00-100. Cabbage; Copenhagen, 50c-100, postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED—WHEATLAND MILO, germination 88, price 2 cents per pound. Hayes Golden corn, certified and graded, germination 99, price \$2.00. Glen Paris, Dighton, Kans.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Texas State Certified, Porto Ricans, Big Stem Jerseys and Nancy Hall. Orders shipped day received, 50 cents per 1000; 2000 or over, express collect. Permits to all states. Farmers Plant Co., Omaha, Texas

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

RHUBARB, NEW RED GIANT, WORLD'S best. Seldom seeds. Large root divisions 6-10. Mammoth Victoria whole roots 20-\$1.00. Washington Asparagus, 2 year, 50-\$1.00. Delivered. Weaver Nurseries-Greenhouses, Wichita, Kan.

NANCY HALLS, YELLOW YAMS, BIGSTEM Jerseys; tomatoes and cabbage 25c-100, 65c-500, \$1.00-1000. Celery, Egg Plant and Peppers 50c-100, \$3.00-1000, postpaid. Adams & Son, Fayetteville, Ark.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, 96% GER- mination, \$1.50 per bushel. Certified \$2.00 per bushel. Blackhull Kafir 92% germination \$1.00 per hundred. Certified \$1.50. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.00, GRIMM AL- falfa \$7.00, White Sweet Clover \$2.70, Red Clover \$8.50, Alsike \$8.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

VEGETABLE PLANTS; 200 FROSTPROOF cabbage, 400 tomatoes, 50 peppers, 50 egg plants, prepaid \$1.00. Any varieties, moss packed, safe arrival. National Plant Farms, Pampa, Texas

KANSAS GROWN SWEET POTATO PLANTS Red Bermudas, Yellow Jerseys, Nancy Hall, Porto Ricans; 100-50c, 200-85c, 500-\$1.75, 1000-\$2.75, delivered. H. W. Chaney, Gas, Kan.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO OR KEYWEST Sweet Potato plants. Strong, heavy rooted, disease free. Shipped daily, 100-40c, 500-\$1.40, 1000-\$2.25, postpaid. L. G. Herron, Idabel, Okla.

PLANT BARGAIN: 300 FROSTPROOF CAB- bage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants for \$1.00 postpaid, any varieties. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

SPECIAL: 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper, 50 Egg plants all for \$1.00. Any varieties. Moss packed. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

TESTED 99% NANCY HALL SWEET POTAT- o plants; to 400 22c hundred, over 400, 17 1/2 c hundred prepaid. F. G. Bower, 1401 W. Washington, Guthrie, Okla.

ATLAS CANE 75c BUSHEL, GERMAN MIL- let 75c bushel, Kansas Orange 75c bushel, Sudan 2 1/2 c per lb. Holstrom Feed & Seed Co., Randolph, Kan.

STOP! 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 300 TO- matoes, 50 Peppers, 50 Egg Plant, prepaid \$1.00. Any varieties, moss packed. Darby Bros., Pampa, Texas.

TOMATO: EARLIANA, BONNY BEST, TREE. Sweet Potato: Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey. 45c-100, \$2.75-1,000, postpaid. Ernie Darland, Codell, Kan.

WHEATLAND CERTIFIED SEED, GERMI- nation 93%, purity 100%; 2 1/2 c pound. W. W. Cook, Larned, Kan., or E. M. Cook, Russell, Kan.

LOOK! 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper plants all for \$1.00 prepaid. Central Plant Co., Pampa, Texas.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ONIONS, LETTUCE: \$1.00-1,000. Sweet Pepper, Sweet Potato slips; \$2.50-1,000. Weaver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

ATLAS SORGO, HEAVY YIELDING SILAGE crop, will stand up on rich soil; \$2.00 per hundred. E. E. Ferguson, Valley Falls, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED OF ADAPTED VARIE- ties for Kansas. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE CANE OR SUDAN GRASS SEED \$1 hundred, re-cleaned, guaranteed. Cameron Industries, Omaha, Neb.

SPECIAL DROUTH-RESISTING CORN FOR replanting till July, \$1.00. J. W. Kuhn & Son, Belleville, Kan.

BLACKKEYED BEANS, SOYBEANS, SUDAN seed. D. M. Bantrager, R. 6, Hutchinson, Kan.

EARLY 60-DAY WATERMELON, 50 SEEDS 15c. Ella Jones, Speed, Kans.

CERTIFIED WHEATLAND COMBINE MAIZE. Art Cummings, Fowler, Kan.

MACHINERY REPAIRS

FOR SALE: USED PARTS FOR MOST ALL modern tractors. Write us your wants. Tractor & Combine Salvage Co., 511 South Main St., Pratt, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: BEVEL GEARS ON BELT SHAFT for 25-45 Twin City Tractor. F. S. Gronau, Whitewater, Kan.

FARM MACHINERY

A FEW BEARCAT FEED GRINDERS, WEST- ern haystackers and sweepstakes and also Western New Type Sprocket Packers, repossessed, good as new, some only slightly shopworn. Write Department D, Western Land Roller Company, Hastings, Nebr.

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

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

SEVERAL USED COMBINES AND TRAC- tors. Will sell at bargain prices. Kysar's Store, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE: JOHN DEERE CULTIVATOR, 3 row and power lift. A bargain. A. B. Caldwell, Lone Elm, Kan.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

MILKING MACHINES. FINEST QUALITY Rubber Hose. New and better test cup tilations for all makes. Lowest prices. Milk Exchange, Mankato, Minn.

MOTORCYCLES

MOTORCYCLES AND PARTS. MAIL YOUR orders. Dustin Cycle Co., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD, COLLIES AND RAT Terrier puppies. Special prices this month. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

BEST ALL PURPOSE FARM DOGS, SMOOTH Fox Terriers, registered stock. Puppies ready. Kenranch, Fredonia, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX terriers. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

GREYHOUND PUPS AT DEPRESSION prices. Mack Posey, Larned, Kan.

SHEPHERDS ALL AGES, BREED WORKERS. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Neb.

OLD GOLD BOUGHT

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH. Bridges, Crowns and receive check by return mail. Highest prices paid. Standard Gold Refining Company, Dept. 78, Indianapolis, Ind.

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, WATCHES, JEW- elry. 100% full value paid day shipment received. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 546-C Mollers Bldg., Chicago.

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.

ANY ROLL BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED 25c. Good work can't be made for less. Old reliable, National Photo Co., 205 E. Westport, Kansas City, Mo.

FILMS DEVELOPED. THREE ENLARGE- ments, seven high-gloss prints with each roll. 25c (coin). La Crosse Photo Works, La Crosse, Wis.

ROLL DEVELOPED AND PRINTED, ONE print natural color 25c. American Photo Service, 2946 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

TRIAL ORDER, YOUR FIRST ROLL OF FILM developed and printed for 15c. Canedy's Camera Shop, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

FILMS DEVELOPED FREE. BEAUTIFUL glossstone prints 4c each. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

ANY SIZE FILM FINISHED, THREE FREE enlargements 25c coin. Ray's Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

FILMS DEVELOPED, 2 PRINTS EACH NEGA- tive, 25c. Photographer, Unionville, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 GLOSS PRINTS 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

LUMBER

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

The Hoovers—

Out Where the Woist Begins

By Parsons



TOBACCO

DIRECT OFFER: BEST CHERRY RED
Chewing: 10 lbs. \$1.30; Smoking: 10 lbs. 90c. Flavoring free with 10 pounds if requested. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference, Chamber Commerce, Collier Tobacco Pool, Martin, Tenn.

DEWDROP OLD TOBACCO MELLOWED IN
bulk. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fancy smoking 5 pounds 75c; 10-\$1.40; 25-\$3.00; hand-picked chewing 5 pounds \$1.00; 10-\$1.75; 25-\$4.00. Scraps 5c. Dewdrop Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—POSTPAID: 2 YEARS OLD;
guaranteed good, long, red, extra mellow aged in bulk, sweet and juicy: 10 pounds chewing, \$2; 10 pounds smoking, \$1.50. Albert Hudson, Dresden, Tenn.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED,
extra good. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.00, 10-\$1.50. Smoking 5 pounds 75c, 10-\$1.25, pipe free. 20 twists 85c. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

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

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED CHEWING
5 pounds \$1.00; 10-\$1.60. Smoking 10-\$1.20. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

ECONOMY SMOKING, 15 POUNDS, \$1; GOOD
smoking 10 pounds \$1. Choice long bright red 8 pounds \$1. Bert Choate, Hickman, Ky.

GOOD TOBACCO, CHEWING: 10 POUNDS
\$1.50; Smoking \$1.25. Pipe and silk socks free. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED BEST GRADE LEAF SMOK-
ing or chewing ten pounds \$1.00. Pipe free. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

TWENTY CHEWING TWIST \$1.00. TWENTY
sacks smoking \$1.00. Postpaid. Ford Tobacco Co., M-15, Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING: 10 POUNDS 75c; CHEWING 90c.
40 plugs \$1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

TUITION \$50 INSTEAD \$100. TERMS, DEN-
ver, Lincoln, Oklahoma. American Auction College, Kansas City.

STOCK FOODS

ALFALFA RESULTS WITH PRAIRIE HAY.
Cal-Carbo, high calcium, finely ground limestone, 99 per cent pure, used in Kansas State College feeding tests makes this possible. Costs little, greatly increases profits. Write for further information and prices. The Shellmaker Corporation, 520 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENTS—SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE
large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, 7501 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FREE YOUR SKIN OF ALL BLEMISHES.
A clear complexion of healthy beauty secured through using O. J.'s Beauty Lotion. Sent for 75c. Money back if not satisfied. O. J.'s Beauty Lotion Co., Shreveport, La.

LADIES—MENS HOSIERY, \$1.75 DOZEN,
postpaid, guaranteed. Write for latest catalogue. L. S. Sales Company, Asheboro, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL GOOD STRAIGHT HEDGE POSTS
cheap. Herbert Johnson, Chanute, Kans.

LAND

COLORADO

IRRIGATED FARMS, 40 TO 160 ACRES;
wheat land tracts 160 acres up. Easy terms. James L. Wade, Realtor, Lamar, Colo.

KANSAS

FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT: WESTERN
Kansas lands at present prices are uncanceled; also first mortgage real estate loans to net investors 6½%. E. C. Bray, Syracuse, Kan.

MISSOURI

80 ACRE GOING PROPOSITION, ONLY \$900,
a big surprise; 2 cows, heifer, 12 poultry, tools, planted and growing crops; included with immediate possession; 3½ to town, 70 tillable, 40 cultivation now, loamy soil for all crops, spring pasture, wood and fruit; 5 room house, 30 foot barn and poultry house; fishing, hunting, trapping near, first here gets big snap at \$900, part cash, free June list. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, NORTH DA-
kota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Stop Trespassing

NO HUNTING
or Trespassing
KEEP OFF
This Farm

Sample Wording of Sign

cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches. Order them today. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place.

Kansas Farmer, Box R.F., Topeka, Kan.

Post your farm with these signs.

5 for 50c
Postpaid

(You can cut them in half and make 10.) These signs are printed on heavy, durable

Natural Gas

Nearly every good joke is a twice told tale. We'd like to have your favorite story for this little column. Address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

MR. COHEN, phoned the bank cashier, "our account shows you owe us \$50; you have overdrawn your account to that extent."

"Is dat so?" remarked Cohen. "Vell, I vant that you should do me a favor. Go into your books and see how we stand in January."

Two minutes later the cashier phoned. "Mr. Cohen, your account shows that in January, the bank owed you \$2,000."

Cohen's reply came triumphantly over the wire: "Vell, did I call you up in January?"

—H. H. Harvey, Barton, Co.

Life's Cushion Tire

While on his visit to this country, Marshal Foch was a guest at a dinner party when one of the other guests took exception to French politeness. "There is nothing in it, but wind," he said with questionable taste. "Neither is there anything but wind in a pneumatic tire," retorted the gallant marshal, "yet it eases the jolts along life's highway wonderfully." —Mrs. R. Benson, Marion Co.

Quite a Difference

At a recent church convention, a preacher from Terrell, Tex., where one of the state's hospitals for the insane is situated, had been good humoredly twitted by other ministers about his proximity to that institution.

When he was called on to speak, he referred to their humorous quips and replied, "There is this difference between a college and an insane asylum: You've got to show some mental improvement to get out of one of them." —W. T. Hays, Barton Co.

Perfectly Willing

A lowly, earnest sister was giving the testimony of her conversion. Said she: "You know, friends, before this great change came into my life, I felt so mean and hateful toward my uncle that, if he had died, I wouldn't have attended his funeral. But now I am so greatly changed, I stand perfectly willing to go to his funeral any time." —Kenyon Wade, Pottawatomie Co.

Breaking the News

"Doctor, tell me all. I am prepared for the very worst. Hide nothing from me."

"Well, if you insist, my bill will amount to \$125." —A. F. B., Saline Co.

Facing the Prospect

Shipwrecked Sailor—"Why does that big cannibal look at us so intently?"

His Companion (cheerfully—"I expect he's the food inspector." —G. M. Bays, Sumner Co.

On Account of Illness

A Silver Creek, Nebraska, paper publishes the following notice: "Due to so much sickness in the community there will be no meeting of the Silver Creek Cemetery Society during this month." —Mrs. L. A. Amesbury, Marshall Co.

No Home Body

Tombstone Dealer (after several futile suggestions)—"How would just a simple 'Gone Home' do for an inscription?"

The Widow—"I guess that will be all right. It was always the last place he ever thought of going." —S. T. Jones, Ellsworth Co.

Catching

"Going to the doctor?"

"Yes; I don't like the looks of my wife."

"I'll go with you; I don't like the looks of mine either." —L. M. K., Thomas Co.

Old But Good

A school teacher instructing her class in composition said: "Now children, don't attempt any flights of

fancy. Don't try to imitate the things you have heard, but just be yourselves and write what is really in you."

As a result of this advice, one youngster turned in the following composition:

"I ain't goin' to attempt no flite of fancy; I'm just goin' to write what's in me, and I got a hart, a liver, two lungs and some other things like that;



then I got a stummik, an it's got in it a pickle, a piece of pie, two sticks of peppermint candy and my dinner."

Versatility

My radio! My radio!
You lend to life a happy glow.
When you're sublime, I like you thus;
Also, when you're ridiculous.
But when you tell of contests rough
I'm grieved to hear you "talking tough."

—Philander Johnson

IN THE FIELD

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

O. W. Lynam, Burdett, president, J. H. Mock, Jetmore, vice president, H. H. Colburn, Spearville, secretary-treasurer, are the officers of the recently formed Hodgeman county Hereford breeders' association. The directors are R. S. Bowie, Hanston, L. H. Raser, Jetmore. Hodgeman county is the home of a large number of registered Hereford herds.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., a Kansas pioneer in the Duroc breeding business, is offering 40 bred sows and gilts that will farrow in August and September. Mr. Huston predicts in a letter we have just received from him better prices for hogs in the near future, and anyway he is in the hog business to stay and will price his bred sows and gilts in line with present conditions.

Roy E. Freer, North Topeka postoffice, but whose farm is located about seven miles west of there on the lower Silver Lake road, has a fine lot of purebred Durocs. He has 26 mighty choice young sows that he has decided to sell in an August 25th public sale along with some spring boars. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer and held at the Freer farm. He has 50 nice spring pigs.

The Jersey Bulletin in reporting Jersey herds entered in the herd improvement registry averaging over 25 pounds of fat during the month of February, 1932, gives the Shadow Lawn herd, which is D. L. Wheelock's fine Island bred herd at Clay Center, as one of the herds that is close to the top in production. The Wheelock herd with 21 cows averaged for the month 572 pounds of milk and 30.34 pounds of butterfat.

Clarence Rowe, Scranton, Kan., is another breeder of "big black Polands" with a fine crop of spring pigs. He has 90 and they are sired by New Star, a son of the World's champion, Silver Star. He also has a fine litter out of a sow he bought in the W. H. Charter's sale at Butler, Mo., last February. Mr. Rowe sold last fall 28 out of 35 spring boars he had reserved for his fall trade and he says they were the best he ever raised and that he fed them ground wheat and oats and used a self feeder. Mr. Rowe is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer whenever he has anything for sale.

The Life of a Motor Car

THE average motor car lasts 7.87 years with an extreme limit of 16 years, say Chrysler engineers. They figure that out of every 100,000 cars, 230 actually serve 16 years, but that the average auto is junked in 8 years. That indicates about 2½ million new passenger cars a year are needed in normal times, which are just around the corner.

Trucks That Carry 40 Tons

NOT so long ago a truck of 7 or 8 tons carrying capacity was thought a giant. Now three truck-and-trailer combinations are capable of hauling a 40-ton gross load at 35 miles an hour. They are equipped with 12 forward speeds and three reverse speeds and can be handled under difficult conditions. Trucks of this

kind are now in use in construction work in the Panama Canal Zone, but would make the average highway look like the picture of Eliza crossing the ice in an Uncle Tom show.

And Up Comes the Post

A POST-PULLER that does the work and is easy to contrive, can be made with an old wagon tongue or similar piece of strong timber about 8 feet long, for the lever. Drive a bolt thru one end to which attach a hook linked to a chain. Wrap the chain around the post close to the ground and fasten the other end to the hook. Place a block of wood or a stone under the lever close to the post. Then all you have to do is press down the far end of the tongue and up comes the post.—John Collyer, Marion Co.

Good Wire Splicer

A GOOD splicer, writes Alec MacPherson, Cloud county, can be made by cutting one arm of the iron bow brace from an old top buggy, so that it extends about 4 to 6 inches from the hinge. Cut the other arm about the same length. If the arms are curved, put them on an anvil and straighten them so they will pinch tightly together. Notch the inside of the hinge so that it will hold a wire. Then this splicer will grip a wire until you can wrap the ends.

Blowing Up a Chuck Hole

A NEW contrivance called a "mud-jack" saves time, labor and cash in repairing Kansas roads. It is a combination of motor, pump and drill. Instead of tearing up blocks of paving, filling in sunken places and covering with new concrete, a big truck rolls up to the sunken place, half a dozen men unload a 2½-ton machine, holes are drilled in pavement, a hose is inserted and a mixture of cement, oil and water is pumped into the low places under high pressure until the sunken place is lifted to its former level. The mixture hardens quickly, the drill holes are filled and traffic is not seriously interrupted. The "mud-jack" won't lack work.

Business Now Sees It

WHEN farmers may do 100 per cent of the buying they were accustomed to in prewar times, instead of but 51 per cent, as at present, the nation's industries will again begin to feel the breath of life. And, it is safe to say, no sooner.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

40 — POLLED SHORTHORNS — 40
(Beef—Milk—Butter—Hornless) Royal Clipper 2nd and "Barampton Masterpiece," winners at State Fairs, in service, 20 Bulls, 20 Heifers for sale \$40 to \$80. Deliver anywhere. J. C. Banbury, 1602, Pratt, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts
Fall Boars and Weanling Pigs. Pedigreed and Immured. Special prices this month.
H. W. CHESTNUT, CHANUTE, KAN.

DUBOC HOGS

40 Duroc Sows and Gilts bred for Aug.-Sept. farrow. Bred to "Schubert's Superba" "Landmark," twice winner Nat'l Swine Show. Boars all sizes cheap. Shorter legged easier feeding type. Photos, literature. Shipped on approval. Immured. Registered. Come or write.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

BOARS! BOARS! EXTRA CHOICE
big, deep, broad stretchy boys, heavy boned, sired by King Index, Chief Fireworks, Airman (3 times Grand Champion of Iowa) priced to sell. Immune, guaranteed, write us. G. M. Shepherd & Sons, Lyons, Kan.

Special Low Rate for Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

Fifty cents per line, 14 lines one inch. Minimum space for breeders card, five lines.

If you are planning a public sale of livestock be sure and write us early for our special Kansas Farmer advertising sale service.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

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

Questions and Answers about

Conoco Germ Processed Oil

Q: WHAT DOES "GERM PROCESS" MEAN?

A: The words "Germ Process" describe the scientific method by which this oil is manufactured. Such processing adds immeasurably to the oil's lubricating properties. North American patent rights to this Process are owned by Continental—only CONOCO oils are Germ Processed!

Q: IS IT DIFFERENT FROM OTHER OILS?

A: Yes. It is the only oil of its kind, and does what no other oil can do. The Germ Process gives it the ability to *penetrate and combine with metal surfaces* in your motor. The Germ Process also gives more "oiliness" than any other oil. Any oil would be better oil if Germ Processed.

Q: WHAT IS THE "HIDDEN QUART?"

A: The "Hidden Quart" is tangible evidence that CONOCO Germ Processed Oil penetrates metal surfaces and gives surer, safer lubrication. During the first 250 to 350 miles after your first fill

with Germ Processed Oil, a pint to a quart seemingly disappears. On later fills, it does not. That's the Hidden Quart—it *stays up in your motor and never drains away!* Other oils drain away when your car is idle, leaving vital parts unlubricated during the starting period, when almost half of all motor wear occurs. CONOCO'S Hidden Quart lubricates *before* your motor starts—cutting down costly starting wear!

Q: WHY SHOULD I CHANGE TO CONOCO GERM PROCESSED MOTOR OIL?

A: *Because*, by cutting down starting wear, it gives your motor longer life, keeps it sweet-running and saves expensive repair bills. *Because* Germ Processed Oil's extra oiliness makes your car run better. It forms a stronger piston-ring seal, making starting easier and giving more power. It withstands crankcase dilution and high temperatures. CONOCO Germ Processed Motor Oil gives you the safest, surest lubrication you can buy. Change *now* to this better oil at any CONOCO Red Triangle station.

CONOCO

CONOCO
GERM PROCESSED • 30¢
PARAFFIN BASE a quart
MOTOR OIL

A HIDDEN QUART STAYS UP IN YOUR MOTOR AND NEVER DRAINS AWAY

