

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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Better Prices Will Help Everybody

THIS country is undergoing a critical economic revolution. The best efforts of every loyal American should be exerted toward restoring to the average American the opportunity to work and prosper.

The people of these United States have a much more vital interest in the return of prosperity than in the return of the saloon—

In a rise in farm prices that will give the farmer cost of production and purchasing power.

In jobs for all workers at wages and salaries that will insure them the cost of living and give them purchasing power.

In stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar to guard against dizzy heights of inflation and subsequent sloughs of deflation and the miseries of depression.

We need a nation-wide conception of the great truth that sound prosperity will have to be based on earnings applied to raw materials and their distribution as commodities; that sound prosperity can never be based upon winnings at the gaming table or on the commodity and stock exchanges.

The economic problem of this country is the problem of agriculture and labor. The farmer and the worker, and their families, comprise more than three-fourths of our population. It is they who produce our raw materials and change them into finished products with the aid of machinery. It is they who buy and use the products of the machine; it is they who must also provide purchasing power if there is any purchasing power.

The civilization which pauperizes agriculture, which exploits the farmer, commits suicide. It is doomed. An economic system which pauperizes labor, which creates a situation whereby we have 10 million men unable to find employment, is on the way to economic suicide.

Our present civilization, our present economic system, is guilty of both of these major crimes. We have evolved a system which does not allow the farmer the cost of production; and this applies virtually to all producers of basic commodities. We have evolved a system which has produced 10 million idle men, which does not allow the cost of living to labor. And the result is we have destroyed the purchasing power of agriculture, the purchasing power of labor, in fact the purchasing power of the nation. We have too much of everything we need and yet we have plenty of people who wish to use all these things.

I am coming to the belief that our medium of exchange, our monetary system, is largely at fault and that its revision is a crying need. For the farmer to prosper, for labor to prosper, there must be higher prices for farm products, prices commensurate with 1926.

Dr. G. F. Warren, agricultural economist of Cornell University, declares the present low prices are explained by monetary causes, not by over-production, and if no means is found for restoring farm prices "the only alternative is to complete the process of deflation."

According to Gilbert Gusler, another economist, that would mean freight rates would have to come down 33 per cent, passenger fares 60 per cent, and there would have to be further drastic and disastrous declines in earning power for virtually every corporate business in America.

It would seem to be much simpler to direct the Federal Reserve Board by law to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar at approximately the 1926 level. What this country needs is a 100-cent dollar that will stay honest.

Arthur Capper

Keep For Handy Reference

All the new taxes in the new revenue law went into effect on June 21, except the increases in postal rates which take effect July 6. These so-called "nuisance" taxes are to last for two years, or until the summer of 1934.

Individual Income Tax Rates

Net Income	Old	New
First \$4,000	1½ per cent	4 per cent
\$4,000 to \$8,000	3 per cent	8 per cent
Above \$8,000	5 per cent	8 per cent

The new schedule begins at 1 per cent on income over \$6,000 and graduates up to a maximum rate of 55 per cent on income in excess of 1 million dollars.

Exemptions

	Old	New
Married persons	\$3,500	\$2,500
Single persons	1,500	1,000
Each child	400	400

Earned income allowance—Old, 25 per cent; new, none.

Corporation Income Rates

Old—12 per cent.
New—13½ per cent; 14½ per cent for consolidated returns.

Inheritance Taxes

New—Scale begins at 1 per cent on net estates in excess of \$10,000 and graduates to 45 per cent on estates over 10 million dollars.

Gift Tax

New—Begins at ¼ of 1 per cent on gifts of more than \$10,000 and graduates to maximum of 33½ per cent over 10 million dollars.

New Miscellaneous Taxes

Telephones—10 cents on calls of 50 cents to \$1; 15 cents on \$1 to \$2; and 20 cents over \$2.
Telegraphs—5 per cent on all messages.
Cable and radio dispatches—10 cents on all messages.
Leased wire—5 per cent.
Admissions—10 per cent on all tickets costing 41 cents and over.
Oil transported by pipe lines—4 per cent.
Safe deposit boxes—10 per cent, paid by renters.
Bank checks—2 cents each.
Yachts and boats—Graduated license tax from \$10 to \$200.

Postal Rates

First class—3 cents per ounce; second class, first and second zones, 2 cents; third, 3 cents; fourth, 5 cents; fifth, 6 cents; sixth, 7 cents; seventh, 9 cents; and eighth, 10 cents.

Stamp Taxes

Issues of bonds and capital stocks—10 cents each \$100 par value.
Transfers of stock—4 cents a share; 5 cents when selling price over \$20 a share. (Include stock loans).
Transfer of bonds—4 cents on each \$100.
Conveyances—50 cents on deeds of \$100 to \$500; 50 cents for each \$500 additional.
Produce, future deliveries—5 cents.

Import Taxes

Oil—½ cent a gallon. Copper—4 cents a pound.
Coal—\$2 a ton. Lumber—\$3 a thousand feet.

New Manufacturers' Excise Taxes

Lubricating oil—4 cents a gallon.
Grape concentrates—20 cents a gallon.
Toilet preparations—10 per cent (tooth pastes, toilet soaps, and dentrifices, 5 per cent).
Furs—10 per cent (house language).
Jewelry—10 per cent (articles selling for less than \$3 exempted).
Automobiles—Passenger chassis 3 per cent; trucks 2 per cent; parts and accessories 2 per cent.
Automobile tires—2¼ cents a pound.
Inner tubes—4 cents a pound.
Radios and phonographs—5 per cent.
Mechanical refrigerators—5 per cent.
Sporting goods and cameras—5 per cent (aerial cameras exempted).
Firearms and shells—10 per cent.
Matches—Wooden, 2 cents per thousand; paper, ½ cent a thousand.
Candy—2 per cent.
Chewing gum—2 per cent.
Soft drinks—Cereal beverages, 1¼ cents a gallon; unfermented grape juice, 5 cents a gallon; unfermented fruit juices, 2 cents a gallon; still drinks, 2 cents a gallon; mineral waters, 2 cents a gallon when priced over 12½ cents a gallon; fountain syrups, 6 cents a gallon; carbonated gas, 4 cents a pound.
Gasoline—1 cent a gallon, paid by refiner.
Electrical energy—3 per cent, paid by buyer of energy.

HENRY FORD

ON SELF-HELP

MY VIEWS of how people can best be helped are not new. The present period has only brought them into intensive application. Nearly twenty years ago when we established our minimum wage, which is now six dollars a day, we had the other side of the problem.

It was then a problem of sudden prosperity. We tried to teach our employes how to handle their resources to the best advantage and how to evade the parasites which wait on every hand for the workers' wages. There was no criticism of our methods then; in fact, they were commended. They are the same methods now, with such improvements as experience has suggested.

I said in the first of this series that being out of some one's employ need not mean being out of work. In the last analysis independence means self-dependence. Dependence on some one else for employment in busy times may too easily become dependence on some one else for support in slack times.

If it is right and proper to help people to become wise managers of their own affairs in good times, it cannot be wrong to pursue the same object in dull times. Independence through self-dependence is a method which must commend itself when understood.

Methods of self-help are numerous and great numbers of people have made the stimulating discovery that they need not depend on employers to find work for them—they can find work for themselves. I have more definitely in mind those who have not yet made that discovery, and I should like to express certain convictions I have tested.

The land! That is where our roots are. There is the basis of our physical life. The farther we get away from the land, the greater our insecurity. From the land comes everything that supports life, everything we use for the service of physical life. The land has not collapsed or shrunk in either extent or productivity. It is there waiting to honor all the labor we are willing to invest in it, and able to tide us across any dislocation of economic conditions.

No unemployment insurance can be compared to an alliance between a man and a plot of land. With one foot in industry and another foot in the land, human society is firmly balanced against most economic uncertainties. With a job to supply him with cash, and a plot of land to guarantee him support, the individual is doubly secure. Stocks may fail, but seedtime and harvest do not fail.

I am not speaking of stop-gaps or temporary expedients. Let every man and every family at this season of the year cultivate a plot of land and raise a sufficient supply for themselves or others. Every city and village has vacant space whose use would be permitted. Groups of employed men could rent farms for small sums and operate them on the co-operative plan. Employed men, in groups of ten, twenty or fifty, could rent farms and operate them with several unemployed families. Or, they could engage a farmer with his farm to be their farmer this year, either as employe or on shares. There are farmers who would be glad to give a decent indigent family a corner of a field on which to live and provide

against next winter. Industrial concerns everywhere would gladly make it possible for their men, employed and unemployed, to find and work the land. Public-spirited citizens and institutions would most willingly assist in these efforts at self-help.

I do not urge this solely or primarily on the ground of need. It is a definite step to the restoration of normal business activity. Families who adopt self-help have that amount of free money to use in the channels of trade. That in turn means a flow of goods, an increase in employment, a general benefit.

When I suggested this last year and enabled our own people to make the experiment, the critics said that it would mean competition with the farmer. If that were true it would constitute a serious defect in the plan. My interest in the success and prosperity of the farmer is attested by my whole business career. The farmer is carrying in the form of heavy taxes the burden of families who cannot afford to buy his produce. Enabling them to raise their own food would not be taking a customer away from the farmer, but would be actually lifting a family off the

tax-payer's back. It is argued that farm products are so cheap that it is better to buy than grow them. This would be impressive if every one had money to spend. Farm products are cheap because purchasing power is low. And the farmer paying taxes helps to pay the difference. The course I suggest is not competition with the farmer; it deprives him of no customer; it does not affect the big market crops. Gardens never hurt the farmer. Partnerships between groups of city men and individual farmers certainly help the farmer. When a family lifts itself off the welfare lists or increases its free cash by raising its food, it actually helps the farmer as it does every one else, including itself. In fact, it is fundamental that *no one is hurt by self-help*. In the relief of tax burdens and the revival of industry the farmer would share the benefit.

I do not wish to be too detailed in this suggestion. I know what we shall do in our own part of the country and with our own people. How this method is to be suited to conditions in all parts of the country

must be determined. I am urging Branch Managers of the Ford Motor Company and Ford dealers everywhere to study this suggestion and find the best method of applying it to their communities.

It is not a question of selling land, or of rents. Those who have the land must offer it to those who will use it. We ourselves shall farm large tracts of land, not for profit, but in experimental search for new market outlets for the farmer. We are saying to our people: "Here is the land. How much can you use?" For several years we have been running large crops of everything from sunflowers to soy beans through our chemical laboratory, in an effort to find an annual market for the farmer's produce — but that is a story I shall have to postpone until the next issue of this publication. I mention it now to show that even in these larger operations we are not entering into competition with the farmer. Our hope for agriculture is to make it the partner of industry.

MANY people have found ways to self-help. Others have yet to learn how. The one wide-open, practical, certain unemployment insurance is the land. A family with its food assured is a family that can face the world. Both employed and unemployed men should invest their labor in the land this season. Hoarded labor is as harmful to the nation as hoarded cash. The family garden helps everybody and hurts none. It even helps the farmer by lifting the burden of public welfare taxes. Let every man and every family cultivate a plot of land this year, first for their own benefit, next for the benefit of trade, and for the benefit of the nation in general.

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So They Did It This Way



IRRIGATION hasn't clicked in the Kaw Valley—yet. But J. C. Mohler believes Kaw farmers wouldn't attempt to raise a crop without it, after a trial. There seldom is a year that moisture isn't short when crops need it most, he says, even in this well-watered valley. They burn—with water only 10 feet below the surface.

He would like to take Kaw Valley farmers to Western Kansas to see results. L. F. Roark, Scott City, pumps water 7 months in the year. His potatoes made 200 to 400 bushels an acre last year. His corn, alfalfa and barley are irrigated and fed to lambs, hogs and Holsteins. Roark has grown 91 bushels of corn and 7 tons of alfalfa an acre.

Irrigated potatoes returned \$200 an acre for Peter O'Brien, Cheyenne county, in 1930. Henry Hoffman, Garden City, trebles alfalfa under irrigation. It also keeps the crop ahead of grasshoppers.

W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City, sold \$3,000 worth of irrigated alfalfa, wintered 200 head of cattle and full-fed 100 recently. He had 45 acres of old alfalfa and 20 acres newly seeded, and one cutting hauled out. There are 3 million acres in Kansas that have water within 30 feet that can be irrigated economically. Maybe this would reduce crop costs even now, and in better times—well, they'll be here sometime.

A Summer Job for Silage

SILAGE and grass team up in a corking good way for Don Beck, Ottawa. Grass was good by the middle of April on his place but he kept his Jerseys on silage, so the pasture would get strength. This late feeding of silage carried them until grass was high enough so they could get a fill in an hour, instead of working all day.

One pasture is used two weeks when a change is made to the second. This makes 50 per cent more feed, Beck thinks. "You might say we always have a fresh pasture in season." But grass can't last forever. August will get it with scorching, thirsty days. That's all right with Beck. He is carrying 40 tons of silage over to "hold the cows off winter feed in the middle of the summer." And you bet the milk will keep on flowing with this succulent feed when grass plays out temporarily.

After Three Failures

ONE year's Sweet clover paid John Moser, Hiawatha, for all expense, and he had the best of the crop left this spring to pasture or for fertility.

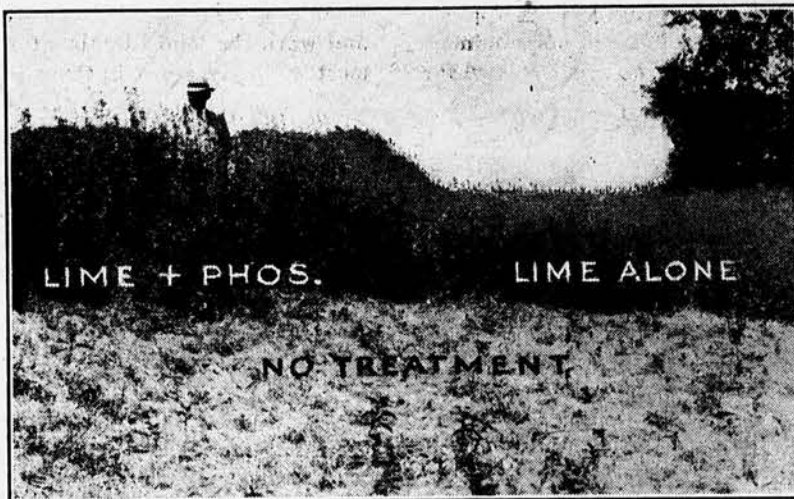
He failed three times with clover before 1930. Then fall-plowed a 28-acre field, applied 1½ tons of lime to the acre in February, planted a light seeding of oats and inoculated Sweet clover in March, and followed with a roller-packer. By April nitrogen-forming nodules were abundant on young plants. The inoculation saved the clover in the summer.

Moser cut the oats and left a high stubble. He cut 60 loads of hay and fed it, so sold his alfalfa and Red clover for \$8 to \$12 a ton. To reduce cost of liming he is drilling small amounts thru a fertilizer drill at time of seeding.

Folks Want Her Chickens

LOTS of folks buy dressed chickens who wouldn't pick them. Knowing this Mrs. Arthur Armbrust, Ellsworth, has increased profits thru an all-year market. She changed from Barred to White Rocks for a cleaner-looking dressed bird. Her customers were pleased.

She gets 300 February chicks and 300 in April. Layers come from the last bunch. Most of the others are dressed for customers on order, as many as 26 a week. Early fries bring a smart premium for extra work of dressing them. Even culls bring 2 or 3 cents over market this way. And customers pay extra for fresh eggs.



Sweet clover just won't grow on sour, hungry soil. The picture shows how Dave Little, Burlingame, tried to make it grow. He tried again this spring. Down in front you see just nothing, yet he used good inoculated seed. At the right the clover is fair. That patch was dressed with 2½ tons of lime an acre. It made 1,742 pounds of hay to the acre by June 1. The plot at left was limed and 150 pounds of phosphate added to the acre. It yielded 3,775 pounds of hay an acre

These points find favor with Mrs. Armbrust: A hot lye-water scrub for brooders, antiseptic in drinking water, five or six layers of paper covering the floor with two top layers removed every day for sanitation. Papers last three days and then peat litter is used which lasts three to four weeks. Plenty of sour milk the first two weeks. Waste lettuce from the grocery store and later green range. Well-balanced rations in self-feeders to save time. Next winter layers will have a straw-loft house to guard against seasonal ills.

Alfalfa as a Soil Robber

A REPUTATION for being a soil-builder follows alfalfa. It is deserved so far as the nitrogen content of soil is concerned, C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, thinks, and if the crop is



utilized on the farm and the manure returned to the fields.

But if alfalfa is produced and sold as a cash crop it will deplete soil fertility more rapidly than any other crop that can be grown. Because of the high mineral content of alfalfa it removes relatively large amounts of lime, phosphorus and potash. There is no quicker way of depleting soil fertility than by growing 2 to 5 tons of alfalfa an acre and sending it to market as hay.

Makes One-Piece Creeps

HIS creep-feeding calves panned out so well J. W. Barker, Louisburg, didn't begrudge the time to move his bunglesome feeder and build a fence around it. But he looked for a sim-

pler way. Now he makes feeders having 10 by 10 feet of floor space. The bin holds 100 bushels of shelled corn, V-shapes down to the floor and ends in a trough that extends out a ways on both sides. Instead of leaving both fronts of the feeder open, he nails 2-by-4's 14 inches apart across them. This allows calves to stick their heads thru but their mothers can't squeeze in. The roof extends far enough out to protect feed from rain. This single-unit feeder is on skids and can easily be moved.

The Barker herd contains 60 registered Herefords. Calves are dropped January to April and go to market with good finish under a year old.

Why I Like Soybeans

I WILL take 2 tons of alfalfa in preference to 3 tons of soybean hay for sheep and feeding cattle any time," says Oscar Grant, Beagle, "but not for dairy cows. Beans take the place of alfalfa there and reduce the cost. They grow on thin land and make a good crop. I've noticed sheep and dairy cows will take soys in preference to alfalfa.

"I tried soybeans and corn one year but got the beans too thick. This produced lots of feed but little corn. It made fine forage and left the ground mellow.

"Another reason I like soys is because they can be planted as a catch crop up to July to make up any shortage of alfalfa. Beans, alfalfa, Sweet clover and manure build my soil. I cover 5 to 10 acres a year with manure and buy straw stacks to make more. Fifty to 60 acres of legumes have been worked in rotation for six years. We have to do this or quit farming. I limed 6 acres and manured heavily. This made fine alfalfa four years. Oats made 80 bushels an acre there last year against 40 bushels on land that hadn't been built up."

Stopped a 50-Foot Ditch

IT grew harder to farm D. W. Rager's place, Bourbon county, after every sizeable rain. Ditches washed deeper and a new one slipped in. That was hard on implements. A wagon couldn't cross some of them. Good top soil was going. Terracing has stopped it.

The worst places were tackled first. In three years the terracing has included 135 acres and a 40-acre pasture. There are 40 acres still to do. One ditch was 50 feet across and 6 feet deep. It hasn't filled much but is getting no worse. Time and plowing-in will heal these land sores.

Rager runs 2,000 to 3,000 feet of pasture terraces in a half day, 1,500 on broken land. He back plows with a 3-bottom tractor plow making two rounds, and to keep up the terraces makes three or four rounds. A level and a second-hand road grader were bought to help. Corn, wheat, soybeans and oats grow on terraced land and it isn't much trouble to farm over terraces. Plows and disks carry on as usual, but it means more care with binder and cultivator.

A Squeeze to Get Profit

DOLLAR-A-GALLON sorghum, certified seed and roughage make Kansas Orange cane pay for L. B. Stants, Abilene. That's getting everything but the "pig's squeal." Seed has been certified 14 years and 50 acres will be ready in 1932. He has had a 40-bushel average in that time.

A header and sorghum press mounted on a 3-ton truck chassis pulled by team handle the crop in a hurry. Bundles are picked up by hand, topped, heads bound again and sirup pressed out of the stalks. All that is hauled away are head and juice, the juice to home evaporating pans.

Stants has gotten 90 gallons of finished sorghum to the acre but it averages 60 to 70. He gets \$1 a gallon for it at the place, but couldn't grow the crop for that. The big thing for him is the certified seed. It sold for \$1 a bushel this year but has brought \$3. Some fodder is fed and some has been sold for \$2 to \$8 an acre.

Won't Stop the Farmers

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

A MEMBER of the Chicago Board of Trade attacking the Farm Board, the Department of Agriculture, Congress and farm co-operation in marketing, refers slightly to C. E. Huff, head of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation as "the Rev. Mr. Huff." Kansas, where Huff was born and lived by farming for more than 40 years, recalls that in an earlier day along with his work as a farmer, he served as the "village parson." We don't think he was ever ordained, but in the absence of a regular preacher in the Western Kansas community where Huff lived it was an avocation which he filled for his neighbors.

C. E. Huff, however, is the man who will beat the game of the Chicago grain gambling outfit. From a small local office he rose by gradual steps to the chief state office of the Farmers' Union in this state and from that to head of the National Farmers' Union. He is a trained man and knows his way about.

Refusal to admit the co-operatives "is a violation of the Grain Futures Act." Mr. Huff points out that "there can be but one outcome to this present contest. The Chicago Board of Trade will adjust itself to the new facts and factors in marketing, or it will disappear. Co-operative marketing is here to serve and succeed. Farmers will not be misled, nor can their marketing program be defeated. We shall move steadily forward."

Another Kind of Road Hog

I AM interested in the letters I receive, but unfortunately I can find room for only a small per cent of them. Still they interest me and if the readers of Kansas Farmer are willing to spend their time writing them and to pay the necessary postage to send them, I am glad to get them. Let me glean a few extracts.

Here is Nellie Welch, of Waldron, who justly complains of the human hog (by the way I have always thought it unfair to the four-footed swine to compare it to the human hog).

"I want to write to you in regard to the road hog" says Nellie. "Not the one who holds the middle of the road that you must go to the ditch to pass, but the fellow who hogs all the money appropriated for the benefit of the unemployed. Our road bosses appointed by the trustees are paid 30 cents an hour for their labor. That should be sufficient for one family but he uses his own teams at 25 cents an hour and three or four extra teams driven by his boys which means 25 cents an hour to each boy, making a total of \$11 a day to him." Nellie thinks this money ought to be distributed around.

Families on the Payroll

THAT brings to mind another just complaint on a much higher scale. Nepotism has long been practiced in official life. It is a common thing for members of Congress to find places at the public crib for all members of their families who have reached ages of maturity. It is said that Senator Brookhart of Iowa, who poses as the champion of the plain common people, has put so many of his relatives on the payroll that their ag-



JUNE BUG

gregate salaries together with his own amount to \$25,000 a year. I do not vouch for the accuracy of that statement; maybe it does the senator an injustice, but I do know that nepotism has been and is being practiced by a great many members of Congress. A representative receives a salary of \$10,000 a year in addition to travel pay of 20 cents a mile. That is an abundant salary. Other positions within his control should be filled with persons not members of his family.

Speaking of Salary Cuts

REFERRING to a letter recently sent in by Mr. Conard, of Rush Center, in regard to teachers' salaries, Mead Early, of Mayetta, says:

A 20 per cent reduction is no cut at all compared with three years ago, as the teachers can buy their provisions 20 per cent cheaper than they could three years ago. The farmer is furnishing these provisions at 40 per cent less than cost of production. Mr. Conard says that education is a great thing and we all agree with that, but about 90 per cent of those who pay the bills are of the opinion that it is being overdone and that the schools are not turning out any better citizens than they did 25 years ago before the days of the rural high-school.

He'd Change the Board

MY FRIEND Mark E. Zimmerman, of White Cloud, archaeologist as a pastime and interpreter of ancient prophesies, writes me briefly:

Since writing you recently I see that Senator Capper got after those who are to blame for this world depression, and President Hoover has served notice on them now. If he will fire that spectacle peddler who is now head of the Federal Reserve Board and put Coolidge, Dawes or some other white man in his place, things will improve immediately. Just send the message on to Mr. Capper to camp on the trail of those international Jewish bankers, and farm prices will rise in value and Hoover can be elected again. Personally I believe that Mr. Hoover is the best qualified man that we could find for President right now, but if he fails to make Eugene dance to his music now, a Democrat will be the next President.

Cure for the Depression

WRITING from Harrisonville, Mo., Mr. L. F. Lantz gives me his plan for curing the depression. Here it is:

Have the Government issue credit certificates in an amount equal to the requirements, possibly 30 billion dollars. These certificates would be legal tender in the U. S. for anything that money is used for. Give every citizen who is the head of a family \$1,000 and each single person 21 years old or over \$300. This money would be exempt from garnishment.

Put a sales tax on everything manufactured and sold, and on imports, sufficient to raise one tenth of the amount of the certificates issued. Tax necessities the same as luxuries. The Government would cancel these certificates as fast as they were received in payment of taxes. In 10 years they would all be wiped out and our money system none the worse for it. The approximate amount each one receiving the certificates would pay would be one tenth of the amount of the certificates received by such person. In other words they would pay back the loans without interest.

Billions of Fiat Money

IF I correctly understand this plan it is this: Let the Government of the United States issue thirty billion dollars of legal tender fiat certifi-

cates and hand them out \$1,000 to the head of each family, and \$300 to each single person 21 years of age or over. Then levy a sales tax sufficient to raise 3 billion dollars a year, the proceeds of the tax to be applied to the retirement of one tenth of the fiat certificates.

As it requires in the neighborhood of 4 billion dollars a year to pay the ordinary expenses of government, that would necessitate the raising of 7 billion dollars annually.

No other plan has been submitted to me that calls for such an expansion of purely fiat currency as this with the exception of the plan proposed by Mr. Wood of Colorado.

Gigantic Building Plan

HERE is a plan proposed by H. F. Harbaugh, President of the McPherson Hail Insurance Company. This company, I may say, has been in successful operation for more than 30 years. Mr. Harbaugh was formerly a member of the legislature and is a reliable and at least reasonably successful business man. Here is his plan in outline:

Let the Government go into the home-building business on a very extended scale, buying tracts or plots of, say, 160 acres each and dividing them into 10-acre tracts, building on each a small, comfortable house, a cow barn for four cows, and a chicken-house costing a total of \$1,500, furnish four cows for \$100, one horse \$50, hogs \$25, making a total cost to the Government of \$2,025. Many of these parties would have equipment of their own. Almost all would have household goods and some implements, others would have teams and harness, which would reduce the list price.

These farmers would not necessarily be confined to their 10 acres. They could rent other land if they wished. Or it might be added, they could engage in other business outside of the cultivation of their 10 acres. Under this plan these farmers would have the use of this money for a year or two without interest. After that they would pay at the rate, say, of 3 per cent.

I presume Mr. Harbaugh has in mind an amortized loan on long time adding 1 per cent for that purpose. This would call for an annual payment of \$81 on the largest loans which would wipe out the original loan in 33 years. I believe there is merit in Mr. Harbaugh's plan.

He'd Issue Money Direct

ON the subject of money, Mr. B. F. Abmeyer, of Grantville, favors the direct issue of money by the Government and is opposed to the gold standard.

Personally I have no particular objection to the direct issue of money by the Government and I have doubts about the necessity of a gold or any other metallic standard. As I view it the only legitimate function of money of any kind is to facilitate the exchange of those things the people need and use. The Government can use its credit by issuing bonds bearing interest or issuing notes bearing no interest, which may be a legal tender in the payment of debts and other obligations.

If this power is not abused it will do no harm but the history of nations shows that when a nation starts on the policy of issuing irredeemable paper currency it is likely to carry the policy to the extreme that finally renders the money so issued valueless.



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Bear Creek Crossing

By Jackson Gregory

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THE two four-horse teams were fighting their bits, furrowing the ground with their sharp, impatient hoofs, enveloped in the dust of their own making, in haste to be gone. Dick Sperry, blue-eyed, horny handed, bronzed and sinewy—another puncher from the Bear Track—sat already upon the seat of his wagon, his eyes and hands alike busied with the nervous horses, the four reins jerking in his grip. He had no eyes for the "Easterners," but waited silently for Hal to assign half of them places in his wagon. A stable boy, standing at the heads of the horses harnessed in the wagon Hal himself had driven, cried sharply that he couldn't "hold 'em all day." Hal climbed to his own seat, unwrapping the reins from the brake, and called sharply.

"All right, ladies an' gents. Half of you can climb aboard this wagon, the rest on Dick's wagon. We better be startin'."

Miss Sibyl allowed Mr. Dabner to help her to a place beside Hal. When safely ensconced upon the seat which was already swaying, she turned demure eyes upon him and said smilingly.

"You can take the rear seat, Mr. Dabner, I have no doubt. Perhaps Yvonne will ride with you. Mr. Cushing, will you take care of mamma and Fern?"

A very short, very florid little gentleman of middle age put his puffy little hand upon the unresisting elbow of a thin, sharp-faced woman who had tagged along in seeming weariness, helped her to a seat in the second wagon, stepped to the side of a pretty, blue-eyed, black-haired girl, and then took his own seat.

Mr. Dabner performed a like ceremony for a slender, girlish girl of perhaps 20, brown haired, with big soft, gray eyes, and a manner quietly unobtrusive. Hal noticed her slight limp as she came slowly forward, and promptly forgot her in the presence of the woman at his side. Two men servants together with a little French maid, took places by the sides of their masters.

ALL RIGHT? cried Hal, after a swift survey of the two teams. It was the girl at his side who answered for them all, saying, "All right."

He threw his leaders around and out into the road, the stable boy jumped back, the wagon lurched suddenly, and his four horses plunged forward in their slack traces. The dust swirled up, cloud-like, from under the racing hoofs, the slack traces jerked suddenly tight, the whole wagon rocked and quivered under the strain put upon it. And Hal, sitting straight, his hat far back upon his head, his hands tight in their gauntlets upon the tugging reins, his eyes upon his galloping leaders, forgot that Queen City was being hurled back into the distance behind him, forgot even big John Brent and the ignominy of last night, remembered only that his elbow touched the wonderful creature at his side.

The four horses on the dead run, the wagon shot rocking and creaking down the one street of Queen City. The steady hand upon the jerking reins swung the leaders sharply to the right at the first corner and out into the country road, the wagon making the turn upon two wheels, the four occupants beside the driver gripping the seats to save themselves from being hurled out. Hal half turned his head, saw the girl at his side, her lips parted, a little smile upon her face. Merely glimpsing her in his sweeping regard, he turned and looked back. The little scream of the French maid he passed over unnoticed. Dick Sperry behind them, giving his own half-tamed horses the rein that they too might indulge in their first pent-up eagerness before they be gradually pulled down to a trot, allowed no gap to widen between himself and the first wagon. So they swept into the open road, and Hal, finding the wild burst of speed soothing to his frayed, irritated nerves, threw his shoulders back, unconscious that he did so. Now and then his voice, low toned, musically sweet, called to his horses, soothing them, drawing from them the terror which young horses feel when new to the harness, setting them into a steady, hammering trot. He did not again turn to the girl beside him. She was an Easterner, she was of a world set apart from his world, she, like the rest of them, would look down upon him from the cool serenity of her social heights, as an entomologist looks upon an insignificant but rather interesting bug.

The sun wheeled up thru a mass of gold and crimson clouds, the morning breeze sprang up, the dust rose higher about the swiftly rolling wheels, the horses ceased to snort and fight their bits. The little valley had closed in about them

in a seemingly impassable wall of rocks, and then with a suddenness almost magical a narrow pass opened before them and the wagon went rocking and jerking thru it.

HAL now thrust the reins under him, holding them with his hip, whipped off his gauntlets, and began to roll a cigaret. His eyes, even now, were alert upon his horses.

Meantime few words had been spoken. Yvonne sat looking somewhat wistfully out over the long stretches of country, rarely replying to Dabner's sallies. Dabner once or twice leaned forward with a light word to Sibyl, and altho her spirits were light, she herself did hardly more than answer. Three times, not to be reduced to silence, he had tapped Hal upon the shoulder and asked some question regarding the country. The first two times the cowboy had snapped out monosyllabic answers. The third time he had swung about and with eyes flashing angrily, had snarled,

"I ain't no guide, mister. An' besides, I'm busy."

There was a curious light in Sibyl's eyes as she covertly watched Hal drawing on his gauntlets again. She saw the small whiteness of his shapely



"What do you think of Hal, the 'Outlaw,' the man you rode out with," queried Mr. Cushing

hands, saw in them what she believed was a keynote to the character of a man who was an uncouth puncher yet who had the hands and the eyes and the bearing of this one. She smiled with something of contented amusement.

The man who was the cause of the smile had not once glanced at her during the last 5 miles. Upon the heels of the compelling admiration he had at first felt for her there now surged up in him as swift an anger. An "Easterner"! Did he not know the breed? He flung his whip out over his horses' backs, jerking angrily away from the physical contact with her.

DURING the first three hours of the morning Sibyl Estabrook remained in a musing silence. She had not once addressed her taciturn, black-browed seat fellow.

As the road twisted like a mammoth serpent, ever higher into the fastnesses of the mountains, a peculiar floral growth began to make its appearance in seemingly barren spots. The golden eyes of Miss Sibyl Estabrook lingered upon each flower, softly speculative.

"What is the name of those flowers?"

Her question, the first remark directed to Hal, was coldly impersonal, and a something in her assured tones left no chance to say, "I'm no florist—an' besides I'm busy." So Hal answered, not turning toward the face which had not turned toward him, crisply and shortly.

"Spanish bayonet."

She did not seem to notice the almost surly tone of the reply, nor to greet indifference otherwise than with indifference. She did not thank him, merely repeating softly to herself, her eyes still upon the superb cactus, "Spanish bayonet."

What Has Happened

Hal, best rider on Bear Track Ranch, is sent to Queen City to bring out a party of Easterners, including the wife, mother and sisters of his boss. Queen City had branded Hal an outlaw for his freedom with a gun. The train is late and, knowing he is watched and resenting it, Hal puts on another "show." He is fleeced by Victor Dufresne, gentleman gambler. Big John Brent, cowboy preacher interferes, and gets a bullet from the gun of frenzied, hot-tempered Hal. The wounded preacher then turns his protector, crying "For shame can't you see he is only a boy!" Hal dazed and repentant Hal meets the overdue train.

After a silent 20 minutes she spoke again. They had come to the largest, most perfect specimen she had seen yet, standing like a sentinel upon the brow of the hill.

"Stop a minute. I want that one." The same tone of command and of assurance. Hal, almost automatically, slammed on his brake and jerked his horses to a sudden standstill.

"Get it for me," she said quietly, putting out her hands for the reins.

HAL turned upon her, something of surprise in his eyes.

"I'm drivin'," he answered as quietly as she had spoken and with as much determination in his voice.

"I can drive," she told him steadily, the black lines of her brows arched over her grave golden eyes. "The horses are quiet now."

Her hand was still outstretched for the reins, her eyes still steadily upon his.

"I ain't lettin' no woman drive these hosses. If you want to git that flower there you can. An' I ain't got long to wait."

Slowly her hand dropped to her lap. She drew her eyes from his, a slight flush in her cheeks, her lower lip caught up between her teeth. Mimi the maid gasped, "Oh, mon dieu!"

"Louis," she said quietly, "will you get it for me? Or has a three hours' sojourn in the cattle country stolen away all of your gentlemanliness, too?"

Dabner, his averted face showing inner satisfaction, obeyed his lady's hest. Not knowing the plant, he was repelled from the first joyous assault with pricking hands and ankles. It was only after a more cautious attack and a great deal of hacking with a penknife that he came away victorious, the long bell-crowned stalk over his shoulder. He had hardly more than thrust it into the wagon and put his foot upon the step to climb in himself, when Hal snapped back the brake and sent the horses forward.

The thanks bestowed upon him were short, neither himself nor the flower coming in for any flattering attention of the imperious young woman. For it was perhaps the first time in her life since wilful babyhood that Sibyl Estabrook had called upon a man for a favor which had not been granted with alacrity.

It was an hour after noon when they swept down into a green little valley and Hal slammed on his brake. He had swung his horses out of the road and under a wide-branching oak tree.

"An hour off to rest the hosses," he announced to no one in particular. "Pile out."

YVONNE looked about her with a little cry of delight as her eyes grew wide with the glory of the mountains shutting in this little "Happy Valley." Miss Sibyl banished her slight frown with a quick, light laugh, as she prepared to obey orders.

Lunch baskets were dragged out, Hal waiting with unconcealed impatience until the little party turned away to make camp under the tree. He had unhitched and led his horses to the water when the second wagon drove up and allowed Mrs. Estabrook, Fern Winston, Mr. Cushing, and the two men servants to get down.

Mrs. Estabrook, a great weariness in her face, allowed Mr. Cushing of the puffy hands to escort her to a seat upon a pile of wraps.

"I am half dead," she moaned almost tearfully. "Yvonne, you will never understand all that I have sacrificed for you in making this horrible trip west."

"For me, mamma?" Yvonne looked at her mother in mild surprise.

"Yes, for you, you ungrateful child. I'm sure I don't know if I'll ever come out of it alive."

The two men servants were bringing a varied lot of tinned meats and fruits from the depths of two wicker baskets, and spreading the lunch upon the fragrant grass.

"What do you think of Hal, the 'Outlaw'?" queried Mr. Cushing, turning upon Sibyl. She paused a moment in her superintending to ask who in the world was Hal, the "Outlaw"?

(Continued on Page 15)

Some Will Quit Wheat

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kan.

FARMERS here do not view harvest with much interest. Yield is light and price low. A renter cannot hope to break even in wheat this year, nor can owner farmers make a profit. This season will finish the usefulness of many tractors and combines that were operated last year without repairs. At present wheat prices the only thing the owners of these machines can do is to quit the wheat game. A number of so-called "suit case" wheat farmers who have been operating extensively further west have brought back their harvesting equipment and say they are thru. Wheat always has been a gamble. And speculation whether in raising wheat or something else, has come into bad repute the last few years.

Big Fire From Green Hay

SOME fine alfalfa hay was put in the mow of the large dairy barn of E. T. Adamson, near Lincoln, Kan. A few days later spontaneous combustion destroyed the barn, a milking machine, harness, wagon and some grain. Other farmers in that vicinity discovered their hay was getting hot and took it out. It wasn't cured enough.

Will Stop Chinch Bugs

CHINCH bugs may be licking their chops over goodies they expect in corn and sorghum fields when they leave the small grain. But a creosote-cyanide barrier will stop them. Plow a furrow between small grain and row crops. Dig post holes 15 inches deep 20 feet apart in the furrow near the row crop side. When bugs are ready to move run the creosote line from hole to hole in a way that bugs will be guided into them. Cyanide put in the post holes kills them. Crude oil lines can be run first as a foundation for the creosote. This reduces the cost several dollars.

Binding Twine is Cheap

BINDING twine, manufactured in Lansing penitentiary, is competing this year with twine made in Germany from African sisal which the Germans get for a song and ship at low-ocean rates. Luckily the prison could buy Yucatan sisal at 3 cents delivered at New Orleans, a record low price. Nearly all its stock of 2½ million pounds has been disposed of in carload lots at \$5.80 a hundred with 5 per cent off for cash to county agents and farm organizations. The price in small lots at Lansing is 6 cents a pound. Not a big break, but it helps.

They Are Eating Light

THE low price of farm products has not stimulated consumption as much as might be expected, reports Uncle Sam's bureau of farm statistics. Eight million workers without jobs and not knowing when they are going to get a job, cannot buy much food even if it is cheap. In the cities it

takes money to flag a bread wagon. If you figure that those 8 million jobless may average at least two dependents, you have 24 million people who are living from hand-to-mouth. Which doesn't help on the demand side.

Farrell on Loan Board

EVERY line of business and agriculture in the 10th Federal Reserve District will be canvassed by a special committee to determine where credit is most needed for lagging business, says George H. Hamilton, governor of the Kansas City bank. The committee includes F. D. Farrell, president Kansas State College; Carl R. Gray, Omaha, president Union Pacific railroad; Waite Phillips, Tulsa, banker; H. K. Linsley, Wichita, insurance man; Frank P. Johnson, Oklahoma City, banker, and L. H. Wentz, Ponca City, oil producer.



F. D. Farrell

The credit is available thru the Reconstruction Finance Corp., the Federal Land Banks, the Joint Stock Land Banks, the Intermediate Credit Banks, and the commercial banks.

Aids Overdue Borrowers

THE Wichita Land Bank's share of the 25 million appropriated by Congress to give borrowers who cannot pay a little more time, will extend payments coming due to the bank just 105 days, or 3½ months, says its president, John Fields. Seventy per cent of the bank's borrowers are not in arrears. New loans are made on adequate security with all the applicant's indebtedness consolidated into one debt to the bank.

Keep New Concrete Wet

CONCRETE work in hot weather should be protected against rapid drying. To be strong and waterproof, it should be kept moist at least 10 days. That's why it takes so long to get a newly-paved road opened in summer. Sprinkling the surface several times a day helps, but a temporary covering that is kept wet is better.

Look Out for Straw Worm

IF wheat is to be planted in wheat stubble the field should be carefully examined for wheat straw worm before harvest, advises E. G. Kelly, of the college. Affected plants do not have heads and will not mature them. Small plants also may indicate injury. Sometimes there will be a tiny hole in the swollen part of the stem. If the worm is present, this cheaper method of seeding in stubble may not be so cheap.

Marketed All by Truck

SEVENTY white-faced heifers from New Mexico that had been on Kansas pasture since last fall with a large bunch of New Mexican steers, have been shipped by truck to the Pueblo, Colo., market from the O. S. Tunis ranch north of Satanta. A big shipment to go the rubber-tired way.

Spread Lime Right Away

LIME should be applied in July to land that will be seeded to alfalfa this fall. With 2 tons or more an acre, this "weathering" time is more necessary than where lighter applications are made. But even if applied at seeding time, lime does some good.

Will Make Good Seedbed

LAND to be seeded to alfalfa following small grain should be plowed right after harvest. Soil may become dry and unworkable later, but often is in good condition at harvest. Just enough working after that to keep weeds down will be sufficient.

Where Tax Shoe Pinches

The principal taxes imposed by the new revenue bill, and their estimated yield, follow:

Income, corporation, estate and gift taxes, \$362,000,000.

Tax on automobiles, tires, gasoline and oil, \$443,000,000, to be paid largely by motorists. The American Automobile Association says that each car owner will pay \$51 a year.

Domestic users of electricity, \$55,000,000.

Wort—from which beer is made—and grape concentrates, \$97,000,000.

Radios and phonographs, cosmetics, jewelry, candy, soft drinks, chewing gum, sporting goods, refrigerators, matches and furs, \$47,000,000.

Admissions, \$44,000,000.

Telephone, telegraph and radio messages, \$34,000,000.

Bank checks, \$95,000,000.

Tariffs on oil, coal, lumber and copper, \$6,500,000.

Increases in postal rates, \$160,000,000.

LOOK

SPEEDWAY

Full oversize—30 x 4.50-21

\$383
Ford
Chevrolet
Each
In pairs
\$395 per single tire

Full oversize—30 x 5.00-20

\$480
Essex
Nash
Each
In pairs
\$495 per single tire

Full oversize—29 x 4.50-20

\$379
Chevrolet
Each
In pairs
\$389 per single tire

Full oversize—28 x 5.25-18

\$539
Chrysler
Buick
Each
In pairs
\$555 per single tire

Full oversize—28 x 4.75-19

\$450
Ford
Chevrolet
Plymouth
Each
In pairs
\$463 per single tire

Full oversize—31 x 5.25-21

\$582
Buick
Dodge
Nash
Each
In pairs
\$598 per single tire

Full oversize—29 x 5.00-19

\$472
Chrysler
Dodge
Nash
Each
In pairs
\$485 per single tire

30 x 3½ Reg. Cl.

\$330
Ford—
Model T
Each
In pairs
\$339 per single tire

Pathfinder



29 x 4.40-21

\$465
Each
In pairs
Price per single tire \$479

28 x 4.75-19

\$616
Each
In pairs
Price per single tire \$633

30 x 4.50-21

\$527
Each
In pairs
Price per single tire \$543

29 x 5.00-19

\$645
Each
In pairs
Price per single tire \$665

SIX "PLIES"?

You can count six layers of fabric here, but the first two under the tread in this tire (or in any so-called "six ply" tire built this way) do not run from head to bead. Some tire-makers count these as "plies," but they are really "breaker strips," so we call them that.

29 x 4.50-20

\$519
Each
In pairs
Price per single tire \$535

30 x 3½ Reg. Cl.

\$406
Each
In pairs
Price per single tire \$419

The above figures represent prices established before enactment of federal taxes

GOOD

WHAT **\$3.49** Buys Today!

Each in pairs
29 x 4.40-21

HERE'S what the world's largest rubber company is doing to put real buying power in the farm dollar.

Goodyear is offering you the greatest combination of quality and low price in rubber history.

The big, husky, stout and sturdy tire shown here is a Goodyear through and through. Goodyear Supertwist carcass. Goodyear balanced construction. Goodyear rubber in the thick, tough tread. Goodyear Speedway is the name on the sidewall.

That's the kind of tire that is waiting for you at your Goodyear dealer's—at the prices advertised here.

It certainly makes you ask yourself: "Why buy any *second-choice* tire when **FIRST-CHOICE** costs no more!"



TUNE IN: Goodyear invites you to hear the Revelers Quartet, Goodyear Concert-Dance Orchestra and a feature guest artist every Wednesday night, over N. B. C. Red Network, WEA F and Associated Stations



Our Neighbors

Once more the clans are gathering,
The medicine is brewing,
And candidates rage up and down
To prove there's something doing;
With good old sagwa on the fire,
And feathers gaily waving,
The tribes are out
To whoop and shout
Their cry of country saving.

And now economy confronts
Our public office gallants;
They've suddenly discovered that
The budget has to balance,
And in some form the platforms all
Chip in on tax reduction,
To cut the cost
Before we're lost
In hazy misconstruction.

Some try to make an issue of
The cause of prohibition,
And others say light wines and beer
Will save us from perdition.
It's very plain depression's on,
The pep is sadly lacking;
The sagwa's stale,
And thin and pale,
And shy of solid backing.
—Lew Tinker.

Yes, Indeed

What if the millennium when it comes, is held up until ratified by the Senate.

Some reporters are good at Lindbergh stories. Others have very little imagination.

Hog calling strengthens the voice. Another good way is to live in a house with a radio.

As cars get lower and trucks get bigger, it's only a question of time until we can scoot under.

Logic will explain almost everything except why the girl in the movie ticket office seems mad at you.

Hard to Believe Now

THE editor of the Norcatour Dispatch recently goaded his readers by asking them if they remembered the \$7-a-day harvesters. Why bring that up?

Why Girls Act That Way

SOMEBODY in a woman's magazine wants to know "why girls leave home." C. E. Mann of Osborne county, thinks he knows. "Girls are just like everybody else," he says, "they don't like to be alone."

Did You Hear That Noise

KANSAS FARMER would like to have had its camera man around when one of those young lady "Crusaders" from Boston, between puffs of her cigaret, urged a Kansas farm woman to vote for beer.

When Barbed Wire Was New

BARBED WIRE was first used in Kansas in the late 70's, Judge Rupenthal of Russell, tells us. It was called "Scott" wire and was stiff and hard and broke easily. There was little wire fencing done in Central Kansas then. By 1885 barbed wire had been improved in quality and reduced in price from 15 cents a pound for the Scott wire to 4 cents. Then it spread, finally getting into the barbed-wire entanglements of the World War.

Half the Farms Debt Free

You may not think it, but more than half the farms in the U. S. are free of mortgage debt, the Department of Agriculture tells us. In 1920, 63 per cent were free of debt compared with 59 per cent in 1930. Of the mortgaged farms more than 38 per cent are mortgaged for more than half their value. . . The hog is not the "mortgage lifter" he once was and we hope may be again.

Doing the Job Well

ON his letterhead, Perry Miller, Cowley county, has had printed: "Just Farming, but with a Purpose—Honesty and Temperance and Finding the Bright Side of Life." Which goes to prove that Miller is finding it.

They Will Miss Him

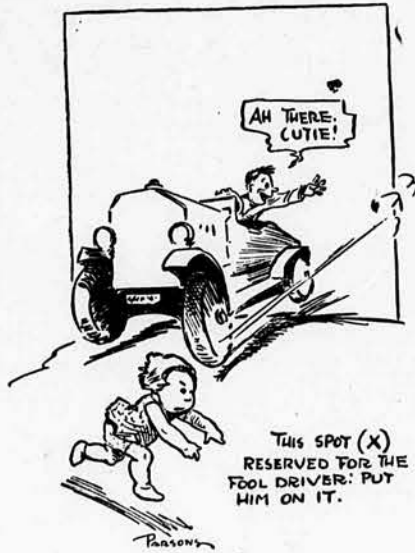
WHEN Henry Field, of Iowa, goes to the Senate a certain Shenandoah radio station will lose a super-salesman. In these times if a man can sell 500 pairs of old-fashioned high button shoes to the women in one 5-minute talk over the radio, he is going some.

Big Sale of Lost Mail

IF some of your mail has disappeared within a year or two, this item may interest you. Thousands of articles for which owners could not be found were recently sold at auction by the Dead Letter office in Washington. Included were old shoes, poker chips, Christmas cards, a dozen damaged napkin rings, half a dozen corsets, and almost every other article that can be sent thru the mail.

Good Mineral Water

TOURISTS stopped for a drink at the I. D. Graham home south of Topeka the other day. I. D. gave them some water out of the pitcher in the refrigerator. "This water seems to have considerable mineral content," said one tourist. "Yes," I. D. replied, "all of it is chemically treated at Topeka's water plant, it is treated with



chlorine." The tourists thanked him profusely and left. Then Mrs. Graham saw the pitcher standing on the table. "What have you been doing with it," she asked. "I gave some tourists a drink," answered I. D. "Well," said she, "that was my rheumatism medicine."

Bad Age for an Egg

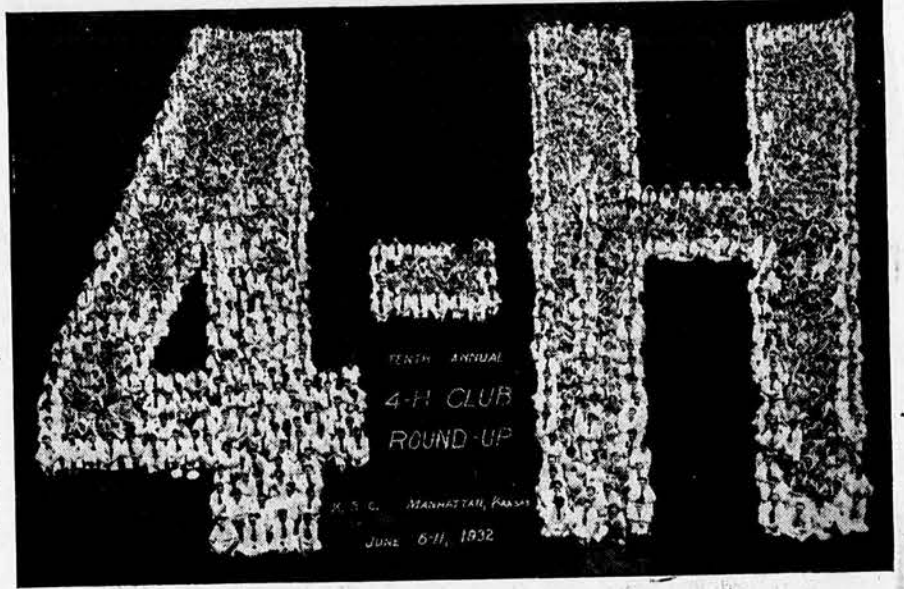
A DOZEN eggs bought by Jerry Malia, Richmond Hill, N. Y., contained one on which was written "G. T. Turner, Evansville, Ind., 1926." Malia learned from Turner that he sold the egg 6 years ago as indicated, so withdrew it from circulation.

Bluejay Put in a Crop

A BLUEJAY has been planting corn in the Ernest Hohnbaum garden at Hiawatha. Neighbors explained this to Hohnbaum when he seemed puzzled over his corn crop that he didn't plant. Maybe a flock of trained jays could do still better. But like the little boy picking berries, they might eat more than they planted.

Field an Easy Winner

SHENANDOAH'S seedsman, nurseryman and merchant, well-known to farmers all over the West, defeated Senator Brookhart decisively in the Iowa primary as he might any other candidate. Brookhart may decide to run as an independent in the November election. Field, a dry, will now be op-



GROUPED in this living symbol are 1,200 4-H club boys and girls at their annual round-up at Manhattan, this month, the cream of 18,000 members in Kansas. Lois Hooper, 15, Sherman county, scored 99.7 per cent as state health champion, having a slight dental defect. Ned Monroe, Coffey county, scored 98.7 as healthiest boy. For top honors in demonstration work, Lois Carpenter and Ruby Corr, Sedgwick county, won trips to the Interna-

tional, Chicago, next November. Judging contest winners included: Poultry, Robert Shoffner, Geary county, and his team. Livestock, Lawrence Newcomb, Washington, and Harvey county team. Dairy, Carl Byers, Brown, and team. Crops, Arthur Mongold, Shawnee, and Edwards county. Canning, Frances Berggren, Clay, and team. Clothing, Clara Wiles, Pawnee, and Morris county. Baking, Bertha Scheffer, Montgomery, and team.

posed for the Iowa senatorship by Louis Murphy, Democrat wet, who defeated former Senator Steck. Congressman Haugen, co-author of the McNary-Haugen bill, won his renomination by a nose. Certainly farmers everywhere would hate to see him defeated.

Many Clean Corn Fields

A MOTORIST noticed a Sedgwick county farmer with a hoe following his boy on a cultivator in a field of corn. That was one of many fields showing the cleanest corn acreage Sedgwick county has ever had.

Shaved With His Hat On

TOPEKA has a barber who once had a customer that insisted on keeping his derby hat on while he was being shaved. The man was bald and was afraid of catching cold if he took his hat off. A man who was waiting his turn asked whether this man slept in his derby or not. The barber couldn't say.

His Sideline is Rats

FIRES and rats fill Carl Wilson's life, in Indiana. When he isn't fighting the first property destroyer he is nursemaid to 1,800 white rodents. He sell the animals to laboratories. "Everything is good for something." Making rats pay back some of the damage their cousins have done in the past, for instance.

Slow as Farm Relief

A MESSAGE in a bottle addressed to the National Capitol has been picked up on Vancouver Island. It had been thrown from a ship February 14, 1929, 500 miles from that spot. Only 500 miles in 3 years and 4 months! Just 12½ miles a month! Must have done considerable wishie washing like the good times we're looking for.

A Breath of the Prairie

THE "Prairie Acre" on the campus of Kansas University was marked by a bronze tablet during the commencement exercises. New buildings and progress crowd in so close these days that it was feared the piece of virgin Kansas prairie would be lost. Altho dedicated to the Kansas of the past, it directs attention at the same time to another kind of bigness the state has earned.

School Pony Promoted

OLD PANSY, the school's pony, was graduated with the class at Padonia rural school in Brown county which Pansy had attended 22 years. Her diploma, tied with a red ribbon, was the last one presented. At the age of 5, Pansy began her school work,

carrying the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hart to school. When the Hart's moved to the Pacific coast, Pansy began taking the Tom Brigham children to school. Now that the last of the Brigham children has reached high school, Pansy has finished her school career, graduating from the 8th grade. She seemed to know when 8 o'clock came and, if loose, would start for school alone and the children would have to catch her or walk. Pansy didn't wish to spoil her perfect attendance record.

He Was a Benefactor

LIGE POLLY, Sumner county's old well digger, is dead at the age of 75, but his works live on. He had dug wells in Sumner county for more than 50 years that furnished the water of life on many a hot day. We don't believe Saint Peter will forget that.

Candle the School Kids

HEALTH inspectors in Turkey line up school children at equal distance from a lighted candle, each taking a turn at blowing it out. Youngsters who can't do it are checked as T. B. suspects. Such a test wouldn't satisfy us.

Looked Like a Stranger

EXHIBITING a "3-inch grasshopper" with a wing spread like a sparrow" at Horton the other day, H. Thompson wondered whether we would have many such visitors this year. It didn't look native to him, but plenty mean enough to "chew the handle off the pump."

Hens Kept School Open

SCHOOL was about to close at St. Joe, Ark., because of a local bank failure. An S.O.S. meeting was called. Next morning the children brought enough eggs to pay the teacher's salary. That worked until the end of the term. Now let the hens help open the bank.

It Costs to Live in Town

A FARM family of five spends about the same amount for food that a bachelor does in the city, Ohio figures show. The single man who buys all meals spends \$1 a day, or \$365. One farm family of five spent \$175 for groceries and raised \$223 worth of food, a total of \$33 more than the city man spent. Another farm family of eight spent \$277 for food and raised \$275 worth. A family of four raised \$210 worth and spent \$178. Actual cash spent per person in all of these families was \$37 compared to the city bachelor's \$365. If value of food raised on the farm is included, the food cost per person on the farms was about \$75. They had home cooking, too.

Wheat Price an Economic Crime

Now Few "Run 'er to the Beam" in Laying-By Corn

BY HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THE price crime of the century is the present low price of wheat. It is unjustified and its effect means bankruptcy for thousands of good farmers, the men who have put their best efforts into the production of this crop the nation needs to sustain life.

Good men by the hundreds in every county in the wheat belt not only in Kansas but elsewhere, have the savings of a life-time of labor invested in the business of wheat production—in machinery that is necessary in the production of wheat, in the many acres that are necessary to produce wheat profitably even in normal times. And now the loss of all is threatened by a record low price paid for a record low yield.

It is an economic crime committed against a people who have ever done their best, in peace as well as in war, to produce for the daily sustenance of their fellow beings. Now misery is their reward.

As this is written the earlier returns from the fields first combined indicate many 6 and 8-bushel yields, with a price netting scarcely 30 cents at the field.

Were it not necessary to clear the field of the surplus seed, fields of such low yields that must be sold at the present low price, should be left unharvested, as the returns do not justify even that one operation, to say nothing of the cost of seed, the preparation of the land, a fair rent for the land and interest and depreciation on the necessary machinery.

Why continue the production of wheat? Bless me if I see any reason for doing so, except a gambling chance that the tide may turn, and the next crop may show a profit. Last year we thought it might turn with this year's crop, and when the damage of the winter became apparent we felt sure a swing to higher prices must come, but it seems now the old order changed and we know not what to expect or when to expect it.

After so long a period of low-priced wheat, it would seem everyone should at least receive a recompense in the cheapest bread-making material ever known, but will not unless he is situated near a mill that grinds on exchange, like the mill at Council Grove. A first grade of flour still costs around a dollar a sack, and in some instances a few cents above. Not so many years ago our local Grange bought a carload of flour for 85 cents a sack when wheat was selling for 65 cents a bushel, or double the present price.

Wartime profits still hang on, and because they do consumption of all lines continues at the lowest ebb to the detriment of all. God speed the day of complete and true readjustment, when the old-time values will bring the old-time business and profits to all.

One of the most promising fields to date on this farm is one that was plowed last fall, after being in wheat last year, then was manured at odd times during the winter and again plowed this spring before being planted to corn and soy beans.

Having no bean planting attachment for the planter, the corn was first planted with furrow openers on the planter runners, then the furrow openers were taken off and the rows were "doubled" with the beans.

But how the corn and beans is now growing in this field! We could hardly get to it soon enough with the cultivator the first time, so fenders were necessary to keep from covering the corn. Now, a month after planting, it has already outgrown corn planted two weeks earlier on land plowed this spring but having had no manure for four or five years.

Hauling manure is one job that certainly does pay, especially in seasons when rainfall is amply sufficient at all times, and plowing twice a few months apart, does not do the heavy soil we have here any harm.

Few "run 'er to the beam" when cultivating corn the last time, as was once the approved depth for the last

cultivation, in fact, few cultivate as deeply at any time as was the case years ago.

An uncle who farmed for a lifetime in the best corn section in Illinois, told me the last time he visited here—he passed away but a few months ago, leaving several good corn growers to take his place—it was no longer considered a good corn-growing practice to cultivate deep in Illinois at any time. More and more, he said, were using the surface stirring blades instead of shovels when laying-by corn.

We have evolved a lot in corn-growing methods since the days of farming virgin sod. A practice that was just the thing then may be "dead wrong" now, and those of us who have not been too hide-bound to change with the changing soil condition have profited by it.

One of the virtues is being able to change practices as the times demand.

Swindled Out of \$150

J. M. PARKS
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

A man selling mineral products was in our town a week giving a show and free mineral drinks each night. He declared he could remove tumors, cancers and gall stones in three days. Everyone thought he was wonderful. He talked me into taking the agency for his products at a cost of \$150. This paid for \$300 worth of his goods. I could have sold these products immediately after he left, but I took some for 10 days and got so sick I had to quit. Most of the people who took them got sick.—Mrs. G. M. F.

IT is unfortunate people turn down their trustworthy doctors and listen to glib talking strangers who promise the impossible. We are sorry this was not reported earlier so we could have saved Mrs. G. M. F. \$150. An authoritative analysis of the products she sent us shows that one responds to tests for digitalis, a strong drug that should not be administered except under supervision of a physician. Another contains considerable quantities of sulphate of iron. Taken internally this has a tendency to contract the tissues and produce trouble. Beware of medicine peddlers. Stick to your home doctor. Give Kansas Farmer's Protective Service a chance to investigate before you let go of your well-earned dollars.

Six Thieves Sent Up

Cheyenne County—Clarence Patman, 60 days for stealing corn from the protected premises of Roy Edmonds, St. Francis. Reward of \$25 divided between Roy Edmonds and Sheriff Bacon's office.

Reno County—Charles Cole, 5 years in reformatory and Jack Crow 5 years in penitentiary for stealing chickens from the protected premises of E. F. Seifert and Bernard J. Graber, Pretty Prairie, and M. W. Miller. Reward of \$50 divided equally between Mr. Graber and Sheriff John Shay, Kingman.

Neosho County—R. A. Dixon and J. W. Shewmaker, 5 years each for stealing chickens from the protected premises of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Wheatley, Chanute. Reward of \$50 divided among Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, Sheriff Bud Hurley, Iola; Chief of Police J. E. Lindquist, Chanute, and two private citizens.

Rooks County—Owen Small, 5 to 10 years for stealing a saddle, bridle and harness from the protected premises of C. W. Brown, Logan. Reward of \$50 divided equally among C. W. Brown and O. Brown, both of Logan; Deputy Sheriff Miles Hindman, Stockton, and Sheriff Bill Jones, Hill City.

Pawnee County—Shirley Russel, 60 days for stealing chickens from the protected premises of Mrs. Emma Schroepe, Larned. Reward of \$25 paid to Oscar Schroepe, Larned.

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.

☐ Prune a tree before the sap appears, especially a family tree.

MOTHER,
GIVE ME A
DISH AS BIG
AS DADDY'S!

A NEW CEREAL THAT LOOKS HANDSOME
and tastes even handsomer

HERE'S a wonderful new breakfast food that you're going to like a lot—and often! It's called Grape-Nuts Flakes, and if you haven't tried it you've missed a very, very pleasant experience!

Grape-Nuts Flakes is a cereal nobody has to learn to like. Its crinkly flakes are crisp and golden and dimpled—a tempting form for the grandest of choice breakfast flavors—the glorious flavor of Grape-Nuts!

Grape-Nuts Flakes is wonderfully nourishing and easy to

digest. It gives you valuable nourishment — nourishment that provides many of the essential food elements. Get a box today! Grape-Nuts Flakes and Grape-Nuts are both products of General Foods.

Serve both Grape-Nuts and Grape-Nuts Flakes

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!

Grape-Nuts Flakes

THE FAMOUS FOOD GRAPE-NUTS IN A DELICIOUS NEW FORM MADE OF WHEAT AND BARLEY

NET WEIGHT 7 OUNCES

INC. BATTLE CREEK MICH. U.S.A.

GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

My "Mother-in-Life"

BY H. L. C.

I DON'T know whether we men are "in" on this, I just want the world to know I've the prize mother-in-law. "Mother" first came into our home—for the usual "good, long visit"—shortly after our marriage. A quiet, dignified, nice old lady, of Carolina-Missouri pioneer stock, and married before the Civil War, she has been a household benediction to three irritably strenuous Kansans. When our baby came she presided more efficiently than the family doctor. The very essence of tact, she never offers unsolicited advice.

When we young "greenies" took a homestead and went to farming, her vast knowledge of seeds, plants, soils and stock was invaluable. I have never known her to utter a hasty or unkind word.

Since good Uncle Sam tardily remembered her with a substantial pension, she has taken pleasure in quietly playing "fairy grandma" to a retinue of grand, and great grandchildren.

Now approaching her 90's, she might have been the model for Whistler's famous portrait of his mother. She thinks right up to the minute, ponders over the Lindbergh baby, enjoys the radio, and compares the present depression with that of '57, '73 and '96. Instead of a mother-in-law, I have always esteemed her as a mother-in-life.

Kick Off Those Bulges

My flesh is getting soft and flabby and I bulge and protrude where I shouldn't. Because of it I'm not the same trim, slick-looking person I used to be. This is an S O S. for a bit of advice before I pass the helping stage.—Sarah.

THIS is one of the first symptoms of obesity. One can't have bulgy places and wear the new fitted waist-line frocks with any comfort or happiness. You are wise to start corrective measures in time. It can be done by diet and exercise.

Lie flat on your back, and with your knee perfectly stiff, raise one leg until it makes a right angle with your body. Repeat several times, then exercise the other leg, then alternate as rapidly as you can. Then raise both legs at once. This will build up your abdominal muscles so they are again firm and hard. If you are in earnest about this reducing business I shall be glad to send you or any one wishing them other exercises and calorie-test diets upon receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Ought to Sell Well

I MADE extra money on the farm in this way: When early peaches or tomatoes came in I packed small baskets with a variety of eatables and sold these baskets for 25 to 50 cents each. A 25-cent basket might contain enough pretty red stalks of rhubarb for one pie, 5 or 6 radishes, a small bunch of onions and a pot of cottage cheese. A small bouquet was tucked in. The 50-cent basket held a larger quantity. In summer there would be 4 ears of corn, 4 tomatoes, 8 pink potatoes, a bunch of leaf lettuce and a bouquet. Later, fruits and cucumbers and small muskmellons were included. In the fall a small jar of chopped pickle found a place in the basket. Sometimes to complete the layout a small jar of butter, a half-dozen ginger snaps or a glass of jelly was used. Today such baskets suitably placarded might sell well at a highway stand.—Mrs. F. A. Richardson, Guthrie, Okla.

Hot Milk and a pinch of baking powder added to boiled potatoes when they are being mashed will usually make them light and fluffy.—Mrs. Norman Davis, Eads, Colo.

Our leaflet, *Summer Beverages*, has 14 excellent recipes for inexpensive cooling drinks. For a copy address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, enclosing 5 cents to cover expense.

Do You Discuss or Gossip

BY MRS. J. M. B.

A NEIGHBOR dropped in and after we had discussed how long the Blanks were married before their son was born; our opinion of Mr. and Mrs. John Doe separating; the debts we knew the Smith family owed; Mrs. Jones and her step-son, older than she, going out to all social affairs and leaving Mr. Jones at home; and dozens of other such matters, we mentioned Mrs. Brown.

"I don't like her," my neighbor declared. "She's a gossip. That's one thing I can't stand. She talks about everyone. I don't mind discussing a person but one thing I draw the line at is gossip."

I couldn't resist saying, "Oh, yeah!"

An Early-Day Picnic

BY B. C.

MY father hitched up the horses to the lumber wagon one day in July and took mother, sister and me to a picnic 10 miles from home. It was a lovely morning. There was a large crowd on the grounds. While listening to the speaker, no one noticed the clouds that were gathering. The storm broke suddenly with a fury of wind and rain and hail just as people were beginning to eat their lunches.

Horses became frantic as the hail began to pelt them. The picnickers took refuge in the school house, all who could get in. Outside, the men got on the windward side where the wind and hail didn't hit them quite so hard and pulled their hats over their eyes. Babies cried, children screamed, and the hailstones pounded on the roof while the grown people could have wept as they thought of their good crops beaten into the ground.

At last it ceased and the sun came out. The picnic crowd sorrowfully dispersed thinking of the ruin they would find at home—dead chickens, little pigs drowned, and broken windows.

I shall never forget the winter that followed. We parched corn on top of the stove and ground it in the coffee mill. If this corn had not been left from the year before, it would have been just too bad for the settlers.

Treats for Next Winter

Canned New Beets—Those little new beets are just right now. Use small beets, uniform in size. Wash carefully; leave roots and stems long. Boil 15 minutes, plunge into cold water, remove skins and pack into jars. Add ½ teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon of sugar if desired to each quart jar. Fill with boiling water, put on cap, screwing firmly tight, and process in water bath for 2 hours, or process in pressure cooker for 40 minutes. Beets may be canned whole or sliced.—Mrs. Keith Hillmer, Sharon Springs, Kan.

Corn on the Cob—Put up those first fine ears of sweetcorn as they mature. Corn on the cob will be a treat at Christmas time. Use only absolutely fresh corn right from the garden. If it lays around the sugar changes to starch and it loses its sweetness. Husk ears and blanch them for 5 minutes. Pack the ears into jars and fill jars with boiling water. Add ½ teaspoonful of salt and ½ teaspoonful of sugar if desired to each quart jar. Put on caps, screw tight and process in water bath for four hours, or in pressure cooker for one hour. If you wish, corn may be cut from the cob, and the same directions followed.—Mrs. R. M. Cramer, Eskridge, Kan.

Rhubarb Sweet Pickle—Here is something new—and it's good! Chop 6 pounds rhubarb, mix with 7 pounds sugar, 1 pint vinegar, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves. Cook slowly about 3 hours, stirring frequently. Pack in jars and seal for winter use.—Mrs. Roy R. Maxwell, Ozawie, Kan.

What is your canning favorite?

Fourth of July Fun

We have helpful suggestions, plans and details for your Fourth of July picnic or entertainment. Send 5 cents to cover mailing, etc., to Kansas Farmer Home Service, Topeka, and they will reach you promptly.

Grandmother's Cellar

BY H. C. C.

FARM women are doing more canning than for years. The fruit jar industry will surely do a good business. There is a feeling that anything that can be canned and stored will be greatly appreciated next winter. Gardens are good. A wide variety of vegetables has been planted and more care than usual given them.

Many of our farmers have been butchering and canning hogs. The meat is taken to the town ice plant and thoroly chilled before it is canned. And the women folks are canning the surplus young poultry.

Most of us have a memory picture of grandmother's cellar. A few bunches of sage hung from the joists. There was a good supply of salt pork, some dried corn, apples and peaches, a string of red peppers, and rows of jellies, jams and preserves sealed with red wax. Every year the supply was renewed. It was really a wonderful meal that grandmother could prepare on short notice with the help of her cellar stores.

Very Good for the Baby

IF he has 1 teaspoon of cod liver oil every day his first year and during the winter the second year and acquires some tan on his arms and legs and back and chest by the end of the summer, he will have straighter legs and body, wider chest and jaws and harder bones and teeth. The vitamin D he gets from the sunshine on his skin and from cod liver oil helps to give his body the calcium it needs to make good bones. But his sun baths should begin very gradually, not more than 5 minutes the first time or two, then adding a few minutes each day. Morning sun is best up to 10:30.

Every-Day-in-Week Babies

WAX TRANSFERS

BELOVED by children and grown-ups are these adorable little Sunbonnet Babies. Tiny bright prints make their frocks, plain tints the bonnets and aprons, while each little arm is a shell-pink applique. Other details, letters, shoes, etc., are embroidered.

Placing and applique patterns for the set of seven in wax transfer form



How I Fit a Dress

BY MRS. FRED JOHNSON

I FIND it isn't much of a trick to fit a dress if I know the exact measurements of bust, waist, sleeve length, skirt length and hip measurements. I buy a standard pattern of the right size, cut out material and sew up the seams. A hot iron is a great help. I always try on after basting and before sewing the seams on the machine. I press as I go, try on and press as I add step by step, until the dress is finished. . . . Making a dress is like running an incubator, following the directions closely is important. The rest comes easy. Kansas Farmer patterns are as good as some higher-priced patterns. I get pleasure out of having people admire a dress I have made myself.

Have You a Print Frock?

THEY'RE SMART



2246—An attractive and slenderizing frock for the matron. Sizes 38 to 50. Size 38 requires 3½ yards 39 inch fabric.

2319—A simple but stylish frock for the Junior Miss. Puffed sleeves included. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards 36 inch fabric, and 3¾ yards binding.

1117—Cotton fabrics fashion the loveliest frocks this season. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards 36 inch fabric.

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

which stamps with a hot iron, makes up package No. 420 and costs only 25 cents. You'll find the patterns easy to use and the babies quickly appliqued and embroidered. How gay they will look on tea towels, or on Children's bibs, tray cloths, napkins, aprons, even on hand towels, for they finish less than 5 inches tall. Order from Kansas Farmer's Needlework Service, Topeka.

Alarming Losses From Worms in Poultry

Editor Poultry Department: "I hear many reports of losses from worms among poultry. Presence of worms in older birds is usually indicated by loss of weight, pale combs, rough feathers, leg weakness, and unthrifty condition generally.

Our Bronze turkeys did not have as good an appearance as we thought they should and were not holding up in weight. As a last resort we sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Dept. 45, Waterloo, Iowa, for a \$1.50 package of Walko Worm Treatment. It was astounding the amount of worms expelled from the use of this treatment. I think there was a species of every kind of worm that we ever read about. Our turkeys have made a wonderful improvement since the day of the worming and we have never had a flock with more vim and vitality.

"We have also found Walko Worm Treatment just as effective with our Buff Rock chickens and other poultry." — L. G. Clipp, Golden Plume Poultry Farm, Campbellsburg, Ind.

(Should any of our readers be interested in the above Worm Treatment, they will save time by writing direct to the Walker Remedy Company, Dept. 45, Waterloo, Iowa; or inquire of their local poultry supply dealer.)

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.

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!

106 **Black 40 Leaf Kills Lice** Just Paint the Roosts

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

The Complete Farm Radio Service

Set your dials for the best farm features, both local and national. Co-operating with station **K S A C O F** Kansas State College in continuous program from 6 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

WIBW 580 Kilocycles 518.9 Meters

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Tell Your Neighbor

About Kansas Farmer and urge him to subscribe. A 2-year subscription will be \$1.00 well spent. Two 2-year subscriptions for only \$1.50. We will quote you very low rates on any club of magazines you desire. Address **KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.**

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children is maintained by purely voluntary contributions. Not one cent of the money goes for salaries. It is used exclusively and judiciously for the purpose you intend, the helping of crippled children anywhere who cannot help themselves. Address **Con Van Natta, Admr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**

POULTRY

To Keep Blackhead Out

TURKEYS will help pay living expenses this year for Mrs. R. H. Tucker, Ft. Scott, which reverses her experience two years ago when blackhead got them. They ranged with chickens. This year the Tuckers made small brooders with hail-screen floors. Only 1 turk was lost out of 63 hatched and 84 more were to come off. The canopy for the brooder stove was too large for the miniature brooders so tubs were used instead. This year the turks are being fed on clean boards and will have special pens on alfalfa. They will be ready Thanksgiving and Christmas. Likely they will bring an extra price because Tucker fries have been going at 6 cents over market this spring to roadside customers.

This Increased Weight

CROSSING White Leghorn hens and a Barred Rock rooster makes cockerels weigh an extra quarter pound by market time for Burl Johnston, Garland. This year's bunch weighed 1 1/4 pounds at 8 weeks. "But the first cross is the only one that works this way," he said, "and none of these are to be used as breeders. It is important to have good birds for this cross." . . . Johnston started 3,000 chicks this spring, double the usual number, because poultry looks better to him than anything else. Every chick is being raised clean and 90 per cent have been saved.

Capons Beat Broilers

RAISING capons has been profitable for D. E. Winsinger, Moundridge, for 10 years. There is less competition than in the broiler market. His Barred Rocks are dry-picked, wrapped in paper and shipped to an Eastern market in barrels. They have brought 28 to 52 cents a pound. In caponizing a common error is waiting until birds are too old. This means greater loss and more slips. Winsinger says Barred Rocks should weigh 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds at time of caponizing. Leghorns should be 4 to 5 weeks old.

Good for Worm Trouble

TWO pounds of tobacco dust in 100 pounds of mash during the growing period will finish round worms in growing pullets, check tapeworms and coccidiosis. Birds raised on old ground should get it, and many will need it that were brooded clean but allowed free range later. Constant feeding gets better results than an occasional dose. Use dust with 1 to 2 per cent nicotine content.

Makes Pullets Eat Mash

GROWING pullets are sure to get their mash on the Lewis Heller farm, Hunter. They are confined to the brooder house and sanitary runway in the morning until they have filled up. This keeps chicks from rushing out and filling up on green stuff so they don't feel the need of mash. Half of the runway is covered with canvas for shade.

Pox Can Be Controlled

CHICKEN pox is a serious disease in Kansas from October to February. It is easily controlled by vaccinating young stock when 3 to 4 months old. This is advisable in flocks that have had pox outbreaks. Old birds that have had the disease are immune. Where pox never has appeared in a flock, danger of an outbreak isn't so great.

Clean Living for Turks

RAISING turkeys made money for E. D. Metcalf, Mitchell county, last year. He has 500 this spring. They are fed mash in hoppers and range on alfalfa that hasn't been used by other poultry. Range houses are moved to fresh ground frequently.

Ninety per cent of poultry losses result from improper feeding. Mash is needed to develop pullets. Hens fed grain alone get too fat and may get cholera.

MODERNIZE your old style FRUIT JARS

with *Kerr* MASON CAPS



SELF SEALING Brand . . . Trade Mark Registered . . . PATENTED

FIT ANY STANDARD MASON JAR

You can use Kerr Mason Caps on any Mason Jar—and have the convenience, safety and economy of the original 2-piece, self-sealing, gold-lacquered Screw Band and Lid containing the natural gray sealing composition. After the first year you buy only the inexpensive lids, as the screw bands last for years.

KNOW POSITIVELY YOUR JARS ARE SEALED BEFORE YOU STORE THEM AWAY

Kerr Caps are instantly tested for a perfect seal. When jars are cool, tap the lid with a spoon. If perfectly sealed it gives a clear, ringing note. No guessing — you KNOW.



that it is easier to can safely with Kerr Jars and Caps by any of the accepted canning methods.

Send 10c for The Kerr Home Canning Book

Eliminate Waste, Work and Worry

Use your favorite canning method. Extensive research by Home Demonstration Agents, by our own Research Institute and other agencies, and the actual experience of millions of women, have proved

Contains over 300 tested recipes for fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, fish, game, etc., directions for all latest canning methods, time tables—all you want to know about canning.

Address Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp., 412 Main St., Sand Springs, Okla.

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

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, Ks.

In Your Next Cake

Use KC Baking Powder and notice the fine texture and large volume.

Because of its high leavening strength you use less than of high priced brands and are assured of perfect results in using

KC BAKING POWDER

SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS

25 ounces for 25c
It's Double Acting

GET THIS COOK BOOK FREE!
Mail this coupon with 4c in stamps for postage and packing and you will receive the KC Cook's Book containing over 90 tested recipes.

JAQUES MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
Enclosed find 4c in stamps, mail the Cook's Book to

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Address _____

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

RURAL HEALTH

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

Nursing 4-Month's Baby

How many times a day ought I to nurse my 4-months old baby?—Mrs. M.

I could have answered more intelligently if you had told me something about the baby's weight and general condition. If your baby is not fat and strong continue nursing him every 3 hours thru the day, and once between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. But if he has made a good development, and empties the breasts well at each nursing, he should now get along on a 4-hour schedule without any night feeding after 10 p. m. Don't forget to give water to drink between nursings, especially in hot weather.

Better Build Up Body

I am an anemic woman, not yet 30. My doctor advises X-Ray treatments, because he thinks I need the blood that is lost every month. Might this cause trouble?—C. S. D.

I cannot recommend such treatment. If the case is simple anemia there are safe ways to deal with it. Rest in bed, sun treatment, nourishing food, increased vitamins, perhaps medicine. If there is a fibroid growth the remedy lies in surgery. Such symptoms as you give show no indication for X-Ray treatment.

Joint Inflammation

What causes arthritis? Is it caused from infection and is there such a thing as arthritis of the spine?—B. D. G.

Arthritis simply means "joint inflammation," and the term may be applied to any joint or to inflammation from any cause. The word has almost pushed the old term "rheumatism" out of our vocabulary, yet the symptoms of arthritis as commonly found are much the same as the old symptoms of rheumatism. Arthritis may attack the spine. Such arthritis is sometimes rheumatic, but often tuberculous.

Fifty Pounds Overweight

I am a woman 41 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall and weigh 190 pounds. I know that I am too heavy. I have pain in the back of my head much of the time. My shoulders and arms pain and seem to get numb in the night.—Mrs. T.

Yes, you are about 50 pounds overweight. Before you consider efforts to reduce weight go to a first-class doctor and find out if you have any evidence of thyroid gland disturbance or other trouble of that nature. If so there is just as much need for reduction, but it must be on a diet closely supervised by your physician.

DAIRY

Separator Makes Butter

MAKING "butter" with the cream separator is the newest idea worked out by the De Laval Separator Co. It's called "dairy spread" and is made by running milk warm from the cows, or reheated to 100 degrees, thru the separator after a special wide-spout cream cover and regulating cover have been put on. This turns out a heavy cream testing 65 to 75 per cent butterfat. In a cool place it solidifies and when salted and colored, is ready for use. It is much like sweet cream butter in appearance, taste and food value. This is a quick, economical way of increasing farm consumption of butterfat.

Butterfat \$10 a Pound

A COW owned by Don Beck, Ottawa, gave 1 pound more butterfat last year than the year before, but made \$10 more net profit. That doesn't seem possible. But feed was so much lower in proportion than the price of butterfat that an increase in profit was shown.

Fairs Do Some Culling

FOR the first time dairy cows must have high butterfat records to be entered at Kansas State and Kansas Free fairs this year. Nebraska has a similar rule. Four-year-olds or over, must have a record of between 300

and 400 pounds of butterfat, depending on age when record was made. Cows and heifers under 4 years and bulls show on their dam's record. Two-year-olds on test qualify if they average 35 pounds of butterfat in the first 4 months on test. A 7-day record will be recognized for 1932. Dairymen not having records still may qualify. County agents, cow testers and the agricultural college will supply complete rules.

Good Way to Fight Flies

IN Kansas the most successful cowmen remove manure, spoiled silage and other breeding places; screen the doors and windows in barn and milk house, sometimes darken the milking stable, brush cows off before they go inside; scrub the barns concrete floors frequently, sprinkle lime on floors once a day, use a good fly spray and place baited fly traps near entrance of the barn. One man hangs the barn doorway with burlap to brush flies off the cows as they go thru. They follow a darkened passage to a second automatic-brushing door. Once done these things make a dairyman's job pleasanter.

This Gets Milk Pests

A WEAK lye solution is safe, dependable and economical for sterilizing the rubber parts of milking machines.

Dissolve one 13-ounce can of household lye in 1 gallon of soft water in a glass jar. Seven ounces, or slightly less than 1 cup of this concentrated solution, should be added to 1 gallon of soft water for use. If hard water is used allow the white, cloudy precipitate which forms to settle and draw off only the clear solution. Just before milking, a pail of cold water should be drawn thru the machine to remove traces of lye.

Farm Sale a Sacrifice

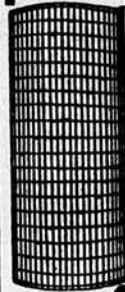
THE big bills passed by Congress were "passed" far over the heads of the farmer. Here is a sample illustration: At the largest farm sale held for months in Brown county, a camouflaged foreclosure, whereby a 240-acre farmer was left without stock or implements to continue his farming, everything sold went at ruinous prices. Average of good milk cows, \$28; fine bull, \$23; mules, half price. The machinery went even lower. Practically new 10-foot \$300 tractor power binder, \$75; an \$1,800 tractor in A1 condition, \$200; a good as new \$190 tractor plow, \$38; a perfect running McCormick-Deering cream separator, \$15; an 8-month-old fine Coleman \$120 range, \$18.

Not one man in three had a dollar in his pockets. Many were there for sight-seeing only, goodwill, and observation. A big petition signed by all there who had an opportunity was

filled to the last column and ordered to be sent to Senators Capper and McGill, also Congressman W. P. Lambertson. The title of the petition was, "No Farm Relief, No Adjournment." In an addenda to the paper, was a strong commendation of Capper's stand for the farmers, who are behind him like a phalanx.—John Kale, Willis, Kan.

NEW LOW PRICES!

"Price in Line with Quality"



You cannot expect to get something for nothing, but in buying our PLAYFORD CONCRETE STAVE SILO you get your money's worth. Have our nearest dealer call on you and explain our silo to you thoroughly before placing your order. Catalog and prices gladly submitted upon request.

Concrete Products Co., Inc. Salina, Kan.



Liberty GRAIN BLOWER

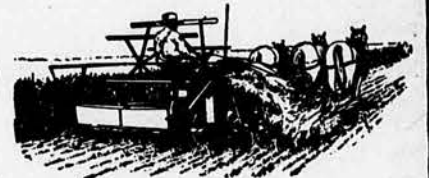
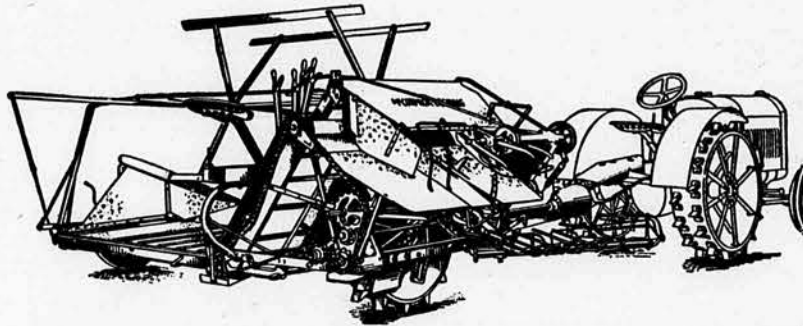
Elevates grain by air, dries while elevating. Fastest, steadiest, easiest way to move grain. Saves labor and removes smut. **Costs LESS**

More profit from every Bushel—with labor costs saved. Write

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

Prepared—As Always

...to help you harvest your grain crops at lowest cost



Binders . . .

McCormick-Deering Binders are built in 6, 7, and 8-foot horse-drawn sizes; also the 10-foot tractor binder for operation from the power take-off of the McCormick-Deering Tractor. Both types are better today than ever and have the very latest improvements including improved bevel gears and easy adjustments, ball and roller bearings that reduce friction and wear, better design and improved methods of assembling, wider adjustments on reel, and choice of either McCormick or Deering binder attachments.

McCORMICK-DEERING

McCORMICK-DEERING dealers, backed by the great resources and complete stocks of International Harvester, stand ready to serve you this year as they have always done in the past. As you prepare for the coming harvest keep in mind the advantages of doing business with the company which guarantees a service of great cash value, substantial stocks of machines, twine, repairs, and supplies, fast handling in any emergency, never-failing aid close at hand year after year.

Sometimes the lack of even a small repair, a miscalculation on twine, or the urgent need of a harvesting machine may mean disaster at the height of the harvest-time rush—but not with McCormick-Deering. International Harvester twine stocks are ready now, as for nearly fifty years in the past. The old-reliable McCormick-Deering Twine will tie your grain with efficiency and economy, as always.

The harvesting machines in the McCormick-Deering line for 1932 offer the best to be had in cutting and threshing efficiency. McCormick-Deering Tractor Binders have many improvements and features which your old binder does not have for speeding up and simplifying harvesting. Binders for horses have been perfected to give unmatched cutting and binding performance. And then there are the McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers, which cut and thresh swaths in widths varying from 8 to 16 feet; windrow-harvesters and pickup attachments; and threshers in two sizes, 22 x 38 and 28 x 46.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer about McCormick-Deering harvesting machines, twine, and tractor power, and inquire about the ready service he maintains on equipment and repairs. Write for our harvesting-machine catalogs.

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.



Twine . . .

This year as in past years, the true measure of twine value lies in field performance. If you are trying to reduce your grain production costs you are trying to save time in every field operation. You can do this by selecting McCormick-Deering "Big-Ball" Twine, which experience has shown will enable your binder to operate steadily and tie every bundle the way you want it tied. Guaranteed for length, strength, and weight. Treated against destruction by insects.

Bear Creek Crossing

(Continued from Page 5)

"Don't you know?" He's the man you rode out with, your driver."

Sibyl wheeled suddenly, a light of interest springing into her eyes, "And why, pray, the Outlaw?"

"You see," sighed Dabner, removing his cigar for a moment in order to be sufficiently mock-serious. "I wanted Sibyl to marry me before we left New York. Already she is getting interested in this romantic-looking wild man. Mrs. Estabrook, do you think that she is going to throw me over for him?"

Sibyl stamped her foot. "You foolish people," she cried impatiently. "Mr. Cushing, tell me about him."

LIFTING his fat shoulders, Mr. Theophile Cushing smiled his fat smile. "Dear Sibyl," he drawled, "you are so energetic and so insistent. As to the young savage who has acted as your driver this morning. It seems that two months ago in Queen City, he came pretty close to killing somebody or other. The good citizens drove him out and told him if he showed up again they would put 6 feet of alkali soil on top of his dashing self. He was foolhardy enough last night to get into another mixup. He shot a man a very few hours before we got into that delightful town. And—"

"And—cried Sibyl impatiently. "Really nothing much. He seems to have a reputation as a bad man, a reckless gambler, an out-and-out drunkard."

"Didn't I tell you?" cried the impetuous young lady, swinging triumphantly upon Dabner. "Didn't I say that he was the embodiment of the spirit of the West, untamed and untamable?"

The hour sped by. The guests scrambled to their feet and the two wagons swung out into the road again.

AT times the wagons left the road and picked a jolting, hazardous way over rocks and bushes and stumps. "The way that man drives," muttered Dabner to Sibyl, "is commentary sufficient upon his character. He's as reckless as the very devil."

"You'll observe," smiled the young lady, "that with all of his recklessness, he goes over dangerous places and comes across them alive. There is a certain competency not so apparent but none the less active, under that recklessness. We have a type of man here, my dear Louis, that is new to you and me and our kind of people. And I am going to study it!"

TO BE CONTINUED

IN THE FIELD

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



Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, old time breeder of Holsteins, and at one time secretary of the state association, has claimed October 10 for a public sale.

Ervin Figge, Effingham, is another Poland China breeder of Northeast Kansas, with a nice crop of spring pigs, that may hold a boar and gilt sale this fall.

T. H. Rundle & Son, Clay Center, breeders of Black Polands, have a nice crop of spring pigs and some choice fall gilts. They will sell their boars at private sale this fall but plan to sell their bred gilts at auction March 28.

Homer Alkire, Belleville, breeder of Black Polands for years, and president of the big North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville, is a pretty busy man these days. He is developing 70 spring pigs that are exceptionally choice.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, who is still a young man, has bred Durocs in Northeast Kansas about as long as any breeder in that section. He has a fine crop of spring pigs and will likely hold a boar and gilt sale sometime this fall.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, veteran breeders of Poland Chinas, have their usual good crop of spring pigs and H. B. is planning to make the show circuit as he has done for so many years. If they hold a sale, it will be in October.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, has bred a popular strain of Durocs for years and has always enjoyed a good local trade and has sold breeding stock all over the state at private sale and has held several auction sales. He has a large crop of spring pigs.

Allie Albers, Bendena, owns a nice country home on the highway just west of town and his herd of registered Poland Chinas is one of the well known herds of Northeast Kansas. He is planning to sell boars and gilts at auction the forepart of November.

Dr. J. H. Lomax, breeder of Poland Chinas and Jersey cattle for years at Leona, added Spotted Polands a few years ago and about the middle of October he will sell boars and gilts, about 20 of each. He is planning to hold a Jersey cattle sale next spring.

The premium list for the North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville is out. If you are interested, they will be pleased to mail you a

Sue Board of Trade

Suit for \$48,795 damages against the Chicago Board of Trade has been filed in the Federal district court at Amarillo, Tex., by eight Panhandle wheat growers. This represents their losses on wheat sales. They also ask an injunction against "pit" operations and short and long selling, and the disclosure of the names of eight traders whom they allege control the wheat market. They charge a trust exists in restraint of trade in wheat. . . It looks as if the board had caught a Tartar this time.

copy by return mail if you will send them your address. Homer Alkire, president, and Dr. W. R. Bernard, secretary, have been on the job for the past several months and the outlook for the fair there this fall is very promising. It will be a real cattle and hog show as usual and the entertainment committee are planning worthwhile attractions of unusual merit.

Rolly Freeland and his son, Roy, Effingham, are well known and popular breeders and exhibitors of Durocs, who will be out at the fairs again this fall with their show herd. They are planning to hold a boar and gilt sale in October. Their herd is one of the strong herds of the state.

The Nemaha Valley Holstein farm, near Seneca, is one of the strong herds of the state. At present they are milking 25 cows, many of them heifers and they are making nice month-

ly records and Harry Burger believes they will complete their yearly C. T. A. test in November with an average of better than 400 pounds of fat. They sell the butterfat to the Nemaha county co-operative creamery at Sabetha. Last month the price received was sixteen cents per pound. The creamery made 84,000 pounds of butter in May.

H. A. Dressler's herd of Holsteins at Lebo, Kan., holds the record for milk production so far as the United States is concerned. In 1929 the herd averaged 17,883 pounds of milk and 658 pounds of fat, semi-official records. Mr. Dressler is milking 22 cows at the present time and has hopes of a number of fine records.

Johannes Bros., Marysville, are Northern Kansas Duroc breeders who have come to the front in the business rapidly. Last fall they attracted considerable attention at the leading fairs with their show herd and in January they shipped 50 bred gilts and three boars to the Mexican government at Old Mexico City. They have 200 outstanding spring pigs. They will be out at fairs again this fall. They are considering a fall sale of boars and gilts again this coming October.

S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center, owner of one of the very strongest herds of Shorthorns in the west, will be out this fall with an unusually strong show herd. He is planning to start with the fair at Goodland and will make Belleville, Clay Center and other leading fairs, possibly showing at Colorado Springs. He has claimed October 19 as the date of his annual sale that will be held as usual at the Amcoats farm. Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, will again be consignors with Mr. Amcoats.

Hog Cholera

Prevent by vaccination with Peters' Clear, Concentrated, Pasteurized Serum. Gov't licensed. 3000 c.c. serum, 150 c.c. virus and 2 free syringes, with directions, \$18.00. Enough for 150 pigs.

The Peters Family Veterinary Guide Free

PETERS SERUM CO. LABORATORIES
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Notice: Peters' serum has been reduced to only 58 cts. per 100 c.c.'s. Virus 1 ct.

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, LEBO, KAN.

FOLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

40 — FOLLED 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. Sanbury, 1602, Pratt, Kan.

DUROC 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. Houston, 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

More Than a Quarter Century of Loyal Service!



The Quarter Century Club of the Capper Publications. Top row, left to right—Verne Kanatzar, Fred White, Harold Chase, A. E. Dalby. Middle row—Byron Long, J. L. Vincent, Robert Schwarz, Daisy Northam, Frances Wright, Inez Abbott, Ralph Radcliff, W. R. Gilmore. Lower row—John Peterson, T. A. McNeal, Con Van Natta, A. L. Nichols, John Johnson, Robert Maxwell, W. M. Temple and Carl Chandler, remaining members of the Club, were not in Topeka when the photograph was taken a few days ago.

THE HOUSE OF CAPPER takes this occasion to honor the men and women who have served it so long and faithfully.

In the group above not a single person has been an integral part of the institution less than 25 years; some a lot longer and at least two more than 35 years.

The heaviest chain is no stronger than its weakest link and it's just as true that no business institution is one whit stronger than the men and women who serve it. The human equation is still the most important factor in industry despite the so-called machine age in which we function.

And with that in mind when Arthur Capper began business for himself more than a quarter of a century ago, his guiding principle has been, "The Right Man for the Right Place," a principle which has been rigidly observed down to the present time. Today those men and women who proud-

ly wear the white service button emblematic of a quarter century of association with Arthur Capper, direct largely the activity of hundreds of others in this institution, some of whom have been employed ten, fifteen or twenty years themselves.

Adherence to the principle of "The Right Man in the Right Place," has been largely responsible for the fact that the Capper institution is the largest agricultural publishing house in the world; that the subscribers to its ten separate and distinct publications number more than four millions; that it has five publishing houses in strategic points in America in addition to the home plant in Topeka besides branch offices in all larger cities.

Lastly adoption of this principle has enabled Arthur Capper to enter public life at the Nation's capital where he is courageously fighting your battles as your representative.

THE CAPPER PUBLICATIONS

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher TOPEKA

Do you inhale?



Almost an "untouchable" subject in cigarette advertising

... yet 7 out of 10 smokers inhale knowingly—
and the other 3 inhale unknowingly!

REALLY now—how often have you wondered why the subject of inhaling has been generally avoided in cigarette advertising?

Why the mystery? Why the silence? We *all* inhale—knowingly or unknowingly! Each and every one of us breathes in some part of the smoke from our cigarette.

Do you inhale? Lucky Strike has dared to bring up this vital question—for Luckies have the answer!

Luckies assure you the clean, pure cigarette you want . . . because certain impurities concealed in even the finest, mildest tobacco leaves are removed by Luckies' famous purifying process. Luckies created that process. Only Luckies have it!

"Fifty million smokers can't be wrong!"

"It's toasted"

Your Protection — against irritation — against cough



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Tobacco Co.

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TUNE IN ON LUCKY STRIKE—60 modern minutes with the world's finest dance orchestras, and famous Lucky Strike features, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening over N. B. C. networks.