

KANSAS FARMER

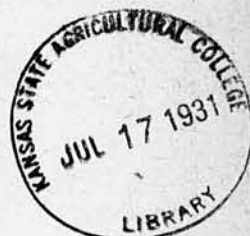
MAIL & BREEZE

5c a Copy

Volume 69

July 18, 1931

Number 29



Historic Council Grove

ON THE PATHWAY which some historians declare was trod by the ill-fated Coronado expedition in 1542, lies Council Grove, county seat of Morris county, Kansas.

The site of this little Kansas town is rich in historic lore. It is definitely known that as early as 1719 a Frenchman, DuTisne, camped at the Neosho crossing and that in 1798 Don Pedro Via passed by this point en route from Santa Fe to Saint Louis.

But what loomed larger as an item of historical importance was the creation of the first federal highway in 1825 when the government treated with the Osage Indians under a massive oak tree that still stands in Council Grove, and purchased from them a right-of-way for that famous old freight-route to the Southwest, the Santa Fe Trail.

The monument pictured on this page was erected in Council Grove by the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. It is known as "The Madonna of the Trail," and is one of twelve placed by the society at points of particular interest along the old trail in memory of the part played by pioneer women in the development of the West.

Other spots of interest in Council Grove are Council Oak; Kaw Mission, the first white



"The Madonna of the Trail" Monument

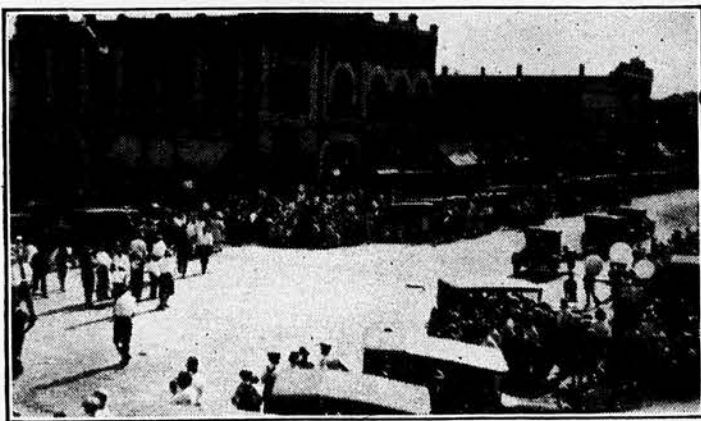
municipal water plant, an efficient light and power plant and natural gas are listed among the town's modern conveniences.

The town lies in the center of a rich farming and cattle grazing area and is served by strong banks and business houses. There are six churches, a fine Carnegie library, a splendid high school and three ward schools as well as a modern theater.

Council Grove is a city of fine homes and is a beauty spot thruout. There are two railroads, the Missouri Pacific and the M. K. & T. Highways reaching the town are the Santa Fe Trail and the Sunshine Highway, giving outlets in all directions.

Council Grove has a sporty, scenic golf course, two parks and one of the finest municipal tourist parks in the state.

Hotel accommodations and modern tourist camps are available in Council Grove to meet the varying tastes of the traveling public. And the town, both from its historical interest and its present attractiveness offers a pleasant stopping place for cross-country tourists or Kansans on a week-end outing.



A Busy Day on Council Grove's Main Business Street

In the Wake of the News

Farmers Will Feed Some of the 35-Cent Wheat to \$7 Hogs This Season

AS FORECAST by the Kansas Farmer on page 3 of the issue for July 4, the movement of wheat to market has been much on the decline in the last few days. Prices are entirely out of line. The last of the big wave of selling came July 6, when 1,757 carloads were received on the Hutchinson market, which broke all records, and it exceeded every other market in America, except Kansas City, which also established a new record. But hogs are selling at local shipping points for around \$7 a hundred, and the trend apparently will be upward until the last of September. This seems to be a good time to make some pork from wheat, as the process obviously can be carried out at an excellent profit.

Good Season for Lightning

AN UNUSUALLY large number of losses were reported last week from lightning. Perhaps one of the more outstanding ones was on the farm of W. J. Budke of Glen Elder, where it struck an alfalfa stack, which was then burned. A barn on the farm of M. E. Gentleman, also of Glen Elder, was struck by lightning about the same time; the prompt work of a company of harvest hands saved most of the contents. At Rydal lightning killed one cow each for two different farmers, Gust Fogelberg and Ollie Johnson. These losses are merely typical of those reported from all over the state.

Evidently lightning must still be regarded as one of the major pests with which Kansas farmers must contend.

Farm Products at Lawrence

THE Eastern Kansas Farm Products Utilization Day will be celebrated August 6 at Lawrence, and it promises to be an unusually interesting occasion. This event is being staged thru the co-operation of the Grange, State Chamber of Commerce, Kansas University, Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union and the Kansas State College. As was told on page 3 of the Kansas Farmer last week, Lawrence has taken a lead on this movement with its decidedly successful local cannery, which has purchased products from 250 farms this year. A tremendous expansion in this movement is well justified, and will do much, in

the coming years, to add to the income of Kansas agriculture. In the meantime, the celebration August 6 at Lawrence will be well worth attending.

Replacing the Wheat Acreage

THE low wheat prices of the last two weeks have aroused an increasing interest in crops to grow on the wheat land. Obviously this is a local problem. A big gain in the alfalfa acreage in Kansas is well justified, especially in some sections, such as along the Arkansas River Valley, that are well adapted to the crop. A further gain of truck crops also is suggested in sections to which they are adapted. But the big possibilities are bound up with the "cow, sow and hen" effort, and the placing of the individual farms on as nearly a self-sufficient basis as possible.

And Now the Web Worms

THIS certainly has been a great season for insects! Army worms especially! And now, judging from reports which came in last week



quite generally from over Kansas, alfalfa web worms are doing a great deal of damage to the young alfalfa. They even have been extending their operations to the sugar beet fields of the Arkansas River Valley. "The best control measure to use against the worms is to cut the crop of alfalfa at once, to remove the young worms and eggs that have not hatched," says E. G. Kelly, extension control specialist, Kansas State College. This is one of the most difficult insects with which Kansas farmers must contend.

A New County Chamber

THE Wabaunsee County Chamber of Commerce, the first county-wide association of the kind in Kansas, was organized last week at Eskridge, by representative business and professional men and farmers from Eskridge, Alma, Alta Vista and Harveyville. Preston Dunn of Eskridge, who originated the idea of a county chamber of commerce several months ago, was elected president. The secretary is O. W. Little.

Every township in the county is represented on the executive committee of the new organization. Its purpose is to boost the interests of Wabaunsee county, in every possible way, and especially to promote the co-operation of all its constructive forces, thru the extension of roads, and in securing the help of the Kansas State College in building the agriculture of that section.

It is a splendid move. Wabaunsee is one of the outstanding agricultural counties of Kansas, and its livestock business, especially, can be made much more profitable.

To Reduce Interest Rates

WHEN the Intermediate Credit Act was passed, in 1923, great hopes were aroused over its alleged value in supplying money at lower rates to farmers. It has been of considerable service in securing money for co-operative associations, but otherwise it hasn't been an outstanding success, due perhaps largely to a lack of interest in organizing local credit associations. Full information on such associations may be obtained from John Fields, president, Federal Land Bank, Wichita. Kansas agriculture ought to be using many times its present volume of intermediate credit money.

An Upward Trend in Beef Cattle?

By Gilbert Gusler

CATTLE prices in 1930 were poorest in July and August. The bulk of the cattle sold last December and January brought fairly good margins over first cost, whereas those sold in April, May and early June in many cases brought less a pound than was paid for them as feeders.

Based on the tendency to reverse the previous season's action, it is probable that fed cattle will be strong in midsummer this year when they were weak in 1930. Then, too many cattle in Kansas probably will be short-fed for the early winter market when prices were favorable during the last winter. Concerning the spring of 1932, there are some confusing factors, but it is unlikely that prices will show such a drastic drop from the early winter level to spring as they did this year.

If cattle feeding has resulted in losses in one season, and especially if the losses were increased by holding, the tendency will be to market early the following year. After a profitable season, the next year will be characterized by holding back.

Profits realized in winter feeding tend to stimulate early purchase of feeders the following fall, while after losses or when the corn crop promises to be small, feedlots are not filled till late. Studies at one of the agricultural colleges also are said to show that the demand for feeder cattle at any season is influenced more by the profit or loss on the bulk of cattle bought at the same time in the preceding year than by the cheapness of feed.

Obviously, these factors may be pulling in opposite directions, so that it is uncertain what the net result will be. This summer, for example, the demand for feeders will be influenced unfavorably by the losses cattlemen have been taking

recently and favorably by the fact that purchases made in July and August last year were mostly profitable and by good feed crop prospects.

Some men aim to feed about the same number every year. If variations are made, the number to feed in any particular year depends a good deal on what others are doing or not doing. If the indications are that the season will be profitable, then it will be advisable to increase. If storm signals are flying, it is well to curtail or even stay out altogether.

The chief indicators as to whether the season will be profitable are the financial results in the previous year, the size of the corn crop, the stage in the major production and price cycle in which the cattle industry happens to be, and prospective demand for beef as indicated by the business outlook.

A large corn crop usually stimulates feeding. Farmers bid up on each other for the available supply of thin cattle, and make too many fat steers for the winter market. Hence, feeding margins tend to be small, altho this handicap may be partly neutralized by low feed costs. A small corn crop discourages feeding, and margins often are wide enough to make the feeding of high-priced corn profitable.

Volume of feeding operations is influenced by profit margins in the preceding season. Sometimes this factor happens to pull in the same direction as the size of the corn crop. With a background of one or two profitable feeding years and a large corn crop approaching harvest, cattlemen are likely to go after thin cattle like hot cakes and finish up with financial colic. Cattle

feeding has not been very profitable for the last two years, but if the corn crop is large, it will tend to sustain the number of feeders taken to the country this fall.

The major cycles in cattle prices, which have been characterized by advances of five to nine years and declines of similar length accompanied by contraction and expansion of production, sometimes will mask the influence of other factors. On the rise, two or three profitable feeding seasons may occur in succession, and the reverse may occur on the decline. In the last 18 months, cattle prices have gone thru a major decline, but it resulted from the business depression and general deflation of the commodity price level rather than increased production, altho the low point of production and probably of marketings of beef cattle in the present cycle has been passed. This experience is sufficient demonstration of the effect changes in demand can have on prices.

With present cattle prices quite low considering the present volume of production or the stage of the production cycle, and with the possibility of mild improvement in business activity, both these factors appear rather favorable for the coming year. However, this does not necessarily mean that the extreme low point of the present down stage of the cattle price cycle has been passed.

It is not easy to perceive all the forces which will be affecting the cattle market at any given time in the future, or to measure accurately the power each will carry. The individual producer who gets as much information as possible about these forces and applies common sense in weighing up their relative importance should make better marketing judgments than the average feeder.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

July 18, 1931

Number 29

Can Farmers Use Cold Storage?

Lock Boxes for Broilers, Fresh Meats and Other Foods May Come With Time

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

SPRING fries from an April hatch all winter! This is a home-grown treat to be enjoyed by the Bruce Wilson family, Riley county. As a matter of fact they will eat these tender, 1½-pound birds from now until a new hatch is ready for the skillet in 1932. For the sake of variety and better balanced diets, fresh beef or pork, from just one butchering, will supply the meat portion of numerous meals.

Modern mechanical refrigeration makes this possible. Custom storage, if you please. This is an experiment, but it has proved entirely satisfactory so far. "We are thoroly sold on the idea," Mrs. Wilson explained. "This is the easiest, most economical method of storing our meats I have found. It is convenient, costs little, reduces work to the minimum and keeps these foods as fresh as the day they are put in the freezing room."

A packing plant at Manhattan is working with the Wilsons in this interesting experiment. So far Mr. Wilson has placed one-half of a 2-year-old beef, a good-sized porker and 48 broilers or fries in the cold storage room at the plant. Enough more chickens to total 75 or 100 will be placed there soon. As the family desires any of these meats, it simply is a matter of bringing whatever is decided upon out from town.

Worth More Next Winter

"Meats taken out of cold storage are found to be of superior quality," Mrs. Wilson said. "They really are better than when freshly butchered, due to seasoning or curing by the long, hard freezing. We kill 24 broilers at a time, weighing 1½ to 1¾ pounds, and with four of us working can have them ready for storage in a half day."

"Another point worth considering is the fact that they stay in exactly the condition we want them without any feed or care whatever. We have 40 broilers now that are eating 60 cents worth of mash a day, so you can see feed is an item. And anyway, if it hadn't been for this storage service we would have sold all of the broilers before now. We did sell 72 on June 15, for 17 cents a pound, but these we have put away will be worth considerably more than that to us in cold weather."

Mr. Wilson pulled his record books out of his desk and bent over them with busy pencil. "Let me see," he said, "We bought 400 day-old baby chicks from the hatchery at 8 cents apiece and lost only 16." The pencil was busy again as a visitor remarked to Mrs. Wilson that such a

small loss indicates very satisfactory care of the chicks. Clean, sanitary quarters; adequate housing and warmth, plus the right kind of feed are responsible.

"Our chicks were from April 15 hatches," Mr. Wilson said, stopping to explain the results of his figuring. "We put the first of the broilers in the storage room at the packing plant by the middle of June. Until they reached 1¼ to 1½ pounds and were ready for storage, they ate \$28.27 worth of mash. Their feed cost to that time was 7 cents apiece. Adding the cost of the

A New Idea!

HOME-GROWN fresh meats and broilers for farm families every day in the year are very desirable. A number of methods have been devised in an effort to make this a reality. In the article on this page you will find a brand new idea that has really great possibilities. It tells about the experience the Bruce Wilson family, Riley county, has had in putting broilers, pork and beef in the freezing room at a local packing plant. How delicious these products are when served! Mr. Wilson and the plant manager both discuss costs. If there is sufficient demand for this service it no doubt will be developed in the future.

chicks, 8 cents, we find the storage broilers cost 15 cents apiece. This plus a very few cents for space in the freezing room couldn't possibly make these fresh fries for winter use cost us more than 20 cents each."

The charges made at the local packing company, according to Mr. Wilson's records, are 25 cents a month for the first month for 100 pounds. After that it is 15 cents a hundred every month. There also is a charge of 10 cents for every time the cold storage room is opened for the Wilsons to obtain some of their meat. "We have about 250 pounds of meats in there now," Mr. Wilson said. "We may have more later, but if we have less, the charge is made accordingly. Supposing

we had 300 pounds of meat in there and left it for six months; that would be only 45 cents a month after the first month, which is a very small item considering the fact that we have home-grown, fresh meat and spring chickens ready for our use any day in the year. We probably make an average of three trips a month into the freezing room, because we can bring a good supply of meat home and keep it in first class condition in the electric refrigerator. So at the most it probably won't cost us to exceed \$5 for six months of this excellent service."

There is a trick or two to learn in using such facilities. Mrs. Wilson has found that out. Suppose she stores a chicken whole. Well, she simply has to wait until it thaws out before it can be cut up for the skillet. The way Mrs. Wilson does is to cut the fries into the customary pieces so they will be ready for frying when they come out of the cooler. Beef and pork cuts of convenient size are made and these are placed on shelves so they will not freeze together. "I put the broilers up in meal-size packages in cotton sacks," Mrs. Wilson said. "I have my guest size package of eight fries, with smaller numbers for family use. We hope this new service will be continued."

Service Has Real Possibilities

To get another angle on this new service, A. F. Peine, manager of the packing plant at Manhattan that is co-operating with the Wilsons, was questioned at some length. "It simply is on an accommodation basis at present," he said. "If we actually charged what this service costs us under present conditions, I am afraid it would be prohibitive." He went into some detail to explain that it would require extra men to check packages or containers in and out for farmers, and to show that the giant puff of cold air that comes out of the cold storage room every time the door is opened, costs real money. But he agrees that there is something worthy to the idea. "I would have to be sold on the plan by a spontaneous demand for such service," he said, "before I could venture to say how successfully it would work out. A modern plant like ours here could do this job if it is possible to do it on a paying basis for the plant, and economically for the farmer. What we would need, I believe, is a special freezing room in which every customer would have a standard-size container under his personal lock and key." Lock boxes for broilers, you see, like you have for valuables at the bank.

Kaw Valley Spuds Are in Demand

DIGGING Kaw Valley potatoes got into full swing this week with strong demand for the tubers from a wide market. The first carload shipped into Topeka last week came from Perry and brought \$1.30 a hundred, grading U. S. No. 1, or top quality. By the middle of the week Williams & Haney, marketing agents for the Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association, were reporting prices of from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a hundred. This is rather satisfactory considering that prices in some other producing sections where digging started earlier, ranged from 35 cents to \$1.

A number of things enter into the price situation this season. Quality in the Kaw Valley stands second to none. Good practices have limited inroads of diseases and insects. Quality seed treated before planting has helped. Close grading, careful packing, digging under only the best available conditions, fertility building rotations and orderly marketing all have played important parts. The available supply will have much to do with holding up the price.

Jesse Haney answered numerous telephone calls and telegrams from all over the country with: "The crop has been cut by half, quality is good

and valley potatoes are in demand." Turning to his visitor he explained that "We will market the same way we did last year because we were well satisfied with results then. We are going to avoid some of last year's troubles in loading. If the temperature is too hot we will load only in the morning. This will get away from scalding. This price of \$1.50 a hundred makes us feel well, but we don't know that it will hold. However, we have only half the tonnage of last year and the trade indicates they want our potatoes. Growers were satisfied we kept the market more even last year. We stopped digging to hold down on the supply. We are improving our grade, pack and shipments this year and will see that too many cars do not go to one market. That is just common sense business."

Herman Theden, Bonner Springs, climbed down from grading some of his potatoes to agree that the yield has been cut "easily 50 per cent." In a new field he pulled a number of plants to emphasize his point. "We had a good enough set but the hot weather stopped growth. My yield will run 50 to 150 bushels an acre." Last year 32 cars out of 36 he sold graded U. S. No. 1, and no doubt the majority will do the same this year.

However, his yield is considerably under the top of 300 bushels to the acre of a year ago. But \$1.50 a hundred pleases Mr. Theden, when he recalls that \$1.35 was his high mark in 1930.

"We averaged slightly more than 200 bushels to the acre last year," explained James Trant, Edwardsville, "but will get only around 80 this season. However, 1930 produced an exceptionally large crop. Yes, \$1.50 a hundred would be fine. We averaged \$1.14 a bushel last year. If the trade is depending on the valley for potatoes the price will hold or go up." F. V. Lewis, Lawrence; M. L. Taylor, Perry, and M. T. Kelsey, Topeka, all agree with the other men regarding the damage done by the heat. But remark that perhaps a short crop with a higher price will net more in the end than a large crop with a very low market.

According to Frank Blecha, of the agricultural college, the Kaw Valley association has added 1,200 acres, so will control approximately 70 per cent of the valley carlot tonnage this year. He said a year ago Kaw Valley potatoes went to 46 states and to Canada. This was an increase of 156 more cities in eight more states than before the association started marketing co-operatively.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service
RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor
FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer
A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying
H. C. COLGLAZIER...Grain View Farm Notes

Entered at second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor **RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor** **T. A. McNEAL, Editor**
ROY E. MOORE, Advertising Manager **E. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager**
Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER...Home Editor
NAIDA GARDNER...Assistant Home Editor
NELLE G. CALLAHAN...Food Testing
LEONA E. STAHL...Young Folks' Pages
J. M. PARKS...Manager Capper Clubs
T. A. McNEAL...Legal Department
DR. C. H. LERRIGO...Medical Department

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A RECENT decision of the Tariff Commission increases the tariff on imported dried eggs 50 per cent. This decision was one of the most prompt yet made by the commission. Poultrymen got all they asked for, and all that could possibly be granted them. It is the opinion of John E. Pickett, editor of The California Farmer, that this increase will add at least 100 million dollars to the poultry income in the United States next year. He figures that the flood of dried Chinese eggs has been a major

veterinary department of the Kansas State College for an examination of the cows so affected is a good one. I think that such an examination could be arranged for with little or no expense to the owners. At any rate it will cost the farmers nothing to write to the agricultural college and find out.

Limit of 1 Million Dollars?

HAS the tide of civilization reached its height?" asks H. H. Kent of Galena. "The material prosperity of a nation or people, when it rises to a certain point, seems of itself to develop a poison whose cumulative effect will, in due time, manifest itself in the body politic, physiologically. First comes the spirit of selfishness, then the desire for power, then the struggle for place, then the struggle for wealth, then the practice of dishonesty, then the oppression and suppression of the weak, then the protest of the injured, then strife, then the final struggle for existence, and in the end spiritual darkness and national death.

"It seems the time has arrived when sensible people, rich or poor, should fully realize the importance of placing a limit on individual wealth. Hoarded wealth caused the downfall of Egypt, Babylon, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome and Constantinople. The Ancient American Aztecs hoarded gold for the future enrichment of Spain, which afterward suffered for her greed.

"I would not discourage the young man from building up a moderate estate, but there should be a legal limit to accumulations. A live, wide-awake go-getter must not be hindered so long as his activities are in line with patriotic, unselfish honesty, but he should be satisfied with a reasonable amount of this world's goods. Any accumulation above a million dollars should revert to the country's treasury. If he is really patriotic, honest and energetic he will continue his efforts, for no energetic person wants to be idle.

"If a limit is not placed on individual wealth, we, or our posterity, will sink into oblivion, just as Egypt, Babylon and all past civilizations have, as history attests. Our rich men should awaken to the fact, if not for patriotic reasons, then in the future interest of their lineal successors; for if the present uneven, unfair distribution of

wealth is not soon amended some of our present rich men may live to experience the sorrows of an over-indulgence in wealth too close to a hungry populace; hunger knows no laws and is quick to develop revolution.

"That ours, the richest nation, is hopelessly unbalanced economically has been clearly brought out by published facts of such large percentage of the wealth being in the hands of such few persons; those few wealthy should take a timely warning, for they may not be so secure as they



"FLIGHT OF FACT" KNOCKS THE "O" OUT OF FAMOUS "FLIGHT OF FANCY"

factor, especially in California, in reducing profits, and that the average reduction a farm has been \$400 per annum in California.

No Germs in Tuberculin

IN YOUR issue of July 4," writes W. C. Boardman, director of rural development for the Kansas Electric Power Company, "you have a letter from L. C. Mann in regard to the tuberculin test. In your comment you refer to it as vaccination. It is not a vaccination, but a test which shows the presence or absence of the disease. A harmless fluid containing a chemical thrown off by tuberculosis bacteria is injected between the layers of skin at the tailhead. If the animal has tuberculosis this creates enough irritation to make a small swelling. While I am not a veterinarian I have worked on tuberculosis eradication for 12 years, and I do not think Mr. Mann can show in any way that the tuberculin, which contains no germs, could do what he says it did. There was certainly something else wrong, and I am inclined to think there was some cause other than the tuberculin test that affected the cows.

"If it were my herd I would have the Kansas State College investigate. I agree with you that vaccination of hogs has saved the swine industry, and with the co-operation of the cattle producers we can save the cattle industry, and at the same time relieve the human family of much suffering."

I did not say that vaccination of hogs has saved the swine industry, but the fact that a large majority of successful hog raisers do have their hogs vaccinated is pretty convincing proof to me that it is a success.

Mr. Mann is one of two or three cattle raisers, owners of small dairy herds, who have written me complaining that their cows ran down in flesh and also that the flow of milk declined after taking the tuberculin test. I think the suggestion of Mr. Boardman that these farmers call on the



imagine in the protection of the army and navy.

"The first able and intelligent wealthy man to take the initiative and scale his wealth down to a reasonable estate would immediately become very popular material as a Presidential candidate, irrespective of past sins or political affiliation. Now is the time for some really great man to come to the rescue of a tottering democracy."

Would a Control Be Wise?

MR. KENT raises an interesting, tho not a new question. Is the accumulation of wealth in large amounts in the hands of a few a detriment to the many who have comparatively little, or in many cases no accumulated wealth at all? Under our complex civilization the individual ownership of wealth does not mean that the individual controls the wealth he is supposed to own. In the old days of individualism wealth was very largely controlled by individuals. The lord of the manor ruled his tenants with a despotism which was practically absolute. Business was controlled by individuals.

But the development of modern civilization with its vast corporations has changed all that. Very few, if any, of the great corporations are actually owned by the men who control them. The directors of these corporations probably have large holdings of stock, but the majority of the stock is held by individuals who have little or nothing to say about the management. Suppose individual wealth were limited to 1 million dollars, as suggested by Mr. Kent, would the size of corporations be lessened or would there simply be an increase in the number of stockholders and would the individual stockholder have any more say in the management of these great corporations than he has at present?

There are enough stockholders in the Santa Fe Railroad Company, who own comparatively small amounts of stock, to absolutely control that great and successful corporation. Every one of them has an undisputed right to vote his stock as he pleases, and what is more, have his vote counted

The average stockholder, however, does not exercise his right. He gives his proxy to some person whom perhaps he does not know and when the annual election comes around his vote counts, but he does not cast it. There is nothing dishonest or unfair about this; the stockholder is not cheated out of any of his legal rights; he simply finds it impractical to exercise them.

It has often been stated that 90 per cent of the wealth of the United States is owned by less than 10 per cent of the people. Perhaps that statement is correct, tho I have never yet seen what seemed to me to be reliable and convincing statistics to prove it. But suppose it is true, is it necessarily a curse? It has often been said that if the average per capita wealth of the nation was say \$3,000 and one man owned 3 million dollars there must be 999 men who did not own anything. The apparent fallacy of that sort of reasoning was the assumption that the one man who owned property to the value of 3 million dollars monopolized the earnings of that entire amount, while the fact is that he could not use more than a small per cent of the total. Henry Ford is often rated as a billionaire. Probably the estimate is greatly exaggerated, but assuming that it is correct, would the people of the United States be better off if Henry had been limited to 1 million dollars? If such a limitation had been placed on wealth would there be such an organization as that built up by Henry Ford? I do not know, of course, but I do not believe there would have been.

Wheat at \$2 a Bushel?

A CORRESPONDENT at Geuda Springs, W. T. Wycoff, sends me a copy of a letter he wrote to Julius Barnes. "I have been waiting," says Mr. Wycoff, "for someone to offer a solution for the economic depression, and as no one seems to have offered a practical remedy I should like to submit one. First, I hope you will ask President Hoover to call an extra session of Congress to pass such emergency legislation as will give him power to fix the price of wheat at \$2 a bushel for two-thirds of this year's production. The other third may be sold for export. An equally profitable price also should be fixed for cotton."

"The fixed price for wheat need not increase the cost of bread more than 1 cent a loaf, and it will mean work for a great army of idle men. It will increase the wealth of the farmers of this

country by at least 1 billion dollars, which will enable them to purchase the products of labor. We need all lines of industry in operation at 100 per cent of capacity to insure general prosperity. We can never expect conditions to improve until the basic industry, agriculture, receives a reasonable return for its commodities."

Mr. Wycoff does not suggest just how President Hoover is to get the money to pay the



farmer \$2 a bushel for his wheat, and the cotton raiser a correspondingly high price for his cotton. I assume, however, that his idea is to have Congress appropriate the money to pay for the wheat and cotton out of the United States treasury. Poultrymen are complaining about the price of eggs. The President should be asked to fix the price of eggs at 25 cents a dozen and the price of chickens for fries at not less than 50 cents. Why stop with wheat and cotton? Let President Hoover be directed to fix the price of all farm products at a figure that will be satisfactory to the farmers.

Bin Was Personal Property

A owns a farm mortgaged to a bank. He rents the farm and leaves the state. The bank forecloses upon the farm. There is a steel bin of the type that the farmers of this locality are accustomed to moving from place to place wherever they find them most convenient for storing grain. A has left the bin on the farm for his tenant to use. After the bank starts foreclosure, A sells the bin to B and asks him to leave it on the place until the first of March, as the tenant has grain in it. This B agrees to do. The bank, after foreclosure, but before the period allowed for redemption expires, finds a buyer for the place and sells it. The buyer wants immediate possession, and the bank bargains with the tenant to leave before the first of March, and the buyer moves onto the place. The renter afterward removes his grain from the bin, but when B attempts to take possession of the bin, he finds that the bank has sold the bin with the place, and it is so mentioned in the buyer's contract with the bank. To whom does the bin legally belong?

A Reader.

It is my opinion that the bin belongs to B, that it was personal property and that A, the original owner of the land, had a right to sell this bin and remove it from the place, or the purchaser had the right to remove it. As the present owner of the land claims the bin, B's only legal remedy will be to replevin it.

About the "Blue Sky" Law

Will you please give a short definition of the term "Blue Sky" law and name a few such laws in the Kansas Farmer? K. F.

"Blue Sky" law is a slang term legalized by statute. It refers only to the sale of speculative securities, that is, securities the value of which materially depends upon proposed or promised future promotion or development, in which the element of chance, hazard, or speculative profit or loss is equal to or predominates over the elements of reasonable certainty and safety.

The Blue Sky law puts the control of the sale of such securities in the state of Kansas in the hands of the state banking department. The application to sell such securities must be made with the bank commissioner's department, and such application must show details of issue intended to be sold. The broker desiring to sell the speculative securities must provide evidence of good character, be registered with the state bank commissioner, and file bond for \$5,000, running to the people of the state of Kansas. He must pay registration fee of \$25. This term does not apply to anything except this kind of transactions.

Wheat Collapse Demands Action

MY JOURNEY to Washington to urge President Hoover and the Farm Board to hold the 1930 wheat off the market until the wheat grower, who must sell this year's crop now—whatever the price—had disposed of his wheat, resulted in a keen disappointment. The Farm Board refuses to change its position.

I am perfectly aware there is a division of sentiment in regard to the best policy to be pursued, and that many farm co-operative leaders for whom I have the highest respect are in disagreement with my views.

However, I believed my views were correct when I joined in the first appeal to the Farm Board. I still believed they were correct when I went to Washington to urge emergency action by the board and the President. And now that I am back where I started, I still believe my original view was correct.

The Farm Board, backed by some very strong and capable farm co-operative leaders, thinks differently. And they made the decision.

I am deeply disappointed, and feel the board is committing a most serious mistake.

In my opinion the situation is so desperately serious as to justify withholding this old wheat to protect the farmer whose all is at stake.

The Government, thru the Farm Board, has the bulk of the 1930 wheat surplus on hand; how much no one is able to say definitely.

The wheat growers have the 1931 crop on their hands. Many farmers, especially tenant farmers, must dispose of it at once.

The attitude taken by the Farm Board puts the old 1930 wheat surplus, held by the board's stabilization corporation and by the co-operatives protected by the Farm Board, in direct competition with the 1931 crop the growers are marketing this summer.

I realize that the Farm Board and the farm co-operative leaders believe that their decision to sell the wheat they hold—no matter what that does to the grower who is forced to sell his 1931 crop right now—is the best program for the co-operatives and the growers in the long run.

But in my judgment we are faced with an

emergency that requires immediate action to save a multitude of wheat growers from bankruptcy.

Last fall the Farm Board faced an emergency, met it squarely and bought up the surplus wheat. All we now are asking in the wheat belt is that this surplus be held off the market long enough to give the wheat farmer who has to sell a chance to sell his wheat at as near the cost of production as possible. His creditors are forcing him to sell at once, no matter what the price.

That is where the emergency lies and it is a grave one.

Perhaps the President's vigorous denunciation of grain-market gambling in the wheat pit will help the present situation some. The temporary effect may be good but only legislation can make it permanent.

With wheat selling at country shipping points below 30 cents, it is doubtful that wheat ever before sold as low in Kansas in comparison with the general price level. At other times when wheat has been approximately as low, gold, money, or the dollar, was high.

With a world wheat crop about 350 million bushels less than last season, it may be questioned that such unprecedentedly low prices are justified.

The President has discovered evidence that a limited number of professional market-manipulators have been and are taking advantage of this desperate situation to raid and "bear" down the market for their own personal gain. As he says, these activities "have but one purpose, and that is to depress prices."

In the rush of harvest time the short-selling grain gambler dumps his millions of bushels of "paper" wheat into the wheat pit to further depress the market, skin the farmer and enrich himself.

This happens every year during the movement of the crop to market, as well as at other times, and robs the farmer of any fair return he might get even when prices are good.

I have made the statement before that the Chicago Board of Trade is the world's greatest gambling institution. I still stick to that statement.

In Washington I am back of a program to

eliminate this vicious gambling and illegitimate short-selling in grain, and revise the whole system of marketing.

This program has the approval of the Department of Agriculture, also of Alexander Legge, head of the International Harvester Corporation, and former chairman of the Federal Farm Board. It lodges authority in the Secretary of Agriculture to approve or disapprove the trading rules of the grain exchanges.

As now conducted these exchanges, like any private club, can arbitrarily put in any rule they please.

The trouble with the present system, which has cursed the country for more than 40 years, is that it is set up and controlled by speculators and buyers. We have the so-called open competitive market, but as now conducted it is one-sided, the public and the producer have nothing to say, they must take what is given them by those in control.

I have insisted and shall continue to insist that farmers and their representatives shall have an equal voice and power in the control of these exchanges. In no other way under the board of trade system shall we ever obtain honest markets, and this has a most important bearing on the genuine prosperity that this country hopes to attain and enjoy.

All this has little bearing on the rigors of the present crisis. It is facing us here and now.

Those who are better situated should now know that blood cannot be obtained from a stone. That we must live and let live, doing everything possible to give the helpless debtor time and a chance to come thru and square his debt. We must do as we would be done by.

Business has reached bottom and is on the upgrade. Times are slowly to get better. When this improvement gathers momentum, as it will, recovery will move faster and faster. This has been the history of every depression and is a hope that will not fail us.

Arthur Capper

As We View Current Farm News

M. T. Kelsey of Shawnee County Dug 1,000 Bushels of Potatoes a Day Last Week

MACHINERY has stood a lot of abuse during the depression, it being named profanely and otherwise as the sole cause of our troubles. But still the right modern equipment for the job saves time and money. M. T. Kelsey of Shawnee county last week dug 1,000 bushels of potatoes the first day he was in the field with his new two-row power outfit, aided for a part of a day with a one-row machine. He says the two-row digger is the best thing he has seen in its line. It eliminates the use of one tractor and two men without sacrificing speed in digging.

200 Million Bushels of Wheat!

THE July estimate of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture indicates a Kansas wheat crop of 200,896,000 bushels this year, from 12,556,000 acres, an average of 16 bushels an acre. Both the acreage and the total yield established new records—the previous high acreage harvested, 12,310,000 came in 1930, and the record yields were in 1928, 177,361,000 bushels; and 1914, 176,300,000 bushels. Kansas produced 166,185,000 bushels of wheat in 1930, an average of 13.5 bushels an acre.

Corn is growing on 6,633,000 acres, compared to 6,909,000 acres harvested last year, a reduction of 4 per cent. The condition of the crop, 76 per cent, indicates a yield of 129,344,000 bushels, compared to 82,908,000 in 1930. Oats were planted on 1,592,000 acres, compared with 1,327,000 acres last year, an increase of 20 per cent. The oats yield is 46,168,000 bushels, and it was 40,341,000 bushels in 1930.

And about everything else is doing fine. This evidently is going to be a good crop year—for yields!

A Fine Grain Outlook

THE July Government forecast is for a corn crop this year of 2,967,953,000 bushels, as compared to a production last year of 2,094,000,000 bushels. The wheat forecast indicates a crop of 869,013,000 bushels; the yield of last year was 863,000,000 bushels.

Power for Hill Climbing!

EVERY wheat grower who can is holding all of the grain he can. It was apparent this would be done as the harvest season opened, as shown in a survey made by Kansas Farmer, and reported July 4. The holding idea has spread, more farm storage has been arranged, thousands of bushels have been dumped on the ground, on every hand one hears of dealers, manufacturers and bankers who are easing up on notes and bills due them—all of this looking to an upturn in the wheat market. That's motive power for the climb back to normal!

Chinch Bugs Arrived at Galt

CHINCH bugs became destructive last week in Rice county for the first time, according to M. M. Taylor of Lyons, the county farm agent, especially in the vicinity of Galt, the worst damage being 2 miles west. Some creosote barriers with calcium cyanide filling for the postholes have been constructed. Creosote costs 50 cents a gallon this year and calcium cyanide 30 cents a pound. Mr. Taylor thinks the cost of maintaining a mile run for 10 days will be about \$40 for materials.

42.2 Pounds of Butterfat

TONNES TORKLESON of Everest owns the high producing herd of the Brown-Doniphan Dairy Herd Improvement Association for June. His 18 Holsteins averaged 42.2 pounds of butterfat for the month. Mr. Torkleson also owns the high cow for June; she produced 108.1 pounds of butterfat, from 1,965 pounds of milk. The Guernsey herd owned by George Schuetz of Brown county was second, with an average of 38.2 pounds. There are 378 cows in the association, owned by 26 members; 28 of these cows

were dry in June. The average cow in the association produced 675 pounds of milk during the month, with an average butterfat test of 4.11 per cent, thus giving 27.8 pounds of butterfat. Arden Booth, the new tester, suggests that this is a good time to provide for some cheap insurance for winter milk production by continued grain feeding.

Jayhawker Tour: Third Time

ARESIDENT of Haven, C. Stecher, has arranged to be on the Jayhawker Tour again this year, which will be the third time he has made the trip. Mr. Stecher went on the Jayhawker Tour first in 1929, he went again in 1930, and now has arranged to go again this summer. In addition to this, Mr. Stecher was on one of the Capper trips to the East a few years ago, and last winter went on the tour to Florida. Mr.



Stecher says that every time he goes on a Capper tour he has such a good time he always wants to go again.

W. N. Grimsley of Viola, who was on the Jayhawker Tour in 1929, also is going again this year. Miss Doris Luther of Coats, who made the trip in 1929, too, also is going again this year.

Altogether about a dozen people have been on the Jayhawker Tour more than once, which we think is pretty good evidence that they regard it as one of the best trips that could be made.

Altogether about a dozen people have been on the Jayhawker Tour more than once, which we think is pretty good evidence that they regard it as one of the best trips that could be made.

Homes Are Dangerous!

THE secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, Dr. Earle G. Brown, reported last week that 1,628 deaths were caused by accidents in the state in 1930. This is the largest total ever reported, and it was one-twelfth of all deaths. Of the 1,628 deaths, 568, 34.8 per cent, originated in the home; 520, 31.9 per cent, were caused by motor vehicles; 282, 17.5 per cent, were classified as "public accidents," while 258, 15.8 per cent, were industrial accidents.

Stephen Moulton Babcock

STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK was found dead a few days ago in his home at Madison, Wis. Doctor Babcock was born in 1843 at Bridge-water, N. Y. He was educated at Tufts College and the University of Goettingen, Germany, receiving his degree there in 1879, after having taught chemistry at Cornell for two years. Later he was chemist at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, and in 1888 became professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. There he remained for the rest of his life, becoming emeritus professor of agricultural chemistry in 1913. In 1890 Doctor Babcock made the discovery which has meant so much to the dairy industry of the world—known then and now as the Babcock test to determine the fat content of milk. He took the position that since he was

a paid servant of the public his discovery belonged to the public, so he refused to secure a patent whereby he might have made many millions. It is a question whether this decision was wise, but certainly it was unselfish and highly creditable to Doctor Babcock. Probably today the discovery would be patented and thus controlled, even if it were free to those licensed to use it and in that way free to the public. Doctor Babcock was honored in 1930 by being the first man chosen for The Capper Award for Distinguished Service to Agriculture, and that award was universally approved. Departing full of years and honors, Doctor Babcock leaves to scientists of all nations an example of faithful and unselfish service for the public.

30 Bushels More Corn

AJEFFERSON county farmer, H. A. Ploughe, irrigated 51 acres of corn last year for \$5.64 an acre, including all costs except depreciation on machinery and his labor. An increase in the yield of 30 bushels an acre resulted. A 30-horsepower oil-burning tractor was used for power, and the water was lifted from the Delaware River with a 6-inch centrifugal pump. Irrigation can be used profitably almost every year in Kansas.

Lime for Alfalfa Land

ACARLOAD of agricultural lime was unloaded last week at Wathena; it will be used mostly on land that is to be seeded to alfalfa next month. W. B. Harris of Blair took 24 tons; L. A. Libel, Wathena, 20 tons; and R. B. Carter, Wathena, 12 tons.

Sell on Credit to Germany?

CARL WILLIAMS, a member of the Federal Farm Board, reported last week that unofficial conversations have been held with representatives of the German government on selling some of the board's wheat to Germany on credit.

A Promising New Legume

KOREAN LESPEDEZA has made a splendid growth on the farm of J. S. Littrell of Centerville. This evidently is one of the more promising new legumes that are being tried out in Kansas.

Half a Crop in Canada?

THE condition of the spring wheat crop of Canada July 1 was 56 per cent, as compared to 92 per cent on the same date a year ago. Most of the damage was caused by dry weather.

Wheat Sold for 26 Cents!

GAYER STARBUCK, a Rooks county home-steader, recalled last week that in 1886 wheat sold for 26 cents a bushel. "And we didn't have a farm board either," he added.

January Oats: 82 Bushels!

AFIELD of oats on the farm of C. E. Jacobs of Delavan, threshed last week, made 82 bushels an acre. The field was planted in January!

Marketed at 226 Pounds

THE average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in June was 226 pounds as compared to 225 pounds in June, 1930.

Another Big American Royal

THE American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show got under way last week, with a meeting of the board of directors. J. C. Swift was chosen president for the fourth consecutive term. He called attention to the fact that the attendance in 1930 exceeded that of 1929 by 20,000, and that

3,000 boys and girls came to attend the show from 43 states. A premium list may be obtained from F. H. Servatius, Secretary, American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.

10,000 Water Holes an Acre!

A NEW tillage tool has been designed at the Fort Hays Experiment Station that will leave 10,000 water holes an acre in its wake. It can be used as an ordinary tillage tool, and in addition it has a set of alternating shovels which work up and down so fast that, with the forward motion of the machine, they scoop out dirt and leave holes—10,000 of 'em to the acre—in the ground. Each hole will hold from 2 to 3 gallons of water.

Barley at \$40 an Acre

JACK BRITAIN, Chase county, harvested 70 bushels of barley an acre from a 15-acre field. A combine did the work, and it seems as if there were 2 or 3 bushels of broken heads to the acre left on the ground. Pork at 5 cents a pound would pay around \$40 an acre for that crop.

A Profit of \$61.10

THE average cow in the Washington County Dairy Herd Improvement Association produced 8,468 pounds of milk last year containing 315 pounds of butterfat. The average value of the products sold amounted to \$126.68 a cow, and the average income above feed cost was \$61.10.

Moved 6 Million Bushels

ABOUT 6 million bushels of wheat owned by the Federal Farm Board were shipped from Kansas City last week. According to Fred Lake of the Hall Baker Grain Company, it was being moved to cities to the north and east to clear the storage space for the incoming crop.

Third Effort Was Successful

HAIL hit the 160 acres of wheat owned by H. W. O. Nelson of Liberal early in June and he suffered a 25 per cent loss. A week later another hail storm caused a 25 per cent loss. Just before harvest a third hail storm came and completed the task—100 per cent!

Egg Weighed 5 Ounces

AN EGG weighing 5 ounces was exhibited in Canton a few days ago by O. O. Weaver; it was laid by a Buff Orpington hen, and was 9 1/4 inches around, "the long way."

Briefly Told

Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, evidently intends to do everything possible to help out in the wheat emergency. He wired to Joseph P. Burns, vice president of the Farmers' National Bank of Salina, last week that, "We have always tried to do our part in such emergencies, and our collection managers were instructed some time ago not to force the sale of wheat at present prices."

Wallace McKinnie of Solomon Rapids township, Mitchell county, planted 1-10 acre of Korean lespedeza this year, in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, in the corner of a field that was planted to alfalfa last spring. The lespedeza is thrifty, but much shorter than the alfalfa. Korean lespedeza is a promising new legume that probably has a considerable future in Kansas.

C. D. Scoggan, who lives 11 miles south of Beloit, has been cultivating a 5-acre field that will be planted to alfalfa this fall if moisture conditions are favorable. It was plowed in the spring and has been disked several times. At seeding time he expects to have a little loose dirt on top and under this a firm seedbed. He probably will plant the seed along toward the east of August.

According to the Bureau of the Census, there were 166,042 farms in Kansas last year, with a value, including improvements, of \$2,448,886,861. Improvements were valued at \$386,649,841, and farm machinery, including motor cars, at \$167,852,330.

The Single Comb White Leghorn flock owned by Norris V. Wakeman of Wathena produced 26 eggs a bird from December to June, inclu-

sive. There were 353 birds in the flock in December, but the number was reduced gradually, until it now consists of 225 birds, mostly 1930 pullets. The average profit was \$45.63 a month above feed and other costs requiring a direct cash outlay.

John Leger of Perry owns the high pen and the high pullet in the Kaw Valley Egg Laying Contest, to July 1. This contest started November 1, 1930, with pens consisting of 10 pullets and two alternates. The production of the 10 high birds constitutes the production for the pen during the month. This contest is held at Lawrence under the supervision of Nelson LeSuer.

Kansas cattle sold on the Kansas City market are remarkably free from tuberculosis; the percentage declined to .18 of 1 per cent in 1930, as compared with a high of .62 of 1 per cent. If animals from accredited counties are marked with an ear tag, costing 2 cents, they will save shippers about \$2.50 a head. Further information may be obtained from the county farm agent, or from R. L. Cuff, Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

A fly spray that is being used quite successfully in Washington county is made thus: Take 4 gallons of boiling water and dissolve 3 pounds of hard laundry soap in it. Add 4 1/2 quarts of coal tar dip, 4 1/2 quarts of fish oil, 3 quarts kerosene, 3 quarts whale oil and 1 1/2 quarts of oil of tar, while the water is still boiling. Then add enough water to make 30 gallons of fly spray.

N. A. Nelson of Bonner Springs has been using a milking machine for four years, and is much pleased with it. "I call it my hired man," he said. "He is the best hired man I have ever had. He never complains, he does not ask much in the way of wages, his laundry bill is not high and he never complains of the board."

Fifty farmers' roadside markets have been established in the last few days in Wisconsin thru the co-operation of the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Would it not



be well for Kansas farmers to pay considerably more attention to establishing roadside markets along well traveled highways?

The report of the State Board of Agriculture which contains the addresses delivered at the Kansas Agricultural Convention of last winter appeared last week; a copy may be obtained on request to J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

Dan Collier of Medford, Ore., took a seat near his chicken house one night last week, determined to stop thievery. He fell asleep. When he awoke, he found all his chickens safe. But a purse containing \$18.25 was missing from his pocket.

Rodney Elward, a member of the State Tax Commission, was exhibiting a sample of wheat last week, sent to him by John McCaffery, a grain dealer at Castleton, Reno county, and grown on a farm near Castleton, that tested 67 1/2 pounds.

Many Kansas farmers were interested in the contract for lubricating oils made by the State Highway Commission of Kansas last week. The contract for the Highway Department's require-

ments of lubricating oil for the last six months of this year was awarded to the Union Oil Company (Co-operative), in which more than 100,000 farmers are interested. The contract is for 35,000 gallons, or 10 carloads, of motor and tractor oils.

J. W. Wingrave of Yates Center grew 27 acres of upland wheat this year that made 35 bushels an acre. Last year he fed the wheat grown on 62 acres to hogs. Just now he is creep feeding a fine bunch of early Hereford calves.

Kansas Farmer editors have visited every section of the state during the last three weeks—they found, among other things, that there is a great increase this year in the number of farm families who have excellent gardens.

This year's Kaw Valley potato crop has suffered only slightly from diseases. There is just one reason for this: almost every grower planted treated seed of known quality, in seedbeds made healthy by soil-building rotations.

There has been an unusually good demand for space for agricultural exhibits at the Kansas State Fair, which will be held September 19 to 25. All of the room available for county displays, for example, has been taken.

Sixty wheat growers in 45 counties received the benefit of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association field inspection service this year. Oats fields were inspected for 40 growers in 30 counties.

M. C. McDowell, who came from Kansas, is the most trusted tractor instructor at the "Verblut Sovvhoz," or Verblut State Farm, the main tractor school in Russia.

Roscoe Pine of Douglas county is expecting to make about twice as much profit an acre on his truck crops this year as from grain. He sells to the cannery at Lawrence.

Gas tax collections in Kansas for the 1931 fiscal year, which ended June 30, were \$10,618,972.86, as compared with \$10,607,112.42 in 1930, an increase of \$11,860.44.

A hen owned by Mrs. Harold Emery of Fort Scott abandoned her nest in June after enduring the heat for a week. In due time, however, four chicks were hatched.

About twice as large an acreage of soybeans was planted in Linn county as the acreage of 1930. Laredo, A. K. and Virginia were the main varieties.

The milk house on the farm of Henry Major, northeast of Russell, was once the postoffice of Woodville, an early Kansas town that is no more.

Joe Fletcher, the 6-year-old son of M. L. Fletcher, a farmer who lives near Longton, died last week from the effect of a rattlesnake bite.

A field of oats on the farm of Mrs. G. P. Aikman, south of Eldorado, threshed a few days ago, made 1,116 bushels, or 71 bushels an acre.

M. M. Taylor of Manhattan, Riley county farm agent, is urging that the cattlemen of his county get on the market by August 15.

The Kansas Potato Show will be held November 4 to 6 at Kansas City, Kan., in the Chamber of Commerce building.

The premium list of the Kansas Free Fair may be obtained on application to A. P. Burdick, the secretary, at Topeka.

A. W. Freeman of Courtland delivered six truckloads of hogs to market before 6 o'clock one morning last week.

The Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association will control about 70 per cent of the carlot tonnage this year.

Henry Zart of Topeka caught a 40-pound yellow catfish in the Kaw River last week. It was 44 inches long.

Marshall county planted 5,686 acres of potatoes this year, as compared with 937 acres in 1930.

Fire destroyed 35 acres of wheat last week on the farm of Conrad Wenger of Hesston.

July and August is the ideal time to terrace ground that has been in small grain.

Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

This is the season when the greatest concern and worry the Kansas Farmer has is motors. Some of the 57 different varieties of afflictions that motors are subject to always come in the rush of harvest. First aid is always administered out in the great open air hospital, but if this fails to bring relief the motor or parts must be rushed to the specialist. It is surprising how long a motor will run with reasonable care and oil. The average farmer of today can adjust and repair a motor almost as well as the average machinist. About the only difference is that the machinist has a greater supply of tools. We farmers have had to acquire this knowledge largely by experience. It would be impossible to have a mechanic come out to the farm every time a motor refused to fire. Our combine motor decided to go on a kicking spree this season. Since the impuls is automatic there was no way by which the spark could be retarded other than to re-time the motor. After a few attempts we succeeded in getting the firing back in order. If there is any business or profession on earth that requires as great a variety of general knowledge as farming we have never heard of it.

Only Registered to 65 Pounds!

Harvest progress is very slow locally. Altho we have had no great amount of rain it has been too damp to cut most of the time for the last week. It is impossible to get over the acreage this year that we have been able to cover in other years, due to the heavy wheat. This is certainly a record year in most respects. We never had such quality before. The ordinary tester will register only to 65 pounds, and that is not enough. Local elevators have received only a small amount of grain that has tested lower than 60 pounds. The average is running 62 or above. The protein content is lower than in the past. Along with the high quality has come one of the best yields. In the past if we got a big yield very frequently the quality was off, but this year we have both. The greatest record breaking feature, however, is the price—the lowest on record. Damp wheat has sold at our local elevator for as low as 25 cents a bushel. Taking such a price can mean nothing but economic suicide sooner or later. A large amount of wheat is being stored on the farms in Kansas this year.

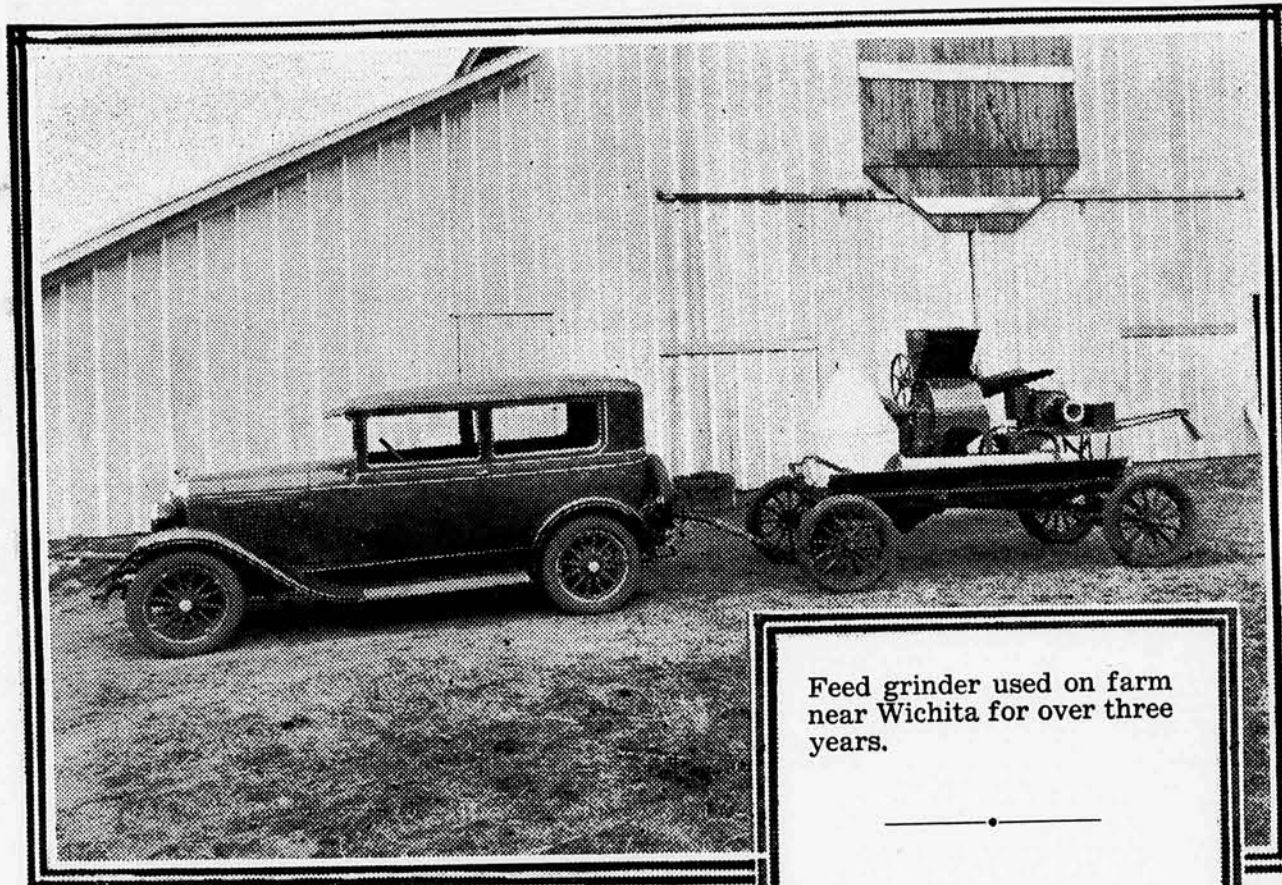
It Cost a Life

A tragedy that occurred in our community a few days ago prompts me to remind readers of the danger of fire and gasoline. A large gas tank began to leak badly, so the contents were drained and the tank left open for several hours. It was supposed all the gasoline had evaporated, and the task of soldering the tank was begun. A blow torch was used, and the result was an explosion, and the life of one of our young men was snuffed out. Some time ago we happened to have a motor tank spring a leak, and took it to a shop to have it welded. The machinist refused to do it under 48 hours, and then according to law it must be full of water when welding is done. While at the shop we saw a man welding on a gas tank in which he said there had been no gas for 10 years, and probably longer. He had the tank full of water, but frequent gas flames were shooting out at the opening in the top of the tank. The mechanic told me that it seemed the iron absorbed some of the gas, and then when heat was applied, even if the tank had been dry several days or perhaps years, there was a chance for an explosion. In other words, it is never safe to use a flame to weld a tank that has contained gasoline.

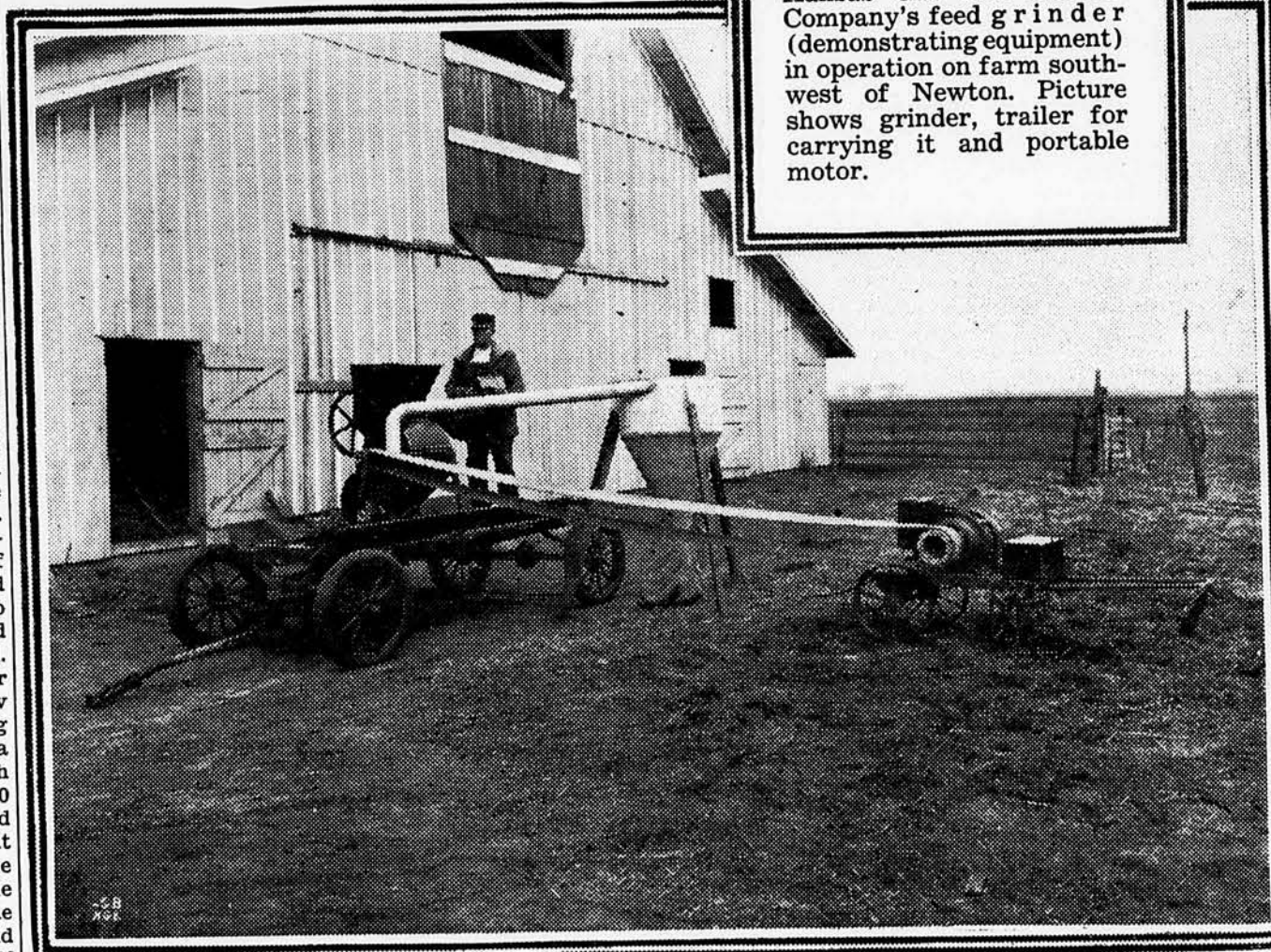
Farms Are Becoming the Farmer a Country

FARMING is more than a means of livelihood. It's a method of living. With the advent of available electricity for the farm, more comforts and more conveniences are available to the

farmer of today than were formerly available to the owners of rich country estates. The farmer's wife can now have every accessory for comfort and for solving the problem of housework that is en-



Feed grinder used on farm near Wichita for over three years.



Kansas Gas and Electric Company's feed grinder (demonstrating equipment) in operation on farm southwest of Newton. Picture shows grinder, trailer for carrying it and portable motor.

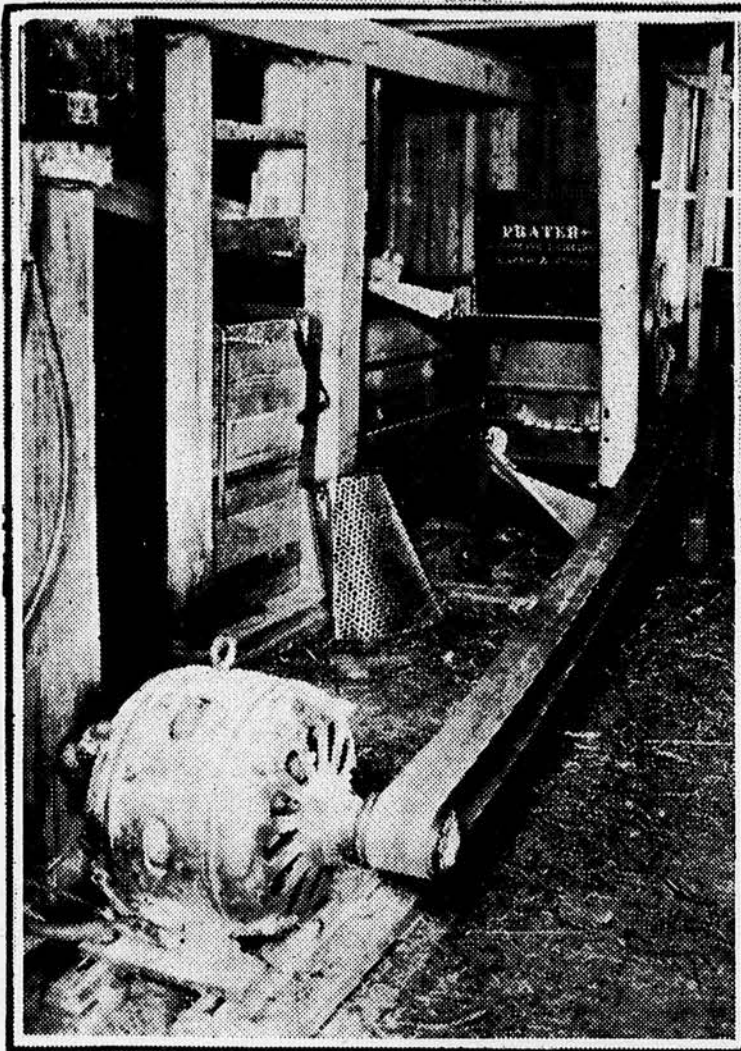
For Health, Genuine Comfort, and

Country Estates and Country Gentleman

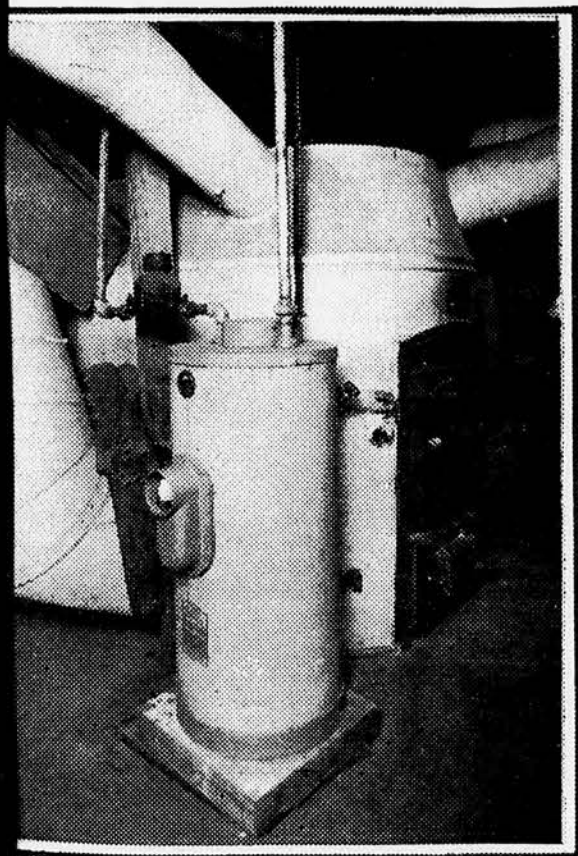
ly loved by her city and small town sisters. The farmer no longer must haul his grain to the market for grinding and then haul home again. He can have his own mill and do his own grinding at a less cost than he formerly paid for the same service.

ing the silo, with a modern silo-filler, has become a simple operation. Milking has become a problem of mechanics and electric refrigeration has settled the dairy problem, while possibly the most tedious of all work, the carrying of water, has been succeeded by the modern electric pump, which not only serves the household, but with its automatic shut-off can serve tanks on any portion of the farm.

The photographs shown here are photographs in South Central Kansas and are photographs taken from farm homes of that section.



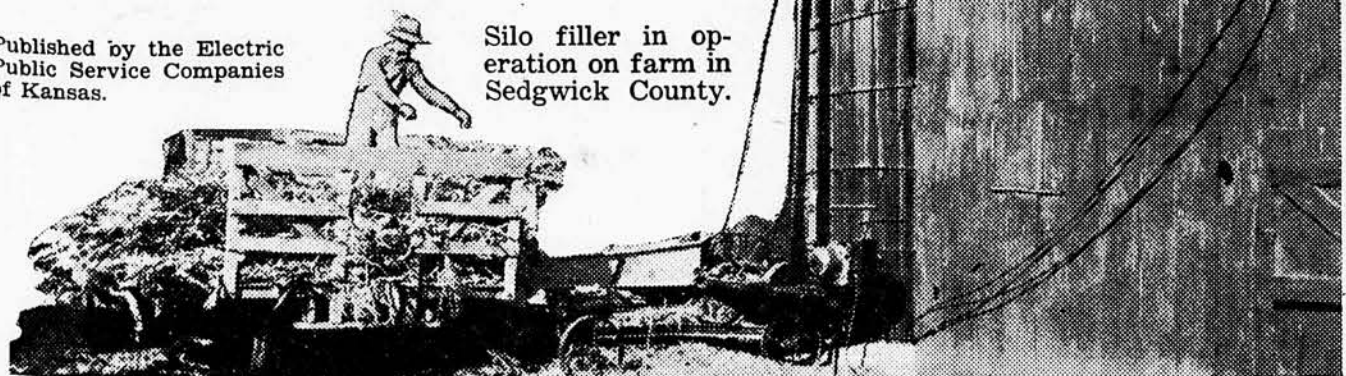
Feed Grinder on Farm Near Wichita



Automatic Furnace on a Farm Near Wichita
—Made Possible Through Electricity

Published by the Electric
Public Service Companies
of Kansas.

Silo filler in operation on farm in Sedgwick County.



From Station WIBW

Here is the program that is coming next week from WIBW, the radio station of The Capper Publications at Topeka.

Daily Except Sunday

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—The Commuters
- 7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:02 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue
- 11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
- 11:15 a. m.—Felix Fernandez and his Orchestra
- 11:45 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
- 2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Comfy Time
- 6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; News
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremona Military Band
- 9:30 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- 11:00 p. m.—Kanoa Hawaiians
- 11:30 p. m.—The Melody Master, with Eddie Boyd

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, JULY 19

- 4:00 p. m.—Chicago Knights
- 4:45 p. m.—Speed Demons from Chicago
- 5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
- 5:45 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
- 6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music
- 7:30 p. m.—Lewishohn Stadium Concert
- 8:15 p. m.—WIBW Hour
- 8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries
- 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour

MONDAY, JULY 20

- 1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
- 3:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
- 8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Arabesque
- 9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra

TUESDAY, JULY 21

- 7:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
- 7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
- 8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
- 9:00 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson and his Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22

- 11:30 a. m.—Atlantic City Musicales
- 2:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
- 8:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour
- 9:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra

THURSDAY, JULY 23

- 1:45 p. m.—Ben and Helen
- 2:45 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers
- 3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
- 6:15 p. m.—The Columbians
- 7:15 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
- 9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup

FRIDAY, JULY 24

- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
- 2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems
- 2:45 p. m.—Edna Thomas—The Lady from Louisiana
- 3:00 p. m.—Jewish Art Program
- 5:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
- 8:30 p. m.—Behind the Scenes
- 9:45 p. m.—Hollywood Gardens Orchestra

SATURDAY, JULY 25

- 1:45 p. m.—Saturday Syncopators
- 2:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ
- 3:00 p. m.—Luna Park Orchestra
- 6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music
- 8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat
- 9:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra
- 10:15 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Canadians

A Safe Investment

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

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

Kansas farms can provide many sources of income.

anconomy **ELECTRIFY** Your Farm!



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Keeping the Cooky Jar Well Filled in Summertime

WHAT a delightful feeling of preparedness a jar of cookies provides in summertime! The small, crisp cakes are a happy accompaniment to fruits and fruity desserts. They are equally good served with a glass of cold milk or with a chilled fruit beverage.



If you have a refrigerator, you will enjoy making ice-box cookies. A roll of dough, wrapped in cellophane or waxed paper to prevent drying out, may be kept on hand for use in times of need. Drop cookies are favorites in most kitchens during the summer months. It saves considerable time to avoid the rolling process.

Among my choice cooky recipes are the following. In each case I have indicated whether the cookies are crisp or soft. The latter are best stored in an earthenware crock.

Oatmeal Drop Cookies

1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon soda
2 cups flour	1 teaspoon baking powder
¾ cup butter	1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup sour milk	¼ teaspoon cloves
2 eggs	¼ teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups rolled oats	1 cup raisins
1 teaspoon vanilla	1 cup nuts

Cream the butter and sugar, add the well beaten eggs, milk, vanilla and oatmeal. Mix and sift the flour, soda, baking powder and spices. Combine the mixtures. Chop the raisins and nuts, flour well and add. Drop from a spoon on to a greased pan. Bake in a hot oven from 10 to 12 minutes. These cookies are soft.

Molasses Drop Cookies

1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon cream of tartar
½ cup butter	1 teaspoon cinnamon
3 eggs	1 teaspoon cloves
1 cup molasses	1 cup raisins
3 cups flour	1 cup nuts
1 teaspoon salt	
1 teaspoon soda	

Cream the butter and sugar and add the beaten eggs and molasses. Sift the flour, salt, soda, cream of tartar and spices together and add to the other mixture. Chop the raisins and nuts, flour well and add. Let stand over night in the refrigerator. Drop on greased tins and bake in a hot oven.

Vanilla Wafers

1 cup butter	1 tablespoon vanilla
2 cups sugar	Flour to make soft dough
3 eggs	

Cream the butter and sugar, add the beaten eggs, vanilla and enough flour to make a soft dough. If possible, chill the dough before rolling. Roll very thin and cut. Bake in a moderately hot oven. To make lemon wafers, use 3 tablespoons of lemon juice instead of the vanilla, or 3 tablespoons of orange juice may be used. To make chocolate wafers add 4 tablespoons of cocoa. These cookies are crisp.

The Charm Shop

BY NAIDA GARDNER

MANY people are in for a disappointment if they expect to put the same cosmetics on in summer as they do in winter and have them "stay put." The hot days present too many hazards for the ordinary skin to withstand. Perspiration and bathing in outdoor pools are the most common of these. But if you use a cream rouge and water proof powder you can expect to look just as fresh at the end of the day as at the beginning. It is true, they are a bit more difficult to remove but they have no more effect upon the skin than ordinary dry rouges and powders.

By Nell B. Nichols

I'll be glad to furnish names and prices of rouges, powders, lipsticks or eyebrow and lash preparations for summer use, upon request.

Beauty's Question Box

Please give me a detailed description of the best method of applying creams to the face and neck. I am interested especially in the movement to use around the eyes and over the nose. Mrs. K. O. F.

A circular motion is best to use in applying the creams to the face and neck, as this tends to stimulate circulation. I am sending the directions for application in a personal letter.

Can you tell me what is best to do for hangnails? Lucretia.

The cuticle on your fingernails is evidently not coming loose as it should for the manicure, and therefore it causes hangnails. I am glad to tell you of a way to loosen the cuticle.

Any of the above remedies are yours for 2 cents. Address Naida Gardner, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

To Outwit the Toddler

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

IF THERE is an active toddler in your family, or a baby who is learning to manage his walker better than you wish he could at times, perhaps you have had qualms over your basement stairway. My baby's daddy removed this bugaboo for me by attaching a stout screen door coil spring to the door so that it automatically flies shut whenever anyone passes thru it. He also protected the contents of my refrigerator from busy fingers in the same way.

Modes for Vacation Wardrobe

CLOTHES for vacation plans should be simple and easily laundered whether they are for the youngest or oldest member of the family. No. 437 is a splendid example of childlike chic.



A sleeveless model with open square neckline. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 3187 is a smart and wearable frock. Slender.

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

derizing features are noticeable at a glance. The neat molded-to-the-bodice effect at the center front and center back is becoming. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 3175. Sporty togs for the young man of the family. Cool, collarless neckline, cap sleeves and patch pocket are good features. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

New Dishes Appeal

SUMMER brings food problems. We wonder what to plan to eat and how to coax lagging appetites. There are several answers to our questions. Cool, attractive food is the best answer. On exceptionally hot days I have found that one warm vegetable is quite enough to work into the menu. Color makes its own appeal, also.

However, this seems to me the logical time to invest in dishes, for new and different dishes attract every member of the family. Recently I

Are You Canning?

Reports from over Kansas indicate that more canning is being done this summer than for many years previous. Perhaps you are needing a few helps along this line. I am happy to offer the following list of leaflets and can vouch for the information being the latest available. Check the ones you wish and order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 2 cents each.

- Canning Fruits and Vegetables
- Jellies and Jams
- Prize Pickle Recipes
- Favorite Pickle Recipes
- Canning Budget

found dishes in a nursery pattern in the ten cent store and proceeded to buy a plate, a cereal bowl and a cup for each of the near-twins. Some green glass dishes from the same source have proved the life-saver for simple suppers lately. And recently the entire family enjoyed a holiday meal because of some new dinner dishes.

Variety in dishes will help and a great outlay of money is unnecessary. Some really pretty patterns are shown in inexpensive wares.

Fingerprints Will Vanish

MOTHERS of young children are busy building memories as well as preparing meals, giving baths and molding characters. This is well. Almost without exception women want their children to remember the home of their childhood as a happy, carefree place. But in order to provide this atmosphere a mother must use the "don't" system sparingly.

So we will have scratches and fingerprints on our furniture, but fortunately fingerprints, at least, are removed easily. I have found that almost all furniture will respond to this treatment. Simply wash the surface with warm water and dry with a cloth. Then use a very thin coat of wax and polish well. The process isn't difficult and it is possible to keep the furniture fairly presentable all the time.

Utilizing Old Jars

EVERY canning season yields its quota of cracked jars, despite our utmost care. Those that are badly cracked, of course, should be relegated to the trash pile, but we have found those with only a slight imperfection to be excellent refrigerator containers. They take up little room and the contents may be securely protected against possible ice-box odors.

Wheat Sold for 32 Cents a Bushel

"Must Have a Little Money," Was the Reason Given, But It Was Poor Management, Anyway

BY HENRY HATCH

THE farmer hears a whole lot about orderly marketing. He is told to feed his grain and livestock into the markets of the world in a slow, steady stream, one that will not upset the even trend of the machinery of business necessary to handle our products. It would be a situation approaching the ideal could we become so organized that we as a nation of farmers could do this sort of thing, but like John J. Ingalls's purification of politics, I very much fear it is "an iridescent dream." A little business took me to Emporia a few days ago. The threshing along the way, which had just been nicely started, had been stopped by a shower, but considerable wheat was being received. A fellow who had just come from an elevator told me he was paying but 32 cents for No. 1 wheat. It seems as if a price so low as this should induce marketing of the most orderly manner, yet most of the wheat threshed has been hauled directly to market, regardless of the low price. "Must have a little money," is the reason given by the seller, hence the fellow who needs help the most gets the least, as in times like this he must sell at the price offered, even tho below the cost of production, as 32-cent wheat most certainly is.

Big Grain Yields Then

The history of agriculture of all times proves that the fellow who "moves evenly along" is the fellow who wins in the end. The farmer cannot close up shop for a few months, to begin again when conditions appear better, so he cannot curtail production, which means to plant fewer acres, for the farming of those acres is his business, and he cannot quit business. I may be wrong, but I take little stock in the reduction of acreage idea as a cure for our present period of low prices. We can, however, switch our crops around, we here in Eastern Kansas at least, and benefit ourselves thereby. We can and should take this opportunity to treat our soil better. There are many fields that have been constantly at work for over 50 years growing grain crops. It's a good time now to seed down to Sweet clover, alfalfa or Red clover a certain acreage that could be enough to turn the balance from an overproduction of grain to a normal supply, then when the upturn in prices comes, as come it will, these acres that have been overworked so long will be able to produce equal to new land.

Cocklebur Is Always Healthy?

While prices are low, there are few farmers who are showing the lack of courage to go ahead and fight it thru. Everywhere good work is going on. The corn fields are clean or are being cleaned nicely. Along the 70 miles of road traveled yesterday we saw several men out in their corn fields with hoes cutting out stray weeds left by the cultivators. With many, I noticed, it was being undertaken as a row-by-row job, which is the only way to get all the weeds. This is the only system that will keep ahead of the cockleburs, otherwise there probably will be enough strays escape to seed the ground to the bothersome point for next year. One healthy cocklebur—and a cocklebur is never anything else but healthy—will seed territory enough to make 10 times the work next year as is necessary to stop the trouble this year. Corn everywhere has a fine color, and everywhere the folks have the courage to go ahead and take the best possible care of it. In this so-called period of

world wide depression no one can say the farmer is proving himself a quitter. He is going right ahead doing his work well, and in the end will receive his pay for it.

Early Plowing: Larger Yields

The sooner a wheat or oats field may be plowed after being cleaned of the crop the better for the soil and the crop to follow, as a rule. Changing often from corn to small grain growing is an easier way to keep ahead of the weeds. Thirty-five years ago this section of the state was growing but little small grain. At that time we were almost exclusively corn farmers, and we were waging a slowly losing battle against weeds, especially during the wet seasons. Since dropping into a system of more equal division between corn and small grain, we are keeping ahead of the weeds easier, and everywhere are cleaner kept farms than formerly. Folks who wait until a weed crop has matured seed before plowing stubble fields gain nothing in the fight against weeds, for weed seed seldom rots in the soil.

Stacking Is a Lost Art

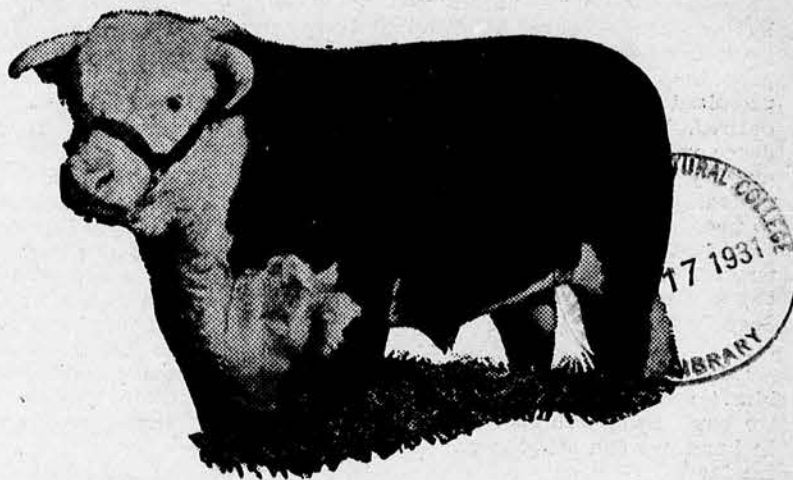
The stacking of grain has become almost a lost art. I have seen but one bunch of grain stacks this year. Last year there were several within 50 miles of here. Threshing from the shock is universal where combines are not used. There is something about a well built setting of grain stacks that adds wonderfully to the picture of any farm yard, yet the practice of handling grain this way has given over to the modern method of getting it from the field to the bin as quickly as possible. For those who wish to hold their grain until later and have no bin room, there is no way better than to stack, then thresh when the grain is needed, but the younger generation knows nothing whatever about building a grain stack and apparently does not care to learn. The stacking of slippery wheat is sometimes not so nice. For anyone who knows how, the building up of a nice egg-shaped stack with well bound oats is a real pleasure, but the modern age wishes to speed the work faster than to handle a grain crop in this way.

42 Bushels of Volunteer Oats

The cheapest crop we ever grew from the standpoint of cost of production was threshed last week when we threshed 42 bushels to the acre from our field of volunteer oats. The quality is fine, too, a leveled half-bushel of the grain weighing 18 pounds and 4 ounces. We are going to seed our next year's crop from this oats, believing that the earlier maturing this year may have the effect of earlier ripening of the next crop, which usually is to its advantage. While cheap as to cost of production, this crop of oats would also be cheap if sold on the present market. A few weeks ago a neighbor contracted to buy a thousand bushels for 22½ cents, and last night another neighbor told of a sale being made for 18 cents. This is making the returns from a 40-bushel yield well under \$8 an acre. The profits from such returns must be found with a magnifying glass, if at all, and its size is not sufficient to buy many motor cars or silk dresses.

Shower baths are provided on a new type of motor-coach. Pedestrians can still obtain one by standing on the curb on a wet day as the coach goes by.

Point-by-Point Superiority Makes A CHAMPION



Point-by-Point performance is the best way to judge a motor oil for cars and tractors! . . .



You've seen judges compare fine bulls point by point at fairs. And the bull more nearly perfect on most points wins the ribbon. Judge motor oils the same way! Check their proven performance point by point. Study the column of facts at the right . . . proof of CONOCO Germ Processed Oil's performance. American Automobile Association observers who observed tests with CONOCO Germ Processed Oil with three other famous oils on Pike's Peak recorded these facts. They are proof that Germ Processed Oil, with its greater oiliness . . . its *penetrative lubricity* . . . gave motors better performance and longer life. Buy Germ Processed Oil at any Red Triangle Station or from the CONOCO tank truck driver.

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
Ponca City, Oklahoma

CONOCO
GERM
PROCESSED
PARAFFIN BASE
MOTOR OIL

SUMMARY OF A. A. A. FINDINGS IN PIKE'S PEAK MOTOR OIL TESTS * * * * *

There was a reduction of 76.4% in rate of wear with the use of CONOCO Germ Processed Oil as against other oils tested.

Greater stability was evidenced. Germ Processed Oil was, after use, nearer the viscosity of fresh oil.

Frictional temperatures were lower with Germ Processed Oil.

Higher compression was obtained with Germ Processed Oil, indicating a better ring seal.

Greater mileage on gasoline was obtained with Germ Processed Oil.

There was less consumption of oil with Germ Processed Oil.

Less carbon was formed in cylinders with Germ Processed Oil.

The rate of crankcase dilution, which thins out oil, was decreased with Germ Processed Oil.



Use CONOCO Germ Processed Motor Oil in every motor on your farm for safer lubrication . . . better, more economical operation . . . fewer repair bills . . . longer motor life!

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

WERT FARLEY heard the details of the dissolution which had befallen Lederer's lynching party when he met his accomplice at luncheon the day following. He made no effort to conceal his contempt of the men who had backed down under the threats which Lederer mendaciously described Cosgrove as having made. But neither his contempt for the weaknesses of his contemporaries nor the bluster with which he pursued Lederer's attempts to evade the details of his own behavior served to cover his disappointment in Cosgrove's escape. For Cosgrove had spoken truth when he had promised Farley more law than he desired. Wert Farley had no confidence in the law. He feared it more directly than the circumstances warranted, because he suspected its power to uncover much of his past which he would prefer to lie fallow. Knowing nothing of the law, he was uneasy in the face of it, as a sneak thief is uneasy before the gaze of an honest man.

"But we still got our case against him!" spat Lederer vindictively. "If we can't hang him like he ought to be hung, we can still hang him under the law!"

Farley turned on him with a snarl. Lederer had as much as flung his secret fears into his face.

"Under the law!" he rasped. "Huh! That's talkin' sense! D'you know what the law is, Cliff? D'you know what yo're playin' with when you play with the law?"

"No. An' I don't care. The lawyers do that for us, don't they?"

"Yeah," Farley's voice was deeply sarcastic. "They do that for us! They argue an' talk, an' make out points of law. But it ain't them that settles the case! The ones what decide whether Cosgrove gets his or not, are the men who decided last night that he wasn't goin' to hang! That's who! It's Slade an' Webb, and them that makes the last decision. Read up on it! It's public opinion that counts, an' last night we had public opinion with us! How much are they with us today?"

"Shucks!" Lederer filled the air with the unmentionable. "Webb, an' them, they ain't this whole township or county by a long shot."

"No. They ain't this whole township or county. An' they ain't the judge an' jury, neither. But let me ask you this: have you been into town this morning like I have? Have you listened to every fool in the street talkin' about the case like I have? Have you seen how that rotten gang of weak-kneed Sunday-school teachers gets all knotted up in conversation with Gaines an' Webb an' Slade around the Massey House, like I have?"

"Shore, I was in town myself."

"Then yo're either a liar or yo're a damn fool—no, don't get theatrical—if you went down town an' didn't find out that every son of a busted flush in the county is all riled up because of this party you didn't pull orf last night, then you ought to be corralled with the unweaned calves. They've changed their opinion on this case so that we'll be darned lucky if they don't get up a lynchin' bee for Cosgrove's sake an' make us the guests of honor! That's how much public opinion Webb and them coyotes can make!"

Lederer scowled down upon his shining boots and set his hands to writhing one within the other like restless serpents enfolding one another in slow movement.

"He came here like a play actor," he growled. Then, remembering the effect of Cosgrove's coming on the chosen instruments of justice, "The fools!" he growled. "The . . . fools!" He apostrophized them in a convulsion of profanity.

"In a trial by jury," said Farley,

"we'd have to do a lot more than prove him guilty to get a conviction." Silently Lederer scowled at his boots which were stretched out on the table before him.

"Well, what're you goin' to do?" he growled.

Farley glowered at him somberly. "That's speakin' sense," he said without geniality. "Likewise I've been chewin' on that idea longer'n I like to think of." He arose suddenly to his feet. "What you got to do," he cried with abrupt fire in his voice, "is to get him out of this town!"

Lederer stared up at him with brows ludicrously uplifted.

"How's that?" he said.

"Get him out of town!" answered the other, excitedly. "He's out on bail, an' in three days he's bound to report at the courthouse for his trial! Well, what if he don't turn up? What if this lily-white hero that's too good to hang, and too brave to shoot men that's unarmed should turn yellow when it came to a show down an' run away? Where'd public opinion be then?"

"All against him!" cried Lederer, who began to see.

"Shore. All against him! An' that's what you got to do. Get some of our boys together an' kidnap this yellow-livered skunk. Take him out in the mountains in a car an' leave him to walk home. When he don't turn up

for his trial, they'll take it as a confession of guilt. They'll decide he ran away. Then he'll be lucky if he ain't brought in at the end of a rope!"

Lederer grinned appreciatively. "That's a high-up idea, Wert," he said, "but how about you takin' the post of honor this time. Seems to me I get all the dirty work, and it's damn little thanks I get if anything goes wrong. Now I'm thinkin' this is a job for you, Wert."

Farley swore heavily. "You're seven different kinds of assorted fools!" he barked. "Where'd we be if the case comes up an' I'm orf in the mountains? It's just as important for me to be on hand as it is for him! You do the job because yo're the only one that can. Me, I've got to stick around and steer things straight in the court room."

"Now don't that sound nice!" sneered Lederer warmly. "You stand 'round passin' out the cigars while I ride out into the brush on a job that will fix me for tar an' feathers if the fools that fell for Cosgrove last night find it out!"

"Well, who else is there to do it?" "Who else is there to hand out the cigars at the courthouse?"

"I suppose you think you could! A fine sharp to talk with the lawyers after the mess you made of things last night!"

"All right, you pull this game yore-

self, an' see how easy it is. You think he can't play rough when he wants to! Well, I'm tellin' you, you'd know better if you wasn't too damn careful to mix it up with him yoreself!"

"You mean yo're scared to work this game?"

"I mean if Brad Cosgrove's goin' to be kidnaped you can do the dirty work yoreself!"

"Don't be a fool, Cliff!"

"That's just how I stand. Not fool enough to pack a runnin' iron to smooth off yore brands for you!"

"You mean you won't see this thru?"

"I mean I won't!"

Farley stood in magnificent indecision. Lederer brought his feet to the floor with a crash and sneered up at him with narrowed eyes. It seemed as tho the wolf and the bear were at last at each other's throats.

"Cliff . . ." Farley's voice rose ominously, as a siren whistle rises. "Now who in hell is that?"

The sound of hoof beats ascending the slope from the road in an even gallop took both men abruptly to the door. Splendidly and with high-spirited gait there came from around the house a red mare with a girl in the saddle whose face was flushed and whose hair was riotous, blown in the wind.

"It's Hazey. . . . She's riding Thunderbolt!" breathed Lederer.

It was as tho he looked upon a wild and impossible vision. A thing of nightmare.

"Thunderbolt Belongs Here"

They came down the steps to greet her, striding out over the yellow grasses in the sunlight with an effect of resentment which was evident in their bulky bodies, their heavy, sullen tread. Hazel sat her saddle and looked down upon them. She discerned in Lederer's eyes a dark mixture of baffled rage and wonderment.

"So he sent you back with it!" he exclaimed, endeavoring to cover his emotions with a sneer.

"If you're talking of Thunderbolt," she said, "he allowed me to ride her out here. But I must take her back again." Very easily she dismounted and, throwing the reins, turned to her uncle.

"I should think that Mr. Cosgrove would have taught you to use more sense," she remarked, pointedly.

"What are you talking about?" snarled her uncle.

"About Thunderbolt. For some mad reason you've let Cliff go raving around town trying to get a warrant against Brad for stealing this horse. For stealing her! You must be crazy!"

Farley turned to Lederer at that, his face ablaze with ugly consternation.

"Stealin' Thunderbolt!" he rasped. "Good Godfrey! You didn't tell me nothin' about Thunderbolt!"

Lederer flashed back upon him like an irritated animal.

"Don't be a fool!" he snapped. "Can't you see Hazey standing there with Thunderbolt at her heels? Didn't you hear her say it was Cosgrove let her ride him? How'd you suppose he got hold of the horse if he didn't steal her?"

But quite reasonably Farley could not believe him.

"Ride Thunderbolt?" he roared. "But there ain't no man or woman in this state can ride Thunderbolt!"

"There is now," said Hazel quietly.

"And he didn't steal her, either. If you want to know how Brad Cosgrove came to possess Thunderbolt, Uncle Wert, it was thru the idiocy of Cliff Lederer. Yes, idiocy!" she cried, cutting short Lederer's attempt to snarl a protest. "Or thick-headed cruelty. You were crazy enough to believe that you could gather enough men to hang Cosgrove, and you might have succeeded if it could have been done without them seeing him. Do

Corn, the Second Crop of Kansas

BY W. A. ATCHISON
Kansas State Board of Agriculture

CORN, a plant native to the Americas, is perhaps the early settler among cultivated field crops of Kansas. The first emigrants from the East to establish homes within the state brought seed for planting with them. Even these folks, however, were second to the Indian when it came to growing corn. One of our early memorandums concerning this crop is to be found in Wilder's Annals of Kansas. In August of 1858 Mr. Wilder makes note of heavy rains which fell thruout the Kansas territory. A great flood resulted in the Kansas river valley, but it is also recorded that the corn crop that year was very heavy. The spring of '59 corn sold at interior points for the handsome price of 10 cents a bushel. Not only did such prices prevail in those early times, but rates of growth of the corn plant were little short of the miraculous. Those must have been powerful times. According to the Annals of 1875, corn planted in Wyandotte county on June 18 reached a height of 6 feet by July 23.

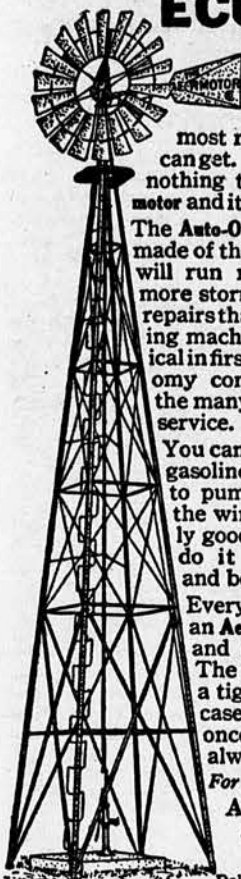
Definite records of corn plantings in Kansas date from 1862. The area in corn that season was slightly less than 171,000 acres which produced 6,814,600 bushels. Sod land was broken out rapidly by homesteaders, and by 1873 over 1,200,000 acres were growing corn. Continued expansion made possible a total production of 101,422,000 bushels on some 3½ million acres in 1880. Yields such as these were more perplexing even than our present day surpluses. A production of 46 million bushels in 1872 well-nigh staggered farmers because such an amount of corn far exceeded needs for home consumption, while prices being paid at market points hardly covered transportation charges. However, the pioneer endured. Corn was more plentiful and much cheaper than coal, so grain was utilized for fuel. The next season was not so favorable, and that particular surplus smoothed itself out.

The breeding and fattening of livestock created local demands for additional grain as the state and the nation developed. The corn acreage, tho fluctuating widely, increased gradually up to about 1910. The largest corn acreage ever recorded in Kansas was in 1917, when 9,162,232 acres were grown. The state's greatest production resulted in 1889, when nearly 274 million bushels grew on 7 million acres. The yield that year averaged 40 bushels an acre in contrast with an average of 11.5 bushels in 1917, when the record acreage was planted. The worth of the crop in 1917 was figured at 120½ million dollars, which is the high point in total value since records have been kept.

Continued cropping has resulted in a material decrease in average acre yields. Up to 1880 yields averaged between 34 and 35 bushels; the next 20 years they dropped to 24 bushels. From 1901 to 1920 the average was slightly over 18 bushels, but the last 10 years has seen an improvement of a little over a bushel an acre despite the fact that in two years of this period we had exceedingly low yields—11.6 in 1930 and 10.3 in 1926. Our average production from 1921 to 1930 figures exactly 19.59 bushels an acre, grown on 5,891,230 acres, which produced 115,052,000 bushels.

In the matters of both acreage and value in Kansas, corn is second only to our bread grain, wheat. Corn occupied over one-fourth of the cultivated acreage of the state last year, and the crop was valued at approximately 48½ million dollars—one-fifth of the total worth of our various field crops.

WINDMILL ECONOMY



If you need power for pumping water, the Aermotor is the cheapest and most reliable power you can get. It costs practically nothing to operate an Aermotor and it lasts for a lifetime. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is well made of the best materials. It will run more years, stand more storms and need fewer repairs than any other pumping machine. It is economical in first cost and the economy continues right thru the many years of constant service.

You cannot afford to burn gasoline or buy electricity to pump any well where the wind exposure is fairly good. An Aermotor will do it for you cheaper and better.

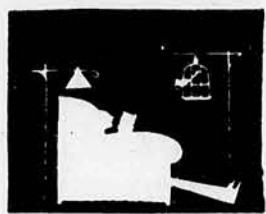
Every moving part of an Aermotor is constantly and completely oiled. The gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled.

For full information write
AERMOTOR CO.
2500 Roosevelt Rd.
CHICAGO
Branch Houses:
Dallas Des Moines Oakland
Kansas City Minneapolis

SUCCESS
is yours if you attend
GEM CITY Business College
(Established 1870, QUINCY, Illinois)
High grade courses that thoroughly prepare you for business. Write today for Free Year Book describing all courses.
Address the Pres.
D. L. MUSSELMAN
QUINCY, ILL.

Do You Know That—

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?



Has Your Wife Gone to the Country?

Why not pass away some of your spare time with one of these recent Detective stories?

The Maltese Falcon **Dashiell Hammett**
The Avenging Parrot **Anne Austin**
Charlie Chan Carries On **Biggers**
Dracula **Bram Stoker**
The Door **Mary Roberts Rinehart**
The Dartmouth Murders **Clifford Orr**
Poisoned Chocolates Case **Berkeley**
While the Patient Slept **Eberhart**
Strange Disappearance of Mary Young **Milton Propper**
Murder Backstairs **Anne Austin**
The Black Camel **Earl D. Biggers**
The Beacon Hill Murders **Scarlett**
The Purple Streak Murder **Crofts**
The Double **Edgar Wallace**

75¢ each

WE PAY POSTAGE
CAPPER BOOK SERVICE
Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

you suppose any sane man could look on Mr. Cosgrove beside such a ruffian as you are, and hang him on your evidence?"

Lederer broke in upon her then with curses.

"Shut up, Cliff!" snapped Farley. "What's this got to do with the horse?" he demanded of the girl.

"Everything. It was Cliff's high-minded idea that he'd hang his man by putting him on Thunderbolt's back with a rope 'round his neck and let Thunderbolt throw him to his death." These words she brought out in a cold staccato, between teeth which were clenched with white hot contempt and anger. "The manly touch!" she cried. Again Lederer would have interrupted her, but she swept on.

"And then he showed how little he's learned from the experience which put his arm in a sling. He dared Mr. Cosgrove to show that he was the equal of the men who met to hang him! Thunderbolt was outside, and Cosgrove proved then and there that he was a better man in the saddle as well as in every other respect. He mounted Thunderbolt and rode her. After that he took her home and trained her. All Cliff can do is to make himself the laughing stock of Manford by trying to accuse him of horse stealing! Horse stealing!" She laughed with real mirth in the face of Lederer's anger. "You may not show up as much of a man, Cliff, but you're at least a funny one."

If Farley had not intervened Lederer would have struck her for that. He plunged forward with his face purple and his clenched hand upraised, while she lifted her quirt to meet him. But Farley intervened with a short jab of his arm which jolted Lederer from his balance, so that he staggered for a moment and stood still, fixing her with his wrath.

"Those are lies!" he cried. "All lies! And if you think to take that horse back to him today, you're mistaken. Thunderbolt belongs to this ranch..."

"And one-third of this ranch belongs to me!" she cried.

"We ain't givin' away no horses, tho," growled Farley suddenly. "You, Hazel, you'd best leave affairs like this to Cliff an' me. Cliff was a fool to play for a warrant after makin' the break he did last night. But Thunderbolt, she stays here."

"And I say she doesn't!" cried Hazel. She stepped backward so that

There ain't nobody but what can't ride that mare now."

"Ride That Horse, Cliff"

At this rebuff she started back a moment, her confidence dashed. Then, with eyes blazing, she swept to the attack again.

"All right!" she cried, "ride her!" She stepped away from Thunderbolt's head.

Farley grunted.

"Humph," he said. "You got the Farley bluff, all right. Ride that horse into the stable, Cliff."

He gave his order with a nonchalance born of absolute confidence in his diagnosis. Thunderbolt was a broken horse. He regretted it, for he knew her rodeo worth as an outlaw, but he wasn't going to let his niece get away with this sheer bluff.

Lederer, catching his confidence and appreciating it, strode to Thunderbolt with a smile of self-assurance. With a chuckle he emphasized the fact that the red mare permitted him to mount, and the further fact that when he was in the saddle Thunderbolt stood submissively awaiting his direction brought forth from him a triumphant comment upon Hazel's boast.

"So you're the only one that can ride her!" he gloated, and drew up the reins sharply, determined to dash to the stables in a proud gallop.

It was in that moment that the catastrophe overtook him. Thunderbolt, at the sharp touch of the bit against her bars, was transformed from a peaceful and splendid horse into a raging and magnificent demon. They saw a swirl of dust, a twisting, beautiful red body that writhed between earth and air. And they saw a limp body that after a series of sickening jolts sailed forth from the vortex of that tumult like a sack of potatoes and landed with a thud in the dust at their feet. This accomplished, Thunderbolt placidly trotted back to a place at Hazel's side, and stood there, softly nuzzling the girl's shoulder.

Hazel gazed down upon the fallen and disillusioned horseman for a moment with eyes afire with contempt, then, without a word, she turned to the complacent Thunderbolt, stroked her velvet nose with a quick touch of her hand, whispered some word to her and deftly mounted to the saddle.

"When you can send me a man who can ride her back," she cried to Far-

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. When and where was the first Kansas newspaper published?
2. From what does shellac come?
3. Who is the administrator of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children?
4. What is Cassiopeia's Chair?
5. What is loco disease?
6. Name the five largest cities in the world in the order of their population.
7. What is the meaning of the word, "verboten"?
8. By whom was Detroit, Mich., founded?
9. What is the difference between (a) "druid" and (b) "dryad"?
10. Who is Kama?
11. What is the basis of judging used in determining the 10 men who shall receive the title of "Master Farmer" each year?
12. Who were the Plantagenets?

(Answers on Page 14)

with one hand she could touch the glistening neck of the great red mare, and Thunderbolt, as tho conscious that they discussed her, twisted her head toward the girl.

"You ain't got nothin' to say about it!" blurted Lederer.

"I have!" she cried. "I have, because I'm the only one of the ranch that can ride this horse! That makes her mine, doesn't it? She's mine, and I give her to Mr. Cosgrove!"

"Oh, you do!" sneered her uncle. "You give her to Cosgrove because now that she's broke to the saddle, you're the only one who can ride her?" He laughed shrewdly. "Shucks, girl, don't you suppose I know horses!

ley, who stood, thunderstruck, staring at her, "then I'll talk over who has a right to this horse. T'll then she's mine. And while she's mine she will stay in the keeping of the only man who can control her!"

She gathered the reins and set Thunderbolt to a gallop which swept her clattering around the house and out of sight. Farley, standing aghast where she had left him, and Lederer, half stunned upon the ground, heard the departing rattle of Thunderbolt's hoofs.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A milk house is a great aid to efficient dairying.

"Four hundred eighty-five farmers demonstrated this past summer that swine sanitation cuts about six weeks off the time required to raise a pig to the 200-pound mark."
(From the December "Successful Farming")

KRESO DIP No. 1
Standardized

Germicide
Parasiticide
Disinfectant

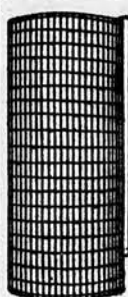
WRITE FOR FREE! BOOKLET ON "Farm Sanitation"
Kreso Dip No. 1 exterminates insect parasites on livestock and poultry—helps in healing wounds and many skin troubles on animals. Use it freely about buildings—destroys foul odors—kills disease germs and promotes sanitation. (Drives away flies and mosquitoes) Dependable—A Parke-Davis Product.

Purchase Kreso Dip No. 1 at Drug Stores
When writing for "Farm Sanitation" booklet address:
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Desk K-29-T Animal Industry Dept.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Vaccinate Your Own Pigs and Save Half!

Prevent Cholera. Using Clear, Concentrated, Pasteurized, Government-Inspected
Peters' Serum

Your check for \$25.50 brings 3000 c.c.'s of serum (@ 80 cts. per 100 c.c.) and 150 c.c. of virus (@ 1¢ per c.c.) enough for 100 to 120 pigs. We send **FREE** two syringes with double strength glass barrels and directions. Write for Free Veterinary Guide.
Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
World's First Hog Serum Company



PLAYFORD
Concrete Stave

SILOS

LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR. Write us for prices and catalogue. We have territory open for live agents.

The Concrete Products Co., Inc.
Salina, Kansas

Fill Out Coupons

and send for the Booklets and Folders

—mentioned by advertisers in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. These booklets will give you helpful information on farm implements, automobiles, household supplies, foods and other products used on the farm. When writing the advertisers say that you saw their products advertised in

KANSAS FARMER

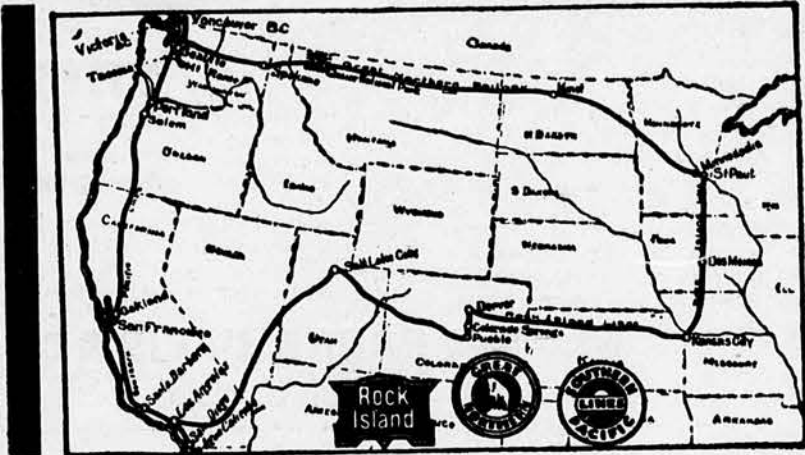
4 Magazines for \$1.75

CLUB No. H-191

McCall's Magazine... } All For
Woman's World... } \$1.75
American Poultry J'r'l.
Household Magazine.. }

Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

The Cost is **LOW** So All can **GO** On This Wonderful Trip



ON THE 4th ANNUAL JAYHAWKER TOUR

to the Pacific Northwest California and Colorado

The cost of this wonderful tour is especially low. You could not make such a fascinating tour and see as many marvelous sights in any other way at such a low rate. Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to visit America's Wonderlands—to visit the scenic Northwest, beautiful Glacier National Park, Mt. Rainier National Park, Canada, California, Old Mexico, Colorado. Come join your friends and neighbors on this 8,000-mile carefree, worryless journey of pleasure and education.

TIME IS GETTING SHORT

Tour starts August 8th. You must send in your reservation soon. Don't wait longer. Decide today before it is too late. Many of your friends and neighbors are going. We want you to be one of our happy crowd.

Mail Coupon

Fill in and mail the coupon below for descriptive illustrated literature telling all about the tour and giving the special low cost which pays for everything. Do it now!

DIRECTOR OF TOURS, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your free booklet telling all about the 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour.

JUL 17 1931

Name.....

Address.....

ON THESE
RAILROADS

ROCK ISLAND

GREAT NORTHERN

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Farm Crops and Markets

The Crop Outlook in Kansas Has Improved Greatly in the Last Few Days, Since the Rains Came

THE crop situation in Kansas has improved greatly in the last few days, with the coming of good rains over most of the state and cooler weather. Corn is doing unusually well. The rapid flow of wheat to market has been reduced; much of the crop is being stored on the farms, either in the bins or stacks. The second crop of alfalfa will be light, due to dry weather in June. Sorghums are doing well.

Anderson—Corn is making a splendid growth, and the soil contains a great deal of moisture. Wheat yields are good, and the quality of the grain is fine. Oats yields as high as 66 bushels an acre have been reported. Wheat, 37c; oats, 17c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—Recent rains have been very helpful to the growing crops. Considerable plowing for the wheat crop of 1932 is being done. Wheat yields were quite satisfactory.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—Harvesting is the main job these days; the wheat is of good quality in most fields. Average harvest wages is \$2 a day. We have had some light showers; the weather recently has been reasonably cool. Cream, 14c; eggs, 8c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Douglas—Corn is making a fine growth. Considerable threshing is being done. The hot, dry weather in June cut the raspberry crop short, but recent rains have been of great help to the blackberries and other fruit. There is a fine prospect for a good peach crop.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—Corn is making a much better growth since the rains came. Timothy produced a good crop. Insects are still causing considerable damage. There is a better demand for horses, and I think that the price trend is definitely upward. A few walnut log buyers are operating in this section. Sweet potatoes are making a splendid growth. Roads are rough. No. 1 wheat, 41c; oats, 20c; eggs, 8c to 12c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—Wheat is making about 12 bushels an acre. Heavy rains delayed harvest somewhat. Fields are soft. Row crops are doing fine. Labor is plentiful. Wheat, 35c; corn, 40c; cream, 17c; hogs, \$6.25.—C. F. Welty.

Harper—A big rain in the middle of harvest delayed combining for three days. Much of the wheat is down, and is tangled badly for a combine. Wheat yields are good. Corn is making an excellent growth. The potato crop and gardens are in good condition. Wheat, 35c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Good rains recently have been of great help to the row crops. Harvesting was thus delayed somewhat. Wheat, 37c; corn, 43c; oats, 17c; barley, 38c; cream, 13c and 15c; eggs, 9c to 14c; heavy hens, 13c; light hens, 10c; potatoes, \$1; cabbage, 2c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Heavy rains came recently just in time to save the gardens and other crops. Corn is making a fine growth. Wheat and oats yields were quite satisfactory. Heavy damage was done here recently by an electrical storm; several barns were struck by lightning and burned, and many cattle killed. Wheat, 36c; to 40c; oats, 20c.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—There is a very diversified production in this section. The farmers this year are growing corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, kafir, popcorn, tobacco, alfalfa, bluegrass, timothy, soybeans, cowpeas, watermelons, peas, Red clover, Sweet clover, prairie grass, apples, pears, peaches, potatoes, millet and numerous other forage crops.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Recent rains have been of great help to the corn, which is making a fine growth. Potato yields were light. The wheat crop is quite satisfactory so far as yields are concerned. Insects are still causing considerable damage.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—We have been receiving splendid rains, and all growing crops are doing fine. Farmers have been quite busy threshing. Eggs, 10c; butterfat, 20c; shorts, 90c; corn, 60c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Marion—Threshing is the main farm job these days; wheat and oats yields are quite satisfactory. Corn is doing fairly well, but more rain would be helpful.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Mitchell—We have been having some fine rains recently, which put the corn into excellent condition. The wet weather delayed harvest somewhat. Wheat, 31c; cream, 16c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. Gus Anderson.

Morris—Grain yields were unusually good this year; wheat yields have been as high as 40 bushels an acre, oats 82 bushels. Considerable plowing already has been done for the wheat crop of next year. Corn is making a splendid growth.—Mrs. J. F. Martin.

Ness—Wheat is making excellent yields.

Recent rains delayed harvest somewhat, but they were very helpful to the corn and sorghums and other growing crops. The soil is in excellent condition for plowing. Some fields will be summer fallowed.—James McHill.

Osage—Recent rains have been of great help to corn, which has made a splendid growth. Potato yields are light. The oats crop is quite satisfactory; one yield of 66 bushels an acre has been reported. The second crop of alfalfa will be light. Blackberries did well, and the fruit is selling at \$2.75 a crate. Peach tree limbs are breaking under their heavy load. The milk flow is reduced, due to short pastures and flies.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Heavy rains have been of great help to the row crops, especially corn, and they supplied considerable stock water. Naturally they delayed harvest somewhat. Pastures are in fine condition. Cream, 18c; eggs, 8c; wheat, 32c to 34c.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—We have had considerable rain, and the weather has been relatively cool. Farmers have been busy working in their corn and stacking wheat and oats—but little shock threshing is being done, on account of the low prices. Pastures are green; flies are causing considerable annoyance to livestock. Wheat, 32c; corn, 42c; cream, 16c; eggs, 10c.—A. A. Tenyson.

Pawnee—Wheat yields were good this year, and the moisture content was low. Harvest help has been scarce. Flies are abundant. The second crop of alfalfa will be late. Considerable plowing and listing has been done on the ground that will be used for next year's wheat crop. Row crops could use more moisture to advantage. Barley yields were good; combines were used in harvesting many fields. The fruit crop will be light. Eggs, 10c; cream, 17c; wheat, 34c; milk, basis of 27c a pound for butterfat; hens, 11c.—Paul Haney.

Republic—Good rains recently have been very helpful to the row crops. Corn is making a fine growth. The second crop of alfalfa is light. Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to the new alfalfa. Wheat, 35c; oats, 23c; corn, 44c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 7c, 9c and 14c; broilers, 12c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Wheat yields were the largest in years; most of the grain is being stored. Recent rains were of great help to the growing crops; corn is in excellent condition. Wheat, 32c; eggs, 11c; hens, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Books—Combines are just getting started, but 3½ inches of rain will delay them somewhat. Farmers who used binders and headers are about thru harvesting. Average wheat yields are from 9 to 10 bushels an acre. Corn and the feed crops are making a fine growth.—C. O. Thomas.

Answers to Questions on Page 13

1. September 15, 1854, under an elm tree on the present site of Leavenworth.
2. A resinous substance secreted by a scale insect, which, when melted, is reduced to a thin crust.
3. Con Van Natta, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.
4. A group of stars in the constellation crudely resembling a chair.
5. A chronic nervous affection of cattle, horses and sheep, caused by eating the loco weed.
6. Greater London, 8,202,818; New York City, 6,981,915; Berlin, 4,376,000; Chicago, 3,396,438; Paris, (within walls), 2,871,039.
7. Forbidden, prohibited.
8. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, 1657-1730, a French explorer.
9. (a) A member of a religious order among the ancient Celts, whose office appears to have combined that of priest, physician, wonder worker and historian, together with juridical functions. (b) a wood nymph.
10. The Hindu god of love, similar to Cupid.
11. A chart covering 1,245 points, such as business methods, general farm appearance, home life and public spiritedness.
12. A dynasty of English kings founded by Henry II (1154) and ending with Richard III (1485).



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER



TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1 1/2	\$4.00	3 1/2	\$29.40
1 1/4	8.80	3 1/4	34.50
1 1/8	14.70	4	39.20
2	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
2 1/4	24.50	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS 4c UP, 15 LEADING BREEDS. Missouri accredited. Free catalog. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

BLOODTESTED, ACCREDITED CHICKS. Anconas, White Leghorns \$5.00 hundred; Reds \$6.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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

MATHIS GUARANTEED CERTIFIED CHICKS. Leghorns, \$6.00; Rocks, Reds \$7.00; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, \$7.75; Assorted, \$5.00. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

BABY CHICKS. STATE ACCREDITED. Blood-tested. 8c for all heavy breeds, 7c for White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, Anconas or heavy assorted. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Box 1276, Wichita, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

MISCELLANEOUS

SILOS

RIBSTONE CEMENT STAVE SILOS ERECTED on your own premises by our crews at direct-from-factory prices. Strong, durable, beautiful. Frost, wind and rot proof. Liberal discounts on early orders. Write for literature. Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



D. S. Sheard, Esbon, Kan., owns one of the real choice herds of registered Polled Shorthorns in North Central Kansas and he is going to buy a few choice heifers this fall. He will have a few young bulls for sale ranging from calves to bulls old enough for service.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., who has bred Dueroes for years and who does an extensive direct to the customer private sale business wrote me recently he was in the market for the best boar money would buy. You will find Mr. Huston's advertisement in the Kansas Farmer about every week.

John C. Stephenson, Downs, Kan., has over 70 registered Guernsey cattle in his herd located on North 40 about halfway between Cawker City and Downs. He has 35 cows in the Smith-Jewel counties cow testing association which is the largest number in the association. He has had an average of 27 cows in the association since February 1 to June 1 inclusive with an average of 3,800 pounds of milk.

George A. Woolley, Osborne, Kan., is the owner of one of the best herds of registered Holsteins in Central Kansas. The great cow foundation, Pauline Segis Superior that has made repeatedly enviable record for milk and

BABY CHICKS

\$5.00 PER 100 CHICKS \$5.00 PER 100

SPECIAL PRICES
We specialize in STATE ACCREDITED—BLOODTESTED—BROODER TESTED DAY OLD CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD STARTED CHICKS—10 WEEKS OLD PULLETS and COCKERELS—BREEDING STOCK.

20 VARIETIES
4 Weeks Guarantee to Live

60,000 each week. Hatches every Monday and every Thursday. Quick service on large or small orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. New Summer Catalog explains everything. For quick service order from ad.

100% live delivery Prices per 100
Leghorns, Anconas \$5.00
Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$6.00
Giants, Black or White Minorcas \$7.00
Rush's Buff Minorcas, Black, White or Buff Australorps \$8.00
Heavy Assorted \$8.00
Light Assorted \$8.00
Assorted, All Breeds \$8.00

500 or 1000 orders, deduct 1/2¢ per chick. Less than 100, add 1/2¢ per chick. Above prices for Grade A Chicks.

For our Grade AA Chicks add 1¢ per Chick. For Grade AAA Trapped quality add 2¢ per chick. Send \$1 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. plus postage, or cash with order, all charges prepaid.

STARTED CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD
Add 6¢ per chick to above prices. Furnished in all three grades. Shipped Express only. C.O.D. Charges Collect.

Write for low prices on pullets or cockerels.

RUSH FARMS Box 616 WINDSOR, MO.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

GOOD GAS THRESHING OUTFIT; CHEAP. King Motor, Pratt, Kan.

AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR, 22-45 FOR \$250. Louis Treff, Basehor, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 28-50 HART PARR TRACTOR, like new, \$700.00. Albert Henry, Salina, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—DELCO LIGHT PLANTS AND various Delco-light appliances. All in good shape. Prices right. These items were taken over when farms were connected to transmission line. Kansas City Power & Light Company, 424 S. Main St., Ottawa, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BUY GENUINE GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA seed direct from Sam Bober, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$6.00, GRIMM ALFALFA \$8.00, White Sweet Clover \$3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA \$7.50; WHITE SCARIFIED SWEET Clover \$3.75; Timothy \$4.25. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and price list upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

PLANTS PORTO RICO, NANCY HALLS, Little Stem Jerseys, 300 \$1.00, 500 \$1.25, 1,000 \$1.75; larger lots \$1.50 postpaid. Cabbage and tomatoes same price. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Oklahoma.

ALFALFA SEED, HARDY TYPE COMMON variety, bushel 60-lb. bags free \$5.40; \$7.60; \$9.40. Grimm variety \$8.00; \$11.00. White Sweet clover Scarified \$3.00; \$3.90. Red Clover \$11.40. Alsike \$10.80. Permanent pasture mixture, over 50% Clovers, 45-lb. bu. \$5.40. Order direct from this ad or write today for free samples. Mack McCollough, Box 622, Salina, Kan.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS, SABLES, ELIGIBLE TO register. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

NEWFOUNDLANDS FOURTEEN WEEKS. Special price. A. B. Martin, Rotan, Tex.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS—COLLIES, HEELERS. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr. SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPPIES, beauties, guaranteed. Plainview, Lawrence, Kan.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

BARGAIN SALE: LADIES' RAYON HOSE, assorted colors, imperfect. 12 pairs \$1.20. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Company, Asheville, North Carolina.

butter production is now 11 years old and Mr. Woolley still owns her and 28 of her daughters and granddaughters. Recently he purchased of George Worth of Lyons, Kan., a young bull that will be used in the herd. Scattered over the state are any number of bulls from Mr. Woolley's herd that are doing valuable service in popularizing Holsteins. Mr. Woolley will be advertising again soon in the Kansas Farmer.

E. P. Miller, proprietor of the Acme Dairy Farm, Junction City, Kan., has at the head of his herd of registered Holsteins a three-year-old bull bred by the Agricultural College, Lincoln, Nebr., that has for his dam a cow with over a 700-pound butterfat record. Mr. Miller is in the market right now for a young bull that is bred right and has plenty of production back of him.

For a number of years the M. Stensaas & Sons' herd of Dueroes at Concordia has enjoyed an enviable reputation for good Dueroes and square dealing. Last winter Mr. Stensaas passed away and since that time the herd has been in the hands of Mrs. Stensaas and the sons. It is largely under the direction of Leslie Stensaas who had assisted his father lately with the details of the herd. They have 125 pigs of spring farrow and will offer a choice lot of boars this fall at private sale.

One of the successful dairy establishments is E. P. Miller's Holstein Acme dairy farm joining Junction City, Kan. Around 12 years ago Mr. Miller was in the drug business in Junction City when he turned it over to his brother and went into the dairy business. His investment amounted to around \$26,000 at that time and since and the dairy business has paid the bill in the 12 years. He is selling

BABY CHICKS

SUMMER CHIX
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orping-100 200
tons, W. Minorcas \$7.50 \$14.00
Light Brahmas \$8.00 15.00
Brown and White Leghorns,
heavy assorted \$6.00 11.50
Assorted, all breeds \$4.75 9.00
From Kansas Accredited Blood Tested Flocks.
100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. We pay postage. Also started chicks.

B & C HATCHERY, NEODESHA, KAN.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS
GUARANTEED TO LIVE
Only 5c up. Shipped C.O.D. Low prices. Superior Certified. State accredited. 200-300 egg strains. Write for free catalogue.

SUPERIOR HATCHERY, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL
WANTED—NAMES OF MEN DESIRING steady outdoor Government jobs; \$1700-\$2400 year; vacation. Patrol parks; protect game. Write immediately. Delmar Institute, A-10, Denver, Colo.

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, Salary Range, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write. Oment Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Mo. quickly.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE—12 ROOM HOTEL, MODERN. New furniture. Rebuilt in 1930. Lem Gammon, Ramah, Colo.

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, registered patent attorney, 150-L Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

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

ROLLS DEVELOPED, 5c EACH. PRINTS 3c each. Anson Williams, 217 Westport, Kansas City, Mo.

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

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED. SIX CARDINAL border prints, 25c silver. Intercean, Dept. M, Litchfield, Ill.

FREE ENLARGEMENTS GIVEN—SEND roll and 25c for seven glossy prints. Owl Photo Service, Fargo, N. Dakota.

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

TOBACCO
HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, 5 LBS. \$1.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky. 368-F.

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING; Five lbs. \$1.00; Ten \$1.50; Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO GUARANTEED, chewing or smoking 5 pounds \$1.00; 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY best aged mellow juicy leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 \$2.75. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

now around 450 gallons of whole milk and cream per day and the distribution amounts to from 2,000 to 2,700 bottles per day. The yearly business amounts to over \$48,000 per year. He is supplying Fort Riley with whole milk and cream and the Acme dairy is one of the most modern to be found anywhere. There are 93 females in the herd and 76 are purebred, the others being high grades. The herd is a member of the Clay-Geary cow testing association and 41 head in this association averaged 382 pounds of butterfat. The national dairy association has awarded Mr. Miller four gold seals and these gold seals are awards for production that any breeder prizes very highly. The Miller herd of registered Holsteins is one of the strong working herds of the state.

Last week I talked with John Stephenson, Downs, Carl McCormick, Cedar, Laman & Son, Fortis and others, all members of the Smith-Jewel cow testing association and they are all strong for cow testing and mighty well pleased with Howard Vernon, the tester. Howard is a graduate of the college at Manhattan and several told me he was of real service to them in many other problems on the farm besides cow testing. There is lots of interest in dairying in that section of the state.

Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan., are established breeders of registered Dueroes who do not make public sales but sell their surplus at private sale. At the head of their herd is Col. Jack and he has sired for them a fine crop of spring pigs. He was the sire of the champion boar at Belleville last fall. They have around 100 spring pigs that are coming along in good shape. They are in the market for a good boar for use on Col. Jack's gilts and others that are by Fireworks King by old Fireworks.

DUROC HOGS
LANDMARK, ARISTOCRAT
have been used on our choice bred gilts now showing in pig for Aug., Sept., and Oct. farrow. Shorter legged, easy-feeding type. Immured, reg., shipped on approval.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

DUROCS Extra good, big, smooth gilts and sows sired by the Champion King Index bred to the outstanding Chief Fireworks, Sept. and Oct. farrow. Immured, reg. If you want the best in Dueroes write G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

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

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
DRESSLER'S RECORD BULLS
Our herd averaged 658 lbs. fat in national herd improvement test, 1929, highest herd in United States to date. Splendid young bulls, dams' records 633 to 1018 lbs. fat. Sired by second prize bull at Topeka, 1930.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

WINDMILLS, \$19.50. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th, Topeka, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER
RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POOR man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

AUCTION SCHOOLS
AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE, CLEAR Lake, Iowa. Enroll now. Free gas.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED
CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS, SELLING like hot cakes. Agents coining money. Catalog free. Mission Factory, K2, 2328W Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS
QUILT: QUILT: QUILT: IT'S ALL THE rage! Send for package assorted prints and plain color pieces. Order 1-lb. pkg. by No. 308FW8996 and send 19c. Order 5-lb. pkg. by No. 308FW8997 and send 89c. Chicago Mail Order Co., Chicago, Ill.

LAND
COLORADO
COLORADO RANCH, PARK COUNTY, 1280 acres \$2,600.00 Cash. All fenced, log house and barn. 9000 feet elevation. Excellent for tubercular persons. Particulars. Ellis Burchfield, 8950 Agualdo Palm Station, Los Angeles, Calif.

ILLINOIS
RELINQUISHMENT FOR SALE, LOW PRICE, level corn land, near towns. 716 Douglas, Elgin, Ill.

KANSAS
WELL IMPROVED 240 ACRES, 140 CULTIVATION near Emporia, Kansas, sale or trade for western land. Walter Woodward, Reading, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES WELL IMPROVED farm land, excellent for diversified farming. In the corn belt of south central Kansas. F. A. Bieber, Kinsley, Kan.

MISSOURI
40 ACRES \$1200. 60 ACRES \$1800. SMALL payment, balance easy terms. Duvall, Lock Box 172, Butler, Missouri.

OKLAHOMA
WRITE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil values. Selling on small cash payment. Tenants wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND
FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, about farms large or small for grain, livestock, dairying, poultry. Rent or secure a farm home while prices are low. Complete information. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES
Want to Sell Your Farm?
Then give us a description and we'll tell you how to get in touch with buyers. No charge for this information. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER having farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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

INSIST on the INSIDE FACTS Before You Buy YOUR TIRES

COMPARE THESE PRICES

AUTOMOBILE Manufacturers do not take chances with special brand tires. Why should you take the risk when you can save money by buying Firestone quality Oldfield type from our dealers and in addition get their service.

We list below the leading replacement sizes.

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Our Dealers' Cash Price, Each	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Our Dealers' Cash Price, Per Pair
Ford	4.40-21	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$ 9.60
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90
Ford	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10
Ford	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90
Chevrolet	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.10
Whippet				
Erskine				
Plymouth				
Chandler				
DeSoto				
Dodge				
Durant	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60
Graham-Paige				
Pontiac				
Roosevelt				
Willys-Knight				
Essex	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80
Nash				
Marquette	5.25-18	7.90	7.90	15.30
Oldsmobile	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70
Buick				
Auburn	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Jordan				
Reo				
Gardner	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Marmon				
Oakland				
Peerless				
Studebaker				
Chrysler	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Viking				
Franklin	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10
Hudson				
Hupmobile				
LaSalle	6.00-20	11.50	11.50	22.30
Packard	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Pierce-Arrow	6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40
Stutz				
Cadillac	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80
Lincoln				

UNDERNEATH the surface is where you get the cold truth about tire values. It's the *inside of the tire*—the *method of construction* and the *quality and quantity of materials*—that determine its Stamina, Performance, Safety, VALUE. You can no more tell the quality of a tire by its outside appearance than you can tell the character of a man by the kind of clothes he wears.

Firestone Service Dealers have cross sections of Firestone and special brand mail order tires. Go to them and make



your own comparisons, uninfluenced by any sales propaganda. Check every vital point—*rubber volume, weight, width, thickness, and plies under the tread*. Then buy accord-

ingly—ON FACTS AND FACTS ALONE. Against the various claims presented about different tires, isn't this the most logical suggestion ever made to you? Could there be any more positive way to definitely determine which tires offer you the most for your money? *There can be no question or controversy* when you get the FACTS yourself.



Double Guarantee—

Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION and QUALITY

4.50-21 TIRE

	Firestone Oldfield Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol., cu. in. . .	172	161
More Weight, pounds. . .	16.99	15.73
More Width, inches. . .	4.75	4.74
More Thickness, inch. . .	.627	.578
More Plies at Tread. . .	6	5
Same Price.	\$5.69	\$5.69

6.00-19 H. D. TIRE

	Firestone Oldfield Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol., cu. in. . .	298	267
More Weight, pounds. . .	28.35	26.80
More Width, inches. . .	5.98	5.84
More Thickness, inch. . .	.840	.821
More Plies at Tread. . .	8	7
Same Price.	\$11.40	\$11.40

*A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as Mail Order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on every tire he makes.

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in Your Community and See For Yourself Sections Cut From Various Tires.

Compare Quality—Construction—and Price!

Firestone

Copyright, 1931. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.