

KANSAS FARMER

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EUREKA—Center of Bluestem Belt

NESTLED at the foot of the Flint Hills, in what has recently been popularly named the Bluestem Belt, lies Eureka, county seat of Greenwood, the largest cattle grazing county in the state. This little city has a population of 3,156.

Greenwood county, with an area of 11,147 square miles and an acreage of 734,284, has a population of 17,757. The assessed valuation of the county is \$56,540,482. It contains 1,905 farms. The total farming area is 591,429 acres, or 310 acres to the farm. The value of land and buildings on these farms totals \$23,598,078. Approximately half of the farms in the county are operated by owners.

Eureka is served by the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe Railways, and is on Highways 54 and 11.

The town has a municipal water-plant, valued at \$150,000, which furnishes water rated as second in purity in the state. There are 35 miles of paved streets, a Carnegie Library with a valuation of \$20,000, and nine churches.

Two newspapers serve Eureka and its trade territory, and three banks have total deposits of \$1,500,000. There

are two Building and Loan Associations. A fine theater equipped for talking pictures also is a matter of pride to the citizens.

Altho the industrial development of Eureka has not been along extensive lines, there is a 16-ton capacity ice plant, ice cream factory, bottling works and flour mill.

The Electric Power and Light system serves 1,250 customers. The business section is lighted by a beautiful White Way.

Riverside Park, with an area of 15 acres, supplies an



Riverside Park

unusually fine recreation spot. A wading pool and special playground equipment have been provided for children. A \$100,000 Community Building and a \$175,000 Masonic Temple are among the finer buildings of the city. The Eureka Country Club boasts of a fine golf course covering 60 acres.

The public school system in Eureka consists of a Senior High School, a Junior High and two grade schools housed in some of the finest school buildings to be found in the state, and the total enroll-



Main Street

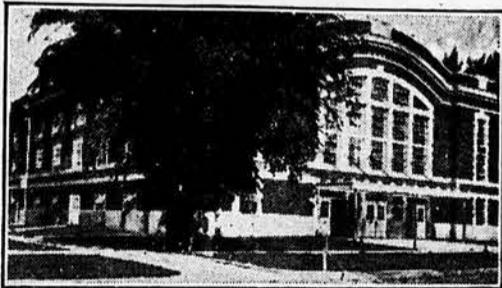
ment is 1,150. Among the Civic Clubs in Eureka are the Lions, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Women's Auxiliary and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

A fine hotel and tourists' camp facilities are available, thus making the city a logical stopping place for travelers and tourists of all kinds.

Eureka is on the borderline between two geological sections of Kansas; the Osage Plains region and the Great Bend Prairie region. The eastern third of the state belongs in the Osage Plains area, distinguished by many east-facing escarpments ranging in height from 50 to 400 feet. The most prominent of these steep slopes are the Flint Hills which are most noticeable near Manhattan, Cottonwood Falls and west of Eureka.

The hard limestone edges jutting from the Flint Hills are eroded slowly thru the action of rain and wind and supply natural grasses of the region with a favorable amount of mineral. Pastureland of the section has attracted cattlemen since early days.

Greenwood county ranks second in the state in number of beef cattle on farms.



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In the Wake of the News

Taxes Must Come Down! Farmers Can't Carry the Huge Burden Any Further

TAXES must come down! They are entirely out of position with either present or prospective prices of farm products, and they must be brought into line. Not only that, but the men who set the taxes are hearing from the folks. When H. C. Colglazier of Larned demanded, in the issue of Kansas Farmer for July 25, that pressure be applied to the boards of county commissioners, he probably didn't expect such quick action, but it is coming in practically all counties, and especially in Comanche, Washington and Shawnee, where the farmers have been unusually aggressive in making their wishes known. More power to them! As E. M. Wright of Wichita, indicated on page 7 of the Kansas Farmer last week, we have reached the point in this economic debacle where tax reduction cannot be avoided, even by the friends of "more and better taxes."

Of course there are various funds, as Otto Apollo of Route 3, Fredonia, suggested last week in a letter to the editor. After approving Mr. Colglazier's demand for lower taxes, he remarked that, "the law states that the board of county commissioners shall levy a tax of \$1,200 for each teacher employed in the high schools of the county. There is no provision for a lower valuation or anything of that sort, and the supreme court has said that "shall" means "must." In Wilson county at least 35 per cent of the county expenditures are paid to the Barnes high school fund. Opinions may be different as to the value of this expenditure.

"Township and school district expenditures vary. In our school district 45 per cent of all taxes go to the district, 20 per cent to the township, 25 per cent to the county and 10 per cent to the state. This shows conclusively that taxes are largely local, and if they are to be reduced, the reduction, like charity, must begin at home. In our district 55 per cent of all taxes are expended for school purposes, including our share of the Barnes' high school fund."

As Mr. Apollo well indicates, there are various divisions to the tax problem. Doubtless each taxing unit will continue, as has been evident at times in the past, to show that it is taking only a relatively small proportion of the tax dollar.

But taxes must come down. We can't pay 'em. What are we going to do about it?

Wealth Must be Limited?

OSCAR N. DAVIS of Liberal, suggested in a letter last week that the United States must embark on a definite program of wealth limitation if the country is to make its ultimate economic progress. He declared that, "wealth limitation would pour into the Government treasury money to carry on its projects which is now being paid by the poor producers," and he also made the effective point that, "wealth limitation would put immediately into circulation the millions of dollars which are now idle in banks."

A good many economists are coming to believe that there is something in Mr. Davis' suggestion. Most of the current thought is in the direction of much heavier income and inheritance taxes, in the higher brackets.

Now Comes Tape Worms

THIS has been a prize season for pests—plant lice, grasshoppers, Chinch bugs and the whole flock, not to mention grain speculators and chicken thieves. And now comes Leonard F. Neff of Washington, farm agent of Washington county, with a report of tape worm infestation in poultry. This is about all that was needed to make the party a success! He suggests the use of Kamala, in either tablet or capsule form. Epsom salts should be given following the Kamala treatment.

Bindweed on the Run?

SPLENDID progress has been made in the bindweed campaign this year. That at least is one encouraging item in this world of human and economic imperfections in which we live. Practically every Kansas county in which this pest exists is conducting an aggressive warfare against it. Power sprayers are available generally, and co-operative efforts are being used in supplying materials. In Lane county, for example, the county commissioners are providing both sodium chlorate and salt at cost. And the coun-

ty's power sprayer has been mounted on a four-wheel trailer, which will be lent to farmers who wish to spray bindweed. Harry C. Baird of Dighton, the farm agent of Lane, suggests that "fields containing bindweed patches should not be planted to wheat. The best results have been secured when clean cultivation is practiced the second year. This can be done best by planting the field to row crops late in May."

Salt kills the bindweed when applied at the rate of 1 pound to the square foot. Mr. Baird suggests that "it also kills the land," at least for a considerable time, and that it is "generally used on very small areas for that reason." Salt is available in Lane county, when taken from the car, at \$5 a ton.

Wheat, \$2.40: Pork, \$7

FINE progress has been made with wheat feeding in the last few weeks. Most of the Kansas wheat crop will be fed to animals this year than with any previous crop. As Kansas Farmer showed on page 8 last week, 8 bushels of wheat will make 100 pounds of pork. The wheat is worth about \$2.40 at present prices, the pork \$7. Not a bad proposition.

Anyhow that apparently is the opinion in Barton county, where huge amounts of wheat are being marketed thru livestock. Sherman Hoar of



Great Bend, the county farm agent, has been unusually active in the wheat feeding campaign. After expressing pleasure last week over the progress that was being made over the state in feeding this crop to hogs, he remarked that "experiments at the Missouri Experiment Station show that when wheat alone is fed to hogs it is worth 20 per cent more than corn. This is due to the fact that wheat contains more protein than corn and hence makes a better balanced ration, if no protein supplement is used."

'Rah for Wall Street!

FROM the unexpected hands of the editor of The Magazine of Wall Street is coming a vigorous support for Senator Capper in his demand that the Farm Board wheat be kept off the market. The Magazine of Wall Street, we might remark in passing, is one of the outstanding financial publications of the country. Anyhow the editor has been saying plenty, for the last several issues, about the surplus wheat, and the necessity for keeping it off the market. In the current issue, for example, he drops this bomb into the reluctant hands of President Hoover and Jim Stone:

"It is said that it was the plight that American holders of German securities would be in if the Reich collapsed that started President Hoover on his moratorium adventure. If that be the case the United States has foregone and perhaps lost

forever 250 million dollars and maybe many times more—for the sake of a few hundred citizens who put their surplus funds into German bonds. In the case of wheat the United States Government has created an artificial position that threatens to bring ruin to hundreds of thousands of farmers—American citizens—and yet it will not risk a dollar to retrieve its own blunder. If the President will tell the same Farm Board that blundered into this mess to get out of it by simply doing nothing the wheat problem so far as the United States and our farmers are concerned will be solved. Declare that not a bushel of Government wheat is to be sold for at least two years, and long before this crop year is over the United States will be its own market for all the salable wheat it has.

"Mr. President, you have done much for Germans and other foreigners, now do something for your own people! Lock up that Farm Board wheat! Give our farmers the protection you promised them, and which they sorely need. Remove the weight which now restricts the normal movements of the wheat market."

Consumption Goods Sell

FRANK D. RUPPERT, formerly of Manhattan, Kan., and now with Case, Pomeroy & Co., 120 Wall Street, New York City, was in Topeka last week, and remarked while here that the increasing sale of consumers' goods was one of the bright spots in the current business situation. When the folks begin to buy, at the tail end of a depression, it is a sign that the debacle will presently end. This is evident even in manufactured agricultural products. For the first six months of 1931, cotton, wool and silk were respectively 6 per cent, 13 per cent and 40 per cent above the figures for the corresponding period of 1930. During recent months tires and gasoline also have been showing upward trends in consumption. That 13 per cent increase in wool consumption is especially encouraging, and adds weight to Tom McNeal's forecast, on page 4 of the Kansas Farmer of last week, that the sheep business is definitely on the upgrate.

Bad Season for 'Hoppers

THE farm agent in Doniphan county, C. E. Lyness of Troy, reports a heavy damage from grasshoppers in Northeast Kansas. They apparently are on all crops, but especially "are preventing the growth of new shoots in the alfalfa fields," and in the young orchards the insects are "eating the leaves and even stripping the bark from the trees."

This item from Doniphan was all that was needed to make the report complete. That section normally is free from damage from 'hoppers: as usual, the big loss this year is in Central and Western Kansas. It is quite evident that we have an old-fashioned grasshopper year. An aggressive campaign against these pests is in order. The control methods were given last week on page 6. Applications of poison bran mash cost about 30 cents an acre, and will return huge profits for the relatively small expense and time required.

Farmers Are to Blame?

IN AN extensive review of the wheat situation in The Pratt Daily Tribune, Fred A. Reece takes Kansas farmers very much to task over their lack of understanding of economic trends. He thinks that they "are a good deal to blame for their present situation." Mr. Reece believes that farmers are willing to "drop everything to fight for prohibition, and the dear old party, and against cigarette users, tagless cars and the opposing candidate's religion," but lack interest when it comes to their own affairs. He suggests a more aggressive interest in world conditions and markets and a willingness to follow the leadership of outstanding Kansas farm leaders, such as Ralph Snyder and C. E. Huff.

We'll Save 2½ Million Dollars

GRAIN freight rate reductions which will save Kansas farmers 2½ million dollars went into effect August 1. But there is a real danger that this will be wiped out by the proposed 15 per cent advance in all rates, which Tom McNeal tells about in some detail this week on page 4.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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To Take Up Notch in Wheat Belt

Growers Turn to Fallowing, Feed and Livestock as One-Crop System Fails

FALL seeding of wheat in Western Kansas will show a drastic cut this year. For immediate relief many acres will be left for summer fallow. A large acreage of feed crops will go in next spring. A long-time program is being worked out by individual farmers that will include more livestock. Every man who can is holding his grain this year. Every man who can is going to cut his acreage for 1932.

Huge piles of wheat and bulging bins helped growers decide that they should take action, and they are doing it. Dozens of men in every county are turning land away from this over-stuffed crop and are urging others at least not to increase their seedings. They feel that every man who takes a few acres out of production simply is adding to the Kansas farmer's income by that much.

Sam Boxberger, Russell, had 240 acres for harvest this season and will seed 30 acres less for next year. He will grow more feed for his milk cows. R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, took 75 acres away from wheat for the 1931 harvest and will make another 10 per cent reduction, at least, for the next harvest. More kafir and combine sorghum will be grown. While C. A. Heine, Lucas, had 150 acres of wheat for 1931, he will have about 100 acres for another year. Thirty acres of Sweet clover will be seeded and the corn plantings will be increased. More attention will be paid the 42 head of breeding cattle. Right now 40 beef calves—a good per cent—dropped in January and February are making great progress. They are early calves, are being creep-fed and are 50 per cent ahead of calves of previous years that were not creep-fed. Wheat, corn, oats and cottonseed meal make up the ration.

14 Milk Cows Will Help

John Niedens, Holsington, says the wheat acreage should be cut, and he is reducing his plantings by 70 acres. He is growing more feed crops and finds it profitable to market them thru 14 milk cows. "I can't afford to fool with wheat," remarks George S. Wilkerson, Luray. "I had 50 acres this year for the first time in five years just to change my land. Corn, kafir and alfalfa pay me far better. I was more interested in getting the wheat to pasture than in harvesting any grain. But what I got will be fed to hogs. Livestock pays me better than wheat. At present I have a Hereford breeding herd of 30 head." And he is talking about creep-feeding the calves.

"This year I had 300 acres of wheat," said Chester Sellens, Bunker Hill, "and 90 acres of corn. This fall I'll put the 90 acres of corn land to wheat and that is all. Sweet clover will go on 200 acres where wheat was and 100 acres will be fallowed. If the clover seed I grow doesn't make money I don't know anything that will. I can windrow the clover, then pick it up and thresh with the combine. I have seen this done and know it will work. It costs me 47 cents a bushel to raise wheat and I have to turn to something else." Not only is he betting on other crops, but on 20 to 25 Hereford cows—as well. Ten calves now are being self-fed in a dry lot. Two of them gained nearly 3 pounds a day up to 500 pounds. These are January calves and they are eating whole wheat, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and a little kafir. A bunch of pigs also is making good progress. County Agent B. W. Wright, at Russell, pointed out that when wheat is fed to cattle and hogs it is worth \$1.12 a bushel as against \$1 for corn.

John M. Mahoney, Bunker Hill, is reducing his wheat crop by 150 acres for another year. Corn will occupy part of this land and the balance will be fallowed. "We all should take a

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

sane view of this," he cautioned. "It isn't going to be necessary to cut too radically. What we need is a reasonable rotation. I have been rotating 15 per cent of my land for some time, getting it changed every six or seven years. We are in a wheat country and must continue to grow the crop for many reasons. But there can be some modification." And he is feeding about 1,000 bushels of his 1931 wheat to hogs.

Carl W. Kraus, Hays, has been a well-balanced farmer for some time, but he falls in line for still fewer acres of wheat, more summer fallow and feed crops. This year he and his brother harvested 650 acres of the bread grain but there will be one-fourth less in 1932. He has 35 Holsteins, a good poultry flock and has started again with



hogs. "We will live regardless of the wheat," he said. And that idea is spreading over Western Kansas more and more—the family living first! Two carloads of hogs have been fed out on wheat by Mr. Kraus, and this grain will continue to be fed extensively.

E. H. Coles, superintendent at the Colby Experiment Station, is sure there will be a cut in acreage in Northwestern Kansas. "I believe we'll

see the greatest amount of summer fallow in 1932 that Western Kansas ever has had," he said. "This will be immediate relief for the situation. Then fallow has the advantage of reducing the cost of production and producing more uniform yields thru a period of years. We have been getting many inquiries for breeding stock and there is a good demand for milk cows. Farmers tell me they are not going to buy pork, beef and dairy products, but are going to produce it. We are going to see better-balanced farming in this section. J. R. Ramey, Rawlins county, told me he usually puts a quarter section in wheat but may not put out any this fall. Instead he is turning more to livestock. Like many farmers he is going to make livestock, milk cows and poultry pay overhead expenses."

"Don't feel sorry for us up here," smiled W. D. Ferguson, Colby banker. "Bins are full of feed, and when a community is in that condition it doesn't need sympathy. Growing more feed and fallowing will help here. Some farmers are working on an ideal rotation, which is this: Five quarter-section units—2 for wheat, 1 corn, 1 barley and 1 fallow. Of course, this can be worked with 80's or any size units. The only thing wrong with Kansas is that we are short on faith and peace of mind; we've got everything else." That's from a man who knows farmers and farming.

Produce Brought \$80 a Month

T. A. Ryan, Colby, is adding corn in place of wheat. About 260 acres will be his limit for wheat, while in the past he has seeded twice that amount. Barley, kafir, cane, milk cows, 30 head of beef cattle and poultry are helping to balance his program. "Our produce keeps us now," he remarked, which is significant. Produce has brought him as much as \$80 a month in the past.

E. A. Solze, Garden City, had 700 acres of wheat this year but will not have an acre in 1932. "And all the men I've talked to are cutting acreage," he said. This year he has 200 acres of corn—next year it will be 1,000 acres. Most of his land is sandy and wouldn't do with summer fallow. But the corn likely will be planted every other row. "I'll go back to wheat when the price is more certain," Mr. Solze explained. "I can't drop out entirely because I have too much invested in machinery that must work. We must all remember, too, that some men can't cut wheat but they won't likely increase their acreage."

J. T. Lear, Garden City, has seen the need for cutting down on the wheat for some time. He had 1,000 acres in 1930, just 825 this season, and will seed 750 acres for harvest in 1932. Corn and combine sorghum will be increased. Right now Mr. Lear has some of the best corn in Kansas, and it will make a big crop if some needed moisture arrives. A hundred acres of corn will be planted next year every third row. This is a partial summer fallow, and makes it easy for him to cultivate the field with tractor power. Last week he was giving a fine field a last going over by pulling half of a double disk and a spring-tooth harrow in tandem. Another 100 acres will grow combine sorghums, and 80 acres will be blank summer-fallowed. Here again livestock, milk cows and poultry enter into the farming program in order to provide a more orderly farm income. "Pigs grow better on wheat than on corn for me," he said.

Gray county isn't going to be any exception to the rule in this "less wheat" campaign. County Agent D. W. Ingle explained at Cimarron last week that he has made a rather wide survey of the growers in his county. Many of them will cut the wheat acreage as much as 50 per cent and some

(Continued on Page 7)

Down Goes the Acreage!

A SHARP reduction is coming in the Kansas wheat acreage this year. That is the answer of the state's agriculture to the international wheat trade and the damnable prices it has forced upon us. In some places the reduction is unusually heavy; Fred Beck of Nickerson, for example, says the acreage in his community will be reduced nearly 50 per cent. He lives in a section unusually well adapted to alfalfa and livestock. Much of the wheat grown there this year will be fed to hogs. There also will be far more summer fallowing than usual.

Sherman Hoar of Great Bend, the farm agent of Barton county, reports that the acreage will be reduced greatly; Jake Hartshorn of the Dartmouth community in Barton county, for example, will eliminate all wheat, and plant the land to corn, Sudan grass and other feed crops. He grew 240 acres of wheat in 1930, and 140 this year. Mr. Hoar told of a farmer living near Hudson who marketed wheat last week that contained considerable rye. He was docked 12 cents a bushel for the rye and 4 cents for excessive moisture; the price of wheat was 32 cents, so this off grade grain brought 16 cents.

Willis Bolinger of Minneola reports that there will be a sharp reduction in the wheat acreage in his community. W. O. Smith of Holsington grew 640 acres of wheat this year; he will plant but 390 acres in the fall. Ray Smith of Olmitz harvested 290 acres this year—he will plant 200 acres. John Hayes of Darlow has stored 8,000 bushels of wheat, and will feed it all to the hogs unless the price improves.

Thus the story goes. The Kansas wheat acreage is coming down!

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
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 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
 ROY E. MOORE, Advertising Manager E. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN A HOT, stuffy room, filled with sweltering men in their shirt sleeves, on the top floor of the building in Washington which houses the Interstate Commerce Commission, a drama was being enacted a few days ago which was fraught with deep import to American agriculture, and especially to Kansas farmers. The commission was conducting hearings in connection with the petition of the railroads asking for an increase of 15 per cent in freight rates, which it will resume next Monday, August 10.

Agriculture's total freight bill in 1930 was \$898,854,000. An increase in rates of 15 per cent would add \$134,828,000 to that sum. And consider a Kansas wheat farmer. On July 13 the price of wheat at Liverpool was 61 cents a bushel, the lowest market level since 1654. The rail rate on wheat for export from Topeka to Galveston is 21.3 cents a bushel, and the carrying charge from Galveston to Liverpool is 8 cents a bushel, making a total freight charge of about 29 cents a bushel. Subtracting 29 cents from 61 cents leaves 32 cents, and out of that a farmer must pay brokerage fees.

Farmers can't pay this proposed freight increase. The producers recognize this generally; from all over the state has been coming vigorous approval of the battle Senator Capper has been putting up to stop this advance. His position was well indicated in his letter to Judge Ezra Brainerd of Washington, D. C., the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, printed on page 5 of the Kansas Farmer for July 25.

The freight rate increase must not be granted!

Corporation Farming, Yeah?

THIS obviously is the open season for the champions of corporation farming. Apparently they are to be encountered on the other side of every hedge row, not to mention magazine pages and public addresses. Dr. Will Durant, a New York philosopher, for example, manufactured a few thoughts along that line last week in his address before the graduating students of the Kansas State College at the annual summer commencement at Manhattan. He urged that we go in for the industrialization of farming—whatever that is—and declared that agriculture is languishing "because the old-fashioned farmer is trying to maintain individualistic and small scale methods in the midst of an industrialized and mechanized world." We will admit one thing right now, and this is that Doc. can use big words.

The current issue of The Magazine of Wall Street quotes Thomas D. Campbell of Hardin, Mont., the president of the Campbell Farming Corporation, to the effect that "there is no industrial opportunity in the United States equal to the opportunity in industrial farming." Modern youth, by the way, has a name for that sort of a wisecrack, and it is "horse feathers."

But the championship in the realm of decayed wisdom in the field of mid-summer misinformation must go to Walter S. Pitkin, the professor of journalism in Columbia University, New York City, for his article in the August issue of The Forum on "The Great Dirt Conspiracy." We are moved to remark, in passing, that as an agricultural economist Mr. Pitkin is a perfectly lovely professor of journalism. Anyhow he tells how dollar wheat would mean "the protection of quarter sections and half-wits" and how the "half wits" must be forced off the land, and in their place must come corporation farming in which the "farm managers will motor and fly to their farm work every morning from the towns." There must be something peculiar in the air of New York City that causes the folks who live there to get that way.

It is, of course, extremely unfortunate that there is an inability to discuss corporation farming without getting it all messed up with what some folks call "emotional economics." Oppo-

nents of this project have not been free from that sin. But the folks who favor it usually depart from the principles of sound business and agriculture on a tangent as wide as the laws of mathematics will allow. While we dislike very much to suggest any technique for writers, especially with such a distinguished individual as the professor of journalism around on the old homestead somewhere, nevertheless we are moved to propose a plan for an investigation into this field. 1. What are the current net profits of corporation farms? 2. Especially what is the present

try to do to the political and economic structure of the nation if conditions do not improve before he comes out of his dazed confusion and begins to fight for the existence of himself and his family.

"I do not want to appear radical, or an alarmist, but I am firmly convinced that there is today in the Middle West a menace to the existing order which is becoming more threatening than anything that has been known since the founding of the republic. The producers who supply the food upon which the nation lives are facing worse than bankruptcy and the loss of their lands; many of them are actually facing a winter in which they will not be able to provide their families with food or fuel unless they are aided by the Government or some form of charity. In the winter-wheat-producing areas the situation is more fraught with danger because it has come at a time when the farmers, with nature's aid, have produced more bounteous crops than ever before—because, as Governor Woodring of Kansas has said, 'we are going thru a panic in the midst of plenty.'

"The question of who or what is to blame for the distressing condition is, naturally, a controversial one. But the farmers' ideas where the blame should be placed should be of interest. It may surprise the Republican politicians to learn that many go back to the enactment of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill as the beginning of their trouble—they believe that thru the raising of import barriers other countries were brought or forced to similar procedures, with the result that international trade was curtailed and thus the world market for American grain was destroyed. Today there are probably more farmers who blame the high tariff for their hard luck than there are farmers who blame Russia, despite the fact that Russian competition has been played up as an important factor by supporters of the high-tariff atrocity."

After you have read both opinions, you can then provide your own. We have always recovered from previous depressions. Does this depression contain certain factors, especially in the realm of the overproduction of farm products, not present in previous declines? Or are we, as Babson believes, definitely on the way to more prosperous times?

Hogs Are Worth 9 Cents?

STOCK hogs are selling out of line with the Kansas City market to an unusual degree. Henry Hatch of Gridley reports, on page 8 this week, that he was offered 9 cents a pound a few days ago for 60 shoats. Should he have taken the bid? Or would it be better for him to feed 'em on cheap wheat, and trust to God that the hog market would stay up for a few weeks yet?

Anyhow there are plenty of Kansas farmers who are willing to bid up high for stock hogs. On every Wednesday for the last year a hog sale has been held at Hiawatha, with about 500 animals marketed on an average. In the last three weeks about 1,200 pigs have been changing hands every week. Farmers are bringing in pigs from 15 miles away—and also are coming from that distance to buy them! The folks in Brown county say that about 50 per cent of the wheat produced there this year will be fed to livestock.

Mr. Shepherd Asks Questions

I WISH to ask you some puzzling questions to be answered in the Kansas Farmer. (1) When America and her allies in the World War were doing their best to destroy Germany, why was money so plentiful then and so scarce now when the Allies are trying (they tell us) to save Germany? (2) Why is President Hoover so much concerned about Germany, a foreign nation, and so little concerned about destitution at home?



AND THEY LET THIS 'ANDY' WRECK THE COUNTRY'S GREATEST INDUSTRY!

financial condition of the world famous "efficient" (?) farm managed by Tom Campbell? 3. Would any sound and well-established financial firm on Wall Street be interested in floating the securities of a corporation farm?

If, after getting the answers to those three questions the prospective author wishes to continue the trail of elusive corporation farm profits, it would be a pleasure to give him some Kansas references. We think, however, that the conversation with an executive of a good financial concern will stop him.

What Is Ahead in Farming?

THE depression is more in the foreground of interest among Kansas folks than any other subject. Almost everyone has a theory as to how it should be controlled and on what its ultimate effect will be. The more conservative viewpoint is expressed in the article by W. E. Grimes of Manhattan on page 9 of this issue. Doctor Grimes probably is the outstanding student of agricultural economics in this state.

Another thought is presented by W. G. Clugston of Topeka in this week's issue of The Nation, a hardboiled sheet published in New York City, which usually is "agin" everything. "Clug" is a gifted newspaper man who handles a wicked typewriter, and is a close student of political trends. Anyhow here is the way he views the current price debacle:

"It is difficult to put into words a description of the disaster which has come to the American farmer with 25-cent wheat prices. It is difficult to describe what has been done to the farmer economically, and in hope, spirit, and morale; it would be dire folly to try to predict what the farmer, in his despair and desperate straits, may

(3) Why should America worry more about conditions in Germany than she has about conditions in China? (4) Do you believe in the square deal? (5) If so, do you believe in an equality of price deflation in times of depression for all alike, if we must have depressions?

(6) Do the public and private debts of Americans amount to 9 billion dollars, as some folks assert? (7) Is there that much money in the United States? (8) Does Congress have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and if so is not Congress to blame for the present inflation of the value of money—that is, its purchasing power—and the deflation of the value of farm products and farm land?

Clay Center, Kan.

J. D. Shepherd.

I do not claim that I am able to give complete answers to all of the foregoing questions; possibly I am not able to answer any of them satisfactorily to Mr. Shepherd. But I am willing to give my opinion frankly for whatever it is worth.

(1) Actual money was not more plentiful during the World War than it is now, but the leading nations of the world were issuing their I. O. U.'s with reckless profusion. In other words, they were plunging into debt at a rate never before even approached in history. If an individual by merely giving his promises to pay could get credit for anything he might desire, he would seem for the time being to revel in prosperity, but his promises to pay would not be money, altho for the time being they would answer the purpose of money. But the concerns that let him have whatever he wanted on credit would later ask him to make good, and then if he had bought far beyond his ability to pay he would have great

difficulty in supplying even his most pressing needs.

(2) I deny most emphatically that President Hoover is little concerned about destitution at home. Just now it seems to be quite the common thing to abuse the President. But the time will come when President Hoover will take his place in history as one of the ablest, wisest and most practically sympathetic men who ever sat in the President's chair. I defy anyone to point out a single specific case where President Hoover has shown a lack of intelligent sympathy for the distress in this country. I defy anyone to submit the proof of a single case where he has not tried to relieve conditions. There have been many unfortunate conditions which were and are entirely beyond his power to relieve, but no man has ever been President who in my opinion had a wider, more comprehensive and more intelligent view of world affairs or who has understood so well that the entire world is tied together as never before for good or ill.

(3) There is a decided difference between Germany and China. Conditions in China are not likely to greatly affect either the peace of the world or its political and economic conditions, while political or economic chaos in Germany might plunge the world into another war, the final result of which no man is wise enough to foretell. As an individual the Chinaman may be entitled to as much sympathy as a German, but as a political entity Germany is vastly more important than China.

(4) If I thought that Mr. Shepherd really meant his fourth question as it reads I would regard it as an insult.

(5) It seems to me that this is rather a foolish question. Of course I would be glad to see equal prosperity in all lines of legitimate business, but that is impossible except under an absolute despotism which has the power to fix prices, wages and living conditions. We do not have such an absolute despotism here in the United States, and I hope we never will have. In other words, I prefer to suffer inequalities with some freedom of choice rather than equality of incomes and equality of wealth under an absolute despotism.

(6) The total of public and private debts in the United States amounts to much more than 9 billion dollars.

(7) Our total volume of what is generally called money—that is gold and silver currency, greenbacks, national bank notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes, is much less than 9 billion dollars.

(8) Mr. Shepherd has correctly stated the Constitution in regard to the power of Congress to "coin money and regulate the value thereof." This power has been largely delegated to the directors of the Federal Reserve Banking System. I have stated a number of times that in my opinion the directors of this great banking system made a mistake in permitting an undue inflation of the currency and a second and more disastrous mistake in drastically deflating the volume of currency. I am still of that opinion.

The good rains over Kansas of last week-end should help to hold down the runs of stockers on the Kansas City market. If the dry weather had continued, a flood of cattle to market would have been inevitable this week and next.

What Farmers Are Thinking

Extracts From an Article by Senator Capper, Published in the New York Times of Sunday, July 26, 1931

THE farmer understands, of course, that there is a worldwide depression. He has been hearing and reading and suffering from nothing else for the last two years. He has been informed repeatedly that commodities are dropping to new low price levels.

A year ago he was puzzled to understand why the prices of his products had dropped so much lower than the prices of other commodities.

Since then he has seen the prices received for crude oil drop almost to the same level with wheat. But not the cost of transportation, of electricity, of natural gas, of talking over the telephone.

For years the farmer has been advised, and instructed how to increase his production; how to become more efficient as a producer of foodstuffs. He has become the most efficient producer per capita of foodstuffs that the world has ever seen.

But in the Midst of Plenty

His reward for increased efficiency has been lower prices for his products, an increase in the mortgage on his farm, probable foreclosure of the mortgage, bankruptcy—and no place for him to go when he leaves his farm.

For years he has heard a lot about the law of supply and demand. He still is hearing about it. He reads that families are starving; that charity is feeding by bread-lines; that the city of Detroit has gone "broke" trying to feed the starving and shelter the homeless.

Now, all that does not appeal to him as indicating that the supply of foodstuffs exceeds the demand.

Frankly, he is much puzzled by the situation.

He has read and heard, in past years, hundreds of speeches and articles telling what a wonderful civilization and "new economic era" has been developed by the leaders in science and industry and government.

By implication, at least, he was told the brains of the city were making it possible for the brawn of the farm to enjoy the advantages of this wonderful capitalistic civilization. The farmer, in point of fact, has been looking up with considerable respect to these "city brains" that had done all this.

So now he cannot understand a world-wide crisis in the midst of plenty.

When He Goes to Town

He sees store windows filled with things he wants and needs. Inside the stores are merchants and clerks eager to sell him these articles. On the streets are men who perhaps made some of these same things the farmer would like to buy—looking hungrily into the grocery stores and meat shops, where there are things to eat which the workingman needs and would like to buy.

Plenty of everything—in fact surpluses of almost everything that it takes for comfort and enjoyment.

And all that plenty going to waste in plain sight.

Now the farmer does not want to tear the machine apart to find out what is wrong with it. He still believes it must be a pretty good machine. He still believes the smart men who have been—until a few months back—claiming the credit for putting the machine together know where the missing cog is and will have sense enough and humanity enough to supply it so the machine will function as it should.

What Every Farmer Knows

The farmer knows he is getting 25 cents a bushel or even less for his wheat this summer—and the railroads a few weeks ago asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow them 26 cents a bushel to haul it from Central Kansas to Chicago. The roads want 47 cents to haul it to the seaboard, where the bulk of the consuming population is, and this is nearly twice as much as the farmer gets for planting, harvesting, marketing, to say nothing of his investment in land, household effects and equipment.

He knows what 25-cent wheat means to him in purchasing power.

He knows something about taxes, too. He knows his own taxes run about three times as high as before the war. He has learned that the general property tax bears down more heavily upon him than on anyone else except possibly the small homeowner in the cities. Their property is in plain sight; it cannot be taken out of the state, placed in a safety deposit box, nor disposed of by a false affidavit.

The farmer's taxes exceed expenditures for farm improvements; are greater than his total investment in machinery and tools; and four times the value of the seed he plants.

Horizon Closing in on Him

The farmer knows this now. And as a result in all the farming states the agitation is on for incomes taxes. It will be followed, logically, by a demand for larger and larger inheritance taxes to break up the centralization of wealth and power in too few hands.

As a matter of fact, the farmer is becoming convinced that the centralization of wealth in too few hands really is what is the matter with the economic horizon, and why the horizon is closing in on him and on labor and the merchants and independent bankers and small fry generally, so closely that they cannot see any future ahead in any direction.

He understands that utility companies are allowed a reasonable return—about 7 or 8 per cent—for the services they furnish. But he cannot

understand why these operating utilities are mostly "broke" while the string of holding and associated companies that own the operating companies are presumably paying dividends on preferred stocks, more preferred stocks, and several kinds of common stock.

Why Should These Things Be?

The farmer has never understood either, just how the railroads' capitalization has grown so large that the railroads cannot earn returns unless rates are boosted so high that he, for one, cannot ship his products without paying so much that his own profits go by the board.

In other words, the farmer is thinking these days about financing charges, and it will not take much argument to make him believe that these are too heavy.

He has a growing suspicion that he has furnished, and still is furnishing, a large part of the stakes with which the heavy speculating is done on the stock exchanges and the grain exchanges; that when the speculators carry off the stakes they put them in tax-exempt bonds and in over-capitalized corporations which take first fruit of all production.

What does he want done about it?

Well, probably the farmer will admit that he does not know, exactly. But there are some things he believes ought to be done.

Things That Should Be Done

First of all, the farmer believes there should be more real co-operation from Big Business in the East in attempting to solve the problem of Little Business all over the country, and particularly the problem of the West.

He wants to believe in co-operative marketing; has hopes of its ultimate success.

He believes gambling on the stock exchanges and the grain exchanges should be curbed; is not certain but that, in the long run, the country would be better off if it were abolished.

He feels that the railroads' proposed increase in freight rates at this time is impossible, to put it mildly.

The farmer is trying to reduce local taxes, trying to equalize the tax burden thru income taxes and better administration of assessment laws and taxes.

He is pretty well convinced, in my judgment, that mergers and consolidations and the use of the holding company to escape regulation and evade the state laws—and to issue unregulated securities—have resulted in a concentration of wealth in too few hands. And he wants something done about it.

At present he believes that those in power should do that something, whatever it is. Later he will be in a frame of mind to try to do something about it himself.

As We View Current Farm News

The Lawrence Plant Packed 1 Million Cans of Peas, Grown on 385 Acres

THE Kaw Valley Cannery of Lawrence, according to W. H. Pendleton, the manager, has just completed the packing of 1 million cans of peas, from a 385-acre crop, practically all of which was grown in Douglas county. The crop filled 41,000 cases, and it is the largest pack the unit ever handled. Diced carrots, diced and whole beets and sweet corn are now being canned. Mr. Pendleton said last week that the Douglas county farmers who this year grew potatoes on land which had been in peas last season had obtained a considerable increase in yield, due to the fertilizing value of the legume. The operations of this cannery, which is purchasing truck crops this year from 250 farms, were reported in detail in the Kansas Farmer for July 11 on page 3, and also at the Eastern Kansas Farm Products Day, August 6 at Lawrence.

Made \$27.58 an Acre!

A NET profit of \$27.58 an acre was earned last year by Charles Green of Monrovia. Total expenses to the acre for his year's operations amounted to \$10.69. Money received grossed \$38.27 an acre. The difference of \$27.58 was left to pay for Mr. Green's work, and interest on the investment, which is a good record for a tough year. Of the 80 acres Mr. Green farms, 27 acres are in alfalfa, with small amounts of other legumes. Sweet clover is used for pasture. Here is a dairyman who produces quality cream that is sold on a steady price basis, and all of his crops are fed to his herd of nine Jersey cows, some chickens, hogs and sheep.

But the Yield Was Larger

LAST year 61 acres of wheat on the farm of John W. Wingrave, Yates Center, made 15 bushels an acre. For this season the area of wheat was cut to 27 acres, and it made 35 bushels an acre. With more than a 50 per cent cut in acreage, Mr. Wingrave harvested 30 bushels more wheat in 1931 than he did a year ago. Well, nature must have her little jokes. But this farmer isn't to be fooled again. All of this grain will go to market as hogs and cattle. He can't do much about nature, but he can fight the low market in his way, like hundreds of wheat farmers are fighting it by holding their grain.

Sweet Clover in Corn

LOUIS FISER of Mahaska has seeded Sweet clover in corn successfully for several years. He uses a one-horse wheat drill with every other hole plugged; the remaining spouts are pulled out of the disk and fitted with tin plates to scatter the seed broadcast on top of the ground. The seed is sown in the latter part of July at the rate of 25 pounds an acre. The plants supply pasture the following spring and set seed in the fall.

Future Farmers to Talk

THE Future Farmers of America, a national organization of the boys in vocational agriculture, will be in charge of the Farm and Home Hour radio program at noon next Monday, August 10, over the NBC network. Features of this program will be a concert by the United States Army Band and an address by Dr. J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Larger Consumption of Butter

ALARGER consumption of butter the world over is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture in its July summary of world dairy prospects. Butter imports into Great Britain, for example, were 19 per cent greater this year than for the first six months of 1930.

They Need Another Lesson?

RAY JACKSON, a grain dealer at Syracuse, is afraid that articles in Kansas papers telling of the proposed wheat acreage reduction will have the opposite effect. "I know of several farmers,"

says Mr. Jackson, "who already are preparing to expand their wheat acreage on the theory that their neighbors are going to reduce and that now is the time for them individually to put out a larger acreage." Both Mr. Jackson and the farmers he mentioned have apparently missed the whole point of the acreage reduction campaign. The big idea, so well presented by Mr. Gilkeson on page 3 of this issue, is to develop a farming system for Central and Western Kansas that will be more profitable over a term of years than the one-crop system of the past.

A Profit of \$28.78 a Cow

FRED MORGAN of Alta Vista, was the champion beef producer of Kansas in 1930. His 18 Hereford calves made an average daily gain of 2.18 pounds for the 291 days from their birth to market. They sold for \$13.60 a hundred, a dollar above the market, December 8, 1930, and dressed 58.3 per cent, and their carcasses graded choice to prime. The feed cost for each calf was \$27.88, which deducted from the selling price of \$96.66 leaves \$68.78 to pay all other costs and return a profit for keeping the cow. Feed, pasture, bull



service, interest, taxes and depreciation cost Mr. Morgan \$40 a year a cow, leaving \$28.78 a cow profit.

Mr. Morgan will be one of the speakers aboard the Santa Fe Cattle Festival Train when it tours Kansas from August 24 to September 5, and which Kansas Farmer described in detail on page 3 for the issue of July 25.

Summer Fallow: More Alfalfa

SUMMER fallowing for alfalfa sold itself to J. S. Salsbury of Le Roy, with a bang. Disgusted with a yield of only 8 or 10 bushels of corn to the acre on one field, he turned to alfalfa. He seeded 10 acres in the summer of 1928. A perfect stand in 1929 made this crop a permanent fixture. But 10 acres seeded in 1930 on summer fallowed land yielded 1/4-ton to the acre more than the first 10-acre patch. Now Mr. Salsbury says alfalfa is good, but when on fallow land it can't be beaten.

A program has been laid out that includes the job of seeding 10 acres of the legume every year, because it is profitable and builds the land. The extra 1/4-ton to the acre will pay for the loss of the oats crop which could be seeded for a nurse crop but isn't.

Last spring the fallow ground was worked just enough to kill the weeds and conserve moisture. During the drouth in 1930, he could find moisture within an inch of the surface sufficient to sprout alfalfa. The crop was planted August 20. Seeding at that time brought the crop up

enough so it stood the winter well, and no doubt would have come thru a severe cold season better than late-sown alfalfa. During the summer 2 1/2 tons of lime were applied to the acre. A week ahead of seeding time phosphate is applied in sufficient amount, and the seedbed is well packed at the time known Kansas Common is seeded.

Lost But 13 Chicks

SO FAR this year, Mrs. C. E. Roberts of Muscotah, has made a good profit on her farm flock. She started the season March 6, with 496 chicks in the brooder house. At 3 months and 10 days old, 175 cockerels had been sold. To that age the flock had cost \$99.15, and Mrs. Roberts had 308 pullets and \$23.65 in cash for her time and work. The pullets easily were worth 60 to 75 cents apiece. Only 13 chicks were lost, which is a good record. A sanitary floor in the brooder—hail screen—and a runway outside of the same material proved their worth in this instance.

297,920 Dead Grasshoppers!

POISON bran mash placed in a soybean field on the farm of M. R. Euwer of Pleasanton killed grasshoppers at the rate of 297,920 an acre a few days ago, as estimated from counts made at various places. The application cost 30 cents an acre. The formula he used was given on page 6 of the August 1 issue.

A Light Wheat Movement

ABOUT 40 carloads of wheat a day are being handled on the Panhandle division of the Santa Fe, according to F. A. Meierant of Wellington, chief clerk to the division superintendent, as compared with 120 cars at this time a year ago.

Should Plant About May 1?

SHERMAN HOAR of Great Bend, county farm agent of Barton, reports that there is unusually severe injury in that county this year from the corn ear worm. He suggests that planting about May 1 will help in avoiding injury.

We're in "Prussic Acid" Time

THE fine dairy herd owned by Jay Johnson of Mankato broke into a cane patch last week. He saw the animals enter, but before he could get them driven out, three were ill with prussic acid poisoning. They presently died.

11 Tons of Atlas Sorgo

ATLAS sorgo from a 22-acre field on the upland farm of H. S. Blake of Topeka produced 11 tons an acre of silage in 1930, which was a dry year in Shawnee county.

100 Lambs From 60 Ewes

SIXTY ewes on the farm of A. J. C. Lowe of S mound City, produced 100 lambs this year. The ewes were in splendid condition during the breeding season, and they were fed carefully all thru the winter.

50 Acres of Sunflowers

FIFTY acres of sunflowers were planted this year on the farm of D. C. Langeregger of Hartford, and the crop is doing well. It grows best on low land.

Hogs, 5 Months, 190 Pounds

AFARMER living near Talmo, Bert Swartz, marketed a bunch of hogs 5 months old, a few days ago, that weighed 190 pounds.

Early Plowing: More Wheat

LESLIE WISE of Clearwater, Sedgwick county, has found that the early strain of Blackhull wheat developed by A. P. Haberle will yield

within 1½ to 2 bushels of the varieties commonly grown and that it matures one week earlier. His experience indicates that early July plowing will outyield August plowing from 3 to 5 bushels an acre.

Briefly Told

FARMERS in Egypt—where W. M. Jardine represents the interests of the United States, by the way—are protesting against accepting \$1 a bushel for their wheat, according to Dr. L. E. Melchers of Manhattan, professor of botany in the Kansas State College, who spent two years with the Egyptian Agricultural Department in a study of plant diseases. The production cost is about \$1.38 a bushel, due to the high cost of land and a lack of agricultural machinery, despite the fact that labor costs but 20 cents a day.

A picture of E. C. Farrington of Lucas, appeared in the Kansas Farmer of February 22. He received letters soon afterward from two cousins, Mrs. Lucinda Ahrens of Mankato, 72 years old, and Mrs. Mina Howes of Marietta, 78 years old, whom he had not seen for 57 years. Mr. Farrington and Mrs. Ahrens came to Kansas in the same wagon train from Whiteside county, Illinois.

Thirty Jefferson county farmers terraced 1,165 acres last year. To June, 1931, 800 acres have been terraced. There isn't a township in the county where some of this work hasn't been done. At least 20 farmers are experts in handling the level and in laying out the lines to be followed. Soil saving and moisture conservation have passed the theoretical stage here.

Officials at the Kansas State Penitentiary would like to have more books or printed matter of any kind for the library, to be read by the 1,900 men who are confined there. The institution will pay carrying charges; packages should be addressed to Fred B. Benson, Chaplain, Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing.

J. B. Fitch of Manhattan, professor of dairying in the Kansas State College, said last week that "experiments indicate that ground wheat is practically equal to corn as a feed for dairy cows." He suggests that "ground wheat can be used in a dairy ration up to half the total weight of the grain mixture."

R. I. Throckmorton of Manhattan, the agronomist of the Kansas State College, who has been over Central and Eastern Kansas generally recently, says there has been more grain stacking this year than he has ever seen before. Evidently the folks decided to "store 'er in the stack."

Herman Ohlde of Palmer had excellent results from seeding alfalfa after oats last year. He followed the binder with a disk. The land was then harrowed several times, and the crop was planted August 6 on a hard, clean, firm seedbed well supplied with moisture.

Willis M. Acker of Leona, Doniphan county, will terrace a field soon that is to be planted to wheat this fall, and clover next spring. The terraces will thus have an opportunity to become thoroly established before the field is used for row crops.

Walter J. Daly of Mound City, farm agent of Linn county, said last week that grasshoppers likely would infest fall planted alfalfa this year. If they appear the pests must be controlled with poison bran mash, or they will destroy the plants.

A Persian kitten left the home of R. S. Sinclair of Hiawatha, last March. A few days ago she returned, mewed at the door, and was let into the house. Now there are a half dozen kittens in the Sinclair home.

R. W. McBurney of Beloit, farm agent of Mitchell county, reports a heavy increase in the infestation of goat grass, one of the worst weeds with which that section of Kansas must contend.

Lawrence Brown of Barton county built a poultry house that will hold 500 hens five years ago at a cost of \$500, and has made a sufficient profit every year on the flock to pay for it.

The 10-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Rogerson of Liberal, has a 6-months old coyote puppy. She keeps him chained most of the time, to keep him from chasing chickens.

When James Deyoe of Hiawatha, came out of his machine shop a few days ago he was met by a charging rat, which apparently had no reason for attacking. Mr. Deyoe was kept busy dodging the animal for several minutes, until he could pick

up an iron bar, with which he killed the rodent. This will be a bad season for rats, as Kansas Farmer showed on page 6 for August 1, and aggressive action will be required, in both city and country, if they are kept under control.

The 20 acres of Wheatland milo on the farm of W. E. Berg of Pratt is making a fine growth. This is a dwarf plant with a straight stem, and it can be harvested with a combine.

P. A. Broderson of Wellington set out 20 square feet last spring in Bermuda onions; a few days ago he sold the crop to a local grocery store, at the rate of \$1,282.40 an acre.

Absolutely worm free pigs were produced this year on the farm of Edward McGee of Mound City, largely thru the use of clean ground and careful methods of feeding.

Walter W. Babbit, the tester for the Saline-Ellsworth Cow Testing Association, is urging that dairymen substitute wheat and oats for corn and bran in the dairy rations.

W. C. Ainsworth of Dickinson county says the low wheat price has been a blessing to farmers in Central Kansas, for it has taught them the value of wheat as feed.

T. F. Hopkins of Liberal, has 45,000 bushels of wheat stored on his ranch in Haskell county, and about an equal amount on his farm in Baca county, Colorado.

Otis Comb of Washington harvested 26 bushels of wheat an acre this year on land that had been in Sweet clover last year; the rest of the field made 16 bushels.

As an experiment, Charles Lagasse, Rice, Cloud county, planted two small potatoes. To the average person they appeared alike, but an expert could tell that one was diseased and the other

across the Verdigris bottoms is finished, calling attention to the fact that a short distance south of that point the first oil well west of the Mississippi River was drilled, in the early '90s.

J. C. Seyb of Pretty Prairie, reduced his wheat crop 70 acres this year, but produced 2,500 bushels more grain than he raised in 1930.

Edward G. Jones of Lyon county put up 60 tons of Sweet clover silage this year from 8 acres; he will feed it next winter to cattle.

R. F. Mirick of Great Bend, who owns a rough-age grinder, says 3 hours a week will do the grinding for 15 cows and 60 hogs.

The Latham Poultry and Egg plant was opened for business last week at Yates Center; it had been closed four months.

F. C. McNitt of Washington secured a perfect control of peach leaf curl this year by spraying with lime-sulfur.

The machinery exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka, September 14 to 19, will be the largest in history.

Forest Luther of Cimarron, is building a 56,000-bushel granary on one of his farms west of that town.

Lightning set a pasture afire a few days ago southwest of Brookville, on the farm of Edward Root, Jr.

Arthur Russell of Topeka, was severely gored by a bull a few days ago; his right leg was broken.

Wheat on the farm of W. J. Adams of Everest, averaged 41 bushels an acre this year.

The Gray County Fair will be held September 24 to 26 at Cimarron.

E. C. Bray of Syracuse raised 55,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Take Up Notch in Wheat Belt

(Continued from Page 3)

will reduce by 10 to 20 per cent. The larger portion of this land will be summer-fallowed, with considerable sandy land going to row crops.

Kansas Farmer urges acreage reduction wherever it is at all practicable, more feed crops and livestock, and summer fallow. In many cases it may not be possible to cut wheat acreage further because, as is the case in all Western Kansas counties, many farms already are well balanced. But there is room for more of this work. B. W. Wright, Russell, looked over a list of 162 farmers in his county who have equipment to farm 300 acres or more of wheat to good advantage. "Could we say right off that they should reduce this acreage when their equipment is just right to handle it?" he questioned. There are many angles to the problem, and no one can lay down a hard and fast rule that a 10 per cent or 50 per cent acreage reduction should take place. But traveling thru Western Kansas makes it very plain that wheat growers are sick of sticking to this single crop. Perhaps it is the surest crop from the standpoint of production right now, but certainly the price isn't encouraging. As better methods of farming are adopted and adapted, other crops will be just as sure as wheat. Adding livestock, which will be a slow job perhaps, will do much to make farming more satisfactory in western counties, as the men who have beef, hogs and dairy animals testify. Mr. Wright suggests more grain sorghums as a sure crop.

L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station, after traveling thru Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, reports an intended reduction in wheat acreage. "Fallow will help tide us over this emergency," he said. "What we should look to is better seedbed preparation for all crops, wider diversification and livestock." He stresses the use of silage in feeding—from early-maturing sorghums. "There isn't any reason why more alfalfa shouldn't be grown on bottom land," he added. "There is room for more hogs, too, but we don't want to overdo any line. We need to stabilize agriculture: Have every farmer raise a few hogs, several dairy cows, some poultry and beef, and stress the use of more of such products on the farm. Farm families should look to a program that first of all will provide their living. More sources of income are essential. It will take time to work out such a program, but it must come. We need to farm fewer acres more intensively or get bigger equipment. There is no record of a one-crop agriculture living thru the years."



was not. The diseased potato produced 8½ pounds of small unmarketable potatoes, while the other produced 27½ pounds, most of which were marketable.

J. D. Hogan of Greenleaf, has 280 pigs, raised by 35 sows, averaging 40 pounds, that are making splendid gains on a mixture of tankage and ground grains.

W. A. Snyder of Wellington, caught a White perch weighing 6½ pounds a few days ago in Slate Creek, the largest fish ever caught in that stream.

Fred Fletcher of Kinsley cut 2,300 bushels of wheat in one day this season with his 20-foot combine; he covered 50 acres in 46-bushel wheat.

Otto Landall of Charlestown township, Washington county, has had excellent results this year in killing grasshoppers with poison bran mash.

Ray Dwire, a young farmer living north of El Dorado, produced 2,061 bushels of oats this year on a 26-acre field, almost 80 bushels an acre.

All Kansas railroads have granted reduced fares for the folks who wish to attend the Kansas State Fair, September 19 to 25 at Hutchinson.

A monument costing \$2,000 will be erected on Route 75 at the eastern limits of Neodesha, when the elaborate construction work now underway

Hogs Can "Cash Up" the Wheat

But Should I Sell the 60 Shoats Now on Pasture at 9 Cents a Pound?

WITH the returns all in, it can be truthfully said that Kansas has just harvested the largest wheat crop any state ever produced. If this crop could be marketed today for 75 cents a bushel, the producers of it could and would make a great dent in the tough shell that binds the nation into a solidified form of depression. But just what the farmer is going to realize out of this record making wheat crop is depending to some extent on what he is going to get out of livestock sold later, for more wheat is being fed now to hogs and cattle than ever was fed before and probably ever will be fed again. At this moment the best outlet seems to be to feed hogs. Certainly, the man who has a nice home farrowed bunch of shoats should expect to realize more than 32 to 34 cents a bushel for his wheat, the prevailing elevator price here. The price of hogs will have to ride the toboggan at a lively clip between now and November if he does not.

In Came the Motor Car

On this farm we have 60 thrifty shoats that have already eaten more wheat than any other one thing, but I am having a hard time keeping them. In the evenings of these hot days they usually are grazing in what is now a pretty well dried up pasture not far from the main Burlington-Madison highway, and more than one traveler has turned in, after seeing them, to make some sort of an offer to buy, either by the head or pound. Most of the folks who have stopped have lots of cheap wheat but no hogs, and they are beginning to want hogs to the extent that they are offering more than the Kansas City price for these shoats. One fellow drove in just at dusk this week and offered a price a head that the boys and I figured was equal to 9 cents a pound. It has left us wondering what to do.

Market Only 90 Days Away

The object of producing anything on the farm is to secure a profit, and it is an old saying that no one ever "went broke" taking profits. Should we sell those shoats now at an estimated price of 9 cents a pound it would mean a nice little profit. The question of the hour is, should we take this profit now, or should we feed them our cheap wheat until they weigh about 200 pounds, trusting the profit will be still greater then? I thought I would see what other folks had to say about it, and it happened that I saw three shippers of livestock and a banker within a few hours after getting this bid on the shoats, so their opinions were asked in this question, "if you were in my place, what would you do?" Their answers were so interesting as a forecast of the future that I thought them worthy of passing on. It shows how the opinions of well informed men may differ as to a market less than 90 days away.

Other Fellow Is Smarter?

One of the shippers said he didn't believe it would make very much difference from the profit standpoint whether the sale was made now or when a weight of 200 pounds had been secured by feeding 35-cent wheat. He believed I would get about the market price out of the wheat and a little for the labor of feeding it, but as to the net profit probably that was as much right now, at the price offered for the shoats, as it ever would be. This meant he thought the price of hogs would be a great deal lower in 60 to 90 days than it is now. Another shipper said he felt certain it would be very much lower, so much

By Henry Hatch

lower, in fact, that he advised selling right now at the price offered, and holding the wheat in the bin for future sale or feeding. "You have got a good chance to show the other fellow you are smarter than he is," he said. "But," said the third shipper, "the other fellow has a very good chance to show you he is smarter than you. A quarter's worth of bacon goes further at present prices than a quarter's worth of any other meat. This means you can forget the present good offer for the shoats and still get 50 cents or more a bushel for your wheat by feeding it."

Banker Would Play Safe

The banker couldn't see it in quite the same way as the third shipper.

Half Inch of Rain Helped

With less than a half inch of rain in the meantime, stubble fields are

Only a Oneway Will Cut the Soil!

Is it Worth While, Considering Market Prices, to Prepare Good Wheat Seedbeds This Year?

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

THE preparation of the seedbed for the 1932 wheat crop is getting to be rather a serious problem. In this section of Kansas we have had no rain, and the ground is about as hard and dry as it can get. There are cracks in the soil wide enough to allow one to run his hand down several inches. In the last few days a number of farmers have started their oneway plows. A good sharp oneway is about the only tool that will cut the soil. The most general thing so far done is to burn the stubble. Thousands of acres have been burned off clean. If there is enough fall moisture to get the wheat started this may be all right. It will not be a surprise, however, if about next March a large percentage of the wheat blows out. It probably will be so dusty that we cannot see the sun for days at a time. If the wheat does not get big enough to hold the ground there will be nothing to stop blowing. At present and future wheat prices a farmer cannot afford to spend much time to prepare a good seedbed. Indications are now that the wheat crop will be seeded the poorest it has been in many years. If the ground has been worked well for a year or two about the most economical thing is to disk and drill it. In the parts of the state where rain has fallen it is possible to prepare a fairly good seedbed early.

Corn Needs Rain Now!

Most of the corn is in tassel, or will be in the next few days. When it reaches the tassel stage it must have moisture or it will not make grain. In the last few days the stalks have been wilted some in the morning, and by mid-afternoon they are wilted badly. Every day is shortening the feed supply. Unless rain comes within the next 10 days the feed supply is going to be pretty short.

A Gas Pipe on the Car

The alfalfa seed crop is developing in good condition. We find that there is quite a heavy fall of blighted blossoms. One of the problems with alfalfa seed is to get the blossoms to trip. We believe that in the next few years a great deal will be learned about alfalfa. We are trying a little experiment this season to see if there is not some way that the blossoms

can be opened mechanically. We fastened a long piece of gas pipe to the front bumper of the car and drove over part of the field at about 10 miles an hour. After going over the alfalfa we examined it and found that a large number of the blossoms had been tripped. We left part of the field to see if we could observe any difference at cutting. Some time ago one of the western agricultural colleges used an airplane to see if the wind from the propeller would open the blossoms. Altho the experiment was not practicable, the yield was increased 2 bushels an acre. We have wondered whether or not it would pay to leave the first crop of seed. We left a small strip of the first cutting and we find it is loaded with seed.

About all we farmers know about alfalfa is to cut it every time it is big enough. The agricultural college has been most concerned about getting a stand and as large a tonnage of hay as possible. We feel that if a farmer could get a fairly good seed crop say every two years it would beat wheat even if the hay was worth nothing. The cash income from the seed would equal wheat, and the fertility stored in the soil would add many dollars to the value of the soil.

Golf Course at Home

A rather original idea has been worked out at the home of the local vocational agricultural teacher. He has built, around the house and other buildings, a miniature golf course. A few boxes, barrels, some old stove pipe and the trees and shrubbery complete the hazards. The sides of the greens—or whatever they are called—were made from straight cottonwood poles staked to the ground. This suggests that any farm may have a golf course right at home. The only cost was for the balls and clubs. Farmers could no doubt work out some very original ideas that would make a city golf course seem very simple. Probably most farmers would not consider this idea very practical, but yet it does suggest some possibilities right at home in using space and worthless articles to advantage for pleasure and entertainment. If more farms had a miniature golf course about the buildings our guess is that the weeds would have trouble getting as high as they do now.

plowing better than a week ago. The dry weather is loosening and opening up the soil. It often does this and helps plowing. There is still moisture deep in the soil that makes it easier to plow deep than shallow. This is the time of year to plow deep, and many of our shallow plowed fields would be helped by a deep plowing now, getting up to the air and into available condition a new layer of soil that has been unused for all ages except as a subsoil. A greater part of this section of Kansas is underlaid with a very tough subsoil, locally called gumbo. For years, especially before the days of tractors and deeper plowing, it was believed useless to plow this up, in fact it was next to impossible to plow much of it with the light horse plows. When heavier plows were built to be pulled by tractors, folks began to experiment with plowing deeper into this so-called gumbo subsoil. Contrary to pioneer opinions, we have found that this subsoil plowed up never settles together as tightly as nature left it, especially if a little coarse manure is mixed with it, and that you can farm new land by plowing deeper.

Couldn't Plow the Soil

A neighbor who does not wish to burn the unusually heavy growth of straw on his combined wheat field has been having a chance to acquire a little knowledge in plowing by experiments tried the past week. After giving up the ordinary 14-inch tractor plow, he has had on trial a single bottom 18-inch plow that should have weight enough to hold it to plow depth. It was also believed that the larger furrow would mean turning everything under. This proved correct except directly behind where the combine had run. Here the deposit of straw was too much for it; the coulter would not cut thru and the plow could not be made to do the work its makers claimed. As one spectator remarked, there is a limit to all things, but in this case the covering of straw is so unlimited that no plow could be expected to plow it under. It is a question if the ashes of such an overdose of straw would not do the soil more good than will so much humus matter that requires an overplus of moisture between now and midwinter before the next crop has even a fair start.

Briefly Told

Miss Alva Witham and Miss Iva Warner of Onaga shared equally last week in the \$50 reward paid by the Kansas Farmer for the conviction of E. L. Gilliland for stealing chickens from the farm of H. L. Witham. Kansas Farmer has paid out \$11,550 in rewards in the last 4½ years for the conviction of 398 thieves found guilty of stealing from the premises of Protective Service members.

Two registered Holstein cows owned by Cong. James G. Strong have just finished an official 30-day test, conducted thru the Washington County Cow Testing Association, with a production of more than 100 pounds of butterfat.

H. J. Gramlich of Lincoln, Neb., professor of animal husbandry in the Nebraska College of Agriculture, said last week that Nebraska farmers would feed 20 million bushels of wheat from the 1931 crop, which was 65 million bushels.

Lee Wilson of Lawrence was suffering last week from frostbitten hands! He is a creamery employe, and was repairing a refrigeration which burst, and sulfur dioxide "frosted" both hands.

What Is Ahead for Kansas Farms?

Apparently "the Outlook is Brighter Than for Some Older Sections, Which Will Recover Slowly"

BY W. E. GRIMES
Kansas State College

IN ANY period of economic depression all regions do not suffer equally. In the recovery which has followed the economic depressions of the past, different regions have recovered unequally. Some regions have recovered quickly and completely. In other regions, the depression has left lasting effects upon the agriculture of the section.

At present, Kansas is suffering from the economic depression. It is well to ask the question as to what the ultimate effects will be on the agriculture of the state. This, of course, cannot be definitely answered, but the best that can be done is to con-

tage of them and built agricultural prosperity upon them.

The twine binder and other horse-drawn farm machinery entered into the expansion characteristic of the period from 1860 to 1890. The development of our transportation system took place in this period. Many other developments came. Following the time that these improvements were made, the changes in price levels almost bankrupted the region and did bankrupt many farmers within the region. For those who remained, when it was all over, these things gave the foundation for agricultural prosperity which has probably been unparalleled in all history.

At the present time, Central and Western Kansas and other similar regions are in approximately the same position as the Corn Belt was in the earlier depression. Farmers of this section are suffering because of debts contracted in periods of much higher prices than prevail at present. Part of the suffering was caused by the purchase of new machinery, the acquisition of more land, and by other factors which, taken in their larger aspects, are improvements in agricultural production.

From the immediate standpoint, Kansas agriculture apparently has a great deal of distress ahead of it. Some debts will be met with difficulty and in some cases probably cannot be met. Prices of farm products probably will remain relatively low for a number of years. But after these things are over, those who remain as farmers in these sections of Kansas will enjoy prosperity comparable with that enjoyed by farmers of Eastern Kansas and the Corn Belt in the period following the last major depression.

The foundations for this future prosperity are to be found in the relatively low production costs for many farm products in this section, the absence of materially inflated land values in the Great Plains region, and the abundance of its resources.

Farmers of Central and Western Kansas are finding difficulty in producing wheat and other products at a profit on the basis of present costs and prices. But despite this difficulty, it is probable that this region has lower costs of production a bushel or other unit produced than most other sections of the United States.

The agricultural resources of Kansas are excellent, and remain excellent despite the depression. As prices improve these resources will be available and will be economically and efficiently used by farmers.

The farmers of Kansas have always displayed a progressive spirit and a willingness to take up new practices as quickly as those practices were demonstrated to be practical and profitable. This spirit is still evident and will be one of the dominant factors in aiding this section to make a speedy and complete recovery.

From these things it is not to be assumed that Kansas agriculture is not suffering in the depression. It has suffered and will suffer and it is probable that many farmers will find it impossible to continue their farming operations due to financial difficulties. However, for those farmers who find it possible to weather the adversities of the present depression, the future appears to be reasonably bright. The outlook is brighter than for some of the older sections which will recover more slowly and in all probability will not recover so completely as the newer sections where these improvements can be utilized to the best possible advantage.

WHAT is the future for Kansas agriculture? Will we gradually work our way out of the economic mess into which we are involved, or is this debacle to leave a permanent effect on rural life? It is a big problem. Not only that, but the whole situation seems to be especially discouraging just now, with low prices for all products, and an apparent inability to revive the confidence essential in an upward trend in commodity values. Perhaps a study of the historical background on previous depressions would be helpful in forming a judgment on this one. Doctor Grimes, who is professor of agricultural economics in the Kansas State College, and perhaps the keenest student of agricultural trends in the state, has made just such an investigation, and his findings are reported in this article. We hope you'll read it. And after you do, you'll feel better over what the future has in store for Kansas farmers.

sider the present situation and its similarity to past experiences. Out of these facts one may formulate judgment concerning the probable long-time effect of the depression on the agriculture of Kansas. Judged from this standpoint, it would seem that Kansas agriculture, particularly that of the central and western portions of the state, will recover more completely, and probably more quickly, than the agriculture of the older sections of the United States.

One finds an apparently parallel situation in the position of the Corn Belt and the eastern edge of the Wheat Belt in the depression following the Civil War. At that time, improved machinery, improved transportation facilities and many other things contributed to the relative overproduction of farm products and the expansion of the agricultural area. These were some of the things resulting in the development of the Corn Belt and of the eastern portion of the Great Plains region. Much of this development was made on borrowed funds. Consequently, when prices declined, many debtors of the Middle West found their condition intolerable, but after it was all over the Middle West came back and has been one of the most prosperous sections of the United States since 1890. One of the reasons why this section came back so completely and more rapidly than others was because of its ability to use the improvements in agricultural production which, in part, were responsible for the depression. As soon as the western regions became adjusted to the changed conditions they took advan-

Cheap lubricants are as costly as a rain-storm at harvest

How cheap are cheap lubricants? Did you ever stop to figure it out? They may be cheap to buy, but sometimes they are mighty costly to use.

During harvest, plowing, seeding and haying, working conditions must be exactly right. You have to work fast. Every hour counts. Don't let cheap lubricants cause time out for breakdown and adjustments. Don't let power losses slow up the work.

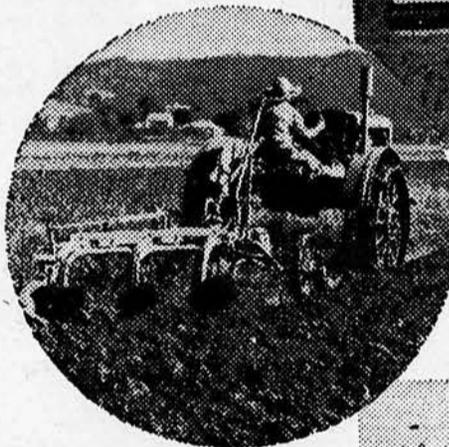
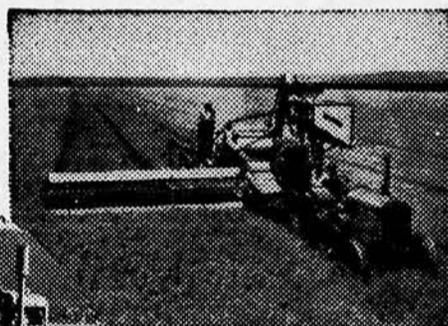
Mobilgrease and Mobiloil are built for the farmer who

wants dependable lubrication. Mobiloil stands up to that long steady grind when every hour counts. It protects your tractor from wear and breakdown when time means profit or loss on the crop.

Likewise Mobilgrease keeps your other implements on the job. It helps prevent wear and untimely repair. It helps cut power losses when every bit of power counts most.

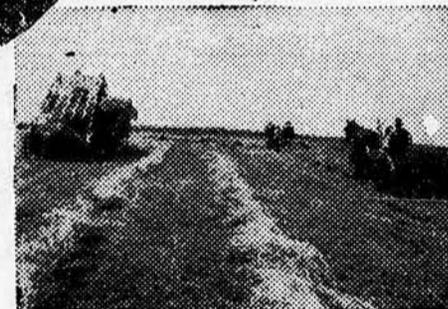
In the long run only the best lubricants are the most economical to use.

(right) In harvesting, every hour counts. Never use old crankcase drainings or cheap lubricants on a combine. This is sure to cause unnecessary wear and delay. Make sure of dependable operation with Mobilgrease.



(left) Summer fallowing and plowing—this is a job for fast steady work. Protect your tractor with Mobiloil. Mobiloil stands up to the steady grind. It cushions bearings and gears with a tough lubricating film. See the complete Mobiloil chart at your dealer's for the correct grade of Mobiloil for your particular tractor.

(right) At haying time, Mobilgrease will help keep every implement on the job from morning till night. It is built tough. It sticks to the job. It gives a smooth protecting film to every bearing and gear. Mobilgrease lasts twice as long as ordinary grease and you need use only half as much.



Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made — Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Correct Cooking Will Overcome a Family's Anti-Vegetable Complex

IF YOUR family has an anti-vegetable complex, look to your cookery. Perhaps it is the spice of variety that is necessary to give this food the standing it deserves with every individual gracing your board, from baby on up. So much has been written and spoken on the value of vegetables in the diet that it is unnecessary to eulogize on that score. Sufficient to say, the family that is served its cooked and uncooked vegetable at least once daily is receiving a greater health aid than pills and tonics. And the fare may be appetizing providing the cook is willing to put a little effort and forethought into its preparation.



We seem to be prone to over-cook vegetables. This destroys much of the vitamin and mineral content. String beans fresh from the garden seldom require more than from 30 to 45 minutes. Cabbage is more palatable and nutritious if cooked from 10 to 25 minutes, in an open kettle, and carrots from 20 to 40 minutes depending on their

Is Yours a "Better Baby?"

HAVE you a baby to enter in the Better Babies Department of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, Kansas, September 14 to 19? Entries must be made to Miss Mary Alexander, Topeka Public Health Nursing Association, Topeka, or A. P. Burdick, Secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. These may be made by mail, or by parent in person, on blank forms which are furnished on request. September 5 is the closing date for entries. Examinations will not be made unless entry is complete.

Each child is given a thoro examination and referred to its family physician for any necessary treatment. Only children up to 6 years of age, if properly entered, will be examined. Notice of the time of examination will be mailed to all early entrants. All examinations are made at the Baby Bunting Bungalow on the Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kansas.

There are no prizes. This is a conference whereby parents can learn how better to care for their children.

age. Steaming vegetables is better than boiling them, for more of the food value is retained, but when boiling them, use as little water as possible and serve with the "pot likker." For most vegetables do not add salt until the last 5 minutes. In the case of cabbage and other leafy vegetables, allow to stand in salt water about 30 minutes to draw out possible insects.

Vegetables served with butter or bacon drippings, or with a cream sauce are appetizing but we enjoy these variations.

Creole String Beans

4 tablespoons fat	1 tablespoon flour
2 minced onions	2 teaspoons salt
1 cup tomato pulp	2 pounds string beans
Dash red pepper	

Fry the onion in the fat until tender, then add flour and stir until a golden brown. Add the beans which have been cooked until tender, and the tomatoes and seasoning. Cook a few minutes and serve at once.

We prepare okra or gumbo, a vegetable that should be used more than it is, in the same way, but omit the red pepper. Okra is delicious, too, if it is browned with an oven or pot roast.

Cabbage Au Gratin

Chop a small head of cabbage fine and cook 8 minutes in boiling water. Make a thin white

By Florence Miller Johnson

sauce using about 1 cup milk and add 4 tablespoons grated cheese, the yolks of 2 hard cooked eggs and salt and pepper to taste. Arrange the cabbage and chopped egg whites and the cream sauce in layers in a buttered baking dish, cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake 30 minutes in a medium oven.

Baked Onions and Carrots

Use a third as many onions as young carrots. Arrange in a baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper and pour over this $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter. Cover tightly and bake slowly until the vegetables are tender.

Women's Service Corner

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

Family Wants Fried Chicken the Year Round

Our family is so fond of fried chicken, and the season is so short, I am going to try canning some this summer. Will you send me directions?—Mrs. D. F. C.

Our leaflet on "Directions for Canning Chickens" tells how to cut and pack the chicken for canning, also some pointers for success. The price of this leaflet is 2 cents and will be mailed to anyone inclosing this amount. Address Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Homemade Potato Chips

Do you have a recipe for making potato chips? I should appreciate receiving it if you do have. Mrs. J. G. C.

Potatoes used for making chips will have to be cut as thin as paper, then put into salty water and allowed to stand for at least half an hour. This makes them crisp. Then they are removed from the water and laid on a towel to drain. Have deep fat boiling rapidly on the stove. When the potatoes are thoroly dried and crisp, drop them in the deep fat and leave until they are browned and curled up. If you have a potato slicer and a draining rack you will have much better success.

Handicraft Department Has Appeal

From time to time during the winter and spring I have noticed various articles in a "Handicraft Department." At the time they appeared I neglected sending for them but am interested now in doing some of this type of work. Do you have a list of this material?—Mrs. A. G. F.

The list is much too long to print here, but I am glad to send it to you in a personal letter. All of the handicraft articles are 4 cents each. This list is available to anyone sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope addressed to the Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

When You Display Flowers

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

PEOPLE are coming to realize that flower love and making of gardens has become a real factor in the development of the farm home. The modern flower show places first emphasis on the uses to which products of the garden may be put and exhibitors themselves have an opportunity to see what their neighbors are doing.

Flower exhibits must be artistic to be successful. The chief attractive feature of the flowers themselves lies in their beauty. Recent developments in flower shows teach the visitor to make better and more artistic use of flowers in and around the home.

Charming effects result from harmony of the vase and flowers. White paper covered tables and

milk bottle vases are not so good. Accessories which make the picture complete, such as breakfast tables, invalid trays, arrangements for living rooms, bedrooms and sunrooms should be used.

A short time ago Venice, California held a community flower show to stimulate interest in home gardens. It was a civic not a commercial affair. No charge was made for admission or entries and for prizes only ribbons of blue, red and white were awarded. These were appreciated by contestants and there was less drain on local merchants and the committee in charge. Sections included different classes for roses, bulbous flowers, cactus, children's exhibits, and commercial exhibits.

An Ideal Playroom

WE HAVE converted our screened-in back porch into a playroom for our small daughter and it never served a better purpose. It has a north, east and south exposure and is boarded half way up. The eaves are wide so that the porch doesn't get enough sunshine on the sunniest mornings to be unbearable and yet enough to be warm when the weather is a bit chilly. A box of toys stands in one corner and in another corner is a small built-in table. This is built on hinges and rests on an arm which is also on hinges so that both can be pushed against the wall when not in use.

There are two heavy rag rugs on the floor, and magazine covers and pictures with a childish appeal pasted on the walls. Even grown-ups linger awhile. I know when the toddler is in her playroom that she is safe and happy when I am too busy to keep a watchful eye on her.—C. M. J.

Late-Summer Models

THERE are still a few summer days on the calendar, and we want to keep as cool as possible until they pass. That's why we choose cool-looking clothes. The home dressmaker will find these



simple designs to her liking. Summer sales of cotton materials will help to bring down the cost of the garments, also.

486—Charming frock for the smart junior miss. Designed for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years.

464—Vacation togs for the wee lad. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

459—Dainty undies. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

Patterns, 15 cents. Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

With Proper Living "the Hue of Life Turns From Dull Gray to the Bright Tints of Childhood"

MODERN health promoters do not think much of the life that spends itself in getting up in the morning and going to bed at night, with a dull interval of weary grinding in between. They advocate a keen sense of enjoyment of all life's activities. They maintain that with proper living "work instead of turning into drudgery tends to turn into play, and the hue of life seems to turn from dull gray to the bright tints of well-remembered childhood."

Air is the first necessity of life, say they. Breathing fresh air is Nature's tonic. Strangely enough there are country people who breathe fresh air in so superficial a way that it does them little good. One doing active outdoor work will usually be made to breathe deeply by the very nature of his work, but for persons who suffer with chronic ailments it is recommended that part of their treatment be the inhaling of many deep breaths each day. I have often seen patients greatly helped thus, especially women confined much to the house, and those suffering from diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems. Tuberculous persons, however, should not undertake such exercise as it may do them harm.

In addition to supplying air to our lungs we must also make our skins like it. We wrap the skin too closely in heavy clothing. Light clothing, loose and porous, is better. As we educate the skin to fresh air we shall find less disposition to take cold. Exercising in the cold air, if not too cold, with clothing removed, is an excellent means of hardening the skin.

The excellence of outdoor sleeping is now well recognized. For the "always tired" individual it is the one best prescription. The sleeping place should have protection against strong wind and storm, and provision should be made for warm bedding in cold weather. It is important to have a good warm mattress beneath the sleeper, for cold comes from below as well as from above. In winter, a plan to prevent the entrance of cold air under the bedclothes is to extend one or more blankets 2 feet beyond the head, with a central slit for the head. At this time of year, however, outdoor sleeping is deservedly popular both in country and town. These things are free to all. Give them a trial!

Examine the Pump

Please advise me if we can have our water tested. When we pump water it looks clear, but after we boil it it is very rusty. S. O. H.

The State Board of Health will only make tests of water where disease is suspected. If you want tests showing composition of the water it must be done by a private laboratory. I do not consider it worth while. Lift out your pump and examine it and then overhaul the well thoroughly, and probably you will find the cause of the rust.

Better Help Nature Some

I am a seemingly healthy girl, 20 years old, but possess an ugly complexion. I have blackheads and pimples and my face is spotted with light brown spots. I think they are liver spots. I use nothing on my face but cold water, a vegetable soap and talcum powder. My diet consists of vegetables and fruits. I sleep in the open and work from 2 to 3 hours daily outside. Please tell me what to do for my complexion. Could it be impure blood, or does Nature attribute to certain folks a dark, unattractive complexion? A.

Nature does seem a little partial about complexions, but quite often

she is willing to be corrected. Don't give all your attention to the skin of the face, but improve the whole skin by taking a daily bath and brisk rub. You need not turn vegetarian, but should avoid fat meats, and limit starches and sugars. Be particularly careful to masticate thoroly. Avoid constipation. Drink water freely. The trouble does not indicate impure blood, but a sluggish, oily skin, and is susceptible to cure.

Must Remove the Cause

Had sciatic rheumatism and neuritis about one year ago. Now I am troubled with my back at night. I can lie 2 or 3 hours, then the muscles of my back seem to cramp. The only thing I have found to help is exercise and rubbing. Was examined by a competent surgeon. All he found was rheumatism, but his medicine seems to do no good. Can you tell me anything to do for it, and do you think it is cramps or rheumatism? W. T. N.

I think your surgeon quite likely is correct. Did he go deep enough to find the cause of the rheumatism? Did he discover the abscessed teeth, diseased tonsils, or concealed abscess that is at the bottom of the whole trouble? Such a trouble as this cannot be cured wholly by medicine. The cause must first be removed.

Three Months of Rest?

Is pork any more harmful because the gall bladder has been removed from a person? How soon after such an operation may a person go back to work? R. P. W.

The liver plays a very important part in the digestion of fats and one of the special functions of the bile is to take care of fats. It is therefore logical for one who has lost his gall bladder to be guarded, and experiment cautiously to find out what his reconstructed liver will allow him to do. He should not resume work until the surgeon says that he may, one to three months, perhaps.

A Case of Tuberculosis

A man 42 years old had pneumonia two years ago. Has had night sweats and not much strength since. A doctor says the lower lobe of the lung is partly filled, and does not breathe thru that part. Was exposed to tuberculosis all his life until 20 years old. Is it T. B.? T. R. D.

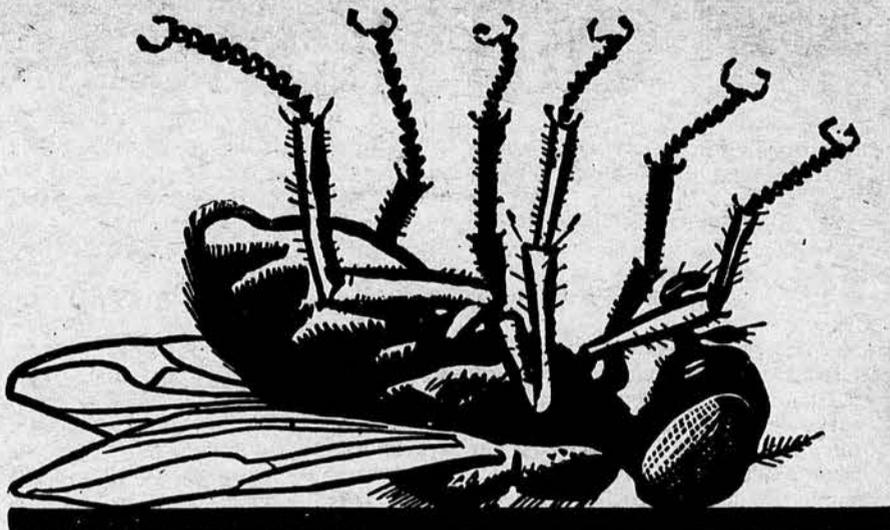
Much as I dislike to make a positive diagnosis by letter, my knowledge of tuberculosis prompts me to say that this is almost certainly a positive case. Such a patient should seek definite treatment immediately.

A finding reported at the meeting of the Midwest Psychological Association in Chicago is that it takes twice as long for a 3-year old child to get to sleep as it does for an adult. The statistics on adults, we imagine, were compiled in families where there are no 3-year old children.

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.



1350 killed... 50 wounded

HERE is the fly-by-fly report on the fate of fourteen hundred bloodthirsty, cow-torturing flies that went down with a single application of Dr. Hess Fly Spray.

The doors and windows of a fly-tight building were closed. It was then thoroughly sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Spray in the manner that any dairyman would spray his barn. All flies, living and dead, were counted. Out of a total of fourteen hundred flies, only fifty survived the fumes.

Many such tests were made at the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark. Over nine thousand dead flies were actually counted. Out of all these tests Dr. Hess Fly Spray proved itself 92 per cent efficient as a fly killer.

Still more important than its killing properties is the ability of Dr. Hess Fly Spray to protect cows from fly torment in the pasture. Cows sprayed with it in the morning are practically free from flies all day long, and this means something to the dairyman. It means he can avoid a milk slump at fly-time.

Use Dr. Hess Fly Spray yourself this summer. Spray the cows in the barn at the morning milking. Spray the barn before bringing them in, in the evening. You'll find flies are no longer one of your problems. See your local Dr. Hess dealer about Fly Spray. Either do that or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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The Coming of Cosgrove

BY LAURIE YORK ERSKINE

THE morning of the great Cosgrove murder trial dawned in Manford with all the aspects of a fair day. The town was crowded with ranchmen and their families who had driven in from the range for this most sensational of all occurrences since the occasion when the Indians had stamped forty years before. For in Manford town one man was actually going to be tried for shooting another. The people from the ranges overflowed the potential hospitality of the Massey House, outdid the makeshift accommodations of every town dweller who had the merest space he could profitably rent, and camped out in tents and wagons in the side streets and alleys. As buzzards appear unheralded from clear skies when death visits man or animal in the desert places, so in Manford appeared from unknown sources a crew of vendors whose goods were gambling devices and shows, all imported for the benefit of those who patronized this range-town "cause celebre."

And in the courthouse where the big show was to be staged, the supporting cast were fully conscious of the figure which they cut. No prima donna paced the stage with greater temperament than Judge Peter Fairlove had acquired for this event; and Ben Creevy, the prosecuting attorney, felt for his own part that while Fairlove might hold the gavel, no player in this drama held a more important part than himself. Others conscious of their places as stars were Chris Christofferson, the sheriff; Riordan, counsel for the defense; the twelve good men and true who composed the jury, and enviously regarded the foreman, Webb, who they could not help admitting was a featured player; and Clem Humboldt, the courthouse janitor. All were a part and parcel of this drama. Each was essential to this pompous gesture which proclaimed that justice was not dead in Manford. It was verily an all-star cast.

In the midst of this gathering, each one of whom felt most confident since he had nothing to lose whichever way the case went, only one suffered from anything which might be compared with stage fright. This was the chief witness for the prosecution, Wert Farley. And it was proper that he should feel the fears of his debut in the role he had to play, for it was his glory and his cross that he had elected for himself the part of stage manager. If anything went wrong with this production, it would be he who'd suffer most. As the court room became full, became crowded, became packed to suffocation, so that there was no passing in the aisles or passageways, Wert Farley found himself gazing constantly toward the mass which hid the entrance. He knew that Cosgrove could not come, but he would have no peace until the fact of his enemy's absence had proved fatal to his defense.

In a row of witnesses who sat within the court room bar, Hazel Farley and John Gaines also dwelt upon the absence of Cosgrove. They had expected him to be there early. They had been confident of finding him alive with the exuberance of the previous night, awaiting them when they arrived at the court. Gaines, frowning, assured the girl at his side that she had no cause for fear. But Hazel was ill at ease. She recalled the fears which had haunted her during the days preceding this trial. Without reason the feeling recurred to her that a menace to Cosgrove lay in the hatred which Lederer bore him, which must some day flame into disaster. And she feared that this disaster had come; that Cosgrove's absence before this court bore mute testimony to it.

Inevitably the hour which should have opened the trial approached,

with Judge Fairlove drinking red eye in the seclusion of his chambers and Wert Farley conversing in low, pent tones with Creevy, the prosecuting attorney.

There was a restless murmur in the crowded court room, as of an audience impatient for the big show to commence. Slowly, ponderously, the courthouse clock clanged out the news that it was nine o'clock.

"He should be here now!" Hazel whispered to Gaines. "He's only got thirty minutes before court opens! Oh! where is he? What could have happened?"

Gaines arose and crossed to the table where Riordan sat nervously marshaling his documents.

"What'll happen if Brad don't get here on time?" he asked.

"God knows!" said Riordan jerkily. "They'll send out and get him. He'll forfeit bail. Where do you suppose he is?"

Gaines shrugged his shoulders impatiently.

"Couldn't you get an adjournment?" he asked.

"It would ruin the defense."

Gaines looked back upon the crowd which filled the room, which choked the aisles and solidly packed the doorway, and he realized that Cosgrove's case was in the hands of the mob. Like a pack of wolves, these people were ready to pounce without mercy upon the man whose prosecution they had come to witness. Gaines knew, too, that without the compelling personality, the quick, courageous wit of Bradley Cosgrove in the flesh, that crowd would condemn him by default.

Gaines Couldn't Help

"I'm goin' out an' look for him!" he said shortly. But making his way toward the rear exit, he found it

With the starched collar that arose severely beneath his close-shaven chin, he presented an effect of prim complacency which irritated Gaines and disgusted him.

"Do you know of anything that could stop him?" he demanded.

"Yeah. There's one thing that's goin' to prevent him comin' here today," leered Farley, "an' that's the knowledge that he ain't got a dobie's chance. If he's wise he started out for the border last night an' 's still goin'."

Gaines flung away from the man with a disgust that almost found its vent in violence. He almost collided with Hazel, who had arisen and was approaching them.

"Why aren't you gone?" she murmured.

Gaines shrugged helplessly.

"There ain't nothing we can do!" he protested. "It's been put in the hands of the sheriff!"

She bridled.

"Where's Judge Fairlove?" she cried, and Gaines could not help but betray in his eyes the admiration which she aroused in him. It was as if she demanded a lance and armor to take upon herself the battle which Cosgrove was not there to fight.

At that moment Fairlove entered his court room. Conscious that he had imbibed more deeply of red eye than had perhaps been wise, he strode to his desk with marked deliberation. Arriving there, he gazed owl-like upon the massed humanity which was arrayed before him, and frowned heavily.

"You oughter rise up when the judge comes in!" he announced with dignity. "Chris, tell 'em to rise up!"

With a mighty rustle the audience arose. Judge Fairlove sat down.

"Now tell 'em to sit!" he said.

There was a silence.

"The sheriff ain't here, Pete," said Creevy.

"Well, sit!" said the judge. And the audience sat.

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What famous couple has started a vacation trip by air to China and Japan?
2. What is a "sombbrero?"
3. Who was Isadora Duncan?
4. What is the Dail Eireann?
5. What Biblical character uttered these words, "Judge not, that ye be not judged?"
6. What is the period of gestation for an elephant?
7. Why are the people of Oklahoma called "sooners?"
8. What is rhigolene?
9. Who wrote, "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court?"
10. What is "Border King of Roberts?"
11. Who is Alfred B. Nobel?
12. What is "Roquefort cheese?"

(Answers found on Page 14)

blocked by Christofferson and three stout deputies. Farley, a little behind them, stood and grinned.

"Where you goin'?" demanded the sheriff.

"Goin' to get Brad Cosgrove," said Gaines.

"Witnesses can't leave the courthouse," snapped Christofferson. "We're goin' out to round up the prisoner ourselves."

"Not yet!" cried Gaines. "He's got till court opens."

"We ain't takin' chances." And the sheriff with his men pressed thru the door.

"Keep your shirt on, Gaines." It was the voice of Farley. Gaines wheeled on him.

"Same to you, Wert. They can't arrest Cosgrove. Not till he fails to appear when called. And, he'll be here! There isn't anything in heaven or hell that will stand in his way! You know that!"

Farley maintained his grin. For this occasion he was clad grotesquely in a blue suit of lugubrious cut and remarkable stiffness of material.

"Where is he?" the justice then demanded.

"He's gone to get the prisoner," explained Creevy.

His honor scowled.

"Ain't the prisoner here yet?" he demanded.

Riordan was on his feet again.

"Your honor," he said, "it lacks ten minutes. . . ."

"Out of order," snapped the judge peevishly. "Court ain't in session yet." He turned to Creevy again. "Where's this here murderer we got to try?" he asked.

"The defendant," boomed Gaines, "will be here for the commencement of the trial."

"All right," declared the judge. He picked up a book and slammed it down on his desk. "Court is in session," he announced.

Riordan was on his feet again.

"It lacks eight minutes. . . ."

"Silence!" roared Fairlove. "Bailliff, call me this here case."

A pale-faced thin man with hair of an extraordinary red arose from beneath the judge's desk.



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HAROLD SOMERS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Do You Know That—

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

"Bradley Cosgrove, charged with murder in the first degree," he announced nervously and sat down again. A clerk in the town drug store, he had not known what a bailiff was until Fairlove, conceiving such a person to be necessary to this trial, had called upon him to fill that post.

A deathly silence followed. The crowded court room seemed to suspend breathing while it awaited a response to the bailiff's call.

Slam! Down came his honor's law book.

"Where's the prisoner?" he roared. Hazel Farley arose to her feet.

"This is an outrage!" she cried. Her voice rang through the thick air like a bell. "You are calling this hearing too soon! Some one has prevailed upon you to do that! But it can't go through! He was to be here at nine-thirty! When nine-thirty strikes, he will come!" She flung out one hand toward the clock on the wall above the judge's desk. "Look at that, Judge Fairlove!" she cried. "You're calling this case too soon!"

The judge was impelled to follow the gaze of all in his court room. He craned his head and gazed upon the clock. The minute hand pointed a hair's breadth from the half hour.

"By Godfrey, you're right!" he said as he turned to the girl with a leer. "Folks!" he bellowed, "the prisoner ain't wanted by this court till that clock hits nine-thirty. If he ain't here then . . ."

He stopped short. With a click the minute hand moved into place above him, and outside the clock bell clanged one note. It was nine-thirty in the town of Manford.

While the sound of that bell reverberated in the room there was a deathly silence. The awed silence with which mankind awaits the inconceivable. Then pandemonium broke loose.

"Where is he now?" roared a voice, deep-throated. It was Farley, striding forward to confront Hazel in his triumph.

"He's lit out! Run like a coyote, an' broken his bail!" roared a voice from the rear of the room, and the crowd in the aisles gave to give the sheriff passage. With him were his deputies and the lugubrious figure of Samuel Dooley.

"What do you mean, he lit out?" his honor's voice boomed forbiddingly against the murmurous people.

"He sneaked out in the night. He threw his papers away and drove off in a car. The marks are there near the house. He sent this nigger off to bed and then made his escape."

Hazel arose and stepped impulsively toward the dais.

"Your honor . . ."

"Order!" roared the judge. He glared out into the open court.

"The prisoner's lit out!" he roared. "Court's hereby adjourned while the sheriff and every man with a drop of red blood in his veins gets out an' rounds up the ornery skunk before he gets over the border!"

A tempestuous roar answered this impassioned appeal, and the court room became a bedlam as men arose, women screamed, and a rush began for the doors. With a sickening sink-

ing of her heart Hazel knew that the mob was on the trail, that a man hunt was on, and that Cosgrove was to be the quarry. She saw Gaines make for the door behind the dais.

"Where are you going?" she cried. He gazed at her with a fleet, grim appreciation of the trouble in her heart.

"To see there's no lynching," he growled, and was pressing his way to the door.

The court room was in a turmoil of conflicting emotions and frantically moving humanity, and the turmoil was spreading to the streets outside where Sheriff Christofferson was lining up volunteers for the man hunt, and women with excited voices shrilled loud protest, or angrily took sides in the cause of a man whose absence from trial was whipping this mob into a fervor of passion.

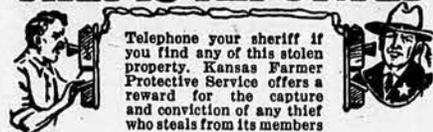
Hazel gazed upon them as they struggled for the door, and she had no illusions regarding the passion which moved them. She knew that this stir upon the streets and murmurous waves of sound, the sharp cries, the clatter of hoofs and the hoarse clamor of men shouting, proclaimed a mob run wild; proclaimed a wolf pack taking the scent for the hunting.

And he was the quarry. Her unfailing friend, her dauntless champion in this little, squalid world where, until his coming, she had seen nothing of nobility or splendor. She knew they had trapped him now. She knew that his absence could mean only tragedy; she knew that wherever he might be, whatever might have befallen him, this cause for which the night before he had seen only victory, was by his absence lost.

The noise of the mob was clamorous in the streets. The court room was deserted, and Hazel Farley was alone with the incomprehensible fact that he who had dauntlessly faced, with a startling and overwhelming presence, every crisis which had threatened him, had, in this greatest of crises, failed to appear.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THEFTS REPORTED



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

Joe Pasia, Topeka. Between 45 and 50 rose comb White Wyandotte hens. One rooster.

H. C. McIlrath, Great Bend. Green Dodge coupe, 1928 model, license numbered 33-4429, engine numbered J-21506. Leather seat and back, left front and rear fenders bent, front bumper broken off, stubs of bumper still on frame. Balloon tires worn down smooth. Car carried extra tire.

Carl Richardson, Ottawa. Forty single comb Rhode Island Red chickens, weighing 3 to 4 pounds each. Marked with clinch wing bands on right wings, bands numbered from 200 to 272 with initial "R" on the band.

Harry Beebe, Minneola. U. S. Royal cord tire, tube and rim 29-500. Army blanket with "H. Beebe" stitched in corner with sewing machine.

W. H. McNow, Wauneta. Work harness. C. M. Cardner, Wichita. Twelve-gauge pump shot gun numbered 232428.

Lester Cotton, Burrton. Wheel and 21-inch rim. Supreme gum dipped balloon tire, 30 by 4.50, from Model A Ford.

S. Kruse, Greensburg. Greenish grey colored Model A Ford, license numbered 85-969, motor numbered 2990469. Front fender cracked and welded, crack across windshield. Blanket, sack with chains, sand scoop and other tools in the car.

Roy Walker, Doquoin. Hundred bushels of wheat.

Spencer H. Smith, Onaga. Shovels and oil can from two-row McCormick Deering cultivator.

Guy C. Sawyer, Dresden. Dark blue Chevrolet coach, 1929 model, license numbered 74-1054, engine numbered 1004383, serial number 5AC37624. Right front window glass broken and patched with tape. Kari-Keen trunk on rear.

Lloyd A. Ecord, Garnett. Set of Walsh breeching harness with no buckles. Steel hames, broken snap on line, one line has been cut in two, one guide for back band broken. Two Walsh bridles.

S. L. Nevins, Spring Hill. Boat.

Emil Kuhn, Hanston. Heavy breeching harness, with fly nets attached, 1 1/4 inch tugs with chain link butts, steel hames with nickel knobs, blind bridles. Army saddle with pocket on back of seat. Left fender torn loose at bottom.

He bought dairy feed at the lowest prices . . . by telephone

A Bell System Advertisement

NEAR West Chester, Pa., lives a farmer who finds his telephone of great assistance in buying feed for his dairy herd. After checking up on prices by calling dealers in nearby towns, he recently decided that it was advisable to buy a large part of his winter's supply at once. The orders were promptly placed. The next day the price of bran advanced, and other grain prices went higher soon afterward. In this one instance a considerable saving was made.

The telephone is equally helpful in making the most advantageous sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through cooperative marketing associations or local markets. Even when bad weather makes roads impassable, it is always ready to keep up social and business contacts, or summon help in any emergency.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves faithfully and well, rain or shine.



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- Jim the Conqueror . . . P. B. Kyno
- Lonesome Ranch . . . C. A. Seltzer
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- The Red Napoleon . . . Gibbons
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Farmers Are to Get 8 Cents for the First 100 Pounds; 6 Cents for Further Gains

SHOWERS have fallen here and there over Kansas, and have of course been helpful, but at best the corn crop has been injured seriously by the dry weather. The state is very spotted so far as moisture supplies are concerned; the Wichita area, for example, has been very dry, while the section near Topeka has been more fortunate than the average. As usual, the sorghums have been standing the heat very well.

J. C. Mohler of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, reports that, "fall plowing for wheat still lags far behind the usual schedule." Dry weather has had something to do with this condition, of course, but Jake thinks that "such a lack of activity becomes a more definite indication of a reduced wheat acreage as the planting date nears." The growth of straw was unusually heavy, and it has been burned on many fields.

Grasshopper damage has been unusually severe in Northeastern and Northwestern Kansas. Farmers have been active in spreading poison bran mash this year. Especially heavy damage has been reported from Rawlins, Sherman, Jewell, Clay, Wyandotte, Atchison, Jackson, Doniphan and Johnson counties.

An unusually large number of cattle were fed on contract last winter in Dickinson county, largely for owners from Texas, and early reports indicate that this plan will be a big feature of the operations in that section again this year. Mostly the contracts this season are based on a payment of 8 cents a pound for the first 100 pounds of gain and 6 cents a hundred for all gains over the first 100 pounds. Texas cattle are moving from the Flint Hills to market in large numbers.

Decreased supplies of poultry for next year are forecast by F. K. Reed of Topeka, the agricultural statistician for Kansas; Mr. Reed is an employe of the United States Department of Agriculture, with offices in the State House. The number of laying hens in the United States is 5 per cent less than a year ago; in Kansas it is 8 per cent less. The number of young chickens is 10 per cent less for the United States and 9 per cent less for Kansas. The output of the commercial hatcheries in the United States from January to June showed a decline of 26 per cent as compared to the first six months of 1930. Stocks of frozen poultry in storage on July 1 were 33 million pounds, as compared with 54 million pounds July 1, 1930, and stocks of eggs declined 1,248,000 cases.

Prices of grains are of course much lower than they were a year ago. Mr. Reed suggests that "it seems unlikely that the production of eggs during the rest of this year can equal the production in the last half of 1930 even with more liberal feeding."

Mr. Reed also forecasts "a considerable reduction" in the number of sheep for the United States as a whole, due to the poor conditions on the ranges, which will cause sheepmen to hold back fewer ewe lambs than usual from the 1931 lamb crop. The lamb crop of the United States, however, was larger than a year ago; 31,684,000 this year, as compared with 29,364,000 in 1930, which was a record crop. Kansas produced 298,000 lambs this year, 294,000 in 1930 and 268,000 in 1929.

There has been an upward trend in wool textile manufacturing in this country, as reported this week on page 2. Some increase in the number of well managed farm flocks in Kansas probably is in order, as suggested last week by Tom McNeal on page 4.

Atchison—The hot, dry weather continues. A good rain is needed, altho corn is still holding its own. There is enough potatoes for home use. The second-crop of

alfalfa is all cut. Gardens are drying up. Corn, 40c; wheat, 33c; oats, 14c; eggs, 13c; cream, 21c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—We have had some showers, but a good general rain is needed badly. Farmers have been cutting their second crop of alfalfa. Wheat, 30c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 11c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Wheat yields were quite satisfactory, but the oats on some fields were injured by rust. A good many farmers stacked wheat, to hold down the expense principally, but this happens to be a good way to store grain. Much of the wheat will be fed to stock. Very little wheat will be sown. Corn is in excellent condition. Grasshoppers have caused a good deal of damage.—L. H. Shannon.

Clay—We need a rain badly. Corn already has been injured by the dry weather; feed will be scarce next winter unless a rain comes soon. Pastures are dry. Farmers are plowing for next year's wheat crop except where the soil is too dry.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—The weather has been dry and hot. A good general rain is needed for all growing crops.—W. H. Plumly.

Decatur—Corn needs rain badly. Threshing is the main farm job; some wheat is being piled on the ground by farmers who lack storage space. Wheat, 28c; corn, 34c; bran, 75c; shorts, 90c; hens, 7c to 12c; broilers, 14c to 17c; eggs, 9c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. Stella Newbold.

Edwards—The weather has been warm and dry; a good rain is needed. There is still some bundle and headed grain to thresh. The second crop of alfalfa was light. Wheat, 27c; corn, 48c; barley, 25c; cream, 19c; eggs, 10c; hens, 12c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ford—Wheat yields were quite satisfactory. The weather is hot and dry; corn and the feed crops are suffering for lack of moisture. Some work has been done on the wheat ground; the soil will soon be too dry to work. Pastures are dry and cows are falling in their milk. Wheat, 28c; corn, 45c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 12c; hens, 15c; broilers, 18c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—The weather has been dry; pastures contain but little feed. Cows are falling in their milk, due to hot weather, a lack of feed and swarms of flies. The greenhead flies are causing an unusually large amount of annoyance to horses. Farmers are busy threshing and haying. Many 4-H Club meetings have been held. Bugs are plentiful on the pumpkin vines. The cattle in this county will be retested for tuberculosis soon. Roads are rough.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been dry, hot and windy. Rowed crops

need rain badly. Pastures are starting to cure up. The soil is too dry to plow. A great deal of stubble has been burned. The wheat acreage probably will be reduced about 25 per cent. A considerable amount of wheat will be fed. Wheat, 27c; corn, 28c; cream, 20c; eggs, 11c.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Farmers are busy preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. Crops are doing well, but a good rain would be helpful. Pastures are green; cattle are making fine gains, but flies cause considerable annoyance. Wheat, 27c; corn, 35c; cream, 17c; eggs, 12c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—Considerable plowing is being done, altho the soil is hard. A good rain is needed badly. Some of the corn has been injured seriously by the dry weather. Wheat, 29c; oats, 17c; corn, 43c to 48c; cream, 13c to 15c; eggs, 7c to 18c; potatoes, \$1; harvest wages, \$2.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn is in good condition, but it needs rain. Grain yields were about average. An excellent second crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Very little wheat has been sold; most of it will be fed. Pastures are dry. Insects have done an unusually large amount of damage this year. There was an unusually good crop of wild strawberries.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—The weather has been dry and hot, and rain is needed, especially for corn. Grasshoppers will be a menace to newly planted alfalfa. Stock water is scarce. The second crop of alfalfa was light. Some wheat yields as large as 33 bushels an acre have been reported. Very few oats are offered for sale at prevailing prices; a great deal of wheat is being fed. Many farm wives are making their own bread. Fruit is abundant. Flies are numerous. Apples, \$1.25; bran, 58c; potatoes, 80c a cwt.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Linn—The weather has been hot and dry, and while we have received some local showers the corn has been injured greatly. Kafir is still in good condition. Practically all the threshing is done. Some farmers are plowing. Flies are numerous and pastures are dry.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—The weather has been dry and hot, and a good rain is needed badly. Apples and peaches make no growth in such high temperatures. The soil is too dry to plow. Pastures are drying up, and pastures contain little feed.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—The weather is dry and hot, and corn is suffering for lack of rain. Many farmers are plowing for wheat; some are working at night, when the weather is much cooler. The 4-H Clubs of the county held a picnic recently, with the members of the Kiwanas Club of Marion as their guests. These folks are doing a splendid work this year, under the leadership of our county farm agent and the home demonstration agent.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—The weather has been dry and hot. Threshing is finished. Farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices. Wheat, 30c; corn, 40c; cream, 20c; eggs, 15c; potatoes, \$1.20.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—The continued hot weather is doing considerable damage to the corn, gardens and other crops. Practically all the grain is either stacked or threshed. Most of the threshed grain has been stored. Pastures are dry.—Mrs. J. F. Martin.

Ness—The weather has been hot and dry and a general rain is needed. Field crops are still in good condition, however. Farmers are holding most of their wheat; huge piles of the grain are on the ground. Wheat, 27c; oats, 15c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 18c.—James McHill.

Osage—Shock threshing is finished, and only a few of the folks stacked their grain. Yields were quite satisfactory; oats made from 35 to 80 bushels an acre, and wheat from 10 to 30. A good rain is needed badly, as the dry weather has injured the corn severely. The second cutting of alfalfa was light; many of the older fields, by the way, contain considerable bluegrass. Dairy cows are falling in their milk flow, due to short pastures and the flies; some farmers are providing additional feed. The early peach crop was heavy—if rain doesn't come the late one will be light.—James M. Farr.

Ottawa—A good general rain is needed badly. Pastures are dry, and cows are falling in their milk. Feed will be scarce unless a rain comes soon. Wheat, 30c; cream, 20c; eggs, 11c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rawlins—The weather has been hot and dry. A rain is needed badly. Harvest is finished but there is still some threshing to do.—J. A. Kelley.

Roos—The weather has been dry and hot; a rain is needed badly. The soil is so dry that only a very little plowing is being done. Eggs, 11c; cream, 18c; hens, 10c to 14c; bran, 75c; wheat, 26c; corn, 40c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The dry weather continues. All spring crops, and especially corn, need rain badly. The fall plowing for wheat is nearly all done. Wheat, 27c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 19c.—William Crottinger.

Scott—The weather has been hot and dry. Many farmers have been having "pump troubles," as the wind hasn't been high enough to raise an adequate supply of water for the stock. The row crops need rain. Grasshoppers are numerous. There still is a considerable amount of wheat to harvest; much of it is down badly. Potatoes will produce good yields. Wheat, 26c; corn, 33c; barley, 17c; cream, 18c; eggs, 11c; hogs, \$7.10.—Ernie Neuen-schwander.

Washington—Threshing is finished. Some farmers are plowing for wheat; the acreage will be reduced somewhat this year. Pastures are rather dry. Grasshoppers are numerous. (The method of control used in Washington county was given on page 6 last week.) A good rain is needed badly. The second crop of alfalfa was light. Wheat, 30c; corn, 40c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 12c.—Ralph B. Cole.

From Station WIBW

Here is next week's program on WIBW, the radio station of The Cap-Per 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 Musicales
- 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
- 11:45 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
- 2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
- 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 Crema 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.—Memories of Hawaii
- 11:30 p. m.—Midnight Reveries

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9

- 8:45 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 9:15 a. m.—Edna Thomas—Lady From Louisiana
- 10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
- 11:30 a. m.—Columbia Little Symphony
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:15 p. m.—Symphonic Hour
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour
- 4:30 p. m.—Hook, Line and Sinker
- 5:00 p. m.—Theo Karle
- 5:45 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
- 6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and Her Suwannee Music
- 7:30 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Orchestra
- 8:15 p. m.—WIBW Minstrels
- 10:15 p. m.—Coon Sanders and His Orchestra

MONDAY, AUGUST 10

- 2:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band
- 3:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
- 4:00 p. m.—Views and Interviews
- 4:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and Her Suwannee Music
- 7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program
- 8:00 p. m.—Kansas Free Fair Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Arabesque—K. P. & L. Co.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11

- 2:00 p. m.—The Captivators
- 4:00 p. m.—Winegar's Barn Orchestra
- 6:15 p. m.—Roundtowners With Irene Beasley
- 7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
- 8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Chronicles
- 8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12

- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
- 1:45 p. m.—Hambeltonian Stake
- 2:45 p. m.—American School of the Air
- 3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
- 4:00 p. m.—Bill Schudt's Going to Press
- 8:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour
- 9:45 p. m.—Will Osborne

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13

- 11:15 a. m.—Cuban Orchestra
- 3:00 p. m.—Jewish Art Program
- 3:30 p. m.—Kathryn Parsons
- 6:15 p. m.—The Columbians
- 7:30 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
- 9:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
- 10:15 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14

- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
- 2:45 p. m.—Edna Thomas
- 3:00 p. m.—Asbury Park Orchestra
- 3:30 p. m.—John Kelvin—Tenor
- 3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
- 8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union Program

Answers to Questions on Page 12

1. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.
2. A broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, worn in Spain, Spanish America and Southwestern United States.
3. One of the world's greatest interpreters of dancing.
4. The lower house or Chamber of Deputies of the Legislature of the Irish Free State.
5. Jesus, in the Sermon on the Mount, related in the 7th chapter of Matthew.
6. Nearly two years.
7. During the run for land some folks hid in bushes and gullies in order to be first on hand to stake their claims. They were there "sooner."
8. A petroleum product intermediate between gasoline and cymogene, used in medicine as a local anaesthetic.
9. Mark Twain.
10. The herd sire which was proclaimed Grand Champion Guernsey Bull at the American Royal in Kansas City for four successive years and won Grand Championship three successive years at the National Dairy Show. Owned by Glencliff Farm, Independence, Kan.
11. Swedish manufacturer of explosives, inventor of dynamite, and philanthropist. Founder of the Nobel prizes.
12. A highly flavored blue-molded cheese, made at Roquefort, department of Aveyron, France. It is made from milk of ewes and is cured in caves.



OUR FARMERS MARKET Place



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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

TABLE OF RATES

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

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

LEGHORNS, ANCONAS 5 1/2c. REDS 6 1/2c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

BABY CHICKS

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 8-8, Windsor, Mo.

AUGUST CHICKS

Accredited and Blood tested Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, White Minns, \$7, 100; Lt. Brahmas, \$8, 100. W. Br. Leg. Heavy Assorted, \$6. Assorted all breeds, \$5.

B & C HATCHERY, NEODESHA, KANSAS

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE—KANSAS ALFALFA SEED, Dependable. Frank Baum, Salina, Kan.

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

PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT. SAMPLES and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS HARDY TYPE common variety, 10c to 13 1/2c per pound. Write for samples. Assaria Hardware Company, Assaria, Kansas.

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 \$7.25; WHITE SCARIFIED SWEET Clover \$3.75; Timothy \$2.75. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and price list upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEW JOHN DEERE G. P. TRACTOR, \$660.00. Farmers Union, Pomona, Kansas.

ONE MATCHLESS CLOVER HULLER IN A No. 1 shape. A. T. Floberg, Randolph, Kan.

FORDSON GOVERNORS \$5.00 PREPAID. Electric bench saw. Tents, various sizes. O. Humphrey, East Leavenworth, Mo.

JOHN DEERE USED D TRACTOR, NEW G. P. tractor, used one way disk, new and used 1, 2, 3 and 4 bottom plows. Hodgson Implement and Hardware Co., Little River, 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.

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.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ESTABLISHED AUTO PARTS BUSINESS. Good location and business. Bargain. L. M. Ellison, Kensington, Kan.

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-M 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.

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

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

LEAF SMOKING TOBACCO, 10 POUNDS \$1.20. Pipe free. Angie Ford, Sedalia, Kentucky.

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.

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

TOBACCO SALE—60 DAYS HAND PICKED chewing 10 pounds \$2.00, Select Best Smoking 10 pounds \$1.50, Mild Good Smoking 10 pounds \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

RADIOS

RADIO—LEARN RADIO OPERATING OR junior radio engineering in nation's capital. Splendid salaries. Excellent opportunities. Can earn expenses. Catalog free. Loomis Radio College, 405 Ninth St., Northwest, Washington, D. C.

BOOKS

3000 VALUABLE FORMULAS \$1.00. G. D. Russell, Box 218, Whittensberg, Texas.

LUMBER

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

EDUCATIONAL

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, Ozmert Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Mo. quickly.

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., is advertising this week Spotted Poland China bred gilts that will farrow in September and young boars that he will record free. Mr. Meyer is a leading breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas in that part of the state.

In the future Julius L. Petracek, Oberlin, Kan., and Harry Petracek, Selden, Kan., will advertise separately under their respective names instead of Petracek Bros. as in the past. Both have splendid herds. Julius will continue The White Star Farm herd as in the past and Harry will continue his herd with his address at Selden, Kan. Both will be out at the fairs with their exhibits.

I have just received a letter from N. P. Nelson & Son, Atwood, Kan., breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas and the owners of one of the good herds in Northwest Kansas. Their advertisement appears in the Northwest Kansas page in this issue. They will sell this spring 20 boars and 20 gilts at auction in Atwood October 26. Motor Cop, the great show and breeding boar is in service in their herd. They will show at the Northwest Kansas fairs next month.

Back cover of Kansas Farmer this week is a full page advertisement devoted to the four big Northwest Kansas fairs to be held at Norton, Goodland, Colby and McDonald during August and September. In connection with these fairs advertised on this page are a number of advertisements of the leading livestock breeders of Northwest Kansas. There are more good herds of registered hogs of all the leading breeds, along with the different breeds of cattle to be found in that section of the state than any other section. That part of the state has produced a wonderful crop of wheat, barley

and oats and recent rains insures a good crop of corn. The fairs advertised are the leading fairs of that section and will be well attended. Breeders of livestock are invited to send their exhibits and every one is invited to attend. Plenty of attractive entertainment features are being arranged for and they are high class and instructive as well as entertaining. Plan to attend and take your family.

Garrott & Bliss, Atwood, Kan., are starting their advertisement in the Jersey cattle section of Kansas Farmer with this issue. They offer a real bargain in their proven herd sire, Fern's Financial Count Rex, a bull they have used successfully in their herd and now offer for sale because they cannot use him longer. They have for sale another bull 18 months old and two bull calves eight months old. Their farm is located a short distance from Atwood and they have 42 head of registered Jerseys in their herd.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., who advertise their herd of Polled Shorthorns almost the year round in Kansas Farmer are now offering 20 bulls at \$50.00 each that Mr. Banbury writes me would have been in the \$200 class a short time ago. But he has them and must sell them to make room for younger stock coming on. He is also pricing bred cows and heifers at prices that are low. If ever there was a right time to buy breeding cattle it is certainly right now. The Banbury herd is one of the old, well established herds of Southwest Kansas. You will find the Banburys splendid people to deal with.

Updegraff & Son, North Topeka, are breeders of registered Poland Chinas with years of careful and painstaking effort in developing the best in the Poland China breed. Right now there are some of the breeds best, both in big, well bred boars and in brood sows. They bred 50 sows to farrow in August and September and they must sell a part of them and on Thursday, August 13 they will sell at auction at the farm 20 bred sows, 20 spring boars and gilts and 50 spring stock pigs. It is your opportunity to buy the best in Poland Chinas at ordinary prices. The farm is two miles west of Shorey, North Topeka.

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

EVERLASTING TILE SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.

Buy Now Erect Early **NO** Blowing in Blowing Down Immediate Shipment **NO** Freezing

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

TILE GRAIN BINS

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.,

R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Get Our Prices on Rowell Trojan Ensilage Cutters

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

Choice tested heifer calves by express—also carload yearlings. Selected from market.

GLENN CLARKE, SO. ST. PAUL, MINN.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Hampshire Rams

for sale, also ewes.

WILEY HARRIS, LARNED, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

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

DUROC GILTS OF QUALITY

soundness, size and bone. Easy feeding type for over 35 years. Bred to "Landmark" and "Aristocrat" for Aug., Sept., and Oct. farrow. Immured, Reg. Shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

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.

SEED WHEAT PRODUCERS

Sell your seed wheat through the Classified Department. Reach 120,000 farmers through Kansas Farmer. Start advertising now. See Special four time rate in table at top of page. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

LAND

ARKANSAS

280 ACRES RICH RIVER BOTTOM TIMBER land will take \$10 per acre. Bee Vanenburg, Batesville, Ark.

COLORADO

OPPORTUNITIES—FOR SALE OR TRADE real bargains in Eastern Colorado farms and ranches. A. N. Mitchem, Eads, Colorado.

MISSOURI

100 ACRES \$3500.00. EASY TERMS. WELL improved, close in, good highways, rich blue grass and clover soil. Big list free. Marionville Land Company, Marionville, Missouri.

TEXAS

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byrly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

LAND OPENINGS. FARMS IN MINNESOTA, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. Improved farms, small or large, new land at sound investment prices for grain, livestock, dairying, fruit, poultry. Rent or get a home while prices are low. Write for Free Book and details. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANTED—BIG WELL BROKE HORSES AND mules in exchange for unimproved forty in fruit country of Missouri. Box 311, Seneca, Kan.

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.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

20 bulls and heifers. Bulls in \$200 class \$50. One tried horned bull.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O. I. C. PIGS

Pedigreed. Either sex. Special price.

PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Public Sale, Thurs., Aug. 13

20 sows to farrow soon. 20 spring boars and gilts. 50 spring stock pigs. All purebred Polands, Immured. Sale 1:00 p. m., at farm 2 miles W. of Shorey, No. Topeka, Kan., UPDEGRAFF & SON

Henry's Big Type Polands

Gilts to farrow in August and Sept. Also spring pigs either sex. Everything immune.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

DANDY SPOTTED POLAND

bred gilts to farrow in September. Easy feeders. Also boar shot's priced right, registered free.

WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Bulls For Sale

One five year old herd sire, Fern's Financial Count Rex (318746). One extra good 18 months old bull. Two eight months old bull calves. For immediate sale at attractive prices.

Garrott & Bliss, Atwood, Kan. Rt. 1, Box 17

Four Important Northwest Kansas Fairs and Livestock Breeders of That Territory

Norton County

Norton County Fair August 18 to 21

Oldest Established Fair in Northwest Kansas

Norton county produced more corn in 1930 than any other county in the state with a yield of 3,767,050 bushels. 50,000 people attended the national corn husking contest held at Norton in 1930.

A section of the state especially adapted to diversified farming.

640 acres located six miles from town. Seven-room house; barn 30 by 40, hay capacity 30 tons. Hog shed 14 by 32. Chicken house 12 by 72. Milk house 16 by 42. Two good wells with plenty of water. 320-acre pasture and 320 good level farm land. All fenced and cross fenced. Mail route and telephone line. Priced \$35.00 per acre and good terms.

160 acres two miles from town. Good four-room house. Barn 10 head horses. 80 acres under cultivation. Balance pasture. Good well and windmill. 20 feet to water. Lots of timber. Price \$40.00 per acre. \$1,400 cash, crop payment on balance.

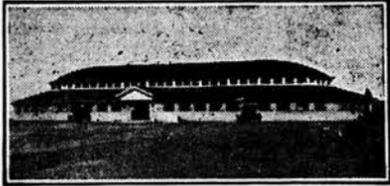
Write for list of general purpose farms.

Bullock & Bullock, Norton, Ks.

The Land Men
We invite you to attend the Norton County Fair and look over a few of our special bargains.

Sherman County

Northwest Kan. District Free Fair, Goodland, Kan. August 25, 26, 27, 28



Agricultural Hall

Famous for its entertainment features and large exhibits.

More than \$22,000 will be spent this year for prizes, purses and maintenance.

You will enjoy a visit to Goodland, scene of the 1930 State Corn Husking Contest.

Thomas County

Thomas County Free Fair Colby, Kansas September 1, 2, 3, 4

NEBRASKA



The Heart of Northwestern Kansas

A friendly fair with plenty of entertainment. Harness and running races every day. Livestock exhibits are especially invited and competition is open to the world. Liberal premiums. Be sure to visit the Colby experiment station while attending the fair.

A. F. Baeka, President, Colby
J. B. Kuska, Secretary, Colby

Rawlins County

Rawlins County Fair McDonald, Kan. September 8, 9, 10, 11

Where Rawlins and Cheyenne counties meet.

Bigger and better than ever. This is called the largest and best fair for the size of the town in Kansas.

Plenty of worthwhile attractions that are both entertaining and instructive.

We will make your visit an enjoyable one if you attend our fair next month.

Livestock exhibits are especially invited. Competition open to the world.

John A. Yelek's "Best in Hampshires"

90 March Pigs

Easy feeding, quick maturing type. Our Hampshire hogs were prize winners at the Northwest Kansas Fairs last fall. We will be there with our show herd again this fall. Everything immunized. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Boar Sale October 21.

Bred Sow Sale in February.

Hampshire hogs are money makers.

John A. Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

Sanderson's Supreme Spots



4 Champion Gilts at the Sherman County Fair, Bred and Exhibited by J. A. Sanderson

20 Choice Fall Gilts sired by Ajax Boy wt. over 300 and bred to Hold Up for September farrow. I am reserving 25 spring boars for my fall trade sired by Ajax Boy and Hold Up. Boars of new blood lines for old customers. Everything immunized and I can please you with breeding, individuals and prices. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 18. See our exhibit at the Northwest Kansas Fairs. Farm 10 miles West of Norton.

J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

John A. Yelek's Milking Shorthorns

Our herd is headed by Flintstone Waterloo Gift and is assisted by Rexford, a grandson of General Clay and Bates Gift. Young bulls for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

John A. Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

For My Fall Trade

A choice lot of gilts bred for September farrow. 15 March boars sired by my Index bred boar. 100 September weanlings by the same boar. Everything immunized and sold with the understanding the buyer must be satisfied. Write for prices which will be reasonable. Address

Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan.

Valley View Spotted Poland China Farm

Herd headed by McKinney's Liberator, a son of Liberator Giant. Other leading blood lines represented such as Announcer, Monogram, Greater Harvester and other noted families. 77 Spring Pigs, March and April farrow. Two splendid February litters. See our show herd at Northwest Kansas fairs or come and see us at the farm, six miles northwest of Colby.

F. D. McKinney, Colby, Kan.

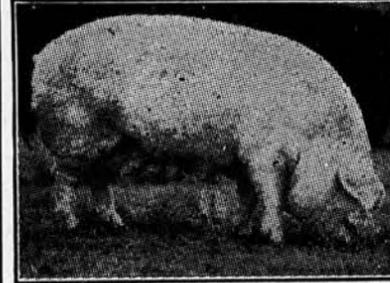


Jerseys The Profit Breed

A small herd of richly bred Jerseys headed by a splendid grandson of Fern's Wexford Noble. Young bulls for sale from three months old to bulls of serviceable age. Dams with good records for production. Herd federal accredited.

Inspection and correspondence invited.

J. A. Lavell, McDonald, Kan.



I personally guarantee every boar I sell to be just as represented. My prices conform to present conditions.

White Star Farm CHESTER WHITES

I have over 100 boars and gilts of spring farrow that I am offering singly or in pairs and trios to suit the purchaser. As usual my show herd will be at the Northwest Kansas Fairs this fall and other leading shows. I want to meet you at these fairs and talk to you about a boar that will strengthen any herd in the country. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Remember my big bred sow and gilt sale that will be held in the sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan., February 27.

Remember my herd is headquarters in Western Kansas for Chester White Hogs of type, quality and breeding.

Julius Petracek, Oberlin, Kan.

Chester White Breeders

are proving right along the value of their breed as pork producers.

My herd is headed by Comrade, carrying plenty of quality and rich breeding. I want you to visit my exhibit at the fairs this fall and let me tell you about the boars I am selling in my boar and gilt sale, Oct. 22. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Albin Walkensdorfer, Herndon, Kan.



Excelsior Farm Holsteins

Our herd was established 20 years ago on the same farm we are now living on.

We offer for sale five bulls, three of them of serviceable age.

Also cows that are just fresh and others to freshen soon.

Plenty of production in our herd.

C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.

Spotted Poland Boar and Gilt Sale Atwood, Kan. Monday, Oct. 26

45 head—20 boars and 20 gilts. One litter by Motor Cop, a great show and breeding boar (weight 1090) that was second at the Nebraska state fair, 1929-1930. Two litters by a son of Announcer, world's grand champion 1929. One litter by The Question Mark. Also a fine litter by the grand champion, Goodland, 1930. Through the initiative of Mr. Nelson, Motor Cop is now owned in Kansas, the property of Mr. Nelson. Remember this sale date and write at once for the sale catalog. See Mr. Nelson's exhibit at Northwest Kansas Fairs this fall.

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

Vavroch Bros.

HEREFORDS SHORTHORNS
DUROCS

We have for sale young bulls of both breeds for sale and a few females. We are reserving a nice lot of unusually choice boars of March and April farrow for our fall trade.

Our annual bred sow sale will be held again in the spring of 1932.

If you are an old customer we can furnish you with a boar not related to anything you have purchased of us. Write us your wants.

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

Miller's Durocs

Five March boars by The Airman, grand champion Iowa state fair 1929-1930.

Also others by a splendid son of The Airman.

Others by the grand champion of Kansas (the Albrecht boar).

20 splendid gilts that will farrow next month, bred to Big Anchor, my new boar by The Anchor.

I can please you with a big, well grown, well bred March boar bred as good as the best.

My bred sow sale is Feb. 16. Everything immunized.

Weldon Miller, Norcatour, Kan.



Your Next Sale

Write or wire me for a sale date. Efficient sale service.

**BERT POWELL,
Falls City, Nebr.**

(Firm of Clark & Powell)

Erickson Bros.

Breeders of Reg. Herefords, Polands and Percherons.



We have bulls for sale from calves to bulls of serviceable age. We have selected the tops from our splendid spring crop of boars for our fall trade. 100 spring pigs raised. We also breed Reg. Percherons. Bred Sow Sale March 5.

Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.



Auctioneer

Eleven years—successful years selling livestock and real estate under all conditions enables me to render a valuable service the day of your sale. Reasonable terms. Address

**E. T. SHERLOCK
St. Francis, Kan.**

