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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 33

Watermelon Crop Is on the Move

THE long drawn cry of the watermelon huckster is echoing down main streets and up alleys of most Kansas towns and cities these days as Kansas-grown watermelons make their way to market. For here's one farm product that can be and is sold

lies have been known to eat them! Watermelons are supposed to have originated in tropical countries and still are a favorite fruit of dark skinned races everywhere, but they have been grown successfully in such scattered regions of varied climate that they no

longer are recognized as being from any certain part of the world or section of the country.

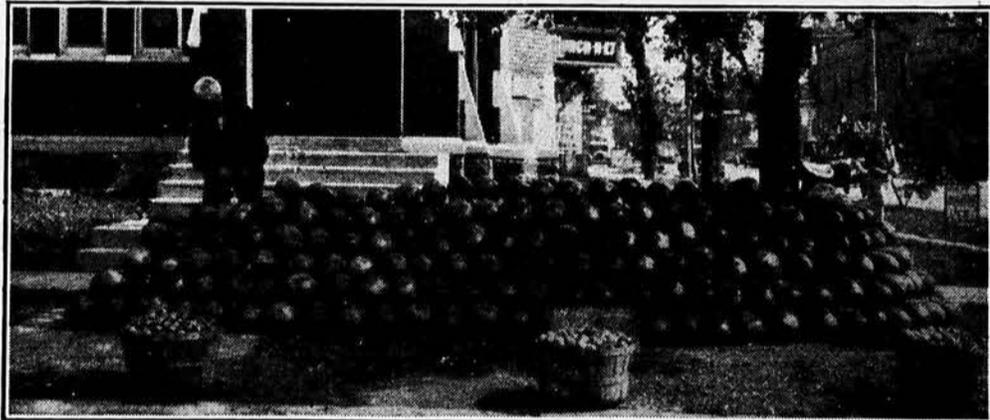
While there are many varieties of watermelon differing widely in appearance, in size, shape and coloring, they have been allowed to follow

their natural inclinations more than many fruits which have been forced by unnatural methods to conform to the table standards of particular people. We have yet to see a "seedless" watermelon.

The watermelon crop is rather insignificant in Kansas so far as value is concerned, altho returns from the crop increased from \$131,527 in 1909 to \$269,892 in 1929. But in the joy that it brings to the hearts of food-lovers of all

ages the watermelon deserves a high place among Kansas products.

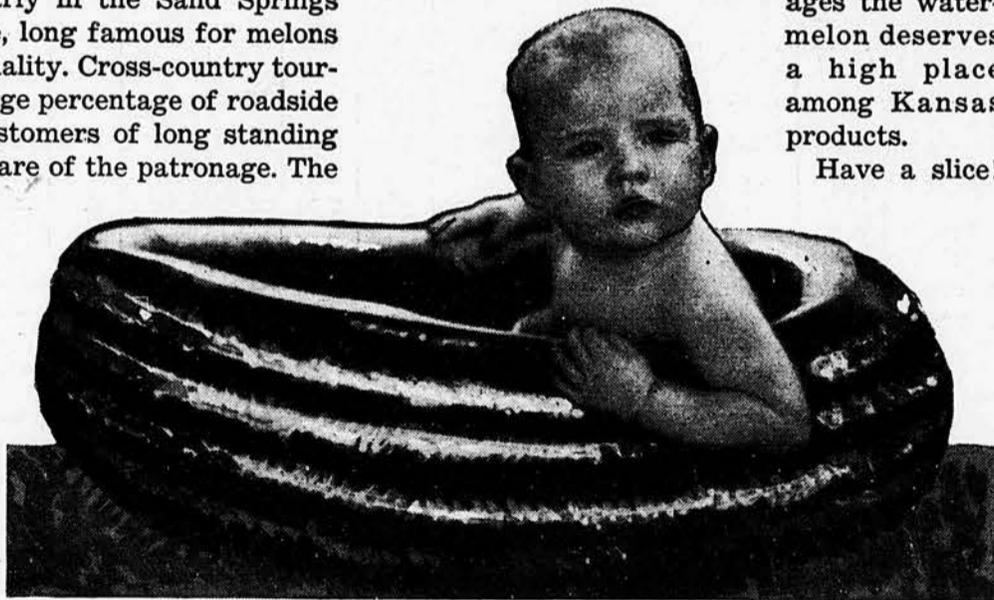
Have a slice!



—"The Favorite Method Is to Let the Customers Come to Him"

direct from field to table. Of course, the professional huckster does the bulk of the street selling, but there are occasional farmers and truck gardeners who do their own house-to-house marketing.

But perhaps the favorite method of the commercial watermelon grower is to let his customers come to him. Temporary roadside melon stands like the one shown on this page are springing up again in Kansas melon districts, and particularly in the Sand Springs district near Abilene, long famous for melons of high flavor and quality. Cross-country tourists account for a large percentage of roadside sales, altho local customers of long standing also provide their share of the patronage. The other leading melon sections are the valleys of the Kaw and the Arkansas, each with city markets near at hand. But there is another great reason for the raising of watermelons, beyond the thought of selling them. Farm fami-



Something New in Watermelons



CAR OWNERS bought more Firestone Tires

during May, June and July
than in any like period in History

THERE are reasons for this— Firestone is building the *Greatest Tire Values in history*, with the result that Firestone Factories are operating 24 hours a day, 6 days a week, to meet public preference.

This is the year everybody is scrutinizing his purchases. This is particularly true in tire buying because of the many confusing and misleading statements made about tires.

To give car owners the facts, Firestone published comparisons showing quality, construction and prices. Then the public went to Firestone Service Stores and Service Dealers—made their own comparisons with cross sections cut from Firestone Tires—and from special brand mail order tires and others.

When they saw the facts, they bought more Firestone Tires during May, June and July than in any like period in Firestone history.

Let the Firestone Service Dealer show you these Firestone Extra Values and have your car equipped for Safe, Trouble-Free Motoring. *Drive in today.*

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION and QUALITY

Firestone Gives You	4.75-19 TIRE		4.50-21 TIRE	
	Firestone Oldfield Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Sentinel Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Weight, Pounds	18.00	17.80	17.02	16.10
More Thickness, Inches658	.605	.598	.561
More Non-Skid Depth, inches281	.250	.250	.234
More Plies Under Tread	6	5	6	5
Same Width, Inches	5.20	5.20	4.75	4.75
Same Price	\$6.65	\$6.65	\$4.85	\$4.85



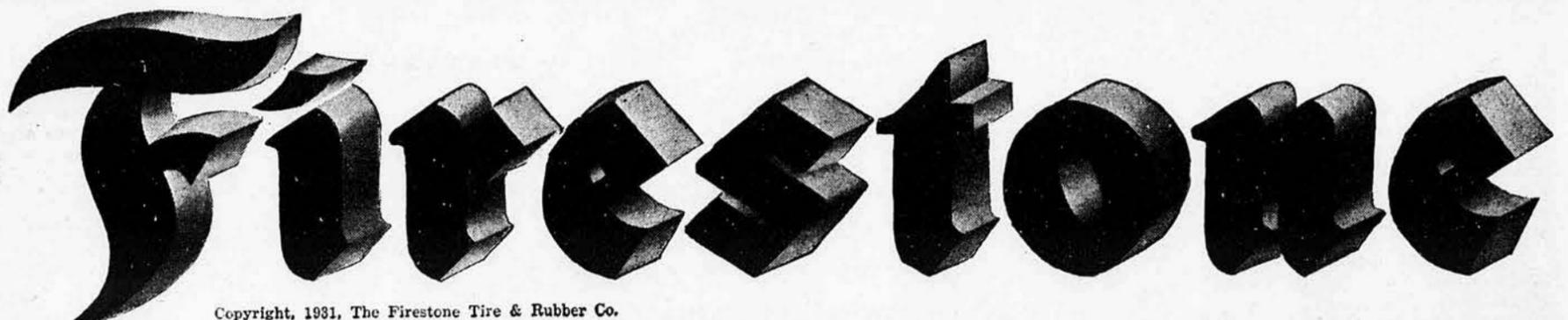
COMPARE PRICES

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair	Firestone Sentinel Type Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Sentinel Type Cash Price Per Pair	MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
Ford	4.40-21	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$9.60	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$8.50	Buick-Mar. Oldsmobile	5.25-18	\$7.90	\$7.90	\$15.30
Chevrolet	4.40-21	5.60	5.60	10.90	4.78	4.78	9.26		Auburn Jordan Reo	5.50-18	8.75	8.75
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.69	5.69	11.10	4.85	4.85	9.40	Gardner Marmon Oakland Peerless Studebaker	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Ford	4.50-21	6.65	6.65	12.90	5.68	5.68	11.14		Chrysler Viking	6.00-18	11.20	11.20
Ford	4.75-19	6.75	6.75	13.10	5.75	5.75	11.26	Franklin Hudson Hupmobile	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10
Erskine Plymouth	4.75-20	6.98	6.98	13.60	5.99	5.99	11.66		LaSalle Packard	6.00-20	11.50	11.50
Chandler DeSoto Dodge Durant Graham-P. Pontiac Roosevelt Willys-K.	5.00-19	7.10	7.10	13.80	6.10	6.10	11.90	Pierce-Arrow Stutz Cadillac Lincoln	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Essex Nash Oldsmobile	5.00-20	7.35	7.35	14.30	6.35	6.35	12.40		6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40
Essex Nash Oldsmobile	5.00-21	8.57	8.57	16.70	7.37	7.37	14.52	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80	
Buick	5.25-21							TRUCK and BUS TIRES				
								SIZE	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair	
								30x5 H.D.	\$17.95	\$17.95	\$34.90	
								32x6 H.D.	29.75	29.75	57.90	
								36x6 H.D.	32.95	32.95	63.70	
								6.00-20 H.D.	15.35	15.35	29.80	

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

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

Firestone Service Stores and Service Dealers Save You Money and Serve You Better



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

August 15, 1931

Number 33

Let's Keep Our Money at Home

The Lawrence Cannery Buys From 250 Farmers; Why Not Build Other Plants?

By G. E. Ferris

THE five-year agricultural-industrial plan, outlined at Lawrence August 6 to a crowd of 12,000 on the program of the Eastern Kansas Farm Products Utilization Day, proposes the development of Kansas industries that will process Kansas agricultural products to the best advantage, the marketing of farm products either co-operatively or otherwise, and closer co-operation between all business interests.

This five-year program, as it is being sponsored by the Farm Bureau, Grange and Farmers Union, the state college and university, the state chamber of commerce and other industrial and farm organizations, promises very intensive cultivation for the dead-furrow which has existed between the fields of agriculture and industry in Kansas since the days when the pioneer forefathers put their plow shares into the state's virgin Buffalo sod.

The morning of the day's program was given over to viewing the agricultural-industrial window displays in the stores of Lawrence and to a mile-long parade in which marched 19 bands and drum corps from visiting towns. Scores of 4-H Club, agricultural and industrial floats made the parade educational, interesting and colorful.

Ralph Snyder, president, Kansas Farm Bureau, presided over the afternoon speaking program. J. C. Mohler, secretary, State Board of Agriculture, sub-divided the five-year plan into specific objectives. Soil improvement and increased efficiency in crop production, dairy development, livestock management, fruit and vegetable production, distribution and marketing, 4-H Club work, farm architecture and beautification, and better farm living were the aims named by Secretary Mohler.

After saying that Kansas has the raw materials and resources which if utilized as proposed in the five-year plan will insure prosperity, Gov. Harry H. Woodring observed that, "if Kansas investors can be taught to see the value of their own homes and the social and economic development of the state can be advanced by investments in Kansas industries we will have solved half the problem. The other half will be solved when we have convinced these investors that they will receive a larger profit on their money invested in sound local enterprises than in projects in other states."

On Local Taxing Units

Touching upon the problem of burdensome farm taxation, the Governor suggested that if the two proposed tax amendments are adopted the way will be cleared for the elimination of any state tax levy against general property. He thinks this will have a wholesome effect, since it will place the responsibility for high taxes directly on the local taxing units.

The cannery in Lawrence, which contracts with 250 Douglas county farmers for peas, beans, tomatoes, beets, corn, spinach and pumpkin, was cited by Senator Arthur Capper as a processing plant such as might profitably be supported in more Eastern Kansas communities. He also said that an eastern shoe manufacturer told him recently that the best leather which goes into the shoes he manufactures comes from the Middle West.

Why not manufacture shoes in this state? We grow the best wheat in the world. Why not make a profit by milling all of it here? These are indicative of the thought provoking questions asked by the Senator.

Edward A. O'Neal of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told his listeners in a

fashion characteristic of a Southern gentleman that the folks in his home state, Alabama, have more cotton than they can give away. "Likewise," he said, "Kansas folks have more wheat than they can give away. We in the South would be glad to eat half your wheat if we could just sell half our cotton."

The evening speaking program was in charge of Cal A. Ward, president, State Farmers Union. H. Umberger, Dean of the Division of Extension at the Kansas State College, under whose direction most of the Eastern Kansas five-year program was charted, told of the success of a similar agricultural program which has been promoted for the last five years in the leading wheat producing counties. He reported that a survey made in two of the wheat counties shows that this campaign reached 97 per cent of the farmers in the area, and that 91 per cent were influenced to adopt some improved practice relating to wheat production. The dean then held forth the same far-reaching influence for the Eastern Kansas program. He answered the devastating price of wheat rebuttal with the sound reasoning that even the improved farming practices have added to the present surplus of wheat, the farmers of the Wheat Belt will make a better profit on their future crops because they have learned how to reduce the cost of production.

Prof. Ray C. Moore, the state geologist, says that sound economic geography indicates that industry will come to Eastern Kansas even though nothing very tangible in that direction is accomplished within the next five years. Eastern Kansas, according to Professor Moore, has cities enough to make practical the processing of farm

An Eastern Kansas Program

NATIONAL and state political, agricultural and industrial leaders at Lawrence August 6 stressed the potential value of the five-year agricultural and industrial program recommended for Eastern Kansas by the state's farm, educational and commercial organizations. Some very intensive cultivation for the dead-furrow which has too long existed between the fields of agriculture and industry in Kansas is in the offing. The article on this page reviews the "hop-off" day for the official Eastern Kansas program.

products at home, thus creating employment and saving transportation.

Walter F. Kirk, master, Ohio State Grange, was introduced by C. C. Cogswell, master, Kansas State Grange. Mr. Kirk held the interest of his audience by telling of a tax amendment recently enacted in Ohio limiting real estate to a levy of 1.5 mills. He revealed that new tax legislation passed by the legislature since the limiting amendment was adopted shows that worthy consideration has been given to the benefits received and ability to pay. The Ohio Grange leader prophesied that if the proposed five-year plan is ardently promoted it will mean more to the farmers of Eastern Kansas than all things which have been accomplished in any previous 10-year period.

Victor Murdock, editor, The Wichita Eagle, was introduced as the last speaker on the program by Maurice L. Breidenthal, president, State Chamber of Commerce. "There is something more valuable in agriculture and industry than mass production and quantity," admonished Mr. Murdock. "It is quality. Kansas wheat tops the world market for quality. Kansas grinds 45 per cent of its wheat. It should grind it all. Kansas should find out where it has quality and advertise and sell quality. There is more profit in processing than in producing."

A Higher Culture, Too

"What is there before us in fabricating products as well as producing the raw material?"

"Is there better agriculture? Yes. More profit in agriculture? Yes. Lower taxes? Yes. Higher culture? Yes."

Looking ahead to what his audience visualized as tomorrow's agriculture, but which he said is the agriculture of today, the alert and philosophical Wichita editor told what synthetic chemistry has in store for the agriculture of Kansas. He urged the state to take the lead in this new field, which will mean unprecedented prices for the raw products of agriculture.

"The big new thing in the world today is synthetic chemistry—breaking down a substance into its elements and then finding how to make it synthetically from these elements. I want to see Kansas lead in synthetic chemistry. Cellulose will supersede lumber. Why isn't Kansas making cellulose from corn stalks? Why not take the step we must take if we are to write any kind of worthwhile history in the future—manufacture close to production?"

"I believe whole-heartedly that this five-year program for Eastern Kansas which has been so intelligently discussed here today should be vigorously promoted."

What the Leaders Said at Lawrence

IT IS THE dissatisfied individual, state or nation which strives to better existing conditions. So now, in Kansas, we are so intensely dissatisfied with present conditions that we are insisting on a change, and as one manifestation of this feeling this group is assembled to discuss, preliminary to action, the problems presented by present conditions. In this crisis there is the added urge to carry forward the program which has been so well initiated.—Governor Harry H. Woodring.

"My hopes for the farming industry of Kansas are being encouraged more than by anything else by the fact that the Kansas Farmers Union, Grange and Farm Bureau are working together whole-heartedly for the good of the state's agriculture."—Senator Arthur Capper.

"A federal tax levy should be applied against the commercial chain institutions that cause a flow to eastern institutions of Mid-Western money received for agricultural products. More of this money that goes East should return to bolster the agriculture of this section. While we have the safest basis of credit to offer in America today, investors are not putting their money into farm loans and agriculture is suffering."—Edward A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Equalization of prices is the key that will unshackle agriculture."—Walter F. Kirk, master, Ohio State Grange.

"This five-year program is calculated not so much to increase production as to increase the efficiency of production. Net profit and not gross profit is its goal."—H. Umberger, Dean of Extension, Kansas State College.

"It has been demonstrated that we cannot look to the New England and other Eastern states for a sympathetic attitude toward our problems. Our two main cash products—oil and wheat—are selling much below the cost of production. This fact, apparently, has not created a ripple in the eastern part of the United States. It becomes apparent that our problem must be solved at home. Building factories for processing farm produce, like the cannery in operation here in Lawrence, is a step in the right direction. We have the raw materials and the resources for processing them. Why not save the costs of transporting the raw products to the strictly manufacturing states? We buy them back as finished products at prices so much higher as to enable us to make good earnings processing them here at home."—Maurice L. Breidenthal, president, Kansas Chamber of Commerce.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

TAXATION is always a problem. Furthermore, no entirely equitable system of taxation has ever been devised. Under every system some folks escape their proper share of the burden, while others carry an unjust proportion. If you read page 2 of last week's issue you got a pretty fair picture of the present dissatisfaction among taxpayers; some of it is unreasonable, but a good deal of it is the result of our present imperfect system of levying and collecting taxes. People pay taxes because they have to, not because they want to, and unfortunately a large part of them will evade the payment of taxes if they can. It also may be said that the people themselves are responsible for excessive burden of taxation as a whole. They have by their votes authorized public expenditures and then kicked because they had to pay the bill.

There are two very practical questions to be considered in connection with taxation; the first is whether government, the national, state and local, is costing too much, and if so how can the cost be reduced; the second is how can the necessary burden of taxation, even after cutting out unnecessary expense (if that is possible) be equitably distributed.

There is no doubt that government costs too much. The late Nelson Aldrich, the former United States Senator from Rhode Island, and at the time head of the great Senate Committee on Appropriations, was quoted as saying that the Government of the United States could be run as efficiently as it was run then (and the same remark might be made now) for not to exceed 60 per cent of what it cost. I am of the opinion that under honest and efficient management a like reduction might be made in the cost of operating our state and local governments. That would mean a reduction of fully 2 billion dollars per annum in the cost of operating our national government, and bringing it home to Kansas, it would mean virtually cutting our local taxes in two. But even if all unnecessary public expense were eliminated there would still be the question of how to equitably distribute the remaining burden of taxation.

Are the majority of the people willing to make necessary changes in our national, state and local governments, and in our system of taxation, to reduce the burden to the necessary minimum?

Maybe so, but there is nothing in my own experience to convince me that they are. Our legislative bill could be cut in half if we were to change our constitution and run the state on a strictly business basis, but so far there has been no move toward doing that. Our county governments could be cut down to one-half the present number

We are paying more than \$180,000 a year to support a national guard we do not need, but it will not be abolished. We could take care of the district court business of the state with 15 fewer judges and 15 fewer court stenographers if the judges were all under the direction of the Supreme Court and distributed on a statewide circuit, but that will not be done. Those who enjoy the benefits of our higher educational institutions should in my opinion pay the bills, and that would reduce our legislative appropriations by 40 per cent. But it will not be done.

No, we will continue to grumble and roar about taxes, but probably will not take any practical steps either to lop off unnecessary expenses or to bring about a more equitable distribution of the taxes that must be levied and collected.

Lucky for the Democrats?

MY OLD friend, Mark Zimmerman of White Cloud, is bugs on two subjects, archaeology and prophecy. He probably has more information about archaeology than any other man in Kansas. He deals in prophecy as a side line. Mark says that according to the ancient prophets the millennium will come in 1936. If Mark has the correct hunch, it suggests a disturbing possibility. Suppose the Democratic party should happen to be in power at that time and the world should just be started on a thousand-year stretch of peace, universal prosperity and happiness, would that party have a lease on power for 1,000 years?

That Famous Moratorium!

AMERICAN people were told that the moratorium on European debts would create confidence, increase farm prices and bring back prosperity, yet there has been no such effect. Will not the taxpayers have to dig a little deeper? Why not suspend taxes for a year? Are not the American people as deserving as those foreigners? Why does the President show such partiality? Is this suspension being made so the foreign countries can pay the private debts to the bank-



and our townships could be done away with entirely and with a gain in efficiency, but the legislature will not abolish half the counties, and probably will continue the old township system.

A Parade of the Puppets

BY J. H. WILLIAMS

Long, long years ago, how long I don't know, The Gods of Olympus assembled one day. They silently waited, for it had been stated, The God of the Thunder had something to say. There came a bright flash, then a rumble and crash; Thus Jupiter spoke in his boisterous way: "Ye Gods that are near me, that honor and fear me, Pray listen a while as I tell you my plan. You don't have to use it, you're free to refuse it, But show me one better arranged, if you can. The trick and the jest, that once we thought best, We have sprung on each other till hoary with age; With all of creation our rightful possession Let us put on a show with the world for a stage.

"We've time without measure, let's make for our pleasure, A weak little puppet and call the thing man. Of flesh and of bone, not just one alone, But make them by thousands, all on the same plan. Let us make a few white and some black as night; Make hundreds of red men and yellow ones too; With wires and strings we will handle the things, But they never shall know why they act as they do. With these puppets I know we can put on a show, A thing that will be a delight to us Gods; Enlighten them never, deceive them forever, For this will amuse us, so what is the odds?"

"We'll taunt them and tease them, and pet them to please them, And swell them all up till they're bursting with pride, They will ride for a fall, what a show for us all! They will land in the dust at the end of the ride. Our simple creations will soon become nations, And muster their forces on sea and ashore, Each other they'll slaughter on land and on water, And loudly declaim on the glories of war.

"One nation defeated, our puppets depleted, But a pull of the string brings us plenty again; Like flies they will breed so their arms will succeed, These arrogant creatures, these puppets called men." The Gods thought him right, and smiled with delight, And soon had some puppets all shiny and new; And us poor little things, that are handled with strings, Are here, but don't know why we act as we do.



ers? Why not pay the United States Government and let the bankers wait? I have read that President Hoover has made an appeal to the speculators on the commodity and security markets to refrain from "short selling" during the depression. The President justifies "short selling" in normal times, and for "hedging," but condemns it at this time. Since it is admitted that "short selling" is an evil in this period of low prices, by what logic can the bad practice be construed into a merit in normal times.

Brockport, N. Y.

G. A. Rathbun.

As Mr. Rathbun probably knows, President Hoover did not take up this matter of granting Germany a debt moratorium with England, France and Italy until after he had consulted the leaders of all political shades of opinion in this country. They were practically unanimously for it.

The money lent to our allies by our Government was borrowed from the people of the United States, and of course if our debtors do not pay us the people of the United States will lose it. However, Mr. Rathbun and others seem to proceed on the assumption that we can compel our foreign debtors to pay us and also that Germany can be compelled to pay her debt to the allies. The fact is that we have no assurance beyond the national honor of our allies that their debts to us will be paid. And so far as the allies are concerned, if Germany should collapse, as it seemed to be on the verge of doing, its creditors could not collect their debts. If Germany gets on its feet financially those nations will be more likely to collect their debts from her than if she goes to smash, and also we will be more likely to get what they owe us than if Germany and the rest of Europe goes to smash.

Incidentally, of course, American banks which have made loans in Europe will be benefited by anything which improves the economic condition of those countries, but our Government does not control these private loans any more than it would control a loan which Mr. Rathbun might choose to make to some friend of his in a foreign country.

Jones Mentioned the Shovel!

IN TIMES like these it is perhaps natural to speculate on the future. So I am not surprised at receiving a communication along that line from a reader at Burlingame, who relates a remarkable dream, in which he visited the land of the hereafter. He found it a very delightful country, balmy atmosphere, picturesque scenery, the air vocal with the singing of golden throated birds and sweet with the perfume of beautiful flowers and blossoming trees. The residences also seemed to be of wonderful architectural beauty and surrounded by most artistic landscapes.

However, he discovered that the inhabitants of this marvelous country had brought with them the personalities they had here on earth; old likes and dislikes, friendships and grudges. For example, Jones remembered that Smith, a former neighbor, had at one time swiped a shovel out of his cellar. As Smith was large and husky and inclined to be belligerent, Jones had never openly accused him of swiping the shovel. But over in the spirit land conditions were changed.

Spiritual forces rather than physical counted there, so Jones was no longer afraid of Smith, and proceeded to tell him just what kind of a shovel stealing thief he was. Smith, who could no

longer depend on his physical prowess, was cowed and subdued by the tongue lashing of Jones, and hid out in another part of heaven. That was heaven for Jones, but hell for Smith. So the reader found as he went on in his dream that heaven wasn't all heaven or all hell; it was just a place where former mortals got even for wrongs and injustices suffered here on earth.

Big Bins Would Be Needed!

A FORMER resident of Russia, J. M. Bartel, now living at Buhler, suggests that the Federal Farm Board should keep its wheat indefinitely. He thinks the Government should build big cement bins to hold this grain; evidently he would have these bins large enough to store all the surplus wheat until such time as the market could absorb it. Doubtless he would have them arranged so weevil could be controlled.

"Fifty years ago in Russia," says Mr. Bartel, "wheat was stored in years of plenty in public graneries built for that purpose. Ours was constructed in the center of the village on the school



ground. I do not know whether this was compulsory all over Russia, or was only a custom practiced by our people."

I can see nothing impracticable in the suggestion of Mr. Bartel, but perhaps it might be better for the storage to be under the direction of the co-operative organizations, provided for under the Farm Board law, rather than the Government.

Carried Scotch Thistle Seed?

MY SCOTCH friend, Andy Shearer of Frankfort, sends me the following entirely reasonable story showing how the natives catch monkeys in Africa. They cut a rather small hole in the shell of a coconut, and dig out the meat. Then they place a bright colored bead in the bot-

tom of the empty shell and hang the shell in a tree. The monkey comes down to investigate. He sees the bright bead in the shell and wants it. Not being able to carry the whole nut away he reaches inside of it to get the bead he covets. The hole is large enough to admit the small open hand of the monkey, but when he shuts his fist over the bead he cannot get his hand out of the hole. Not being able to get the bead out while it is in his fist, and not being willing to give up the bead, he is trapped, and the African captures and eats him.

And here is Andy's moral, "Don't be tight fisted." Think of that from a man who carried Scotch thistle seed in his hair up to a few years ago!

When Adopting a Child

In regard to adoption papers, do such papers have to be recorded in your own county after having been made out in an adjoining one? Can heirs come in for a share of the estate of a deceased relative or does the adopted one get all if no will is made? Do you have to have witnesses for adoption papers in addition to the parties concerned?

The statutory proceeding for adoption is found in Section 106 of Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

"Any person may appear in the probate court of the county of his or her residence and offer to adopt any minor child or children as his or her own. Thereupon the court shall investigate the matter and shall require that the minor appear or be brought before the court, and shall require that such of the minor's parents as are living in the state, and the guardian, if any, appear also in court, without expense to the public; and if either or both parents of such minor are non-residents of the state, there shall be filed an affidavit made by all such nonresident parents or guardian setting forth that they are parents of such minors, and that they consent to such adoption by the applicant, and that such consent is free and voluntary; and if the probate court shall find that the minor and the living parents of such minor and the guardian, if any, consent freely and voluntarily to such adoption, the said court shall record its proceedings in the journal, declaring such minor child to be the child and heir of such person so adopting such minor; and then and thereafter such person so adopting such minor shall be entitled to exercise any and all the rights of a parent, and be subject to all the liabilities of that relation."

Adoptions also may be made by such associations as orphans' homes and other organizations for the finding of homes for children.

When an adoption is made the adopted child has all the rights of a natural born child. If, for example, the child should be duly adopted and is the only child of its adopted parents, if those parents should die without will, both of them, this child would inherit all the property of its parents. Other relatives would not inherit anything unless it was willed to them.

It is not necessary after the adoption has been legally made in one county that there should be a record made of it in any other county. If the adoption is questioned it would then be necessary to get a certified copy of the probate court records in the county where the adoption was made. As the statute which I have quoted does not say there should be outside witnesses, none are required.

Spending Other People's Money

PUBLIC expenditures have increased four times; our public debt seven times in a trifle more than 10 years! About 30 per cent of every dollar of corporation net profits must now be paid for taxes!

It is cheaper to rent a home than to own one! Prices and values come down but taxes do not. Just how are farmers to pay taxes with wheat selling around 27 cents? And that is just one case in point.

Twenty-five per cent of the real estate in Michigan has been abandoned for taxes in recent years. That adds automatically 25 per cent to the tax burden borne by the remaining real property, setting up a vicious circle which if unbroken must in time confiscate the whole.

That is what putting the heavier burden on general property is doing. Something of the sort is going on in most of the states.

One-half the wealth of another state is tax-exempt. And in still other states tax-exemption is steadily increasing at the rate of 50 to 60 million dollars a year.

These two destructive tax policies enlarge and contribute to the vicious circle which is begin-

ning to destroy the property-owner these days.

While taxes mount, the tax base is being steadily shrunken by exemptions. A recent court decision holds that income from tax-exempt bonds also is non-taxable.

Fifty-five per cent of this country's gross income goes to employed and professional persons; 45 per cent to capital in profits, interest and rent—a fairer division than exists in any other country. But the distribution is very unequal.

Each one of 511 persons in the United States has more than a million dollars net taxable income. That is a larger net income than the combined net incomes of the people of five average states. In addition, the 511 have large non-taxable incomes from exempt securities.

Tax-exempt property is increasing rapidly. In Massachusetts alone, an average of 60 millions of property is transferred to the non-taxable class every year.

This promotes both unequal distribution of wealth and of the burdens of government.

Tax-exemption has become a great evil. The advantages of abolishing it completely, exceed the disadvantages. Sooner or later it is bound

to become a serious question of governmental policy and justice.

Along with reform of tax-exemption, the real hope of tax reform lies in equalizing the burden of taxation and in eliminating tax-fattening un-businesslike local government. For the taxpayer pays dearly for the bad judgment of those who waste as well as spend his money.

Last year 30 California counties showed reduced tax rates because business men sponsored the Boggs Budget Law. This permits taxpayers to study in advance and to question or protest any proposed appropriation.

In Louisiana, 330 local organizations of business men are putting thru a bill for simplifying the state government.

These are right ways to go at the taxation problem. Its solution is taxation according to ability to pay and obtaining 100 cents' worth of service for every tax-dollar expended.

Arthur Capper

As We View Current Farm News

Kansas Can Irrigate 3 Million Acres on a Lift of 30 Feet or Less

IRRIGATION pays big returns to Kansas farmers who use it efficiently. Under its influence good crop yields are doubled, and low producing acres are made profitable. "Almost any portion of Kansas that can get the water can be irrigated profitably," according to George S. Knapp, chief engineer, division of water resources, Topeka. "Under present circumstances," he says, "water can be lifted 30 feet economically, and there are about 3 million acres in the state that have water this close to the surface. As a general rule it will cost from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre for a season. Pumping water to crops when they need it is mighty good insurance."

Visits to a number of farms where pumping plants are operating this season bear out Mr. Knapp's statements. One of the largest projects is on the L. F. Roark farms, near Scott City. Every one of the five farms, ranging from 140 to 290 acres, has a plant that runs night and day most of the time, seven months in the year. These pumps range in capacity from 1,000 gallons a minute to 2,000 gallons. They prove that however dry Western Kansas may be on the surface, there is ample water underneath.

200 Bushels of Potatoes an Acre?

About 265 acres of potatoes that have received plenty of water this season promise an average yield of 200 bushels an acre, with a part of them reaching the 400-bushel mark. This crop is irrigated from two to four times a season, depending on the rainfall. This year's crop had three applications of this artificial rain, 6 inches of water at a time. Records show it costs Mr. Roark \$2.35 an acre foot to irrigate. This includes lifting the water 60 to 72 feet, which is considerably more than Mr. Knapp suggested, running it thru the network of ditches, spreading it over the crop, depreciation on machinery and every other cost. This means that an acre of potatoes can be irrigated twice for the \$2.35. Without the water there would not be a potato crop of any such proportions.

Corn, alfalfa and barley are irrigated and fed to lambs, hogs and the herd of 150 Holsteins. Pumping water has greatly increased the opportunity for diversification. Corn usually requires 12 to 15 inches of water a season in two irrigations. Does it pay? The crop at present appears as if it has 100-bushel possibilities. Last year 16 acres of corn produced 1,328 bushels, ranging from 81 to 91 bushels an acre, while fields in the same vicinity that lacked the water were not picked. Other corn in the community this year likely will make .25 to 35 bushels.

"My best record?" Mr. Roark pondered a minute. "In 1929, I had 90 acres of potatoes that cleared \$138.11 an acre over all expenses. That is the best we have done." Alfalfa claimed his attention next. This crop requires 3 feet of water in six irrigations, and yields 6 to 7 tons an acre in five cuttings. Minus the extra water it would do well to make 2½ tons in two or three cuttings. Barley gets one 6 inch application. Under irrigation, sweet clover readily carries three head of cows to the acre. Electricity runs two plants and engines the other three.

"No Water No Crop"—Hoffman

Peter O'Brien, Cheyenne county, put in a 1,500-gallon pumping plant in 1927. It has done excellent work in boosting yields all along, and this year has saved his crops. In 1930 irrigated potatoes returned \$200 an acre, and Mr. O'Brien expects the crop to do as well this year. All of the land on this farm lays so it can be watered if necessary. J. Dee Shank & Son, Jewell county, as well as some of the neighbors have obtained fine results from irrigating corn. A number of new plants are being installed on the Republican River. Some 200 acres of corn, potatoes and barley on the Toole Estate, Logan county, are doing fine under irrigation, and another plant may be installed.

Henry Hoffman, Garden City, has been irrigating since 1905, most of the time in Kansas, but some in Montana and Colorado. He operates three plants, principally to grow alfalfa. "No water no crop," he said simply. "Without the water I couldn't farm to alfalfa as I do. Last year the first cutting lacked 300 pounds of making 2 tons an acre; the second cutting made 2; the third, a strong 1½ tons, and the fourth a half ton. It will

yield three times as much when irrigated as when it has to depend on the rain alone." Electricity for the 2,000-gallon plant costs 40 cents an hour, and it is possible to irrigate from ½ to 1½ acres an hour, depending on how dry the ground is. Plenty of water also helps Mr. Hoffman fight the grasshoppers that throng the fields. The alfalfa is able to keep so far ahead of them that the damage they do is slight. His milo this year is good for 75 to 80 bushels an acre. Last year it averaged 52 bushels, and he wouldn't have gotten any without the extra water. "Fumping is the best irrigation we can get," he said. "It puts the water on the crop when we want it there."

Last year, W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City, sold \$3,000 worth of irrigated alfalfa, wintered 200 head of cattle and full fed 100 of them. He has 45 acres of old alfalfa and 20 acres newly seeded. The first cutting last year was stacked, the second hauled out. He sold more than 54 tons from the third cutting at \$15 a ton; \$700 worth from the fourth cutting and 16 tons from the fifth at \$20 a ton. "There isn't a tenth of the irrigating in the state there should be," he said.

Julian Hulpieu, Dodge City, has one of the finest Holstein dairy herds in his section. But he says frankly he wouldn't be in the dairy business if it wasn't for irrigation. He has had experience in Idaho as well as in Western Kansas. Mr. Hulpieu has 120 acres available to water from his



plant, and every inch produces well. Sweet clover pasture carries three head of milkers to the acre. He had 25 of his Holsteins on the clover, but he noticed they were going down in milk production. Promptly he turned them on a new pasture mixture of meadow fescue, Brome grass, orchard grass, timothy and Yellow clover, and the herd picked up 10 gallons a day in production. This increase, he says, was due to the change of pasture. But without plenty of water the grass mixture wouldn't grow. Twenty acres of alfalfa cost between \$20 and \$25 to irrigate. Without the water there wouldn't have been a crop this year. As it is, Mr. Hulpieu obtained 1¼ tons an acre at the second cutting. Irrigated potatoes made 250 bushels an acre one year, and those lacking the water in the same field made 30 bushels. The crop this year promises 200 bushels an acre.

Rattlesnake 5 Feet Long!

JAMES F. EDWARDS of Lawrence killed a rattlesnake near Tonganoxie a few days ago that was 5 feet long and 7½ inches in circumference. It had 14 rattles and a button.

1,299 Loads in 1 Day!

THE Co-operative Equity Exchange Elevator of Copeland, the largest farmers' elevator in Kansas, received 1,204,088 bushels of wheat from

June 24 to July 24. Of this amount, 781,243 bushels were unloaded from June 24 to July 8; it was grown on 48,825 acres. On July 7, the biggest day, 1,299 truckloads went over the scales.

Lost Only 12 Chicks

A FARMER living near Augusta, J. J. Bisagno, raised to 8 weeks old 1,058 of the 1,070 chicks in his first hatch. L. L. Compton of El Dorado, county farm agent of Butler county, believes this extraordinary record was due to the exceptional vitality of the chicks. Mr. Bisagno says it was an accident, and that it could not be repeated.

11, 25 and 36 Bushels an Acre!

LAND which has grown wheat continuously on the farm of Lawrence Brown of Great Bend—the champion wheat grower of Barton county for the last two seasons—produced 11 bushels an acre this year. The crop on summer fallow grew 25 bushels, that following Sweet clover produced 36.

Let's Fight the 'Hoppers

JOE M. GOODWIN of Effingham, farm agent of Atchison county, made a special appeal last week to the folks in his county urging that they spread poison bran mash for grasshoppers. These pests have been especially destructive in the western part of the county.

Grew 45 Bushels of Wheat

WHREAD on the farm of Henry Kriensieck of Independence township, Washington county, made 45 bushels an acre this year, due perhaps largely to an application of manure and also to the fact that the land had been in alfalfa several years ago.

Will Terrace 55 Acres

ARNOLD HOFFMAN of Haddam has purchased a farm level and a terracing machine and has started the construction of terraces on 55 acres. The terracing campaign is making splendid progress over all the eastern half of Kansas.

18.3 Per Cent Tax on Cars

TAXES amounting to \$1,000,388,270—registration, personal property and gasoline—were levied last year on the 26,523,779 motor vehicles in the United States. They had a value of \$5,460,716,620; the rate thus was 18.3 per cent.

And the Corn Was Saved

A FARMER living near Gaylord, W. H. Weiser, has been irrigating his corn from the Solomon River. He is using about \$1,500 worth of equipment. His installation includes a storage tank 55 feet long, 11 feet wide and 6 feet deep.

Any Pheasants for Sale?

ALVA CLAPP of Pratt, the State Game Warden, wishes to purchase pheasants for restocking purposes. The birds should be 14 weeks old or more and must not be clipped.

Less Wheat in Russia?

RUSSIAN grain prospects have been reduced greatly in the last few days by hot, dry weather. The wheat acreage, however, is 7 per cent larger than in 1930.

Briefly Told

CE. LYNES of Troy, farm agent of Doniphan, has joined the ranks of the embattled county agents involved in the bindweed war. He has established demonstrations with his high-power sodium chlorate on the farms of E. J. Albers, Bendena; and C. F. Albers, Severance. And in

in addition he has applied sodium chlorate to Canadian thistles on the farm of E. T. Denton of Denton.

W. M. Zieber of Pawnee Rock suggested on page 7 in the issue of August 1 that there must be a limit on the acreage one can farm, to aid in the fight against corporation farming. He followed this up in a letter this week with the observation that "the only way to limit the wheat acreage is for the Government to fix the amount of wheat an individual can sow."

V. V. Westgate, a marketing specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture, suggested last week while in Topeka that potato growers could get away from all trouble from sunscald—which is an infernal nuisance, especially in the Kaw Valley—if they would eliminate unnecessary bruising and stop digging when the temperature reaches 90 degrees.

Fred C. DeMott of Arkansas City believes in the scriptural quotation, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." As a young man working for a Scotchman—at 50 cents a day—he set out hedgerows and divided a quarter section into fields containing 15 acres. He bought that farm later, and has spent the remainder of his life digging out the hedge!

There will be four important fairs in North-west Kansas in the next month. The Norton County Fair will be held August 18 to 21 at Norton; Northwest Kansas District Free Fair August 25 to 28 at Goodland; Thomas County Free Fair September 1 to 4 at Colby; and the Rawlins County Fair September 8 to 11 at McDonald.

P. E. and J. T. Gaskill of Burley, Idaho, will winter 40,000 lambs near Scott City on contract with farmers. Apparently this "contract" system of livestock farming is making great progress; Kansas Farmer told last week, on page 14, of the cattle feeding which will be carried on under that plan in Dickinson county.

E. A. Cornell of Topeka, the Secretary of State, called attention this week to Chapter 139, Kansas laws of 1931, which took effect May 28, and requires that all incorporated organizations—such as churches, lodges and cemeteries—must report to the Secretary of State once a year, and pay a filing fee of \$1.

W. H. Riddell of Manhattan, associate professor of dairying in the Kansas State College, urged the importance of the proper fitting and showing of dairy cattle at the fairs, in a letter to the editor this week. Further information may be obtained from Professor Riddell.

E. B. Guthrey of Tulsa, Okla., secretary of the U. S. 75 Highway Association, was the leader in a meeting called at Topeka last week to make plans to fight the effort of certain interests in Kansas City and St. Joseph to have "75" re-routed thru those cities.

Leonard F. Neff of Washington, farm agent of Washington county, remarked last week that applications of poison bran mash to control grasshoppers must be made very early in the morning; if it is on the land at daybreak the mash "kills" hoppers because they eat it."

Chief Buffalo Bow of the Northern Saskatchewan Indians was distressed by the prolonged drouth at Winnipeg, Canada. So he mustered his braves a few days ago and staged a rain dance to invoke the aid of the Great Spirit. Thereupon it rained for two days!

Edward A. O'Neal of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, announced a few days ago that the Farm Bureau would presently submit a bid to the Government for the leasing of the entire Muscle Shoals power and fertilizer project.

George Bunch of Beloit, a local game warden, said last week that a large shipment of pheasants would be made by the State Fish and Game Department to Mitchell county soon, for distribution to farms that have plenty of timber and running water.

Grasshoppers had enough pep last week to invade Topeka; a good many were to be seen on the sidewalks along Kansas Avenue. But they were more or less out of luck; hoppers can do better in the country, as for example in a new alfalfa field.

Arthur Christenson of Columbus produced 40 bushels of wheat an acre this year; soybeans on similar soil yielded 12 bushels in 1930. The value

was almost exactly the same, and in addition the soybeans supplied considerable nitrogen to the land.

On the farm of James O. Gibson of Arkansas City this year the wheat on land that had been in corn one year following alfalfa made 40 bushels an acre; a similar field which had grown corn for several seasons produced 20 bushels.

A fly bite caused the death of Fred Dart of El Dorado last week. It bit a mule Dart was shearing. The mule kicked and the shears were driven thru an artery in Dart's arm; he died shortly afterward from loss of blood.

George H. Wilson of Winfield harvested 4 bushels of Sweet clover seed an acre this year with his combine. The crop remained in the windrows until it was thoroly dry; a pickup attachment was used on the combine.

William Lamb of Wilson county has been irrigating 25 acres of corn from the Verdigris River.



He is using a 6-inch pump, which throws 1,000 gallons of water a minute, which is operated by his 15-30 horsepower tractor.

H. M. Bainer of Topeka, formerly with the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, remarked this week that "a farmer who is able to hold his wheat for six months will be certain to get a much better price."

Farmers near Satanta are petitioning the Government to forbid the raising of wheat without a Government permit. Another provision would require wheat raisers with more than 320 acres to cut their crop in half.

The life of Frank Vanous of Cuba was saved a few days ago by a faithful farm dog. He was attacked by a boar; the dog jumped into the pen and drove the hog away just in time to save his master from death.

A stalk cutter owned by Charles Lagasse of Cloud county retains the original paint and trademark, tho it has been used for 27 years. Every implement on the Lagasse farm is kept in a shed when not at work.

E. H. Leker of Manhattan, who is with the Kansas State College, urged this week that every Kansas wheat grower treat his seed with copper carbonate dust, at the rate of 3 ounces a bushel, to control smut.

C. J. Beckman of Topeka, the commissioner of labor, reported last week that there was an increase of 1.8 per cent in employment in 325 Kansas industrial establishments in June, as compared with May.

Robert Korte is growing 26 acres of soybeans on his farm 5 miles south of Emporia; the crop is doing very well. Its progress is being watched with great interest by other Lyon county farmers.

Duncan Henderson, 52 years old, a farmer living southwest of Topeka, was killed last week by a bolt of lightning while working in a field. Albert Koci, working with him, was injured.

The price of bread at Marquette has been cut by the local bakery to 5 cents a loaf.

Mrs. Sallie Wagener of Dodsonville, Texas, formerly of Kansas, who owns 800 acres, adapted

to general farming, would like to secure the help of a working foreman on this project. He must be at least 25 years old and married.

A crew of men from the State Fish and Game department under the direction of Seth Way, fish culturist, are removing the fish from the lake in the Cheyenne Bottoms near Great Bend, which is going dry.

Walter Lewis of Larned, the international champion 4-H Club livestock judge for 1930, will represent Kansas farm boys and girls on the Santa Fe Beef Cattle train from August 24 to September 5.

A. A. Dodge of Burlington has been irrigating his crops this year from the Neosho River. He has a 5-inch pump, operated by a tractor, which delivers 600 gallons a minute.

Fred Ice has the coolest name and the coolest job in Manhattan. He is the chief engineer at the ice plant, and spends most of his working time in a temperature of 26 degrees.

G. G. Bacastow of Arkansas City believes that terracing 160 acres at a cost of from \$2.50 to \$3.50 an acre, "was one of the best moves I have made since I began farming."

A. L. Sponsler of Hutchinson, secretary of the Kansas State Fair, which will be held this year from September 19 to 25, forecasts a new record in the number of exhibits.

The premium list of the Kansas National Live Stock Show, which will be held November 9 to 12 at Wichita, may be obtained from W. F. Floto, 219 S. Water St., Wichita.

Clayton Otis, a young boy living near Helmick, in Morris county, was bitten by a rattlesnake a few days ago; he secured immediate treatment, and suffered no ill effects.

A. R. Rarick of El Dorado declares that he clipped 27 pounds of wool from an old buck last week. His neighbors are wondering how much of the sheep is left.

T. M. Reitz of Belle Plaine remarked last week that "the only farmer who really has the odds with him is the one who goes in strong for sweet clover."

Earl Gates of Anthony no longer attempts to raise corn; he believes that barley is an excellent substitute, and it can be harvested with a combine!

Dee Williams of Topeka caught a 34-inch eel in the Kaw River a few days ago, 2 miles west of Valencia. That is the second one reported this year.

Walter J. Daly of Mound City, the farm agent of Linn county, forecast last week that there would be a serious Chinch bug outbreak in 1932.

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in July was 229 pounds, as compared with 232 pounds in July, 1930.

The Garden City Elks' Rodeo will be staged August 26 to 28. This is one of the more famous "frontier attractions" of Western Kansas.

Eight cows owned by Albert Printz of Belleville died a few days ago from prussic acid poisoning obtained from Sudan grass.

Carl Howard of Emporia, the farm agent of Lyon county, reports that 16 farmers in that county are creep feeding 525 calves.

W. C. Farner of Washington, Kan., is urging that dairymen make a far more general use of rye as a fall pasture this year.

H. M. Scott of Manhattan urged last week that turkey growers watch their birds closely these days for signs of blackhead.

Ralph W. Bolack of Burden says a ewe will pay for itself in one year with wool and lambs. He is keeping 500 sheep.

J. F. Swatzy of Buhler is operating a threshing outfit this season, for the 40th consecutive year!

Fred Kracht of Stockton grew 800 acres of wheat this year; he will plant 500.

Grain tank companies report the largest sales on record this year in Kansas.

In the Wake of the News

Will the Kansas Wheat Acreage Be Reduced 20 Per Cent This Year?

A HEAVY reduction in the Kansas wheat acreage is coming this fall, as Kansas Farmer showed in detail last week on page 3. Additional reports this week indicate a further drift along the same way; Harry Saunders of Downs, for example, believes it will be cut a third in Smith county. Average opinion indicates a reduction for the state of about 20 per cent. Of course there will be a considerable variation. William Rankin, an extensive wheat grower at Neodesha, expects to plant only 30 acres! Sherman Hoar of Great Bend, the farm agent of Barton county, who has been very aggressive in the acreage reduction campaign, thinks it is a personal problem. He remarked last week that, "the question of acreage reduction cannot be settled satisfactorily by a simple formula to be applied to all farms. Every farmer should develop a balanced system for his place." Exactly, that is what Mr. Gilkeson showed in his story last week. But the acreage has been far out of line, and it is coming down! Will the final figure be about 20 per cent?

Down Go the Taxes

THE president of the Washington County Farm Bureau, F. E. Ertel, observed last week that working thru farm organizations provides the best means for farmers to reduce the tax burden. And he called attention to their success with the gasoline and cigarette tax laws. Not only that, but the organizations are carrying on the campaign for a state income tax.

In the meantime considerable progress has been made in reducing the levies for next year: Atchison county, for example, came into line last week. But the problem is complex, as Tom McNeal shows this week on page 4. One of the big needs is for the elimination of much of our useless government, such as with townships, and the consolidation of counties. William Allen White of Emporia has been roaring along that line for years. We hope that farm organization leaders, such as Ralph Snyder, will ask Bill to roar before some of the organizations meeting next winter, and then that the folks will take vigorous action along the lines he suggests.

We must get to the bottom of this tax mess if we are ever going to get anywhere with it.

To Conserve the Water

GEORGE S. KNAPP of Topeka, the chief engineer of the division of water resources of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, urged last week, in a talk over Radio Station WIBW, that a far more vigorous effort be made to control the surface runoff. He remarked that, "I have seen terraces in Jefferson county which were so effective that they completely stopped a rain of more than 1 inch in 24 hours and caused the entire amount to sink into the soil, while on adjacent land that had not been terraced the runoff was sufficient to wash down gullies and cover highways with deposits of mud." He also said that many farmers were taking advantage of a law enacted in 1929 which provided a tax exemption of \$75 for every acre foot of storage capacity of dams constructed according to plans approved by the division of water resources.

Farms Are More Attractive?

IN EVERY direction from Topeka, and especially on the Lawrence and Dover roads and over in the rich lands of the Kaw Valley, are little homes, usually on 5-acre tracts, of city employes. They are digging a living from the soil, and at the same time holding a more or less steady job in town. Others are leaving the towns for the open country and an agriculture on a subnormal economic level, because of the lure of the security in those living items which cost so much in the cities, shelter, food, fuel and water.

The General Land Office at Washington reported last week that letters are being received at the rate of 400 a day from folks who wish to know how to go about filing for homesteads on public lands. Older employes in the land office recall that in each of the depressions of the last 30 years the applicants for Government lands doubled and trebled. They are now following the precedent in even a greater proportion, but the news they get is less encouraging. Very little desirable public land remains. Most of the letters

are coming from the big industrial centers, from workers who are out of employment, and want to make a living from the soil.

Conditions are especially hard in St. Louis. John F. Case, the editor of The Missouri Ruralist, Senator Capper's farm paper in that state—who is well known to many Kansas folks, by the way, as he formerly lived in Topeka, and started the Capper Pig Club in 1915—remarks, in the current issue of his publication, under the head of "What's Wrong With the World," that:

"The man was young, intelligent, industrious. He stood before me with no attitude of asking help. What he wanted, and would appreciate, was a living wage job. First reared on a farm, then a small town painter and carpenter, he had come to St. Louis thinking to better provide for his wife and baby. Now he was working 12 to 14 hours a day, seven days a week, for \$40 a month. One can hardly live decently in a city on \$40 a month. He wanted to get back on a farm; to have a house without rent, a garden and a cow and chickens. A small wage would do with that. We promised to help him find a place.

"Something is wrong. Booze makers and bootleggers flaunt wealth in the cities. Painted women ply their trade. But a clean, decent young man works his heart out to win bread for a wife and child and is ground down by an indecent wage. Thank God for the country. We may have little,



but no reputable farmer who employs labor would be as small as the city employer—in this case a hospital manager—who cut our young friend's wages on the pretext of 'hard times.'

View Russia With Alarm?

A HOT summer has many unfortunate aspects, in addition to wilted corn and outbreaks of grasshoppers, Chinch bugs, plant lice, grain gamblers and chicken thieves. These may, and frequently do, include eruptions from folks who view various economic or social trends with alarm or "whatnot," usually "whatnot." Just now, for example, it is open season on Russia and the Five Year Plan.

Usually the writers of the impassioned editorials get all hot and bothered about the low living standards of Russian workers and the inevitable dumping required in securing the money to pay for imported machinery—much of it coming, by the way, from the United States. And mostly they end with the thought, so well expressed in the words of the cub reporter, that, "it is high time that something should be done."

Or some of the world's alleged wise men, such as George Bernard Shaw, take a vacation trip for a few days into the land of the Soviets and come out with a lot of bologna which agitates the world still more. George, as an illustration, advises all young men to go to Russia and settle there. Inasmuch as he is well along in his '70s, he knows the bluff won't be called. Meanwhile he also thinks that England "had better follow Russia's example as soon as possible." Yeah?

Personally we wish that the whole outfit would show the common sense of George Hughes, a Shawnee county farmer, who wrote a review of the "New Russia's Primer" in The Topeka Daily

Capital a few days ago. Mr. Hughes believes the Russian experiment is a most interesting adventure, but "if American individualism is menaced, why lay down; why doubt the individualistic initiative by which in so short a time our nation has conquered and made livable such a vast space? Why not study Russia's technique in production, and find out why it is a menace?" In the August issue of The Rotarian, the official publication of Rotary International, Walter Locke expresses almost the same thought, in these words, "Russia is what it is. We could not change it if we would. We can only keep cool, look straight into Russia, and calmly adjust ourselves to whatever we see and foresee there."

Lime Belt Moves Westward

SPLENDID progress is being made in applying lime, especially in Southeastern Kansas, and largely before legumes, such as alfalfa and Sweet and Red clover, are to be planted. Henry Hatch has mentioned repeatedly how profitable such applications have been to the upland soils of Coffey county. But the "lime belt" is spreading over all the eastern part of the state. For example, a carload of ground limestone was unloaded a few days ago at Bentley, in Sedgwick county, which had been obtained from Dolese Brothers of El Dorado, at \$1.30 f.o.b. Bentley. It went mostly to J. C. Ramsey, Gene Cutting and Claude Hand of Sedgwick; C. B. Collins and R. G. Dosein of Bentley; and W. R. Creasser of Valley Center. It will be applied ahead of alfalfa and Sweet clover. Krouse Brothers of Bentley have been using lime for several years very successfully.

Early Decline in Hogs?

THE supply of hogs for slaughter in the last five months declined 10 per cent, which probably was responsible for the relatively favorable prices. But there was an increase of 1,750,000 pigs, or 7 per cent, farrowed last spring in the North Central states. Many of these will be moving to market by October 1. There will be a considerable drop in hog prices by that time or before. In fact, we think one's luck will be the best if he can get the "mortgage lifters" on the market in the next month.

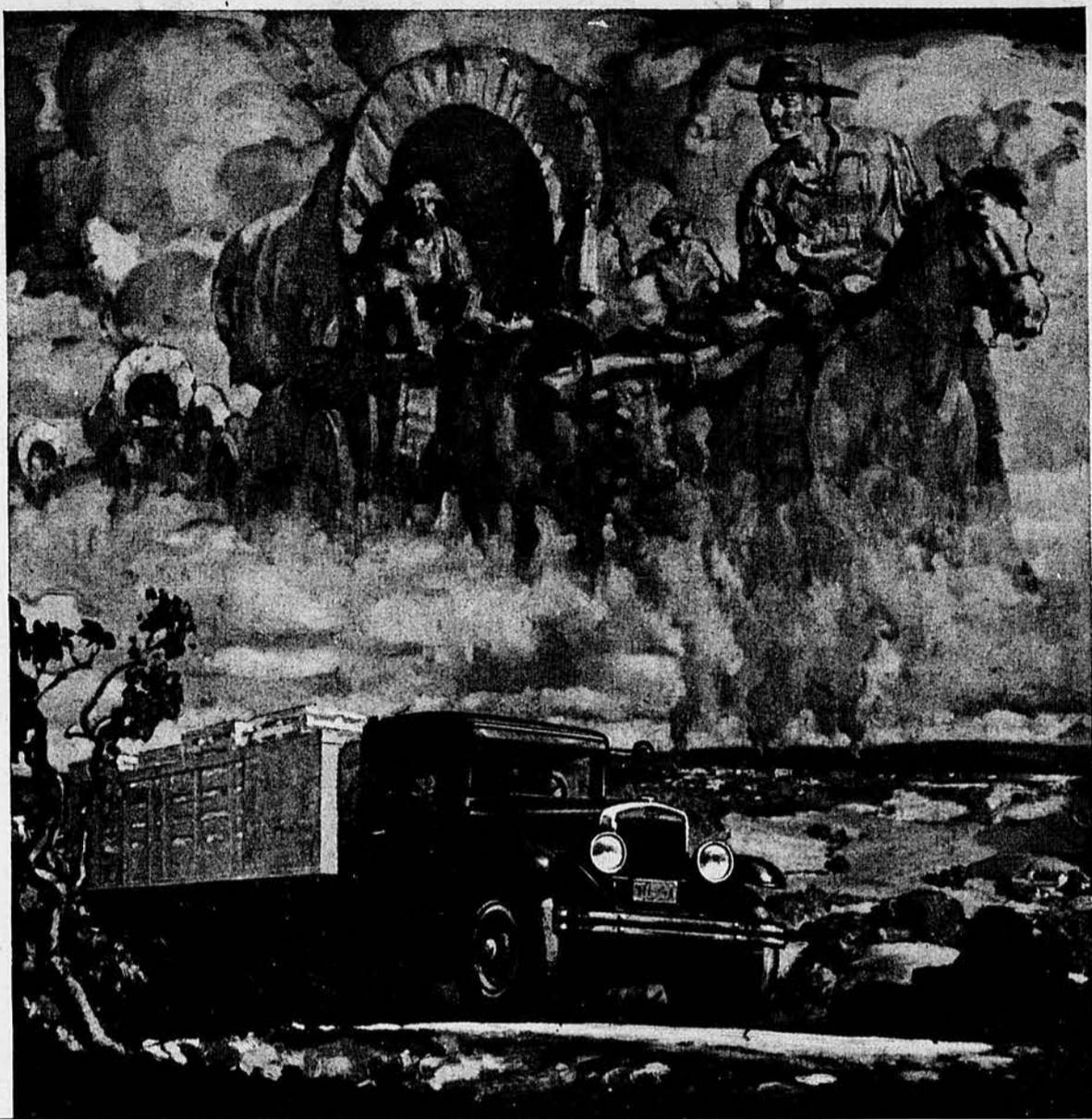
'Tis Fall Garden Time

IF THERE ever was a season which justified an interest in fall gardens, this is it! Food grown in the home garden needn't be purchased in a grocery store. If moisture conditions are favorable this fall the state will have the best fall gardens in its history. As the Kansas Farmer mentioned on page 7 for August 1, Hugh Powell has been unusually aggressive in urging the planting of such gardens thru the columns of The Coffeyville Journal. And Leonard F. Neff of Washington, the farm agent of Washington county, observed this week that vegetables may still be planted with hope of success—if the work is done at once. Beans and sweet corn should produce crops before frost. Root crops, such as turnips, Black Spanish winter radishes and carrots, are practically certain to succeed. Crops of lettuce planted every week or 10 days will be appreciated later.

Back to Days of Old

ELIAS BLANKENBEKER of Ottawa reports that the eighth annual reunion of the folks who live, or have lived, in the Mud Creek School District was held in the walnut grove on the Blankenkemper farm a few days ago, with 125 persons present. This is one of the outstanding district school reunions of Kansas. In a letter Mr. Blankenkemper remarked that the reunion is growing year by year, and then asked, "I wonder what reunion can beat it?" That ought to get a rise out of the folks at West Buffalo School, northwest of Buffalo, who also have a big reunion every year, in October. How about it, West Buffalo, can you beat that Ottawa outfit?

The crop reports from over Kansas, on page 18, are the most encouraging we have printed since last spring. Good rains in many counties have given the folks more pep, and commodity prices are advancing a little. Has the business trend turned definitely upward?



THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK—1931
Product of a Full Century of Manufacturing Experience

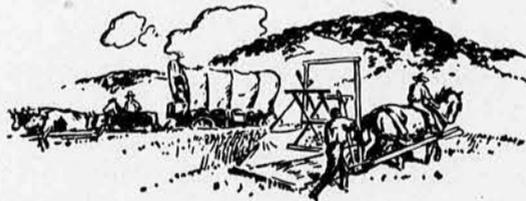
Today the service of International Harvester in the field of Transportation goes far beyond Agriculture. Three-fourths of its great annual output in trucks is absorbed by Commerce and Industry—a striking demonstration of universal acceptance, proof of the merit in manufacture that grows out of generations of accumulated experience.



INTERNATIONAL
 HARVESTER

AND THE ROMANCE

Of Transportation



TRADITION tells that when Cyrus Hall McCormick took his reaper into the field on that eventful day in 1831, and first cut grain mechanically, an emigrant halted his oxen on the Virginia turnpike close at hand and came from his covered wagon to watch the strange scene. Here was the reaper at the beginning of its fruitful career, and here was Transportation . . . waiting. Well might it wait! The destiny of Agriculture waited on that first trial of the reaper—Industry waited on Agriculture—and Transportation, so vital to the world, was waiting on them both.

In 1831 the vigor of America was clustered along the Atlantic. Only the boldest of the bold had ventured far afield. Thirteen million people inhabited the nation, a population that was centered but sixty miles from the Virginia farm where the dream of the reaper was coming true in the mind of McCormick and under his hand. The wilderness stretched into the vastness of the West. The resources of the future lay toward the setting sun, limitless and mysterious, at once the hope and the hardship of the pioneer.

The first great century of the reaper now comes to a close. Long since has Transportation flung from its feet the leaden clogs. Inspired by progress at every hand, spurred onward by necessity, its step has ever quickened to keep pace with American development. On flanged wheels of iron, on tires of rubber, on land, in air, and upon the sea, the fruits of Agriculture and of Industry are borne to the peoples of all lands.

America is still a land of magnificent distances, but miles and hours are under a new control. Where once the Conestoga wagons and the prairie schooners of our forbears toiled their painful way across the trackless wastes now flows a bewildering traffic, unceasing as the tides, ever increasing. Three million miles of highway provide America with a network of arteries for her restless needs. There is a motor truck in service on the roads for every eight families in this land.

International Harvester's entry into the field of automotive transport was a most logical step. Modern Agriculture, which had risen like a giant

out of the elemental day of the reaper, stood in urgent need of better, faster locomotion for its products, and here was new opportunity. As far back as 1899, International Harvester began its work as a pioneer of automotive development in this new field of need and promise. During the early years the Company began centering its efforts on the building of motor trucks—its concern, as always, was with the essential, basic needs of humanity. It survived the blind and uncertain beginnings that mark the genesis of any new industry. It is proud of the steady growth of International truck manufacture that has reached new heights of excellence in the International Trucks of 1931.

Today International Harvester ranks high among the leaders in the production of motor trucks, making a full range of models and capacities to meet all hauling requirements. Today its service to Transportation goes far beyond Agriculture. Three-fourths of its great annual output in trucks is absorbed by Commerce and Industry—a striking demonstration of universal acceptance, a demonstration of the merit in manufacture that grows out of generations of experience.

* * *

It is a hundred years since the McCormick reaper of 1831 stirred the New World into a dynamic awakening. International Harvester, celebrating the Centennial of that event, pledges its material resources, its matchless experience, and the spirit of its present generation to the making of a new Century of Progress.

1831 • CENTENNIAL OF THE MCCORMICK REAPER • 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

"Sail On!"



A young sailor declared that the world was not flat, but round, and he told his belief to all who would listen. Finally gaining support, he made a voyage which opened the gates of a new world.

A restless young blacksmith insisted that he could build a machine to harvest grain and save time and labor. After years of work he demonstrated the machine, but it took other years of telling and explaining—advertising—before the public bought his machine. It brought a new era in farm life.

Another young blacksmith believed he could make a plow that would scour. Many believed the touch of steel would poison the soil, and few had confidence in his project. But through years of labor and of telling and demonstrating, he gained recognition. It was important when he built the plow, but it was still more important when the public understood it and was ready to adopt it.

The advertiser who sells you something makes a profit on it, but you and others who buy make far more profit. Advertising through the years has carried to the public the news of improvements, and it has lifted

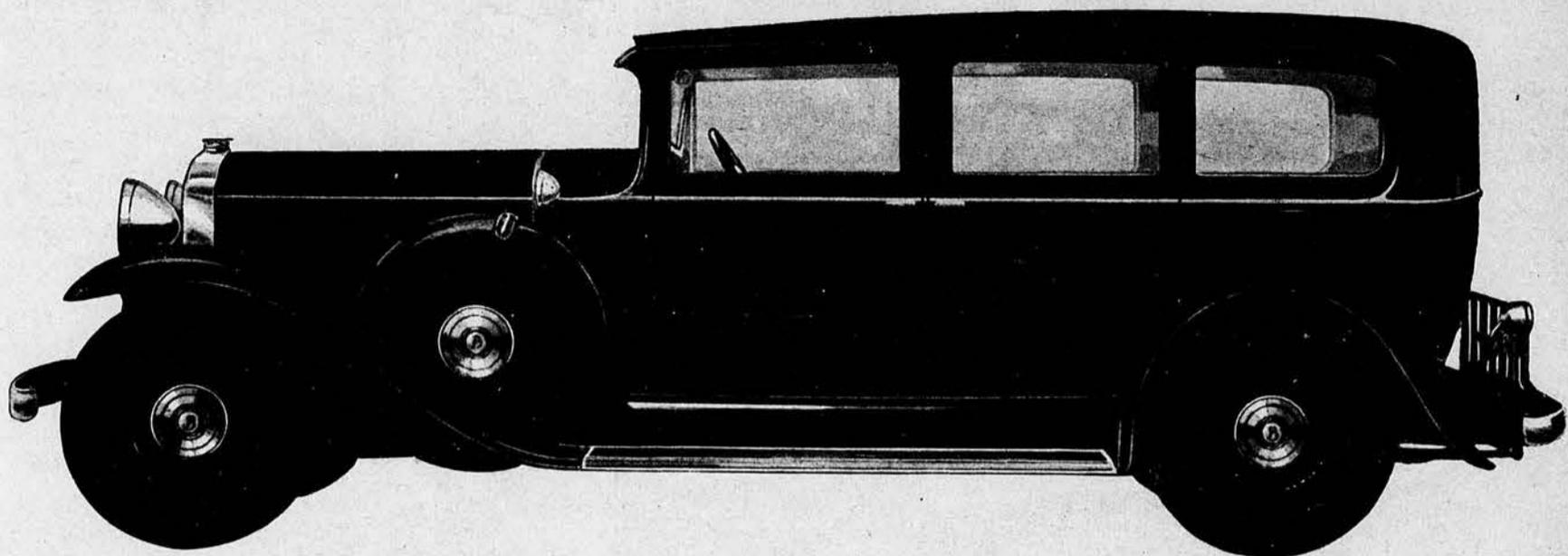
the level of living by telling people of better things. People live longer today than they used to, and they live larger lives. The grinding, killing drudgery that wore men and women out is done today by machines.

Women were old at forty a few generations ago—now they may be young at sixty. A hundred machines and manufactured products save their time and their strength, and lengthen their lives. They learned of these new things through advertising.

It was 600 years from the time iron horseshoes were introduced in England until they came into general use. There was no advertising then. It took only 20 years to put automobiles into common service, and through the mass production made possible by large use, to put the price within reach of the humble home.

Advertising blazons the way to progress, to better health, to longer life and a life more abundant. The advertiser is your friend. His only hope of success is in the service he is able to render through his product, because he knows advertising will not support a product without merit.

Advertisers who come to your home through the columns of this paper are bringing you today's messages of progress.



Bodies by Fisher are everywhere recognized for style, comfort, strength, and durability

Bodies by Fisher for the Buick Eight are built to provide outstanding style, real comfort, complete security, and enduring value. They embody all those qualities which continually win pronounced preference for Fisher bodies among motorists everywhere.

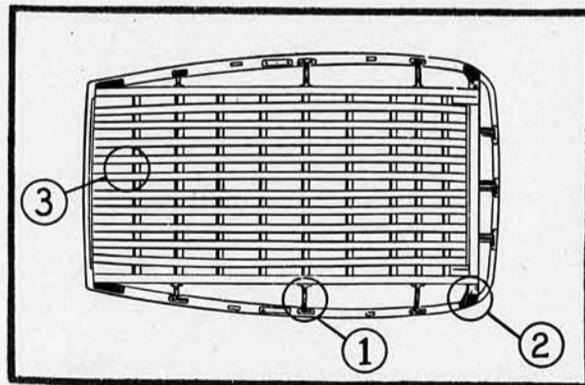
Fisher Bodies are beautifully appointed with long-wearing upholstery fabrics of the latest fashion. Thorough ventilation and added safety are provided by the Fisher non-glare vision-ventilating windshield. And scientific insulation not only protects against extreme temperatures but also makes the bodies exceptionally free from noise.

Furthermore, Fisher composite wood-and-steel construction, with a bow-and-slat type roof, gives these bodies exceptional strength and safety throughout their long life of usefulness.

Examine Bodies by Fisher on the Eight as Buick Builds It. You will find many superior features in them. And their value becomes even more impressive when you consider that only Buick can supply this character of coachcraft in the Buick price field. Buick enjoys this distinct advantage because Buick is one of the General Motors cars—the only cars with Body by Fisher.

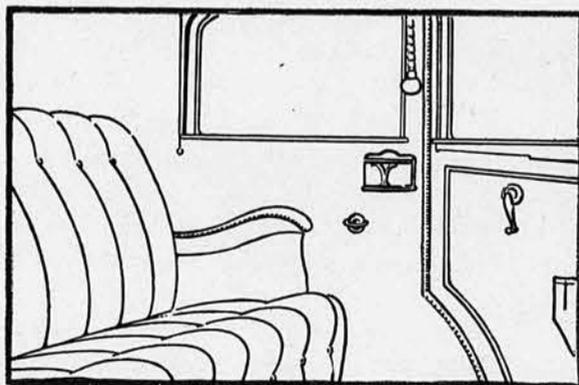


FISHER BODY CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors



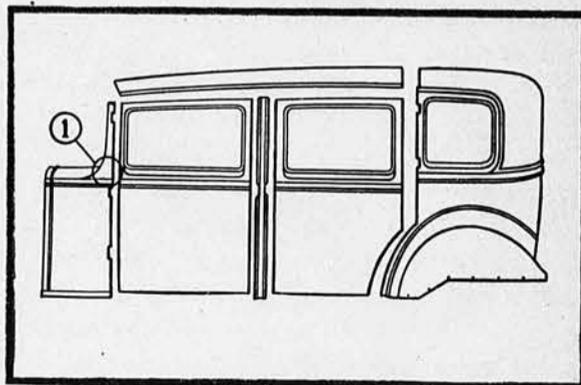
Sturdy roof construction

Rigid braces of heavy steel (1) secure the roof to the body frame of every Buick closed car. Strong steel corner braces (2) reinforce the entire body structure. And there is no other type of roof construction so safe and sturdy as the Fisher bow-and-slat type (3). Be sure to get strength, stability, and safety in the body of your car.



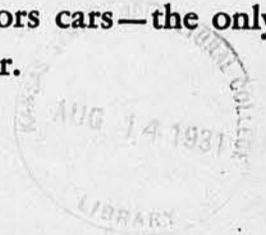
Spacious and inviting interiors

Inspect the interior thoroughly. In Buick Bodies by Fisher, you find generous roominess, luxurious comfort, elegance. High grade upholstery fabrics are used throughout—for side and head linings as well as for seat cushions. And note the restful comfort of these cushions—Fisher controls exclusively the new type springs which prevent sagging, and assure enduring comfort.



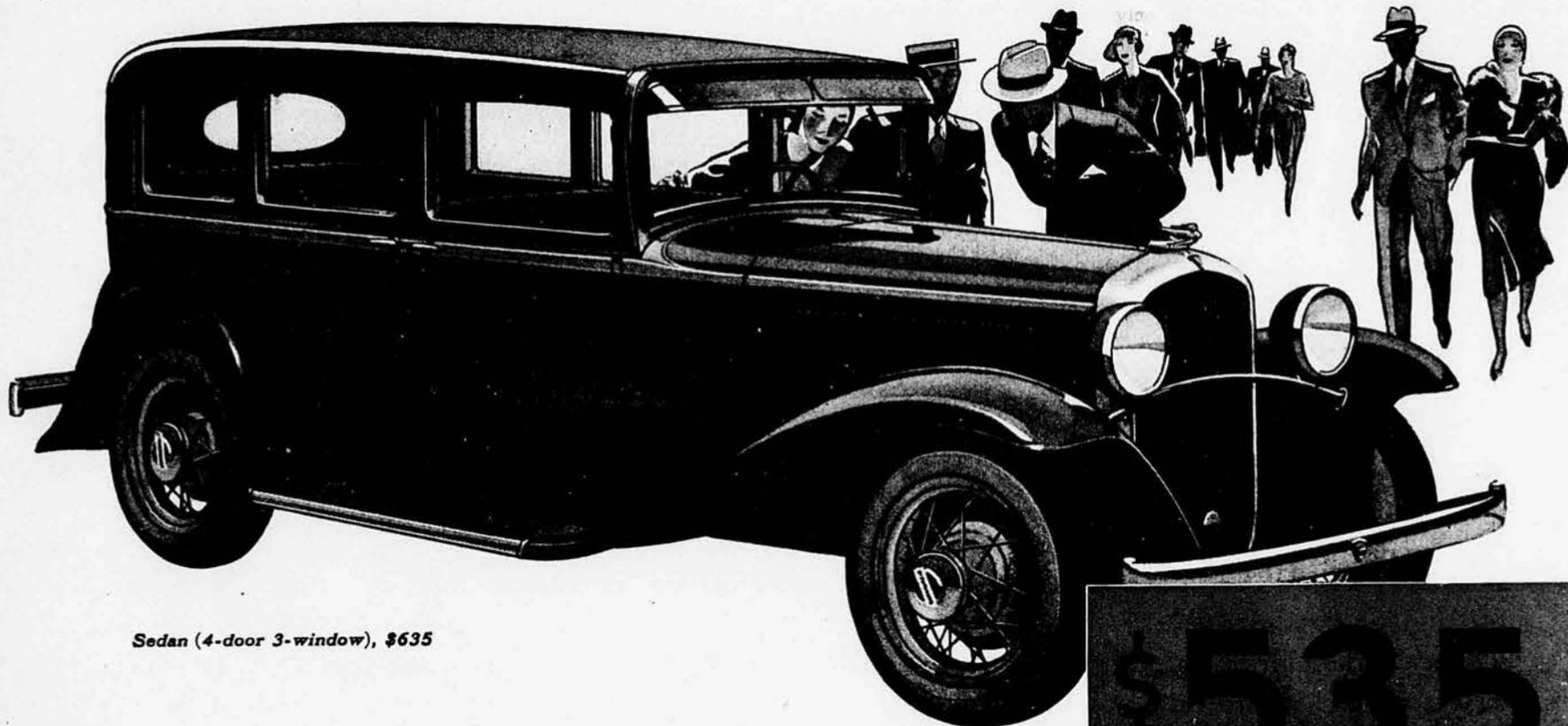
Strong body panels

Here are the body panels as Fisher makes them—in large, strong units with all mouldings and window reveals formed directly in the metal, not nailed on. Thus, the front pillar cover (1) is formed in a single piece. There are no mouldings to work loose, no exposed joints to open. Compare this construction on Buick with that of other cars in its price field.



THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT • THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

NEW PLYMOUTH FLOATING POWER *and* FREE WHEELING



Sedan (4-door 3-window), \$635

THERE MIGHT NEVER HAVE BEEN ANY SIXES AND EIGHTS

HAD some genius of twenty years ago discovered "Floating Power" even the high-priced cars of today might be Fours.

For Chrysler Motors engineers have now overcome the vibration inherent in old-fashioned Fours with a new kind of silken power—power as smooth as satin, as soft as velvet.

Sixes and Eights were created—and Chrysler Motors engineers design some of the world's finest for Dodge, Chrysler and DeSoto—because people objected to the constant tremor which four-cylinder engines send up through frame and body to driver and passengers.

Floating Power, exclusive to Plymouth, changes all that by eliminating vibration.

The new Plymouth retains all the simplicity, rugged strength, long life and economy of a Four with the smoothness of an Eight.

Just imagine buying in the field of lowest price a car with 56 brake-test horsepower, with actual stop watch speeds of 65 to 70 miles an hour, with pick-up from a standing start to 40 miles in 9.7 seconds—yet smooth and vibrationless as a fine Eight.

Plymouth challenges the world of lowest-priced cars with an exclusive engineering triumph you must try for yourself fully to appreciate.

Plymouth gives you Free Wheeling that brings to the field of lowest price the thrilling feature of high-priced cars which makes it possible literally to glide through heavy traffic. You can shift between all forward speeds without declutching—easily, quickly, smoothly.

Plymouth also gives a new easy-shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears even with Free Wheeling locked out.

Chrysler Motors engineers have given the Plymouth a double-drop frame for lower center of gravity, greater safety and roadability, and finer style.

On its rugged chassis, Plymouth carries full-size Safety-Steel bodies, scientifically insulated to prevent body squeaks and vibration.

The New Plymouth is the only car in the lowest-price field that has self-equalizing internal

hydraulic brakes—simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness.

And Plymouth has an entirely new styling. From radiator to tail light it is a creation of eye-compelling beauty of line and color—comparable with far higher-priced cars.

We invite you to prove the superiority of the New Plymouth. See it. Ride in it. Drive it.

Remember, the New Plymouth challenges comparison with any car at or near its price—in performance, in safety, in size, in luxury, in quality, in value. Among cars of lowest price, we believe you will find nothing to equal the New Plymouth—the quality car for millions, with the Smoothness of an Eight and the Economy of a Four.

NEW PLYMOUTH BODY STYLES—Roadster \$535, Sport Roadster \$595, Sport Phaeton \$595, Coupe \$565, Coupe (with rumble seat) \$610, Convertible Coupe \$645, Sedan (2-door) \$575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) \$635. All prices f.o.b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Convenient time-payments may be arranged

NEW PLYMOUTH IS SOLD BY ALL CHRYSLER, DODGE AND DE SOTO DEALERS

Flour Should Sell for 65 Cents

Or Is It Best This Year to Trade Wheat for the Finished Product?

By Henry Hatch

THE producers of the 1931 crop of cheap wheat should, at least, be permitted to eat cheap bread for the coming 12 months, but on the basis of the present cost of either flour or bread, we are not permitted to do so. We should be able to buy a 48-pound sack of any standard high patent flour for 65 cents, but, instead, the present cost of such flour at most grocers is nearer a dollar a sack. Bakers have reduced the price of bread a little in the last few weeks, but most of them also have reduced the size of the loaf to make the reduced price sound greater than it actually is. For a farm family to live on bread bought of the bakers is a most expensive way of providing this necessity of life for a number of healthy boys and girls who are capable of consuming a great deal of it. It is common sense economy for farm folks to bake bread in their own kitchen; yet more and more, in recent years, have adopted the more expensive plan of living out of the town bakery. Those who are looking for a chance to reduce the cost of living should start baking bread at home.

Back to Pioneer Days!

The millers, if they wish to perform a real service to those who grow the wheat they mill, should go back to the system of pioneer days of exchanging so many pounds of flour for each bushel of wheat brought in for exchange. I see it reported in the daily press that a mill in a Missouri town has attempted to bring back this service by offering 36 pounds of flour for each bushel of wheat brought to exchange. Counting wheat at 30 cents a bushel, this would place a value of 40 cents on 48 pounds of flour, giving the miller the rest of the weight for the milling. In this case the farmer undoubtedly furnishes his own sacks, as we always did in pioneer times. I have gone to mill with father on a load of wheat, many a time, from our Nebraska homestead, in the fall and exchanged it for our winter's supply of flour. Try to get that service now and see what happens! The miller will tell you he will weigh up your wheat at 30 cents a bushel and sell you flour at a price that will be close to \$1 a sack. If the farmer could get his wheat milled into flour as in the pioneer days, and if his wife would bake it into bread, "as mother used to do," the cost of this winter's bread would be low indeed.

Two Short Corn Crops?

The first of August arrived with no break in our drouth. As the corn tassels come out they quickly dry in the wind of the afternoon 100-degree temperature. It seems as if there will be another short corn crop for this section, making two in succession, which is two too many. After two good small grain crops and two near failures of the corn crop, most farmers are in a mood to continue with small grain, tho the price is low, and I can see no reduction in wheat acreage here, unless the drouth should continue late into the fall, making wheat seeding useless because of a dry seedbed. Our corn fields will return us a fodder crop sufficient for the wintering of cattle, unless a sudden reversal of weather conditions should give us so much rain that the drouthy fodder is spoiled in the shock. Again, the safe plan will be to stack a large portion of the fodder as soon as it is cured enough, for drouth-stricken fodder left in the shock can and will sink into a nothingness equal to a snowball on a hot day, after a

few heavy rains and some cloudy, warm weather.

Prairie Hay Is Dry

The dryness has already gone so far into the grass roots that it is beginning to cure the prairie grass as it stands, putting it beyond the help of rain should it come at once, except in such fields that have a naturally moist soil. The average upland meadow has dried so that a rain now would only "redden" the hay crop rather than bring back the green color. We baled 30 acres of our prairie hay for horse feeding. The rest of the acreage will be stored loose in the

cattle barn, for the cattle, and the sooner it is put there now the better will be the quality. There has been quite a demand for hay land in small lots by farmers who lack hay for home feeding, but otherwise hay is cheap, and there is no life to the commercial hay business. The price of \$4.50 a ton, in the bale, hardly pays a living wage for the work of getting it there, to say nothing of rent for the land growing the grass.

Taxes Must Come Down!

A popular and likewise a needed demand is being made for a reduction of taxes. The time came and went for

the county commissioners to take the last act on the budget for the coming year before the people were hardly aware of it, and now that it is too late, many are complaining about this or about that, expressing a belief that the commissioners should have pared deeper than they did. We have all seen our taxes increased many, many times in the last 25 years, and now, with an income more than cut in the middle, the farmer is pondering on the problem of paying the high taxes this fall. We seem to have built up a system of government and institutions, maintained solely by the taxes we pay, that have doubled and even tripled in their needs in the last 25 years. The writer of this, aside from the school of practical experience, was educated in the one school—the district school—but nowadays we think our children must pass thru the courses of two and in many cases three schools. We must tax ourselves to provide these added school facilities. The records of our county officials were once so limited that one man in each office had time to keep them nicely and swap the latest stories with visitors who came in; now every county official must have a deputy all the time, and at certain seasons two or three are kept on the county payroll. A study of the budget of any county will reveal that our taxes are high because we are supporting two or three things of the same nature, where once we supported but one—in schools, in roads, in county officials and hirelings—and unless we can drop back to a plan wherein we can make one do, as we did when taxes were low, instead of supporting the two or three as we do now, we cannot expect our taxes to be lowered very much from the present rate. In the meantime, our problem is how we are going to meet the high tax that already has been budgeted for with the low priced products we have for sale. Also, in the meantime, we should concern ourselves with the ways and means of solving the problem in the future.

Briefly Told

Jesse Haney of Topeka, who handles the marketing for the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association, reported last week that three-fourths of the crop had been sold. He is marketing the crop all over the Middle West—all the way from Corpus Christi, Tex., to Rapid City, S. D., and Minneapolis, Minn.

An unusually fine book on the province of Manitoba, of 191 pages, not including maps, has just been issued by the Canadian government. It is a splendid presentation of the resources and history of Manitoba. A copy may be obtained free on application to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

Farmers in Lane county—such as W. H. Crow of Dighton, Charles Biggs of Healy and Harry Richards of Dighton—have been making a vigorous use of the county bindweed sprayer in the last few days.

The income to the state of Kansas from the cigarette tax for the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$611,507.50, as compared to \$682,452.10 for the previous year, a decline of \$71,944.60.

The annual picnic of the Butler County Farm Bureau will be held at the Butler County State Lake, southwest of El Dorado, on August 21.

J. W. Montague of Hiawatha is feeding 60 hogs on a ration of buttermilk, oats and wheat.

Oneways Will Do Better Work Now

But Maybe it Would Help if Ringling Brothers Circus Were to Come to Great Bend!

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

LIGHT showers have brought temporary relief from the heat. This moisture will help the oneways and disks do better work. Corn was damaged severely by the dry weather; if a good rain doesn't come soon very little corn will be raised this year in Pawnee county. Since the corn market has taken an upturn every one is wishing he could produce a big crop.

Farm work has been almost at a standstill since harvest. The low price of wheat has knocked the ambition out of most farmers. But there is a general feeling that unless something is done soon about preparing the seedbed for next year's wheat crop we won't raise one. Farmers have found in the last 10 years that early seedbed preparation means larger yields.

The wheat ground this year is in about the same condition as it was 30 years ago. No rain fell that season until August 12. On that day Ringling Brothers' circus was in Great Bend, and people had driven in for many miles in buggies to see it. During the afternoon performance a big rain fell. Wind nearly blew the tent away, the animals became frightened and it was necessary to stop the show for a time. But it was a happy lot of people that drove home thru the mud that evening! In those days the ground was single disked in August, or else the wheat was sown in the stubble. And here we are no farther along than we were 30 years ago, except that we have a nice collection of high-priced machinery.

Costs Are Too High

Farm machinery costs are out of line with the prices of agricultural products. They have been reduced but very little. About all that has been done is to prolong the payment sentence. Especially are many of the finance corporation charges out of all reason. We need efficient machinery, but why must we give so large a part of the farm income to pay for it?

"Farmers Feed Them All"

Everyone is talking about the depression. A breakdown anywhere in the circle ruins the flow of business. But we believe there is one point that is most important, and this is the farmer. If the farmer were receiving reasonable prices for his products there probably would be no depression. We could buy the things that are manufactured. If the average

farm family had \$1,000 with which to purchase needed articles about the farm and in the home business would begin to buzz. Farmers use a variety of merchandise. If we had the money, we would buy a thousand and one articles. Men by the thousands could go back to work and the food surplus would fade away.

In other words, the goose that has been laying the golden eggs in past years is about dead or at least the old bird is seriously ill. It is natural for every class of people to think they are necessary, but the food supply of any nation and the people who are engaged in producing it are without doubt the most important. If those who are nonproductive still think they are the keystone, let them take their business to an island and see how they fare! About the first thing they would do would be to dig in the ground and prepare to grow something on which they could live. Give the first created industry the protection and organization of industries dependent on agriculture and the world will be more prosperous than it has ever been.

America an Exception?

The Romans forgot their crops and vineyards in their conquests for territory and the building of great armies and the collection of taxes. The Spanish Empire forgot its farmers during its territorial conquests and the era of bull fights and pleasure. The Chinese Empire 5,000 years ago probably was in a better state of development than it is today with modern industries. Can America expect to be an exception to the rule? The decay of a nation's agriculture leads to a lack of thrift, and finally to serious social problems.

Good Prices for Alfalfa?

Pawnee county will harvest a large acreage of alfalfa seed this month. There are about 9,000 acres of alfalfa in the county, and a sixth of this acreage will be certified. At least another sixth will be harvested as uncertified seed. The yield will not be high this season, but the price will be good. Pawnee county produces more than 50 per cent of the Kansas certified alfalfa seed. If rain does not come early enough so farmers can plant this fall, the main movement of seed will not take place until next spring.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



The Tinkle of Ice in Beverage Glasses Is a Welcome Sound on Warm Days

COMMON sense dictates that no one take a very large amount of iced drinks while working or when over-tired or over-heated. And almost everyone recognizes that it is advisable to avoid gulping beverages down greedily. Yet this does not mean refreshing, chilled liquids are to be barred from the meals. Many

What Are You Drinking?

We've drunk and we've drunk until we're almost drunk!" writes Nelle G. Callahan, as she sends in the results of the beverage contest. Prohibition authorities needn't perk up their ears, however. The drinks would be safe for even the younger members of the household. Mrs. T. A. Ryan of Colby won first prize of \$10 with a recipe for Grapeade; Kathleen Newson of Blue Rapids captured second prize of \$5 with her Pineapple Lemonade recipe and Mrs. Will Manning of Burns took the third prize of \$3 with a recipe that she calls Orange Syllabub. I hope you all have dictionaries, but I looked up the word so it really is correct and the drink sounds as different as the name. Try it some day on the new hired man. He'll think you've gone "country gentleman" for sure.

All of this is to announce that the prize recipes in the beverage contest can be obtained in leaflet form for 5 cents. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

intelligent mothers, knowing the appeal they make in warm weather, take advantage of the fact and serve much in the way of vitamins and other dietary essentials in glasses. Here are just a few of my recipes.

Iced Cocoa

4 tablespoons cocoa	1 cup cold water
2 tablespoons sugar	3 cups milk
Few grains salt	

Mix the cocoa with the sugar. Place in the top of the double boiler with the cold water. Cook over direct heat for 3 minutes, stirring all the time. Add salt, sugar and milk and place over hot water. When hot, beat until light and frothy. Cool. Serve with whipped cream.

Fruit Punch

1 cup orange juice	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grapefruit juice	4 cups water

Boil the sugar and water 5 minutes. Cool. Add fruit juices. Canned grapefruit juice may be used if you choose.

Grape Orangeade

2 cups grape juice	4 teaspoons sugar
1 cup orange juice	

Combine fruit juices with sugar. Pour into glasses which are one-fourth full of shaved ice.

Fruitade

8 tablespoons crushed pineapple	1 cup orange juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice	2 cups boiling water
	4 tablespoons sugar

Drain the pineapple, but do not extract all the juice. Add lemon and orange juice, boiling water and one-half the sugar. Allow to stand until cool. Add remaining sugar, strain and serve very cold.

Rickrack Is Popular

BY VIOLET MITCHELL

RICKRACK has been given an important place in the trimming and decoration field lately. It will be featured for use this fall, too. No doubt the style trend toward femininity has been one of the chief causes for its revival. It can be obtained in a variety of colors, white, and in the pastels. The colors are fast. There are 3 yards of rickrack on a bolt and the bolt sells for 10 cents. The rickrack may be purchased by the

By Nell B. Nichols

yard also, and in various widths. It is an inexpensive as well as an attractive trimming.

There are many clever and charming ways of using rickrack; such as trimming for dresses, blouses and children's clothing. One dressmaker tells me that she is making yokes for dresses from row after row of rickrack, since yokes in dresses are especially smart this season. Others have made medallions of the rickrack and used these as pockets.

Rickrack makes charming decoration for cushions, chair sets and so on. A lovely ensemble may be made for the bedroom by using rickrack in a harmonizing pastel shade for the trimming on curtains, vanity set, dresser scarf and a pillow or two.



I WAS thinking this morning as I went about my tasks that it will not take long to take care of the "end of the garden" this year. I am putting up small quantities of pickles as I go. With watermelons in their popularity from now on I utilize most of the rinds in Mock Peach pickles. They seem to be the favorite pickle of family and guests. If you do not have the pickle leaflet, send for it right away, for you will find it contains some most delicious and varied kinds of pickles. The recipe I mention is printed in this leaflet.

Do you ever take baked beans in your picnic lunch? They are really quite a successful "hot dish," for they can be baked early in the day, or whenever convenient, and they keep warm and carry nicely in the bean pot in which they are baked. This is the way I prepare mine for baking: To 4 cups of boiled navy beans, add 1 pint of strained tomatoes, 2 tablespoons of molasses, 1 teaspoon of lemon juice, about 1 tablespoon finely minced onion, 1 tablespoon prepared mustard, salt and pepper to season and 2 to 4 tablespoons brown sugar. (Sufficient sugar is added to make the mixture taste just right!) Mix all together, place in a stone bean pot, or baking dish, cover with strips of bacon, and bake in a slow oven $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Taking Library Leave

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

THIS is my vacation!" One of my country friends whispered the news smilingly across the magazine table at the library, in the little town where we do all our trading.

Librarians in little towns have told me that country women are not among their frequent patrons. They wonder if it is because farm women do not take time to read, or whether they feel the institution labeled "City Library" seems lacking in hospitality to country folks. They say that tho the library is kept up by city taxes, people from the surrounding community are always welcome. Usually a small fee is charged the country patron for the privilege of taking books home, but often several books can be taken on one card, and the farm patron is allowed extra time for reading and returning them.

My library-vacationing friend told me she has set aside one afternoon of each week for her holiday this summer. She says that the time of browsing among books and magazines sends her home rested, and that she tackles canning and cooking with a new zest since she began her bookish vacation.

And, of course, there are many old books and many new ones to read. "Years of Grace" by

Margaret Ayer Barnes, the Pulitzer prize novel for 1930, has caused a great deal of discussion and so is well worth reading. "The Magnificent Obsession" by Lloyd Douglas, a Unitarian minister, has become a best seller and one doesn't wonder why after reading the book. Grace S. Richmond has brought "Red Pepper Burns" back to us in a new novel called "Red Pepper Returns." And these three are but a drop in the bucket of entertaining reading material.

The Charm Shop

BY NAIDA GARDNER

A FEW one-line beauty hints should not be out of order for the woman who wants to look her best.

If going out in the evening, a brief rest, lying flat on your back with every muscle relaxed, will prove refreshing.

A smile completely relaxes the face, turns up the corners of the mouth, lights up the eyes and gives the face a lift.

The facial massage serves that vital need of exercise which the muscles of the face do not get independently.

Your first duty toward your skin is to keep it absolutely clean so that dirt, dust and grime is not imbedded in the pores, choking and coarsening them and preventing the normal supply of natural oil from lubricating the skin.

The hair is only as attractive as the condition of the scalp will permit.

Do not try to cleanse the fingernails with a file as the metal is apt to scrape the thin film of skin which protects the under side of the nail, and leave it rough and hard to keep clean.

Beauty's Question Box

I have medium dark skin and blonde hair. Is naturelle powder all right for me to use?
Hilda.

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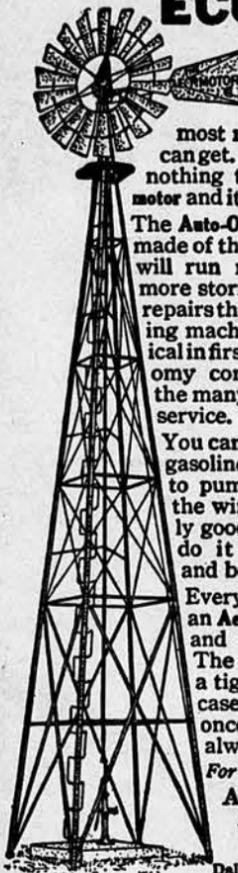
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The Coming of Cosgrove

BY LAURIE YORK ERSKINE

WITH the knowledge of tragedy, Hazel Farley faced this predicament without hope. For she was helpless. Her life had been an active one. Indeed, she knew of no life that wasn't. In the country of her birth, in the environment of her girlhood, and in all the rugged scenes thru which she had grown to womanhood, action had surrounded her, pressed upon her, shaped and ordered all the happenings of her life. Action was the medium through which everything transpired. There had been no other influence in her life but action. Sometimes that action had been very harsh and uncompromising, trying to the uttermost her heart and courage, her patience and resourcefulness. But she had always coped with it. As the urchin of the city becomes quick and sharp to cope with the dangers of the city streets, she had become resourceful and brave to cope with the unabating activities of friend and enemy. She had met action with action. Whatever the predicament which menaced her there had been always something to do.

When, in her girlhood, the attentions of Cliff Lederer had oppressed, and in a queer, subconscious manner, frightened her, she had mocked him and taunted him; she had exposed and ridiculed him before his fellows of the range. When her father had tried to impose his will upon her she had forcefully opposed him in word and deed. When her uncle had come to ally himself against her she had combed the countryside for men to take her part, and failing to find one whom she could trust, had called upon Cosgrove, bringing him secretly to confer with her. Always she had opposed action with action. Always she had found consolation in her difficulties by doing something.

And now in the gravest crisis of her life there was nothing she could do.

It unnerved her. Divested of the power to act, she was divested of the strength which vanquished fear. As she moved to the window and gazed out upon the seething streets of the little town, saw the pack meeting for the kill, she realized for the first time in her life that among these men who girded themselves for the hunt she was a woman. She knew for the first time in her life what it was to play a woman's part in a moment of stress. And the knowledge was not good, for without rational considerations to explain it for her, she found in that moment that it was the woman's part to weep.

It came quite suddenly. An irresistible rush of tears which obscured sight with a mist that blurred and distorted all the world. She tossed her head impatiently. She was weeping. Now, when he needed her most, when she was most called upon to be brave and act, she was blinded by tears.

She turned from the window and brushed her eyes with the back of her hand. But the hot tears would not be dammed. They flooded her eyes and streamed down her cheeks. She uttered a little cry of impatience, of self-rebuke, and with the cry she felt a constriction of the throat, a sudden, awful weakening; a pitiful self-render such as she had not known before in all her life. With a sudden gesture of abandonment she let the sob rise in her throat, threw herself into a chair at the attorney's table, and burying her head in her arms gave way to the emotion which flooded her spirit.

"They've killed him!" she cried. "They've killed him! I shall never see him again!" And her pent-up girlhood, stifled by the years of her brave, contentious life, burst forth in a passion of weeping.

And while she wept in this manner a hand was laid upon her shoulder, a gentle, caressing hand. And a voice spoke in her ear, so that she knew

someone was bending over her, speaking gently, tenderly.

"Don't weep," adjured that voice. "Don't weep! I have come back!"

And she looked up to find him at her elbow, to find Cosgrove standing there with a queer light in his blue eyes. A light which was at once whimsical and in a strange manner completely understanding. Without a word she lifted her face to his as if she were a little child and as he kissed her lips she responded to the embrace whereby he clasped her in his arms. . . .

"Where have you been?" she asked. The whimsical light danced mischievously in his eyes.

"In there," he said. And he pointed to the rear fastnesses of the courthouse. "I've been in the inner recesses of this palace of justice ever since eight o'clock this morning."

Her eyes widened. "But why didn't you come in time for your case?"

"The Mob Will Decide"

"Because at the last minute I found our case wasn't ready. I thought you'd get an adjournment. Anyway, I couldn't wait to talk it over. What I had to do had to be done quickly if it was done at all. And it had to be done because it may make just the difference between a conviction and an acquittal. That's a pretty important difference."

"What is it?" He winked slowly. "All in good time," he said cheerfully. "Where's his honor and the howling mob?"

For an instant she could do nothing but stare at him. She was seized with a terrible desire to laugh insanely, or to weep. She overcame it, but when she spoke her voice was uneven.

"They . . . they've gone to bring you in!" she cried, and he grasped her quickly about the waist as she swayed toward him.

"Easy does it!" he cried, and gently seated her at the table. She quickly recovered.

"I don't know whether this is a comedy or a tragedy," she said with a smile.

"Watch 'em when they come back and find me here," he laughed. "That ought to prove it."

She was gazing at him very steadily.

"That," she said, "will only begin it. Are you sure that the final curtain will be as comical as the opening?" She arose suddenly with an effect of confronting him.

"Oh, my dear!" she cried. "Are you sure that you can escape this net that they've spread for you?"

When he grasped her then, she felt that all the strength of his spirit was in the hands which pressed her arms to her sides so that the pressure of his fingers bruised her flesh. But she did not protest, she only gazed into his eyes, fascinated by the fire which burned there so brightly.

"It's for that we have got to fight!" he cried sternly. "I know that they're out for blood! And I tell you, Hazel, they have a case that'll be hard to break down. The net you speak of is a net of wire meshes, and the hand of the trapper is strong and murderous. But that is for us to fight, and we will fight! We'll fight with all our wits and all our strength, and we'll have no fear for the outcome until we are completely beaten down and exhausted. Then fear will do us no good. . . ."

He relaxed his hold, and, turning away from her, strode a few paces up and down the room.

"We've got to remember," he said, "that it's the mob who are going to decide this. The whole case has long since gone out of the hands of his honor, or any of the court. From now



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on it's in the hands of the mob. If they turn that mob against us, Hazel, we're lost, and neither law nor jury can save us. But if we can win that mob, we win the case. And I believe we can win the mob!"

In the fervor of their spirit they had not noticed that they were no longer alone. A man had entered the court room, had seen them, gazed upon them, aghast with surprise, and had gone out again.

As fire flames lambently along a trail of spirituous liquid, the news flashed through the streets of Manford that Cosgrove was in the courthouse. In high excitement, in a fever of haste and lust of hunting, the mob was scattered thruout the township, crazily, irrationally, and bloodthirstily seeking for his scent; and while they hunted him he was in the courthouse! One man had seen him, and in an instant fifty men knew it. As if they had been waiting for that news in many various places, men appeared in the arid square of ground before the courthouse like magic. When the exultant discoverer found Chris Christofferson wildly marshaling a seventh expedition for the chase over at Wert Farley's livery stable, and exultantly led him with his half-deputized force to take the prisoner, fully fifty men jammed the court room doorway, seeking to enter with him.

And Cosgrove, rallying Hazel Farley against her fears, heard the door flung open at the end of the room and harsh cries of the men as they pressed forward behind the informer and the sheriff. They were all armed, and they were all excited. Their weapons gleamed in the dim light of the spacious room, and their eyes gleamed too, with a lust which held the menace of violence in it.

"Don't move, Cosgrove!" bellowed Christofferson; and he roared down the aisle like a bull. Hazel, springing to her feet, cried out.

"Who Dares to Fire?"

"Put down those guns!" she cried, for she saw many a trigger pressed precariously by many a nervous, eager finger, and she foresaw a stream of fire that might in that moment shatter her life in tragedy. But Cosgrove laughed, lifting up his hands.

"What's all the excitement?" he cried. "Do you always open court like this?"

Astonished by the laugh, Christofferson stopped short in mid-aisle, the thronged men massing behind him.

"Don't get gay!" he warned. There was a quaver in his voice.

The door behind the judge's desk opened with a crash to admit Wert Farley, gun in hand.

"Don't let him parley, Chris!" roared Farley. "Take him or shoot him down! If he talks, fire!"

Cosgrove whirled on him in a blaze of anger.

"Fire!" he cried. "Who dares to fire in this court room? You can't take me now! I'm here! I was called to court, and I'm here!" He turned to the men in the aisle. "Put up your guns!" he cried. "And sit down, or, I'll have the whole parcel of you thrown out of court!"

Christofferson stood bewildered. More than one man behind him put up his gun.

"Take him!" Farley's voice was a hoarse shriek. "Search him and hold him! Stick your handcuffs on him, Chris! He's a fugitive from justice, and as a fugitive you got to bring him to trial! As a jail bird! A fugitive!"

Chris, however, had obviously found the situation too much for him.

"But he's here, Wert," he mumbled.

"Then if you won't take him, I will!" roared the enraged Farley, and he took a step forward, his gun covering Cosgrove.

"Stand back!" cried Cosgrove. "Stand right where you are!" And he

was poised as if to fly straight at the muzzle of Farley's gun.

"Move!" snarled Farley with a queer catch in his throat, "and I'll blow you wide open." He stepped forward.

Hazel Farley, as she saw her uncle thus condemn Cosgrove to death or the humiliation of facing his trial as a captured fugitive, found her feminine doubts and fears swept suddenly away by the urge to swift action. As Farley stepped forward with that purpose in his eyes, she seized the heavy chair which stood beside her and whipped it from the floor. She would have flung it with all her strength at the advancing man, knowing that Cosgrove would never submit without fighting, but as she balanced it for that instant which must precede the throw, Judge Peter Fairlove appeared in the doorway which had admitted Farley.

"Your honor, disarm that man!" cried Cosgrove, and there was a suspension of movement in the court room and while his honor strove to grasp the situation, and Farley, baffled, glared upon his intended victim, while Christofferson stood, still bewildered in the aisle, the throng streamed into the house and room behind him.

"Put up that gun, Wert!"

His honor, staring without comprehension upon Cosgrove, growled out his order as one who would fight for time. Farley put up his gun. Hazel, feeling the reaction of that electric moment, leaned heavily on the back of the chair she had replaced upon the floor. Cosgrove returned the judge's stare.

"Where's your jury, Judge Fairlove?" he asked.

"Where you been?" his honor was still at sea.

"Waiting for the trial to begin," said Cosgrove blithely.

"It began and you wasn't here," growled the judge.

"At the proper time," said Cosgrove, "I'm going to prove that I've been in this courthouse since eight o'clock this morning. Now if you'll call in your jury, we'll go on with the hearing."

"You lie!" roared Farley. "If you was here, what was you doing?"

Cosgrove looked him very gravely in the face.

"That's none of your business," he said, and he smiled.

"No. But I guess it's the business of this court," snarled Farley. "Ask him where he's been, Pete! If he can't prove he was here for good and sufficient reason, it's yore duty to commit him!"

"That's right, by Godfrey," exclaimed his honor. "Young man, if you was in this courthouse when your trial was called what was you doing here?"

Cosgrove grinned.

"I was taking evidence which will show that this case is being prosecuted unfairly!" he said. "Do you want to know more?"

His honor's face fell at Cosgrove's words and he exchanged a swift glance with Farley, which was not wholly amiable.

"Sure, we want to hear more!" roared a voice from the court room.

"More?" Cosgrove cried out the demand like a challenge.

His honor opened his mouth as if to speak.

"No! Shut up!" roared Farley. Cosgrove laughed aloud.

"You keep what you got to say till yo're called on!" growled his honor, and he frowned moodily upon the crowd, conscious of the dull murmur which arose in protest to Farley's dominance.

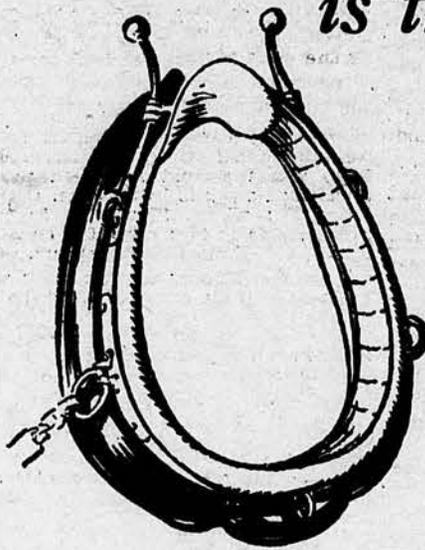
Cosgrove, close to Hazel, turned with her away from the seat of justice.

"The mob!" he murmured in her ear. "At the beginning the mob is with us!"

And she exulted with him.

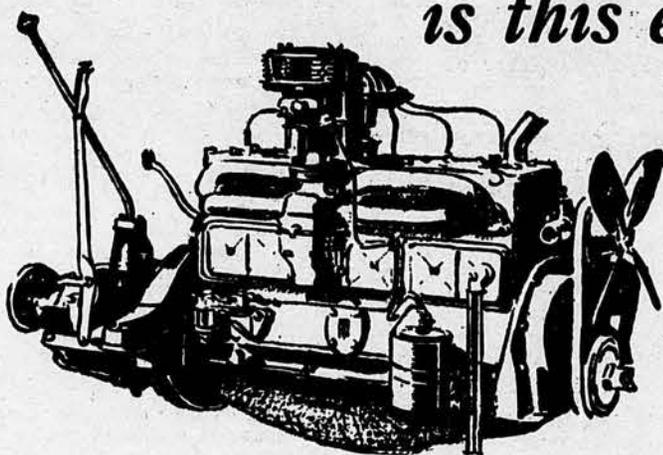
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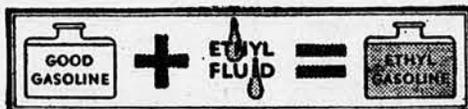
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Big Alfalfa Seed Crop in Pawnee

Good Prices Are in Sight; Advance Orders Have Been Heavy

ALARGE acreage of alfalfa will be planted this fall in Kansas if the moisture conditions are favorable. Fortunately there will be a good seed crop, as H. C. Colglazier of Larned reports this week on page 13. Reports from Pawnee county and elsewhere agree that growers have received heavy advance orders for seed, with the provision that the buyers need not accept delivery unless there is enough rain to allow the seed to be planted with some hope of success. Considerable lime is being used on the alfalfa seedbeds, as for example in Sedgwick county, as mentioned on page 8. Evidently the alfalfa seed growers are going to make good profits from the crop. The folks in Pawnee county, by the way, have a big share of this business. Evidently farmers in other counties, especially in Central Kansas, would do well to follow their example.

Recent rains have been of great help to growing crops all over the state, but more is needed, especially in the areas that haven't been especially favored, as in Woodson county. In general the sorghums are in good condition over all the state, with a few inevitable exceptions. Much of the early corn, however, was damaged considerably by the dry weather of July—and since!

Considerable grasshopper injury is still reported; these infernal pests are going to cause trouble in the newly seeded alfalfa fields. There has been a great increase in plowing for wheat in the last 10 days, with the coming of more moisture. But this work is far behind the normal schedule. The Kansas wheat acreage will be reduced thru a lack of ability to prepare the land as well as by deliberate planning, probably about 20 per cent.

Allen—In a recent trip thru Allen, Woodson, Greenwood and Neosho counties we found crops in fairly good condition; Allen probably was injured the most by the dry weather of July. Kafir is in good condition everywhere. Some Sweet clover is in the shock, but not so much as a year ago. Sudan grass and soybeans are growing this year in small patches. We saw practically no orchards on the trip. There are but few sheep; most of the pastures would be better off if they were supplying grass to sheep instead of cattle, which are numerous.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—We have had some good showers, but more rain would be helpful to the corn. Threshing is finished; the grain was of good quality. Oats made from 25 to 96 bushels an acre, wheat from 15 to 25. Wheat, 35c; oats, 18c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 18c; hens, 10c to 13c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—We have had some good rains recently, which were very helpful to the corn and feed crops. Livestock is selling well at public sales. Most of the farmers are holding wheat for higher prices. Corn, 50c; wheat, 28c; kafir, 50c; cream, 18c; eggs, 11c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Farmers are busy putting up prairie and alfalfa hay. We have had some showers, but more rain is needed badly. Many motor car accidents have occurred recently. Wheat, 28c; eggs, 11c; cream, 19c.—Alice Everett.

Cherokee—Heavy rains recently have been of great help to growing crops, especially corn. Good progress has been made with plowing. All of the threshing on the river bottoms has been done; there is still a little to do on the uplands. Considerable prairie hay is being baled. Cream, 19c; eggs, 11c; bran, 85c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clark—Recent rains were of great help to the growing crops. Corn is doing well, considering the dry weather of the last week in July. Most of the farmers are working on their wheat land. Wheat, 25c; eggs, 10c; butter, 30c; flour, 85c; bran, \$1.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Clay—Recent rains were of much help to the corn, which had suffered greatly thru the dry weather of July. Pastures are short and dry. Farmers are busy preparing land for wheat.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—We have been getting a few showers but a general rain is needed. A good many carloads of cattle have been marketed from here in the last few days, in Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis, at fairly good prices. Some hay is being sold at \$7 a ton delivered. There is an excellent demand for pigs. Hens, 8c to 12c; springs,

18c; cream, 16c to 21c; eggs, 12c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Deatur—We have received some showers, but a good general rain is needed. Irrigated gardens are in good condition. Plant lice and grasshoppers have caused considerable damage. Livestock is doing well, but the flies are numerous. Only a little wheat ground has been prepared. Some road work is being done. Corn, 34c; bran, 70c; wheat, 25c; hens, 9c to 12c; broilers, 14c to 17c; eggs, 9c; cream, 20c; shorts, 80c.—Mrs. Stella Newbold.

Douglas—A fine rain last week was of great help to the crops. Most of the wheat will be fed; some will be planted for spring pasture. Plums and peaches are ripe, and home-grown melons are on the market. An unusually large amount of home canning is being done this year.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We have had some good showers recently, but a soaking rain is needed. Very little plowing for wheat has been done, as the soil has been too dry. Pastures need more moisture; feed crops are doing fairly well. Wheat, 28c; corn, 45c; barley, 25c; cream, 19c; hens, 13c; eggs, 10c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We have had some nice showers, but a good general rain is needed by the corn and feed crops, which have been damaged somewhat by the dry weather. Very little plowing has been done for next year's wheat crop. Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat, 28c; corn, 30c; bran, 50c; shorts, 60c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 10c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—The weather has been fine for threshing; grain yields were quite satisfactory on most fields. Timothy produced a fine seed crop. Chinch bugs and grasshoppers are doing a little damage. Pastures are short. There has been a fine demand for stock hogs. Some farmers are buying wheat to feed later to livestock. A great deal of prairie hay is being baled. The Tax Reform League had a meeting at Ottawa a few days ago, to consider the problems of tax reduction. Potatoes are cheap. Large amounts of peaches are being marketed. A little road work is being done; concrete is being put on 6 miles of K-33. Most of the livestock is going to market in trucks. More rain would be welcome.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been dry, hot and windy, with occasional showers. Corn needs rain badly. The soil has been too dry to plow; the land is being prepared with disks and oneways. A great deal of stubble has been burned, which is all right so far as the volunteer wheat and insects are concerned, but all wrong if the season is unfavorable, as it will cause the soil to blow.—John I. Aldrich.

Hamilton—Farmers have just completed the harvesting of a 3-million bushel wheat crop. Row crops are doing well, but they could use more rain to advantage. Grasshoppers have caused considerable damage.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Good rains, amounting to 2 inches, have been very helpful with all growing crops. Farmers are doing considerable plowing. Very little wheat is being sold. Wheat, 27c; oats, 17c; corn, 45c; kafir, 42c; cream, 16c to 19c; eggs, 10c to 18c; hens, 10c to 14c; potatoes, 80c to \$1.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Heavy rains came in time to prevent serious damage to the crops from the hot winds. Farmers have been very aggressive in fighting grasshoppers, under the leadership of H. F. Tagge of Holton, the farm agent. The Farm Bureau and 4-H Clubs are doing fine work. The wheat has been mostly all threshed and stored; very little has been sold. Oats made from 30 to 65 bushels an acre. Wheat, 36c; oats, 17c; eggs, 15c; hens, 10c to 16c; corn, 50c.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—A large acreage of alfalfa will be planted this fall. Potato digging is largely done. The corn was injured somewhat by the dry weather in July. All road work except maintenance has been discontinued.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We have received from 1½ to 2½ inches of rain over most of the county recently, and corn is making a much better growth; it should produce a fairly good crop. The pastures are greening up. Potatoes, \$1; corn, 35c; wheat, 25c; cattle, \$5; flour, 75c to 80c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Four inches of rain fell here a few days ago; it has been of tremendous help to the crops. Stock water was scarce before the rain came, and some farmers were hauling it. Corn had been damaged slightly by the dry weather. Grasshoppers are numerous; farmers who plan to sow alfalfa expect to fight these pests vigorously. Bran, 58c; wheat, 35c; oats, 20c; eggs, 14c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lincoln—Two inches of rain fell here a few days ago; corn and kafir are making a good growth. Farmers are plowing for next year's wheat crop. The weather has been hot. Wheat, 28c; oats, 18c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 18c.—Margaret Bird.

Leavenworth—Local showers have been helpful, but the county needs a general

rain. Corn and kafir are making fine progress. Farmers are putting up prairie hay. The new state lake is attracting a considerable number of visitors. Eggs, 12c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We have been having some showers, which have been helpful to all growing crops, but a good general rain is needed. Very little plowing has been done. Farmers are not hiring much help these days. Wheat, 40c; corn, 65c; oats, 20c; eggs, 13c; cream, 19c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—The good rains of last week were very helpful to all growing crops. Corn, however, had been injured seriously by the dry weather of the latter part of July. Little grasshopper damage has been reported. Egg prices are advancing slowly.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—We received a 2-inch rain a few days ago that was very helpful to the sorghums. It also was of value to the corn, altho most of the fields had been damaged so seriously by dry weather that the additional moisture will merely make better fodder. Farmers are busy plowing.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—A fine rain a few days ago was of great help to all growing crops. Grasshoppers are numerous. Wheat, 30c; corn, 40c; cream, 20c; eggs, 8c, 10c and 16c; flour, \$1.05; shorts, 95c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—The dry, hot weather did considerable damage to the corn and grain sorghums; the fruit crop also was injured. Very little wheat is going to market. Practically all the threshing has been done except with flax, which produced fine yields that are selling at good prices. There is an excellent demand for stock hogs. Watermelons and cantaloupes are on the market. Livestock is doing well, altho flies are numerous. Wheat, 32c; oats, 18c; flax, \$1.17; prairie hay, \$5; bran, 65c; hens, 13c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 17c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The weather has been dry, hot and windy. It has injured the spring-sown crops greatly. Farmers are busy preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. This takes considerable faith, but the Western Kansas farmers have it!—James McHill.

Osage—We have received a good many showers recently, but a real rain is needed to soak up the dry soil. Flies are numerous. Bluegrass pastures are dry. No plowing for next year's wheat crop has been done. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 13c; baled prairie hay, \$5; shorts, 70c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—We have received some good showers, amounting to as much as 2 inches in this locality, which have been helpful to crops. The second cutting of alfalfa was light. Kafir is heading. The potato crop was light. Farmers are working on the wheat ground. There has been very little damage from grasshoppers. Pastures are holding out well. Plant lice are abundant on cucumber and melon vines. Most farmers are holding their wheat; a great deal of the grain is being fed. Wheat, 27c; eggs, 12c; cream, 18c; heavy springs, 15c.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—Local showers have been of considerable value; a good general rain is needed. Kafir is green. Pastures are dry. Farmers are busy plowing for wheat; the acreage will be reduced somewhat. The prairie hay crop is light.—A. A. Tennyson.

Republic—Good rains have been of great help to corn and all other crops. Pastures are doing much better since the moisture came. Considerable plowing has been done. The second crop of alfalfa was light; a good many folks are allowing it to produce seed. No. 1 eggs, 16c; butterfat, 19c; wheat, 30c; oats, 20c; corn, 36c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Recent showers have been helpful to crops, but more moisture is needed. Plowing has been delayed because of the dry weather. Late crops will still make a good growth if we can get sufficient rain. Wheat, 26c; hens, 12c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We had a nice rain a few days ago which was needed badly, especially for corn, which had been injured seriously by the dry weather in July. Farmers are putting up prairie hay. The third crop of alfalfa will be light; it has been damaged considerably by grasshoppers. Livestock is doing well.—Ernest H. Richner.

Books—We have had a few showers, but a good rain is needed badly; corn has been injured seriously by dry weather. Not much plowing has been done yet for wheat. Wheat, 24c; cream, 16c.—C. O. Thomas.

Bush—Local showers have been of help to the grain sorghums, but they were not sufficient to help much with the fall plowing. The spring crops were injured somewhat by the dry weather of July. Pastures are dry—so are the milk cows! Wheat, 27c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 18c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—Good rains recently have been helpful to all crops, and especially to corn. The wheat acreage will be cut a third or more. Cattle are doing well. Hogs are

scarce and high priced. Cream, 19c; eggs, 11c to 16c.—Harry Saunders.

Summer—Local showers have been of great help to the crops, but more rain is needed. The second crop of alfalfa was light. Pastures contain numerous weeds. Some of the corn fields were injured seriously by the dry weather of July. Grasshoppers have done little damage. Eggs, 12c; cream, 20c; kafir, 50c; corn, 40c; potatoes, 80c; hogs, \$7.40.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wallace—We have been getting some local showers, and the row crops are in fine condition. A great deal of wheat is stored on the ground; 30,000 bushels, for example, all together on one farm! The Wheat Farming Company is holding considerable barley.—Everett Hughes.

Woodson—No plowing for wheat has been done, as the soil has been too dry. Good rains have been reported all around us. The corn is almost dead on the uplands, and it has been injured seriously on the bottoms. Haying is finished. Farmers are looking forward with dread to another winter of stock feeding on short rations. Wheat, 30c; oats, 20c; eggs, 13c.—Bessie Heslop.

Wyandotte—We have received some showers, but a good rain is needed, especially for the corn. Grasshoppers are numerous, but they have done little damage. The yields of wheat and oats were quite satisfactory. Alfalfa is doing nicely. Stock hogs are bringing good prices; only a few are offered for sale, as the farmers are feeding them, largely on wheat. Wheat, 32c; oats, 25c; alfalfa hay, delivered, \$8.—Warren Scott.

From Station WIBW

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

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Musicals
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
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:45 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Comfy Time
6:00 p. m.—Baseball Extra; News
6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
9:15 p. m.—Cremo 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.—The Dream Boat
11:30 p. m.—Midnight Reveries

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16

9:15 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
10:00 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis
10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
1:15 p. m.—Symphonic Hour
2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour
3:15 p. m.—Pastorale
3:45 p. m.—Rhythm Choristers
5:45 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
6:15 p. m.—Suwannee Music
7:30 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
8:15 p. m.—WIBW Minstrels
9:00 p. m.—String Quartet
10:15 p. m.—Sanders Orchestra

MONDAY, AUGUST 17

11:15 a. m.—Carpenter Orchestra
1:30 p. m.—Marlan and Jim
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.—Suwannee Music
7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program
8:00 p. m.—Free Fair Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Arabesque K. P. & L. Co.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18

9:45 a. m.—Dr. John C. A. Gerster
11:15 a. m.—Cuban Orchestra
1:45 p. m.—Whispering Jack Smith
2:15 p. m.—The Four Clubmen
2:45 p. m.—Fisher Orchestra
4:15 p. m.—Jack Miller
6:15 p. m.—The Roundtowners
7:30 p. m.—Kanoa Hawaiians
7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Chronicles
10:15 p. m.—Romanelli Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19

11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
11:30 a. m.—Musicals
2:45 p. m.—Columbia Camp Concert
3:00 p. m.—Asbury Park Orchestra
3:30 p. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra
3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
4:00 p. m.—Schudt's "Going to Press"
7:30 p. m.—State Grange Program
8:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour
9:45 p. m.—Osborne Orchestra



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

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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

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Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 6 lines maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

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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 5/8c. REDS 6/8c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS \$4.50 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, Fuliets, 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.

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, Wh. Min., \$7.100; Lt. Brahmas, \$8.100. Wh., Br. Leg. Heavy Assorted, \$6. Assorted all breeds, \$5.
B & C HATCHERY, NEODESHA, KANSAS

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

HARVEST QUEEN SOFT WHEAT, FOR COMBINES. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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.

TURKIP SEED—PURPLE TOP WHITE Globe, Purity 98%, Germination 94%. One pound 40c, 5 pounds \$1.50 prepaid. Fred Carroll, R. 1, Kildare, Okla.

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 \$2.25. 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 \$10.60. 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.

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.

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.

LUMBER

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

TWO UNIVERSAL ROCK CRUSHERS. PORTABLE. Write John Jacob, Ottawa, Kan.

NEW JOHN DEERE G. P. TRACTOR AND plow \$675.00. Wm. Johnston, Pomona, Kan.

WILL TRADE MILK COW FOR SORGHUM mill or price of same at once. C. O. Montgomery, Little River, Kan.

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.

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

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.

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.

TOBACCO

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.

BOOKS

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

EDUCATIONAL

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

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, Salary Range, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Ozment 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 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SILOS

RIBSTONE CEMENT STAVE SILOS ERECTED on your city 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.

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.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, near Emporia, \$4,000. Other bargains. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

160 A. IMPROVED FARM, THE NORTH-west one-fourth of section twenty-seven, eighteen, twelve, 8 miles northeast Emporia, Kansas. Fine for poultry, dairy, etc. Write your offer to H. C. Ferris, Udall, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEA P—TWO FARMS: THE best farm in Lyon county, 267 acres Neosho River bottom. Mostly cleared timber land. Best of alfalfa and corn land. Modern 8 room house, 5 room tenant house, lots and sheds for 350 cattle, unfalling water. Plenty of barns, granaries, etc., two miles from Emporia on paved road, 126 acres Allen Creek bottom land, fine alfalfa or corn land. Sheds and lots for 350 cattle. Modern 7 room house—new. Modern chicken equipment for 1,000 chickens, unfalling water system, three miles from Emporia on paved road. Emporia is one of Kansas best school towns. Am pricing these farms to sell. C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.

MISSOURI

100 ACRES \$3500.00. EASY TERMS. WELL improved, close in, good highway, 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

FREE HOMESTEADS: 640-320-160. SOME improved, forfeited; 18 states; maps, "700 Facts"—40c. O. Hitchcock, Benton, Ark.

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.

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.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 2—Breeders Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 6—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, free fair grounds, Topeka, Kan. Robert E. Romig, sale manager, Topeka.

Oct. 14—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, Abilene, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 21—St. Marys College, St. Marys, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager Herington, Kan.

Oct. 23—Breeders Sale, Smith Center, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 26—Fred Schell, Liberty, Mo. W. H. Mott, sale manager Herington, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 21—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., and Blumont farm, Manhattan, Kan. Joint sale, Clay Center.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 8—Leo F. Breeden & Co., Great Bend, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Sept. 26—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb.

Oct. 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 24—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion Oberlin, Kan.

Oct. 31—Friedley & Sons, Pawnee City, Nebr.

Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.

March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 28—N. P. Nelson & Son, Atwood, Kan.

Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Oct. 19—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan. and D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb. Sale at Superior.

Oct. 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Feb. 6—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 16—Weldon Miller, Norcatour, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

Oct. 21—John Yejek, Rexford, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 22—Albion Waldkendorf, Culbertson, Neb.

Feb. 27—Julius L. Petracek, Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.

Important Future Events

Sept. 22—Arkansas Valley Congress, Hutchinson, Kan.

Oct. 5-8—Mid Kansas Agricultural and livestock association, Salina, Kan.

Aug. 22-26—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.

Aug. 26-Sept. 4—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines

Sept. 14-19—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

Sept. 19-25—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

DUROC HOGS

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

Duroc Boars OF QUALITY—Soundness, size and bone. Sired by the Great boars "Big Prospect," "Landmark," "Aristocrat," "Goliath." Easy feeding type for over 35 years. Immuned, reg., shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Big Type Polands
Gilts to farrow in August and Sept. Also spring pigs either sex. Everything immune.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Bulls For Sale
One five year old herd sire, Fern's Financial Count Rex (318748). 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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Bull

Am offering splendid 18 months old grandson of Florham Laddie. His dam a daughter of Langwater Urtinas. Handsome individual fit to head any herd. Pedigree on request. Have also a grandson of Yocman's King of the May ready for light service. Have need for only one bull and will sell either. Price reasonable. Installment payments to responsible parties. Can use a few good reg. heifers open or bred. F. H. JENKINS, Kearney, Mo., Rt. 3.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PUREBRED SHORTHORN
bull, 7 months old, for sale.
\$30.00 if sold soon.
J. C. MITCHELL, FERRY, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

DISPERSION SALE
of Dairy Shorthorn cattle. Ninety-six head at public sale August 18th.
H. N. COOKE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O. I. C. PIGS
Pedigreed. Either sex. Special price.
PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Wilkins Bros. Herefords

HEADED BY
MISCHIEF STANWAY 823654
DANDY STANWAY 969148
PALADIN ASTER 7TH 1436472
PRESIDENT DOMINO 1599275

Strong Anxiety 4th-bred cows through above sires and BEAU MONINGTON 18th and CHOICE MISCHIEF 2D.

For Sale—35 past-yearling bulls; big, well cared for individuals and reasonably priced in carload lots. Also 30 head of fine yearling heifers for sale.

Wilkins Bros., McDonald, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS
20 bulls and heifers. Bulls in \$200 class \$50. One tried horned bull.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

Whiteface Cattle Wanted
1 car cows, 2 cars 1931 calves. Give price and full particulars. Address
H. S. BLAKE, 183 Western Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Consider your Adam's Apple!!*



LUCKIES are always
kind to your throat

"It's toasted"

Including the use of Ultra Violet Rays
Sunshine Mellows — Heat Purifies

Your Throat Protection — against irritation — against cough

Don't Rasp Your Throat With Harsh Irritants

"Reach for a LUCKY instead"

The great Lord Tennyson in a beautiful poem refers to a woman's Adam's Apple as "The warm white apple of her throat." Consider your Adam's Apple. Touch it—your Adam's Apple—That is your larynx—your voice box—it contains your vocal chords. When you consider your Adam's Apple you are considering your throat—your vocal chords. Protect the delicate tissues within your throat. Be careful in your choice of cigarettes. Don't rasp your throat with harsh irritants! Reach for a LUCKY instead. Here in America LUCKY STRIKE is the only cigarette which brings you the added benefit of the exclusive "TOASTING" Process, which includes the use of modern Ultra Violet Rays. It is this exclusive process that expels certain harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos. These expelled irritants are sold to manufacturers of chemical compounds. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE. And so we say "Consider your Adam's Apple."



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TUNE IN—
The Lucky Strike
Dance Orches-
tra, every Tues-
day, Thursday
and Saturday
evening over
N. B. C. net-
works.