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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 39



BELLEVILLE— "At the Cross Roads of America"

BELLEVILLE, KANSAS, county seat of Republic county, is situated in one of the richest agricultural counties of the state. It stands among the highest in assessed valuation of farm land and is in the center of a territory where diversified farming is carried on to a marked degree.

Corn is the primary grain crop of the region, followed by wheat, oats and alfalfa. While the area of the county is smaller than average it usually ranks among the first five counties in corn production, twice having been first, acreage considered.

Republic county is in the front rank in alfalfa production and is building up its dairying and livestock industries at a rapid rate. The 4-H Club movement is taking a firm grip on the county under the leadership of W. R. Barnard, secretary of the North Central Kansas Free Fair.

The earnings of Belleville's water and light plant have reached a point that justified the city commission this year in entirely abolishing the city tax levy with the exception of interest on nominal bond issues. The city owns \$200,000 worth of municipal utility property with little bonded indebtedness. A \$150,000 modern high school building has been completed with modern equipment.

Belleville is supplied with an unlimited quantity of excellent water piped eleven miles from an inexhaustible underflow near the Nebraska line. When bonds were voted a little more than a year ago for this additional water supply, out of nearly 700 votes cast in the bond election but 27 negative votes were polled, indicating the progressive spirit of Belleville citizenship.

This spirit has been reflected in

the phenomenal success of the North Central Kansas Free Fair, which has been built up to the undisputed third largest agricultural and livestock show in the state. This institution is carried on as a co-operative enterprise by

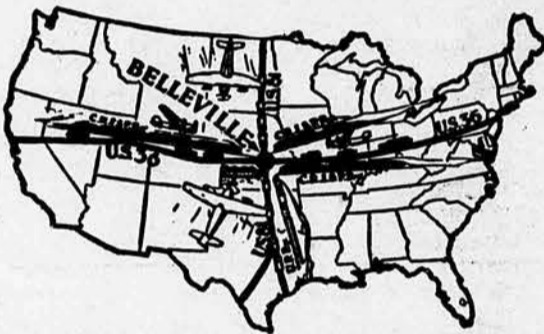
the county commissioners and the Belleville Chamber of Commerce under the active management of Dr. W. R. Barnard.

Belleville is located on two federal highways—the Meridian (U. S. 81) and Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean (U. S. 36), which places

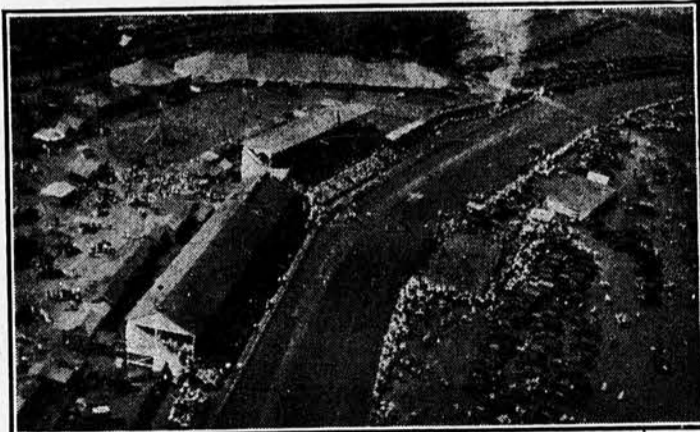
the town, according to its copyrighted slogan, "At the Cross Roads of America."

One of the outstanding newspapers of the state—The Telescope—is published in Belleville. This outstanding weekly was founded when there were but three houses on the townsite and is now in its 62nd year. It has the largest circulation of Kansas weekly papers, and was awarded first prize in the national circulation progress contest by the National Editorial Association in session at Atlanta, Georgia, in June of this year.

Belleville has a population slightly under 3,000. Republic county has a population of 15,000 and the assessed valuation of the county is \$40,000,000.



A Diagram of Belleville's Transportation Facilities



Air View of the North Central Kansas Free Fair Grounds



Truck Owners Must Pay \$46 in Fees

And This Law Also Applies to Farmers Who Exchange Work!

By Henry Hatch

THE people are beginning to realize that there is more to the law governing trucks than they thought possible. Anyone owning a truck, if he uses it in hauling for others, must buy a "contract" driver's license costing \$10, must have liability insurance that costs at the least \$19 and a chauffeur's license that costs \$2, making a total cost of \$31 in addition to the regular vehicle license of \$15 for all trucks of the smaller capacity. The grand total thus charged against a truck owner for the year, if he would charge anyone a penny for hauling anything, is \$46. In many cases this law prevents many citizens from making a living, since there are truck men in every town and community whose only means of living is the hauling they do for farmers who do not own trucks and for counties and townships in road construction work. The last legislature simply passed a law that prevents many of our people from making a living, and it likewise prevents a farmer from taking his truck and helping a neighbor move or otherwise do hauling for him for hire. He must not even charge the cost of gasoline used. When threshing, it has become customary for neighbors to haul grain from the machine in trucks, charging so much a day for use of the trucks at the time of final settlement. If there is an exchange of trucks now, according to the law, no one can charge the other for their use, unless the "contract carrier" license has been bought, and you cannot buy this license unless you have first purchased liability insurance.

Railroads Were Wise?

In the passage of this drastic truck license law, the railroads simply put one over on the legislature and the people of Kansas. In our county seat town are several truck owners who are barely able to make a living for themselves and their families with their trucks. Their trucks provide their only source of income. The county has taken on the graveling of Highway 57, which runs diagonally across the county, almost from northwest to southeast, to provide work for the people for a part of the winter, and now it is found that many truck owners do not feel able to pay the \$31 it costs before they can engage in a work that will enable them to provide for their families thru the winter. Some have said they were going to haul gravel anyhow, without the purchase of liability insurance and the contract license and chauffeur license, and if the authorities wish to arrest them and place them in jail to serve out their fine, the county must provide for their families in the meantime. In their case, it would seem that the last legislature, in knowingly or unknowingly passing this law that works all to the benefit of the railroads, has legislated many of our citizens out of a right to make a living and many of the farmers of the right to work for one another. Some of the members of the legislature now plead ignorance by saying they did not know they were voting for a law with such far-reaching effects.

Water Supply Is Low

The dry weather is getting deeper and deeper into Mother Earth in the effect it is having on the water supply. In this section the larger portion of our stock water comes from ponds, artificially made by building dams across small waterways. It is more difficult to provide water in this way than it used to be, when the country was newer and there was less soil washing. Then, very little soil washed

from the heavily sodded prairies, and a pond would remain with a deep basin without filling with soil for years. Now, one may build a deep pond, thinking he has his stock water problem solved for several seasons, only to find after a few months that he has more mud than he has water, and a few weeks of dry weather finds the water gone. Where it is possible to build a pond that catches little or no washed soil, a location almost impossible to find, the muskrats seem to recognize the greater permanency of the location, and immediately take up their residence there, and when they come the ruin of the dam is but a matter of months, for the trapping of these rascals now requires so much skill that it seems almost impossible to depopulate them when once they move in.

Worst Season Since 1901

More of my neighbors are hauling water than in any time since 1901. In these last 30 years we have done little to insure ourselves of a permanent water supply, taking the country as a whole, except in pond building. Now the prolonged drouth has taken the water from hundreds of these ponds, leaving those with a small supply in the muddy bottoms a liquid that is almost unfit for use. It would seem that our best chance now is to try for water in deep wells. It has been commonly believed by most folks here that any water found below 75 feet is too salty for use. Oil drillers who know more of the secrets of what is below do not generally hold to this belief. Most of them state they rarely find a water too salty for stock use until down about 250 feet, that everything closer to the surface than this, while possibly having a taint of salt, has not enough salt in it to make it unfit for stock. It proves so in a well we had drilled to a depth of 125 feet last winter. This well provides water for about 40 head, and seems to be gaining in supply the longer it is

used. Most oil drillers say many deep water wells will gain in flow the longer and more continuously they are pumped, since underground channels are opened for drainage from a greater distance.

An "Old" Country Now

In a pasture located some distance from the buildings, the pond as a source of water supply has some advantages that no other watering system can have. So long as there is water in the pond you know the stock have water. There is no windmill to be kept in repair or a system of float controls to get out of order, but in seasons of scant supply, as at the ending of the present pasture season, the quality of pond water is anything but inviting where any at all is left. There are certain things that seem to move westward as our country becomes older, and a change in our method of supplying our farms with stock water is one of them; Iowa and Illinois once depended on surface water, but in a few years, after cultivation and surface drainage, this supply became no longer dependable, and deeper wells solved the problem. Now we have reached that stage in the history of our section; every dry year we have seen more and more of our supposedly non-failing surface wells fail us, never to come back to the limit of supply that was provided when first dug, so for a more permanent supply, located near our yards and buildings where it is handy for use during the near half-year that is the dry feeding season of stock, we must go deeper for our water. The deep drilled well will finally solve this problem for us, but it will be years before the stock water problem on every farm will be solved in this way. As they have had to go deeper and deeper for their water in the older farmed sections of our country, however, so must we resign ourselves to the certainty that we must go deeper in the future for a permanent supply.

No Delight in This "Windy Spell"

Pastures Are Dry, Cane Is Wilting and Even the Volunteer Wheat is Dying

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

IF THERE is any beauty, delight or thrilling pleasure in a long, dry, windy spell we have so far failed to detect it. We are in the sixth week now without enough rain to lay the dust. During that time the wind has blown at about 40 miles an hour every day and many of the nights! From about 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock every day the thermometer has ranged from 95 to 110 degrees. The seedbeds for the wheat are thoroly dehydrated! Even the volunteer wheat on the listed ridges is dying for lack of moisture. Pastures are about dried up, and if fall rains should come it is too late to do them any good. It is remarkable the way feed crops have stood the adverse weather. We have a 12-acre Kansas Orange cane field that is holding out well, but we notice it is beginning to wilt during the middle of the day. The cane from this particular field is for the silo, but it will never mature as it should unless it gets some more moisture.

Some wheat has been sown in the dry soil, but locally most farmers are

waiting for a rain. Those who have burned the stubble, or have plowed are getting a little nervous about seeding. If it should not rain until around October 1 the chances are that the wheat will not get large enough to keep the soil from blowing. We note the probable wheat acreage for Kansas will be reduced 15 per cent, but if the wheat seedbeds remain dry many more days this reduction will likely be increased by many acres of abandoned wheat next spring.

Farmers Are "Half Wits," Yeah?

On page 21 of the September 12 issue of the Kansas Farmer appeared the following statement, "Have you stopped to think that the Kansas Farmer has gotten entirely away from the old style farm paper which contained little except theory?" This is a fact that most farmers appreciate. We have wondered why more newspapers do not adopt this desirable feature. The human interest factor in any kind of writing has always been the thing that gives interest and

makes the reader want to read more. Newspaper writers like the Professor Pitkin of Columbia University, who insists that farming is done today by a bunch of "quarter section half wits," represents the extreme of theory. Far too much is written about and for the farmer from the 22nd story of some city skyscraper, where the author never sees any dirt, other than a small accumulation some industrious mud dauber finds to make a home under the window sill. We have long admired Senator Capper's papers for the fact that they are full of first hand information by farmers, written by farmers themselves, or by editors who go out into the country and dig out the facts and information from the farmers who are doing the thing but don't have the time or knack to write about their success. Farmers don't have much time for formality and unnecessary words that are high sounding and colored with theory.

250 Plates: All Taken

Last Friday night our community turned out for a big time to welcome the old teachers back and get acquainted with the new teachers at the local Rural High School and Consolidated grade school. This community feature has become an annual affair during the first week of school. A short snappy program was arranged for the entertainment of all. The second part of the evening's entertainment consisted of games for the grown ups and kiddies. The third and last feature was a good feed which everyone could take part in. The eats committee prepared 250 plates and every one was taken. This year 148 pupils are in the grades and high school, so by the time all these and their parents got together in the gymnasium there was not much room left. This school plant is one any community should be proud of and should have, but under existing economic stress the cost is pretty high. It is difficult to find any method to reduce local taxation for roads and schools. Some people think the salaries paid are the main cost, but a reduction of as much as 50 per cent in salaries could occur and it would not greatly reduce anyone's taxes. It is the multiple charges that make the costs high. Just what will be the ultimate outcome of the public costs and the inability of the taxpayer to meet the demands, is a matter for speculation.

No Brake Troubles Now

Most car owners have some difficulty with their brakes following a muddy spell. The joints and moving parts get full of dirt and soon rust until they will not work properly. Our local Vocational Agriculture teacher found he could avoid the difficulty by taking about a quart of used motor oil and thinning it with a little kerosene and adding about a nickel's worth of graphite to the whole of the mixture, and applying it with a small paint brush to all the brake parts.

'Tis a Tread Mill?

The business of farming this year reminds one of the old power tread mill that used to be used. One or two horses were fastened in a pen, the floor of which was an endless apron and built on an incline, so the weight of the horses would cause the floor to move to the lower side. All the team had to do was to walk on the moving inclined floor all day long. They never got anywhere but worked hard in one place. We farmers have been in the tread mill this year. We have turned out a lot of products just as the old tread mill did, but there is nothing left but to continue treading.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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We Have Plenty of Good Things!

And Everybody Seems to Feel Better Off Than Everybody Else

VERSATILE Kansas winked knowingly last week at those who believe in her, emptied her horn of plenty into the lap of the capital city for the annual Free Fair, and stood by patiently for the verdict of the jury. The supply of superlatives in the English language was exhausted early. Why, just imagine, if all the 450 square feet of luscious apples were placed cheek to cheek, more than a thousand exhibits of corn stem to stern with vegetables, melons, gallons and bushels of small grains, bundles of feed, coop after coop of poultry and dozens of barns of livestock drawn properly into such a grand line-up, they would reach out to every nook and corner of the state with the convincing message that good things are more abundant than ever before.

And the milling jury turned up the corners of its mouth, thereby admitting that the sunflower state knows her production. There is nothing new under the sun, including fairs, but there was plenty of "kick" in last week's farm products review. Agricultural hall boasted the grandest exhibit of apples—double that of any other year. There were 20 long tables loaded down, 120 trays, 100 bushel baskets, 81 bushel boxes, 674 plates and 50 per cent more exhibitors.

Wright Beach, Soldier, hustled into the pavilion an hour before the entry deadline, and perspired copiously lining up his plates of apples. This was his first attempt at showing, but he took high money for the best table. R. H. Banner, White Cloud, had the best exhibit of five trays; W. D. Dana, Muncie, showed the best 5-bushel boxes. Every one of these apples was grown in Kansas. More of this crop should be marketed here!

Corn Show Was Good

"The Kansas Corn Belt has as good a crop as ever," asserted L. E. Willoughby, Manhattan, in charge of more than a thousand colorful, quality entries in this show. This was three times the number of ears of last year and double any other year. Ninety per cent of the exhibits were made up of the new crop, showing quality that hasn't suffered in the least. For old corn, Henry Mandorin, Valley Falls; A. C. Williams, Valley Falls, and Fred Laptad, Lawrence, had the best single ears of white, yellow and other varieties, with Williams owning the championship ear over all.

New single ear high money went to C. W. Welch, Princeton; Rolly Freeland, Effingham, and George Kreipe, Tecumseh, on white, yellow and other varieties respectively. Freeland took the championship over all. Old 10-ear honors were earned by T. C. Dodd, Linn, on white; O. J. Olson, Horton, yellow, and Fred Laptad, Lawrence, on other variety, with Olson winning the championship of all three samples. Frank N. Bruner, Ottawa, had the best 10 ears of new white corn, while Mr. Laptad took top place with yellow, other variety and the championship

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

over all. On single ear for the whole show, Rolly Freeland placed first, while sweepstakes on 10-ear entries went to O. J. Olson.

Vegetables galore! A 50 per cent increase over the best previous year and proof that gardens are playing an important part this year in feeding farm families. Unusually keen competition in potatoes makes results worth while. Vernon Shideler, North Topeka, had the best Irish Cobblers; C. W. Welch, Princeton, first on Early Ohios;

A. R. Tiffany, North Topeka, took first in three classes of Sweet potatoes.

County pride is a powerful ally in making a good state show. "You know," confided folks from most every Kansas county, "we're better off than any other county we happen to know about." Osage, Shawnee, Washington, Douglas, Franklin, Linn, Kiowa, Kearny, Lyon and Stevens counties endeavored to demonstrate that point in the "county collective" booth exhibits. Close study of these proved that every section of Kansas has everything and plenty of it. Osage county won the blue ribbon, which made Raymond Bryson, Lyndon, smile broadly and declare he'd do even better at Hutchinson.

That wasn't all the honors for Osage. E. L. McIntosh, county agent, put on a terracing demonstration that made Brown and Lyon counties take second and third places respectively in county project exhibits. And individual farmers had a chance to show the variety and quality of crops their soils produce. Zara Winner, Topeka, placed first.

Do you know that the soybean acreage in Kansas doubled in 1930 over 1929, and doubled again this year? E. B. Wells, of the agricultural college, vouches for that. And the soybean section at the fair trebled over last year, and there were 50 per cent more threshed legumes and twice as much hay. G. R. Wheeler, Ottawatawa, won in soybeans, five or more varieties. Henry Bunck, Brown county, won on alfalfa and Sweet clover seed; E. Linn Livers and T. C. Dodd, Washington county, took several tops with soybeans and cowpeas. W. P. Henry, Lecompton, had the best single bundle of alfalfa, with Everett Bohannon, Holton, first for three stages of cutting.

Hollinger Made High Record

The best bale of alfalfa hay was exhibited by Fred Oberle, Carbondale, while C. R. Milliken, Tecumseh, had top for prairie. Fred Laptad, Lawrence, took both blue ribbons on winter wheat; Ralph Schulz, Huron, on barley; Henry Bunck, Everest, rye; T. C. Dodd, Washington, Sudan grass; R. A. Bryson, Lyndon, milo, and Hugh Campbell, Ottawa, sorghum seed.

A magnificent livestock show paid tribute to Kansas breeders. J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, took all championships for Aberdeen-Angus bulls, and had the senior and grand female. Glencliff Farms, Independence, won senior, junior and grand championships on Guernsey cows, and senior and grand on bulls. Ransom Farms, Homewood, had the junior champion bull. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, exhibited the senior and grand champion Holstein bull. Fairfield Farm, Topeka, won senior and grand championships on both bulls and cows in Ayrshire classes. Chinquapin Springs Farm, Overland Park, took senior and grand champion money on Duroc Jersey boar; P. A. Wempe, Seneca, senior and grand champion Tamworth boar, and junior sow.

Kansas Free Fair Spotlights

VIRGINIA WAGNER, 17, of Richmond, provided a Free Fair sensation by winning championship money over all 4-H club Hereford steers with "Intense Caldo," grand championship over all club entries, and grand championship in open class against the strongest competition ever on the circuit. Virginia rewarded "Caldo" with an "Intense" hug upon announcement of the crowning victory.

Three other girls—Florence Shaffer, Monmouth; Eva Simpson, Scranton, and Fern Enochs, Silver Lake—took first money with 4-H club calves. This is the only time in the history of the fair that girls won so many tops.

J. O. Shufflebarger, Atchison, owns the Jerseys that made up this year's Dairy Herd Improvement Association Demonstration. Says he: "I made \$252.46 more profit from 13 cows last year as compared with the year before." Changing from corn to the Kansas 4-2-1 grain ration fed with alfalfa hay in winter and on grass in summer, and feeding grain to dry cows, increased butterfat production 75 pounds to the cow the second year.

"The public demands quality meat and will pay for it," asserted W. C. Davis, the United States Department of Agriculture marketing specialist in charge of the graded meat exhibit. "We graded 103 million pounds of beef in the year ending June 30, 1931, compared to only 48 million pounds the year before. Eighty to 90 per cent of best hotels, 16 railroad systems and practically all steamship lines use nothing but choice beef. Quality production is the bright spot for the livestock business."

Rolly Freeland, Effingham, and O. J. Olsen, Horton, veteran exhibitors, won sweepstakes in single ear and 10-ear corn classes respectively. This year's corn show was three times as large as the one in 1930 and double any other show ever held in Topeka, according to L. E. Willoughby of the agricultural college, in charge.

Henry Bunck, Everest, explained that corn in his section of Kansas is better than average. He had 25 entries of corn, soybeans, rye, alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red clover, wheat and oats; won first on alfalfa and Sweet clover seed, and on rye.

Increased gardening in the state was reflected in a 50 per cent larger vegetable show this year over last. Mrs. Sam Heaton's garden, Rawlins county, supplied \$400 worth of food for a family of seven. Last year 380 gardens in Kansas produced 44 per cent of the family food.

G. R. Wheeler, Ottawa, took first on soybean hay, five or more varieties. Acreage of this crop in Kansas doubled in 1930 over 1929, and has doubled again this year, according to E. B. Wells, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, made three major shows before coming to Topeka, winning 15 championships, 32 firsts, grand champion female three times, grand champion bull twice. Free Fair judges awarded him junior, senior and grand champion on bull; senior and grand champion on female, champion steer, champion steer group and a dozen firsts and seconds. "Creep-feeding is important in developing breeding animals," he says.

D. Z. McCormick, Morris county Farm Bureau agent, was proud that 32 club calves shown from his county were bred there, and all but six got in the money.

Geyer Fruit Farm, Leavenworth, exhibited huge grapes in 12 to 14-inch bunches. The apple show was 75 per cent larger than last year with 50 per cent more exhibitors.

Frank Dixon, Holton, remarked: "I'll have 30,000 bushels of apples on 40 acres—750 bushels to the acre; and one test plot that looks like 1,500 bushels to the acre."

The State Board of Agriculture exhibit told fair visitors that a good cow will produce, in a year, seven times her weight in milk, one-fourth her weight in butterfat, 20 times her weight in fertilizer and will increase the herd with a calf.

KANSAS FARMER

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE reports of the Federal Land Banks, all 12 of them, agree that the demand for farms is increasing. Of the land they had to take in on foreclosure they have sold a million dollars' worth more in the first seven months of this year than they sold during the corresponding months last year. Many of these farms are being purchased by folks from the cities who have decided that the farm is a better place for one to live than in the city. Some of them left the farm to get work in town when

had gas delivered to them for 5½ cents a gallon. When you consider the gas a tractor dragging a combine all day long, with a motor on the combine running, and perhaps plowing or listing at night, will use, one can readily see why the use of commercial gas has increased, while the depression has caused a decline in that used in automobiles. This bill—not because I was the author of it—probably has been a greater benefit to farmers this year than any bill passed by any legislature since statehood, and I dislike to see an unwarranted attack upon it. Even the oil inspector is coloring his reports to make it appear still worse, and this is all being done simply to undermine the law so the next legislature will repeal it.
 Donald Muir.

Anthony, Kan.

It is only fair that Mr. Muir should be given an opportunity to defend his law. Of course nobody has accused the Kansas farmers of being "liars, perjurers and common thieves." The charge made against the law is that it is easily evaded, that it would be difficult if not impossible to convict a violator of it and that it penalizes honesty.

Mills His Own Wheat

I HAVE been milling the wheat for my family, thru the use of a hand mill which can be purchased at any hardware store for as little as \$4; if the family is large, one with a fly-wheel should be used. For breakfast food the grain should be ground coarse; for bread or muffins a finer flour should be used, which can be made by tightening the burrs slightly, after preparing breakfast food, which can be so ground that merely the grain is

Time to Kick

BY J. H. WILLIAMS

The old weather man
 Never works to a plan,
 Just dishes things out
 In a haphazard way.
 For weeks it is dry,
 Not a cloud in the sky,
 But a shower he sends
 If we try to make hay.

Now tell me the reason
 It rains out of season,
 And when we need rain
 It is dusty and dry?
 He should send the rain
 When it's needed, 'tis plain;
 He's off his kawhirl
 But he seems to get by.

Now let every man
 Just follow this plan;
 Petition your Congressman,
 Write him today,
 To swing his big stick,
 Pass a law mighty quick,
 To make this old weather man
 Do as we say.

broken. Now that wheat is so cheap, any family may prepare foods cheaply, and the high-priced breakfast foods, that evidently cost the user at the rate of \$20 or more a bushel on the table, should have a long, long rest. Another very important matter is the value of whole wheat foods over the fine white flour, out of which so many ingredients are taken. The following recipes may be followed:

Whole Wheat Muffins—2 cups sour milk, 3 cups whole wheat flour, yolks of 2 eggs, butter size of an egg, teaspoon baking soda; bake in moderate oven.

These delicious muffins give you iron for pure red blood, growth-promoting Vitamin A, and anti-neuritic Vitamin B, plus fuel for the body.

Whole Wheat Bread—Pint warm water, quart whole wheat flour, 2 yeast cakes; put in warm place to rise for 2 hours, then add pint warm water. Knead in 2 quarts whole wheat flour; butter size of an egg. Let rise and bake in two loaves.

Eat only whole wheat bread. It provides valuable mineral salts, as well as system regulating



IT LOOKS LIKE THE ANIMALS GET THE BEST BREAKS

wages were good. Now jobs are scarce in the cities, and they want to get back to the farm.

Many of the farms are being bought by farm owners living nearby. Evidently they believe farm land is a good investment.

Donald Muir Explains

I HAVE noticed with considerable interest, in the last two months, a bunch of inspired articles to the effect that taking off the 3-cent tax on commercial gas was causing the farmers of Kansas to become liars, perjurers and common thieves.

I know that your paper is read extensively by farmers, and I was wondering if you would give me space to explain this matter to the farmers, as the bill which was passed was my bill, and drawn by me after a thoro survey of the situation as it confronted the farmer at that time.

The facts of the case are that this year, if the old law had stood, the farmer who was compelled to sell a part of his wheat to pay harvesting expenses, if he had also been compelled to sell sufficient to pay the tax in order to get his rebate, would have found himself unable to do so, even with the bumper crop he had. Another matter that makes it seem as if the farmers had taken advantage of this exemption is the fact that the town man a year or so ago took his family riding in the evenings, while this year he sat upon his porch, leaving the car in the garage, while the farmer who last year used distillate in his tractor, on account of cheap gas went back to gas this summer. I have 20 tenants who last year used distillate at 6 cents a gallon, and this year they



fibre which are lost when refined white flour is used.

In questioning farmers I find that those who use whole wheat flour at any time are the exception. Henry Ford declares that refined white flour will cause cancer. Whether this is true or not, whole wheat flour should be generally used, and it can be made by any family.

Guthrie, Okla.

R. M. Chilcott.

Autobiographical Sketches

BY TRUTHFUL JAMES
 Chapter Five

WHEN I was 13 years old I started to keep a diary. I happened at that time to be in love with Miranda Wilkins. Miranda was the oldest girl in school—She was 19, red-headed and besides had a regular beau by the name of Ezra Hawkins. Ezra didn't go to school. He was a hired hand working for Si Peters, who was the biggest cattleman in that neighborhood. Ezra owned a horse and buggy and also a red sleigh and a string of sleigh-bells. That give him a lot of class and the inside track when it came to taking Miranda to spelling schools and literaries and dances. The dances were "square dances," and Ezra "called off" the quadrilles.

I realized that I was badly handicapped, and that made me hate Ezra. I used to get hold of pirate stories and figured how I would like to

own a pirate ship and capture Ezra and make him walk the plank. I also planned a way to capture Miranda and carry her off to a cave where we would live a wild free life and I would hunt bears and other wild game and wear a buckskin suit and a coon cap like Daniel Boone wore when he was the leadin' hunter of the country. This diary commenced on January 1, and ran as follows:

"Saw that dogoned Ez Hawkins drive up to Miranda Wilkin's house and take her in his sleigh. He is goin' to take her to a dance—doggone him. Beware ezra hawkins, beeware the avenger uv blud is on yore Trale." I found that in the pirate book and saw that it fit the case.

"January too; i write this original pome to my only true luye Miranda Wilkins:

"the rose is redd; violets is blew
Sugher is Sweet and so are you
Yours till Deeth J.B.

"January three; i left the pome i wrote on Miranda's desk but the orneryest boy in school, Abe Simkins, saw me leve it there and went and stole it off the desk and when we was let out fur recess he called the fellers round and red them my pome. Abe is most a year older than me but I put a pece uv wood on my sholder and dared him to knock it off, which he did. I hed to finally holler 'nuff,' but the other fellers all sed that considerin' that Abe weighed 10 pounds more'n i did i put up a good fite. i'll get him yet, dogon him."

Where Must the Pipe Go?

Has a pipe line company a right to lay a line along the road? If so, how many inches must the pipe be laid from a man's fence? D. G. R.

Our state law does not specify just how far a pipe line shall be laid from a fence. The law does provide that whenever any person, firm or corporation shall maintain lines for the transmission of electric currents, or for the purpose of transmitting oil or gas by pipe lines, that such pipe lines shall be located upon that part of the right of way of the state highway designated by the state highway commission, and the state highway commission is authorized and has power to require the removal of such pipe lines now upon state highways from the present location to such part of the right of way as the state highway commission shall designate.

Our law also provides that pipe lines along public highways must be put in in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with transportation or private ownership. In the case of counties, undoubtedly the court would hold that the county

would have the right to determine where the pipe line might be laid along the public highway and at what depth, but it does not designate anywhere just how far such pipe lines shall be laid from a private fence.

Dust in the Motor

A had a Ford coupe which was mortgaged. Someone put emery dust in the motor. B was a neighbor to A, and A was working for B. B insisted the motor should be overhauled. B took the motor to town without consulting A and got the motor overhauled. When the time to get the motor back came A told B if the bill amounted to \$25 or \$30 to let them keep it, but B brought the motor out and the bill amounted to \$49. B said A could work it out, but A got steady work elsewhere and B owed A \$14.30 for labor, which was to be paid on the



motor bill. A also gave \$8 cash to be paid on this bill which was not done. C had a mechanic's lien on the car, so they came and took A's car. A pleaded with B to pay C the \$22.30 so A could save the car, but B did not want to do that. B is a minor but is married and is doing business on his own hook. Is B liable to A for damages? R.

B as a married man is responsible for whatever contracts he may make or for whatever damages he may incur just the same as if he were of age. The question is whether A has an action for damages against him. It seems B took

this motor to the shop to be repaired without consulting A, but A seems to have not objected to B's taking it or to having it repaired, but seems to have directed B not to incur a bill of more than \$25 or \$30. B simply permitted the people who were repairing the motor to go ahead and repair it and after the repairs were made they sent in their bill for \$49.

If A had instructed the parties who were repairing this motor that he would not stand for more than \$25 or \$30 and they went on and repaired the motor, they would have to look to B for it. But there is nothing in this letter to indicate that A did anything of that kind. If B owes A \$14.30 for labor and if B failed to apply this \$14.30 as directed by A in payment for this repair bill, and if he also gave to B \$8 to be applied and B failed to apply it, A would have a right to collect from B the sum of \$22.30. But there is nothing in the facts stated by this reader that would so far as I can see give A any ground for an action for damages against B any further than the right to collect from B the money he owed him for labor and the money which A had advanced to B in cash.

Can't Live in Same House?

A and B are husband and wife. C is the little girl. When A and B were married A was farming his folks' place, all living in the farm house together. A and B were to go and stay at the farm home and gather the crops, and then get them a place to rent. A failed to do so, and B has to put up with many difficulties caused by A's mother and father. At times A's mother will not speak to B. B has asked A time and again to get another place, but A has failed to do so. If B should leave A can he take C away from her? A's folks cause C to be hateful at times. B tells C to do things, and A's folks are likely to tell C to do something different. This causes a lot of grief. B cannot have company or go to visit her folks without A's folks having a lot of things to say afterward. B has a half interest in some things together with A's folks. What can B do about that? A's father insists on A, B and C moving, but A's mother insists she doesn't want A to leave them. What would you advise B to do? S.

It is very difficult for a rank outsider to give advice in a case of this kind. Not knowing all of the circumstances or all of the conditions that have led up to the present difficulty, his advice is just as likely to be wrong as right. I am of the opinion, however, that it would be very much better for all concerned if A and B and their child should move away from A's father's place. My experience has been that it is very rarely that two families can live in the same house together without having friction. All B can do is to form an alliance with A's father and try to persuade A to get away where they can have their own home.

Better Days for Farms Are Coming

THESE are distressful days, discouraging days, days of near-despair, that we are going thru now. You know it—I know it. There is no use dodging the issue. But out of travail and suffering will come a new and better day for agriculture and for the world.

A number of forces are working toward that end. Even without this depression, we had in Kansas about reached the turn in the road, from an economic viewpoint. The lessons of the depression may prove in time a blessing in disguise, if industry and finance and transportation and the East learn the lesson that they must cooperate with agriculture and the West if this country is to survive. And I have every reason to believe that lesson is being learned.

For a decade since the war there has been a false philosophy too prevalent, among the so-called great minds in financial and industrial and legislative circles—a philosophy which taught that industry and finance and business could profit permanently at the expense of a distressed and unprofitable agriculture. They are learning different now. Agriculture is going to get more co-operation—and very likely will give more—in the years and decades to come.

But we have got to mend our economic ways. We have got to work toward a more all around utilization of farm resources—growing grain to feed to livestock; growing livestock to market to advantage; the real diversified farming we talk about, diversified on an intelligent basis.

Kansas must make things as well as grow things. The business man in the chamber of commerce sums it up in the expression, "Kansas must become more of a payroll state." That expression is inadequate, but is founded on a solid basis of economic truth.

Let's see if we can work out the fundamental principles of this program.

Production and sale of raw materials and commodities alone are not profitable in this age. Only under exceptional circumstances will the growing of grain as a cash crop be profitable

year after year on an average farm. There will be sections of Kansas for years to come where wheat will be the principal, possibly the only, crop grown. But those sections are going to become smaller and fewer as the years go by.

The road to economic independence and financial success is along the road of producing and selling from our raw products, from our natural resources, finished and semi-finished products.

The farmer over the eastern two-thirds of Kansas who grows grain as a cash crop to the exclusion of everything else is going to lose out.

The farmer who buys grain to finish steers for the market is going to lose out.

The farmer who buys yearlings or 2-year-olds, buys grain to feed them, and counts on marketing these to advantage, is going to lose out in the long run.

The farmer who succeeds is going to utilize all the natural resources of his farm and of his surroundings.

There will be some sections which will specialize in dairying, perhaps—but over most of Kansas the successful farmer will work along lines similar to this:

He will grow plants to feed to animals, be these cattle, or hogs or poultry.

He will get his own calves—in that part of the state adapted to the growing of cattle—from cows that he owns.

He will feed these calves with plants grown on his own farm; they will pasture on his own pasture land, owned or rented.

And he will carry them thru from the time they are dropped until they are marketed.

Also he will have these calves ready to market at the time when they will bring the best price; he will have them finished for marketing in the condition which the market demands and will pay the best price for; and he will market his products largely thru his own co-operative associations.

In other words, successful farming is tending to become an integrated business. That is, the

farmer will start with the raw material or commodity and carry that just as far thru the stages of finishing as is at all possible.

And always he will adapt himself to conditions as they change. That is the big lesson we are learning. As times change, the successful farmer, or merchant, or financier, or professional man, must change with those times.

The principles of success remain much the same, the application of those principles must be adapted to changing conditions.

As I see it, the foregoing is the farmer's share in getting himself up the hill toward prosperity.

In addition agriculture should have, must have, and I earnestly believe will have the help—I don't like that word help, let us say, the co-operation of business and industry and finance and government.

Our Government must give the farmer legislation and administration that allow him a fair break in his production and distribution. If he buys goods manufactured in a protected market by protected labor, his products must have an equivalent of protection. That means to me, that he is entitled to the protection of the equalization fee or the debenture plan or else an outright bounty, as an offset for the tariff protection on manufactured goods he has to buy.

The farmer is entitled to the continuance and strengthening of a Federal Farm Board to work out and make effective a national agricultural policy. We need more than the marketing act; more than the Farm Board—but because we need more we should not cast these aside.

I have tried to outline in a sketchy and general way what it seems to me the farmer is going to do here in Kansas to help himself to win out. And I am confident he is going to do something very much like what I have tried to jot down in these lines.

Arthur Capper

As We View Current Farm News

\$12,000 Has Been Paid in Rewards for the Conviction of Thieves!

EIGHTEEN Kansas Farmer Protective Service \$50 and \$25 rewards have been paid since late last May. Each of these cash rewards was given for the capture and conviction of a thief or thieves who stole from the farm premises of a Protective Service member who has a warning sign displayed near the entrance to his farm. Nearly \$12,000 has been paid for the conviction of thieves who have not heeded the warning of the Protective Service signs posted on 90,000 farms in Kansas.

In the following 18 cases a \$50 reward has been paid when the thief or thieves have been sentenced to the Kansas Penitentiary, including the industrial farm for women, or to the Kansas Industrial Reformatory, and a \$25 reward has been paid when the thief or thieves were sentenced to jail or to the state boys' or girls' industrial school as provided in the rules for payment of Protective Service rewards:

Fifty dollars to J. S. Osenbaugh and C. W. Geist of near Sterling and a Wichita poultry dealer for the conviction of R. E. Berger and William Smith, guilty of stealing chickens from J. S. Osenbaugh and C. W. Geist. The name of the poultry dealer in Wichita is not being disclosed so that he may continue apprehending poultry thieves.

Twenty-five dollars to Deputy Sheriff Jack Wilson of Sedgwick county and C. J. Roe of near Wellington for the conviction of James Craig, Duaine White and Elmer Adams for the theft of poultry from C. J. Roe.

Fifty dollars to Undersheriff L. P. Richter of Marion county and Ross Smith of near Peabody for the conviction of D. W. Harsh and Edith Harsh, guilty of stealing chickens from Ross Smith.

Twenty-five dollars to Alfred Lange, Elbert Lange, F. M. Ross and Deputy Sheriff Leonard S. Turner, all of Bonner Springs, for the conviction of George McCracken for the theft of a veal calf from Albert Lange.

Fifty dollars to August Rittel and his son, Earl, of near Ozawkie, and Sheriff Conrad H. Aull of Jefferson county for the conviction of Fred Krell and Russell B. Retz, guilty of stealing chickens from August Rittel and other Protective Service members.

Fifty dollars to Sheriff Conrad H. Aull of Jefferson county and Detectives T. L. Moran and John Stewart of the Kansas City, Mo., police force, for the conviction of Louis May for the theft of poultry from Willard Clark of near Grantville.

Fifty dollars to Miss Alva Witham and Miss Iva Warner of near Onaga for the conviction of E. L. Gilliland, guilty of stealing chickens from H. L. Witham of near Onaga.

Twenty-five dollars to Sheriff Robert Florer, Night Watchman Ollie Wight and a poultry dealer, all of Marion, for the conviction of Wesley Buford and Lawrence Maltbie for the theft of poultry from M. O. Parson of near Marion.

Twenty-five dollars to Samuel Nilgas and Sheriff Tom Hurst of Garnett for the conviction of Earnest Cullison and Lee Dunn, guilty of stealing corn, potatoes and miscellaneous articles from Samuel Nilgas.

Fifty dollars to W. R. Haun and Sheriff L. W. Webb of Larned for the conviction of Pete Roy for the theft of three radiators from W. R. Haun.

Twenty-five dollars to Undersheriff Charles Spurlock, Lyndon; Mrs. Myrtle McCune, Admire; and Jack Keith of Emporia for the conviction of Elbert Brisbin, guilty of stealing chickens from Mrs. Hugh McGrew of near Admire.

Fifty dollars to Deputy Sheriff Clyde Stewart, Lester Hoffman, F. C. Montgomery and a poultry dealer, all of Hazelton, for the conviction of Russell Donaldson for the theft of poultry from F. C. Montgomery.

Twenty-five dollars to R. T. Phipps, Peck; Elmer Buffington, Oxford; and Deputy Sheriff Rex Hazzard of Belle Plaine for the conviction of Earnest Branning, guilty of stealing cottonseed meal from R. T. Phipps.

Fifty dollars to C. H. Brocher of near Beeler and Sheriff H. C. Johnson and Deputy Sheriff F. E. Mathes of Ness City for the conviction of Sullivan Sevne, guilty of burglarizing the farm home of C. H. Brocher.

Fifty dollars to D. L. McGregor, Linn; Gene Boston, Morrowville; and Sheriff William Rosen-

kranz of Washington county for the conviction of Alfred Deutchman, Vern Jones and Velore Weiland for the theft of chickens from D. L. McGregor.

Twenty-five dollars to C. W. Danford, William Smith and Deputy Sheriff L. E. Roff of Hutchinson for the conviction of Otto Sparks and William Sparks for the theft of tools and gasoline from E. F. Danford and William Smith of near Hutchinson.

Twenty-five dollars to Marshal U. S. Henry, John Cooper and N. A. Gabriel of Wathena for the conviction of John Hawkins, guilty of stealing an automobile tire, tube and rim from W. H. Manville of near Wathena.

Fifty dollars to Deputy Sheriff L. E. Roff of Reno county for the conviction of Rube Schrock, Simon Zook, Jacob Stoltzfus and John Troyer for the theft of chickens from E. N. Miller of near Hutchinson.

Too Much Local Government

FRED BRINKERHOFF of Pittsburg, editor of the Pittsburg Headlight and Sun, outlined the possibilities in reducing the costs of local government in Kansas last week in an address before the Rotary Club of Topeka. He would first consolidate many school districts—not to form "consolidated schools" but to unite one district which had but few pupils with another stronger district. Then he would abolish all townships. There are 1,543 townships in Kansas, with 4,629 officials, and they spend about 8 million dollars a year. Mr. Brinkerhoff would form 35 counties in Kan-



TIME FOR THE "SHUCK-BUSTERS" TO BEGIN THINKING OF THE 1931 SHOW

sas instead of the present 105. "County government is the only thing in Kansas that has made no progress in the last 70 years," he said. "The first counties were organized in 1855 in territorial days, and the last ones in 1888—and the system hasn't changed in all these years." It will take 25 years, he thinks, to bring about a "sensible" system of local government, which is all the more reason why we should start on the reform now.

10 Acres of Molasses

IN LYON county, near Emporia, L. E. Moore has found a business that does not show an overproduction. In fact, an Emporia grocer agreed to contract for an output that would be twice greater than he can supply. Mr. Moore makes sorghum molasses, the good old-fashioned kind. Last spring he planted 10 acres to cane. This summer he located and bought a used mill, which he has powered with a team of mules, and the juice is boiled just right in a modern evaporator, which makes a better product than the old pan

method. There are young folks enough on the farm to do the entire job, so Mr. Moore goes right ahead grinding cane into coin, knowing he has a business which is not overdone and one that keeps every one well sweetened in the meantime.

Can You Husk Corn?

THIRTY-SEVEN Kansas counties already have lined up to hold county elimination husking contests. Champions from these events will be eligible to enter the Kansas Farmer all-state battle which will be held the first week in November. This is an excellent record, showing more interest than ever before.

Speedy huskers in every county are urged to send their names to the Corn Husking Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. This will enroll them for their county meets and they will receive the name of their county contest leader to whom they are to report. Here are the counties so far represented:

Barber, Brown, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Cloud, Coffey, Doniphan, Douglas, Ellis, Franklin, Graham, Harvey, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Marshall, Nemaha, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Reno, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Russell, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Sumner, Thomas, Trego and Wabaunsee.

Many excellent fields are being examined to make sure county champions have every possible advantage in the state contest. The winner in the state meet will receive \$100, a silver trophy and a free trip to the national contest in Iowa. Another \$100 will be divided among the next four high men. It is important to make arrangements as soon as possible for the county elimination husking bees, and everyone interested in entering his county contest is urged to enroll with Kansas Farmer right away.

Grover Perkins Was First

THE state leader of boys and girls clubs, H. M. Coe, has announced that Grover Perkins of Osage county won highest honors in the 4-H corn contest at the Kansas Free Fair. Perkins and 49 other club boys—one boy from each of the 50 best corn-producing counties of Kansas—each planted an acre of "Pride of Saline" with the intention of exhibiting 10 ears at the fair. The seed was furnished by Senator Arthur Capper, who purchased for \$25 the 10 champion ears of Pride of Saline grown by Harold Staadt of Franklin county last year. Later, enough additional seed of the same quality was secured from Staadt to supply the required amount for the contest. Winners of second and third prizes were Harold O'Brien of Labette and Vale Allison of Douglas. Senator Capper awarded silver cups to the three winners.

A Heavy Demand for Loans

WEIGHT is added to the general impression that there is a large demand for farm loans by the recent statement of John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, to the effect that secretary-treasurers of local National Farm Loan Associations, thru which the bank makes its long-term, first farm mortgage loans, are being flooded with applications for loans which "cannot possibly be made." Mr. Fields explains that the bank is selling land based upon 1931 values, and it can lend only on that basis of value. He reminds prospective borrowers that "prices at which the bank has sold farms acquired under foreclosure are a more reliable guide than prices reported to have been offered for farms in 1920." Mr. Fields says the bank has funds to lend, but only to farmers who can offer adequate collateral and who can qualify under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

In the communication going to executive officers of the associations, Mr. Fields outlines some of these requirements necessary to obtain a cooperative loan as follows:

"Loans to be made by the Federal Land Bank must be considered purely from the impersonal viewpoint of a prudent investor.

"To be approved for a loan, the security offered must be a first-class farm in the hands of an

owner whose present financial condition shows that he has been a careful business manager who has kept his financial affairs in good order.

"Loans should not be made to persons who are delinquent in payment of taxes on their farm or of interest on farm loans now in force.

"The security offered must be such that its value, under present conditions, will permit the making of a loan sufficient, after applying the proceeds of sale of surplus farm products on hand, to consolidate all of the applicant's indebtedness into one debt to the bank. The applicant for a loan must clearly be in position to pay taxes on the farm and semi-annual installments on the loan, if made, out of the proceeds of production at present prices.

"Applications for loans which do not come within these requirements should be rejected and not sent to the bank."

Stayed at the Hotel

FRANK HILL, manager of the Luther Inn at Cimarron, discloses that 27 non-resident land owners in Gray county stayed at his hotel during harvest. All of these owners of wheat land are putting in the same acreage as last year, and four are putting in more. He says most of them sold their wheat at harvest time, and that only one expressed very evident dissatisfaction at the returns from his land.

Soybeans Move Westward

SOYBEANS are moving steadily westward in Kansas. Many fields were planted this year in Rice county, for example, and the crop did so well that the acreage will be increased considerably next year. Walter Isern of Alden grew 25 acres in corn; the field will make a heavy yield. Grover and Arthur Fry of Little River also have 25 acres.

Apple Picking Has Started

APPLE picking has started in Northeastern Kansas, with the best crop of high quality apples in history. About 100 men arrived in Troy ahead of the season to help in this work; most of them are now employed.

1 Limb With 25 Plums

A LIMB of a blue plum tree on the farm of J. P. Hansen of Clyde produced 25 plums this year! He grew 9 bushels on three trees, which he sold for \$1.25 a bushel.

20 Per Cent Less Wheat?

ONLY a few farmers in Saline county have "dusted in" their wheat, according to County Agent R. L. Graves. "Eighty per cent of the county's acreage in the bread grain last year will be seeded to wheat again this fall," he predicts. "This includes some land where corn did not with-

stand the dry weather. Most of the seed wheat will go into early-plowed, well-prepared seedbeds. Barley, Sweet clover, soybeans and alfalfa are every year displacing some wheat acreage in this county."

To Follow 1,900 Acres

THIRTEEN Gray county farmers have advised County Agent D. W. Ingle that they are following 1,900 acres this year as against 750 acres last season.

Briefly Told

RECORDS from the United States Department of Agriculture kept on hundreds of thousands of cows show that a cow producing 100 pounds of butterfat yearly makes a profit of \$13 above feed cost. Cows producing 500 pounds of butterfat make a profit of \$169 above feed cost. One cow

producing an average of 287 pounds of butterfat at a profit of \$121 above feed costs.

During the 10-year period, 1921 to 1930 inclusive, the low price for hogs came 5 times in December, 2 times in November, 2 times in January and 1 time in February. In the last 35 years the top price never has come in November or December. It came only once in January and twice in February. But it did come 21 times in July, August and September.

Emil Kraas of Barnes township, Washington county, has been constructing small self-feeders to accommodate his fall pigs. He plans to get them started on good gains early, so they can get on the market in the last part of next July—prices usually are at a peak at that time.

Truck growers in Shawnee county are supplying tomatoes free to unemployed folks; the picking is being done by volunteers among the men who are out of work, and the distribution is handled by trucks owned by the city of Topeka.

M. M. Taylor of Lyons, the farm agent of Lyons county, reports an unusual interest this year in the inoculation of alfalfa seed; the material was sold thru the office of the Farm Bureau.

Alva Clapp of Pratt, the state game warden, reports that the open season on migratory water fowl this year will be from noon of October 20 to sunset of November 19.

The Eleventh Annual Kansas Potato Show will be held November 4 to 6 at Kansas City. Herman Theden of Bonner Springs is the president of the association.

M. L. Robinson of McPherson, the farm agent of McPherson county, forecasts that the wheat acreage of that county will be cut 20 per cent this fall.

Henry Kirkoff purchased the William Kneip farm near Byron, in Republic county, a few days ago for \$100 an acre; it consists of 160 acres.

The annual show of the Northeast Kansas Poultry Association will be held October 15 to 18 at Hiawatha; Mrs. W. E. Weltmer is secretary.

Vance M. Rucker of Manhattan, the extension economist with the Kansas State College, forecasts higher butterfat prices.

Lightning killed nine cattle a few days ago on the farm of Mrs. James Martin of Linn; the animals were along a fence.

F. H. Meyer of Deerfield harvested 55½ bushels of grasshoppers this year from a 30-acre alfalfa field!

John H. Hatke of Washington produced 2,300 cantaloupes this year on ½ acre.



producing 500 pounds of butterfat yearly returns as much income over feed cost as 13 cows producing 100 pounds each.

The average dairy herd improvement association cow in the United States produces 296 pounds of butterfat yearly. The average cow in Kansas gives 135 pounds of butterfat a year and makes a profit of \$15 above feed cost. Dairy herd improvement association cows in Kansas are pro-

Club Folks Senator Capper's Guests

By J. M. Parks

Manager, The Capper Clubs

FOLLOWING a custom of 17 years, Senator Capper was host to all the Capper Club members and their friends who were on hand for the first two days of the Kansas Free Fair. After registering at The Capper Publications' building Monday, many of the club folks went thru the plant and viewed newspapers and magazines in all stages of preparation from "white paper" to the completed form as they were delivered to the mail truck. Monday night the group went to see the popular play, "Trans-Atlantic," as it was shown in Topeka's big theater, the Jayhawk. Tuesday, those who were not exhibiting projects at the fair were taken on an automobile tour of the capital city's business and residential districts. At 1 o'clock, just before witnessing the grandstand performance, the entire group, with Senator Capper in the center, was "shot" by the photographer. Finally, one of the jolliest of all annual Capper Club rallies ended with a thrill Tuesday night in front of the grandstand as Captain So-and-So was hurled from the mouth of a smoking cannon to the accompaniment of cheering boys and screaming girls.

Perhaps the most outstanding collective exhibit yet prepared by

Capper Club folks was the work of the sewing department. It attracted unusual attention and much favorable comment from visitors. Honors for excellence in the wielding of the needle were distributed as follows: First prize, Erma Schmidler, Shawnee, princess slip; second prize, Imo-

gene Mendenhall, Finney, apron; third prize, Charlotte Siler, Finney, tea towel; the next ten in order, Nola Darling, Morris; Jessie Roberts, Reno; Irene Gould, Norton; Erma Cook, Coffey; Alberta Hammett, Marshall; Florence Brown, Reno; Dorothy Zirkle, Finney; Norma Denayer, Finney; Jeanne Traxler, Marshall; Allie Boucher, Osage.

The scrapbook and banner exhibit was the best ever. It was a big job for the judges to decide on these, but finally they announced these winners; scrapbook, Shawnee, first; Marshall (Independent Workers) second; Marshall (Marietta In-to-Win) third; Osage, fourth; and Douglas, fifth. Banners: Wichita, first; Osage, second; Douglas, third; Coffey, fourth; and Shawnee, fifth.

A long list of livestock and poultry winners will appear in the next number of The Capper Club News, but we must say here that at the head of the list is the name of Virginia Wagner, the Franklin county 4-H and Capper Club girl whose Hereford calf won the grand championship both in the club exhibit and in the Hereford steer class. Hurrah for the Clubs! We need not worry about the future of farming so long as club activity is on the increase.



Senator Capper, Center, Renewing His Acquaintance With Kansas Boy and Girl Friends During the Annual Capper Club Rally



Our Kansas Farm Homes

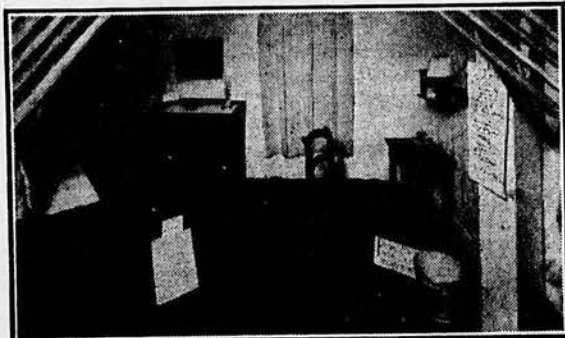
By Rachel Ann Neiswender



The Weather Man Had the Prize Entry at the Kansas Free Fair

ACCORDING to my notion the weather man had the prize entry at the Kansas Free Fair. The heat was terrific. But despite heat, depression and other mortal worries the "show" went on, and a very good show it was, too.

Quilting still holds the interest of women. Over 500 quilts were entered this year. Hooked rugs continued to be popular and I noticed that tatting, crocheting and embroidery work of all kinds are being revived. How the workers in these departments ever worked themselves out of the mass of exhibits is more than I can understand. Reports this summer have indicated that Kan-



This is Just an Example of What is Being Done in 4-H Club Work. This Was the First Prize Booth in the Room Improvement Class and Was Won by Geary County. The Room Was Planned and Decorated by Mildred Ericson and Ethel Iris Collins of Junction City, Kan., at a Cost of \$25.00. The Girls Did All the Refinishing. There Were Other Attractive Booths and a Big Display of Clothing and Canning

sas farm women were doing more canning than in many a previous summer. The canning exhibit bore out this statement. And the usual appealing exhibit of foods testified to the fact that women still enjoy cooking.

Fairs have changed since the horse and buggy days of my childhood. And the newer features that the years have added to the fair program give evidence of progress. I was interested this year in the program given in the People's Pavilion by the state Parent-Teachers Association. One speaker sounded the keynote of this organization when he said: "The association is not for show in spectacular programs, it is not concerned in advertising its large attendance or in its success in money-raising schemes, rather it is a humanistic, sincere and determined institution, striving to bring about a better understanding between the child, the parent and the teacher." To bring representatives of organizations such as this one to the fairs, is a fine thing.

Prize Winning Humans

The Fitter Families contest interested me. It is only in recent years that we have begun to realize the importance of blue ribbon humans. Blue ribbon porkers and cattle have long been accepted. Now we are turning our attention to the child and the family. Dr. Florence Sherbon of the University of Kansas and her staff of co-workers were busy during the week checking fitter families. Physical and mental tests were given. Mrs. Helen H. Harris, assistant supervisor of the Public Health Nursing Association of Topeka and her staff of assistants, saw to it that every baby brought to the Baby Bunting Bungalow clinic received a thoro examination. No prizes were given, but mothers were advised as to defects and the measures needed for correction, and as to diet. Questions were answered freely. Incidentally there were some real blue ribbon babies.

The churches and Sunday schools of the state made the most of their space. Most of the hand work including maps and drawings had been done by the primary, intermediate and senior departments of the churches and by the summer Bible classes.

Lois Taylor of Topeka was awarded first prize in the Better Homes Exhibit. Her living room offered real inspiration to homemakers. The furniture was well grouped, color was excellent and expense was low. I was especially interested in the davenport which had been purchased for \$5, renovated and slip-covered. An upholstered

chair was slip-covered, also. A most attractive walnut book rack for the wall had been refinished. The price was \$3. Lampshades in green, orange and yellow were handmade. Draperies had been gleaned from a remnant counter. The entire room was proof of the fact that a little money can do wonders if it is used in the right way.

Miss Marguerite Nellis of Topeka won second with her breakfast room. The wall decorations, window treatment, handstained furniture and antique dishes combined to make an attractive room.

Emily Barber Scott of Topeka furnished the third room, a child's room. While there were many good ideas such as a pullman table and benches for lunches, a hand decorated chest for toys and clever miniature upholstered chairs, the room appeared to me to be overcrowded. There was a lack of color harmony, also. But of ideas there were a plenty.

The antique department continues to grow. In fact the lovely old pieces of glassware, books, pictures, bottles, furniture and so on could hardly be displayed to an advantage because of lack of space. Interest was very much alive so far as antiques went.

Five counties are chosen each year by Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader of the Kansas State College of Agriculture, to put up booths at the fair. The home demonstration agent, in charge of the booth, strives to depict her major project. Prizes won this year were as follows: First, refinishing linoleum, Riley county, Mrs. Linnea Dennett, home demonstration agent; second, Labette, nutrition, Christine Wiggins, home demonstration agent; third, Cherokee, nutrition, Florence Funk; fourth, Dickinson, landscaping, Mary Elsie Border, home demonstration agent, and fifth, Lyon, meat canning, Gertrude Allen, home demonstration agent.

In many of the fair exhibits we felt the influence of the workers at the Kansas State College of Agriculture. Men and women alike have done their utmost to bring their message of good home management, improved farmsteads, improved farm programs and the utilization of resources to all Kansas farmers.

Vegetables Masquerade

BY MABEL WORTH

IF SOME one of the family pass by the vegetables at the table, it won't "convert" them to explain most sweetly the merits of vegetables in the diet. But using a bit of strategy will often overcome much of this difficulty.

Dolling up some of the plainer ones will help and combinations of others may serve to make them more attractive.

For example: Creaming the cauliflower and baking it with a nice coating of grated cheese and bread crumbs buttered, not only conceals it artfully, but adds a good bit to the flavor.

Drain the string beans well and add thin cream with a little minced onion; then thicken with egg yolk. This is delicious.

Make the squash into a loaf with bread crumbs, egg and some onion; bake with strips of bacon. Serve the asparagus tips on toast, sprinkled with grated cheese, just melted in the oven.

Tomatoes and carrots are good scalloped, topped with strips of crisp bacon.

Scramble eggs with tomatoes and serve on crisp toast; remember men always like eggs!

A delicious salad is made of mildly pickled beets and celery finely cut together with a tart salad dressing added.

Minced boiled ham blended well with diced carrots and baked in a cream sauce is very good.

Many other combinations will come to mind. Try them and you'll be surprised!

Charm Shop

BY NAIDA GARDNER

IT IS necessary to be well acquainted with the natural tints in the skin before the correct shades of powder and rouge can be chosen. When this is determined, the shade of powder will need to be the one which most closely matches the natural color of the skin, and the rouge, closest

to the color of the glow of the blood in the cheeks. Strange as it seems the true blond type has a reddish-purple tinge to her skin; the brunette a yellowish-orange tint.

After correct shades of powder and rouge are determined they should be used at all times. If a compact is carried the refill should be of the same shade. A loose powder case should carry powder from the box on the dressing table. If there is no visible color in the cheeks, rub them to determine what color is present and match the rouge to this flow of color.

There are many other factors in choosing and applying powders and rouges which I believe every woman would be interested in knowing about. Therefore I have prepared a leaflet called "Touching Up Your Face" which gives all these details. The price of the leaflet is 2 cents.

Beauty's Question Box

In an attempt to rid myself of unsightly hair on my legs I shaved them and the hair grew out coarse and dark. I have never used a depilatory, but if you will recommend one to me I will be glad to try it.

Claudia.

There is a new preparation made which carries a guarantee to remove superfluous hair thoroughly and painlessly. I am sending you a circular describing this method.

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551. Delightfully simple jacket frock. Separate jacket may be removed, revealing a blouse with long sleeves. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

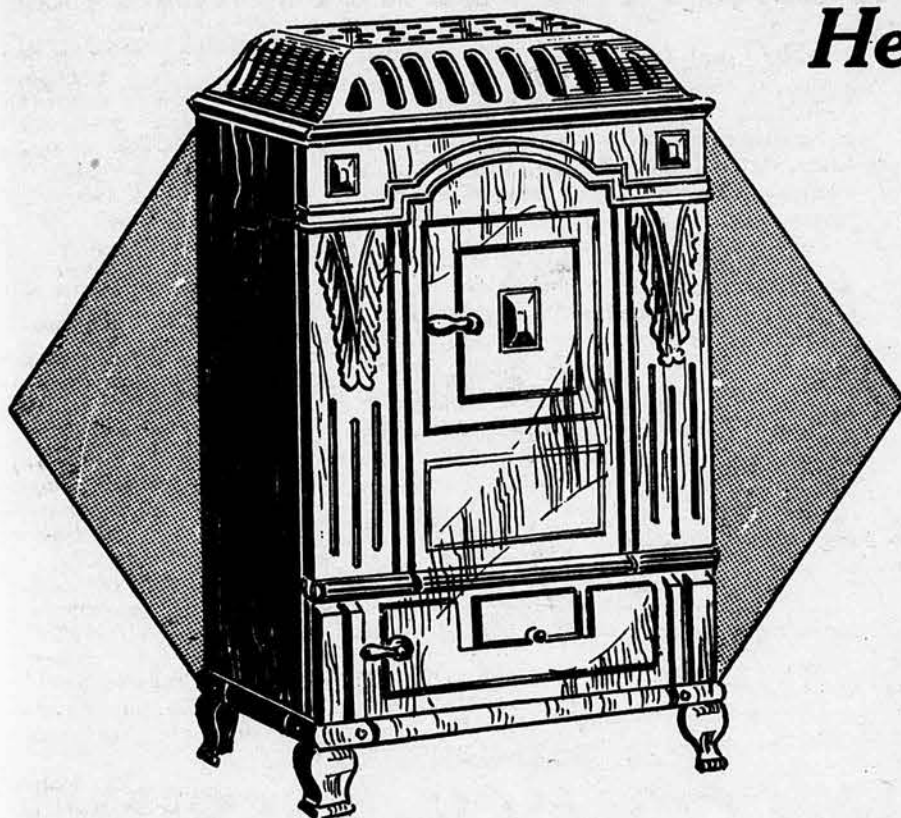
3325. Smart simplicity. Peter Pan neckline and seamed hipline are good features. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

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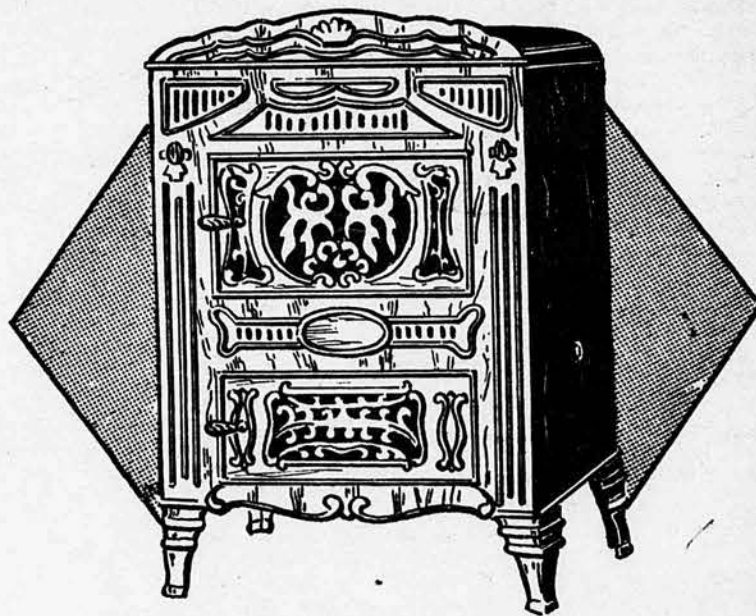
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The Coming of Cosgrove

BY LAURIE YORK ERSKINE

AMID all the uproar his honor had manfully slammed his book again and again upon the desk.

"This trial ain't running right!" he roared as the clamor died away. "We got to have order here, or we'll shut up this trial! Now, Cris, you watch them guns, and if any other man in this court room throws a gun again, I'll put him in the cooler! Go on with yore defense, young feller!"

Farley, pulled down to his chair and conscious that the men on either side of him constituted a guard against further violence, fumed in an agony of baffled rage.

"Don't listen!" he bellowed. "Don't hear them! They lie! They lie!"

Ignoring him Cosgrove proceeded with his questions, and Hazel, flushed with the agitation of that moment, answered him in a voice that was quavering and low.

"Please repeat that question," asked Slade, for the outburst of Farley had drowned her low voice out.

"Shut up, Wert!" commanded his honor.

"I said, 'Could you identify that gun if you saw it again?'" repeated Cosgrove. And he saw her gaze pass him as it rested with glistening excitement upon the table.

"Yes!" she cried. "Yes!" And he knew that she sought to convey to him something with her eyes.

"I object!" cried Creevy, sensing a vague collusion. "That's a leading question!"

"All right then!" Cosgrove did not wait for his honor's decision, for he had caught the meaning of her glance. "I'll put the question a different way!"

He swung about, still facing the jury, and pointed dramatically to the weapons which lay upon the table.

"Is the gun you saw Klein use on that table?" he demanded.

Farley shrieked and plunged forward, almost making the table before Gaines brought him up short with an iron grip.

"Yes!" cried Hazel; and erect she leaned over the witness rail. "That is the gun!" She pointed with an un-wavering finger.

"I object!" cried Creevy.

"Shut her up!" roared Farley.

"Is it this one?" demanded Cosgrove; and his voice boomed loud above the others. He held up his own weapon.

"No!" she answered.

"Is it this?" And he held up Farley's.

"Yes! I recognize it by the red stain which runs down the barrel!"

"She lies!" roared Farley. And this time his voice arose in such a blast of fury that the court room had to

hear him. "That gun is mine! I was carrying it myself that morning. I've carried it for years!"

"Prove it!" snapped Cosgrove. And Farley, who had expected opposition to his voice but no such recognition, faltered nonplussed.

"How can I?" he snarled. "One gun's like another. My brother Mase gave me that gun four, five years ago. I've always carried it. Prove it ain't mine!" And he laughed hideously.

"The red marking on it!" cried Hazel. "I saw it in Klein's hand!"

"That mark's been on it ever since I had it! It's mine!" roared Farley, and he would have snatched it up, but Gaines was before him. He himself took the gun from Cosgrove's hand.

"Just a minute, Wert!" he boomed firmly and, scrutinizing the weapon closely, he at the same time presented it toward the infuriated man. "You say this gun is yours?"

"I know it's mine!" Farley glared hatefully at this new opponent.

"And you've carried it for years?" There was a meaning dissonance in the old plainsman's voice which puzzled all the court, holding them breathless.

"Ever since I got it!" Farley's snarl breathed hatred and distrust.

"You were carrying it when your brother was killed? The voice of Gaines quivered with an incredulous suspicion.

Farley glared at him with the fantastic fury of one who sees doom but is helpless to avoid it.

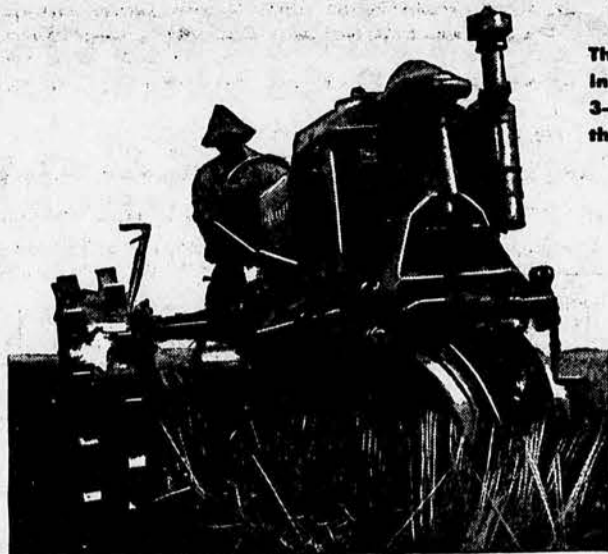
"Of course!" he growled.

"Then, God help you, you're your brother's murderer!" cried Gaines. "I picked up this gun in the barn doorway the night Mason Farley was killed! It's the gun his murderer used!"

The End of the Trial

For a moment there was a great silence. A terrible silence which seemed to pulsate with the passing of the seconds. Farley stood rooted in his place, stricken to stone by the awful charge which Gaines had pronounced. And Gaines himself seemed dazed by his discovery. He stood with the gun in his hand and stared at Farley as if he had discovered him stricken with leprosy; an extremity of horror drew his fine old face into a parchment mask. It was Cosgrove who leaped into the breach, forestalling the pent fury of the mob.

"What do you mean, Gaines? Speak! Quick! What are you talking about?" He seized the old man by



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Name

Town

County..... R. F. D.

My age is I can husk bushels of corn in one

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There are no entry fees of any kind in these contests. All the huskers have to do is husk all the corn they possibly can in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The county contests are open only to huskers living in the county. The state contest is open only to huskers living in Kansas. If you are a good corn husker you may win \$100, the Kansas champion's cup, and a free trip to the National contest in Iowa where you will have a chance at the world's championship and another \$100 cash prize.

If You Wish to Enter Your County Elimination Corn-Husking Contest, Please Fill Out This Coupon and Mail It to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka. We Will Help You Get a Contest Manager in Your County

the shoulder and shook him roughly, arousing him as he would have aroused a sleeping man.

Gaines, still clutching the gun in his hand, still with his horror-stricken eyes on the spellbound Farley, responded in a deep, but colorless voice.

"This gun killed Mason Farley," he said. "I know it, and Chris Christofferson knows it. I went out to the Bar Nothing ranch with Chris when Hazel called up, saying her father had been killed. Mason was lying on his face, just as he had been found. The girl saw to that. She saw that the body was not touched. And we went over the ground. Inside the door of the barn we found that gun with two cartridges exploded. It had obviously been thrown there after the murder. I found the gun, and after the bullets were taken out of Farley's body, I found they fitted it. I turned the gun over to Chris, who will remember it as clearly as I do. Two days later it was gone; stolen out of his desk. Some one had cut out the lock. Chris and I agreed to keep silent on it, trusting the murderer to betray himself by showing us the gun. . . . And now Wert claims it as his."

The old man stopped short and his head sunk upon his breast. He seemed terribly stricken by the horror of his testimony. Farley, still motionless, glared at him with his jaw dropping and a dazed glitter in his eyes.

"Is this so, Christofferson?" Cosgrove's voice cracked the silence like a pistol shot.

"Shore!" snapped Chris vehemently. "True as gospel!"

"Why, Brad, you remember when you showed me your gun!" cried Gaines. "I said they could never pin Farley's death on you, because I knew the gun that did it!"

Cosgrove took the gun from his hand and held it toward Farley.

"Your gun?" he asked quietly.

Farley stared at him for a moment, and then went horribly to pieces. He plunged forward and grasped Cosgrove by his arms, hanging to him, pleading with him.

"No!" he shrieked. "Not mine!! Before God, not mine!!"

Fearing he was about to do Cosgrove violence, they tore him away and in the arms of the men he struggled, raving.

"Klein killed him!" he shouted. "It was Klein. His gun!" I took it from him when he dropped and hid it in the floor! Lederer will tell you! Slade, he'll tell you! He found me pokin' about the board that was loose! I took it and hid it so's to have evidence against you! It was Klein shot Mase! Not me! Not me! I swear it. I swear to my soul it wasn't me! I didn't know nothing about it till this minute! Klein must have wanted to

see that will work out too soon! He couldn't wait! Don't you see? Can't you see? Won't you believe what I say?"

He mouthed and shrieked his confession and his plea with wild-eyed passion, sweeping the court room with his imploring gaze, seeking for one compassionate face among all those silent, grim countenances which heard him. Only one pitying glance, he sought, and he found it in his niece. She came down from the witness stand and approached him with a peculiar effect of cool compassion.

"Yes," she said softly, "we hear you. We believe you."

But with an inarticulate cry he flung himself away from her and stumbled blindly toward the door. He could not bear her sympathy. He had found the pity he desired, and he could not stand it.

As if fascinated they watched him blunder forth, like a drunken man. Saw him blunder to the door and feel his way thru it as if blind. And they did not stop him. Not a soul in the court room suggested holding him. They let him depart, for even subconsciously every one there divined that there was another matter which must be concluded before all else.

When the door closed behind the shattered genius of the prosecution, Cosgrove again forestalled the pent emotion of the crowd.

"Your honor," he cried with his clear, ringing voice, "gentlemen of the jury, the defense rests its case. We rest upon a plea of self-defense!"

Again he had pronounced the unexpected, and unexpectedly he acted upon it. Having given his case to the jury, he turned, and, leading Hazel Farley to a seat, flung himself down in a chair beside her. But his honor was not equal to this situation. Having long since lost the reins of his office, he could not thus peremptorily regain them. After a moment of stupid silence, he turned to Creevy.

"What d'you do now?" he mumbled.

"Turn it over to the jury," said Creevy hastily, and thus washed his hands of the unclean matter he had handled.

His honor turned with dignity to Slade.

"You heard the trial," he pronounced portentously. "What do you say? Guilty or not guilty?"

Slade grinned, a tight and grim humor in his eye.

"I reckon I speak the sentiments of this jury," he said, "when I say not guilty!"

He turned to his colleagues.

And the eleven men responded vehemently.

"Aye!"

"Ayes have it," bellowed his honor.

"Young feller, you're acquitted."



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And the first trial for murder to be held in Manford County had come to its fantastic end.

Guns Hold the Mob

The voice of his honor the judge was lost in the thunderous roar with which the surging court room announced its approval of the verdict. The mob which had that afternoon demanded nothing short of Cosgrove's life, now fell into a frenzy of acclaim that he had won his freedom. Roar after roar shook the court room to its foundations. The crowd shrieked and whistled and yelled and hooted in its fervor. And the mad celebration did not cease until a raucous voice boomed out the menace which the mob contained.

"And what happens to them skunks at the Bar Nothing?" roared that voice.

"String 'em up!" came the response and it was lost in a thunder of assent.

Cosgrove knew well the tenor of that cry, and leaped to stifle it.

"Wait!" he cried. "The sheriff has something to say!"

And then to Christofferson: "Hold every man in this court room until I get a start!" he murmured.

"Hold 'em at the point of your rifles! I'll take Slade and Gaines and get out to the Bar Nothing first. We'll put Lederer and Farley under arrest and then God help the man who tries to take 'em! You come out and join us when you can."

"What is it?" roared the mob. "What is it, Christofferson?"

The cry was a jeer, for the mob, feeling its own strength, felt disposed to play for a moment with this sheriff.

"What is it, Chris? Hurry up with yore sermon, Chris!" they yelled.

And Christofferson, after a hurried order to his men, gave it them.

"There ain't goin' to be no lynchin' tonight, boys," he said.

"Why not? Oh, there ain't?" The mob jeered him.

"No!" snapped Chris firmly, "because there ain't no man goin' to pass out of this court room till I say the word. And I say the word when you agree there ain't goin' to be no lynchin'."

And when they turned like a rolling sea toward the doors they found a group of rifles there to greet them. Christofferson had the court room bottled up.

Meanwhile Cosgrove had foregathered with Slade and Gaines who, in the huddle of men, court officers and deputies in the chambers of his honor, gravely listened to him and assented. Hazel was with them. She had not left Cosgrove's side since the pent moment in the court room when she had seen him vindicated by her testimony. He turned to her as they moved hurriedly toward the door.

"Good night," he murmured. "Will you wait for me to return? It should not be for long. Or better, go home, and I'll come to you."

But she laughed. "I'm coming with you," she said. He was quick and firm, however.

"No!" he cried, "not tonight. It will be a man's work tonight. You can't come with me now!"

She protested, but he would not have it, and there was no time to be lost. So he left her hurriedly, tersely, assuring her of his quick return. She had to be content. With a strange feeling of happiness which was not complete, she stood upon the sidewalk outside the courthouse and saw him drive away on the first business he had pursued in Manford without her at his side.

It was dark, for the trial had exhausted daylight, and under Cosgrove's compelling, impetuous periods, had trespassed upon the night. Cosgrove had not slept for nearly forty hours. He had eaten no food during twelve of them save for a hurried bite devoured before he had entered the court room. Yet it was Slade who insisted upon a brief halt for nourishment before they drove out to the Bar Nothing with the consciousness of the

teeming mob they had left behind them constituting a spur to Cosgrove's mind, a sharp irritant which urged him forward faster than the speeding car he drove, faster than the wind which, having arisen at sundown, now hummed and thundered thru the coulees and filled the air with a whirling haze of dust.

His eyes, already smarting with the weariness which he renounced and overcame, were further irritated by that flying dust, and the fine particles of it filled his nostrils, choking him. The men in the rear of the car, lacking the screening expanse of the windshield, coughed and swore as the wind lashed their faces.

They arrived under the dark shadow of the high bank upon which stood the Bar Nothing ranch, in the full fury of the gale. It seemed as if Nature herself in this manner invested their coming with the blast of a retributive justice. Cosgrove brought the car to a stop under the bank.

"We'd best go up to the house on foot," he explained. "You, Gaines, can bring the car up after us, if you will. It wouldn't do for the mob to lay hands on it, and if we run it up the hill it will sound its own warning."

They held a short conference there beside the car, and it was arranged that Cosgrove, Slade, and Webb should ascend the roadway on foot, approach the house from each end, and have Farley and Lederer ready for delivery by the time the car reached the ranch house.

"If they ain't there?" said Slade. "Where else?" Cosgrove's query seemed sufficient. The three men strode off together for the roadway.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Worth \$3 a Dozen

BY MRS. L. D. ZIRKLE
Garden City, Kan.

I consider the value of advertising I get from exhibiting my fowls at fairs and the prizes as my best net profit. I became a stockholder in our county fair which is the only expense there is to my exhibits. Some of my exhibition stock is sold at big figures above market price and from my stock at home I take orders, to be delivered later.

My eggs on exhibit last year were worth \$3 a dozen, taking first prize over all competition. Eggs on the market were less than 30 cents a dozen; net profit, \$2.70 on the dozen.

Prizes won on two fowls last year totaled \$8. I still had the hen and pullet that were more valuable than I thought them to be when I took them to the fair. I had the grand pleasure of showing my stock and the feeling that I was handling a breed of chickens that had no particular faults. Then I had the pride that comes from picking the winners with my own hands without help. I study my business as a poultry keeper.

Broilers paid for themselves and the feed for the pullets until they were marketed. Eggs for hatching always will beat the market price. I sold hatching eggs at \$1.50 for 15 eggs last year.

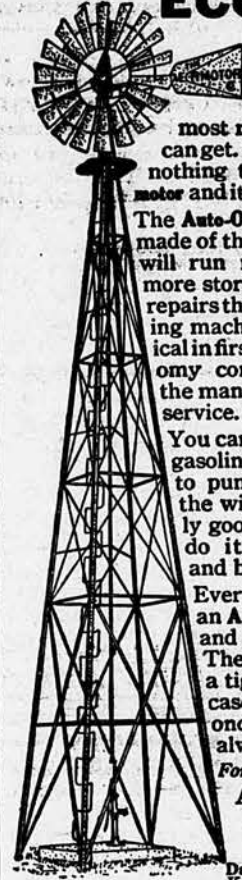
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Farm Crops and Markets

More Stock Water Has Been Hauled in Kansas This Year Than in Any Season Since 1901

WHEAT seeding has been delayed considerably by the dry weather. Not only that, but the seedbeds are generally in poor condition, the worst in several years. And stock water has been scarce in some sections, for example in Coffey county, as is mentioned this week by Henry Hatch on page 2. More water has been hauled than in any season since 1901. The dry weather also did considerable damage to late corn, sorghums, pastures and alfalfa.

Atchison—The weather has been hot and dry; a general rain is needed. Corn has almost all matured; fields planted late were injured somewhat by the heat. New corn is being fed to hogs. Grasshoppers did considerable damage this year. There is an excellent apple crop.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Farmers have been drilling wheat and cutting the feed crops. The weather has been hot and dry. Lake Cheyenne is drying up. Eggs, 11c and 12c; butterfat, 24c; wheat, 30c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—The last three weeks have been dry and windy. Altho 5 inches of moisture fell here in August the soil is too dry for wheat seeding. Corn has ripened rapidly, and is past all danger from frost. It was injured somewhat by the dry weather, but there will be considerable corn produced; several thousand sheep will be shipped into the county for feeding. Some have been purchased by farmers; others will be fed on contract, at 5 cents a pound for the increased weight. Cream, 28c; hens, 12c; eggs, 13c; wheat, 32c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—The weather has been warm and dry. Most farmers are waiting for rain before seeding wheat. The hay crop was light.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—The weather is hot and dry. Stock water is scarce; some folks are hauling water several miles. Farmers have been busy cutting corn. A good many cattle are being moved to market. Cream, 25c; hens, 9c to 12c; eggs, 12c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Doniphan—Not much wheat is being sown. Pastures are dry and they contain little feed. Some corn is being cut for fodder. Hot winds and dry weather injured the corn crop somewhat. We need rain badly. We are getting ready to harvest the largest apple crop in history: Hogs, \$6; eggs, 13c; hens, 14c; butterfat, 25c; corn, 37c; oats, 17c; wheat, 33c.—Mrs. Ralph Zimmerman.

Ellis—We have been having hot, dry weather. Not much wheat seeding has been done. Harvesting the feed crops is the main farm job. Unless rain comes soon the wheat acreage will be cut more than had been expected. Wheat, 28c; corn, 30c; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 13c.—C. F. Erbort.

Finney—Corn yields will be the best in years. Milo and kafir also are doing well; the weather has been just right for the filling of the grain. A field day was held recently at the Garden City Experiment Station; it was well attended. Fine melon crops were produced; the price is 1 cent a pound. Butter, 30c; eggs, 15c; fries, 15c.—Mrs. Crissie Zirkle.

Ford—The weather has been hot, dry and windy. Farmers are waiting for rain before sowing wheat. Corn and the feed crops are drying up. Farmers have their "dander up" about the high fees required by the new truck law. Wheat, 30c; corn, 30c; eggs, 11c; cream, 22c. John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—The hard surfacing on K-33 is progressing nicely. But it has been quite a problem to get enough water for the concrete. A considerable acreage of the corn is being cut; high winds have been blowing the leaves of the stalks quite badly. Some wheat has been sown. There will be some good corn here, but the fields are quite spotted. Wheat, 37c; oats, 18c; corn, 35c to 37c; butterfat, 20c to 23c; eggs, 12c to 17c; tomatoes, 25c to \$1 a bushel.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been hot, dry and windy. Some farmers are drilling wheat, altho the ground is very dry. There is but little volunteer this year. There should be enough roughage here to take the livestock thru next winter unless it is unusually severe. Fields on which the stubble was burned are blowing badly. The stands of fall sown alfalfa are poor.—John I. Aldrich.

Grant—Most farmers are waiting for more rain before drilling wheat. If moisture comes soon the acreage probably will be reduced about 12 per cent; if it is delayed the reduction will be much larger. Corn and milo will each average from 15 to 18 bushels an acre on most fields. A few tests with wheatland milo have indicated that the crop is well adapted to this county. The Co-operative Oil Company is doing a good business these days. Wheat, 25c.—E. A. Kopley.

Hamilton—The weather has been hot and

dry; it has done considerable damage to the row crops; wheat seedbeds are in poor condition. But it has been ideal for the folks who are harvesting alfalfa! A few county sales have been held recently, with fairly good prices. There is a shortage of good milk cows here. The county will have plenty of roughage. There is very little water in ponds and in the Arkansas River; wells are "holding out" well.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—The weather continues dry and hot. A large acreage is ready for drilling to wheat. Corn cutting and silo filling are the main farm jobs. There was a large crop of prairie hay; pastures are short and dry. The peach crop was fairly good; it sold at from \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel. Several thousand folks saw the Santa Fe Beef train when it made its stop at Harper. Good Holstein cows are in demand. Wheat, 28c; oats, 15c; butterfat, 24c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—The weather has been hot, dry and windy. Pastures are drying up; the last crop of alfalfa probably will not be cut. Wheat, 30c; corn, 38c; oats, 17c; barley, 28c; cream, 20c to 24c; eggs, 10c to 18c; heavy hens, 14c; potatoes, \$1; apples, 50c to \$1.25; grapes, 2 to 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Less corn than usual will be cut here this year, as the hay crops were quite large. Most kafir and cane are past danger from frost damage, and will produce good crops. An excellent crop of apples is being harvested, with prices at from \$1 a bushel down. New alfalfa is doing well, except where it has been damaged by the grasshoppers.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Extremely dry weather prevails. Many of the "never-falling" wells have failed in this dry period. Apples and late peaches have suffered greatly during the dry weather. Farmers have been filling silos and cutting corn.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—Plans are being made for the county fair, which will be held in Tonganoxie in October. Pastures are short. Some fodder is being cut. More home canning than usual was done this year. There is an excellent demand for farms for rent.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—The dry winds have been blowing for several days. Farmers are cutting corn and filling silos. The land is too dry for wheat seeding. Water is getting low on the upland farms. Heavy hens, 14c; eggs, 11c and 17c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—The weather has been hot and dry; much of the corn has been put in the silos or cut for fodder. The sorghums also will soon be harvested. Not much grain or livestock is being sold.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—A good rain is needed. Prairie hay and millet will sell at higher prices later. A great deal of corn is being cut. Not much wheat will be sown. Eggs, 6c to 18c; cream, 27c; corn, 30c; wheat, 32c; oats, 15c; hens, 15c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—The weather has been hot and dry. More moisture is needed for the late planted sorghums and also for the wheat seedbeds. Farmers have been busy cutting corn and putting up hay. There is a fine fruit crop, which has been selling at satisfactory prices. Livestock is doing well; the early sown rye and wheat are making a fine growth. The community sale held at Thayer every month has been very successful in disposing of cattle and hogs. Considerable road grading is being done.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The dry weather continues; pastures and the feed crops are drying up rapidly. The outlook for wheat pasture this fall is poor. Wheat, 30c; cream, 23c; eggs, 14c.—James McHill.

Norton—Hot winds injured the corn crop considerably in the first part of September. Farmers are busy sowing wheat; about the usual acreage will be planted. Quite a lot of old corn is being moved to market. Corn, 31c; wheat, 33c.—Frank Greenwood.

Osage—The weather continues dry and hot. We have had several days of windy weather, which have blown most of the leaves from the stalks. Most of the farmers are hauling water; nearly all the ponds are dry. Everyone is cutting corn for the cattle, as there is no pasture whatever; the flow of milk is declining rapidly. Some folks are pasturing the third crop of alfalfa. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 8c, 12c and 15c; shorts, 70c; bran, 60c; coal at the mine, \$3.—James M. Parr.

Ottawa—A rain is needed badly. A large acreage of alfalfa was sown this fall; most of it is dead. Early rye sown for pasture is dying. Pastures contain little feed; some farmers are feeding their stock. The silos are all filled.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rush—The weather has been extremely hot and dry. Farmers have finished cutting the corn, and are now at work on the sorghums. The soil is too dry for wheat seeding. Wheat, 30c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 23c.—William Crotinger.

Rawlins—We have been having hot, dry weather. In fact, it has been dry all summer; even the wheat was injured some-



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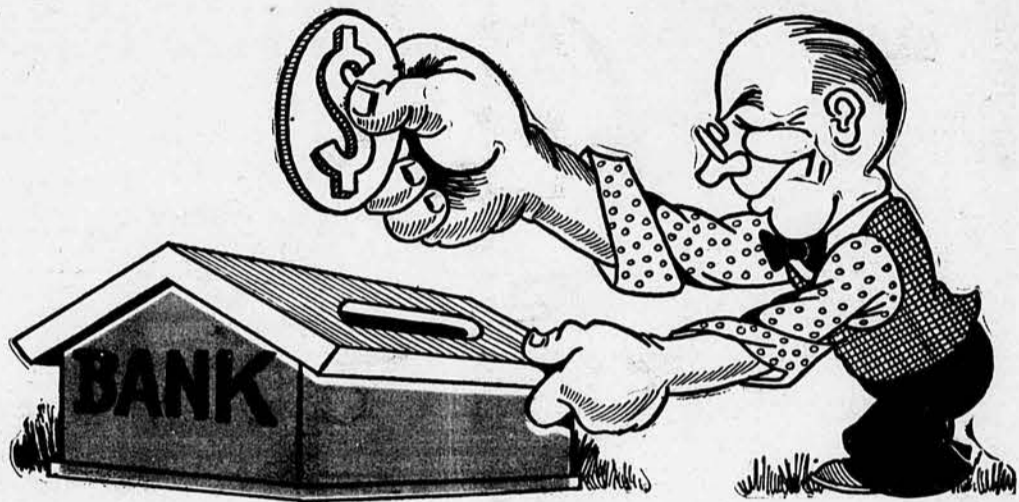
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