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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 69

July 4, 1931

Number 27

PITTSBURG — *Kansas Coal Capital*

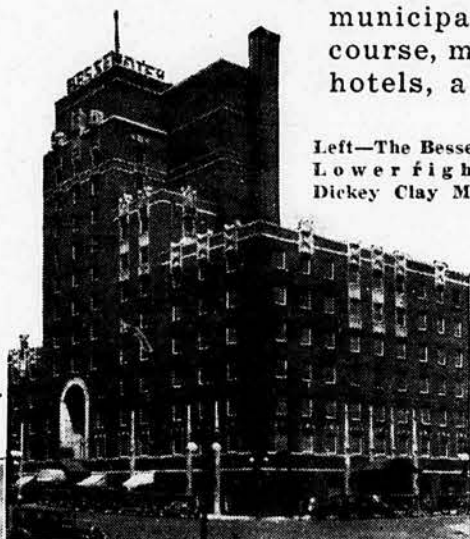
PITTSBURG, with a population of more than 20,000, is the center of a trading territory with a radius of 25 miles, and a population of 100,000—the most densely populated territory in the State of Kansas, exclusive of the principal city.

Coal has been and continues to be the largest single important factor in the development of the Pittsburg territory. Sixty coal companies operate in the Pittsburg field, and the coal that comes from the deep mines and strip mines is recognized as the best steam coal west of the Mississippi river.

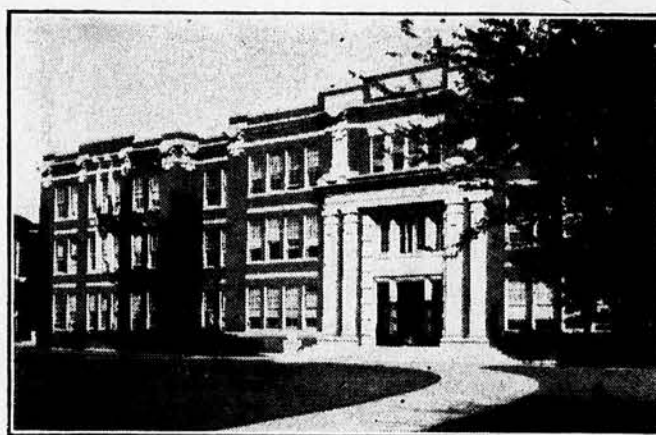
The Kansas State Teachers' College, located in Pittsburg, with an enrollment of more than 5,000 annually, is the third largest educational institution in Kansas, and gives the Pittsburg area unexcelled cultural advantages.

Pittsburg has strong churches in nearly every denomination, attractive parks, a beautiful

Country Club, a municipal golf course, modern hotels, a large



Left—The Besse Hotel.
Lower right—The
Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.



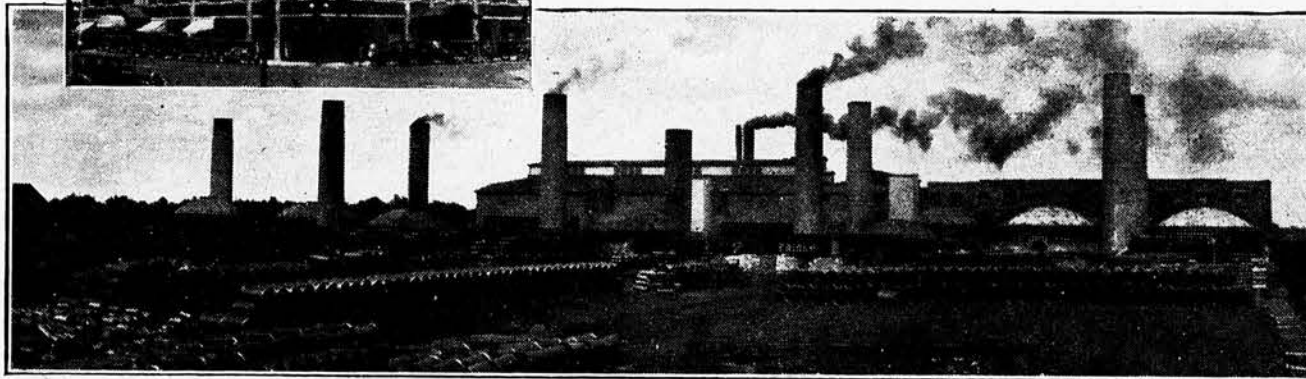
Carney Hall

auditorium for public meetings, one of the four Shrine temples in the state, five theaters, a Y. M. C. A. and a 320-acre state park.

Pittsburg is served by four steam railroads and one electric system. One of these railroads, the Kansas City Southern, maintains the largest shops on its system in Pittsburg. Other large Pittsburg industries include plants for the manufacture of mining equipment, sewer tile, pottery, garments, meat products, brick and building tile. Pittsburg is an important jobbing center.

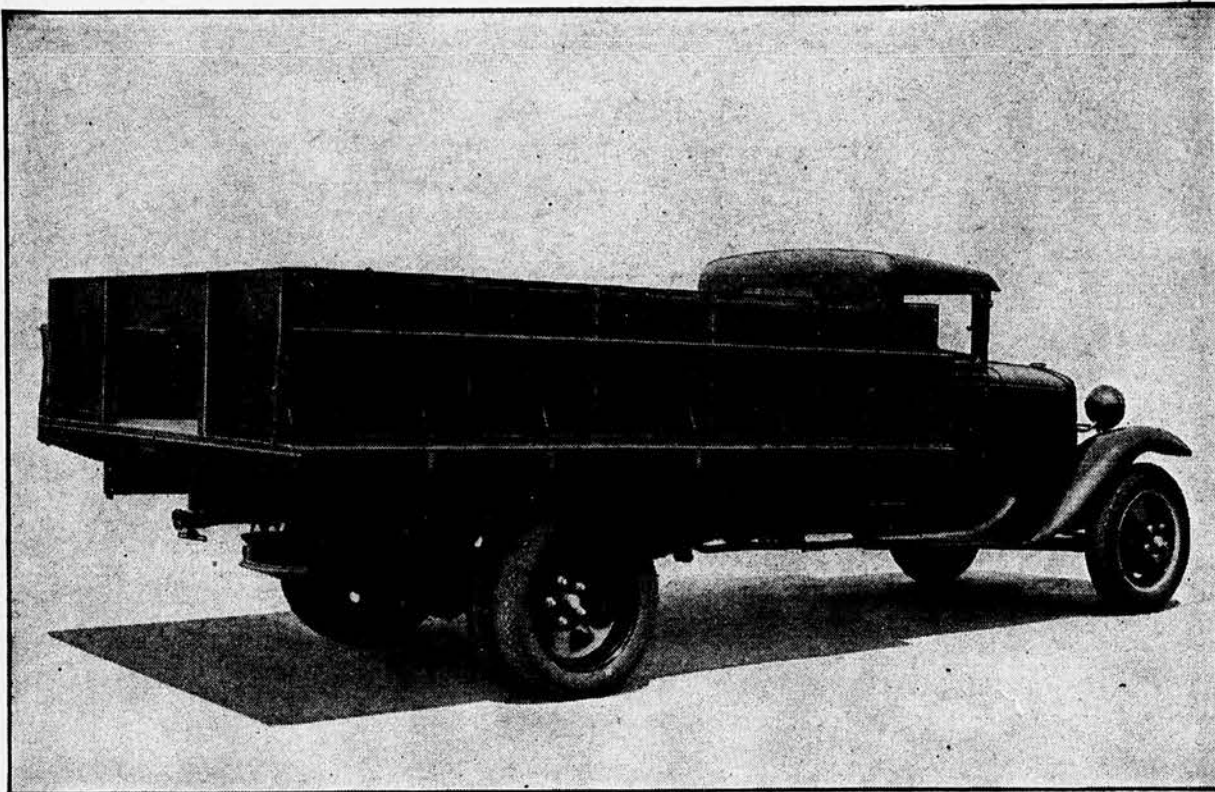
Diversification of agriculture as well as industry is a feature of this territory with dairying playing an increasingly important part in the farm program.

All-weather roads enter from a prosperous agricultural territory, the production of which is valued from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually.

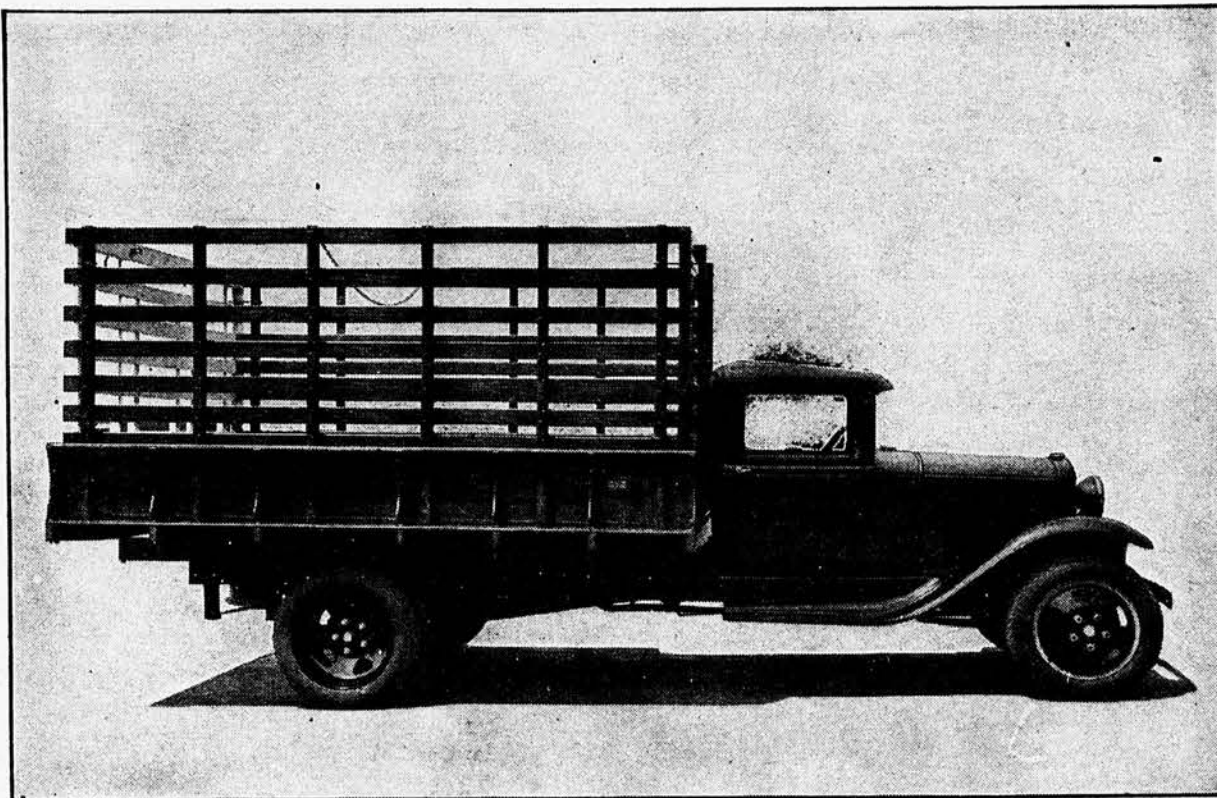


A NEW FORD TRUCK

with grain-sides, or stock-racks, or both



Combination body equipped with extension grain-sides. Wheelbase, 157 inches



Combination body equipped with stock-racks. Wheelbase, 157 inches

FARMERS everywhere will find this new low-cost combination-unit takes care of practically every hauling need. The body which is extra wide — 84 inches — is hardwood construction throughout with exceptionally heavy flooring. The side and flare boards are rigidly supported by malleable iron brackets. Sides and floors are closely fitted and carefully built, assuring a flax-tight body.

Extension grain-sides are provided making the body 26 inches deep. There is a hinge-door in the tail-gate.

Stock racks fit into the same sockets as the extension grain-sides. Heavy angle strip protects the corners of the rack. The sliding tail-gate may be completely removed or fixed at any desired height.

These trucks are available with either 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase, high or low rear-axle gear-ratios, open or closed cabs, and single or dual rear wheels.

Your Ford dealer will gladly show you this new Ford unit, and demonstrate the type you need. You may purchase a Ford truck on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

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Kansas Growers Hold More Wheat

Increased Storing, Binding and Feeding Feature Fight for Higher Price

KANSAS wheat production and the prices offered this year are at the two extremes. The yield will be one of the best the state has enjoyed. The market is far too low. But something is being done about it, as a thousand-mile trip thru the southern and western counties discloses.

More wheat will be held on the farms this year than usual, more of it will be fed to livestock. As the cry on the football field is "hold that line!" when the favorite team is being forced back for an opponent touchdown, so might the cry along the entire line of harvest be, "Hold that wheat!" Farmers are doing just that. Grain men and students of markets advise it. Barns, machinery sheds and other buildings are being cleaned out and made ready for housing the grain. Some new storage space is being and has been provided. Along that thousand-mile trail thru a yellow ocean of wheat there prevails a spirit of optimism because of a bounteous harvest and prospects for other crops. At the same time there is a determination to fight to the last ditch for a fair return for this tremendous crop.

More Wheat Is Stacked

Early last week hundreds of binders carried harvesting activities deep into the Kansas Wheat Belt from the southern border. Then as if wearied by the gigantic task they had undertaken, took to the sidelines as combines lumbered onto the fields to finish the job as the grain proved ripe enough. One point noted was that more binders were being used this year than usual, and more wheat than ordinary is being shocked and stacked. Why? Somewhat because of the customary over-eagerness to start harvest to save as much grain as possible before something happened. A need for more straw, indicating the increased interest in livestock. And perhaps as much as anything to increase storage space. Farm bins will be filled from the combine. When that space is emptied thru feeding operations or by marketing, the stacked grain will be threshed into the bins. Therefore the binder has found itself efficient for an emergency job. A few header barges were seen in the fields and some windrowing was in evidence.

Fortunately harvest costs are less this year

Getting Down to Earth

PUTTING money into land has been the most stable investment of all since 1920, according to John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita. "Total land values declined 33 per cent, 1920 to 1930 inclusive," he said. "The average decline of the index stocks, 70 of them, from the high point in 1929 to the low of 1931, less than two years, was 66 per cent. During the same two years the decline of farm land value for the United States was 7.8 per cent. In this district—Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico—the decline was only 5.6 per cent. The man who has made investments in land during the last two years in this district has taken a loss of only 5.6 per cent, as against the 66 per cent loss in leading stocks. There ought to be a demand for farms and now is the time to buy."

He also indicates that farmers are prompt pay. "Our delinquencies always increase in June," he said. "This June, however, they have increased only 25 per cent as much for the first 20 days as they did a year ago. We are going to get thru this month with not more than two-thirds as much increase in delinquencies as in 1929. Out of 31,000 borrowers, 28,000 of them don't owe the Federal Land Bank a cent that is past due."

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

than last. This is due to better yields, lower fuel costs, less and cheaper hired labor, and at least at the beginning of harvest, ideal conditions for doing the job well. There is a feeling among growers and the grain trade that the price of wheat must go up. "If there is any change," they say, "it will be for the better." Some sections of the United States and some other countries, they point out, are not in such good position from the production standpoint as Kansas and the Midwest. So with a lower cost of harvest, holding more than usual on the farm and feeding more to livestock, there is a gleam or two of hope.

The present forecast by the board of agriculture places the Kansas wheat yield at 167,776,000 bushels, or a probable average of 14 bushels to the acre. Most everyone in the southwestern part of the state talks in larger figures than these. Big, well-filled wheat heads shell out the grain rapidly, and that's the condition down there with good, thick stands. There has been a little hail damage and some trouble from insect pests, but the average field is showing up magnificently. From about Hays northwest the yield will be lighter. Some winter-killing and drouth cut the yield. And of course, other factors might enter into a further reduction before harvest passes over our northern border.

This year Kansas apparently is harvesting the largest wheat acreage on record. With 12,229,000 acres sown last fall, it is estimated there are 11,984,000 acres left for harvest. Seeding last fall was shown as a 1 per cent reduction, but we lost less of it by abandonment. Therefore the increase in acres for harvest over other years. A year ago there were 11,735,000 acres left for harvest out of 12,353,000 planted.

Increased Storage Space Available

In Sedgwick county a conservative average is 15 bushels to the acre, or better. This is a little above average, due to improved farming practices and a more favorable season. J. D. Montague, county agent, agrees with this reasoning. Labor costs are less, being \$2 a day as against \$3.50 and \$4 last year. And farmers are not hiring so much extra labor as usual, doing more of the work themselves. Binders started as early as June 18, and L. B. Wise, Clearwater, had his combine turning out 30-bushel wheat by June 22. And he is holding his grain. There is a slight increase in storage space over the county and all who can will hold as much of their wheat as is possible. The general talk over the county is more diversification—a little less wheat and more alfalfa, Sweet clover and other crops that can be handled advantageously. A good deal of wheat was fed last year with excellent results and much of it will be fed to all classes of livestock this year.

J. W. Craig, who has two farms near Goddard, and 175 acres of wheat, climbed down from his binder seat to estimate his crop at 25 bushels to the acre and a county average of 18 bushels. "There are a lot of 30 and 35 bushel fields," he said, "but I think the estimate for the state is high. I never have figured the crop at more than 160 million bushels. Farmers are going to hold all the wheat they can. They just as well. The only logical view is that the price will go up some. Lots of wheat will be fed that would go to market at 50 and 60 cents."

"I'll store most of my wheat and feed it to hogs I raise and steers I buy," Mr. Craig continued. "Equal parts of wheat and oats ground make good hog and cow feed; I'm milking 16 cows. I pasture wheat as early and as late as possible and figure it doesn't cost me very much money. Pasture usually pays for seed, seeding and working the ground. I figure I got 80 to 90 cents a bushel for wheat I fed last year. That was much better than selling for 60 cents. Har-

Will Wheat Go Up?

KANSAS is going thru one of the greatest wheat harvests in history from the standpoint of production. The article on this page gives you a close-up view of exactly what is going on in our western Wheat Belt counties, and brings you "what your fellow farmers are thinking and talking about." Here with one of the best wheat crops in history we have an extremely low price. What is the grower going to do about it? A thousand-mile trip thru the wheat country discloses the fact that he isn't going to give up without a fight. He has produced a big crop of excellent quality and deserves a profitable price for it. Holding more wheat on the farm and feeding more to livestock are two popular methods of hitting back at the market. Growers and grain men both give you their ideas in this story.

vest costs will be less this year by 20 to 25 per cent."

Getting at the other side of the question, what are grain men thinking? "If a man is to store wheat he had better do it on the farm. At 35 cents for wheat he can't afford to store it any other place," explains Ray Green, of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Co. "That is talking against my business, but it is a fact. The market is so low that if there is any change it should be upward. We expect a draggy market during the heavy harvest season. Word I get shows that farmers are going to hold all the wheat they can, but a lot of them will be forced to sell to meet their obligations." He places the Kansas yield a little higher than the estimate by the board of agriculture. "I saw some 40-bushel fields west of Anthony in Harper county," he explained.

On west from Wichita to Kingman every field seemed to boast a better than average yield, and every owner interviewed admitted as much. Down in the Norwich territory where the Sumner, Harper and Kingman county lines meet, wheat yields and crop prospects generally had something to brag about. Harry Davis, Norwich, explained that his crop was above the average. Of his 280 acres of wheat, 160 acres promised as much as 25 bushels to the acre with the balance at 15 or better. "If the price doesn't get better I'll feed wheat," he said, "and 25 per cent of the farmers in this section of the state feel the same way about it. I now can store 4,000 bushels and I'm binding a little more than usual just to increase my storage space and to keep the straw. More straw gives us better facilities for getting manure back on the ground. We are short of corn here, so we might just as well feed it to cut costs with livestock and make the livestock help build up our land so we can raise 20 to 25 bushel wheat."

Builds Up Grain Land

It just happens that Mr. Davis has used legumes to a considerable extent to improve his land. "Their use has meant 10 bushels of wheat more to the acre," he explained. "And the legumes on land are worth more than wheat on land not built up, so there isn't any loss by seeding them. I have 50 acres each of alfalfa and the clover and expect to increase the acreage 40 per cent for another year." Aside from the benefit to the land and additional feed, he sold 175 bushels of clover seed at \$5 a bushel last year and 40 bushels of alfalfa seed at \$10, which helps the yearly income. He drills oats every other drill row and then after a good rain seeds Sweet clover crosswise. "Ordinarily I get as much oats this way," he said, "as seeding every drill row,"

(Continued on Page 20)

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor
RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I MUST congratulate you on the receipt and publication of the best article I have read in a very long time on the subject of vaccine, from the pen of Dr. Bessie Bartholomew. This article was much needed at this time. If one injured man in a thousand gave vent to his grief in the papers, both the papers and waste baskets would be overflowing.

My sad experience covers both man and beast. Even now in my dairy herd the effect of the tubercular test is very discouraging.

Sixteen months ago the county veterinarian made the so-called tubercular test. The milk flow dropped half and the condition of the animals was disheartening. I cannot help but feel that the meanest thing I have ever done was to sell that milk to the city folks during the six months that followed, but I could do nothing else, for this depredation had spread thru the neighborhood. In four weeks after test some of the cows began to ruminate and show a little improvement. One showed improvement in six months. Another fine Holstein is just now showing symptoms of recovery. Another, the finest in the herd, is still barely existing, and is skin poor. So far as this cow is concerned she is worse than a total loss to me.

I have heard scores of complaints which are suppressed, for the farmer does not air his complaints.

L. C. Mann.

Geuda Springs, Kan.

I have noticed with much interest your discussion of vaccination with Dr. Bessie Bartholomew and think perhaps a large number of your readers would welcome a further discussion of the subject. I also note in your answer that you have some idea some time of getting a parrot. Now if you are not averse to taking the advice of a well meaning friend, permit me to advise you never to do it. If you should have to be vaccinated along with your parrot by the A.M.A. fellows with their rotten pus it would prove just as dangerous in your system as in Doctor Bessie's, and might not be agreeable to the parrot.

Bazine, Kan. Earnest Hach.

It occurs to me that the author of the first of these letters has just ground for complaint. Whether the disastrous results of vaccination of his dairy herd were caused by impure vaccine or unskillful administration of it, Mr. Mann seems to have been the sufferer, apparently thru no fault of his own. Personally I do not pretend to know anything about animal vaccination. I do know this: a great many successful hog raisers practice and thoroly believe in vaccination to prevent hog cholera. I also recall that when that kind of vaccination began to be used there was a great deal of complaint. A good many hogs died as a result of vaccination, and many others were injured. However, it has been a good while since I have heard any complaints on that score. The administration of tuberculosis vaccine is of comparatively recent origin. I am wondering whether the cases of unsatisfactory results, such as this one of Mr. Mann, may not be the result of impure vaccine or the improper administration of it.

I also might assure Mr. Hach that he seems to be laboring under a misapprehension. I have not the slightest intention either present or future of getting a parrot. I cannot just at present think of anything I have less need for than a parrot. However, if at any time in the future I decide to buy a bird of that kind I think I will first have it vaccinated, then be vaccinated myself and then either sell or kill the parrot.

Wheat Costs \$1.24 a Bushel?

UNDER date of June 16 the following telegram was sent to the Board of Trade of Chicago by I. Lee Walker, who signs himself "The Farmers' Friend." "Scurry; you suckers of the farm-

ers' life blood. I am preparing an injunction against unfair competition that will close your den. A word to the wise and from the wise should be sufficient. Advise you have posted message at my expense."

Mr. Walker quotes from the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, showing that the average net cost of producing,



harvesting and marketing wheat in the United States is \$1.24 a bushel. The items which make up this estimate are the average acreage in wheat a farm; the average yield an acre; cost of preparing the ground for planting; the cost of harvesting and threshing; cost of marketing; cost of miscellaneous labor; cost of fertilizer,

A Fisherman's Tale

TRUTHFUL JANE, of Marquette, sends the following poem relating the startling and strenuous experience of Fred the Fisherman of the raging Smoky Hill River, as told to Jane:

"Well," he began, "I cal'late To get a big fish y' must have a big bait. So close by the bank I spied me a cow I out with my knife and I sez: 'Here's how.' I cut off the cow's head and then I took And slapped it onto my giant fishhook. I stood on the bank and cast it in, 'I'll catch me a whopper' sez I with a grin.

"Purty soon I hed a nibble and then a bite A yank on the line—I pulled with all my might. I cussed and hollered and swore like sin, But in spite of it all he pulled me in. I hung onto the line for a mile or two, And didn't know what the heck I was go'n' to do. But I sez to myself, no use to fret. Go! durn yer hide ye ain't got me yet.

"I'll 'bulldog' ye like a steer—that's what I'll do. But when that fish went down I went down too. So I jerked out my knife and stuck him in the head. But the doggone buggers kep' a chuggin' right ahead. I pulled off my belt and cinched it round him tight And yanked and pulled with all my might. I used up my store of cuss words and slang— That fish was wuss to ride than a durned mustang.

"I grabbed for his fins and then his horns And headed him fur the bank as sure as you're born. He wuz goin' so fast he couldn't stop— Rammed his head in the bank and give a big flop. So I jumped off his back and grabbed the belt; Sez I 'Ol' feller I'll get your pelt.' I pulled and pulled and heaved and sighed— I tell you now Jane I durned near died.

"Just when I thought I couldn't pull no more I give a big heave and pulled him on the shore. I took my knife and cut off his head— Sez I this time old fish I'll kill you dead. I tell ye Jane—believe it or not, When I ketch a fish he always stays caught. So gaze upon him Jane, and gaze your fill At the biggest fish ever caught in the Smoky Hill."

cost of seed; land rent; and miscellaneous items such as sacks and twine, crop insurance, use of implements, use of storage buildings and overhead.

Passing over the question as to what if any effect the Chicago Board of Trade has on the world price of wheat, I must say that in my opinion estimates of the average cost of production and marketing of wheat or any other farm crop are of very little value and prove very little if anything. The Western Kansas wheat raiser planting his wheat on low priced land, putting in large areas with improved machinery and harvesting the crop with great combines can produce and harvest wheat for much less than the eastern farmer planting his small acreage on high priced land, plowing the ground with a single share, horse drawn plow, harrowing it with an old-fashioned harrow, harvesting it in all probability with an old-fashioned reaper and threshing it with an old-fashioned threshing machine; storing it first in an old-fashioned bin in the barn, then reloading what he markets and hauling it to town. If the eastern farmer figured every item of cost he probably would discover that his wheat cost him \$2 a bushel or more. The farmer cannot figure by the law of averages.

Also I may remark here that this ought to be a good year for squirrels. If you had the opportunity to peruse some of the letters I receive you would appreciate the relevancy of that remark.

Will Eliminate War Debts

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S proposition to declare a world wide moratorium on payment of national war debts for one year meets with almost universal approval. In other words, he proposes to the nations which are collecting reparation payments from Germany to the extent of \$427,164,060 yearly that these payments be omitted for one year, and in consideration of such agreement the United States will not ask her debtors to make their annual payments to us next year. Under such an agreement we will excuse Great Britain next year from the payment of 160 million dollars, France from the payment of 40 million dollars, Germany from the payment of 16 million dollars, Italy from the payment of 15 million dollars and so on. This, as President Hoover puts it, will give these nations time for the recuperative forces of business to get industry on its feet. Already the proposal made by President Hoover has had a most stimulating effect on business, not only here but also in Europe, more especially in Europe. It is unsafe to make predictions concerning the future if you are required to make your predictions good, but to make guesses concerning the future with no personal liability attached to the guess is safe enough. So I make the following prediction: Within 20 years all international debts growing out of the World War will be either repudiated or wiped out by mutual agreement.

All Theories Are Absurd?

I AM in receipt of a little book of 47 pages, written and published by S. M. Konkel of Springfield, Colo. The title is "Anti-Darwinism," or the Con Side of Evolution." I must confess that I have never read Darwin's "Origin of Species" or "Descent of Man." I have no pet theory concerning the origin of life, either as it applies to insects, lower animals or man. The Genesis theory of man's origin seems to me utterly absurd, but after all no more unreasonable than that the human animal started untold millions of years ago with a single cell and gradually developed into an Edison, a Henry Ford, a Marconi, a Daniel Webster, an Abraham Lincoln, a Wilson or a Hoover. Neither am I greatly

concerned about how the human race began. Whether the starter of my family 500 million years ago or 5 billion years ago was a microscopic rhizopod, protoplasm or some other kind of an amoeba is a matter of indifference to me. If an ancestor of mine 500 million years ago wrapped his prehensile tail around a projecting limb and swung idly to and fro in the languorous tropic wind while he chattered amorously to my far removed ancestors who also swung from a neighboring limb, I feel no sense of shame on account of my humble ancestry or family record.

The fact is, Mr. Konkel, every theory concerning the origin of animal life on this globe, including human life, seems to me to be purely speculative instead of scientific, and every one of them so far as I have made any study of them leads back to an absurdity. The so-called scientist as well as the religionist who undertakes to explain the mystery of life always starts from an unproved assumption, which to say the least is just as likely to be false as true. So far as the future beyond this life is concerned he necessarily substitutes faith for facts, and hope for a condition to be desired takes the place of any reasonable evidence that such condition exists.

So I do not care to express an opinion as to the correctness of Mr. Konkel's little book. He may be right; and I think perhaps he knows as much about the origin of life as any of the writers either in favor of or against the evolutionary theory. My private opinion is that neither he nor any of the other writers on the subject know anything for certain about the origin of life or of its infinite varieties which we call species. Furthermore, I refuse to worry about it or spend any considerable amount of time in trying to solve the mystery, which is, to me at least, unsolvable.

Within Two Years Only

In the fall of 1925 A rented land of B and sowed to wheat. In the spring A went to another state and stayed until after harvest, but while he was away, B fenced his land and pastured it until May 15. According to the way adjoining land produced, A was damaged \$1,000 at least. A furnished all the seed and work. A has told B what he did, but B pays no attention. Is there any way A can compel B to make it good? R.

Actions for trespass upon real estate, or an action for injury to the rights of another not arising on contract must be brought within two years. It seems to me that A's right to an action would come within this provision of the statute, and that he has slept upon his rights, and that

the time for bringing the action under this statute of limitations has expired. It would seem, from the statement of the facts, that A might have had a right of action against B for damages at any time within two years after the damage occurred.

See the County Commissioners

Is it lawful to tax cattle that died in the snow in the latter part of March in Western Kansas? S.

Presumably these cattle were listed for taxation on March 1, and the only recourse the owners of these cattle would have would be thru the board of county commissioners. While the law does not seem to specifically cover a case of this kind, my opinion is that it is broad enough to enable the county commissioners to do justice to these unfortunate people who lost this stock on account of a storm. "The board of county commissioners of each county shall meet on the third Monday in May of each year in the office of the county clerk and inquire into the valuation of the various classes of property in their respective assessment districts of the county and



shall make such changes in the assessment of property as shall be necessary to secure an assessment of all property at its actual value. Also in each year the board shall raise or reduce the valuation of any item or personal property of any individual which, in its opinion, is under-valued or over-valued, to such valuation as the board believes to be the actual value in money of such property."

Now, this stock was properly assessed on the first of March. During the latter part of March the stock perished in an unprecedented storm. Certainly this stock that was destroyed by the storm has no value now.

Can Bring a Suit

A is the owner of two farms and a large amount of livestock. B is hired to A for a year, work to be paid for by the month. C is A's brother, who works on A's place and takes care of A's stock and gets a half interest in all of the income of the stock. A does not like the way C is taking care of the stock, so he offers B the job for 1931, and next year to give him an interest in his stock and to farm the place on the share. B and C fall out. A lets B off and orders him to move off the place and leave cows, chickens, and the garden. B has a family of seven. A moved him 400 miles to take this job and laid him off because he could not get along with C. What would B have to do to get justice in a case like this? S.

B has a right of action against A, provided he can show that he is without fault in the matter, in other words, that he has fulfilled his part of this contract with A. The only way that he has of testing the matter is to bring a suit against A for the amount of damages which he thinks he is entitled to and have the matter settled by court and jury.

Whose Wheat Is It?

A sowed a crop of wheat in the fall of 1929. The wheat came up, but blew out in the spring of 1930. Then the ground was put in spring crop, which matured and was gathered. There is a good prospect for a good wheat crop, but no wheat was sowed on it since 1929. The land was sold a short time back, but the man who sowed the wheat in 1929 had possession of the land until it was sold. Whose wheat is it? G. G.

If this wheat is a product of the planting of the man in possession of the land and said man was a renter, in my opinion he has the right to a renter's share. If this wheat was planted by the owner of the land, and the owner of the land has sold the land to another party, giving him a deed to the same, the growing wheat would go with the land, and the buyer would have the right to the entire crop.

Giving Europe More Time Helps Us

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S moratorium, suspending for a year the payment of inter-government debts, has shaken the civilized world out of its depression lethargy. We, the people of the United States, are looking forward with more of cheerfulness and hope to the next few months than seemed possible a few weeks ago.

They are even beginning to talk better prices for wheat.

In my judgment President Hoover's strong initiative to aid Germany in the present critical situation of Europe and of world trade and stability is entitled to fullest support.

It is one of the most important acts of the Hoover administration.

Also it promises to bring immediate and beneficial results, both psychologically and actually.

The situation in Germany is undeniably critical, as it is in Austria. Suspension of reparations payments for a year will afford immediate relief to financial and economic tension that threatened to reach the breaking point, with worldwide disastrous implications.

Let's make a homely comparison of what President Hoover is proposing that this government do. Suppose you held a mortgage on a Kansas farm that was in the drouth-stricken area, the owner of which was in the "red" from short crops and also from low prices for farm products. Suppose you knew as well as he that he absolutely could not pay his interest this summer.

The sensible thing for you to do—and what you probably would do—would be to allow the interest payment to run over until next year. Both you and the farmer would be better off in the long run.

Now the Hoover moratorium not only involves a year's suspension of payments by Germany to the United States, but also of course a similar moratorium by other creditors of Germany.

The Hoover proposal does not involve any

fundamental change of American policy concerning allied war debts to this nation.

Sentiment in this country has not altered a particle in holding the debtor governments to the terms of settlement already made.

A moratorium for one year is not cancellation of war debts, nor anything like it.

I am not favoring and will not favor cancellation of war debts while the nations of Europe are spending billions of dollars annually preparing for more wars.

If the military governments of Europe consent next February to genuine armament reductions, then it will be time for the United States to consider some modifications of the debt-settlement agreements. It might be to our advantage, and to the advantage of civilization, to modify the present liberal terms the United States has already granted to the debtor nations.

The United States should not consent to any modification so long as any debt reduction would merely be added to European militarism.

A moratorium first to Germany in her reparations payments, and incidentally to her creditors who have been paying us with collections from Germany, is an altogether different matter, and I am heartily in sympathy with such a move.

It should be noted that the moratorium proposes that the United States cut off some 240 million dollars of revenue from the federal treasury the coming year. Germany pays directly to the United States 15% million dollars annually. France pays us 40 millions, Great Britain 160 millions, Italy a little under 15 millions, Belgium 8 millions. These nations all collect this money from Germany.

Cutting off 240 million dollars revenue when we face a deficit of close to a billion dollars is a serious matter, of course. But the administration evidently believes the results will be worth it. In the adjustment we may have to lay off paring down our own national debt for a year; have a little Government moratorium of our own so

far as the principal is concerned. But, of course, this Government will not have to consider an interest moratorium.

The moratorium proposal accentuates the fact that the World War is a prolonged affair. The inability of Europe's war makers to pay for their folly is becoming painfully apparent after 17 years.

Already the immediate effects, the encouragement, the saner outlook ahead, coming from the proposed moratorium are apparent. There is a healthier attitude; the markets are responding; as I said before, it looks as if that corner we were looking for is being turned. Let us hope so, anyway.

As things pick up—it seems to me most important that we do not forget the lessons of this depression. They should be too deeply impressed on our consciousness to be forgotten, or ignored.

The depression, thru which this nation and the entire world have been passing, has given forceful emphasis to several major problems demanding solution.

Unequal distribution of wealth is perhaps the most important, and the most far reaching in its effects.

Of unequal import is the seriously impaired income of those engaged in agriculture. There can be no lasting progress until farmers are given a square deal.

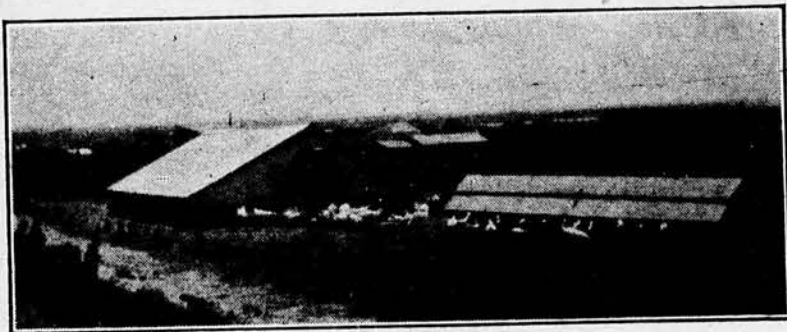
A third problem is the control of giant corporations engaged in business, so that the tremendous power invested in their wealth and organization may be utilized in the public interest, not alone for greedy profit.

A fourth problem, but not the least important, is the working man without a job.

The four are intermingled; the solution must deal with all of them.

Arthur. Capner

Rural Kansas in Pictures



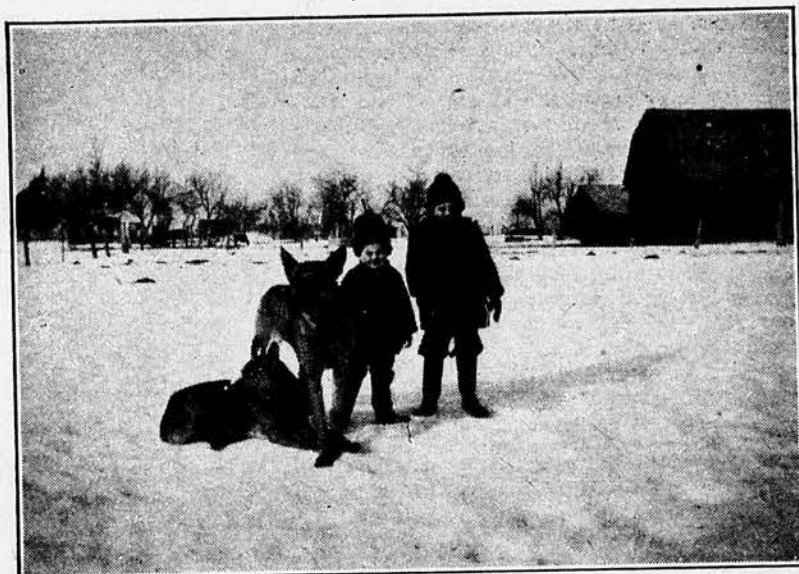
An Example of Good Poultry Management on the J. M. Dorrill Farm Near Lincoln. Here Is a Very Satisfactory Range House for the Pullets Out Where They Have Plenty of Green Feed and Room. The Feeder Is Mr. Dorrill's Design and Practically Eliminates Waste. Barrel With Automatic Water Valve Saves Labor



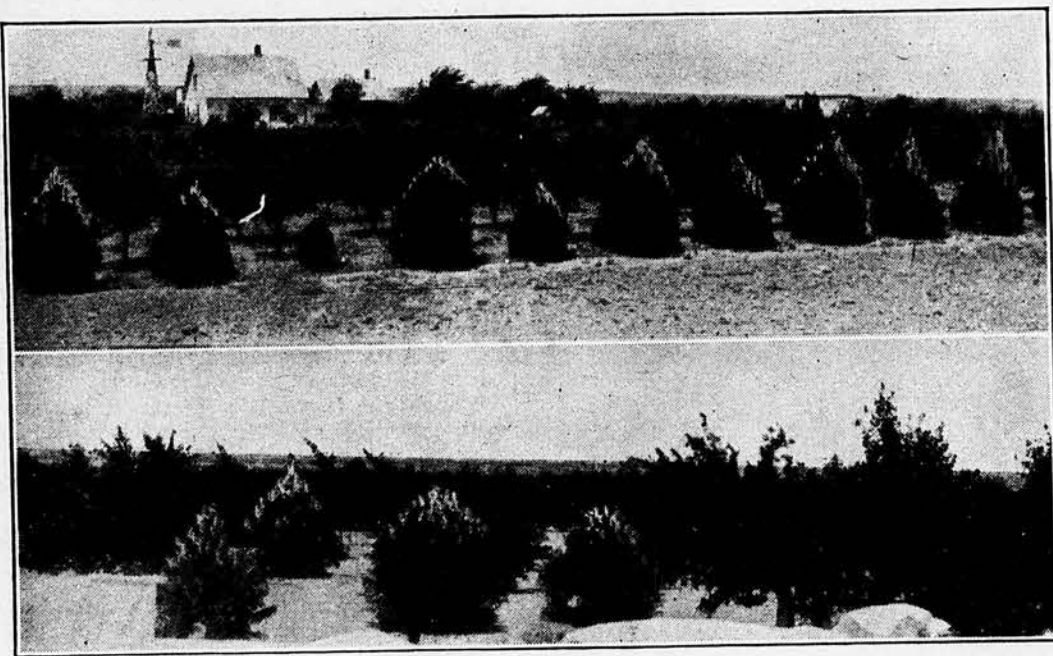
Every Farm Boy Finds Plenty of Useful Work Right at Home to Help Him Develop Into a Man Who Can Stand on His Own Feet. Here Are Two Fine Young Men in the Making, Carl Holt, 8, and His Brother, Donald, 5, of Cleburne, Ready to Give the Garden a Thoro Weeding



A Real Job on the C. B. Jackson Farm, Smith Center. This Tractor Did Fine Work on Very Steep Hills and Muddy Ground, With a Two-Row Lister and a Three-Row Lister Cultivator. Mr. Jackson Is Cultivating About 60 Acres of Land That Heretofore Had Been Useless



Now Where Do You Think All the Snow and Cold of the Winter Have Gone? Here We Introduce Warren and Wayne Freeman, Caney, With Their Two German Police Dogs, Ready for a Rollicking Good Time in the Snow. Now They Turn to Summer Sports, Including Swimming



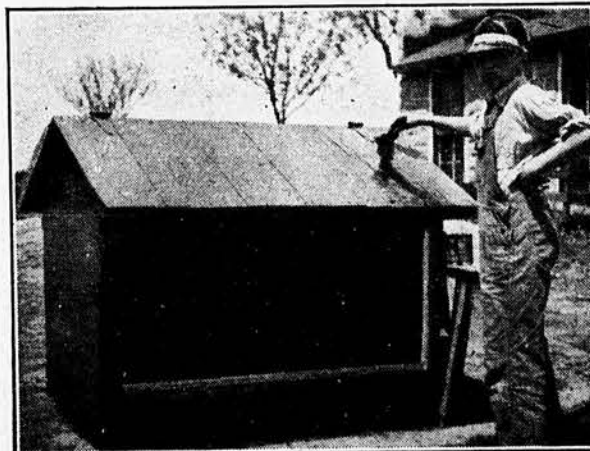
Here Is Plenty of Evidence That Western Kansas Can Have Good Orchards. Above Is a View of the H. J. Rexroad Orchard and Farmstead in Meade County. Here Is to Be Found a Wide Variety of Fruits. Shade Trees, Shrubs and Flowers Also Thrive Here. Below Is a Glimpse of the Orchard on the R. W. Vogt Farm, Near Tribune, Which Gets Excellent Care



Above, Junior P. Hockensmith, of Near Lindsey, Gives the Family a Treat With His Accordion. Below, Don Price, Princeton, and the Calf He Is Going to Feed in 4-H Club Work



At Left, Some Good Porkers and All-Modern Hog House on the M. A. Effland Farm, Victoria. The House Has Concrete Floor, Corn Bin, Sheller, Grinder and Engine. By Feeding Wheat Mr. Effland Has Been Able to Obtain More Than Ordinary Market Price for His Grain. Water Is to Be Piped in From a Nearby Well. Right, Curtiss Gressmen, Washington, Putting the Finishing Touches on a Hog Feeder He Made From Scrap Lumber. He Is Feeding 17 Head of March Pigs



Readers Are Invited to Send in Pictures for This Page. For All Photos Used Kansas Farmer Pays \$1 Apiece

As We View Current Farm News

The Freight Movement of Grain and Grain Products Will Be Above a Year Ago

REPRESENTATIVES of the basic lines of industry doing business in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Illinois met in joint conference with representatives of the carriers at Wichita a few days ago. Approximately 600 such representatives were in attendance. The meeting was devoted largely to an analysis of general business conditions and the problems confronting the carriers in the grain and milling industry in the transportation and marketing of the new winter wheat crop.

The Grain Committee of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board, which is composed entirely of representatives of the grain trade, forecasts a probable production of 168,384,000 bushels of wheat for Kansas, or an average yield of 14 bushels an acre. This compares with 167,776,000 bushels forecasted by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the United States Board of Agriculture. This committee also forecasted the possible moving of 107,000 cars of grain during July, August and September, which compares with 106,517 actually loaded during the same months a year ago, an increase of .4 per cent.

The Grain Products Committee, composed of representatives of the milling industry, forecast a possible movement of 49,260 cars during the third quarter, which compares with 48,389 actually loaded during the third quarter of 1930, or an increase of 1.8 per cent.

The total movement of products of agriculture during the third quarter is estimated at 253,841 cars, which compares with 254,455 cars loaded a year ago, a decrease of 614 cars or .2 per cent. This includes grain, grain products, potatoes, livestock, fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry products.

Products of mines, including coal and coke, salt, ore, metals and petroleum, is estimated at 110,247 cars this next quarter, which compares with 115,789 shipped during the third quarter 1930, or a decrease of 4.8 per cent.

Building materials, including cement, lime and plaster, lumber, sand, stone and gravel, iron and steel, is estimated at 130,819 cars during the third quarter this year, as compared with 145,416 cars loaded during the same period a year ago, a decrease of 10 per cent.

Automobiles and trucks originating from manufacturing and assembling plants in the territory of this board is estimated at 8,410 cars, compared with 10,417 a year ago, a decrease of 19.3 per cent.

Implements and machinery are estimated at 1,285 cars, compared with 1,973 cars loaded the third quarter 1930, a decrease of 34.9 per cent.

Survey among the 29 basic lines of industry indicates the possible loading of 506,102 cars during the months of July, August and September, which compares with 529,811 cars shipped during the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of 4.5 per cent in total traffic.

Two "Jungletown" Camps

THE most recent subdivision to Dodge City is Jungletown, located on the north bank of the Arkansas River just south of city park. The population of Jungletown changes practically from day to day, and consists of a large number of unemployed men.

There are two distinct classes in Jungletown—those who travel by way of freight cars, and those who hitch hike. The railroad clan has its camp near the Rock Island bridge, while the hitch hikers are located near the park. Both camps are shaded by old cottonwood trees. Food is cooked on improvised stoves made from cans, rocks and a few pieces of old iron. The men wash their clothes in the river and take their daily bath in a deep pool beneath the railroad bridge.

280 Pigs From 35 Sows

AS USUAL, the pigs that are being fed under the Washington County System are doing unusually well this year. Henry Wiemer of Logan township, Washington county, reports that he saved 76 pigs from 10 sows. J. D. Hogan of Greenleaf township reports 280 pigs saved from 35 sows; they weigh about 40 pounds each. Brice Hovorka of Barnes township has been feeding 56

shots which have averaged more than 1 pound a day of gain; they weighed 112 pounds apiece June 5, and were farrowed from February 1 to 18. Practically all the Washington county folks using this system plan to get on the market with their "mortgage lifters" before the late fall drop in prices. Full directions on this system may be obtained from Leonard F. Neff, County Farm Agent, Washington, Kan.

Fire! Pour on Water!

WHEN E. G. Clark, near Rock Creek, Kan. recently discovered the roof of his house on fire, there was no water at hand, but outside the house were two 10-gallon cans of milk ready to be taken to the creamery. With four pails of this fluid he and his son were able to extinguish the fire and save the residence. Altho farm water



systems may not generally be given credit in insurance ratings, Farmer's Bulletin No. 1643 states that they may be of great value if a fire is discovered in its incipient stage, and it undoubtedly is wise, when a pressure system is installed, to provide a few well-placed hose connections. A 210-gallon capacity water system was instrumental in saving for Chris Anderson, near Bisbee, N. D., the loss by fire of all of his buildings. Fire broke out in the garage at 1:30 a. m., and while nothing could be done to save this building and his car, they were able to prevent its spread to other buildings. At the Four Pine Dairy Farm, near Hinsdale, Ill., proper pressure and sufficient supply of water enabled the folks to put out a serious fire in one of the buildings when a few minutes' delay would have meant the destruction of most of the farm buildings. On this farm, water is pumped for about 100 head of livestock, for all dairy purposes including cooling the milk, and for four families. The upkeep on this water system is reported by the manager as practically nothing.

Kansas Bees in Danger!

KANSAS bees face a visitation of a plague that may wipe out a majority of the state's honey makers, according to a warning voiced by Tom Preston, one of the best-known bee keepers of the Arkansas valley.

Preston says a plague that spreads like smallpox among humans is being shipped into the state and that when it gets started bees will die off by the thousands, entire swarms perishing within a few days.

The particular plague he fears is called "foul brood." It is being shipped into the state in honey from infected hives and he blames Colorado for most of it. The germ cannot be detected in honey. The only way to identify it is in the bee and then

it requires an expert, he says. Bee men combat "foul brood" by burning honey, hives, bees and hive fixtures.

Kansas had bee experts until two years ago, Mr. Preston said. The legislature cut off the appropriation for bee inspection and now bee men are at the mercy of whatever is shipped in.

"Kansas should establish a quarantine on honey shipped from places where 'foul brood' is known to exist," he declared.

Bees will contract the plague by eating this infected honey. They may find it in trash cans or on dumps.

"The bee keepers of Kansas are unduly exercised over the 'foul brood' plague which has made its appearance in certain sections of the state," said Sen. W. J. Krehbiel. "Bee men are advised that the legislature last winter enacted a law that will enable the state to handle the situation. Chapters 1 and 25, combined, give full authority to proper officers to stamp out the plague. Those who think the state has been lax in the matter are mistaken."

Try Buffalo Grass Seed

FOR years we have been turning the buffalo sod to make way for wheat. But mark you now a buffalo grass seed company is to be formed in Hodgeman county, according to H. R. Pollock, fieldman for the Kansas Wheat Pool.

"The men who are trying to start this company hope to get the Smithsonian Institute to back the proposition," he explained. "They say if something of this kind isn't done at once the grass soon will be extinct. They also say this seed will be needed to plant back to grass some of the wheat fields which have been abandoned because of the low price of wheat. One farmer hired 200 acres sown in wheat, hired it cut and delivered to market, and had to sell a pig to pay the difference."

Buys 100 Chicks; Has 102

OUT of 100 White Wyandotte chicks that Louis Callesen of Oxford purchased last spring from a hatchery, he has raised 102. This came about from the fact that four extra chicks were given by the hatchery when 100 were purchased. But raising 102 chicks out of 104 certainly is a record!

Tractor Started a Fire

A FIRE, started by a tractor pulling a combine, destroyed 40 acres of wheat a few days ago on the farm of Cecil Souder of Cheney. The wheat probably would have produced about 1,400 bushels; the loss was mostly covered by insurance.

A Larger Demand for Brick

THE plant of the United Brick and Tile Company at Coffeyville has resumed operations. It had been shut down since December 27. This has been helpful in reducing unemployment in the Coffeyville area.

Wheat Made 25 Bushels

THE first combined wheat marketed in Cowley county was sold June 24 at Hackney by H. C. Gottlob. It came from a field making 25 bushels an acre, tested 64 pounds to the bushel and was graded No. 1.

Fagan Killed the Bindweed

WALTER FAGAN, a farmer living in Greenleaf township, Washington county, has killed practically all the bindweed on his farm by spraying with sodium chlorate in the last two years.

Half the Normal Rainfall

JUST 15.45 inches of rainfall fell in McPherson county from June 1, 1930, to June 1, 1931, about half the average for a 12-month period.

In the Wake of the News

William Rankin Is at Least Glad That Nature Has Been Kind This Year

THIS is a great crop year in Southeastern Kansas, perhaps the best so far in the memory of this generation. Grain yields are far above normal, most of the corn is clean, alfalfa, clover and prairie grass have made a splendid growth and the rainfall has been enough but not too much. Farmers like William Rankin of Neodesha, who have bottom land, and who thus have been injured severely by the floods of the last two years, naturally are overjoyed that nature has been kind. Everything is perfect—except prices!

In fact, there is a considerable struggle going on in every farmer's mind—shall he be a pessimist because of the low market levels or an optimist because of the fine yields? There probably isn't much choice for the farmers in the river bottoms who have produced little or nothing for three years because of the floods. In their case it is obvious that huge yields, even at low prices, are much to be preferred to the zero in results of past seasons.

Why Farmers Buy Oleo

FARMERS do not prefer oleomargarine to butter, but they are the principal purchasers of oleomargarine as a butter substitute. Kansas grocers a year or so ago quite generally made this statement, which is now confirmed by the Dairymen's League of the United States in a bulletin on the subject. The bulletin reports: "Results from a recent survey of crossroads and village stores disclose the discouraging fact that a large portion of the butter substitutes sold in this country is purchased and consumed by farm families, the dairy farmer himself not being without blame in this lamentable situation."

If it is blameworthy to buy oleomargarine, then of course farmers are to blame, as charged by the Dairymen's League. But why and how is it blameworthy? Oleomargarine is a lawful food, which qualifies under the federal food and drug act. People are entitled to buy it and to use their judgment in doing or not doing so.

If farmers are, as seems to be agreed, the main support of the oleomargarine business it is probably not because they and their families prefer it to butter, but because they can afford

oleomargarine and cannot afford butter. It is one of the deplorable proofs of the general condition of farmers that they are the backbone of the oleomargarine market. And for that they are not to blame.

Another Good Hay Season

AROUND Yates Center the prairie hay outlook is the best in years. Growth already is finished; some hay has already been harvested, especially along Owl Creek in Woodson county. Balers will soon be going in all the meadows, and the trucks will start their endless journeys

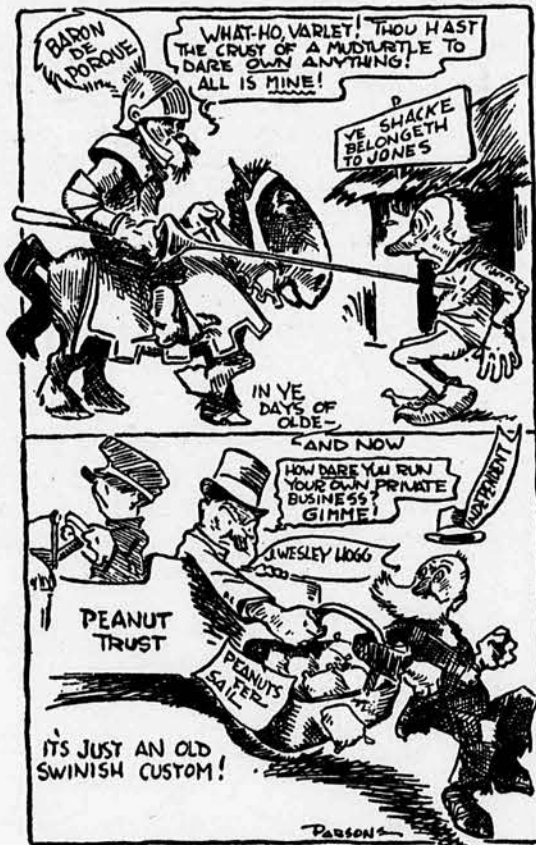
to the barns. Yeh, 'tis a fine outlook—for yields. The price will be something else under the sun. Doubtless it will be low. The big opportunity, if any, for the prairie hay belt was finished when the cities turned to trucks and eliminated horses. That section can make more money in the coming years from cattle than it can ever hope to obtain from hay—especially thru the development of cow herds that will at least eliminate some of the speculation from the business.

Harvesting, New Style

A NEW era in harvesting has arrived in the soft wheat belt of Southeastern Kansas as well as farther west. A considerable use was made of combines this year, especially in the larger fields along the rivers. And where that was not done the acreage was covered mostly by power binders, pulled by tractors. We might remark in passing that the acreage which can be cut by power equipment under ideal operating conditions is quite astonishing as compared to the horse drawn outfits of several years ago. In some cases the harvesting crews were small—as for example on the farm of L. A. Herdman of Neosho Falls, where the help consisted of Mr. Herdman and his 9-year old daughter Mary Ann. Mr. Herdman ran the binder and his daughter the tractor. Mr. Herdman used a rope to control the clutch on the tractor and Mary Ann handled the throttle and the steering wheel.

And Farmers Saved \$15,000

A RECENT survey of Greeley county showed that only two head of swine died from cholera in the county from June, 1930, to June, 1931. But from June, 1929, to June, 1930, the loss was estimated at \$15,000. The cause of the reduced loss is due directly to the almost 100 per cent immunization of hogs in that county. The percentage of loss probably is the smallest for hog cholera of any county in the state, and the percentage of vaccinated hogs the greatest of any county. These results should offer some inspiration to the folks in other counties to save the "mortgage lifters" this year. Hogs will be "good property" next fall, judging from the trend.



An Award for Real Service

By F. D. Farrell

President, Kansas State College

EVERYBODY is dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is America's basic industry. Its products include the major items in the nation's food supply and some of the most important raw materials used in making clothing. It employs about one-third of our population. What is at least equally important, we must look to the farms for a large part of the physical stamina of our population and for a large proportion of the human resources upon which to depend for industrial, commercial, educational, governmental and spiritual leadership. For these reasons, any large service to agriculture in the United States is of value to the entire nation, and any person rendering such service is entitled to national recognition.

Appreciation of these facts caused Senator Capper two years ago to offer an award for distinguished service to American agriculture. The award is made in accordance with five simple rules, as follows: 1. The award consists of a gold medal and \$5,000 in cash. 2. Any living American who has rendered distinguished service to the agriculture of the United States is eligible for consideration. 3. No time limitation is imposed as to when the service to agriculture was performed. 4. The award is made annually. 5. No person who has received the award is eligible to receive it again.

The Capper Award project is completely in charge of a committee of seven men: James T. Jardine, director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station; Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific System; Dr. John H. Finley, editor of The New York Times; Dr. Walter T. Swingle, plant physiologist and agricultural explorer, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee; Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company; and F. D.

Farrell, president of the Kansas State College.

The first award, made in 1930, went to Dr. Stephen M. Babcock, of the University of Wisconsin, in recognition of his epoch-making invention of the world-famous "Babcock Test" for butterfat and of his numerous other less widely known scientific contributions to the welfare of agriculture, particularly the dairy industry. Dr. Babcock's scientific contributions have been a major factor in revolutionizing the dairy industry in the last 40 years. The second person to receive the award is Dr. L. O. Howard, who has just completed 50 years of service as Entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Howard is 74 years old. He is a graduate of Cornell University. He is a world-renowned leader in the age-old war between man and the insects. He was one of the first to recognize and he now recognizes, more clearly perhaps than anybody else in the world, that this war is a war to the death, that there cannot be a peace without some degree of victory, that one side or the other must lose.

Doctor Howard has been a conspicuous leader in the development of an interesting new strategy for the use of man in the war against the insects. The strategy consists of inducing and aiding one group of insects, or other organisms, that are in fact our friends, to attack and destroy other insects that are our enemies. The strategy is called "biological control of insects." It is illustrated by the widespread use of the so-called "lady bug" in combating a very dangerous pest known as the cottony cushion scale which attacks citrus fruits. The lady bug combats this pest by the simple and pleasant process

of eating it. Similar methods are used in the so-called "biological control" of numerous other insects: friendly insects destroy unfriendly ones. Doctor Howard is one of the world's leaders in the development of this method. It may well be that some application of the method some day will bring under control the European corn borer, an insect which now menaces the American Corn Belt.

There is not space to discuss Doctor Howard's contributions toward the control of the alfalfa weevil, the mosquito, the cotton boll weevil, the house fly, the Japanese beetle, the gypsy moth and numerous other insects that are engaged in perpetual warfare against mankind. His great contributions clearly entitled him to the Capper Award.

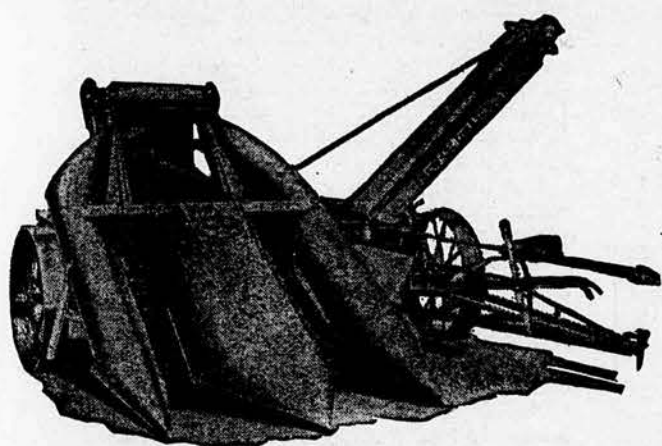
There are many able men and women who are rendering distinguished service to agriculture in this country. This year the committee of award considered almost 200 persons regarding whose services about 1,000 persons wrote letters to the secretary of the committee, F. B. Nichols of Topeka. The committee was rather pleasantly embarrassed by the number of people meriting the award.

The objective in making the awards has been stated by Senator Capper in the following words: "My objective is to provide a concrete expression of gratitude to some of the people who make contributions of national importance to American agriculture and to assist in stimulating public appreciation of unusually fine service to our basic industry."

The committee, as well as the donor, hopes that the Capper Award will serve as inspiration and encouragement to those who strive to give sincere and genuine service to American agriculture and as a stimulus to public appreciation of that service.

\$5000⁰⁰ in Prizes for Corn Farmers Offered by NEW IDEA

FIRST PRIZE! \$1000⁰⁰ CASH!



NEW IDEA ^{TWO ROW} Corn Picker

Needed THIS Year
More than Ever Before

START hand picking too early and the corn is not mature. Start it too late and bad weather catches you. Hire extra hands and you have the trouble and expense of boarding them—and even the best hand pickers lose a lot of corn. This year try a better way—cheaper, quicker, easier. Let the corn ripen. Then put a NEW IDEA Two-Row Picker on the job. Plenty of time to finish. The NEW IDEA covers 12 to 18 acres a day. Gets every ear on the stalk, even the nubbins. Cuts harvesting costs to the bone. The outstanding picker success; proved on thousands of farms. Any two-plow tractor will handle it.

See your NEW IDEA Dealer or write us direct.

NEW IDEA
Farm Equipment

SEVENTY-FIVE PRIZES—cash and merchandise to the value of over \$5000.00—to be awarded to Corn Farmers *before this year's crop is harvested*. The conditions are simple; the prizes easy to secure. There are no obligations attached to entering this contest. You don't have to be a Champion corn grower or a Master Farmer to win. *If corn is one of your regular farm crops, you are eligible.* Think of winning that thousand dollars in cash—or one of the other valuable prizes! And whether you win or not, there is a Surprise Reward for every contestant.

75 Prizes..Cash and Merchandise EASY TO WIN



Here are the Prizes:—1st, \$1000.00 CASH. 2nd and 3rd, each one a NEW IDEA Two-Row Corn Picker. 4th, NEW IDEA Spreaders with Lime Attachment. 5th, NEW IDEA Spreaders with Feed Safety. 6th and 7th, each one NEW IDEA Spreaders. 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, each one NEW IDEA Easyway Hay Loader. 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, each one NEW IDEA Hay Rake. 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, each

one NEW IDEA All-Steel Harvest Wagon. 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, each one NEW IDEA Vari-Speed Engine. 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, each one NEW IDEA Two-Hole Corn Sheller. 28th to 40th inclusive, each one NEW IDEA One-Hole Corn Sheller. 41st to 75th inclusive, each \$5.00 Cash. The whole prize list—cash and merchandise—amounts to \$5004.50.



The Judges of this contest will be the Hon. Arthur Capper, U. S. Senator from Kansas, Publisher of the Capper Publications; Ex-Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie, Member Federal Farm Board, Publisher of the Nebraska Farmer; Mr. John P. Wallace, Publisher of Wallace's Farmer. Prizes will be awarded within 30 days after contest closes.

There is nothing elaborate or difficult about this contest. A little careful thinking, a few minutes time—and you may win one of these many prizes. Any Corn Farmer is eligible to compete. The rules are simple and easy to follow. All information needed will be furnished upon request. It costs nothing to enter your name. Mail us the coupon at once.

Contest Closes at Midnight Aug. 15, 1931

The New Idea Spreader Company

Spreaders, Corn Pickers, Transplanters, Husker-Shredders, All-Steel Harvest Wagons, Lime Spreaders, Portable and Bucket Elevators, Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Hay Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Gasoline Engines
Coldwater, Ohio Sandwich, Illinois

Every Contestant will be Rewarded

This contest puts you under no obligations. You do not have to buy or sell anything nor own any NEW IDEA Farm Equipment in order to win. Just fill out the coupon and get the simple details. Follow the rules and whether you win a prize or not, you will receive a special certificate of real value to you.

Mail This Entry Coupon Today!

The New Idea Spreader Company,
Coldwater, Ohio

KF-7

Enter my name in your Corn Farmers' Prize Contest
and send me full particulars at once.

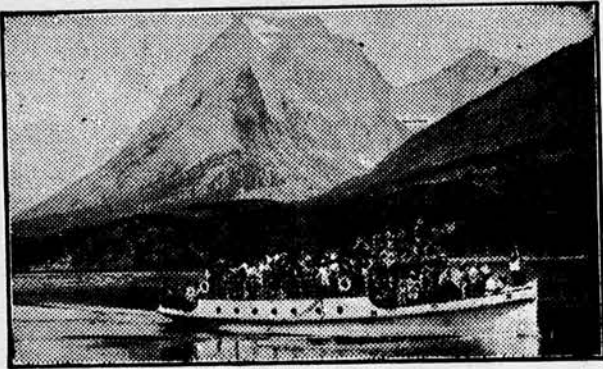
Name _____

Address _____

Farm Located
in (State) _____ (County) _____

Size of Farm _____ Corn Acreage
This Year _____





Lake and Mountain Scene in Glacier National Park

Reservations for the Jayhawker Tour, which leaves August 8 for an 8,000-mile trip by special train into Canada, Old Mexico, and the entire Pacific West, have been coming in so fast the last two weeks that it now seems certain the party this year will be one of the largest of all the tours Kansas Farmer has sponsored. People from nearly every county in Kansas already have arranged to be with us on the Jayhawker Tour. If you want to see the western half of North America, and plan to take the trip, please send us word as soon as possible, so that we can arrange for your places at once.

8,000 Miles of Scenic Thrills

Fourth Annual Jayhawker Tour Will Touch Every Important Spot in the West

By F. L. Hockenhull

IF YOU are like most of us, and have longed all your life for travel and adventure, and the sight of new lands and strange places, it will be easy this year to make your dream come true. The way to do it, easily and at low cost, is to go with us on our special train on the glorious Jayhawker Tour.

You will travel thru every state except two in the West. You will visit Washington, Oregon, California—magic places all of them. You will revel in the strangely different sights of two foreign countries, Canada and Old Mexico. You will steam for a day thru the salt waters of the Pacific Ocean—will cross not only the great, northern Rocky Mountains but also the beautiful Cascades and the Coast Range as well—will visit every important city in the West—and you will return home rested and care-free, broadened by your wonderful trip, and happier than ever before.

And one of the best things about the trip is that the whole cost will be not much more than half what it would be if you went alone.

What a glorious trip this 8,000-mile wonder tour under three flags will be! Long, care-free days among the shining, snowy peaks of Glacier National Park and Rainier National Park; the teeming picturesque cities of the Far West; golden California; gold mines and glaciers and the indescribable charm of the West. You will find every minute on the Jayhawker Tour packed with pleasures and with thrills.

First Trip in 1928

Nearly 100 Kansas people already have arranged to make the trip. People from almost every county have sent their reservations. By the time the tour leaves, it is almost certain that every one of the 105 counties in Kansas will be represented by passengers on the tour.

You probably know the story of the Jayhawker Tour in the past. The first tour was in 1928, and was planned for the readers of Kansas Farmer, who wanted the best and easiest way of going to strange places and of seeing and experiencing new things. That year a special train load of Kansans made the tour. The next year we took two special trains of people out thru the Pacific Northwest and back thru Canada. Altogether in the last three years nearly a thousand Kansas people have been on the tour.

This year we have changed the route of the tour to include California and Old Mexico. The tour this summer will be the longest and finest trip of all. This year we first will go to Saint Paul and Minneapolis, then out over the great plains of North Dakota and Montana to Glacier National Park, then we will cross the Continental Divide and the Cascade and Coast Range Mountains to Seattle, Victoria, and Vancouver. After returning from Vancouver to Seattle by steamer, we will go down the Pacific Coast thru Portland, and thru Oregon, Washington, and California, visiting San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego



The Magnificent Royal Gorge—Colorado

and Old Mexico. The return home will be by the way of Salt Lake City, the Royal Gorge, and Denver.

Long sight-seeing trips by special autos will be made at every important stop. You will take the trip up the Columbia River Highway from Portland. You will be taken thru the beautiful mountains of Glacier National Park, and in the day spent on Mount Rainier, you will walk on glaciers which are said to have been frozen long before the birth of Christ.

Every day will bring new pleasures to you. Our travelers always have said that every day has become better and better.

Only the best of everything, too, is given you on the Jayhawker Tour. The Pullman cars on the special train are of the very best, and so are the Observation cars. You will have your choice of so many good things to eat that finally you probably will have to "slow up" for fear of putting on too much weight. When the meals are not served in the diners, they will be at the very best hotels in each of the cities we visit.

But, perhaps best of all, is the fact that you will not have a thing in way of travel details to bother about. We will meet you at the Union Station in Kansas City. From that time on you have no cars to change, no baggage to handle, nothing to plan. Everything is taken care of for you, and everything goes like clock-work. We always have had a good many ladies traveling alone on the Jayhawker Tour. In every case, they, like all the other passengers, have commented a lot about the fact that they did not have a thing to do except to have a good time.

Another fine thing about the Jayhawker Tour is that the one low cost covers everything. Rates on the railroads have been reduced. The one low rate includes everything—meals, berths, sight-seeing auto trips, steamer tickets and National Park tours. You have only one ticket to buy—no tips to pay—not a single travel worry.

And, of course, all the time you will be with a happy crowd of fine Kansas people just like yourself, out for a good time and for the trip of a lifetime.

The voyage on the Pacific thru the beautiful San Juan Islands, from Vancouver to Seattle, with a stop at Victoria, alone is worth traveling across the continent to enjoy.

Imagine yourself standing in the cool salt breeze at the ship's bow just after dusk, as you steam into Seattle harbor where whole navies have ridden at anchor.

First you will be amazed at the sweep of the city's encircling hills. Then, as the ship draws nearer, tall buildings begin to separate themselves from other tall buildings. Lights begin to twinkle and are reflected in the sparkling waters.

Look to the shore-line and you will see ships stirring from the jutting wharves. Busy ferries carry other visitors like yourself to cool islands and secluded bays. You hear the deep-throated whistles of great ocean liners—ocean greyhounds,

with strange flags flying and curious oriental letters on painted prows.

Turning south from Seattle, and after a wonderful stop at Mt. Rainier National Park and at Portland, with an auto trip up the Columbia River Highway, you will travel the entire length of our Pacific Coast.

Nowhere does the Pacific Ocean roll in over more smoothly sanded beaches, nor lash more picturesquely rugged rocky cliffs, than where it washes the western coast of Washington, Oregon and California.

Nowhere are trees more green, nor more majestic in the great forests.

Mount Rainier and Mount Baker, the Cascades, and high Olympics are sublime beyond description. Even the Alps of Switzerland and the Andes of South America have no grander mountain scenery than these rugged, snowy peaks and high Sierras. The Mediterranean is blue, but it cannot be bluer than the mountain lakes you will visit on the Jayhawker Tour—lakes high in their lofty recesses, blue as cobalt under passing cloud or in the limpid atmosphere.

After the enjoyable journey down the coast between the snow-capped mountains on the east and the vast Pacific on the west, you will visit sunny California, where palm trees nod their welcome. The train passes thru mile after mile of orange groves extending far up the slopes of the snowy mountains.

At San Francisco again you will see ships from the seven seas, plying the waters of the beautiful harbor.

You will see Chinatown, the Golden Gate, Seal Rock, and all the other things you have read about in connection with this great city.

Send for the Booklet

Los Angeles with its wide boulevards lined with palms, and flowers in evidence everywhere, is one of the "high points" on the Jayhawker Tour you never will forget.

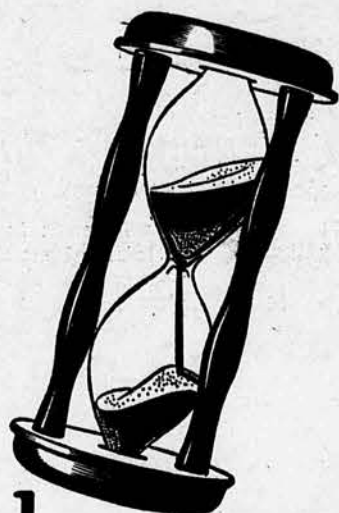
If you haven't received the booklet giving the day-by-day program of the Jayhawker Tour, now while you are thinking about it sit down and address an envelope to the Tour Director, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and send a letter saying, "Please send me a free copy of the booklet telling all about the fourth annual Jayhawker Tour." We will send you complete information by return mail.

Or, if you already have read the booklet, then



Ocean Beach Scene in California

just write the Tour Director, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., telling us you are going, and whether we should hold an upper berth or a lower berth or a compartment or drawing room for you. Also, tell the names and addresses of the people who will be in your party, if others are going with you. Then, we will hold your place and you will not need to pay any money down, and later if something should keep you from going, you will not be out a cent.



As the accuracy of the hour-glass depends upon an even, continuous flow . . .

a little at a time

. . . so the uniform flavor of Hills Bros. Coffee is produced by Controlled Roasting—the patented process that roasts evenly, continuously . . . a little at a time.



Patented, continuous process takes guesswork out of coffee roasting

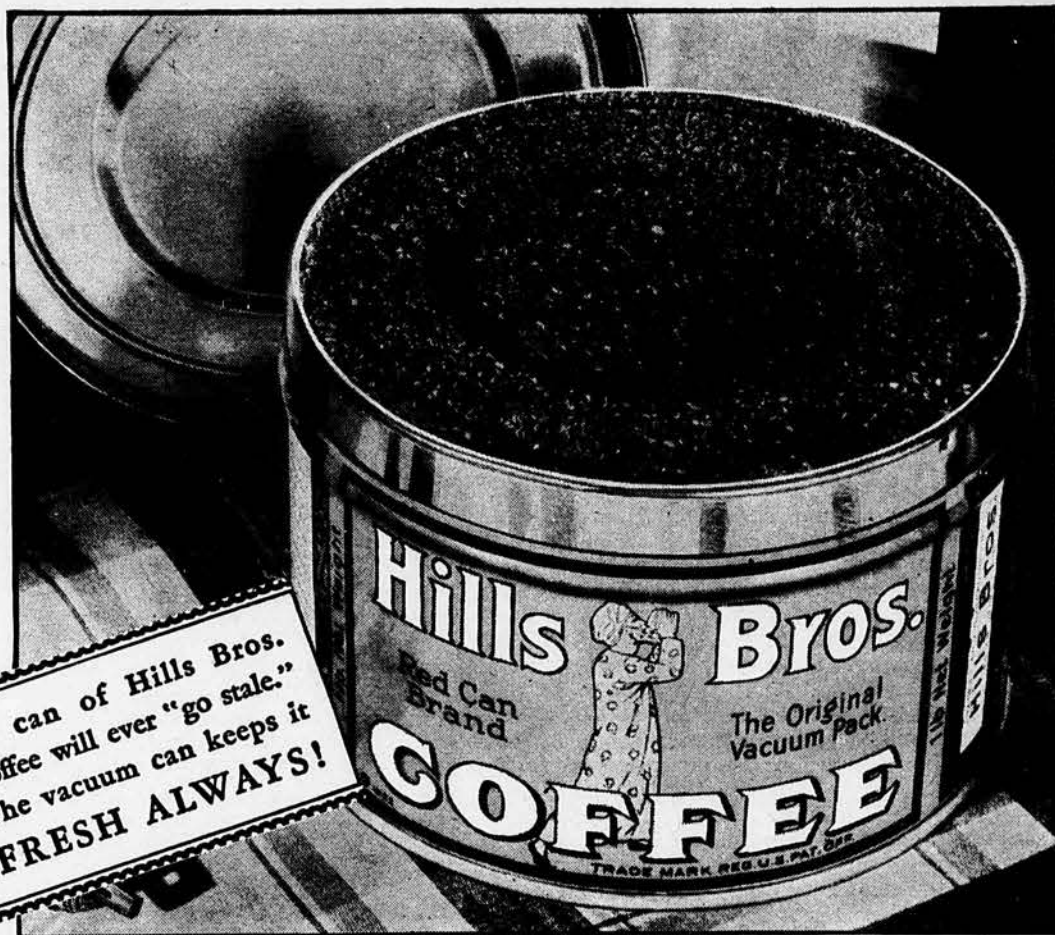
Controlled Roasting produces same fine flavor in every pound of Hills Bros Coffee

. . .

"A little at a time"—instead of in bulk—is the secret

Instead of roasting in bulk, which requires guesswork, Hills Bros. roast *a little at a time*. The rare blend of Hills Bros. Coffee passes through the roasters evenly, continuously. This automatic, patented process—Controlled Roasting—does away with guesswork, and insures exactness. It develops every berry to the fullest—a rich, refreshing flavor!

Every can of Hills Bros. Coffee has the same flavor, and every can is *fresh*! Air, which destroys the flavor of coffee, is removed and kept out of Hills Bros.' vacuum cans. Ordinary,



"air-tight" cans won't keep coffee fresh. But Hills Bros. Coffee can't go stale—can't lose its aroma and flavor!

Pour a cup of Hills Bros. Coffee. One breath of its tempting aroma, and you drain the cup and pour another. After that—perhaps another. *This is coffee!* Ask for it by name, and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.

HILLS BROS COFFEE



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



It Is Wise to Lighten the Housekeeping Routine in Summer

By Ethel J. Marshall

COOLNESS and comfort should be the twin aims of the summer housekeeper. And summer is the season of all the year when every custom, every task, every piece of equipment should be subjected to the severest scrutiny for its necessity, usefulness and efficiency in the daily business of seeking family happiness.

Critical eyes may first be turned on the living room. There are those who would eliminate glass curtains in the summer, but their noise absorbing qualities seem to me to justify the continuance of their use. There is a growing tendency toward the old fashion of having many interesting little knickknacks, collections of elephants, dogs and what not on display. These are all very well and serve their purpose as winter fads or hobbies of family members. But how about a summer vacation for them? Until you have tried it, you have little idea how it increases the effect of cool restfulness in a room to clear it even of pictures and extra lamps, books and magazines. Your appreciation will be increased again when you come to the next dusting time.



Extra Rooms Need Vacations

Extra rooms mean extra hours of weary cleaning. It is true that there is coolness to be found in spaciousness, in the sweep of fresh air across the length of the house, but if this can be achieved in some other way, why not lock up the two or three extra rooms that now come in regularly for a weekly cleaning, and play that they, too, have gone on a vacation?

We come last to the kitchen. Would a linoleum to give cooler, cleaner floors be a good investment to save hours of scrubbing? What about the little sources of irritation, the egg beater that sticks, the paring knife with a broken point, the frying pan that burns everything. Can anything be done about them? Have you put away all utensils that merely serve to suggest the tasks of winter? Can the furniture be arranged to secure greater convenience? Does your electric fan feel at home in the kitchen?

Are you still carrying meals back and forth between dining room and kitchen? If your dining room is nice and cool, and you have a good tea cart this is perhaps the best plan. But if there is a cool corner in the kitchen, why not utilize it? Or how about the back porch? I have seen far too many large cool back porches which seemed to be used only to furnish the housewife with a semi-weekly scrubbing task. Shades may need to be provided, but a shaded outdoor dining room furnishes summer delight that is hardly to be surpassed.

There is one more suggestion. It is, with apologies to St. Paul, having done all, to plan. Plan what to do and what not to do for each day and week. One woman said, "You can't think what a relief it is to get those things that I ought to do and can't all cleared out of my mind." Many a woman goes thru the day wearied more by the nagging list of things that ought to be done than by what she actually accomplishes. The list of things to do today is no more important than the list of things to be assigned to some other day and forgotten for the present.

Flower Clubs Go Touring

IT WAS an enthusiastic group of flower lovers from Shawnee county "Better Homes and Gardens" clubs that drove in a caravan of 15 cars recently to view the improvements that their Jefferson county neighbors have accomplished. Eight members of the Junior Garden Club were present also.

Two of the oldest houses in the community

were demonstrated to show how much could be accomplished where there were no funds with which to work. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Welter have done outstanding work on a house which they rent. In order to make the partitions more substantial Mrs. Welter has used sugar sacks as a foundation for the plaster board.

The kitchen had never had a coat of paint on it before in all its long years of standing. The house when finished has three rooms downstairs and one upstairs.

The most unusual accomplishments in flower and shrub growing were those found on the Jim Haynes farm. Mr. Haynes has about 125 varieties of trees and shrubs on his farm and 100 of them are imported from China, Japan and the Korean states. These he has scattered about the lawn in a decorative manner. It was quite a sight to see a bamboo plant growing on a Kansas farm. Mr. Haynes believes this is the only bamboo grown in the Central states. A Chinese lemon tree was growing in a flower pot and was covered with tiny lemons.

The most beautiful sight on the farm was a rhododendron flower. This is a typical southern plant and has to be given special care if grown away from its nativity. Mr. Haynes has accomplished this by keeping it shaded well and mulching the ground to keep it damp. The Haynes farm is well known for its dahlia plants, also.

Other homes and gardens visited were those belonging to Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Gilbert, William Montgomery, Felix McGinnis, Herbert Scovell, R. L. Glyn, Willard Clark, Arch Shirley, George Shirley and Ed Burrows.

As the caravan started homeward all members were reviewing in their minds what they had observed and made plans to add some beautifying touches to their own homes and gardens.—N. G.

Women's Service Corner

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

Use Your Lawn for a Summer Party

I am going to entertain our rural neighborhood with a lawn party soon. I would like to have a list of games to play, also refreshment suggestions. Can you send me material of this type? Mrs. A. Y. S.

We have a splendid new leaflet called "Games for a Garden Party" which contains usable material for an entertainment of this sort, also suggesting refreshments. Any person should be able to give a lawn party for their friends at very little expense and heaps of fun! The leaflet is yours for 5 cents. Address Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Cleaning Papered Walls

Please send me a recipe for a preparation for cleaning papered walls without injury to the paper. Mrs. S. F. S.

The following prescription for a paste or dough is fine to use on papered walls which are soiled but unfaded.

1 pound rye flour 1 pound white flour

Cook in oven or waterless cooker 30 minutes. Remove crust. Work 1 ounce salt, ½ ounce powdered naphthalene, 1 ounce cornmeal and ¼ ounce burnt umber into the dough and cool. When cool it is ready to be used on the wall.

Summer Squash for a Hot Weather Dish

I would like to know how to cook the round summer squash. Our family enjoys eating this during the summer months. Mrs. W. H. D.

The squash is best cooked when small and tender. Wash the squash, cut into small pieces and either cook in boiling water or steam it.

It will cook in boiling water in half an hour. It takes about an hour to cook it in the steamer. The cooked squash is mashed fine and seasoned with salt, pepper and butter. This method gives a delicate flavored but rather watery dish.

Removing a Yellow Stain From Piano Keys

Will you please tell me how to take yellow stain from piano keys? Muriel.

Remove the stains with oxalic acid and keep the keys white by rubbing with a soft piece of cloth wet with alcohol or with cologne water. Expose the keys to sunshine on bright, sunny days to bleach them.



(Editor's Note. The Charm Shop is open for your every beauty problem. Please feel free to write to us. Your questions will be answered thru this column, but no names will be signed.)

THE hair needs good care at all times. However special attention is necessary during the summer months. An added flow of perspiration, frequent soaking when swimming and an exposure to dust all contribute their bad effect on the hair during hot weather. The perspiration, if allowed to remain on the hair, becomes objectionable. If the hair is soaked in water especially in bathing pools containing salt, the hair becomes dry and brittle. A shampoo immediately following this is necessary if the hair is to be kept in good shape.

In case of perspiration a shampoo is not needed immediately but the scalp should be treated with a tonic so that the perspiration will not cake with oil and dandruff and clog the pores. The tonic will refresh the entire scalp and remove the odor as well as to rid the hair of that stringy look, and tends to make the hair fluffy.

Care of the permanent is important during the summer months, also. There is no doubt that permanent waving is a convenience. But it must have good care if it is to be well-nourished and well-groomed. Permanent waving takes much of the natural oil out of the hair. Therefore during the period of a permanent wave tonics which tend to put oil in the hair should be used.

Brilliantine is highly recommended for use on freshly waved hair, particularly if the hair tends to be dry. The brilliantine should remove the brittle look of the hair and make it soft and fine. An atomizer is an effective method for using brilliantine, as it is then possible to touch the entire scalp with it.

The hot suns and drying winds tend to give graying hair a yellowish cast. Laundry bluing strained thru cheese cloth and used in the final rinse will help immensely to whiten the hair. Would you like to have the name of a good tonic for treating the scalp? I'll be glad to send it to you.

Beauty's Question Box

Do you have a good homemade remedy for sun tan on the arms? I am 14 years old and 5 feet 3 inches tall. How much should I weigh? Jarrie.

Bleaches made of horseradish or strawberries are considered effective for treating a tanned skin. I have a leaflet telling how to make these and several other bleaches. You should weigh 112 pounds.

Any of the above remedies are yours for the asking. Simply inclose 2 cents in stamps for each request and address Naida Gardner, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

These Bacon Variations Appeal

This Meat, With Vegetables, Makes a Fine One Dish Summer Supper

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

BACON is the one meat that we have with us always. But it is unfortunate and unfair to this appetizing, tempting food to associate it always with the product of poultry. True, bacon and eggs are a breakfast institution, but bacon deserves a place of high esteem as an accompaniment to the main course of luncheon and dinner. Familiarity with some of its uses makes it a prime emergency standby and will give the housewife a key to a variety of dishes.

I wonder if the average cook fries bacon for the most delicious results? The strips should be placed in a cold pan over a low fire and cooked slowly, pouring off the excess fat from time to time. Turn frequently, increasing the heat.

We all use the drippings for seasoning. Escalloped potatoes, spinach, beans and lettuce offer favorite methods of using up bacon drippings.

Three-decked toasted sandwiches are a favorite Sunday night supper. You'll be surprised at the delightful combinations you can concoct, with bacon to give a spicy, pleasing tang to whatever ingredients you have on hand. For filling for one layer, I usually use left-over meat, spread with a little mayonnaise or prepared mustard and for the other layer, bacon and lettuce. Or, use slices of tomato in season, with a little green onion and cheese for one layer, with bacon for the other. Serve as warm as possible.

Liver and bacon is a recognized couplet, and bacon is often used with fish, lamb and even steak, but had you thought of serving it as it is used in these recipes?

Stuffed Bacon Slices

Make a moist bread dressing and allow about three slices of bacon for each serving. Place a heaping teaspoonful of dressing on one end of each slice of bacon and roll the bacon around the dressing. Fasten with a toothpick. Fry in a pan, turning evenly on all sides.

Ragout of Bacon and String Beans

This makes a delicious "meal in a pot." Cook 1 cup diced bacon in a skillet, add 3 sliced onions and 1 quart string beans and cook 5 minutes. Add 1 quart boiling water and cook until the beans are about half done. Then add 6 small potatoes cut in halves and salt and pepper to taste. When potatoes and beans are done, serve in a vegetable dish with gravy.

Valley View Notes

BY NELLE G. CALLAHAN

In spite of hard times there is a fine spirit abroad among our farm folks. It would seem as if everyone was trying to share what he has with his neighbor as evinced by so much roadside planting. So many folks have planted their prettiest flowers right by the road, and isn't it a fine custom? Think how many, many people are going to enjoy those blossoms during the summer! I have gone out of my way to drive past some door-yards where there are riotous, flaming lanes of poppies right now. I do not have any myself and how I have enjoyed those of my neighbors.

I have made pineapple jam and bran bread today. I made the pineapple jam using commercial pectin. In making my bran bread I just add ½ cup of sugar extra and 1 cup of whole bran to about 4 cups of sponge

and proceed with my baking as for white bread. Fresh bran bread and pineapple jam formed a popular part of our supper tonight.

My blue cookie jar comes in handy these days in keeping lettuce fresh and ready for use at any time. I prepare a day's supply at one time, then put it in my stone jar, or wrap it in folded cheese cloth, if the cookie jar is in use, and set it in the ice box. It keeps nice and crisp. I keep three or four lengths of cheese cloth in my kitchen linen drawer just for drying lettuce, sliced potatoes, and such.

The other day in a shop I found some of the gayest, prettiest waxed paper. A package contains a varied assortment of different colored designs. Think how festive the sandwiches for lunch or a picnic will look done up in happy array!

Do You Know That

Adding a little of the sifted flour to the creamed butter and sugar mixture will help to make a cake of fine texture? This is an announcement made by home economics authorities at the Oregon Agricultural College.

Two Popular Styles

The clever seamstress who is looking for something simple and summery will enjoy the numbers shown here.

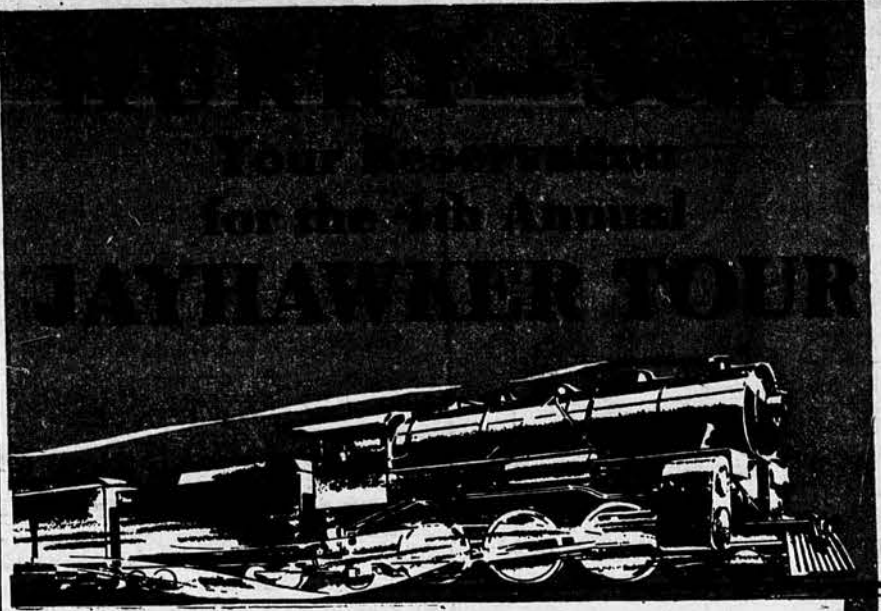
2567—This smartly feminine model is good news to the stout figure. It is designed along slimming lines and



comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

701—Sprigged dimity in rose tones is especially suited to this junior pattern. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

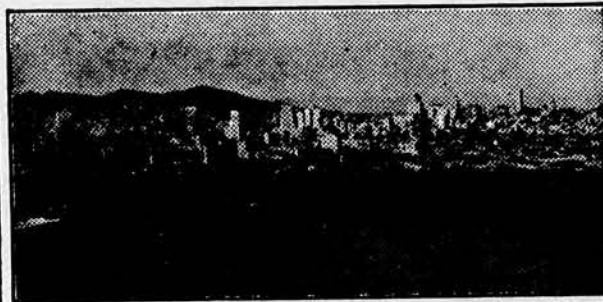
Patterns! They sell for 15 cents. Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



JUST another month now and the happy crowd of Kansas Farmer friends will be starting for their visit to the scenic Pacific Northwest, Canada, California, Old Mexico and Colorado. Now is the time for you to send in your reservation. Don't put it off any longer.

Tour Starts August 8th

You must get your reservation in soon if you are going on this wonderful 8,000-mile trip. And really, you can't afford to miss going this year. It's the opportunity of a lifetime to travel in three different countries at a cost lower than you ever thought possible on these three great railroads: **ROCK ISLAND . . . GREAT NORTHERN . . . SOUTHERN PACIFIC.**



(Left) The Great City of San Francisco, Looking Across the Bay—One of the Many Interesting Places You'll Visit.

(Right) The Steamship Which Operates Between Vancouver, B. C. and Seattle, Washington—We Spend An Entire Day Sailing On This Steamship.



The 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour is a personally escorted tour in which the one low price pays for everything. You can almost leave your pocketbook at home! The entire cost is covered by a lump sum which includes rail and Pullman fares, motor and boat fares, meals in dining cars and hotels, lodging, sightseeing and national park tours. No tickets to buy, no tips to pay, no hotel or baggage worries. You simply relax and enjoy every mile and every minute of this glorious tour planned for your own personal pleasure.

MAIL THE COUPON

The coupon below brings you the new free descriptive booklet of this year's tour. Contains actual photographs of many places to be visited. Gives you all the low cost rates. Tells you all you want to know about the tour. Mail this coupon for your free copy, today!

TOUR DIRECTOR, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

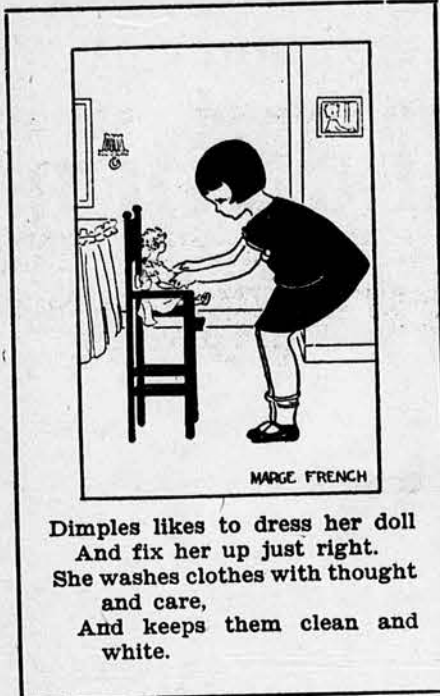
Please send me a free copy of booklet telling all about the 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour.

Name

R. F. D. or Street

City State

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours



Dimples likes to dress her doll
And fix her up just right.
She washes clothes with thought
and care,
And keeps them clean and
white.

Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —

1. To; 2. Midday; 3. Sound; 4. Singles.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Rides Horseback

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have one sister. She lives in Mulvane, Kan. Her name is Bernice English. The name of our school is Spring Creek and that is the name of our stock farm. There were 12 pupils in our school last term. There were just three girls and one of them is my cousin. My teacher last term was Miss Church. I liked her very much.

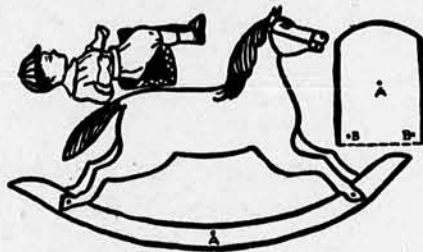
My birthday is July 19. I am wondering who has the same birthday. We have a little white Spitz dog, a big white cat and five little white and yellow kittens. We have a lot of little white belted pigs. I have a spotted pony. I like to ride. I help my Daddy drive cattle. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Derby, Kan. Vera Mae Goodin.

Hobby Horse

This horse will rock if you proceed as follows:

Trace on tough cardboard or construction paper, then cut out carefully. Mount rider on horse's back and fix string from his hands to the bridle in the horse's mouth. Double the piece A and BB and fold on dotted line. Fix horse between the two pieces but do not use paste here. Drive a



tack through A and A as they come together and let tack go on thru the end of a wooden box, such as a chalk box.

Drive two other tacks at BB, having them go on into the box. Now fasten each end of a thread 6 or 7 feet long at the rocker where the feet are fastened and suspend a small stone at the middle of the thread. The stone will swing like a pendulum, making the horse rock automatically. Of course the box must set on a shelf or mantle so as to give the stone a chance to suspend and to swing to and fro when you start it with your hand. It will swing quite a while with one push, if properly put together.

Pony's Name Is Beauty

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is June 12. I go to Lyndon Valley school. My teach-

er the last term was Miss Todd. I liked her very much. There are 23 pupils in my school. We have six pupils in the fourth grade. Their names are Imogean, Marguerite, Donald, Lecon and Kenneth. I have two sisters. Their names are Norma Jean and Barbara Ann. We have two cats and two dogs. Their names are Tooties, Cinders, Fanny and Ross. I have a pony. Her name is Beauty. I ride my pony 2½ miles to school. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Emporia, Kan. Peggy M. Hughes.

Some Tricks to Try

1. How can you put your right hand where your left hand can't touch it?
2. How can you bite an inch off the piano?
3. How can you sit on Niagara Falls?
4. How can you put your handkerchief where everyone in the room can see it but you cannot?
5. How can you place a pencil on the floor so that you cannot jump over it?

Answers:

1. On left elbow.
2. Away from the piano.
3. Write "Niagara Falls" on a piece of paper and sit on it.
4. On head.
5. Against the wall.



If you will cut out the pieces and put them together properly you will have the picture of a fowl to be found in the barnyard. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



Grandma Looks to See What the Boys Put in Her Garbage Can—It Was a Firecracker.

Enjoys Children's Page

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is October 26. I go to White Rose school. I liked my teacher last term. Her name was Miss Ahlstedt. For pets I have a dog named Rex. I have three cats. I have two sisters. Their names are Eunice and Verna May. I have two brothers. Their names are Russell and Irvin. I enjoy the children's page.

Falun, Kan. Karen Nelson.

Takes Piano Lessons

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. I take music lessons of my grandmother. I have a little sister. Her name is Alwyn. She will be 2 years old in August. For pets I have a white rabbit, a dog named Jingle, four cats named Tom, Puss, Wow and Junior and a pony named Blue.

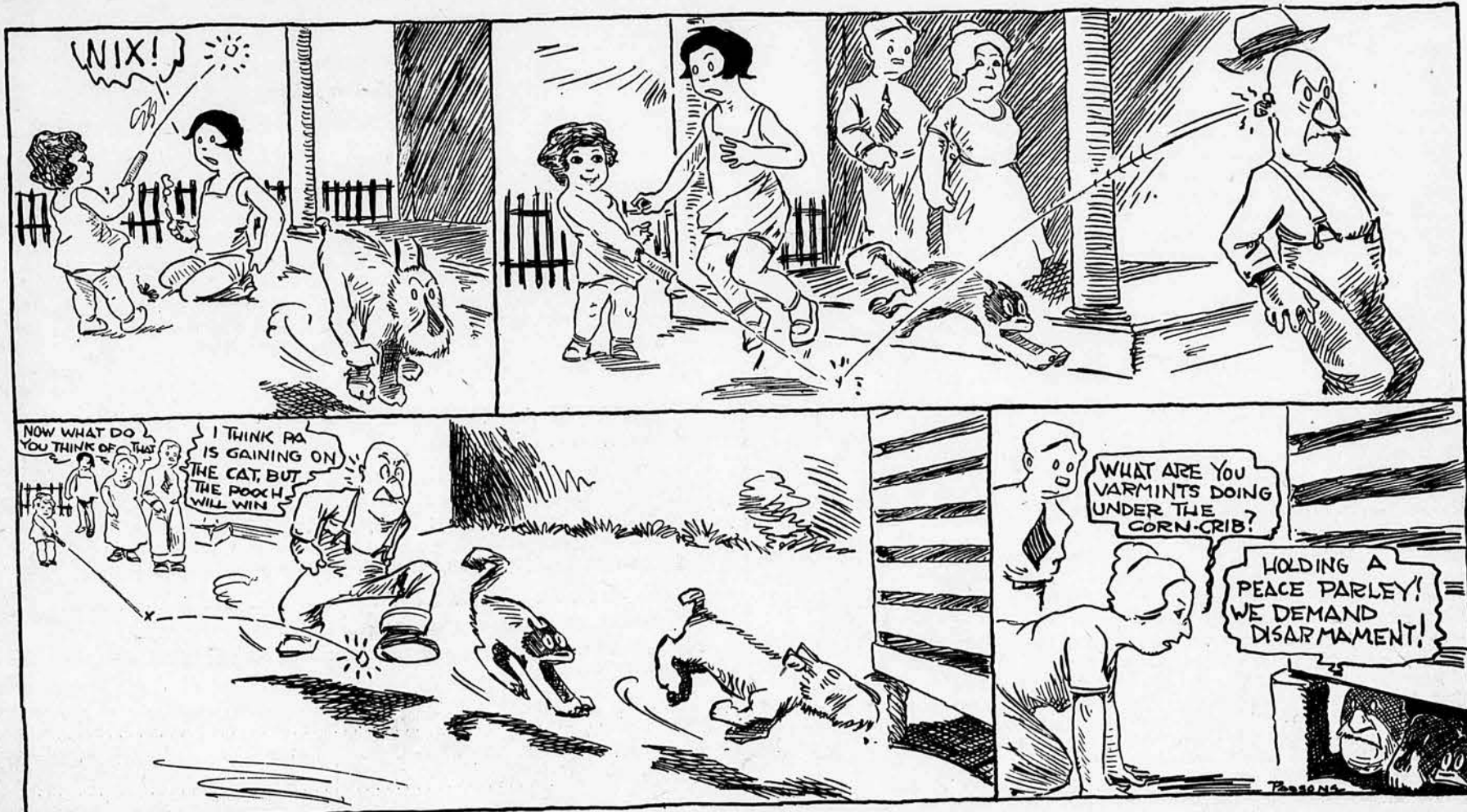
Darlene Yvonne Ginther.

Hill City, Kan.

Dog's Name Is Pal

I am 6 years old and in the first grade. I go to the Prairie Home school. My teacher's name is Miss Vanous. There are 12 pupils in our school. My dog's name is Pal and I like him very much.

Cuba, Kan. Wanda Grace Brown.



The Hoovers—Thelma Ann Celebrates



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Medical Officers Have Discovered That Liquor Is Harmful in Hot Weather to Soldiers on a March

IN HOT weather like we are having," writes F. F. V., "there is nothing cools me off like a good drink of beer; it revives me and makes me able to work when I'm just about all in. On the other hand, there's nothing warms me up so quickly on a cold day. These facts being beyond dispute why may I not gratify my inner man with the thing that does me so much good?"

The explanation is simple enough. The influence of alcohol on all the tissues of the body is paralyzing. It does not make you cooler on a hot day. It simply numbs your senses to the discomfort of the heat, so that you have a sensation of being cooler. If that were all it might be agreed that even a sensation of coolness is worth getting, but that is not the whole of it. The paralyzing effect also is extended to the heat regulating mechanism of the body, that special automatic function that allows one to go into the tropics or up to the frozen north and yet retain a body temperature not varying much from 98 degrees. So your sensation of coolness may lead you into danger, which explains why heat prostration is so much more common in the drinking man.

It is the same way in cold weather. The paralyzing effect of alcohol causes a relaxation of the capillaries so that they readily fill with blood, giving a sensation of warmth, and a flush to the skin that gives also a warm appearance. But is the body really warm? Quite the contrary. The blood that is filling the superficial vessels is more needed in the deeper structures and it is not long before they begin to suffer for it. The energy of the body then lags, and repeated doses of stimulant cause only a temporary quickening, each time followed by a more profound reaction, until the victim reaches the stage of exhaustion.

Soldiers on the march in hot countries are no longer given their nip of liquor to strengthen them for the march. Their medical officers have discovered that its effect is harmful instead of helpful. If liquor is served it is after the work is done, and in extreme heat is not allowed even then.

Complete Rest Will Help

I would like to know how to get rid of pleurisy. Had a bad spell last February and it keeps coming back. Have a soreness in lower part of chest. When it is bad I keep spitting up brickdust colored sputum.

M. B. W.

Chronic pleurisy always suggests the possibility of tuberculosis, and it is cured by much the same treatment. This means complete rest in bed, in the open air, for a prolonged period; freedom from all work and worry; and plenty of easily digested nourishment. My advice is that you follow this line of treatment regardless of diagnosis.

Should Wear High Boots?

Please say what to do in case of being bitten by a poisonous snake? E. E.

The only poisonous snake in your locality is the rattlesnake. He will not bite if he can get away, and his bite is rarely fatal. Wearing high boots or leggings are good measures of precaution. If a snake bite occurs a ligature should be tied around the limb above the point bitten to prevent absorption of the venom through the blood stream. Any strips of clothing will do. It should be tightened by

passing a stick under it and twisting, but must not stay tight more than half an hour. Sucking the wound does not do much good, but a free incision with a sharp, clean knife is good practice. The most effective drug antidote is permanganate of potash applied direct to the wound. This is first aid treatment, of course. The victim should get a physician as soon as possible.

Better See a Specialist

Please tell us if it ever pays to set a fracture a second time. Our little boy broke his arm and it is crooked. The new doctor wants to break it over and re-set it. Shall we allow it? J. G. S.

Do not allow any further treatment until you have a clear X-Ray picture showing the exact condition of the bones. I would take such a case to a specialist in this line of work. It is not a job that can be done in a hurry. On the other hand don't allow time to be wasted, and don't allow the arm to stay crooked, for you can get a straight arm if you go at it right.

Natural Lens Is Dead

I am in deadly fear of cataract with which both of my parents suffered. Is there any hope for a person with cataract? R. M. C.

Cataract does not mean hopeless blindness. The natural lens of the eye is dead, but a skilful eye doctor can remove this under a local anesthetic, and after recovery fit you with cataract glasses that will give a very fair amount of sight. If, however, the cataract has not yet developed, consult the doctor at once. He may be able to save you from its oncome.

Heat Is First Essential

BY MRS. J. SIDNEY JOHNSON
Frankfort, Kansas

We do not have a brooder house and my problem was to raise chickens with old hens. Finally we decided to use the kitchen of an old tenant house. We bought an oil brooder stove and the first two years tried heating the whole room but could not, and came to grief.

So in 1930 my husband used some old boards and shut part of the room off and we had much better results. I have decided that heat is the most essential thing for success and most troubles come from not enough heat the first three weeks.

Feeding was the next problem and this last year I used the Kansas State Agricultural College all-mash method, beginning as soon as the chicks were 24 hours old, placing the feed before them in hoppers and leaving it there all the time. I mixed the feed myself. The chicks did so well and they weighed 2 pounds at 8 weeks old, so for cheapness and less care I would not ask for anything better.

I like and raise the White Wyandottes for table use and high egg production. We always eat what we wish, keep the pullets, sell the very best cockerels for breeders. I advertise these at a very reasonable price and because we keep purebred and good ones, never fail to sell them.

Scalding all drinking vessels every days and the foregoing methods have brought good results. I also use a porch for sunshine and a runway, not letting the chicks range until 8 weeks old. This was another feature of success.

most WOMEN know...

—that if they specify the name Kellogg's when buying corn flakes, they are sure of getting one of the most economical and convenient foods the market affords...

—delicious with milk or cream for breakfast; extra welcome for lunch with fruits or honey; fine for the children's supper or for a wholesome bedtime snack for grown-ups...

—easy to digest. Always ready to serve. No trouble. No work...

—with a wonder flavor and crispness that no other corn flakes have ever been able to equal.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes have been imitated time and again—but no other corn flakes are ever "just like Kellogg's." That's why wise buyers specify Kellogg's—in the red-and-green package. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

The world's most popular ready-to-eat cereal—and a real farm product. It takes a whole year's bumper crop from 700 acres of corn to supply just one day's demand for Kellogg's. About 2,500,000 quarts of milk and cream are used daily. And tons of orchard fruits and berries.



An Ideal Season for Small Grain!

But Still, Due to Wet Weather, We Had Some Experience Pulling the Binder "On a Slide"

BY HENRY HATCH

WET fields and old style binders do not make an enjoyable combination. We found this to be so when attempting to cut our volunteer oats, as we have many times in years past. A wait of two days, however, and everything went along without a slide. Our general purpose tractor will pull the binder "on a slide" for some distance before its wheels will begin to spin, so this tractor power will pull a binder in soft fields where horses will, but such work is hard on fields and should not be done unless necessary to save grain. The new power-take-off binders, pulled and powered by a well-lugged tractor, are a combination that cannot be beaten for binding grain in soft fields. Such outfits have been used without trouble in fields in this county where water was standing some of the way. The regular binder, with its closely housed main wheel, has no chance for mud to collect without starting a slide, and the small bar lugs give little traction in soft fields, altho amply sufficient on solid land. There is room for an improved type of main wheel for horse operated binders.

Oil Tanks Are Cheap

It has been an ideal season for all small grain, and a fine crop of both wheat and oats is all but saved, at least should be safely in the shock by the time this is read. Many farmers with quite an acreage are finding themselves with more bushels than bin room. All thru the oil fields are a great number of empty tanks, and many of the oil companies, seeing no immediate need for them, are offering them for sale at prices that make them cheap grain storage. A 200-barrel oil tank will hold approximately a thousand bushels of wheat or oats, they are well made, of heavy steel, and if set on a good concrete base should last a farmer a lifetime. It is quite a nasty job to clean them, but one can put on old clothes, take gasoline or coal oil and some old brooms and rags and get thru with it in 2 or 3 hours. These tanks, being leak proof, are very tight, so it is necessary to provide some ventilation. A galvanized iron road culvert, a foot in diameter, set in the center and soldered or welded in place, with a rain-proof cap over it, makes a good ventilator.

Just Three Months' Wheat

A friend of mine, in a recent letter, expresses an opinion now held by a good many folks: that the country is making altogether too much fuss over a surplus of wheat no greater than the country should have to safely guard against a shortage that is likely to follow a poor crop at any time. He quotes figures to prove that the entire surplus now on hand, meaning the carry-over from the 1930 crop, would not last the nation three months, and not that long if the flour and bread could be obtained by the consumer without too great a profit along the middleman route. "Surely," he writes, "a three-months' supply ahead in the nation's breadmaking grain is nothing to worry over, and it should not have the effect it is having in keeping down the price." This is a sensible view to take of the situation, but just at this time those whose influence makes the price do not seem to view the matter so sensibly.

1½ Tons of Alfalfa!

When Farm Bureau members of this county visited several farms on

the annual crops and soils tour, one of the fine crops seen was 10 acres of alfalfa sown last fall by John Salisbury. In writing of this at the time I mentioned that 2½ tons of lime and 300 pounds of phosphate were used to the acre before seeding last August. The amount of lime used was correctly reported, but Mr. Salisbury corrects me on the phosphate by writing that he used but 50 pounds instead of 300. This makes the showing all the better, for Mr. Salisbury certainly has a wonderful stand of alfalfa on land that he says has been in the habit of producing from 20 to 25 bushels of corn to the acre, and the first cutting of alfalfa from the field this season made better than a ton and a half to the acre, with the second cutting already giving a promise for more than the first. In a check plot on my field County Agent Cleaver used both lime and phosphate, lime alone as was used on the entire 20 acres, phosphate alone, then left a strip where nothing whatever was used. The lime and phosphate plot still shows up the best, but where only one thing was used the phosphate still has the best of it, with the unlimed, unphosphated plot barely making a stand and little show for much growth this year.

Cuts 10 Acres in Half Day

One of the greatest time and labor saving machines we have is the mower that attaches to the tractor, a 7-foot cutterbar that cuts down enough hay in 3 or 4 hours to keep a crew going all day. Ten acres is just a nice half-day's job for it. Before mowing our alfalfa we unbolted the lugs from the tractor wheels to prevent tear-

ing up the new, tender sod, and very foolishly put the bolts back in to gain traction with the nuts on the outside of the rim. Just three days' use in this way in mowing and then pulling the rack wagons with a loader behind was sufficient to jim the threads, so we had a deuce of a time getting the nuts backed off and then on again when the lugs were replaced. Every now and then a fellow has to learn some things by experience.

Pitchers "Hog It Thru"

The next big job ahead, the one that probably will be on in full blast by the time this appears in print, is threshing. I can remember when it was a joyous event in my young life when the threshers came. Not so now, even tho the blow stacker, the self-feeder and the grain elevator have lessened the labor and dust of the first machines, the old horse power outfits that took a long time to "set," and then the power might pull up a time or two before staked down to stay. They put me up on a box to make me high enough to cut bands, and from there I graduated to the strawpile in a year or two, taking a dusty turn at the busy end of the old slat straw carrier. There is one thing about a threshing machine, however, that has not changed—if you overfeed you are going to waste grain. The "young bucks" still like to place muscle ahead of judgment when it comes to feeding a threshing machine, and if the governor of the self-feeder is not working well or the machine operator does not care whether it does or not just so the straw is going thru the machine, there is quite likely to be plenty of grain go right on thru with the straw, too. In the old days of hand feeding it was quite an art to feed evenly and properly, but many were master hands at it, and they considered it a crime to put grain into the strawpile. Nowadays, the machine operator is supposed to have sense enough to set his self-feeder so it will do its work right, so the husky young pitcher cannot "hog it thru" if he tries.

Why not use a whip? Now he has abandoned the baton altogether and uses only his fingers.

Another example of the benign influence of Ben Alley's tenor voice came a few days ago when the singer received a letter from a young lady in New Hampshire who requested a copy of "The Kiss That You've Forgotten," the signature song he used on his Saturday night programs over WIBW. "It has been the cause of a very happy reunion which for some time has been thought impossible," she wrote. "I should like to get a copy so that I may play it and keep the words always."

Lloyd Huntley, whose Isle of Blues Orchestra is heard over WIBW from the Hollywood Gardens, was at one time the leader of Colgate University Dance Band. As the Colgate Isle of Blues Orchestra it was one of the most popular college combinations in the country and was called on to play numerous engagements all over the East.

The average age of the members of Guy Lombardo's Orchestra, including the four Lombardos, is 26 years.

Daily Except Sunday

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

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, JULY 5

8:45 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
10:45 a. m.—The Vagabonds
5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and Swanee Music
7:00 p. m.—Around the Samovar
7:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature
8:15 p. m.—WIBW Hour
8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries
9:00 p. m.—Arabesque

MONDAY, JULY 6

7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program
8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Program
8:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour
9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and Orchestra

TUESDAY, JULY 7

3:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and Orchestra
6:15 p. m.—Round Towners with Irene Beasley
7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
8:30 p. m.—The Columbians

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8

1:45 p. m.—Syncopated Silhouettes
7:30 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
8:00 p. m.—State Grange Program
8:45 p. m.—The Bon Bons
9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and Orchestra

THURSDAY, JULY 9

1:45 p. m.—Ben and Helen
2:45 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers
6:15 p. m.—Mary Charles
8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup
10:15 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and Royal Canadians

FRIDAY, JULY 10

2:45 p. m.—The Lady from Louisiana
5:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
7:45 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
9:45 p. m.—Hollywood Gardens Orchestra

SATURDAY, JULY 11

4:30 p. m.—Reis and Dunn
4:45 p. m.—Bird and Vash
5:00 p. m.—Kate Smith and Swanee Music
6:15 p. m.—Henry Burbig
7:00 p. m.—National Forum
7:30 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat

Mr. Green's warning is that if labor is cut down it will cut up.

WIBW Has a New Sunshine Hour

This Is a Dedication Program So Requests by Letter or Postal Card Will Be Welcomed

HAVE you heard the new Sunshine Hour? It's on the air every morning, except Sunday, at 9 o'clock, and introduces a new nine-piece orchestra, under the direction of Julius Leib; two soloists, Eddie Boyd, WIBW's high note tenor and Ruth Leib, charming soprano, and Kanoa's Hawaiians. The orchestra plays 104 numbers weekly without a single repeat, and brings a treat to dance music lovers. The hour is a dedication program and letters or cards requesting a song to remember someone with are welcomed.

The Songbird of the South, Kate Smith, is singing one or more old favorites during every broadcast, with the result that hundreds of unsolicited fan letters have been pouring in every week requesting and suggesting more of them.

Invariably the writers of these letters go on to tell Kate that her songs strike pleasant chords of recollection, reminding them of scenes and incidents close to them.

Symphonic music selected from the Lewisohn Stadium program will be broadcast several times weekly during the two months beginning July 8, providing a series of summer concerts comparable to those of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra which were broadcast over WIBW during the winter season.

Among famous conductors to be

heard are William van Hoogstraten, who since 1923 has been principal conductor at the Stadium; Fritz Reiner, of the Cincinnati Symphony; and Albert Coates, born in St. Petersburg, Leningrad, of English parents. He studied under Rimsky-Korsakoff and was persuaded by Nikisch to give up the piano for the baton. Nikisch, noticing the fiery manner with which Coates conducted, once remarked to him: "The baton seems insufficient for your feelings, Coates."



J. J. Miller, Morristown, Minn., on tractor he tells about in his letter.



HOW THIS FARMER MAKES HIS TRACTOR PAY A PROFIT

YOUR tractor, too, is bound to show a profit if you get as much work as this out of it. Read this letter from J. J. Miller of the South Side Stock Farm, Morristown, Minn.

"For eight years we have been using your Polarine Extra Heavy in our John Deere Waterloo Boy tractor and we felt that it was time to let you know in a letter of our success.

"This old tractor is still doing heavy work on our two hundred acres and it is doing all classes of work from plowing, silo filling and discing to a heavy run of threshing in the fall. We have never had any mechanical trouble with this machine during the whole eight years of use.

"Now we have purchased a Farmall tractor and are using Polarine 50 in it with wonderful success. New Polarine 60 is being used in the Waterloo and we believe that it stands up even better under hard work than the old oil.

"Only Standard Oil products are used on this farm and we feel that our success with power equipment is due to this fact."

And that's right. New Polarine is better than the old oil. It is made by a new method of refining that gives wholly distilled oil. No undis-

tilled parts of the crude are added to give it weight as with many oils. New Polarine is a "purebred."

1 The carbon left by New Polarine is hardly worth talking about. Tests have shown it to be less by half than that of even most extra-priced oils.

2 New Polarine, in a special laboratory engine, stood up under temperatures 80° higher than your engine will normally reach.

3 When the temperature skids down below freezing, New Polarine continues to flow after many other oils are frozen stiff.

New Polarine prevents wear because of its *high rating on all* of these essential qualities. Yet this new and improved oil is still being sold at the same low price. Get a quotation from the Standard Oil Tank Wagon Driver.

Iso-Vis "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" resists dilution. Consequently, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays.

New
POLARINE
MOTOR OIL



25¢ A QUART AT RETAIL

New Iso-Vis equals New Polarine in every way and besides will not thin out from dilution. Retail, 30c a quart

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

COSGROVE'S movement had been so charged with lightning that he seemed to execute all in a single gesture. He had drawn and fired, crossed the room, felled his man and whirled upon them again before any but Lederer and Slade had managed to extract their weapons from the holsters; and that leap across the room had been so unexpected as to baffle the few who sprang to action.

"Drop 'em!" roared Cosgrove, facing them in a fury of resolution. Lederer's gun dropped to the floor with a clatter. Slade stared at the young man a moment with his own weapon in his hand. A slight movement, a quick pressure on the trigger was all he needed; but it was more than he could do. With the blue passion of Cosgrove's eyes upon him, and a vague realization of the spirit behind those eyes, Slade felt suddenly that here was a man he had no desire to fight with. His gun fell to the floor. At least three others congratulated themselves that all the situation required of them was a dropping of their hands from the guns they had hardly touched.

Cosgrove's voice fell to a conversational level, but Slade, as he heard it, found himself recalling the sound of falling icicles as they had broken from his eaves in time of thaw.

"Now you know how we stand," said Cosgrove, and grinned. "As for this hanging, I'm telling you that no man has ever died by my gun with a smaller chance of his life than this poor devil here." He touched the body of Gilley with his foot. "You're here to hang me. I had plenty of warning and could have made clean away, but I came here to talk it over. This man," again he lightly prodded Gilley's corpse, "is a paid gunman for that pack rat," he waved a gun toward Lederer, "who will profit by seeing me hanged. You saw how quickly he passed up the privilege of exchanging shots; that's because his arm is still sore from the last time he did it. He let his gunman do the dirty work and you all had the opportunity to witness the result."

He paused for a moment and slowly smiled.

"Now most of you gentlemen mean well. I know that. You've just been listening to one side of the story. Lederer's side. I'll bet you've already found out some of it was lies. Now the proposition I'm going to make is this: If you hang me for the worst thing I've ever done, you'll hang me for the death of this poor hireling here. Klein had me covered before I drew, and I'm asking for a chance to prove that in court. But you all saw me shoot this man tonight, and if you think that it was the work of a coward or a murderer take me out and hang me for it. I promise not to shoot more men than I've got cartridges in these three guns."

Again he paused and they acknowledged his words in silence.

"But if you believe that my coming here proves my willingness to meet any man I quarrel with in open fight, and my ability to deal with him, then for God's sake let this episode be closed. Tell me you trust me, and I'll turn my back on you, pass thru that door and ride away."

Again there was a silence.

"Well, what is it? Do I pass out, or do I fight my way out?" Cosgrove's voice rose into the sharp tenor which had filled the room at his coming.

Slade arose to his feet and gazed straightforwardly into the blue eyes which until now he had not been able to endure.

"Brother," he said, "if you'll let me pick up that gun, you and me will pass out together."

"And me," cried Webb. Reading Cosgrove's assent in his eyes, Slade picked up his gun and, with Webb, he

stood beside the man they had gathered to hang and faced the room.

"I move we put it to a vote," drawled Webb, and his eyes fixed sternly on Lederer. Suddenly Lederer dropped his gaze, and Slade saw it fall upon the gun which lay at his feet. But Cosgrove was before him.

"But before you vote we'd better collect that gun from the floor and this one from Mr. Lederer's remaining playmate," he observed. As he observed it he lightly snatched the gun from the remaining Bar Nothing man, and Slade quickly executed the suggestion of reclaiming Lederer's revolver.

"All in favor signify by saying aye!" cried Webb.

"Aye!" thundered the room.

"Ayes have it!" roared Webb, and the door behind them was flung violently open.

Webb, Slade, and Cosgrove whirled with ready weapons, but it was Hazel Farley who stood in the doorway. She stood there startled and amazed as she saw the three men pocket their guns and the others standing, submissive, in the room behind them.

"The party's over," smiled Cosgrove.

But We Heard Shooting!"

The room full of men stood, enshrouded in embarrassment. Having by the alchemy of his spirit convinced them that he stood high above the estate which Lederer had invented for him, Cosgrove, as he stood in the doorway greeting the bright-faced girl and Gaines, who was close upon her heels, achieved a peculiar effect of dismissing the whole affair. It was as if no tragedy had impended; as if he had never for an instant stood under the sentence of death to fight for his life in the presence of his ex-

shame, there was one man present whom it filled with a resentment that was desperation. Lederer himself did not know how much his passionate pursuit of this deadly game was centered in his dark desire for Hazel Farley; but the emotion which the sight of those two aroused in him should have taught him something of it.

"No, it ain't by a long shot!" he cried. "You fellers must be crazy to let this bird get away like this! He's bluffed you and fooled you with his play acting until you ain't got no judgment left. With a rope round his neck he turns and fights. A dog would do that! A coyote would do that! But it don't do away with the fact that Jake didn't have a gun! And it don't do away with the fact that he shot Mase Farley in the back! You set out to hang him, an' you got yeller at the sound of his voice!"

"Or his gun!" Webb sang out. "It was the sound of his gun that made you talk down, Cliff!"

Lederer turned purple with the rage which suffused his body and belatedly his none too lucid mind.

"His gun! You talk like a fool! Didn't I tell you he was a gunman! Hell! he comes from a place where they play with guns like a pack of club swingers in a circus! Read about 'em in the city papers. Gunmen fed on dope! But if you want to keep this country clean for a man to live in you'll hang such curs when they come out of their holes in the slums! We ain't just gunmen out here. We're riders an' punchers. Give him some work like that to do an' you'll see how much of a man he is!"

"Seems to me. . . ." It was Slade's voice and it was filled with doubt. But another cut him short.

"Cliff's right. Look at them clothes!"

pressed about him, counseled him, bullied him, threatened him, endeavored to persuade him. But he fought like a madman to follow Cosgrove. Then suddenly Slade, who stood before him, gave way.

"Let him go," he said; "he can't hurt Cosgrove, and if Cosgrove will shoot an unarmed man now's Cliff's time to prove it!"

Ignoring this remark Lederer plunged thru the door. Outside in a fair moonlight, Hazel and Gaines stood beside the little car which was some distance from the house. They stood there with their eyes upon Cosgrove who, having approached a string of horses which stood ready saddled for the business which was to have occupied the night, now led forth a raw-boned, sorrel mare.

"Not that one!" cried Hazel with a nervous laugh. "Don't take her! She's bad."

Cosgrove grinned.

"That's the horse I'm riding home," he said.

Thunderbolt! She'll Kill Him!"

And Lederer, plunging forth from the house, stopped short to glare at the scene in open-mouthed surprise until, with a fierce satisfaction, he realized its meaning.

"Good Lord!" he cried aloud, "he's goin' to ride Thunderbolt! She'll kill him!"

Slade ran forth from the steps, passing Lederer, just as Cosgrove, seizing a cheek strap and the pommel, vaulted with amazing precision into the saddle.

"Let be!" yelled Slade; and then he flung himself back as the red mare plunged down upon him.

It was as well that he did so, for he knew that red mare. Thunderbolt was known indeed from Pendleton to Cheyenne and from Laredo to Butte. Thunderbolt was a rodeo horse, and her value to her owner lay in no other quality than that only twice in her life had any man succeeded in riding her. Now, with Cosgrove in the saddle, she set forth to prove that there would never be a third one. And she was the jug-headed, reckless kind, was Thunderbolt. If her rider didn't tumble gracefully, she was all ready to hang his hide on the corral fence, perversely intent upon placing him among men who had challenged her before and had died on the broken timbers, crushed beneath Thunderbolt's own wicked weight, or torn asunder within their wracked and jolted bodies, victims of internal hemorrhage.

Lederer, knowing this, was satisfied. Hazel, Gaines, and the few others who desired Cosgrove no harm, were horrified. They hoped for the best, which was that Cosgrove would fall at the first violent effort of the animal to displace him. But Cosgrove did not fall.

It was in moonlight, and the wild animal, with its gleaming muscular body, flashed and twisted in weird contortions that in the half light seemed like the writhing of a demon. The savage struggles of a fabulous monster. And when the moonlight caught her glowing eyes, it caused them to shine red, or flickered upon the white expanse of eyeball she displayed as she rolled them back. Wildly she bucked and leaped in frantic evolutions of a maniac rage. And the slim figure balanced upon her swung like a part of the nightmare.

He seemed to ride loosely in the saddle, sometimes appearing to be thrown prone upon the animal's writhing back, sometimes seeming to stand in his stirrups; but always he was a part of the picture, and with amazement they saw that instead of being the horse's victim he appeared rather to be the attacker. It almost seemed

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. Where is Mesa Verde and for what is it noted?
2. Who is Secretary of the Interior?
3. How many telephone stations are in operation in the world?
4. What is Shawnee-Mission, and where is it located?
5. How many Presidents has the United States had since it became an independent nation?
6. Who invented canning?
7. What was the Sheppard-Towner Act?
8. Correct this historical nonsense: (a) Evangeline made the first American flag, (b) Walter Raleigh was the actor who shot Abraham Lincoln, (c) Early in life Christopher Columbus chopped down one of his father's cherry trees.
9. When and where was the Osage Treaty signed which enabled the Government to lay out and open up the Santa Fe Trail?
10. What is the meaning of the word, "puissance"?
11. Who invented bi-focal glasses?
12. Who is called the "Father of History"?

(Answers on Page 23)

ecutioners. It was as if the dead body of Gilley, and the stumbling form of the cow-puncher whom he had felled and who now staggered to his feet, were things of a past long dead. And in thus dismissing the affair which still rocked the minds of the men who filled the room, Cosgrove covered them with embarrassment.

"But we heard shooting!" protested Hazel; and her eyes fell upon the dead man. "You shot him!" she cried.

"Yes." He spoke quietly but firmly. "I shot him in the face of a dozen guns. I shot him in fair fight."

His voice repeated the challenge which had won him his reprieve.

"And now," he said, "the party's over."

But if his appearance beside the girl covered the cattlemen with

He don't belong in our country!" . . . And Cosgrove, seeing the situation in the balance again, took the matter characteristically in hand. "Gaines," he cried, "take Miss Farley out to your car. I'm riding home in the saddle!"

Lederer swore vividly. "You ride home in a pine box!" he bellowed. "Fer the love o' heaven, men, hold on to him. Don't let that rattler go!"

He dashed forward as he spoke, for Cosgrove was already thru the door, and Lederer followed him thru the kitchen with the pressure of several men upon him. Some, led by Webb, were determined that Cosgrove should go free; but there were others who sided with Lederer. Backing him or dissuading him, they held him back. They struggled in the doorway which led to the porch. They

as if he were some demon of another sort which had leaped upon this fury and rode her thru torment despite her frenzied struggles to resist him.

Thunderbolt did not buck as tamer horses do. She bucked with mad intelligence; she twisted with artful malice. In the darkness the spectators saw her take strange and awful shapes, as she seemed now standing, vertical upon her forefeet, only to whip them down and plunge insanely straight at the moon. She tottered, menacing her rider with death beneath her crushing weight, but the crack of a pistol butt between her ears brought her down to thrash from side to side as a tiger might seek to attack who held its tail, now this side and then that; and as she twisted she rocked so that Cosgrove was whipped cruelly about in the saddle. Again and again she arose to dash him down upon the saddle as she landed, legs wide, upon the earth. Then she rolled. She rolled furiously, grinding the saddle into the earth as she threw herself on her back. But Cosgrove slid from her in a miraculous manner which brought him upright from a cloud of dust which had obscured the fantastic agony of those twisting bodies when the horse went down, and when she plunged to her feet he was upon her with a bound, as a demon might pounce upon a nightmare.

A Close Call

The red mare screamed with rage, and plunged for the wall of the house. What Cosgrove did then they could not see and could not understand. The twist of his legs had something to do with it, and also the fact that his pistol butt was ever ready to his hand, as the other hand was strong upon the reins. But they saw the red mare plunge skyward as she reached the house wall, seeming to essay scrambling up to the roof; and she whirled on her hind legs and came bounding down toward the car, crashing down upon them with a series of bucking plunges which should have been agony to the rider. But he held his balance, and as he maintained his seat, he leaned far over to the right and there was an instant when the red mare's head came up and twisted back toward him, and a split second when horse and rider hovered for a terrible fall, a fall which would have been from the air, with all the weight of the mare upon the rider's form. God only knows what Cosgrove did in that moment. It was not bronco busting, it was not rodeo riding, it was a compound of supreme horsemanship and the feel for the horse-flesh between one's knees that is inherent in the supreme horseman. He balanced himself, and he balanced the maniac horse. He governed weight and movement and direction in that second when tragedy impended, and in that second Thunderbolt must have known she bore her master. She came down with her back to the car, and she bucked no more. Instead she plunged forward as if from a cata-

pult and thundered away from that place. She headed straight as a die for the front of the house, and beyond.

With a diversity of cries that resounded in the air with alarm and horror, all who had witnessed the battle trilled forth like a mob in panic, following her. They all knew that beyond the front of the house lay the steep, unbroken drop to the road.

Hazel found herself running as she had not run since childhood; running full speed and desperately in the wake of the maddened horse. And she knew that she was running, as the others ran with her, to look upon the final scene of tragedy. She reached the front of the house in time to see Cosgrove bring the mare up, dancing on the rim of the drop, fight her for a moment while she struggled with wide-whipping head and flashing hoofs for freedom, and then, as men pressed around her, Hazel flung herself forward to grasp the bridle rein. As if made frantic by this last indignity, Thunderbolt flung up her head as the girl reached forward and arose with her fore hoofs, deadily, in the air. And Cosgrove, to save the girl, swung the wicked animal about, facing the drop. The red mare with a snort plunged forward and the horrified spectators saw man and horse disappear into the blackness which marked the bank as the end of the earth.

They rushed to the brink, and peered downward into the darkness. But the moonlight was hidden by the sheer side of the bank and they could at first see nothing, hear nothing. Then they discerned an occasional flash and flicker, the reflection of the diffused moonlight as it caught the moving body of something which went dashing, hurtling down. The descent made little noise in the sandy side of the bank. Then followed an instant of silence. It was protracted, as the watchers stood, spellbound upon the rim. Then, like a voice from unmentionable depths came a light, but slightly broken voice from the road.

"Which way is Manford?"

It was the voice of Cosgrove, and they knew that it was broken by his efforts to keep his fractious mount in the roadway. He had ridden the red devil down the bank, and wanted to know the way home!

They stood stunned on the rim of the bank, lost in wonder and in admiration. It was Hazel who broke the silence, and her voice was filled with pride.

"Keep the bank on your right!" she cried. "And remember that I am beside you! I am with you! Always!" There came a clatter of hoofs from the depths. An exclamation which was half a laugh. Then the voice came up to her ears again.

"One female at once, Miss Farley!" it cried. "I must take care of this lady for the moment!"

And the hoof beats went clattering down the road to Manford in a manner which indicated that he dealt with the lady to whom he referred by the simple means of giving her her willful, rattle-brained head.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Safe Investment

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

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



How do your repair costs eat . . . like mules or like horses?

You can place considerable feed in front of the average mule and he will quit eating when he has had enough. But most horses never know when to quit.

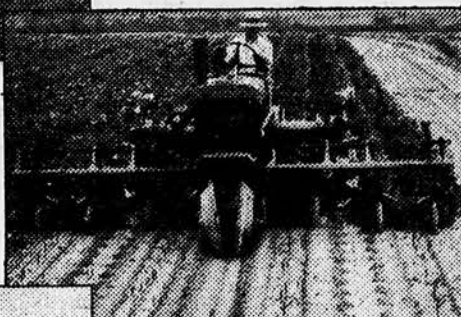
Repair costs are just like horses. If you don't watch them, they'll eat into your profits and cause more trouble than a hog in the milk house. Cutting repair costs is largely a matter of proper care, such as keeping chains, gears and bearings clean—free of dust and dirt.

All manufacturers of implements agree that you should lubricate your implements carefully with the finest lubricants you can buy. Mobiloil, for tractor transmissions and crankcases, has gained a wide reputation among farmers because of its amazing ability to *stand up*. Ask your dealer to show you samples of Mobilgrease and Voco Wheel Bearing Grease, the revolutionary new greases for pressure fittings and grease cups.

Hints for cutting repair costs



If your tractor is improperly lubricated during the long grind of cultivating, you are sure to have repair costs sooner or later. Be sure to drain and flush the transmission every 500 or 600 hours. Follow the manufacturers' instructions closely on draining periods for the crankcase. See your dealer for the correct grades of Mobiloil for your particular tractor. Mobiloil is a fighting oil that *stands up*, hour after hour.



Chains and open gears on such implements as hay loaders offer great opportunity for repair costs to creep in. It isn't speed or high pressures, but collected dust, dirt and improper care that cause wear. Clean chains and open gears every few days with kerosene and a stiff brush. Then brush on Mobilgrease lightly. This attention will go far in cutting repair costs.

Mobilgrease—for all pressure fittings

Voco Wheel Bearing Grease—for all grease cups

Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made — Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



The Size of the Kansas Corn Crop of 1931 Now Depends Mostly on the Rainfall

FINE progress has been made with the wheat harvest in Kansas. Yields are excellent; it is likely that the final crop estimate will be somewhat above the yield of 167,776,000 bushels indicated in June. Corn is clean, and it has made good progress. But it needs rain in most sections. The size of the crop of 1931 is now largely up to the weather man!

Anderson—We had fine weather for harvest. Several new combines were in use here this year. Corn is rather small, but the fields are clean.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—The wheat has been lodging in some fields. The weather is hot and windy. Considerable road work is being done. Eggs, 10c; sumac cane, \$1.—Alice Everett.

Cherokee—Harvest is finished and much of the corn has been laid by. A good general rain is needed. Many farmers have planted Grohoma this year.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—We have been having fine growing weather and plenty of moisture. Most corn fields have good stands and are free of weeds. There was a destructive hail storm recently in the south part of the county; some of the fields were a total loss. Wheat is ripening rapidly; harvest will start soon. Eggs, 8c; cream, 14c; corn, 36c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Finney—Harvesting has been the main farm job; yields are quite satisfactory. Corn is in excellent condition; alfalfa yields are below normal.—Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—We have been having some very hot weather. Farmers have been busy in the harvest fields and also in cultivating corn. Wheat and oats yields are satisfactory. The ground on the bottom fields has been hard, and this has made difficult work for the teams. Wheat, 45c; corn, 50c; oats, 25c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Wheat has been ripening rapidly, due to the dry weather; some fields have been injured severely. Farmers are busy in the harvest fields. All row crops need moisture badly. Farm labor is plentiful. Livestock is doing well on pasture. Flies are numerous.—C. F. Welty.

Harper—Harvesting has been the main job. Corn is late, owing to the wet weather earlier in the season. A large acreage of feed crops has been planted. The second crop of alfalfa is almost ready to cut. Butterfat, 15c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Farmers have been very busy in the harvest. The grain was standing up fine, which helped in making ideal operating conditions. Wheat, 40c; corn, 48c; oats, 20c; kafir, 42c; cream, 16c; eggs, 13c; heavy hens, 13c; light hens, 10c; springs, 20c; Leghorns, 14c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Farmers have been quite busy in harvest; yields have been quite satisfactory. Corn prospects are excellent, the potato outlook is good and pastures are in fine condition. The first cutting of alfalfa and of clover was put up without much damage by rain. The timothy crop will be good. There will be a fine crop of raspberries and also of blackberries. The whole milk plant at Oskaloosa was closed June 30.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—The weather has been excessively hot, and favorable for harvesting, but it has been hard on pastures, meadows and gardens, all of which need rain badly. Wheat and oats are going into the shock in good condition. Cows are drying up with their milk flow rapidly, because of the hot weather and considerable annoyance from flies. Potato digging is starting. A good cherry crop has just been harvested. Corn is small, but it is growing rapidly. Eggs, 11c; hens, 8c to 13c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Corn is in good condition but it needs a rain badly. Early threshing returns indicate that the wheat yields are good. The weather has been quite warm. Higher prices are being paid for horses and mules. There is a good blackberry crop. Oats, 20c; corn, 65c; wheat, 70c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Farmers are busy in wheat harvest. Corn is making a fine growth; pastures are in good condition. Many fields of the row crops were replanted.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—The weather has been very warm and corn is growing rapidly. Farmers have been very busy in harvest. A part of the county was injured by hailstorms. The folks are very busy and are hopeful for the future, but they are feeling the present depression. Corn, 60c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Anyhow the dry weather was very helpful in harvest, and in corn cultivating. Yields of wheat and oats were very satisfactory. Prices for harvest help ranged from \$1 to \$2 a day and board. Corn and kafir are growing rapidly. Pastures are doing well; flies are causing

considerable annoyance to livestock.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Wheat and oats yields are quite satisfactory. Corn is growing nicely; we have had ideal weather conditions both for harvesting and for cultivating corn. Most of the corn is fairly clean.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—We have had ideal weather for wheat and oats; many of the fields will make from 40 to 50 bushels an acre. The first crop of alfalfa was rather short, and the prairie hay crop also will be light. Cream, 17c; corn, 40c; wheat, 50c; new potatoes, \$1.80; strawberries, 20c a box.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—Wheat will produce an excellent crop. Corn also is in good condition, but it is making a rather small growth; a good rain would be appreciated. Eggs, 9c; cream, 14c; wheat, 50c; springs, 13c and 14c; hens, 9c to 12c.—G. W. Anderson.

Ness—The wheat was ripened rapidly by dry weather and hot winds, and the grains will not be so large as they otherwise would have been. Oats and barley have produced quite satisfactory yields.—James McHill.

Osborne—Farmers have been busy in harvest. A good general rain is needed. Corn is in fine condition; pastures are rather dry. Flies are causing considerable annoyance to the livestock. This county has paid out \$300 this year as bounties for the killing of crows, coyotes and gophers. Harvest wages are from \$2 to \$2.50 a day; there is plenty of local help. Cream, 14c; eggs, 8c; heavy hens, 14c; springs, 18c to 20c.—Roy Haworth.

Osage—Crops need rain badly; we have had several dry and windy days which have dried out the soil rapidly. Farmers have been very busy in harvest; yields will be quite satisfactory. Labor is plentiful. Flies are numerous, and have considerably reduced the milk flow.—James M. Farr.

Ottawa—We are needing rain badly. The early corn is in fine condition, but the late planted corn and kafir is at a standstill, due to dry weather. Harvesting is the main job; yields are about average. Early oats have produced fine yields; the late planted crop is light. Pastures are dry but livestock is doing fine.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rice—Wheat harvest is in full swing, and yields so far have been above average. The quality of the grain is excellent. More binders than usual are being used this year. Oats yields also are very satisfactory. Corn and other row crops are doing well, but a good rain is needed. New wheat, 40c; hens, 13c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have been having some "real summer weather," which is making everything grow rapidly. A good soaking rain is needed, as the top soil is dry. The second crop of alfalfa is not making much of a growth, due to a lack of moisture. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn. Livestock is doing well. Hogs, 6c; corn, 54c; wheat, 58c; oats, 32c; potatoes, 3c; eggs, 8c and 12c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Roos—We have been having dry, windy weather, which has ripened the wheat rapidly; farmers are very busy in the harvest fields. Many wheat fields are showing black rust. Corn is backward. Pastures are in good condition. Eggs, 9c; cream, 14c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Farmers are busy in the harvest; the small grains ripened rapidly, due to the drying winds. Some of the fields of grain sorghums were replanted, because of violent washing rains some time ago. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well, altho flies are causing considerable annoyance. Old wheat, 55c; new wheat, 40c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 13c.—William Crotinger.

Scott—We have received considerable moisture recently, and wheat and barley will produce quite satisfactory yields. Harvest has started. Potato yields are satisfactory; some spraying was necessary, due to the large numbers of potato bugs. Eggs, 10c and 11c; cream, 15c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Woodson—Harvesting is almost finished; yields were satisfactory on most fields. Corn is in all stages of growth from a few inches high to that which was laid by. A good rain would be beneficial to the fruit, gardens and row crops. Wages for harvest hands were \$2 a day and dinner. Farmers are doing a big share of their own work. Some damage is being done by chinch bugs. Cream, 15c; eggs, 9c to 10c; fries, 20c; twine, 6½c to 9½c.—Bessie Heslop.

Growers Hold Wheat

(Continued from Page 3)

and I am sowing half the amount of seed." Here is a man who has used fertilizers successfully. His system of

farming has placed him in position to say: "This crop of wheat at 50 cents a bushel would make me more money than the crop of two years ago at 90 cents a bushel, due to better conditions and yield."

Harper, Sumner and Cowley counties join Sedgwick and Kingman in offering better wheat yields than normal, despite some damage from insect pests. There is a marked tendency to increase livestock in these five counties, especially hogs, since the prices have been pretty good all year. And there is some discussion among farmers regarding whether they shouldn't reduce wheat acreage. W. S. Speer, farm management association field man, whose territory includes these five counties, also reports better wheat than average, that more than usual will be stored and that other crops are very satisfactory.

All Crops Are Good

With a 10,000-acre loss from insects and disease, Pratt county still had 240,000 acres left for harvest, so O. W. Greene, county agent, explained on a drive out into the county. He places the county average at 16 bushels, which from observation seems conservative enough. Here again was to be found a tendency to increase the amount of grain held on farms. "About 30 per cent of the farmers will hold their grain unless the price looks up," Greene said. All crops are good and there is a large increase in corn acreage on abandoned wheat land. The number of sheep is growing, an increase is seen in pork production while the numbers of beef and dairy animals remain about the same. A common expression is to this effect: "I'm going to get some hogs and feed my wheat this year." More binders were being used this year for the reasons already given. But Pratt isn't backward about buying modern equipment, since about 10 per cent of the total agricultural worth of the county is represented in machinery.

Charles Devlin, Pratt, led the way over his wheat acreage to explain a number of wheat variety tests he is conducting for his personal satisfaction. "With quality production we could cut the wheat acreage 50 per cent and still grow enough wheat at a lower cost," he assured. "Pure seed has boosted my yield 5 to 6 bushels an acre and summer fallow has added 15 bushels more." He feels that farmers should make a greater effort to plant only the best seed and follow better cultural practices. Guy Sitton, manager of the Pratt Equity elevator, expects to store 135,000 bushels for the 163 members and to handle 400,000 bushels of wheat all told. He is another man who finds the county yield better than average and of high quality. Incidentally he has sold five new combines, 11 new tractors and some second-hand equipment.

To Store His Crop

C. A. Montgomery, north of Pratt, stopped his job of stringing wire supports in a good-sized grain shed to say his wheat couldn't be much better and that the yield and quality hasn't been equalled in some years. The combine was working nicely, turning out 25 bushel wheat on land that had been plowed and seeded with treated seed. "The wheat on plowed land seemed to get ripe more quickly than on listed land," Mr. Montgomery said. "We plow every three or four years for the good of the soil. I'm going to store all of my wheat as I believe the price will go up."

Combines got into action in Stafford county toward the end of last week, with plenty of binders on the job ahead of them. The crop should be out by July 10, with most of the harvesting done by July 4. The better wheat is in the southern part of the county, and a lot of 30 to 33 bushel fields likely will make the county average reach 20 bushels to

the acre. There is some increased storage space in evidence in the form of new grain bins and sheds. "The general sentiment," according to E. H. Teagarden, county agent, "is that this is the time to store if ever. And more will be stored than usual. Lots of men are thinking about more crops and livestock and some are turning to such a system. About 20 per cent as much new machinery was sold as usual for harvest. A few fed all of their wheat last year and this likely will be more general this year. Aside from being late, all crops are average or better. And this county is holding up well in poultry. One of the biggest hatcherymen sold just 8 per cent fewer chicks this year than in 1930."

One mile after mile of Edwards county wheat fields have the same satisfactory story to tell regarding yields. And turning northeast to Larned it was the same, billowing fields of grain, some yielding to the binders, and this week the scene of peak harvesting activities. One or two combines made a try at the crop by the middle of the week, but they didn't get into full swing until the latter part of the week. Eighteen bushels is the county estimate, with machine sheds, barns and all available buildings being conditioned for holding the crop. "I haven't talked to a farmer scarcely, who isn't going to store all he can," said C. H. Stinson, county agent. "Wheat is a little better than average and row crops are slow but prospects are good."

There was a great deal of wheat fed in Pawnee county during 1930-31, but folks are estimating that this will be considerably increased this fall and winter. Very little wheat had to be abandoned. Incidentally the first cutting of alfalfa made about a ton to the acre in this famous valley, of better quality than usual. But the army cut worms did a lot of damage to the second crop on some farms. Alfalfa acreage has been increased from 10,000 to 12,000; kafir and cane from 30,000 to 35,000, and there is a little less corn. The dairy business has expanded and has been helped a great deal by the cheese plant. In fact, dairying has more than doubled since the plant was established three years ago this spring.

Price May Be Better

Rush and Ellis counties both promise well. But the northwest counties have been hurt by the freezes and by dry weather. In some spots the wheat is better than others, according to A. L. Hallstead, of the Hays Experiment Station, who has traveled thru the northwest counties, but because of freezing and dry weather, the yields are likely to be light, perhaps around 10 bushels. "Wheat looks better down around Scott City," he said, "and probably will make 15 bushels." L. C. Aicher, superintendent at the Hays station, agrees that the yield is lower on north and west. "Too much stubbling in and volunteer," he said. "These two practices are bad. This may indicate some effort to reduce cost of production, or that farmers are trying to handle too much land." Without question Kansas can produce a wonderful crop of wheat. And, too, more Kansas growers can hold more wheat off the market than some folks might imagine. With practically no farm carry-over of wheat, smaller supplies in the mills, more of the new crop to be stored on farms and fed to livestock, as well as below normal conditions in some other wheat producing countries, we seem to have about the right setting for an improvement in wheat prices.

More Alfalfa, Maybe?

Reports indicate that a heavy alfalfa acreage will be planted this year in Kansas, if moisture conditions are favorable. The greatest interest apparently is in the central part of the state.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A.M. Cune

WITH the first week in July we begin a new series, which is called "Studies in the Acts, Epistles and Revelation." This sounds rather stiff and highbrow. But once we get into it I do not think it will be. In fact the book of Acts and the letters of Paul are among the most vital and stirring in the Bible. No one can read them thoughtfully without being deeply moved.

But before getting into the lessons proper it would seem well to get a general view of the landscape first. The New Testament has many a fascinating story connected with it. Among these are the stories relating to the original documents. None of the manuscripts which existed in the time of Paul are now extant, so far as it is known. The oldest go back to the Fourth Century. One of the most complete is called "Codex Vaticanus," codex meaning a roll of parchment. It is in the vatican at Rome. It was copied by three scribes, and was later corrected by two. It has three columns. Inasmuch as printing was not invented until 1440, these ancient sacred rolls must needs be copied by hand. It must have been a slow and laborious process. Sometimes mistakes crept in, and were corrected by a later hand, and sometimes were not corrected, so that these ancient manuscripts will vary slightly one from another. Another is the Alexandrian manuscript, and is the one from which the King James, or Authorized, version was taken. Still another is at Cambridge University, and is written in two languages. The marks of nine different hands are visible on it.

The most valuable manuscript of all is in Leningrad, or was there. Perhaps the present government of Russia has destroyed it. But even if so photographic copies were made, and these may be studied just as if they were the original. This priceless document was discovered in an ancient monastery on Mt. Sinai in 1844. On a visit to this place Dr. Tischendorf was shown a bundle of parchment wrapped up in an old red cloth. Part of it had already been used for starting fires. When Dr. Tischendorf examined this roll, alone in his cell that night, he says, "I knew that I held in my hands the most precious Biblical treasure in existence, a document whose age and importance exceeded that of all the manuscripts that I had ever examined during the 20 years of my study of the subject."

Does the preservation of these old copies reveal anything Providential? The use of these rolls at first makes their preservation all the more remarkable. They were passed from one Christian society to another, and were read at meetings. Often these meetings were held in secret places because of persecution. Copies were made and these in turn were circulated. It is a fascinating story.

The letters of St. Paul were written for particular places. They were, as we say, for immediate consumption. Some parts of them are not of especial value to us today. But other parts are immortal, and we will never get beyond them. He was no lady's man, attending pink teas and talking parlor religion. Listen to what he says in one place: "Of the Jews five times received I 40 stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a day and a night have I been in the deep." And thru it all he could live and exemplify the philosophy of love.

The amazing aspect of these letters, and of all the books of the New Testament, is, that they breathe life and love and power today. Given a chance they will change lives today, after all these years and centuries. It is not easy to write about the

Holy Spirit because it is hard to picture. The best way of getting the meaning of the Holy Spirit is to consider what He does. Says a noted professor in the eastern part of the country, who has helped many people in their religious doubts and difficulties: "It was sometimes almost as tho I was led by a hand, or as tho a kindly flashlight illumined the dark. I have many times risen from a period of intense meditation with a difficult decision suddenly made, and at such times I have had no knowledge of the arguments or steps that led to the decision. It seemed to roll out ready made, or to be handed to me from 'deeper in.' I cannot prove that such decisions are infallibly right. I only know that, as I look back and review those crossroad corners, I am satisfied now that I took the road, in each such crisis, that was the best one for the purposes of my life, and I am glad to think that the guiding light was something more than human wisdom." ("The Trail of Life in College," R. M. Jones.)

Lesson for July 5—The Gift of the Holy Spirit. Acts 1:6-14 and Chap. II. Golden Text: "Ye shall receive power, when the Holy Spirit is come upon you: and ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." Acts 1:8.

Helped Educate My Son

BY MRS. JAMES C. WADDELL
Edgerton, Kan.

I make my flock of White Leghorns pay because I have them properly housed, properly fed, always have plenty of clean water in buckets at the ends of mash hoppers, clean drop boards every day, keep them well bedded with nice, bright straw. They need good ventilation as well as proper care and feed.

I raise White Leghorns because they always are on the job seven days in the week, 52 weeks in the year. I always have an egg check.

I raised more than 1,000 last year and kept between 400 and 500 layers. We mix our mash and feed as much as possible, grains grown on the farm. In 1929, not including eggs or chickens used for food on the farm, the chickens and eggs sold amounted to \$1,747.40 and last year \$1,446.90. My motto is: There always is room at the top and there is plenty to learn yet.

I usually sell my eggs to a man who peddles in the city. They will pay a much better price for nice, clean eggs and all small eggs are used at home. I feed the hens at a certain time both morning and evening. Chickens are like people, they like a change of food.

My White Leghorns helped greatly to educate my son.

Mussolini was not hurt much when thrown from his horse, but what will happen to the poor horse?

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Ray Schavdein, Nickerson. Two cured hams, a side of bacon, a number of cans of meat and fruit, 10 dozen eggs and 130 pounds of alfalfa seed. Additional reward of \$25 offered by owner.

Lee Morrison, Vermillion. A bronze turkey hen. Weight 12 pounds.

George D. Cooper, Neodesha. Row boat. Mrs. W. C. Caswell, Louisburg. Twenty-one Rhode Island Red hens, marked with Kansas Farmer wing poultry marker number 317. Average weight, about 6 pounds each.

John Malone, Goff. Three-burner gas-line cook stove, purchased from M. W. & Co. Practically new.

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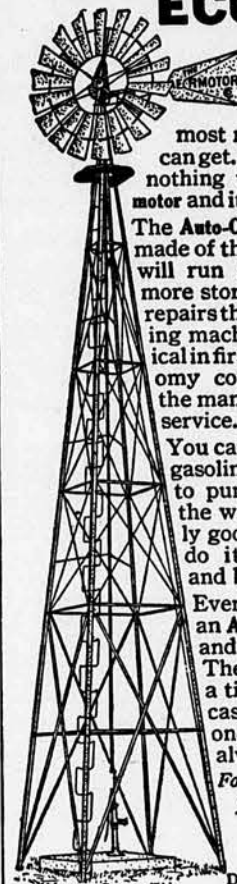
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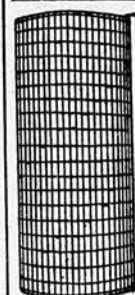
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You cannot afford to burn gasoline or buy electricity to pump any well where the wind exposure is fairly good. An Aermotor will do it for you cheaper and better.

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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Dodrill's Flock Made a Profit of \$600 Last Year When Poultry Prices Were Hitting on Low

FOUR years ago J. M. Dodrill, wife and their two boys went to Lincoln county with very little knowledge of poultry raising, no equipment and no poultry. Today they are among the best poultry raisers in the county. They have a flock of White Leghorns surpassed by none in the county, a good 20 by 40 straw-loft laying house, two portable brooder houses, two summer range houses, a sanitary run and the very best feeders and waterers. Their chickens have paid the bill.

Dodrills went into the poultry business determined to use the very best methods. They learned that brooding chicks on clean ground would produce healthier chicks with less feed so they tried it. The first year's results were so satisfactory that they have raised their chicks on clean ground ever since.

Always eager to obtain the most profits from their birds, Dodrills culled them the first summer and always have followed the plan of culling them several times during the summer and fall. They state that by doing so they save feed, keep only their best layers and get a better price for their culs than they would later in the fall.

Birds Are Culled Rigidly

The second winter Dodrills mated their flock and have produced hatching eggs every spring since then. They get their cockerels from the best flocks, usually they purchase hatching eggs in sufficient quantity to cull the young birds rigidly in the fall and keep only the best. They believe that they get better birds at less expense by this method.

Two years ago the Dodrills adopted the practice of blood-testing their birds for Pullorum disease, B. W. D., in order to increase the quality of their hatching eggs. They were the first flock owners in the county to test their flock for this disease and also the first flock owners to vaccinate their birds for Fowl Pox. The results from the Fowl Pox vaccination were so satisfactory that they vaccinated them again the next summer.

Dodrills always have been the closest co-operators with the Farm Bureau and have kept records on their flock and their brooding and rearing work for the last three years. After the first year of record keeping they determined to accredit their flock and have had a state accredited flock for the last two years. Their records during that time show the highest per cent production, the lowest cost to the dozen eggs and the greatest profit to the hen of any of the record flocks in the county.

As feed is the most important single item in the cost of producing eggs, Dodrills have studied the feeding of their birds carefully. They fed dry mash in open hoppers and have fed scratch grain twice a day in the litter on the floor. This year, however, to get away from feeding in the litter which becomes filthy after a few days on the floor they are trying the all-mash system of feeding the laying flock.

Even during the last year of low poultry prices, Dodrills' flock has shown some profit made possible only by putting early-hatched, well-developed pullets in the laying house, culling the flock severely during the summer and early fall, mixing their feed and housing their birds well.

Dodrills have learned that well-developed pullets are essential to high egg production and have devoted much attention to this part of the

business. They hatch their chicks in April. The chicks are started on the all-mash ration recommended by the agricultural college. They are started in the portable brooder houses near the dwelling and either run on a sanitary screen or in a pen with fresh dirt until they are about 8 weeks old, when they are moved into the summer range houses and put out in the pasture away from the old birds. The chicks are fed growing mash from the time they start to eat until they are moved into the laying house. The cockerels are separated from the pullets at about 10 to 12 weeks old. They find that the pullets do much better if the cockerels are taken out and the cockerels bring better prices and more profit if sold then. Cockerels that are to be used for breeding purposes are raised in a separate house away from the pullets.

Last year on their poultry operations, Dodrills took in more than \$1,100 on which they had a profit above feed and costs other than labor of slightly more than \$600. This year they raised a few more than 1,700 chicks and while on account of low prices their profits will not be quite so large they still will exceed by far the returns on flocks where haphazard methods have been used. Dodrills have placed their faith in the best methods and the returns as shown by their records have justified their faith.

R. L. Stover.

Hiawatha, Kan.

Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The long looked for 1931 wheat crop has at last reached Kansas, and certainly it has come none too soon. During the last four days a strong wind has been blowing from the south, and ripening has been rapid. Chances are that some of the later wheat may be shriveled. It has been many years since wheat was generally as good as it is in Kansas this season. Ordinarily it is not difficult to find a number of fields that are not good, for some cause or other, but such is not the case this season. Some damage from freezing is showing up. There are many heads that have nothing in them. Parts of heads are empty, and in some cases the percentage of damage runs pretty high. A man who has some wheat west of this county esti-

mated the freeze damage to be about 40 per cent in spots. Another rather unusual thing is to have about all of the wheat ripen at the same time. Ordinarily the western part of the state is about 10 days later than this part of the state, but this year there will be little difference in the time of ripening. Locally one field is about as ripe as another. In some fields there is considerable smut. And in nearly every field there is some rye.

Oats Made 75 Bushels

Oats and barley are generally good. We started to combine the patch of volunteer oats and find them a little too green. Just what this 2.3-acre patch would yield has been a matter of much speculation. We have no way to weigh the oats, but the patch is about two-thirds cut, and we have 104 bushels, wagon bed measure. The total yield will run around 170 bushels by the wagon. Or in other words, they will make about 75 bushels an acre, which is very unusual for this part of Kansas. This rather unusual thing would do for the "believe it or not" column. But we have the oats and have measured the ground. The way this ground was handled last summer makes the yield seem even less probable. The ground was in oats last year. The crop was cut for hay. After the crop was put into the stack we double disked the ground and a few days later we listed it to hygeria. The hygeria failed to make a stand, and it was too late to replant, so the ground was left as it was listed. So the volunteer crop we are cutting now is being cut right in the listed ground of last summer. This spring we started to cut down the ridges once, but the oats were so good in the ridges we just left them to see what would happen, and the harvest results are certainly more than could be hoped. This method of oats culture is certainly one we would never recommend, but after all farming is pretty much of a gamble.

Lily Pond on a Cave!

A neighbor has made a beauty spot of a place that on many farms has little attraction: that is, the top of the cement cave. The top of the cave was covered with some good soil and some rocks were gathered and carefully piled and steps were made leading to the top. In the top of the mound a good sized lily pond was made and filled with water from the windmill. Water lilies are growing in the pond, and other flowers are carefully arranged among the rocks. Around the base of the mound a row of Iris has been set. So the unattractive cement cellar top has been transformed into a spot of interest and beauty. It seems to me that farmers are going to find more enjoyment and pleasure during the next few years in fixing up their homes than in any other thing. If there is any good to the present depression it may cause us to look to our homes for pleasure and recreation. A farmer has an unlimited right to build and beautify according to his own desire, while the city brother must get a permit. It is remarkable sometimes what a little paint and landscaping will do to make a place seem more "homey."

Public Sales of Livestock

- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
Oct. 8—Leo F. Breeden & Co., Great Bend, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 6—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, free fair grounds, Topeka, Kan. Robert E. Romig, sale manager, Topeka.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
Oct. 21—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., and Blumont farm, Manhattan, Kan. Joint sale, Clay Center.
- Chester White Hogs**
Oct. 22—Albion Waldensdorfer, Herndon, Kan. Feb. 27—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion.
- Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 24—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.
- Oct. 31—Friedley & Sons, Pawnee City, Nebr. Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.
- March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 26—N. T. Nelson, Atwood, Kan. Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Orosoque, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
Oct. 19—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan. and D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb. Sale at Superior.
- Oct. 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Feb. 8—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. Feb. 16—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
Feb. 17—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Elmer E. Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan., is advertising this week 25 Poland China bred gilts that will farrow in September. They are by Kansas Commander and are good ones. They are being priced very reasonable and all are immunized and in fine condition to produce good litters. Now is the time to buy bred gilts to make money out of a few good litters this fall and winter.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., has 116 Poland China and Duroc pigs of spring farrow that are doing nicely. John Griffiths is a pioneer in the hog business and in addition to the pure bred hog business, he and Mrs. Griffiths own a nice herd of registered Ayrshire cattle and their herd was the second highest herd in butterfat production in the Riley-Geary cow testing association last year.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., breeders of Polled Shorthorns are offering 20 young bulls of serviceable ages at attractive prices. They are always in a position to sell groups to suit the purchaser and can fix you up any way you want with a bull and some heifers, either Polled Shorthorns or horned cattle. They have been selling Polled Shorthorns from their nice breeding farm near Pratt for years and have always given splendid satisfaction.

Here is another opportunity to buy a really great bargain in a tried herd sire. Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan., are offering for sale a splendid Polled Shorthorn herd sire five years old and sired by Grassland Commander and out of a splendid cow. They can't use him longer and offer him at a bargain. He is a good individual and a pleasing roan. He is nicely polled and gentle. In fact a perfect bull for the party that needs him.

The Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas is going to hold its annual picnic and field day at the state hospital at Kawatomie, Tuesday, July 28. The invitation has been extended to the association by Dr. Carmichael in charge of the institution, and Grover C. Meyer is the president of the big Kansas Holstein breeders association. Important and instructive, will be a demonstration by Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the Dairy department at Manhattan in which he will discuss the different families and the animals in these families that make up this splendid state herd. If you are at all interested in Holsteins or dairying fill a basket with eats and come early. You are invited.

What the world really needs is a cancellation of its war hatreds.

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

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

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

DUBOC HOGS

LANDMARK, ARISTOCRAT

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

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Four good fall boars, serviceable, quick sale, price \$26. Immured. Registered. Sired by King Index. Have a splendid lot of gilts bred to Chief Fireworks.
G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Reg. Chester White

Boar, 1 yr. old. Big type, fine individual, \$30.
LEONARD BRADSHAW
537 So. Spruce, Wichita, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Pearl's Poland Chinas

Bred Gilts for September farrow sired by Kansas Commander, he by Commander, Kansas grand champion. All immune. Elmer E. Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan.

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Answers to Questions on Page 18

1. Southwestern Colorado. Famous for its cliff-dwellings.
2. Ray Lyman Wilbur.
3. Thirteen million.
4. Old Methodist mission for the Shawnee Indians, located in Johnson county near Rosedale, a part of Kansas City, Kan.
5. Thirty.
6. Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman, in 1795.
7. A national measure in operation from 1921 to 1929 for promoting care of infancy and maternity.
8. (a) Betsy Ross, (b) Wilkes Booth, (c) George Washington.
9. In 1825 at the spot that is now Council Grove, Kan. The treaty was drafted by Gen. William Clark, who lead the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
10. Power or strength.
11. Benjamin Franklin.
12. The Greek historian, Herodotus.

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29x4.75	6.75	13.10	1.28
29x5.00	7.00	13.60	1.30
30x5.25	8.30	16.10	1.55
31x5.00	7.35	14.30	1.45
32x5.00	8.10	15.80	1.65

29x4.40 \$7¹⁵
6-Ply

Size	Each	Pair	Tube
28x4.75	\$ 8.30	\$16.10	\$1.23
29x4.75	8.60	16.70	1.28
29x5.00	8.90	17.30	1.30
30x5.00	9.10	17.70	1.30
30x5.25	9.95	19.40	1.55
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31x5.25	10.25	19.90	1.55
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