

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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## And a Great Apple State, Too!

**K**ANSAS may not produce the most apples in the United States, but our horticulturists insist there are none better anywhere. Probably some reservations will have to be made as regards size and color. But in every other respect the statement is true. When it comes to taste and edibility the Kansas apple compares favorably with any apple in the world.

Every enthusiastic statement made about Kansas apples is true this year when the fruit producing section of the state probably will produce one of its largest crops. Particularly is this true in Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties in the Northeast section of the state as well as in those counties bordering on the Arkansas River where fruit raising is increasing every year.

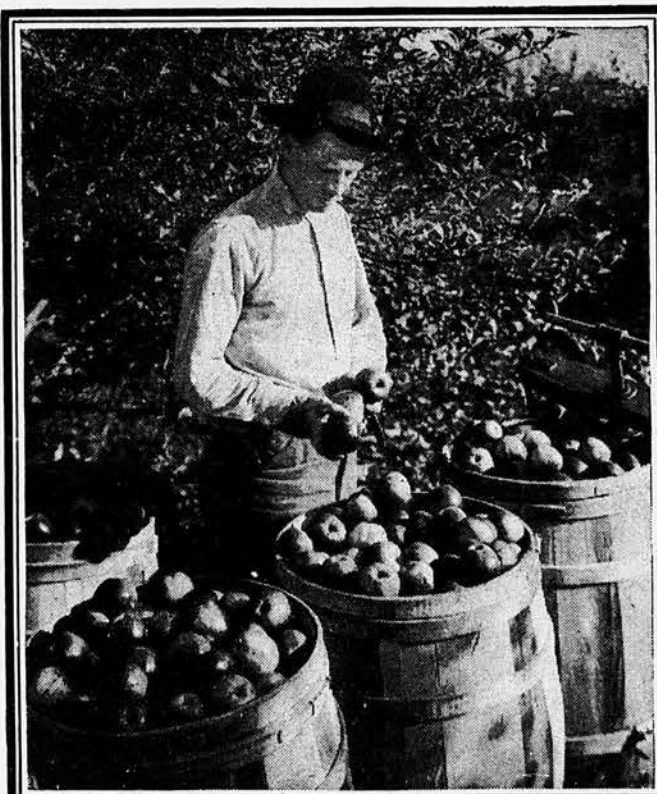


Kansas Jonathan apples "fit for a King"

Not only is the crop bigger this year in Kansas than was anticipated, but it is of exceptional quality. Kansas apples are remarkably free from blight of any character and the heavy rains during most of the summer have insured perfect growth. Mother Nature has taken care somehow thru a combination of sunshine, soil and rainfall this year to make Kansas apples just right. Heretofore

our Northeastern apple crop largely has been sold out of the state, largely in the metropolitan centers. But very shortly a movement will be undertaken to popularize Kansas apples in Kansas and likely as not our Jonathans, Winesaps, Yorks and many others will grace the tables of the housewives of other portions of the state where orchards can not be grown profitably.

It is one of the sad commentaries on our method of marketing that we probably buy more apples from Washington and Oregon where co-operative marketing has been perfected than we do from our own growers when we have a large crop. This unfortunate situation likely will be righted as soon as our own apple growers develop a broader sales program.



Big Kansas apple crops usually tax the storage and market facilities of the growers as is shown in the pictures above of a previous crop





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1923	64,353.63	44,774.16	19,579.47
1924	136,883.54	100,051.26	36,832.28
1925	298,123.22	194,038.24	104,084.98
1926	570,212.31	429,954.30	140,258.01
1927	1,154,378.40	931,225.17	223,153.23
1928	2,136,683.06	1,881,295.63	255,387.43
1929	3,874,943.50	3,450,834.91	424,108.59
1930	5,373,851.77	4,775,235.31	598,616.46
JUNE 30, 1931	5,927,943.07	5,215,704.78	712,238.29

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## New Problems Erase the Old Ones

### Corn Will Be Ready for Shock or Silo Two Weeks Earlier Than the Crop Normally Matures

BY HENRY HATCH

THERE is such a thing as becoming accustomed to a disagreeable reality. The low price of wheat, for instance, made the headlines in every paper for weeks as a matter of real news. And well it did, for only once or twice in a lifetime does the price of the world's most important bread grain drop to the present low price level. But there is such a thing as even becoming accustomed to 30-cent wheat, the same as we may become accustomed to below zero temperature in the winter and above 100 degrees in the summer. But we do not like to get used to these extremes of temperatures or prices, especially when it hurts. Just at this time, speaking more or less locally, we are experiencing a continued tightening up of the drouth. Many pastures are very, very short. More and more each day are having to haul water or drive their stock to the water. And our corn is progressing all too rapidly to that point where it soon will be ready for the shock or silo. The drouth is bringing it to this stage two to three weeks earlier than the crop normally matures. Thus new problems temporarily erase the reality of 30-cent wheat.

#### What Will Winter Bring?

The problem on Jayhawk Farm now is how best to get our herd of approximately 50 Hereford cows and their calves thru the winter on the feed the farm will provide for them. Of roughness there will be plenty, but all except that growing on or near the creek bottom is more or less drouth stricken, very much like the crop of last year. With a pound a head a day of cottonseed meal, we wintered nicely our cow herd on the drouth stricken fodder, cut by a forage mill that evenly mixed the cottonseed meal thru all. But can we hope for the ideal winter for feeding that we had last year? We had no excessive rains or bad weather to spoil the fodder in the shock, and a mild temperature without bad storms brought everything thru in fine condition. It is almost too much to expect a winter for feeding so nice as was last season, altho it has given us more than it seems our share to bear to send along another drouth that all but took two corn crops in succession.

#### Cow Herd Did Excellent

To forestall the damage that would be done to the drouth stricken fodder left out in the shock, by a period of wet weather, we put much of our corn fodder in stacks as soon as cured, last year, and from these stacks we put it thru the forage mill before feeding. Our cow herd never did winter better, but it must be remembered that the fine winter weather helped them thru a whole lot, and no doubt the cottonseed meal was worth all it cost. Our calves were sold last fall. This fall, unless a price is obtained that does not now look possible, we shall keep them thru the winter and pasture them next summer before thinking of a market. Just at this moment the boys and I are wondering whether a silo to hold sufficient feed for these calves, supplemented by the hay we have, would not be a good investment. We have plenty of oats to provide whatever grain is needed.

#### Results of Silage Storage

Last year, under a fodder condition similar to that of the present, temporary silos were built by the hundreds. They were put up in all

kinds of ways, with poles and wires, with woven wire supported by timbers and with slat cribbing material instead of the wire, all lined with tough paper to exclude the air. In all except a few cases the paper tore apart badly as the silage settled, and spoilage in some cases was so much the experiment was unprofitable. A few went into the ground for silage room, digging pits and trenches with slip scrapers and fresnos. Almost no rain fell to cause damage from surface seepage, so there was little trouble from that source. But I have talked with few who built them who were satisfied with them, the main objections being getting the silage out of the pit and the amount of spoilage over the greater exposed top surface.

#### Take More Time to Fill

The more we do of any one thing the more efficient we become. Those who have had silos for a number of years have learned it is not so necessary to fill so rapidly that the whole neighborhood is brought together in order to do the job quickly. More and more are doing the job with the home help, or at least with the help of only one or two neighbors. A neighbor who has done it for three or four times says he can take a week to fill a 14 by 40-foot silo and get perfect silage, free from spoilage due to slow filling. The thoughts of getting a great crew together for the job of filling, with its greater expense in actual cash or "pay back" labor, no doubt has kept many from using silage. There is no need in doing it in this way. A crew that will pick up behind one corn binder is all that is necessary unless it is handier to use more.

#### Where Corn Looks Fine

Having a little business at the county seat of Woodson county gave us an excuse for a trip that was lengthened into 114 miles before home was reached. Crop conditions were found to be about the same as here at home, the corn on the upland having some ears but not enough to make a crib-filling crop. In the Verdegris valley, along which we traveled from Toronto to Hilltop, the corn was fine, looking good for from 40 to 60 bushels in some fields, but no better corn soil can be found anywhere than in this narrow valley, and also it was visited by two or three heavy local rains at the right time. Here alfalfa fields were a beautiful green, while elsewhere they were a dull brown. A farmer with whom I chatted for a few moments, southeast of Yates Center, said he feared for the bluegrass stand in the pastures after the severe shock of two dry summers, and he likewise mentioned that he was feeding every animal on the place in dry lots. But his seemed to be a more extreme case for most pastures seen, while dry, still are providing plenty of feed that has cured well on the ground, a condition of grass that makes beef more than it does milk. A score or more of baling crews were seen at work baling prairie hay, which is one of Woodson's main crops. Most of it seemed to be going into barns, awaiting a better price.

When the second man appeared on earth, the rights of the first were cut in half. Now divide yours by the total population and that explains everything.

A Topeka misogynist says this "vest-pocket cruiser" is not original with the Germans—that his wife has explored his pockets regularly for years.



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

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## "We Get the Best of the Deal"

### Co-op Creamery at Linn Continues to Pay Members a Premium for Butterfat

THE Washington County Co-operative Creamery, at Linn, is weathering the storm in strong condition. Consistently during the trying months of the past members have received at least 3 cents a pound more for butterfat than other markets were paying. Membership has increased. Quality of butter manufactured has created a demand for all the plant can make. Volume of business last year beat that of the previous 12 months by 24 per cent. In the first six months of 1931, butter made totaled 817,015 pounds as compared with 669,735 pounds for the first six months of 1930. Sentiment in that section simply is this: "We are getting the best of the deal."

Thus we see that in "pinch" times this efficient co-operative is holding up the price of a farm product. It is pulling thru with a higher net profit than a lethargic market could, or would, pay. These are facts gleaned from talking with officers and members, and from an examination of records to which every single member has access.

H. J. Meierkord, secretary-treasurer, and "dean" of this institution, had this to say at Linn a few days ago: "We are stronger than ever for co-operation. Our organization is growing, volume is increasing, patrons receive a premium for their butterfat, we have a ready market for all the butter we can make, the feeling among farmers is good, our organization is safe regardless of how long this depression lasts, and merchants are not complaining about hard collections or selling on time."

#### Good Market Is Assured

"What is your big problem?" Mr. Meierkord was asked.

"We still need to feed better," he replied, "and we must continue to march ahead in our program for better dairy herds, increased production to the cow and a higher quality of cream delivered at the plant." It isn't a matter of wondering whether there will be a market for the butter. Mr. Meierkord and his co-workers—and that includes the membership—primarily are interested in quality at their end of the business. Their market is assured.

Let's take a glimpse at the prices paid for butterfat. Last November, 35 cents; December, 28; January, 25; February, 25; March, 24; April, 25; May, 20; June, 19; July, 20. Compare those figures with prices received at other points. Kansas Farmer crop reporters show that the price of butterfat dipped as low as 14 cents in some sections during this period. Obviously the price

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

these Washington county folks received for their cream wasn't enough. But the fact remains that thru co-operation they beat the general market.

In 1919, the creamery bought 93,658 pounds of butterfat, made 112,390 pounds of butter and paid members \$51,884 for their product. In 1930, 960,517 pounds were purchased from members for \$313,591.20 and made into 1,203,607 pounds of butter. That is substantial growth! It cost 1.73 cents a pound to deliver butterfat to the plant on the company's own trucks. It cost 5.36 cents a pound of butterfat to manufacture butter, and this includes interest, depreciation and expenses. The plant received 185,400 pounds more butterfat last year than the year before, or an increase of 24 per cent. The co-operative paid off \$10,226.81 on short time indebtedness, built a new house valued at \$4,000 and the common stock was increased \$4,900 by 98 patrons paying for shares. There are 762 members who have paid for their

#### Stronger Than Ever!

REGARDLESS of "pinch" times, the Washington Co-operative Creamery Co., at Linn, is in stronger condition than ever today. Membership has grown, production has increased and patrons still receive more than the regular market pays for butterfat. Here is a distinct victory for co-operation. This article tells what members are doing and thinking.

stock in cash or allowed the company to deduct 2 cents a pound of butterfat and thus are paid in full. There are 750 patrons who hold contracts for stock and have agreed to pay for it by the 2-cents a pound reduction from the first 2,500 pounds delivered. Therefore in all there are 1,512 members. Those are the records for 1930, and more than 30 new members have been added since. Ten regular truck drivers are employed and they cover a territory 30 miles in all directions from Linn twice a week. They traveled 168,974 miles last year, or in comparison 6½ times around the world. That in itself is a tremendous saving of time and effort to farmers.

"The company is in good financial condition, enjoys the confidence of the public and is grow-

ing steadily," Mr. Meierkord explained. "Our future looks very bright and we are going ahead with renewed enthusiasm."

"Even if I didn't get more than the market price, I still would be satisfied," assured George Wilkens, Linn, one of the members. "But we have been receiving 3 to 5 cents, and even have gone to 7 cents more than the regular market. I figure I still would be ahead if I received 2 cents a pound less than the market because I can't afford to spend a half day twice a week hauling cream 10 miles to town. I know I get a fair test and every cent that is due me. Money I put into the creamery is the best investment I've made." Mr. Wilkens milks 12 cows, because of the association he keeps records and knows what he is doing, feeds better and culls more closely. His herd brings in at least \$50 a month during the winter that he wouldn't have without it, besides supplying a lot of food for the family of seven.

"I don't know of a better way to market my cream," said J. H. Kappelmann, Linn. "The trucking service is one of the best features. I get my cream hauled for less than the gasoline would cost to drive to town, let alone the loss of time." He milks 17 Holsteins and is a better dairyman because of the creamery and its educational program.

#### Provides More Uniform Income

"Our creamery fits right in with that farm products utilization meeting held at Lawrence on August 6," explained Fred McNitt. "We can follow our product farther on its trip to the ultimate consumer, and therefore get a better price for it. This bit of co-operation has helped us increase production, reduce overhead and improve our herds. We are working for improvement all along the line. A new system of pasteurization was installed at the plant this summer which resulted in a better 'score' butter."

Frank Trumbo, manager of the well-known Strong-Trumbo herd has plenty of good things to say: "The creamery's system takes a lot of trouble off our hands, pays the top price, provides a more uniform income, seeks the best possible market, and keeps us on our toes with the educational program for improvement. Why, there are more cream cooling systems in this community than in any other section of the state. There is a fine spirit among our people. When more than a thousand farmers co-operate, you know it's a good thing. You can just be sure that everybody who has one of our creamery membership signs on his gate is proud of it."

## Why Not Trademark the Melons?

By G. E. Ferris

THAT watermelons and cantaloupes grown in the Sand Springs district between Abilene and Solomon actually have a reputation for taste and quality superior to melons brought in from states south of Kansas, is proved by an experience related the other day by Hardy Garten, of near Abilene. Mr. Garten has been a Sand Springs melon grower since 1881.

His story concerns a merchant in Southern Dickinson county who bought melons from a truck driver. The driver assured the merchant that he was getting melons from the Sand Springs district. Later the merchant learned from Mr. Garten, however, that he bought his melons from the truck driver before melons in the Sand Springs area were being picked. Truckman from the south, according to the veteran melon grower, are aware of the quality reputation of Sand Springs melons and are not adverse to asking and receiving from the merchants a higher price by misrepresenting where the melons they are trucking are grown.

According to Joe Clemence, who is one of the oldest growers of Sand Springs truck crops, the Sand Springs district is about 7 miles long by 3

miles wide. He believes the small size of this area explains in a degree the satisfactory prices he and other growers have been getting this year for their melons. "Anyway," he said, "there aren't as many farmers in Kansas growing quality melons as there are growers of good peaches in Arkansas, where because of a large production, the grower has not received a satisfactory price for his product."

Another factor tending to fix a much more satisfactory price for melons this year than the growers of far-famed quality Kansas wheat are receiving, is that there is less tendency of price fluctuation in products ready for consumption than in those that must be processed. Melons take care of their own processing and are ready for distribution and consumption. Wheat must be processed and distributed before it can be consumed. "We melon growers have no commission men and brokers to deal thru so we get the full selling price," is Clarence Garten's explanation.

Generally Sand Springs melons are ready for market between August 5 and 10. Railway carloads and truck loads of melons are distributed to points in Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri and to all intervening distribution points in Kansas. Few are shipped south because the melons grown down there take care of that market. At the beginning of the season this year the Sand Springs growers received 2 cents a pound retail for their watermelons and 1¼ to 1½ cents a pound from the stores and for the melons they shipped and sold to truckers. Toward the end of the marketing season these prices will have resolved to a straight ½ cent a pound after the higher prices have been maintained for a couple of weeks at the height of the marketing season. Similarly prices for cantaloupes range around \$1 a dozen retail and 80 cents a dozen to truckers the first couple weeks after picking starts and then go to around 75 cents a dozen retail and 50 cents a dozen to truckers.

This year's Sand Springs melon crop is far short because of dry weather at a critical time.

(Continued on Page 13)



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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**S**HALL We Abandon the Philippines? A bulletin just received devotes a considerable space to a discussion of this question. Twenty-one years ago I took a perhaps foolish notion that I would like to go to Congress. One of the planks of my platform was to get rid of the Philippines.

I was accused of pulling down the American flag. Of course, our flag had been pulled down a number of times. We had raised it in Mexico and pulled it down; we had raised it in Cuba and pulled it down; we had raised it in Santo Domingo and pulled it down so far as interfering with the government of the island was concerned. But just then large business interests believed that there was a great field for American business in the Philippines and rallied the populace under the call of patriotism.

My reasons for getting rid of the Philippines were: First, that our Government was not adapted or intended to govern alien people as dependent colonies; second, that if we insisted on the Monroe Doctrine being applied to the Western Hemisphere it was inconsistent that we should mix in the government of the Orient; and third, that the possession of the Philippines always would be a menace to our peace. If there ever was to be a break with Japan it would result from our possession of these islands, which Japan might naturally covet as an outlet for her superabundant and rapidly increasing population. If we ever should have a war with Japan we would be forced to defend them against that nation; a task that would be almost impossible.

I do not think my argument had much effect on the voters of the first congressional district. It probably lost me more votes than it

for self-government we should turn them loose. We have been acting as patron saint, or benevolent wet nurse for a third of a century. If, as this bulletin says, to turn them loose will mean chaos, when may we expect that they will be ready for the independence we have promised them? If all these 33 years of instruction in self-government have been so futile that anarchy and chaos will result from giving them the opportunity to exercise just a little more self-government than they are exercising now, then there would seem to be no hope that they ever will be fitted for self-government. The inhabitants of the Philippines probably are as well fitted for self-government as the inhabitants of Mexico, but no considerable part of the people of the United States are in favor of invading Mexico and teaching them how to live according to our ideas. The United States has a man-size job of governing right here at home without taking on any outside jobs.

### The Death of Capitalism!

**S**EVERAL of my readers have taken their pens in hand this week. Among them is H. B. Sprague of Amherst, Colo. Mr. Sprague long has been an enthusiastic Socialist and the events of the last year or two have renewed his faith. "This depression or business adjustment," says Mr. Sprague, "has killed Capitalism as dead as religious supernaturalism was killed by Voltaire's writing and Paine's 'Age of Reason.'" It will be news to a great many people that supernatural religion has been killed. If Capitalism has not been damaged by the present depression any more than supernatural religion was damaged by the writings of Voltaire and Paine, then it still is enjoying a vigorous existence with no immediate prospect of extermination.

"With the Government's aid and co-operation," continues Mr. Sprague, "we could form an airtight pool of cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco and set prices that would be fair within reason. If we don't form an agricultural pool with power to fix prices Sovietism will take control, maybe in two years, certainly in six."

So there you are.

### A New Price-Fixing Idea

**J.** P. LOPER of Hockersville, Okla., writes me at considerable length, and I may say that he writes very earnestly. If space permitted I would print his letter in full. "For a good many years," says Mr. Loper, "I have been convinced that one of the greatest services that could be rendered to mankind would be to fix commodity prices on the basis of the energy required to produce and distribute them. For example, take any staple product, say wheat, and fix a price on it. Then as nearly as we can determine the relative energy required in the production of other commodities, fix them on a level with wheat for the purpose of equable exchange. It would be immaterial what price was fixed for wheat, whether 50 cents or \$5 a bushel, as one price would buy as much of the other commodities as the other. The price of any commodity could be adjusted at any time if improved methods lowered the cost of production. All workers would benefit from the improvement. This would not necessarily mean equal wealth for all as some would be satisfied with less than others, and would not care to put out the energy necessary to produce the extra luxury. But it would mean equal opportunity and equal justice for all who perform a useful service for society."

"Since the government is formed by the people why would it be more despotic for the people thru their government to formulate a fair and equable exchange for their products and their energies than to leave it to individual employers of labor and to manipulators of and speculators in the products of labor?"

Mr. Loper's basic idea is in my opinion correct to this extent. Certainly all business would be on a more satisfactory basis if prices were established so that the producer and manufacturer could safely figure on the next year's output. It undoubtedly would remove one of the great hazards of all kinds of legitimate business. If the farmer, for example, knew just what price he would receive for his next year's crops and livestock he could figure with reasonable certainty



ALKE IN "BEGINNING TO WONDER" LAND



gained for me, and yet I insist that the argument was sound then and is sound now.

This bulletin is opposed to abandoning the Philippines but now bases its opposition on supposedly humanitarian grounds entirely. It frankly admits that the commercial arguments are all in favor of abandoning them. It says that the United States has done in these islands the greatest piece of humanitarian work in the history of the Orient.

Probably that is true, but is it the job of the United States to lift the Orient out of its condition of poverty and misery? If so, we should take China under our protecting care. We should pour our money into India and help Great Britain out of the hole. We should extend our protectorate over the benighted inhabitants of Africa and the bush rangers of the myriad islands of the Pacific.

It was our declared intent when we took over the Philippines that our occupancy was to be only temporary; that as soon as they were fitted

what profit he could make. I have thought about the question raised by Mr. Loper a great deal. If his theory could be put into successful and universal operation it seems to me that it would just about solve the whole economic problem. But the difficulties in the way of putting it into operation are many and I fear insurmountable.

Let us consider a few. It would mean first a complete change in our form and theory of government. It would mean the abolition of state and local governments and the centralization of all power over production and distribution in the Government at Washington. Our country covers a vast area and a variety of soil and climatic conditions that would make it impossible to establish an exchange price of products in one locality that would be satisfactory to all other localities. I do not believe it would be possible to fix a ratio of prices that would be satisfactory in the Mississippi Valley and also in New England, or in the sunny Southland and the bleak Northwest or Northeast. But does Mr. Loper really believe that all the states and municipal governments that make up our Republic would be willing to abdicate in favor of the Government at Washington? I do believe that a part of what Mr. Loper wishes to accomplish might be accomplished by a change in our monetary system.

### "Despotism Just the Same"

**E**ARNEST HOCH, of Bazine, says: "I have read with much interest your answer to Mr. Shepherd, especially to questions 2-4-5. I heartily agree with you that our President always has shown himself a sympathetic and kindly hearted man and any abuse of him or any of our Government officials, blaming them for our present difficulties is worse than senseless. In your answer to Mr. Shepherd's question 5, you say 'We do not have such an absolute despotism here in the United States.' Pardon me, but I feel that is just exactly what we do have, not a governmental despotism, such as you have in mind, but a despotism just the same, vicious, grasping and ruthless in a manner equalled in no other nation on the globe. The American millionaire



business men have the power to fix prices, wages and the living conditions for every citizen in this country. Their ruthless conduct is shown in the fix the farmer is in today. It is shown in the laboring man who is out of a job and his children hungry, with a possibility that conditions will grow worse instead of better.

"This country does not need exact equality of wealth or exact equality of income, but any person who assumes the privilege of setting prices and fixing wages should do so with the fear of the Lord and the love of his fellowmen in his heart."

Speaking of surpluses Mr. Hoch has this to say: "The surpluses the farmer may produce in a bounteous year should stay right in his granary, where it belongs until actually needed on the market. The wheat that is going to market today which the market does not demand, is not being dumped on the market by the farmer merely to get rid of it. He simply has to have the few dollars it will bring him regardless of the fact that it cost him more to raise it than he receives for it. And who is to blame? The millionaire business men. They not only take exorbitant profits themselves but they carry along a mob of underlings, millions of them having unnecessary jobs and salaries that farmers and men who really work at honest jobs must pay for."

Perhaps the millionaire business men are guilty of a good many sins, but this is the first time that I ever have heard that they carried a lot of supernumeraries on their pay rolls. Politicians play that game, not successful business men.

## Gas Law Penalizes Honesty

THIS state eventually must come to a flat tax on gasoline. It must be done in the interest of common honesty, if for no other reason. No law ever was devised better calculated to encourage dishonesty and bootlegging of gasoline than our present gasoline law. It puts a premium in fact on dishonesty and penalizes honesty. If the present law is continued for three more years, two-thirds of the gasoline used in Kansas will pay no tax at all. What should be done is to reduce the gasoline tax to 2 cents a gallon and exempt none. That would raise millions more for roads than the present 3-cent tax does under the present law.

## Autobiographical Sketches

BY TRUTHFUL JAMES  
Chapter Two

DURING the first 6 months of my life I passed thru several crises. Some of them were more cri than ses. When I was a month old my father seemed to become more reconciled to my general appearance and even passed a qualified compliment on me. He said that at least I no longer had the complexion of a boiled lobster and he thought he could detect some signs of a dawning intelligence. When I was 4 months old a neighbor woman came in and remarked that I was a sweet, handsome baby and then added that I was getting to look more like my father every day. I was just lying there in my crib accumulating wind from sucking my thumb, not making any remarks, but I noticed that father looked pleased and swelled up like a poisoned pup. A few hours afterward the woman's husband came in and made the same remark his wife had made and then borrowed \$5 from my paternal ancestor. Several years after-

ward I found an old memorandum book kept by my father and noticed this entry: "Loaned \$5 to Jim Williams—Jim promised to pay it back in a few days—never has paid it."

I was in the neighborhood of 5 months old when I made my first attempt at conversation. I removed my thumb from my mouth and casually remarked "da-da" not meaning anything in particular. My mother was very enthusiastic about my conversation and called in several of the neighbors to hear me talk. "Just listen to the little angel call his papa," she said. "Call your papa, darling." I remarked "goo goo." "The little darling is probably trying to tell us that his pa makes 'goo-goo eyes,'" remarked one of the ladies. Afterward I heard my mother refer to this woman as "an old cat."

My first tooth appeared when I was 5½ months old. I realized even then that nature made a great



mistake in providing human beings with teeth. It would have been much better if they had been provided with bills and claws like chickens. A hen never has the toothache or pus sacks or dentist bills or store teeth which don't fit, or bad breath or indigestion from lack of proper mastication.

I was 8 months old when I commenced to creep. My idea at that time was that my mouth was intended as a receptacle for anything that was loose and not too large to get into it. In the course of a day my mother removed from my mouth six pins, three carpet tacks, two marbles and a hunk of mud the hired man carried in on his boots. I also undertook to swallow the remnant of a ball of yarn but mother managed to grab an end before it went down and unraveled me. During the next six months I fell down the cellar steps three times, fell off the porch four times and into the cistern once; tried to swallow at different times four caterpillars, three fish-worms and a couple of grasshoppers. I was ready to try anything once.

## Must File an Inventory

When our father died, our oldest brother was named in the will as administrator. That was all right with mother and the other children. This son took all of father's papers, notes and everything, not letting mother or any of us children know anything about how much money, wheat, or corn there was. The property was

worth at the time of father's death about \$30,000 or \$35,000, that is real estate. This estate is in Kansas. Did not mother and her other children have a right to know just how everything was, and isn't it the law in Kansas that the administrator has to take an inventory once a year and let the rest of the heirs know just what the condition of the estate is?

T. S.

Under the laws of Kansas, within 60 days after his appointment, the administrator or executor must file an inventory of all the goods, money, chattels, rights and credits. Real estate passes directly to the heirs subject to sale for unpaid debts, if the personal property is insufficient.

The personal property is appraised by three disinterested householders appointed by the probate court. The administrator must collect the assets if possible within one year from the date of the administration bond, altho he must account for assets subsequently received and may, upon order of the probate court, compromise claims against the estate, and settle with any insolvent debtor of the estate. He must render annual accounts and distribute the estate as ordered by the court. If the administrator is failing to do this, you should take the matter up with the probate judge of the county in which the estate is being administered and demand an accounting.

## Must Go Into Court?

A and B are husband and wife. They have several children. All the property is in A's name. B dies leaving no will. A marries C and still insists on all the property being in his name. A and C are buying more property, but A won't have C's name in the deed. A and C have two children.

Has C a right to have her name on the deed? C is helping A to pay for the property. Will the court give C a half interest in A's property? Can C keep A from transferring any of it as long as she lives? If A dies, what would C be entitled to under the Kansas law?

Pat.

C is entitled, in equity, to have her name in the deed to this property. The only way she can bring that about, however, unless her husband voluntarily consents to it and deeds her an interest, is to go into court and show that she is equitably entitled to a half interest or some other interest in this property. The court may then require A to deed her such equitable interest.

A cannot, under the Kansas law, transfer this property and make a good deed without C's signature to the deed. If A should die with or without will, half of his property, personal or real, would descend to C. He might will half of whatever he possessed as he saw fit, but he cannot will away from his wife more than half of his property.

## Court Action Is Required

A and B, husband and wife, have a bunch of cattle which are mortgaged. Both signed the mortgage and note. B receives some estate money. With this she purchases more cattle, which are hers, free from mortgage. Can the mortgagee foreclose the mortgage and take B's cattle purchased with the estate money if the mortgaged cattle do not pay the note?

C. T. K.

If these mortgaged cattle are sold as provided by statute and do not bring enough to satisfy the debt, the mortgagee would have a right to a deficiency judgment, and he might sue upon this deficiency judgment and levy upon the property of A or B to satisfy the same. He cannot take B's cattle without any process simply because she happens to be on the note. He would first have to undertake to satisfy his judgment with other property owned by A and B, and only in event this was not sufficient could he levy on B's private property.

# The Quickest Way Out

Just before leaving for Minnesota on a brief vacation trip, Senator Capper was asked by one of the press services to make a statement in regard to his position on the farm problem, unemployment, the dole, and the Farm Board's suggestion that cotton growers plow under one-third of this year's crop. Senator Capper's answer follows:

IT IS my judgment that the soundest and quickest way to provide employment in industry is to restore the purchasing power of agriculture. The agricultural states, when prosperous, are industry's biggest, best and most profitable markets.

Any dole system by the Federal Government would be comparable to supplying a headache tablet. It would not begin to cure the causes of unemployment. And inevitably it would encourage living off the Government instead of from work, when conditions have improved.

The destruction of one-third of the coming cotton crop, suggested by the Farm Board, is a drastic remedy for a critical condition, but I believe it is sound. If the board's advice is followed, coupled as it is with the promise to withhold

stabilization cotton from the market, the effect would be beneficial, in my judgment. But to carry out this program will require the co-operation of virtually every cotton grower.

I am in favor of the equalization fee as an amendment to the Agricultural Marketing Act.

As a matter of national policy, the Government could do more toward restoring prosperity to industry and to industrial workers thru putting the equalization fee into effect than thru Federal charity. But such a policy will mean the adoption of Alexander Hamilton's theory that it is not inconsistent, as a national policy, to accompany the tariff for the benefit of manufactured products by a subsidy for the benefit of agricultural products.

From the viewpoint of the nation as a whole, the dole for the unemployed would increase the tax burden without any corresponding increase in purchasing power anywhere along the line. A direct or indirect subsidy for farm products, while it might be termed a dole by those who have not thought the thing thru, on the other

hand would result in restoring the purchasing power of more than one-fourth of the population, and provide the markets that we must have before industrial workers can again be employed anywhere near 100 per cent.

Of course, if this winter there are thousands of people actually facing starvation and suffering from cold, and there is no other way of taking care of them, the Government as a last resort must see that they do not starve or freeze. And in the face of that emergency I should rather see the cost of this work paid from income taxes than saddled upon the already overtaxed home and farm-land owners thru adding to the general property tax burden.

Government charity—and there is no use calling it anything else—can better be paid for by those who are getting incomes than by those whose property is not returning an income.

Arthur Capper



# As We View Current Farm News

## Start "Better Understanding" Plan at Herington; Prove Value of Farm Bureau

THREE hundred Dickinson, Marion and Morris county farmers and their wives, accepted the invitation of the Herington Chamber of Commerce and were present the evening of August 19 at the first of a series of meetings designed to effect closer co-operation between the farming industry and other forms of business in the community. According to Herington business men, a sincere effort is going to be made in the coming year to give the farmers in the Herington trading area a more prominent place in the life of the community and in its program of industrial development.

Following a free lunch and musical entertainment, the county agricultural agents of the three counties were introduced. Dwight E. Hull, Salina, representing the Mid-Kansas Agricultural Association which serves 15 counties, was the speaker of the evening. He asked his audience the question of what a farmer can do individually to help himself, and then proceeded to answer his question by presenting charts showing actual results obtained by farmers who increase unit production and decrease total production to get a greater profit. Thruout his talk he showed the advisability and the profitableness of making use of the scientific agricultural information worked out by the state agricultural experiment stations and distributed thru the facilities of the Farm Bureau. Following are cases Mr. Hull pointed out by the use of charts showing the actual profitable results obtained by farmers who are co-operating with their Farm Bureau and using available scientific agricultural information.

### Cut Pork Production Costs

Eight sows farrowed 62 pigs March 10, 1930 for Clarence Byers of Abilene. The following September 3, at an average weight of 218 pounds, he sold the pigs for \$10.56. His entire cost of producing 100 pounds of pork, including the keeping of the sows, was \$5.26. The ration included corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa pasture and tankage.

There were 192 men in Kansas last year who creep-feed their calves and averaged \$25 profit a calf. Mr. Hull gave figures on Bruce Saunderson's beef herd in Jackson county revealing that in 1930 his average net profit of creep-feed calves was \$34.19.

The butterfat production records of two purebred Holstein cows in the herd of C. C. Shoffner of Kipp, were cited. Blacky produced 516.7 pounds of fat in 1930. Her feed bill for the year was \$74.91. The value of her product above feed cost—\$176.57. Blacky produced butterfat for 14.5 cents a pound.

Midget produced 171.9 pounds of fat in 1930. Her feed bill for the year was \$54.29. The value of her product above feed cost—\$33.26. Midget produced butterfat for 31.5 cents a pound. There was a difference in profit of \$143.31.

### Boosted Production 54 Per Cent

Another profit-controlling fact pointed out by Mr. Hull is that one of Mr. Shoffner's herd sires increased production of butterfat by 54 per cent in his herd daughters over a herd sire that he disposed of.

The value of Sweet clover as a soil builder was demonstrated in the results obtained by Frank Komarck of Bavaria, and Will Zerbe of Salina. The average acre production of wheat for these two men, following two years of Sweet clover, stands at 25.2 bushels as against 10.3 bushels on land cropped continuously to wheat. The cost of preparing the seedbed, seed and harvesting is only about \$1 more an acre for the increased yield, according to Mr. Hull.

The speaker was ready for the objection to increased wheat production he was sure to encounter at this point—and he did encounter it. "More profit from wheat by reducing the total production and increasing the yield to the acre," was his answer.

### Fewer Acres With More Grain

Mr. Hull's chart pointed the way: A hundred acres averaging 14 bushels an acre yield 1,400 bushels, worth 75 cents a bushel last year or \$1,050. Production costs of \$8.75 an acre total \$875 and leave a profit of \$175. Fifty acres averaging 25 bushels an acre yield 1,250 bushels, worth 75 cents a bushel last year or \$937.50. Production costs of \$9.75 an acre total \$487.50

and leave a profit of \$450. One hundred and fifty fewer bushels of wheat were grown but there is an increase in the profit of \$275 from 50 acres.

### State Fair Changes Dates

OUTSTANDING among the differences between this year's Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and those held previously, is the time at which it is scheduled. The dates this year are September 19 to 25. The last half of September usually provides much more pleasant weather than the early part when most of the fairs have been held. The later date is considered a distinct advantage from the visitors viewpoint.

An increased demand for exhibit space is reported by R. L. Throckmorton, state college agronomist, who is superintendent of the agricultural department of the fair. For the first time since the construction of the fine modern agricultural building on the fair grounds it has been necessary to find additional space for agricultural exhibits beyond the original allotment.

With the addition of 80 acres to the fair grounds, which now comprise 191 acres, there is



added automobile parking space. This has been responsible for the reduction of automobile admission price to 25 cents, which includes free entrance to any parking section. After 6:30 in the evening there is no charge for either persons or automobiles.

This 1931 edition of the fair will have all of the color and glamor that has come to be associated with this great annual educational and entertainment feature. The Beckman Gerety Shows will be the entertainment feature on the midway. Other entertainment will include spectacular performances of the Americanized "Follies Bergere," which long has been a Paris sensation, with Thaviu's Symphonic Band accompanying; The Wan Wan San Oriental Wonders; and Graham's Western Riders, as well as the usual auto races, horse races and well chosen acts of vaudeville.

### Go in For Melon Market

FARMERS living in the vicinity of Mulvane are coming to be extensive growers of cantaloupes, this being the first year they have grown them for shipping. Six carloads so far have gone north out of this territory, shipped by the association composed of growers. Firms receiving the melons state that none finer have been received by them. Members of the association have about 250 acres this year, and farmers who have not as yet joined have enough more to bring the total to 500 acres.

### Plan Special Poultry Exhibit

PLANS have been completed for the breeding exhibit of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association and the Kansas R. O. P. association at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 19 to 25. The exhibit will consist of about 100

chickens. Twenty-five of these will represent state accredited and certified flocks showing the progress in breeding made in this branch of improvement work. The remainder of the chickens will be official R. O. P. record chickens. This will include a progeny exhibit of S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, showing the grand sire and dam, the dam and sire and several sons and daughters, all high official record birds. The remainder of the exhibit will be individual birds with high official R. O. P. records including approved R. O. P. cockerels and pedigreed pullets.

### Trade Wheat for Flour

IN THE last 40 days, H. O. Brooks, proprietor of the flour mill at Miltonvale, has taken in 18,000 bushels of wheat and ground 8,000 bushels of it into flour that has gone into the homes of farmers from whom he obtained the grain, and no money changed hands. For every 1½ bushels of wheat received at the mill he gives a brass flour check that is good for a 48-pound sack of flour. Farmers from as far as 175 miles have exchanged wheat for flour, between 900 and 1,000 having taken advantage of the offer to date. It also is reported that wheat is being exchanged for flour in Washington and Marshall counties.

### Makes Good Porker Ration

GROUND wheat and Sweet clover pasture have proved a good combination for fattening hogs for Lee Smith, Barton county. He expects to have them weigh 200 pounds in less than six months and from present indications, Sherman Hoar, county agent, thinks they will easily make it. Mr. Smith feels that a little tankage in the ration would pay for itself and plans to feed a fourth pound to the head a day for the balance of the feeding period.

### Good for Two Years

YEAR-OLD hens produce eggs that are about 9 per cent larger than were their eggs during the first year of laying, according to Berley Winton of the Missouri College of Agriculture. For this reason the poultry raiser may well be justified in retaining a large number of the high-producing yearling hens for their second year of production. Few birds should be kept for their third year, he believes.

### Feed Cost Was Small

CLIFFORD WILLIAMS, a farmer boy living near Little River, has been experimenting with the feeding of wheat in raising a pig. The pig on May 1 weighed 81 pounds. On August 1 it weighed 240 pounds. He fed the pig 30 cent wheat, 40-cent corn, 25-cent oats and tankage that cost \$2.25 a hundred. He figures that on the present hog market he received a gain of \$11.44 on the 159-pound gain, at a feeding cost of \$1.70.

### "Soddie" Still in Use

THE sod house built 45 years ago near Monument, still serves as the home of George Massie. Despite the fact that this "soddie" has weathered blizzards, high winds and all sorts of rains for nearly half a century, it still is in good repair, surrounded by many trees and 640 acres which Mr. Massie owns. The only change that has been made in the five-room house since it was erected in 1886, is the addition of cement floors, concrete reinforcement around the foundation and some strips of prairie sod for shingles.

### Briefly Told

BRETHOUR BROTHERS, Green, have been creep-feeding calves four years and declare this is the greatest method one can use for getting cattle ready for the market or for developing breeding stock. "It costs much less," they explained the other day. "We obtained 124 pounds more gain to the head from May 1 to October 1, on 6 bushels and 14 pounds of grain, than on



calves not creep fed, two years ago." They have 60 head of breeding cows and intend to increase this to 100 purebred Herefords. "We wouldn't be without a silo—can't afford to. This is the best way to market corn or cane."

John Friederich, Clay Center, seeded 8 acres of Sweet clover in wheat stubble the first week in August. It was up to a good stand by August 15. "This was a good chance to get some started with little work," he said. "The ground was clean and the stubble will protect the clover this winter."

"I hope the good work started at Lawrence on August 6, spreads to this part of the country," writes P. C. Cunningham, Belleville. "Waste ground in too-large barn lots and other unused space could produce enough to supply a cannery in every county." Or at least one family to the farm.

Washington county has come up from 400 acres terraced a year ago to more than 1,000 acres now, according to L. F. Neff, county agent. This work is being done on a dozen new farms right now. Thirty to 40 farmers have gone together in groups and have purchased a dozen sets of equipment.

Following Sweet clover plowed under for manure, wheat made 34 bushels to the acre last year for James Carnahan, Clay county. Without the help of the legume the yield would have been 20 bushels or less. Working legumes over his farm is his method of cutting costs.

George Wilkens, Linn, cut both heads out of an oil drum, set it on an old corn planter wheel and had an efficient self-feeder for his hogs. A narrow wheel from a binder, with spokes turned "inside out" and bent down, allows the hogs to get heads only in the feeder.

R. E. Hanna, Clay Center, fed 2,000 bushels of wheat to 100 head of Duroc Jersey hogs last year, and they paid him \$1 a bushel for his grain. "There is good money in feeding wheat to hogs today—75 cents a bushel—unless the market goes down," he believes.

An eastern lad working on a Rooks county farm during harvest was told to salt a calf that was on pasture. He thoroly rubbed a quart of it into the calf's hide. Some colts in the pasture licked all the hair off the calf and nearly took the hide, too.

John Hayes, Reno county, finds his irrigated vegetable garden has played a vital part in reducing the grocery bill this year. In his opinion no farm in Central or Western Kansas is complete without an irrigated garden plot.

A seven-car string of choice Hereford finished steers weighing 1,224 pounds sold at \$9.40 a hundred on the Kansas City market August 17. These were fed by M. M. Trautner, manager of the U. S. Gypsum Farms, Blue Rapids.

J. V. Nauwerth, Keats, one of the township trustees, terraced 40 acres this spring. He is so enthusiastic over the results that he has arranged to let the township grader at cost to residents and hopes every farmer will use it.

Prizes amounting to nearly \$90,000 will be offered at the 33rd annual American Royal Live Stock Show, to be held at Kansas City, November 14 to 21. Premium lists may be obtained by writing F. H. Servatius, secretary.

Almost 75 per cent of American exports of farm implements in 1931, have gone to Soviet Russia, an analysis of foreign trade statistics by Moody's shows. The bill for the first six months amounted to \$37,216,000.

One hundred and thirty farmers in the vicinity of Linn, formed a co-operative and purchased the two local elevators. They plan to handle grain and livestock. This eliminates a lot of expense farmers had to pay anyway.

M. H. Layton, with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has started to make a soil survey of Woodson county. His map will describe every soil type in the county. This has been done in some other sections already.

Thieves attempted to steal wheat from the bins of Claude Zehr, Burrton, but fled in the face of a hail of bullets from a hastily organized posse of farmers. That's the kind of reception to give 'em.

Six purebred Duroc Jersey pigs owned by Garold Humes, Mitchell county 4-H club member, averaged 170.5 pounds at 4 months and 22 days

old. They were farrowed on clean ground and handled by the McClean county sanitation system. Garold is starting on the fair circuit with his pigs.

P. K. Symms, Atchison county, dug a drainage ditch on his farm last spring which has successfully handled all the rains since. He believes this year's corn crop on the 60 acres drained—the first in 10 years not damaged from overflow—will cover the cost of the ditch.

R. G. Braithwait, Manhattan, has installed two battery brooders. He expects to hatch 200 chicks a week, run them thru the brooders for nine weeks and market them at 2 pounds. This is to be an all-year proposition.

Tight well platforms and casings, clean grounds and wide separation of the well from probable channels of impure drainage are the greatest water safeguards, advises W. M. Littlefield, U. S. Geological Survey, Topeka.

If you have a fish pond or pool on which green algae makes a scum, just toss in a few empty .22 rifle shells, advises the Izaak Walton League. The copper in the water doesn't harm the fish but eliminates the slime.

Spores of certain plant diseases often are found at 10,000 feet in the air on airplane scouting trips, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This makes it clear that spores may be blown for long distances.

In the opinion of A. S. Klaassen, Marion county, a small, high-producing dairy herd with a milking machine reducing the cost of labor, is his best means of meeting conditions as they exist on the farm today.

Hurrah! Pink lemonade from pink lemons is possible. A tree bearing this fruit has been found in California. However, the tree is a rare specimen and there is little chance of a pink lemonade industry developing.

The record of the average Dairy Herd Improvement Association cow in Kansas for July, shows 584 pounds of milk produced at 49 cents a hundred, and 22.6 pounds of butterfat produced at 13 cents a pound.

W. L. Latshaw, Kansas State College, Manhattan, explains that it is possible to eradicate bindweed from lawns by spraying with a 50 per cent solution of sodium chlorate two or three times a season. The solution will kill clover and



most other weeds along with the bindweed. The bluegrass may look sickly and turn yellow; however, it usually will recover. Great care must be exercised in using the sodium chlorate.

Nails, tacks, lead slugs, spoons, tin can tops and barbed wire are in the collection of things taken from the stomachs of cows by Dr. O. W. Noller, Topeka. Cows need mineral matter, but not that kind.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita lent \$2,413,300 to 715 farmers in its district—Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico—during the first seven months of this year. Loans are made

to owner-operators, up to 50 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the buildings.

Members of the Izaak Walton League have started a movement for every person belonging to buy a bushel of wheat to feed game birds this winter when snow and sleet cover the landscape.

"It is quite an honor to be selected to represent the 4-H clubs on the Beef Train," writes Walter Lewis, Larned. "The club work has done me more good than anything else I can name."

Paxson C. Hayes, near Los Angeles, has one crop on his farm that apparently isn't bothered by over-production—he has a snake farm. And he is going to Mexico to add to his stock soon.

Two year's experience has proved to Bernard Roepke, Barnes, that creep-feeding is sound. He now is feeding 40 head, and is working around to January calves for best marketing results.

A tree on the Ernest Mellenbruch farm near Fairview, is bearing peaches this year. Next year it will grow plums. Mr. Mellenbruch cannot explain this diversification every other year.

Seventy-two teams from 26 states have been entered for the 4-H Club contests and demonstrations at the Silver Anniversary National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, October 10 to 18.

Eight Riley county farmers cleaned up bindweed on their farms last year with three sprayings, the plots ranging from a fourth to one-half acre. Sodium chlorate was used.

Ray L. Graves, Farm Bureau agent at Salina, has just destroyed two prairie dog towns by using carbon bisulphide. One town covered 12 acres and was spreading an acre a year.

A Missouri neighbor, Henry Kilb, Bethel, has rigged up his long-idle stone burr wheat flour mill and has kept it busy since harvest supplying himself and neighbors with flour.

Rolly Freeland, Effingham, purebred Duroc breeder, says the McClean method of sanitation is responsible for his saving an average of eight pigs to the litter this year.

Rooks county has prospects for the best corn crop in several years. With coal at \$13 a ton and corn at \$12, farmers around Stockton declare they will heat with corn.

"Burn-a-bushel-of-corn-a-day" clubs will be formed near Denison, Ia., it is reported, if present plans materialize. Wouldn't it be far better to organize to market it?

This country certainly isn't broke when movie fans spend 30 million dollars a week for this type of amusement. And folks will eat even in preference to being entertained.

The W. S. Dickey, Kansas City, herd of 184 Hereford cattle averaged \$88.87 at auction last week. Forest Luther, Cimarron, paid the high price of \$280 for a bull.

One hundred and fifty farm kitchens recently have been improved in Riley county, either thru complete remodeling or discarding useless and worn out equipment.

Republic county certainly keeps its head above water financially. Herbert B. Coombs, county clerk, reports that 96 per cent of the 1930 taxes have been collected.

Mrs. Gus Brandenburg, Riley, has made a net profit every month this year with her White Leghorns. She started October 1 with 400, and culls regularly.

Five hundred Riley county Farm Bureau folks attended their annual picnic this month and their big dinner consisted of Kansas products only.

Summer silage is a good remedy for dry pastures to carry a herd thru July and August, assures R. E. Bausman, Labette county.

Fifty-five 4-H club members attended the Riley county club camp this summer, thereby setting a new record for the county.

Dodge City is to have a public market that will accommodate 50 to 75 trucks where farmers can sell their produce.

The local implement dealer at Salem has had a buggy on the floor for 15 years with no buyers.





# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## It's a Wise Cook Who Includes Apple Variations in Her Menus

**A**PPLES, because they ever are with us, sometimes are taken for granted. The cook knows they are good baked, in sauce and in pie. Perhaps that is why she lacks curiosity about other ways of preparing them for the table. It is a shame, too, for the faithful fruit, if given a chance, offers much in the way of variety to our meals.

No doubt apple pie with cheese is enjoyed in your household. If it is, baked apples stuffed with cheese and raisins will be liked. An advantage of this dish is that even the young children may partake of it. The cored fruit is baked.

### MARY ANN SAYS:

Sometimes as I watch a brilliant sunset fade gracefully into a quiet twilight I wonder at the mad scramble of humanity. Nature is usually beautiful and she never hurries. Man, alone, is the speed demon. The real necessities of life can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Comfort in daily living—that means enough to eat and enough to wear and a place of cleanly comfort wherein to dwell. Friends who understand. The few and select individuals who travel with us from youth to old age, who care nothing for our money, our position or our clothes, but who love us for ourselves alone. Just these things, with health, are enough to insure happiness. Then, if there is an ideal love that runs like a golden thread thru the pattern of the years, one is specially blessed. Material things count for so little. It is possible to work so hard for them that we miss the true meaning of life itself.

While it is cooking,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins is stewed with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of water until the raisins are soft. Then  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar is added and the mixture is simmered until it is rather thick. It then is cooled. When lukewarm, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup grated cheese. Stuff the baked apples with this. Baked pears may be treated in the same manner.

If you pack school lunch boxes, sandwiches are given considerable thought. Peanut butter is a standby, but to keep it from becoming monotonous, chopped raw apple may be added to it. The filling is made by combining  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of peanut butter with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped apple and mixing the two to a paste with cream.

Apple Fluff is a wholesome dessert for both grown-ups and children. It is served with custard. Here is the recipe for making this dish:

### Apple Fluff

Use 1 egg white,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cooked apple pulp, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and a few grains of salt. Beat the egg white stiff, add the salt, sugar and then the apple. The pulp from baked apples is especially delicious for this dish. Add the lemon juice and beat until light and fluffy. I use an egg beater for preparing this dish. Pile lightly into the serving dishes. At serving time pour over a chilled boiled custard.

## Cinderella Furniture

BY MARY HELENE WILSON  
Home Demonstration Agent, Marion County

**O**LD walnut furniture that has become valuable with the passing of years has been brought forth from various storage places by the farm bureau women of Marion county. One phase of their work has been the renovating of old furniture.

A number of fine old pieces have been discovered by the women. An appreciation of the beauty and usefulness of these pieces has been developed thru the study of how to refinish them. Mrs. Orlie Harrison of Aulne found a walnut table out in a shed. She removed the finish and found that the table had beautiful fluted legs. She refinished the table and now has a lovely piece of walnut furniture.

Mrs. J. D. Unruh of Peabody became curious

By Nell B. Nichols

about two old chairs on her porch one day and found that they were walnut. She removed the finish and found one chair to be a beautiful ladder back, put together with pegs. The chair seat had been of cane, so Mrs. Unruh resolved that it should have another cane seat. She brought the chair to the upholstering school and learned to do the recaning herself. The result is a chair that would make any antique hunter's eye glitter.

Mrs. John Yeagley of Marion had a chair that had, at one time, been a member of a parlor suite that belonged to her grandmother. But during the years it had been thru a flood and part of the back had been broken off. The upholstering had become ragged, too. Mrs. Yeagley brought her chair to the upholstering school, too, and the seat was re-upholstered. The springs were retied, and new stuffing was added. The outer covering is now tapestry. The finish was removed and the legs have been braced. Even the piece that was broken off has been replaced. It is a graceful, aristocratic chair once again.

A leaflet on "Refinishing Furniture" may be obtained from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 4 cents, postage.

## Muslin for Curtains

**T**HE Mid-Victorian inspiration is more and more noticeable in modern decoration. The new curtains are often in old-fashioned muslin, spotted with polka dots in colored rayon. These curtains have shirred valances and are crossed on the window. In many cases, the lamp shade matches the curtains.

## A New Season Approaches

**L**IGHT weight woollens, gay printed silk in the heavier weaves, and the delightful new travel crepe offer suggestions for dresses for immediate wear. The models of today express such good taste because of their smart and simple styling.



187. Jumper dress. Tailored guimpes of washable silk crepe in different contrasting colors offer a change for the complete season. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

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

2952. Sports mode. Lingerie touches on collar and cuffs. Button trim from neck to hem is chic and slimming. Designed for sizes 16 and 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

182. Dress for general day wear. Diagonal yoked hipline is striking. Designed for sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

## Charm Shop

**G**OOD posture is natural. A good figure, gracefulness and ease are not attainable unless these natural postures are practiced. Often habits are assumed which break down its ease; then it is difficult to get back the original poise. When simple everyday happenings seem to irritate us, a good test is to check up on posture. The fault

## Serve Wheat for Breakfast

Some of the surplus wheat may be utilized as breakfast food. It is not only good economy, but the housewife may be sure that she is serving a food rich in nutritive elements. To prepare the cereal, add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of water to each cup of wheat and soak over night. In the morning add 1 teaspoon of salt and cook under 20 to 25 pounds steam pressure for an hour until the grains are thoroughly soft. If the wheat is boiled, it will be necessary to add 3 cups of water for each cup of wheat and to boil the grain for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

might lie in the standing or sitting position, sleeping posture, or walking position.

I have prepared a leaflet, "Checking Up on Posture Habits" telling how to make the final check on your posture. The price of the leaflet is 2 cents.

### Beauty's Question Box

My hair is very dry. It doesn't seem to have any life. Is there anything I can do for it? Brushing doesn't help much. Alberta.

A hot oil treatment is splendid for dry hair. In regard to brushing, are you sure you handle the brush correctly? You know there's skill in that as well as everything else about beauty helps. I am sending you directions for giving yourself a hot oil treatment, also the correct procedure for brushing the hair.

Any of the above helps are yours for the asking. Simply inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with each request. Address The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Accessories Must Have Color

BY NAIDA GARDNER

**A**CCESSORIES, to be real smart, must carry out the color scheme established by the ensemble, and are usually found in combinations of two or more of the season's fashionable colors. The continued interest in the black and white theme has brought out many black and white accessories to match. Belt buckles are geometric in form. White or ivory stars on a black background, or black with white enamel are popular usages.

Smart necklaces with matching bracelets are composed of black and white crystal beads alternating with metal ornaments. Ivory is in vogue again for fancy necklaces, not only in long strands of graduated beads but in chokers composed of separate ornaments, sometimes using the shell motif and other novel shapes. The color of the costume may also be brought out by colored pendants mounted on a silver chain or woven necklace. Sports jewelry including necklaces, bracelets and even belts are made of wooden beads and lacquered for shininess.

When buying accessories remember to match, harmonize or contrast with the rest of the costume. Bags, beads, hats and shoes should be of the same color. The hose must blend with the costume.



# Jolly Fun for the Little Folks



Dimples likes to sweep and dust,  
And keep things bright and shiny,  
Doll furniture is so much fun  
Because it is so tiny.

## Dog's Name Is Jay

I am 8 years old. My birthday is March 8. I am in the second grade. My teacher last term was Mrs. Knoles. We go 2 miles to school. For pets I have a little dog named Jay and three pups named Pat, Tip and Lad and a kitten named Spot. I have three brothers and two sisters. I like to read the girls' and boys' letters.  
Kirk, Colo. Bessie Liming.

## Goes to Oxford School

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. For pets I have two dogs. One is a fox terrier. I live 1½ miles from school. My teacher the past term was Miss Mosers. I have two brothers and one sister. I go to Oxford school. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.  
Kenneth, Kan. Katherine Honn.

## Help Milk the Cows

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is February 16. I liked my teacher last term. Her

name was Mrs. Roberts. I like arithmetic, geography, spelling, English and reading. I live 2½ miles from school. For pets I have a cat named Kitty Furmu and a calf named Pete.  
Ford, Kan. Eugene Patterson.

How do sailors know Long Island? By the Sound.

If Ireland should sink, what would float? Cork.

Why is a pair of skates like a banana peel? Because they have both caused the downfall of man.

What is the first thing a man sets in his garden? His foot.

What is the difference between a gardener and a Chinaman? One keeps the lawn wet, the other keeps the lawn dry (laundry).

## A Typical 4-H Club Camp

BY MARGARET CRUMBAKER

BOYS and girls of the 4-H clubs of Jewell, Smith, Lincoln and Mitchell counties recently closed a successful four-day camp which was held at Chautauqua Park, Beloit.

The outstanding feature of the camp program was the Farm Accounts School conducted by I. N. Chapman of the Kansas State College of Agriculture. Children under 12 years who did not care to take the farm accounts work were kept busy making favors for the banquet.

Frank Zitnik represented the State Club Department and assisted with the general camp program, especially with the camp fires at which the boys' and girls' challenging programs were presented. As you might suspect, the swimming pool proved a most popular place during camp.

The second night of camp a sack lunch was planned. The program for this night was an automobile program. The campers were divided into different groups with their leaders and each group was given the name of an automobile. By following their

leader they were lead to different places where they received an article of their lunch. The crowning event of the camp came the last night with the banquet when a candle lighting service was held. Guests at this banquet were a few of the representative business men from the counties. Favors for the banquet were flower baskets made of gum drops. The table decorations were alfalfa and Sweet clover blossoms. Following the banquet a candle lighting service was led by Viva Crispin of Jewell county. Miss Crispin was one of the Kansas girls to receive a trip to the 4-H encampment at Washington this year and she lighted our candles with the candle she brought from Washington with her.

Treats at the camp were ice cream cones from the Chamber of Commerce at Beloit; a trip to the Industrial School the last afternoon followed by the consumption of 1,000 pounds of watermelon. At 4:30 camp was broken up and the 126 girls and boys returned home well and happy.



This Is the Girls' Delegation at the Beloit Camp

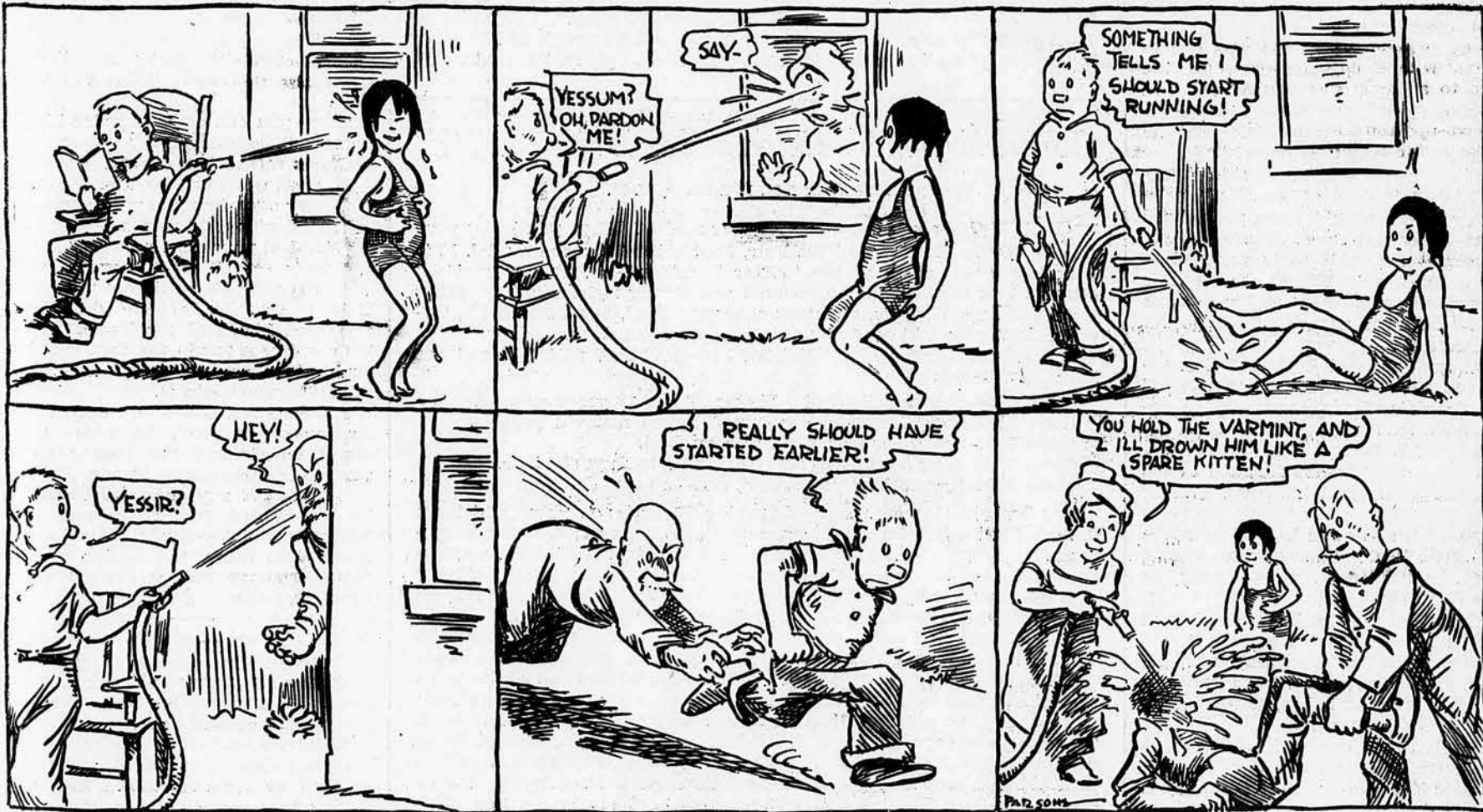
## Flower Puzzle



Here is a new kind of flower puzzle. Around the edges are 35 letters from which you are to spell the names of six well-known flowers. To do this, start with a certain letter at the top and move to the right, missing every other letter and going around the square twice. 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.

## Likes the Farm

I am 12 years old and will be in the seventh grade next year. My teacher will be Miss Bird. I have 1½ miles to walk to school. I have two brothers. Their names are Marion and Milton Gee. For pets we have two dogs, one sheep and a pony. We live on a farm. We like to live on a farm.  
Cedar Vale, Kan. Maxine West.



The Hoovers—All Wet



# The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

**Y**ES, but that was before the will reading. We'll go into that later. What happened at the will reading?"

"We sat there while the will was read and at a certain point he pulled out his gun and shot Jake Klein thru the head."

"At a certain point? Had there been hard words?"

"No, only that Klein objected to the way Cosgrove dragged my niece's name into the talk about the will."

At this bare-faced lie Cosgrove started in his chair, contained himself and smiled contemptuously.

"Oh, he dragged in her name, eh? How was that?"

"I'd rather not answer that question."

Slam! It was his honor's gavel.

"Answer the question as it's asked you, Wert!"

But Creevy held up a majestic hand.

"The witness' delicacy does him credit, your honor. I won't press the question."

His honor grinned amiably. Creevy grinned. Farley grinned. The insinuation had been made with great success.

"Now after he had dragged in Miss Farley's name in this unmentionable manner, what happened then?"

"He pulled out a gun and shot Jake dead."

"You spoke of a certain point. What point was it?"

"Well, Novak—that's the lawyer who read the will—had got to a point where it read, 'In the event of death, That's when he pulled the gun.'"

"And why didn't Jake draw too?"

The witness laughed a harsh and bitter laugh.

"If Jake had had a gun to draw there wouldn't have been any shooting," he sneered.

Creevy bridled in incredulous indignation.

"You mean to say that Klein didn't have a gun and the defendant knew it?" he thundered.

"Shore he knew it. When he tricked Lederer into passin' lead with him he got us to agree to take off our guns. I put mine back but Klein didn't. That's why he shot Klein."

"You mean he might have shot you instead?"

"I knew he would. He was out to make that will come true. 'In the event of death, That's what the will said, see?'"

"What makes you think that he was out to shoot the heirs?"

"Because he said it. He said it after Klein laid dead at his feet."

A stir in the court room proclaimed that every citizen of Manford there present now sat tensely forward in his chair. Creevy, filled with the pride of that magic moment and the drama of it, held the silence suspended for a moment.

"Now be careful, Wert," he adjured the witness. "I want you to tell me just exactly what words the defendant said when Klein laid out dead at his feet."

Wert Farley leaned forward in the witness' chair and his eyes, glaring past the attorney for the people, were fixed with abnormal hatred upon the white face of Cosgrove, who smiled amiably back at him, covering an impulse to kill.

"He stood up over Klein's body and read out the terms of the will," said Farley. "In the event of death," he said, and then, 'you're a third owner of the Bar Nothing ranch, Miss Farley.' That's what he said."

And a sound surged thru the court room which was condemnation, and menace for the youth from outside who had thus confessed premeditated murder to the man who bore witness against him.

"All right, Wert, step down," said Creevy. "And now I want Anton Novak to take the stand."

"Wait a minute, Creevy," Cosgrove stepped forward, barring Farley as he stepped from the platform which bore the witness box. "I've got a few questions to ask this witness."

"You can't do it now!" snapped Creevy.

Cosgrove so far forgot himself as to be surprised.

"Not now?" he cried. "But it's my right to cross-examine him."

Creevy turned to his honor.

"Pete," he cried, "I got to prove my points and prove 'em quick. I can't go on with this case if the defendant's goin' to tell me how to run it!"

"Young feller," Judge Fairlove frowned ominously upon the defendant, "you stand out of the way. This is the people's court, an' you want to look out you don't bobble things into a miscarriage of justice."

Cosgrove stood at the foot of the bar and reviewed his situation in a flash. The befuddled magistrate who had spoken was not aware how near the truth his words had been. This was a people's court; a mob trial. In a flash Cosgrove recollected what cards he had to play, and as he heard the grumbling of the people whom Creevy had arbitrarily transformed into his jury, he divined that this was not the moment to play them. When he played his cards he must play them to an audience prepared to watch every detail of his play. He could gain nothing by forcing his points upon them; he could lose everything, life itself, by an ill-advised effort to do so.

"You mean to say that I'm not to have the right to cross-examine these witnesses you call?" The quiet clearness of his voice, the kindling fire in his eyes as he flung this challenge at the attorney for the people, won from the mob the tribute of an instant's silence.

"I mean that I want Novak to take the stand!" roared Creevy. And he had need to raise his voice, for there was something in Cosgrove's that unnerved him.

"Then God pity any who lie under oath, for I'm going to have them on

the stand before this case is over, if I have to call out the troops to effect it!" Cosgrove's voice rang clear thru the room as Novak took the stand.

"Did He Carry a Gun?"

After his protest against the high-handed method with which Creevy was conducting the prosecution, Cosgrove settled down into his chair at the long table and appeared to take no more interest in the proceedings. As Novak, Farley's lawyer, smirked down upon the attorney for the people with great self-confidence, Cosgrove did no more than subject him to casual scrutiny. Creevy, who persisted in addressing himself and his arguments to the crowded audience upon whom he relied for the votes he needed to continue his membership in Manford's most exclusive club, did not notice this apparent retirement of the defendant. If he had it is probable that like Farley, who seldom took his eyes from Cosgrove, he would have attributed Cosgrove's indifference to the hopelessness of defeat.

Creevy did not demand much of Novak. He merely asked a few questions which brought forth prearranged answers implying that Cosgrove was completely an outlander, if not a hired gunman from the city slums. He then approached the question of Klein's preparedness.

"Now tell these ladies and gentlemen what led up to the shooting," he demanded. "Tell what they said."

"Well, I was reading the will, so I didn't see much that was going on, but when I got to those words about Miss Farley getting the estate in the event of death . . . well, when I got to that point, Cosgrove interrupted me."

"How?" Creevy here exchanged the shadow of an understanding glance with Farley. Novak gazed straight at Farley and paused for a moment. To Cosgrove, calmly, even indifferently settled in his chair, it was clear that the witness was refreshing his memory of words carefully learned.

"How did he interrupt you?" pressed Creevy.

"He interrupted with a remark about Miss Farley."

"Who did he speak to?"

"To Wert Farley. He said . . ."

At this point Farley, his eyes blazing with excitement, interrupted. His voice was choked as if with stage fright.

"I object! I object! My niece's name!"

And Creevy leaped gracefully at his cue.

"All right, I won't press the question," he smiled amiably at the gallant uncle, then turned back to the witness. "Then he fired?"

"Yes, Cosgrove fired."

"What did you do then?"

"We all ran up to Klein's body and examined it."

Creevy, conscious of the tension as he could not fail to be, inasmuch as that tension filled the air with an electric vapor, pulsating thru the court room like a tangible substance; conscious of it, Creevy pitched his voice low, and in the silence it penetrated to the farthest corner of the room.

"Be careful how you answer me now," he said. "You ran up to the body and examined it. Did Gaines run up and examine it, too?"

"Yes."

"Did Wert Farley run up and examine it, too?"

"Yes."

"You all ran up and examined it. You all leaned over Klein's dead body. You saw the body closely. You saw every detail of Klein's dress and equipment?"

"Yes, yes!" Novak leaned forward in his seat and smeared away the perspiration on his brow.

"Well, what kind of coat did he wear?"

"He only wore a vest. A gray vest with stripes in it."

"Black stripes?"

"No, darker gray."

"And pants?"

"Corduroy."

"Did he wear boots?"

"Yes, regular range boots."

"Shirt?"

"Blue shirt."

"Belt?"

"A plain black strap."

"Did he wear a cartridge belt?"

"No."

Creevy paused an instant, glancing meaningfully toward Cosgrove.

"Did he carry a gun?" he cried suddenly.

"No!"

Once more the court room stirred. Creevy turned away from the witness.

"Now you can cross-examine him," he smiled.

Cosgrove shook his head.

"I don't want to," he said softly.

Creevy stared at him with surprise.

"You don't want to cross-examine?"

"No. Call your next witness."

Creevy scrutinized Cosgrove with a dim feeling that all was not well. This reservation of the defendant mystified him, and the limitation of his cleverness lay in the fact that he could not endure mystification. He sensed a menace in it.

The effect of Cosgrove's action upon Farley was much the same as its effect on Creevy, but Farley gave vent to his uneasiness in rage.

"If you got any questions to ask!" he roared furiously, "ask 'em now! We ain't givin' you any time to arrange yore tricks!"

"Call your next witness," Cosgrove's voice was a demand.

Gaines Against Cosgrove!

Creevy, with a defiant fling of his body toward the serried rank of witnesses, barked out his order for the resumption of hostilities.

"John Gaines."

Gaines took the stand and was handled by the prosecuting attorney with kid gloves. Very warily Creevy had written out a list of the ques-

(Continued on Page 14)

## Could You Win a Medal for Being "Fit?"

BY CHARLES H. LEBRIGO, M. D.

**D**O YOU think you can win a Capper medal? When you bring your family to the Kansas Free Fair, September 14, make a trial. It is a bronze medal given in the "Fitter Families for Future Firesides" contest. You should register yourself and family right now by writing to Mrs. James Whipple, assistant superintendent, 708 Sumner St., Topeka, Kan., who will send you an appointment card.

The entries come under "Division 366—HUMAN STOCK" and are listed as follows:

- Class 3800 Single Individuals: Young adults, 18 years or over.
- Class 3801 Pair: Engaged couples; childless married couples.
- Class 3802 Small Family: Parents, one child.
- Class 3803 Average Family: Parents, two to four children.
- Class 3804 Large Family: Parents, five or more children.

The examination covers the following 10 units: 1. Family history; 2. Social and educational history and accomplishment; 3. Nervous system and temperament; 4. Intelligence tests; 5. Structural measurements; 6. Standard medical examination; 7. Laboratory tests, including urine analysis, hemoglobin, blood pressure and Wasserman for all adults; 8. Special senses; 9. Dental; 10. Health Habits.

There is a new feature this year. It is for the man or woman who would like to get sound advice on disturbing problems. Professor Collier, of Washburn College, who is in charge of this end of the work remarked to me that there are people who have something wrong with their lives that needs readjustment but they don't know what it is. They are like physically sick individuals who say, "No, I don't know what's the matter. Guess I'm just bilious!" Persons afflicted with this mental biliousness may present their difficulties to Professor Collier or one of his four associates at any hour without previous registration and without taking a full examination. It costs nothing but the time!



## From Station WIBW

Here is next week's program on WIBW, the radio station of The Cap-Per Publications at Topeka.

### Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather  
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes  
6:30 a. m.—Morning Musicals  
6:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather  
7:00 a. m.—The Commuters  
7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook  
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets  
9:02 a. m.—Sunshine Hour  
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight  
11:45 a. m.—Farmers' Hour  
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Comfy Time  
6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; News  
6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria  
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Creolo Military Band  
9:30 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour  
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News  
10:30 p. m.—Nocturne  
11:00 p. m.—The Dream Boat  
11:30 p. m.—Midnight Reveries

### Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30

10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast  
11:30 a. m.—Columbia Little Symphony  
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA  
1:15 p. m.—Symphonic Hour  
2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour  
5:15 p. m.—Fray and Braggiotti  
5:45 p. m.—Boswell Sisters  
6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs, and Doctors  
6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and Her Suwannee Music

7:30 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert

8:15 p. m.—WIBW Minstrels

9:00 p. m.—Continental String Quartet

MONDAY, AUGUST 31

3:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea  
4:00 p. m.—Views and Interviews  
4:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and Her Suwannee Music

8:00 p. m.—Kansas Free Fair Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—Arabesque, Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.

9:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and Orchestra  
10:15 p. m.—Bobby Meeker and Orchestra

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

3:00 p. m.—Frank Ross—Songs  
3:15 p. m.—Adventures in Words  
3:30 p. m.—Jolly Jugglers  
8:15 p. m.—Star Reveries

8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Chronicles  
9:00 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson and His Orchestra

9:45 p. m.—Asbury Park Orchestra  
10:15 p. m.—Romanelli and Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"  
11:30 a. m.—Atlantic City Musicale  
3:30 p. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra

4:00 p. m.—Bill Schudt's Going to Press  
4:15 p. m.—Jack Miller, Songs  
7:30 p. m.—State Grange Program

8:15 p. m.—Hernandez Brothers  
8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures  
9:00 p. m.—Earl Carpenter and Orchestra

9:45 p. m.—Will Osborne and Orchestra

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

3:30 p. m.—Kathryn Parsons—Girl o' Yesterday  
3:45 p. m.—Meet the Artist  
4:00 p. m.—Frank Ross—songs

4:15 p. m.—Will Osborne and Orchestra  
7:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature  
8:30 p. m.—Tito Guizar

9:00 p. m.—St. Moritz Orchestra  
9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup  
10:15 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"  
2:45 p. m.—Edna Thomas—Lady from Louisiana

3:00 p. m.—Jewish Art Program  
3:30 p. m.—John Kelvin, Tenor  
3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper

8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union Program  
8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar  
9:45 p. m.—Jack Miles and His Orchestra

10:15 p. m.—Waring's Pennsylvanians

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

10:00 a. m.—Don Bigelow and Orchestra  
10:30 a. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra  
1:45 p. m.—Saturday Syncopators

2:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ  
3:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea  
3:45 p. m.—Madison Singers

4:00 p. m.—Winegar's Barn Orchestra  
4:45 p. m.—Bird and Vash  
7:00 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters

7:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum  
8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat  
9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and Orchestra

9:45 p. m.—Will Osborne and Orchestra  
10:15 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and Royal Canadians

## Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Preparation of the wheat seedbed is a problem this year. The present market price and the probable price of next year does not justify a great deal of expense on it. On the other hand it never has paid to put the seed

in a poorly prepared seedbed. Likely the reasonable solution to such a situation is to sow fewer acres on well-prepared seedbeds. A large acreage of wheat always has been merely a big gamble with the weather and market. Now that the market is pretty certain to be favorable to the gamble, why trifle with greater odds? Another added factor to the odds this season is the fact that this year a record breaking crop has been produced and unless conditions are different than they ever have been before we can expect only a medium yield next year with the best seeding methods. Poorly seeded wheat could do well to produce even 8 bushels an acre. Only very abnormal conditions in the past have made wheat double its price over the preceding year. What abnormal condition does anyone expect for next year? If there is going to be none, wheat probably will be selling at this time next year for less than 50 cents a bushel. With a possible 5 to 8-bushel yield it will not be difficult to figure the profit. There is no way out but to face the issue.

### Keep the Surface Rough

Thousands of acres of burned-over wheat land undoubtedly will present a difficult problem this winter and next spring. Every time the wind gets

up a little now one can see some field blowing badly. With every vestage of stubble and weeds gone it is a problem to keep the ground from blowing after a rain. Of course, everyone is figuring on sowing early and getting enough growth to hold the ground, but if there is a lack of moisture until late there will be a chance for little growth before winter. A little drifting snow will pulverize the top and then what is to be done to hold the ground? If we can get the moisture everything will be lovely. The urge for early sowing probably will be so great that many will have considerable loss from fly and footrot next harvest. We are among the burning prodigals and have about 60 acres that we will have to worry about. Our plan is to keep the top as rough as possible. We disk lightly and leave the top rough by pulling our two row corn cultivator behind the disk. The cultivator leaves the ground more in ridges than a spring digger would.

### Farm Children Not Affected

The summer has rolled around quickly and school will start in a few days. School days are the happiest of a person's life. The present economic conditions will not greatly affect most farm children. But the cities are facing a greater problem every

year in handling the children from the homes in which the father is out of work. The law requires the children to attend school so many days up to a certain age but if the child's parents cannot earn enough to provide food and clothing, how can they go to school? Times may become mighty hard in the country but most children can go to school pretty well clothed and fed.

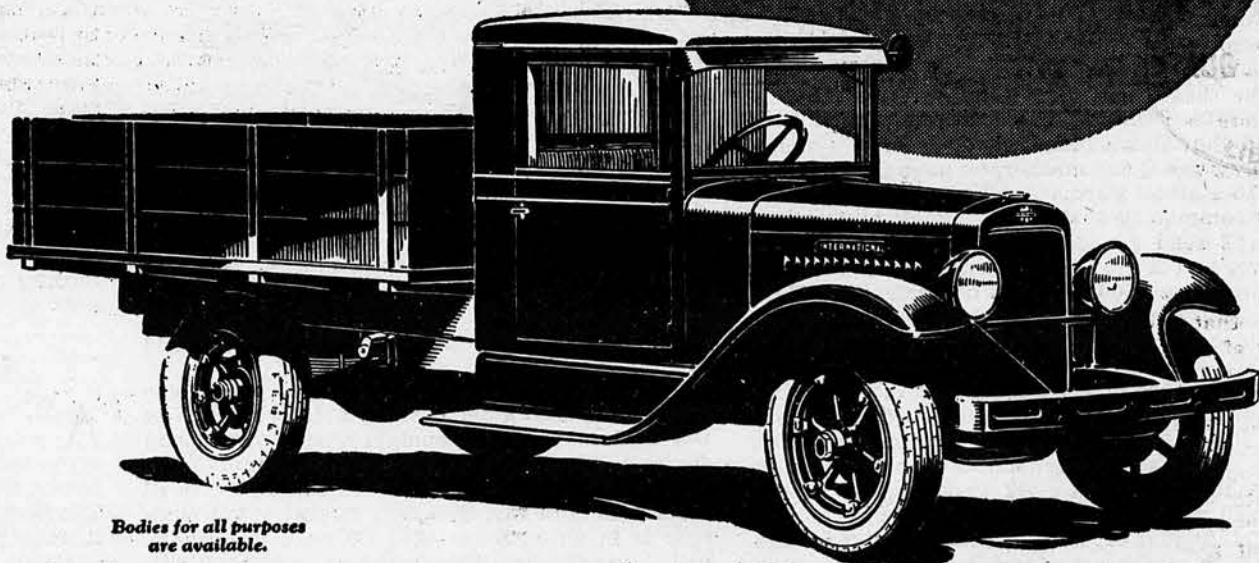
The boys and girls that are ready for college or have attended a year or two will find greater problems facing them this year than in the past. For a number of years there have been ready jobs for a large per cent of the graduates from the colleges and universities. Salaries have been very good. There grew up an idea that all one had to do was to get a college education and everything would be lovely. But now we have come up squarely against the fact if there is no work and no money to pay salaries it does not matter whether you have the entire alphabet after your name, you cannot find a job. A year or 18 months ago it was thought to be rather strange that college graduates were standing in the bread line in New York City, but it is not so difficult to see why and how it could happen most anywhere, even in Kansas.

# NOW...

True International Quality  
at LOW COST—a Powerful  
NEW 1½-ton International

ONLY

# \$675



Bodies for all purposes  
are available.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER now announces a new 1½-ton truck—the Model A-2. Here is a sturdy, good-looking, fast, and powerful International, ready to handle your hauling with utmost satisfaction anywhere. It has 4 forward speeds, and the 136-inch wheelbase chassis is now available at \$675 f. o. b. factory.

The Model A-2 is a better truck with more power than we have ever been able to offer at this low price. It is a true International from front bumper to tail-light—a truck of the same high quality and backed by the same Company-owned service that has made Internationals famous for low-cost hauling.

This new International will give you a new

idea of power, speed, stamina, attractive lines, and all-around dependability. It will give you absolute assurance of low upkeep expense and unusual operating economy over a long period of years—and that is vitally important.

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# INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS



# In the Wake of the News

## Despite Price, 1931 Wheat Crop in Southwest Kansas Beats 1927 Value

**S**OUTHWESTERN KANSAS simply will not stay down—if it ever has been in that condition. The authoritative information is offered that the wheat crop in that section is worth more now than was the case four years ago. And we will hazard the guess that as the grain is held off the market it will be worth still more.

Jess Denious, of the Dodge City Globe, gets credit for hunting the silver lining at this point. Here is what his paper has to say:

"If a Southwest Kansas wheat grower were told this year that his wheat crop is worth more than it was in 1927, when the crop averaged in value more than \$1 a bushel, the chances are he would call someone a liar and prepare to fight.

"If, on second thought, he would consult the figures, he would learn that the value of the wheat crop in 21 Southwest Kansas counties this year is worth 4 million dollars more than it was in 1927, figuring this year's crop at only 25 cents a bushel. The increased yield this year, as compared with a crop failure in 1927, the last year of \$1 wheat, is responsible for the difference.

"Altho the wheat crop was worth 4 million dollars less money in 1927 than this year, no one cried 'depression' but the farmer took his dollar a bushel for what wheat he had and went right on running his tractor.

"According to the biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture the 21 counties comprising Southwest Kansas, produced in 1927 just 11,248,603 bushels of wheat. The report on August 10 for this year showed the same 21 counties producing 71,950,000 bushels of wheat.

"The report of the Board of Agriculture values the crop of the 21 counties in 1927 at \$13,690,618.45, while at 25 cents a bushel the crop this year, on the basis of the August 10 report, would be worth \$17,987,500, or \$4,296,881.55 more than the crop was worth in 1927."

The same comparison would not hold good for the whole state, however. In 1927 the 21 counties enumerated by the Globe raised only one-eleventh of the Kansas wheat crop. This year the same counties raised one-third of all the wheat produced in the state.

### "Back to Days of Old"

**B**ERTHA SHERWOOD, Concordia, took note of the Mud Creek School District reunion item by Elias Blankenbaker, on page 8 of the August 15 Kansas Farmer, and brings to light another community that harks "Back to Days of Old." "I read Mr. Blankenbaker's article from Ottawa, and it stirred me to action," she writes. "In December 1906, a group of students of Beulah School, District 107, Republic county, met for a reunion. We decided to make it an annual affair. We still meet, only for the last few years we get together in August, as it is more convenient for those coming from a distance. We have from 100 to 150 in attendance, according to the weather. If any old Beulahites who are not on our mailing list will send their names to me, they will get a notice of our next year's meeting. We met August 22, this year at the school house—our 26th meeting. Congratulations for the high principles and clean reading matter of Kansas Farmer." One thing that keeps us young is to meet old friends and go back into memory with them.

### Would Buy Next "Crop"

**T**OO much wheat and thousands of folks starving! These two items still are main topics of conversation, thought and front-page news. Just try to make hundreds of hungry folks believe there is an over-production. If that goes over, then try to make the wheat grower believe there isn't anything wrong with distribution.

In the meantime a new wheat plan has been offered by northwestern farmers. This plan calling for the substitution of wheat now held by the Federal Farm Board for the prospective 1932 crop in an effort to increase the price of the grain and absorb the surplus was sent to the board from a group of Washington and Oregon growers last week.

The farmers suggested that they buy from the Farm Board the amount of grain which they probably would raise if their lands were cultivated, and allow their fields to remain idle. The wheat purchased would be the surplus held by the board, and paid for with notes, which would be redeemed whenever the farmers sold the grain.

Under the plan the board would not dispose of its warehouse receipts, held as collateral, before July 1, 1932, and then at a price not less than the world price plus the 42 cents a bushel tariff. The originators of the plan said it would provide security to farmers for their 1932 crop at a cost far less than raising the grain. Incidentally, one or two Kansas farmers have bought wheat on the market this year to hold as their next year's crop, working under the same theory.

Last week the Chinese government began negotiations looking toward the purchase of Farm Board wheat for relief of sufferers in the Yangtze river valley. Chairman Stone of the Farm Board termed China the greatest potential market in the world for all commodities. He said, however, there must be continued improvement in its transportation system and a more stable government.

The surplus of government-owned wheat would be made available for food relief under a plan suggested last week by Samuel R. McKelvie, former wheat representative of the Farm Board.

### Country Stores Going Strong

**T**HE old-fashioned country store—the general store that many folks had supposed out of business—still is going strong, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. There still are



more of these old-style country stores—37,683 of them—than there are drug stores, and they do 2 billion dollars worth of business annually, compared to \$1,638,000,000 of business done by the drug stores.

Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, recently gave out some information on the business of the country. The 497,715 food stores do 22 per cent of the retail business of the country—they sell 11,000 million dollars worth of foodstuffs annually. The next largest retail business is in automobiles—253,300 such businesses, including filling stations, and these sell 9,500 million dollars worth of products annually. There are 22,500 fruit and vegetable shops, 9,200 delicatessens and 46,000 meat and fish markets, which each year sell nearly a billion and a quarter dollar's worth of products. With so many stores selling such tremendous volumes of foodstuffs we see again that farming, or producing the food, is our biggest big business. All the world depends on the farmer. We hope the depression will get that thought over to everyone concerned.

### Will Not Increase Production

**T**HERE is further evidence available that a back to the farm movement is under way. Nearly a million and a half persons left cities for farms in 1930, so the Chicago Journal of Commerce estimates, basing figures on Government reports. At the same time the Government records show marked decrease in the counter movement from farm to the city, dropping to 151,000.

The reason for this marked trend, as the Kansas City Kansan sees it, which is the reverse of conditions of six or eight years ago, is quite apparently the more favorable status of even precarious agriculture as compared with industrial unemployment in the cities. This is in the face of agricultural over-production and for that rea-

son might be looked upon as ominous. On the contrary, however, just as Kansas Farmer stated on page 2 of last week's issue and in previous issues, official reports are to the effect that the main urban to rural trend has been not to big farms for large-scale operations, but rather to small suburban tracts where some chickens, a cow and a garden can provide food for unemployed and needy families.

### 20,000 Bushels for Rent

**T**HIS year, W. R. Reynolds, Hugoton, received 20,000 bushels of wheat as rent on his land in Stevens county. His large granary bulged out on one side, due to the large amount of wheat in it and it was necessary to haul several thousand bushels out before it could be repaired. Even at 25 cents a bushel, Reynolds believes that 20,000 bushels is pretty good rent to receive in one year on land. He also has one of the most beautiful homes in Southwest Kansas.

Right in line with Mr. Reynolds' problem of getting the "bulge" out of his grain storage, the U. S. Department of Agriculture last week issued a bulletin telling how to do this. The publication, Leaflet 77-L, which may be obtained free from the Office of Information at Washington, explains how to take the bulge out of walls, sag out of a roof, how to straighten a leaning barn and what is more important, how to properly construct buildings in the first place to avoid these things.

### \$5 to \$10 More Profit

**A** SUMMARY of records of some 9,468 calves produced and fattened in farmers' demonstration herds in 1929 and 1930, shows that creep-fed calves netted their owners from \$5 to \$10 more, a head than calves not creep fed, so J. J. Moxley, extension animal husbandman of the Kansas State College, is telling hundreds of Kansas farmers this week and next as he makes the tour with the College-Santa Fe Beef Festival train. This greater profit is due, Mr. Moxley says to several factors, including good herd management by which calves are dropped early in the year and are encouraged to eat concentrated feeds before they go on pasture with their mothers in May. Early calves often are made to weigh 250 to 285 pounds by May 1, are taught to eat grain and thus have the advantage over late calves that go to pasture without being accustomed to creep-feeding. This enables feeders to finish the calves with a 30 to 60-day dry-lot feeding period in the fall and thus get them on a favorable market by November.

### At the Breaking Point

**A** HUGE crack in the ground in the Lamar neighborhood near Minneapolis, last week attracted considerable attention. It extends across the country road a mile north of Lamar. The fissure is several rods long and is 2 feet wide in many places and many feet deep. It was dangerous enough to make it necessary to close the road.

### Gold in Fowler District!

**M**AYBE the district around Fowler and on southwest will be rolling in wealth some day. S. A. Giles who has completed an exhaustive research for that district believes now that gold, silver, iron, copper and zinc ore tonnage will average about 1 million tons to the acre and that the ore deposits will cover 10,000 square miles in that section.

Giles, according to recent reports, has made a 22-months survey and has followed the volcanic ash depositories closely and finds that these ores can be mined at a very small cost. While the gold veins are small, yet there seems to be gold there in quantities to last the world some years, the geologist states. Silver is of a heavier loading and the other minerals are in paying quantities, he states.

### A Wild Cash Crop

**G**EORGE NORRIS, living north of Yates Center, took a large amount of blackberries to market last week, reporting that he had gathered 400 gallons of wild berries on his farm this year and that he would have several more pickings.



## Farm Crops and Markets

### Growing Crops and Pastures Have Been Revived by the Rains; Many Farmers Are Turning More to Alfalfa

**A**DDITIONAL rains over Kansas have been quite well distributed, according to Kansas Farmer crop reporters, resulting in improved conditions for growing crops, pastures and fall plowing. However, there are some sections lacking in moisture. Following the rains corn has picked up considerably; the State Board of Agriculture stating that more moisture and favorable temperatures enabled the crop to maintain a condition of about 66 per cent normal. In most sections sorghums are making good headway. The job of plowing that was delayed so long due to lack of moisture is in full swing. Kansas Farmer editors traveling over the state find many farmers who are turning to alfalfa. Their problem this fall has to do with grasshoppers more than anything else. The acreage of this legume is far too low in Kansas despite the fact that it has proved to be one of our most profitable crops for feed, seed and soil building. There still is a good demand for pigs, no doubt due to the fact that they have done so well on a wheat ration.

**Allen**—Continued dry weather has damaged the corn but some spots have had rain. Kafir is standing still. Pastures are dry. Some are feeding green corn. Eggs, 13c.—T. E. Whitlow.

**Atchison**—We are having fine fall weather, plenty of rain and everything looks good. Corn is fine and pastures are doing well again. Plowing is half done and a good acreage of wheat has been seeded. Farmers must rotate crops to change the ground regardless of prices. Grasshoppers have done some damage.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barber**—We need rain. Farmers are getting fields ready for wheat but less will be seeded than usual with corn and kafir taking its place. More alfalfa will be sown if moisture conditions are right. Many farmers are exchanging wheat for flour at Oxford; they get 35 pounds for a bushel of grain. Wheat, 30c; corn, 50c; oats, 20c; cream, 20c; eggs 10 to 11c; fat hogs, \$6; hens, 10 to 12c.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Rain is badly needed. Farmers have been putting up alfalfa. Eggs, 12c; butterfat, 22c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—Farm work is done until corn husking time arrives, which will be a good job this fall. A few are hulling clover but grasshoppers ruined most of the second crop; little damage was done to corn. Stock pigs are in demand. Pastures are better and the price of cream is higher—up to 27c. A few are feeding calves but there are not many big cattle in the lots.—L. H. Shannon.

**Cheyenne**—A good general rain relieved the hot spell and soaked the soil to a good depth. Corn, altho cut short by dry weather, will make a good yield with one or two more rains. Threshing is well started. Heavy hens, 12c; eggs, 6 to 12c; butterfat, 20c; wheat, 27c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Rain last week was of great help to corn and feed crops. Fall plowing is about done. There will be very little alfalfa this winter but plenty of other rough feed. Feeding wheat to hogs and cattle is general.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cloud**—We are having ideal autumn weather except more moisture would be welcome. Hay is making a good crop and livestock still does well on pastures. Little wheat has been seeded. Corn is backward.—W. H. Plumly.

**Cowley**—Recent showers were welcome. Some localities still are dry. The sorghum crops need a good rain. Most corn is too far gone to be helped. Haying is about finished. The cream price has advanced but dry weather cut production. Cream, 23c; hens, 13c; eggs, 10 to 14c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

**Decatur**—Corn and feed look fine. Light showers have been received but more are needed. Stock pigs are in demand. Potato crop is light and fruit scarce. Corn, 32c; wheat, 30c; hens, 9 to 12c; eggs, 7 to 13c; cream, 24c.—Mrs. Stella Newbald.

**Douglas**—Fall plowing is making good progress. Potatoes have been dug and firsts bring 60c to \$1, while good seconds sell at 35c a hundred. Peach and pear trees are loaded. Recent rains have helped growing crops.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—More showers have been received and if weather conditions continue favorable, row crops and corn will be fair. Some localities have been hurt. Plowing for wheat is under way. Pastures look better. Wheat, 31c; oats and barley, 20c; cream, 21c; eggs, 12c; hens, 12c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Ellis**—We had more rain so feed and

row crops look fine. Evidently we will have plenty of feed for winter. Plowing is making progress. Considerable wheat is being fed and little is being marketed. Wheat, 30c; corn, 35c; barley, 18c; shorts, 60c; bran, 45c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 22c.—C. F. Erbert.

**Ford**—Weather cooler but rain is needed. Threshing is under way and some feed is being cut. Most farmers are waiting for more moisture before working wheat ground. Corn will make a light crop. Wheat, 29c; corn, 40c; cream, 22c; eggs, 12c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—Watermelons and cantaloupes are being marketed and grapes soon will be ready to pick. Considerable road work is being done. Wheat, 37c; oats, 15c; corn, 45 to 47c; butterfat, 19 to 21c; butter, 27 to 31c; eggs, 10 to 16c. As many as 500 head of hogs and pigs have been sold at a single market sale in Ottawa.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Greenwood**—We have had some local showers but a good general rain is needed as stock water is scarce. Threshing has been completed and farmers are putting up prairie hay.—A. H. Brothers.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Corn needs rain. Farmers are busy preparing wheat ground, threshing and putting up feed and hay. Pastures are fair and livestock looks fine.—John I. Aldrich.

**Harvey**—Plowed stubble ground is being harrowed and rain is needed. Newly seeded alfalfa needs moisture. Livestock is doing well. Wheat 31c; corn, 45c; oats, 17c; kafir, 42c; barley, 28c; bran, 50c; shorts, 65c; cream, 23c; eggs, 10 to 18c; hens, 9 to 13c; potatoes, 80c to \$1; peaches, 50c to \$1.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jackson**—Heavy rains have kept streams at flood stage. Corn is doing very well. No plowing has been done due to wet weather. Some old corn is selling at 50c. Wheat, 35c; oats, 17c.—Nancy Edwards.

**Jefferson**—Corn is in good condition and will make a fine crop. The third cutting of alfalfa will be good. Considerable plowing is being done. Alfalfa is being seeded with plenty of moisture. Sweet corn and bean crops were cut by dry weather.—J. J. Blevins.

**Leavenworth**—Grasshoppers are doing some damage. Corn crop is tall this year. Dairying holds an important place in this county. Fruit crop is excellent. Shorts, 70c; bran, 55c; eggs, 15c; oats, 25c; butterfat, 24c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Linn**—We have had some showers but a general rain is needed. Very little plowing is being done. Pastures are dry and some water hauling is being done. Corn, 65c; wheat, 45c; oats, 25c; eggs, 13c; cream, 23c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—Corn was damaged by July's drought. Ground is too dry for kafir, feterita, cane and alfalfa. Pastures and ponds need water. Considerable plowing is being done for fall wheat. Corn, 44 to 46c; wheat, 31c; oats, 18c; hens, 15c; eggs, 11 to 16c.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Another fine rain has helped corn and pastures. Corn planted too thick will not make much but thinner stands will make the best crop ever grown in the county. Cream 25c; eggs, 7 to 15c; wheat, 30c; corn, 40c; potatoes, \$1; prairie hay, \$7.—J. D. Stosz.

**Miami**—Corn looks good but rain is needed. Pastures are short so livestock is getting grain in addition to the grass. Kafir is headed and soybeans are ready to cut for hay. Crop of wild hay is light. Apples, peaches and grapes are ripe. Practically all wheat and oats are being fed or stored. Corn, 45c; wheat, 35c; oats, 17c; cream, 25c; eggs, 13c; hens, 9 to 15c; springs, 19c; turkeys, 16c; ducks, 5c; geese, 3c.—W. T. Case.

**Mitchell**—A heavy rain put the ground in fine condition for sowing wheat and is a great help to growing crops. Pastures are better than for years at this season. Corn is fairly good. Feed will be abundant for winter. Wheat, 32c; eggs, 13c; cream, 23c.—Mrs. G. M. Anderson.

**Morris**—Exceedingly hot, dry weather was broken August 1, by a good rain followed by one every week since. Corn is very spotted. Kafir, alfalfa and cane are making excellent growth and pastures have revived. Much fall plowing has been done and considerable wheat will be sown for feed, both as pasture this fall and for grain next summer. Grasshoppers numerous but doing little damage. This looks like an excellent fall to seed alfalfa. Some cattle are being shipped. Fat hogs are scarce.—J. R. Henry.

**Ness**—Hot, dry weather is damaging feed crops and pastures. The third cutting of alfalfa is light.—James McHill.

**Neosho**—Recent rains have greatly helped crops and pastures. Plowing for wheat is well along with the acreage about the same as usual. Wheat is in demand for feed at a price above the regular market. Watermelon and cantaloupe crops are better than usual, and demand is good. Live-

stock and poultry are doing excellent. Wheat, 32c; corn, 45c; oats, 20c; flax, \$1.01; bran, 65c; prairie hay, \$5; hens, 12c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 22c.—James D. McHenry.

**Rawlins**—We received 2 to 5 inches of rain over the county so the ground is in fine condition for plowing.—A. Madsen.

**Riley**—We received a nice shower but more rain is needed. Corn will make a little something now. Pastures have picked up somewhat. Haying and plowing are in progress. Livestock is doing well. Corn, 50c; wheat, 43c; oats, 18c; hogs, \$5.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Roos**—Corn has been damaged considerably by extreme hot weather—ears are only partially filled. Wheat 27c; bran, 65c; eggs, 13c; cream, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—We need rain. Corn already is badly damaged while grain sorghums and feed crops are beginning to suffer. Pastures are dry. Wheat, 30c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 20c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Scott**—Corn needs rain and will be cut short without it. Potato digging has started. Sorgo will be fair to good. Some feed is being put up. Wheat, 28c; eggs, 11c; cream, 21c; heavy springs, 15c; bran, 65c; shorts, 70c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

**Washington**—Corn prospects have improved with recent rains, while cane and kafir have made big growth. Pastures are growing. Plowing still is under way. Wheat acreage will be cut a little. Many renters are looking for farms, but land seems to be scarce. Cream, 23c; eggs, 12c; flour, 75c.—Ralph B. Cole.

### Why Not Trademark?

(Continued from Page 3)

As a result, all the larger melon growers of the district have been unable to fill all the carload and truck load orders they have received. This year, as in years past, the growers of a small acreage of melons have had no difficulty in disposing of their product. They sell their products locally and to truckers who sometimes come hundreds of miles. H. Vanderwilt is representative of the small growers. He says he will sell \$150 worth of watermelons from a 2-acre patch this year.

George Parks, who has been growing melons and sweet potatoes for 29 years, ships most of his crop to Western Kansas and to Nebraska. He says he has not received as good a price for his melons this year as last year, but at that he is being treated more fairly than is the farmer who raised a large acreage of wheat this year. Mr. Parks is not growing as many sweet potatoes as he used to. However, he said he would be glad to raise more if there was a canning plant in the district to take care of the small sweet potatoes for which there is not a profitable market. Such a canning factory also could can tomatoes, sweet corn and other vegetables that may be so adaptably grown in the Sand Springs area.

All the leading Sand Springs melon growers concede the fact that this year Marvin Lambeth's 40-acres of watermelons is the heaviest producing area in the district. He sold two 10-acre tracts of his melons in the field this year for \$100 an acre and several carloads of watermelons have been shipped from these tracts. He also raised 18 acres of cantaloupes and has 12 acres of very promising sweet potatoes. Mr. Lambeth sold a large portion of his watermelon and cantaloupe crop to truckers. He plans to sell all his sweet potatoes at the time they are dug this fall.

Large acreages of sweet potatoes are grown each year by Joe Clemence and his son, Rollie, by Hardy Garten and his son, Clarence, and by David Sager and Wick White. All these men have sweet potato storage houses for handling all of the crop that they do not sell at digging time in the fall when prices range from \$1.50 at first down to 70 cents a bushel later for less desirable potatoes. The sweet potatoes stored and sold during the winter to wholesale distributors usually bring a price enough higher than the fall price to cover storage and shrinkage costs. Rollie Clemence is the largest sweet potato grower in the area. He will harvest about 90 acres this fall and put them all in his new tile storage house which has a capacity of 30,000 bushels. He will sell his crop



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during the winter when prices for sweet potatoes are higher.

According to all of the growers who raise both melons and sweet potatoes, they usually receive about the same amount of profit from one of these crops as from the other.

A 3-acre patch of cucumbers proved to be a most profitable crop for Clarence Garten this year. The patch produced 600 bushels of cucumbers which were retailed on the farm for \$1.50 a bushel. According to Mr. Garten, he could have sold two or three times as many if he had only grown them. He is getting 7 cents a pound for his tomatoes because the critical dry weather has made them scarce.

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| 25. Sanders of the River— <i>Edgar Wallace</i>              | 57. All Else Is Folly— <i>Peregrine Acland</i>                  |
| 26. Big Business Girl— <i>By One of Them</i>                | 58. The Age of Reason— <i>Philip Gibbs</i>                      |
| 27. Red Napoleon— <i>Floyd Gibbons</i>                      | 59. The Common Law— <i>Robert W. Chambers</i>                   |
| 28. Lonesome Ranch— <i>Charles A. Seltzer</i>               | 60. Eagles Fly High— <i>E. B. Dewing</i>                        |
| 29. The Valiant— <i>Wm. M. Raine</i>                        |   |
| 30. Soldiers of Misfortune— <i>P. C. Wren</i>               |   |
| 31. Young Man of Manhattan— <i>Katherine Brush</i>          |   |
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Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas  
Please send me the books encircled below, for which I am enclosing 75 cents for each volume. The books are to be sent postpaid.

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

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Town..... State.....

## Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 10)

tions to be put to this doughty witness, and those questions had been molded and remolded to make sure beyond a shadow of a doubt that they would elicit not a word too much, yet at the same time commit Gaines to a testimony against Cosgrove which would be hard to shake.

Thus Gaines was obliged to bear witness that Cosgrove had admitted his presence in town the night of Mason Farley's violent death. He had also to testify that Cosgrove had come on that occasion in answer to the call of Hazel Farley. He admitted his presence at the reading of the will, was not allowed to mention the gun fight between Cosgrove and Lederer, and had to confess that he saw no gun on the person of Klein before or after the shooting.

"Since the defendant ain't doin' any cross-examination, you can stand down, John," said Creevy, terminating the inquiry. And he glanced nervously at Cosgrove, knowing that Gaines had much to reveal that would aid the defense. . . . If need be he would fight to prevent a cross-examination.

To his amazement Cosgrove nodded serenely.

"Call your next witness," he ordered.

As he called Cliff Lederer, and that witness, slouching forward from a place where he had been concealed for an unknown period, took the stand, Creevy's audience greeted him in an ominous and enigmatic silence.

With this witness the attorney for the people got down to brass tacks immediately. He immediately questioned him regarding Cosgrove's coming to the Bar Nothing ranch, and attacked immediately the question of Cosgrove's probable status as a hired gunman from the iniquitous city.

Cosgrove, relaxed in his chair, watched Lederer thru narrowed eyes, and Lederer, conscious of that scrutiny, was nervous. He snapped out his answers in a jerky, intense delivery which gave an incredible effect of earnestness to his words.

"It was a trick!" he barked, in answer to Creevy's questions regarding that duel. "It was a trick play like a man of this country wouldn't indulge in!"

"Like a thug from the city?" queried Creevy.

"Like a hired gunman from the slums!" barked Lederer.

Cosgrove, still relaxed, with no sign of uneasiness in his bearing, heard the wave of indignation which surged thru the court room, as a certain Louis Capet heard the mob which roared outside Versailles; but better than that unhappy king, Cosgrove knew what that murmur portended. He knew that he stood as a wrecked and broken vessel stranded on a reef; he knew that each surging sea which swept about him might be the sea which would engulf him, submerge him in the violence of shameful death. He knew it, and having much to live for, desiring life if for no other reason than that life held for him a fulfillment of all that the near presence of Hazel Farley promised him, he clung to his reef with desperation. For his silence, his refusal to cross-examine these witnesses, his very relaxation before the testimony which fed that murmurous mob, was nothing less than a desperate reserve.

He knew that so far the case was taken from his hands. He knew that to interrupt the upsurging flow of testimony which Creevy was drawing from these witnesses would be to enrage that mob still further. To heckle those witnesses would be merely to prick the turbulent jury into whose hands Creevy had flung this case to a rage that might at any moment end this trial in violence. He must wait. It was a desperate expedient, but his best one. He must wait until he had the deck clear. If he could hold off

the mob until then; if he could hold it off until he obtained the floor for himself, the opportunity of playing unhampered each card he held in his hand, there was a chance that he might yet unravel this web of bigotry which Creevy wound about him. He felt sure of that. He felt confident of that.

He sat back in his chair and planned his game. Planned the play of each separate card with a painstaking detail upon which must depend his hopes for life and freedom. And while he planned, the voices of Creevy and Lederer droned on; droned thru his reverie with a monotony broken only by the ever increasing disturbances of the mob. That crowd was near the end of its patience now; very near to the conviction which would boil over into a fearful and irresistible rage.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Real Holstein Center

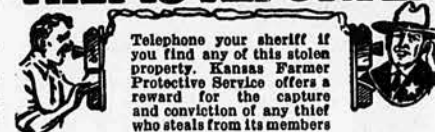
BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

The Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Association held its annual picnic August 15 on the farm of Ross Gosney. This section of the state has enjoyed for many years the distinction of having more herds of registered and high record Holsteins than any other locality in the Central West. The interest in this breed of cattle dates back to the days when Governor Stubbs began breeding and developing them on his farm near that town.

The interest continued and more farmers engaged in the business. Bank deposits grew and prosperity followed in the wake of dairy development. Just now dairy farmers of the Mulvane sector are facing the future with courage. They know whatever prosperity has come to the state is largely due to livestock. The herds are smaller than in other days but the quality is better, poor cows now are finding their way to the block and when the demand returns as it will, buyers will trek to Mulvane as in the past.

So this Holstein picnic differed only slightly from those that have been held in other years. It was noticed that the lunch baskets were just as well filled as formerly, the children sang songs and gave recitations as in former days, and the men themselves talked Holstein lore as they always have done.

## 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.

Charles Isaacs, Hoyt. White stack cover, 18 by 20 feet, eyelets torn out at three of the corners.

Joseph Clawley, Clay Center. Fifty White Leghorn hens.

L. M. Blakely, Ashland. Western Brand No. 53 stock saddle, 14 1/2-inch seat, 16-inch fork, nickel plated horn. Saddle is about 2 years old and in good condition. Mr. Blakely, personally, offers a \$25 reward for the arrest and conviction of thief.

B. E. Parr, Larned. Turkey hen, tom and five young turkeys.

C. A. Miller, Lane. Twenty chickens, two tires and a sack of potatoes.

Edw. F. Olberding, Baileyville. Woman's 7-jewel gold watch, ring with initials inside. Man's Elgin 17-jewel gold watch.

J. B. Carney, Colby. Set of McCormick-Deering combine tools, set of McCormick-Deering tractor tools, 2-lb. Ballpeen hammer, hack saw, pair tin snips, two pairs 8-in. side cutting pliers—one with two notches filed on handle and other pair new, pair 10-in. pliers, 18-in. pipe wrench.

8-in. Crescent wrench with two notches cut on back of wrench, Zerk grease gun, several "S" and end-wrenches, set of five punches from 3-16 in. up to 1-2 in., offset punch, 18-in. cold chisel and three smaller cold chisels. Tools were in an old Model "T" Ford tool box with a wooden bottom and lock broken off.

Theodore Nicolay, Scranton. Water-melons.

M. L. McIntyre, North Topeka. Eight single comb Rhode Island Red hens.

J. H. Long, Ramona. Two red and black spotted shotes weighing between 90 and 100 pounds.

John Holtman, Girard. Two Model "A" Ford wheels, Badger and Goodyear tires.

Fred Click, Havana. Part of two sets of harness.





# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**



AUG 28 1931

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

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

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2	14.70	4	39.20
2 1/2	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
3	24.50	5	49.00

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

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

## POULTRY

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

### BABY CHICKS

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

BABY CHICKS \$4.50 UP. 15 LEADING breeds. Missouri accredited. Free catalog. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

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

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

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

### JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

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

### SEVERAL VARIETIES

PULLETS—FOUR MONTH. ENGLISH TYPE White Leghorn and White Rocks. R. H. Patterson, 1509 New Jersey, Kansas City, Mo.

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Anthrax, a mouth and stomach disease has broken out in a mild form in Woods county, Okla., and the state board of agriculture there has ordered serum from Kansas City, with which to combat it.

On October 21 when John Yelek of Rexford, Kan., sells registered Hampshire boars and gilts he will include in the sale 10 Milking Shorthorn bulls, most of them of serviceable age and sired by Flintstone Waterloo Gift. The splendid herd sire at the head of his Milking Shorthorn herd. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer later on.

Last winter J. A. Sanderson of Oronoque, Kan., sold 10 Spotted Poland China boars in his bred sow sale at an average of \$25.00 and recently Bert Powell of Falls City, Neb., who conducts Mr. Sanderson's sales ran across one of these boars up in Nebraska that is an outstanding boar. He is in the herd of A. C. Fleming, Orleans, Neb. Mr. Sanderson will offer some very choice spring boars soon and they will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

A. P. Burdick, secretary of the Free Fair at Topeka, says the entries for livestock, agricultural and farm machinery this year are the largest in the history of the Free Fair at Topeka. The dates are September 14 to 19 and entries close September 5. Arrangements have been made for additional space for exhibits and the exhibits as well as the large crowds during fair week will be well cared for. The grand stand seats have been reduced to 50 cents and a number of big free attractions in addition to horse racing and auto racing every day has been arranged for. In past years

**BIG HUSKY CHICKS**  
GUARANTEED TO LIVE  
Only 5c up. Shipped C.O.D. Low prices. Superior Certified. State accredited. 200-300 egg strains. Write for free catalogue.  
SUPERIOR HATCHERY, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

BLOOMING SIZE REGAL LILY BULBS SOLD reasonable. Louisa Todd, Nehalem, Ore.

ALFALFA EXTRA FINE \$8.00 BU. SWEET clover \$3.50. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, PURE, HARDY KANSAS, home grown. 1 1/2c lb. C. E. Gunn, Nickerson, Kan.

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

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

CERTIFIED HARVEST QUEEN SEED wheat Purty 99.88% Germ. 98%. Reasonably priced. Geo. A. Ungerer, Marysville, Kan.

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

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

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

ALFALFA \$7.25; WHITE SCARIFIED SWEET Clover \$3.75; Timothy \$2.25. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and price list upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED—RECLEANED, NON-IRRIGATED, absolutely free of obnoxious weed seeds. Strictly fancy \$9.00. Choice \$8.00 per bu. Sample Free. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

### SEED WHEAT PRODUCERS

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

### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

25-50 AVERY TRACTOR, GOOD REPAIR. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

EMERSON ONE HORSE DRILLS NEW \$25.00. Donald Harper, Vermillion, Kan.

BUY FEED MILLS DIRECT. THE OLDEST and the best for less. Reschke Machine Works Company, Wichita, Kan.

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

### FARM WORK WANTED

WANTED FARM WORK, MARRIED MAN experienced with horses and tractor, middle age. L. Marnel, DuBois, Ill.

### MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED 12-20 TWIN CITY TRACTOR FOR repairs. Fred Dauber, North Topeka.

5,000 premium books have been printed but this year it was necessary to print another edition in order to supply the demand.

Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan., always has some nice bred gilts or a few tried sows for sale about this time of the year. He is a well known breeder of Chester White hogs and does his best to please his customers. Right now he is advertising bred sows and gilts for sale and has claimed October 20 for his boar and gilt sale which will be held in Lawrence this year to better accommodate his customers. Write him if you can use a nice bred gilt at a fair price.

The premium lists of the American Royal, Kansas City, Mo., are being mailed out and any one who has not received a copy can have one by addressing secretary Frank Servatius, 200 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. The premium list this year shows \$90,000 in cash prizes divided as follows: the beef breeds, Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus, \$20,000; car lot fat and feeder cattle, \$8,000; dairy cattle, \$3,500; swine, \$3,500; sheep, \$5,000 and horses and mules \$6,000. The dates of the American Royal Livestock Show are November 14 to 21.

Bert Powell knows livestock affairs in northwest Kansas about as well as any one and at the present time he is at McDonald (Rawlins county) and recently he sent me some advertising for Wilkens Bros., McDonald, Kan., who breed registered Hereford cattle there. At the time he sent me the advertisement it was a little earlier than they wanted to start it but from what Bert told me of their herd, I wrote a short field note about their cattle and mentioned a member of the firm in it but got it Paul Williams instead of Paul Wilkens. Anyway the postmaster at McDonald seemed to know that the letters that came as a result of the field note were for Wilkens Bros., and they sold a bull and received a number of inquiries thru it. Bert Powell says the herd is one of the good Hereford herds of Northwest Kansas, and there are some good ones up there and that the past yearling bulls they are of-

### CORN HARVESTER

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

### SILOS

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

### DAIRY EQUIPMENT

REBUILT CREAM SEPARATORS. PORTABLE milking machines just like new. Real bargains. Easy terms. Write for list. F. A. Doyle, Winfield, Pa.

### LUMBER

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

### DOGS

CHOICE PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE Pups. E. J. Steiner, Newton, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS—COLLIES, HEELERS, Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

ABSOLUTELY THOROUGH WHITE COLLIE puppies from prize winning stock. Mrs. Geo. Ford, Reading, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD, AND RAT TERRIER puppies. Special prices this month. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kans.

WANTED—PURE BRED PUPPIES, MOST all kinds. Well marked and in good shape only. What have you. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

### KODAK FINISHING

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

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

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

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

### TOBACCO

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

### PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

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

### HONEY

NEW HONEY, 60 LB. CAN. \$5; 2 CANS \$9. Sample 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

EXTRACT HONEY 60 LB. \$4.50; 120, \$9.50. Strained \$7.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

### AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

### JERSEY CATTLE

#### Reg. Bulls For Sale

One five year old herd sire, Fern's Financial Count Rex (318748). One extra good 18 months old bull. Two eight months old bull calves. For immediate sale at attractive prices. Garrett & Bliss, Atwood, Kan. Rt. 1, Box 17

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

#### Dressler's Record Bulls

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

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

**Chester White Bred Gilts** and Tried Sows for sale; also a good fall boar and a good yearling boar. Will sell Kansas Prospect, our good herd boar. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.

fering are well bred, well grown and splendid individuals and priced below their real value. They are also offering 30 yearling heifers.

The Lyman Ranch dispersal sale September 17 is of interest to every farmer and stock raiser in Western Kansas at least. The big ranch that has been operated by Mr. Edwin Lyman & Sons consists of over 8,000 acres and all of the equipment, consisting of livestock, farm machinery, feed and everything that goes with a big ranch will be sold. The ranch is near McDonald in Rawlins county and Col. Bert Powell of Falls City, Neb., well known as a livestock auctioneer over Northern Kansas is the sale manager and if you will drop him a line at McDonald, Kan., care of the Martin hotel he will be glad to send you a sale bill that will give you full particulars. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer.

### EDUCATIONAL

WANTED ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, Salary Range, \$100-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Oment Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Mo. quickly.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

## LAND

### KANSAS

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE OR TRADE. LEE Schesser, Calvert, Kan.

GOVE COUNTY BARGAIN, 160 ACRES level cultivated at \$27.00. Terms. Owner, 404 East Adams, Ellis, Kan.

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

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

### TEXAS

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

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR COLORADO OR Arkansas mountain land, one new four passenger Cabin Aeroplane. Original price \$13,000.00. C. E. Richter, Wichita, Kan.

80 ACRE FARM, GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, nice small house, adjoining Denver City limits. Water rights. \$4950. 3 yr. \$3500 Loan 6%. Small amount will handle or will trade. Andrew Cull, 317 Franklin, Topeka, Kans.

### REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

FARMS WANTED. FOR DETAILS, SEND farm description, lowest cash price. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis-consin.

### DUROC HOGS

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

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

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

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

### HEREFORD CATTLE

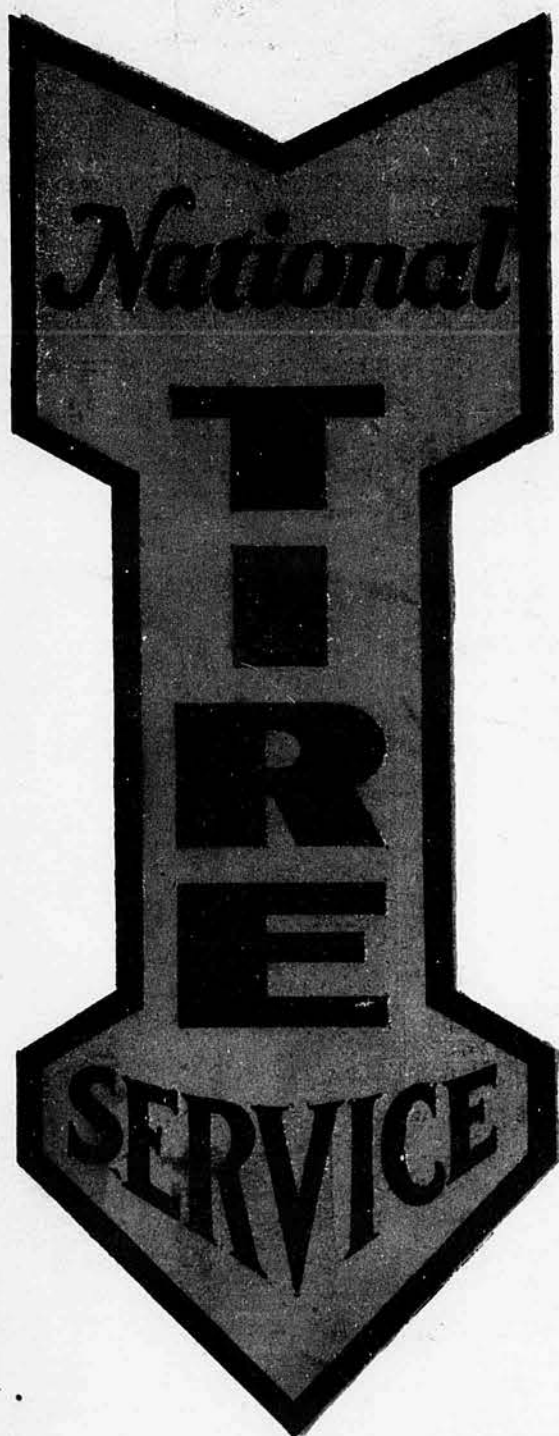
**Wilkins Bros. Herefords** Herd headed by Mischief Stanway, Dandy Stanway, Paladin Aster 7th and President Domino. For Sale—35 past-yearling bulls; big, well cared for individuals and reasonably priced. Also 30 head of fine yearling heifers for sale. WILKENS BROS., McDONALD, KANSAS



# Free Insurance for you



**You actually** make a double saving of real money when you get your *Free Insurance* with the purchase of a tire or a battery at any of 2,000 National Tire Stores. You also make a third, big saving in extra, care-free miles of easy driving, but let's just talk about the two provable cash savings:



**First of all,** you save from 15% up to 20% on the first cost of your tire or battery over what similar quality would cost you elsewhere. This is because the combined buying power of 2,000 dealers in the National Tire Service actually brings you tires and batteries of the best manufacture at *factory prices*.

**On top of that,** you get the most unique thing in the automobile trade today: *Free Insurance* on Tires and Batteries. A separate policy for each tire and battery protects you for one year (two years on the best grade of battery) from any injury to the tire or battery—regardless of cause. You either get *free repairs* with best materials and carefully trained workmanship or you get a *new, fully insured tire*.

**And remember** that any of 2,000 dealers will honor your Insurance—"Wherever you go." Think of that convenience in cross-country travel! Here you have the *only complete Free Insurance that covers everything, everywhere!*

**We couldn't do this** if we didn't know that our tires and batteries will stand every kind of hard usage, will meet every test!

**At least one** of us dealers is conveniently close to your home, so—

*Look for the*  
**BIG ORANGE ARROW**