

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 69

September 5, 1931

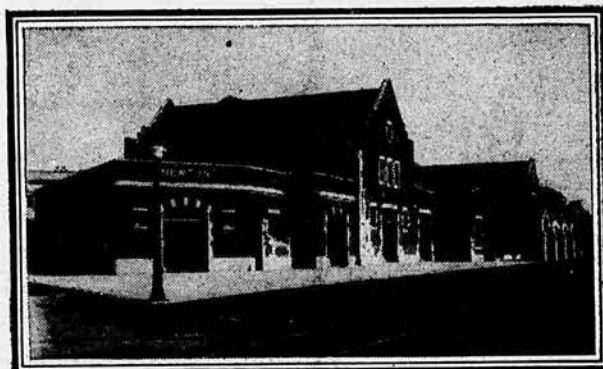


NEWTON—Where Agriculture and Industry Combine to Make a City

NEWTON, county seat of Harvey county, is a thriving city of 11,000 people with an industrial payroll totaling approximately \$4,000,000 a year. Yet in spite of its industrial development the town is largely dependent upon agriculture. It is a trading center and distributing point for a rich farming territory.

In the late 1860's when the Santa Fe Railroad was pushing its way westward, the engineers followed the Cottonwood Valley to within a few miles east of the present site of Newton where they came upon the west branch of the famous Flint Hills. After making a rather circuitous route over this range the railroad dropped over into the Arkansas River Valley. The first location for the railroad camp was made where the available water supply was ample. From that camp sprang the town of Newton.

Newton's history always has been closely associated with the development of the Santa Fe Railroad. For about a year the end of the line remained at Newton and all Texas cattle for Eastern markets were brought to that point for shipment. This period was marked by the riotous times that featured the development of the West. Every day saw someone carried out to the southeast edge of town and "buried with his boots on." Practically all of the famous characters in the West and South-



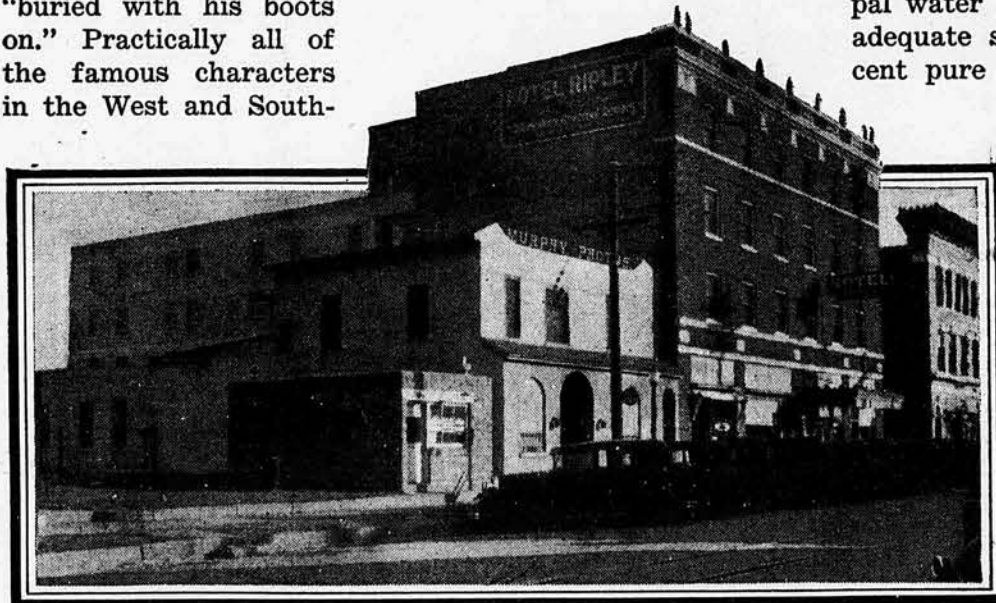
Santa Fe Railway Station in Newton

west were in Newton during that time and some of them made it their headquarters.

But when the railroad was built on west, these characters passed with it and left the more substantial citizens in Newton. Today the Santa Fe railroad maintains one of its most important division points in Newton; the main line serving the great Southwest branching south from that point. There are thirty-six passenger, mail and express trains stopping at Newton each day, making the town the principal junction point for transferring freight, mail, express and passengers.

Altho taxes in Newton are among the lowest in Kansas, municipal departments are strictly up-to-date in all respects. The municipal water plant can furnish an adequate supply of 99.956 per cent pure water for a city of

twice the present size. There are three large parks, a good golf course, a municipal swimming pool and up-to-date theaters, which provide recreation. Approximately seventy per cent of the residences in Newton are owned by their occupants.



The Hotel Ripley—A Community Owned Project

An Illinois Farmer reveals **HOW HE HOLDS DOWN HIS TRACTOR OPERATION COSTS**



NO UPKEEP expense—no idle time while repairs are made. There's the secret of his low tractor costs. In his letter he tells you why he's able to reap a high profit from his mechanical horse. Read what he says—every word of it!

Nashville, Ill., August 13, 1931

Standard Oil Company (Indiana),
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

My experience with Polarine Oil has proved to me that it is equal to and better than most premium priced oils on the market. It has a remarkably low cold test, which feature I consider very essential in cool weather starting, and as to its standing up there is no doubt as I can run it 50 hours in my Case model "C" tractor and never have to add a quart and at the end of that time it retains its original viscosity. This is especially remarkable because my tractor has 1500 hours on it and with no parts replaced.

Many times this spring, we ran the tractor day and night for a week at a time under unusual strain and never did the motor consume any Polarine or break it down.

I wish to compliment the Standard Oil Company, in being able to make such a wonderful oil and sell it to the farmer at a price that is right.

Yours truly,

EDWARD BERNRENTER
(Signed)

Now here's the reason why New Polarine is better than the previous Polarine and how it differs from other oils. New Polarine is made by a new process that gives Wholly Distilled oil.

In other words, the New Polarine you put in your tractor has no undistilled parts of crude added to give it a heavy body, as have other oils. New Polarine is a "purebred". And that's why it forms so little carbon—actually only half that of most extra-priced oils. And that's why it stands up so well under heat. And that's why it flows easily at such low temperatures.

You might expect this unusual oil to be high priced—but it isn't. So much New Polarine is refined and sold that the price to you is low. Get the price from the Standard Oil tank wagon driver or call the office. You'll be surprised.

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

New **POLARINE** **MOTOR OIL**

New Iso-Vis equals New Polarine in every way and besides, it will not thin out from dilution.

Save Extra Money on Our Future Order Plan

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

September 5, 1931

Number 36

Early Feeding Speeds Calf Gains

Access to Creep Means Trip to Market When Prices Are Hill Climbing

CREEP-FEEDING calves, "theme song" of the Santa Fe Beef Cattle Festival Train, is a method of producing finished beef in the shortest time, with the least cost, and at the most desirable weight. This demonstration train with its corps of extension division specialists from the Kansas State College and its five coaches of exhibits, has visited, during the last two weeks, the 34 leading beef-producing counties of Kansas. Enthusiastic crowds of from 1,000 to 4,500 greeted it at its three daily stops and proclaimed it the most interesting and helpful demonstration train they ever had seen. Cattle-men are getting out of the cattle game and into the cattle business.

According to J. J. Moxley, beef production specialist with the agricultural college, the practice

By G. E. Ferris

What to give creep-fed calves is the next logical question. Corn is a good fattening item and is not easily spoiled by the weather when placed in a feeder. Ground wheat may be used as part of the ration; one-half ground wheat and one-half ground corn have been used to good advantage. Ground kafir, barley and similar grains give desirable results, altho they are scarcely as fattening as corn. Mr. Moxley's experience has been that when the cows' milk is reduced in the summer it is advisable to add cottonseed or linseed meal to provide additional protein, mixing it at the rate of about 1 part of protein supplement to 12 parts of grain.

Creep-feeding beef calves involves a problem in marketing as well as one in production. In making a study of the prices for creep-fed calves for the last eight years, W. H. Atzenweiler, livestock marketing specialist with the state college, has observed that there is a distinct seasonal trend of prices for fat creep-fed baby beef. The seasonal high for the last eight years has been somewhere between September 1 and December 15. The cowman who has calves come early—January, February and March—and follows every step in the outlined beef-production program, will be in the best position to take advantage of this seasonal high market the following October, November or December. The prices of choice stocker calves tend downward, while the prices of choice creep-fed calves of the same age tend upward during these fall months. The creep-fed baby beef is in demand because of its degree of finish and also because of the size of carcass it produces, there being a constant demand for smaller cuts of beef which this size animal produces.

"In checking up on the time of year that most of our Kansas cow herd owners have marketed their creep-fed calves," reveals Mr. Atzenweiler, "a study shows that too many are holding calves too long. Those held over until after January 1, usually show a decided loss compared with what owners could have received for them from November 1 until December 15."

Studies have been made of continuous, all-season grazing, compared with delayed pasturing, by which is meant delay until about July 1 each alternate year in turning the stock on the grass. It has been found that such delay has so increased grass production that where about 6 acres are required to carry a steer thru the season on continuously pastured grass, about three and six-tenths acres will carry a steer if the delayed method is followed.

A special study has been made with regard to the control of pasture weeds. The more troublesome are the ironweed, stiff-leaved goldenrod, vervain ragweed, broomweed, buckbrush, sumac,

Trade \$3.70 for \$17.37?

CREEP-FEEDING calves was the "life-line" of more certain profits thrown out during the last two weeks to cattlemen in the 34 leading beef-producing counties of Kansas who visited the beef cattle demonstration train. In substantiation of this production method, which is being enthusiastically adopted by hundreds and hundreds of Kansans, the train carried an exhibit of creep-fed and non-creep-fed calves.

A group of 7-months-old creep-fed calves that had access to a grain mixture and cow's milk while on pasture gained in weight and finished in quality enough more to make them worth \$17.37 a head above the August 22 market value of identical calves not creep-fed. Each creep-fed calf consumed \$3.70 worth of grain.

This is one answer to what more farmers are going to do with their low-priced grains—they are going to feed them to supply a market demand for baby beef which supports a more satisfactory price scale.

and in the southern part of the Bluestem area, rockweed.

The investigations conducted by A. E. Aldous, in charge of pasture studies at the college, have been directed toward finding the best time to cut these weeds to kill them. With the exception of broomweed they all are perennials that live many years if not killed. It has been determined that every one of these weeds has a period in the season when the growth of the plant has used about all the food reserves in the roots and if the weed is cut at that time, it will be killed. Ironweed and vervain ragweed are killed more readily by mowing around June 15, stiff-leaved goldenrod about July 15 and ragweed and broomweed about August 15. Buckbrush should be mowed in early May, and two or three such mowings will be required. Two seasons of mowing will kill most weeds if done at the proper time.

All data available at present indicate that it seldom pays to burn pastures. About the only practical advantage that may be gained by burning is in years when there is an excessive amount of old grass present which, if not burned, will result in "patchy" pasturing.

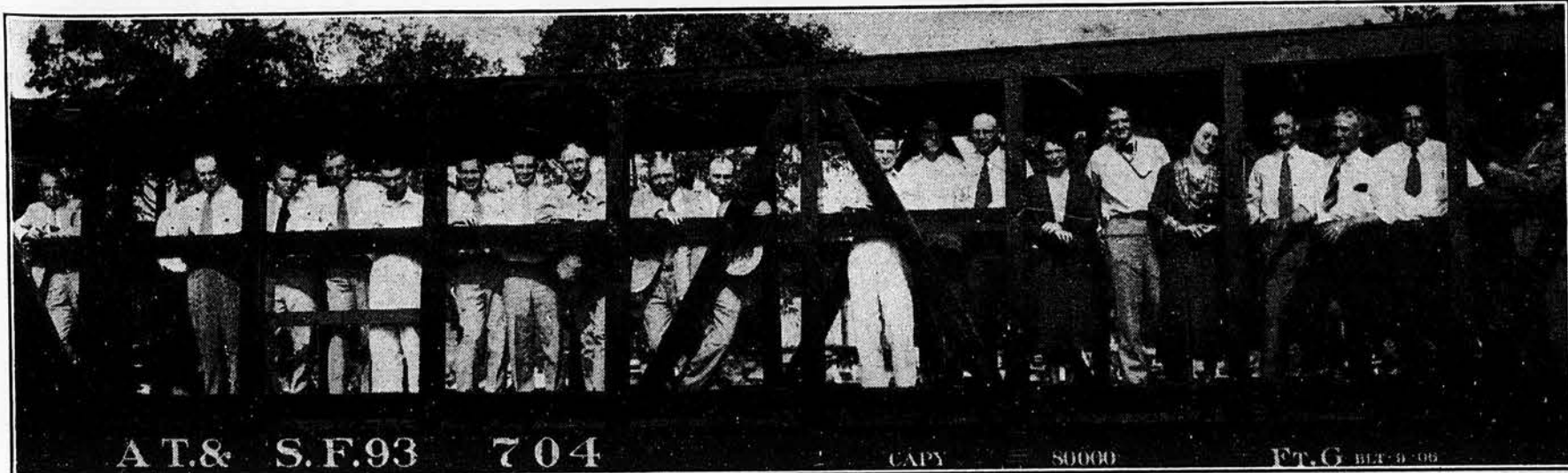
Almost all cattle diseases can be controlled. "Anthrax, Texas fever, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, blackleg and Bang's abortion disease have been and are being controlled," J. W. Lumb, state college extension veterinarian, told his knowledge-seeking audiences of train visitors.

Five-Year Beef Program

THE five-year beef production program, which is a co-operative enterprise between the cattlemen in the 34 leading beef producing counties of Kansas and their associated interests, is in its third year. A permanent and profitable beef production industry by use of the cow herd to produce a good quality of early calves; by maximum utilization of home-grown roughage; by finishing with minimum corn requirements; by use of market information in production and marketing; by control of insect pests of cattle; by control of infectious and contagious diseases of cattle, and by use of convenient and adequate equipment is the fifth-year goal.

of supplementing the cow's milk with grain fed to her calf in a creep offers these advantages:

It adds weight. For every bushel of grain fed, 10 pounds additional weight usually are obtained. It adds finish; the degree of finish is dependent upon the amount of grain fed. It makes the calves more uniform, since calves that do not obtain as much milk from their mothers will eat more grain and thus overcome the disadvantage. It saves shrink at weaning as there is not such a radical change over to dry-lot feeding. It permits earlier marketing as the dry-lot feeding period is shortened due to the added finish and weight obtained by weaning time. It reduces the amount of feed necessary to finish the calves. It permits the heifers to be marketed at a weight when their carcasses are practically as desirable as the steer. The cows will be in better flesh at weaning time as the calves do not worry them as much when they are being creep-fed.



This Is the Corps of Agricultural College Specialists and Santa Fe Railroad Representatives Who for Two Weeks Have Been Spreading the Gospel of Safe and Profitable Beef Production in the 34 Leading Cattle Counties of Kansas

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I RECEIVE a good many letters about taxation. It is perhaps, aside from the things that immediately concern the individual, his health, or his immediate problems of business, the most interesting subject of discussion.

What is the most just and desirable system of taxation? That is a question that never yet has been satisfactorily answered. No system of taxation has been devised and put into operation that is entirely just. All systems of taxation so far devised bear unequally on those who have to pay the taxes and it may be said, speaking generally, that those least able to bear the burden have to bear the major part.

To my mind one of the most equitable kinds of taxation that can be devised is the properly graduated income tax.

A form of taxation that is perhaps equally just is a carefully worked-out inheritance tax.

If I could have my way about it all taxes would be derived from the following sources:

First a graduated income tax. There would be moderate exemptions to heads of families and a much smaller exemption to single persons. The rate gradually would increase until incomes in excess of \$50,000 per annum would be pared to the bone.

Second: I would levy an inheritance tax that would give to the public the whole of inheritances in excess of \$1,000, unless the beneficiary was a wife, husband, direct descendant or father or mother of the deceased. I would allow a pretty liberal exemption for the widow, a much less liberal allowance for the widower and a fairly liberal exemption for the children and the parents of the deceased. But heritages in excess of a million dollars would be forfeited to the state or nation or both.

I would levy certain luxury taxes on such things as could be done without detriment to the individual who paid. I would confine land taxes to unimproved lands and such as were held for

This system if carried into effect in good faith would yield a vast surplus of revenue which could be used in creating employment, such as the draining of swamp land, the development of water powers, the making of reservoirs which could be used for irrigation purposes; the beautification of the public highways. It would have the effect to limit individual fortunes, more evenly distribute the wealth of the country and provide healthful and lucrative employment for all who are willing and able to work.

Might Be Rather Effective

I WANT the nailed fist on the great steel companies that are sucking the life blood from the farmer," writes J. Simpson Eberhart, of Council Grove. And then he goes on: "I went to town just before threshing time and purchased a wagon doubletree and neckyoke and paid out \$5. On the way home I pondered over it and chuckled. There went 20 bushels of wheat and still hundreds hungry."

I presume that Mr. Eberhart intended to say "nailed fist," but perhaps using a "nailed fist" might be proper in subduing the rapacity of the great steel companies. I cannot say that I have ever seen a nailed fist or a mailed fist either, for that matter. But I would suppose that it might be rather effective.

For Limitation of Wealth

OSCAR N. DAVIS of Liberal believes that limitation of wealth will solve the economic problem and restore prosperity and save America from impending calamity. Here, for example, are some of the things he believes it would accomplish:

"Wealth limitation will pour into the Government Treasury, money to carry Government expense which now is being paid by the poor producer, whose power of production is curtailed because a few hold the balance of power thru wealth. It is not necessary to take from the rich and give to the poor, but take from the rich that which he never produced and conduct the Government with it, and give the poor producer a chance by reducing his taxes and taking him out from under the domination of the millionaire.

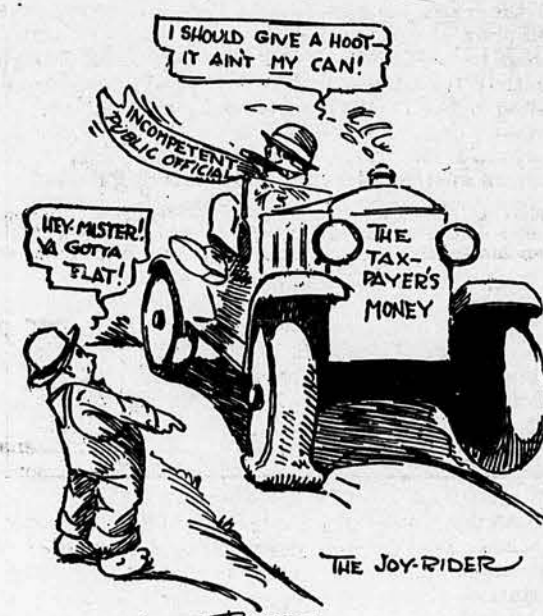
"Wealth limitation will avoid the calamity to America, which has befallen every nation of the past. Every nation of the past has attained its greatness by equality of its people, whether it be thru the kindness of its Kings, Popes, or rulers, or by insurrections of the oppressed. The great fundamental principle of the universe is equality. Why do we go on opposing the fundamental laws of nature, which are greater than any possible concoctions man can conceive, and put into his organization? History of the past should teach us that equality of the people means prosperity to any nation.

"Wealth limitation will put immediately into circulation the millions of dollars, which at present are lying idle in banks all over the United States, thru the selfish greed of the rich and the fear of losing a few of their millions. Instead of spending his energy to retain that which already has been produced, the rich should be forced to earn upon his own qualifications and not upon the earning power of his money. The fact that a man has the qualities of gathering together and hoarding the medium of exchange should not allow him to exploit the nation's resources, any more than the gambler, the robber or the swindler. Every man should be allowed resources or wealth up to his personal earning capacity and be limited there. That would be service instead of drawing on the production of others. This does not limit the ability of any man."

Mr. Davis is not very explicit about how he would bring about this limitation of wealth, but I assume that it would be done thru revision of our system of taxation.

There are two legitimate ways in my opinion in which wealth can be limited. One is by a well-thought-out, graduated income tax which will take practically all of incomes above a reasonable figure and the other is by a graduated inheritance tax that will make it impossible to transmit vast fortunes to persons who have had no part in earning said fortunes. I am in agreement with that policy.

I am of the opinion, however, that the social and economic problems that confront us cannot be solved by any one remedy. For example, to merely limit wealth by any system of taxation would be of little benefit unless at the same time new avenues of profitable employment were opened up to take the place of those that have been closed by the development of improved machinery. Unless this was done the curtailment of



speculation. Real estate which was being used for homes and being improved by the owner would be exempt as would necessary household furniture.

I would not undertake to levy more than a nominal tax on intangible property, not because that kind of property should not bear its proportionate share of the burdens of government but because experience has shown that anything like a high rate of taxation will be evaded by the owners of intangible property. No law has yet been devised which could not be evaded by intangible property.

individual fortunes might even prove a detriment to the masses who would have little or no accumulation under any system. There is this much to be said for the acquisitive man who has an insatiable, and as it seems to me rather insane, ambition to accumulate vast wealth. He does want to keep his wealth at work so that it can accumulate more wealth and that means it must be invested in industries that will return him a profit on his investments. If he is possessed of even a moderate amount of brains he knows that vast numbers of unemployed not only destroy his market but also endanger the industries in which his wealth is invested. So while he may be intensely selfish and grasping to the point where he no longer is honest, unless he has reached the point where he is so insane that he no longer is able to reason, he does not wish to destroy industry or the ability of the masses to earn enough so that they can pay for what his industries produce. Rich men often seem to me to be very stupid and blind, but that applies less I think to the really great captains of industry than to those who have accumulated wealth thru luck and conditions which they did not create.

Autobiographical Sketches

BY TRUTHFUL JAMES
 Chapter Three

I WAS about a year and half old when I commenced my career as a pedestrian. As I recall I was ambitious but seemed to lack judgment. One of the first days of my perambulations I encountered a tub full of water. I might have walked around it but it did not occur to me to do that. In fact the tub did not occur to me at all until I fell into it. My mother happened to be

out in the yard; if she hadn't been this autobiography would end here. I returned to consciousness some time after they finished draining the water out of my system, but I can't say that the experience improved my judgement. My mother seemed to learn something from the incident but I can't say that I did. She didn't put out any more tubs filled with water for me to fall into; otherwise I might have been drowned early in life. My next encounter was with a hen. She was laboring under the impression that I wanted to interfere with her family. What she did to me was a plenty. It was two weeks before all the places where she pecked me were entirely healed.

My next adventure was with what I supposed in my inexperience was a beautiful striped kitten. I was fond of cats. The old house cat was a kindly animal; she permitted me to handle her carelessly and even pull her tail, provided I didn't carry it to an extreme. This black and white striped kitten took my fancy. I wanted to pet it. It seemed rather tame and didn't hurry to get out of my way. Then something happened. I didn't understand what it was, but even as an inexperienced child of 20 months I knew after it happened that I really didn't want that striped kitten.

There is some compensation as I have found for nearly every ill. For several days after I tried to pick up that black and white striped kitten with the bushy tail, none of the women who visited my mother offered to kiss or fondle me. On the other hand, however, I had to submit to being scrubbed and disinfected. On the whole I figured that I got considerably the worst of it. After that I let black and white striped kittens alone, but I didn't seem to have any natural sense about other things. When I was 4 years old I found a hen's nest that the hen had abandoned. There were several eggs in it and I was curious to see what was on the inside of one of the eggs. So I broke it. As I recollect the hen showed good judgment in leaving the nest—I had to be disinfected again. I was old enough by that time so that I didn't want to be disinfected but that didn't help me any."

Hogs Were "At Large"

A is a small farmer and truck gardener. B, a large farmer and stockman, leaves his gates open and fails to keep his fences in repair. His cattle and hogs trespass

on A and do considerable damage. A is not in a position to take up this stock and care for it. B will not pay any damages if he can get out of it. Can A go into court and get an injunction or restraining order prohibiting B from letting his stock trespass on A?

If a large property owner fails to list with the assessor, say 2,000 or 3,000 bushels of wheat, can any citizen come in and compel the deputy assessor to list this property and prosecute this property owner for failing to list this property?

A. L. R.

It is unlawful for cattle, horses, mules, asses, swine or sheep to run at large. The law also pro-



vides that "any person whose animals shall run at large in violation of the provisions of this section shall be liable to the person injured for all damages resulting therefrom, and the person so damaged shall have a lien on said animals for the amount of said damages." It would not be absolutely necessary that A should take up these animals. He might bring suit against B for trespass and damages, and upon getting judgment levy

upon the stock of B to pay the judgment. This would be a much more direct and effective way of getting at it than trying to get an injunction.

Where any person fails to list his property for taxation, any one might complain to the board of county commissioners. It would then be up to the commissioners and the county assessor to cite the person failing to list his property and proceed against him as the law provides. The penalties for so failing to list this property are found in Section 1429, Chapter 79 and the following sections.

Write to the Commissioner

We got our blanks for drivers' licenses and had them made out and signed before a notary public. We thought we would get a receipt showing we had applied for the licenses, but we did not get anything.

Are we supposed to get a receipt? We took the blanks back to the court house and did not get anything to show that we had paid our money for them. Do we get a receipt from the state?

X. Y. Z.

In theory, at least, the license is issued directly from the state department, as provided in Section 13 of house bill 61. Presumably the Vehicle Commission acts thru the various county treasurers. I would suggest, if X. Y. Z. has not yet got a receipt, that he file his complaint with the Vehicle Commissioner, Highway Department, Topeka.

Wife Did Not Sign

A and B are husband and wife. A mortgaged horses and cattle to C. B, the wife, did not sign the note or mortgage. Can B hold one-half if C forecloses on the mortgage? A and B have been married 14 years. What is B's share according to the law?

S.

If a part of this property was exempt, the mortgage so far as that exempt property is concerned is void. That would include a team of horses and two cows. The wife may or may not have a share in the personal property which is not exempt. The mere fact that she is A's wife does not of itself give her a right of ownership in unexempt personal property held by her husband.

Optional With Commissioners

Does the law require that the county must pay a bounty on rabbit ears?

A. W. P.

No. It is optional with the county commissioners.

New York's Mass Meeting

IN New York City where the best citizens "obey such laws as they like," 20,000 persons recently attended a mass meeting.

As the Associated Press put it, "a community shocked by repeated gang killings of innocent citizens roared and stamped its demand for a cessation of lawlessness."

Several days preceding the meeting, during a gangsters' vendetta, a babe in its carriage on the sidewalk had been killed and two children playing nearby had been wounded by the death-spray from a machine gun. The children happened to be between the assassins and their victim. So these ruthless killers shot them down, too.

That stirred the crime-calloused city, a city which since the time of Boss Tweed—if not before—has protected commercialized vice and always maintained a Tammany partnership with liquor, gambling, prostitution and graft.

Gangsters Killed Six More

The city still was manifesting some feeling over this atrocity, when a running street battle occurred between fleeing bandits and police.

In that 12-mile chase six persons were killed and 11 wounded. Three of the wounded were near death when this was written.

The slain were—4-year-old Gloria Lopez, two policeman and three bandits.

Again a child had been shot down in the streets. Nobody knows how many shots were fired. The two policemen were on duty at intersections and died bravely attempting to halt the car containing the fleeing crooks.

It was then the city rose and, as the New York newspapers expressed it, "challenged gangland."

The principal causes of crime as specified by speakers at this crime-challenging meeting, were prohibition, unemployment and unrestricted interstate sale of firearms.

In New York City, or on Long Island, almost everything is laid to prohibition except measles and whooping cough.

Doubtless this also would be the verdict in placing the blame for New York City's black-mailing of decent women carried on, for no one knows how long, with unbelievable success and profit by so-called "vice squads" of police with

full connivance of the city's courts. Also for the fact that New York City's government is quite apparently rotten thru and thru with graft.

One speaker, Bainbridge Colby, former secretary of state, placed the burden of blame on the city administration.

"Ours is a government of pull," said Mr. Colby, "whose first and last and most vital concerns are immunity from prosecution, exemption from penalties, and illicit favors" (for crooks).

Mr. Colby's diagnosis, it seems to me, is most rational. The parenthesis is mine.

"Decent Lawbreaker" Is Responsible

In the saloon days, the saloon interests dominated and ruled the cities, promoting brothels as well as drinking places which obeyed no laws that interfered with business.

White slavery became a big business during the reign of the saloon. And flask carriers were more common then than now.

Today New York is said to have 32,000 speak-easies which policemen frequent with other citizens, and the gangster, the bootlegger, the grafter and the racketeer are encouraged to make their own laws and do.

What else could happen?

The individual President Hoover calls the "decent lawbreaker" is responsible for a large share of New York's present troubles. As the bootlegger's customer he is to blame for much of its lawlessness and crime.

If one individual may choose what laws he will obey, so may another.

And this is what happened to New York and Chicago.

The Wickersham Commission refers to prohibition not as a cause of crime but as opening wide lanes of criminality (with the connivance of the "decent lawbreaker").

The cause, or causes, of crime would still remain if prohibition were repealed and the liquor business legalized. The causes of criminality that still exist, were in existence long before the Ten Commandments were promulgated.

Federal Judge Hopkins of Kansas, who sentenced more than a hundred criminals, including the notorious never-before-punished Jack "Legs"

Diamond, while serving five weeks on Gotham's Federal bench as a visiting judge, says New York protests against lawlessness except the particular law the individual New Yorker wants to violate and does violate with impunity.

Holdups by Appointment!

New York reminds Judge Hopkins of the Arkansas hound that sat upon an ant hill and howled all day because the ants bit him and he was too lazy to move off the ant hill.

"Racketeering in New York is not due to prohibition, altho, of course, there is racketeering in prohibition," Judge Hopkins tells us. "Many of the very worst rackets in New York have no connection with prohibition," he says. "For instance, the racket in fake securities played by the captains of finance in New York which cost the people millions of dollars. I was told while in New York that the Bronx building racket added millions of dollars to the cost of buildings in the Bronx alone. And the racketeering in restaurants, they tell me, has developed such a technique that the holdups are by appointment. The racketeer simply visits the restaurant, displays a revolver and tells the proprietor to have the money ready when he calls again."

Income tax prosecutions against organized gangsters reveal not more than 20 per cent of their revenue comes from liquor-bootlegging, so reports the Attorney General of the United States.

It all comes down to this, and I quote from an address made by President Hoover on respect for law, delivered in New York City, April 22, 1929:

"No individual has a right to determine what laws shall be obeyed. . . . What we are facing today . . . is the possibility that respect for law is fading from the sensibilities of the people. We are not suffering from an ephemeral crime wave but from a subsidence of our foundations. The duty to enforce the law rests upon every public official and the duty to obey it rests upon every citizen."

Arthur Capper

As We View Current Farm News

Good Farming Practices Demand an Increase in Kansas Alfalfa Acreage

SEARCHING for additional sources of income and better rotation, Kansas farmers are turning to alfalfa. From the standpoint of good farming this crop can be greatly increased. Acreage in the last few years has dropped from various causes, but it is worth fighting all hazards to obtain a stand. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, has proved to himself that it is one of the most profitable crops he ever has grown. At present he has 10 acres but will sow more as feed for lambs, hogs, cattle and to build up his soil.

R. E. Hanna, Clay Center, has the same high regard for this legume. "As hog pasture and hay for cattle I cannot get along without it," he said a few days ago. "It's one of my steadiest and best money-making crops. For that reason I'm increasing my acreage." James Carnahan of the same county, is seeding more because "it always is a sure crop. If I get nothing else I always seem to have alfalfa. Added to silage it makes my dairy work safe." He milks a dozen Ayrshires and Holsteins and is working to the former. Another Clay county man, John Friederich, is putting more ground to alfalfa instead of wheat to build up the land. It has proved one of the most profitable crops to feed and to sell for cash.

Doubles the Following Crops

W. T. Lloyd, Palmer, explains that half shares of alfalfa going to the owner of 12 acres he farms, made the owner more money than half the grain crop on an adjoining 16 acres. "I figure I can handle a crop of alfalfa cheaper than anything else," Palmer said. "I prefer it to Sweet clover, but minus alfalfa I want the clover." George W. Wilkens, Linn, boosted his alfalfa seedings by 20 acres last fall and is adding more this season. "After alfalfa I can grow as much oats and wheat in one year as in two without the help of the legume," he assures. "Wheat is cheap now and this is a good time to change. If the grain price goes up later on we can have 'new' soil for the crop."

Fred McNitt, Washington county, keeps farm accounts in co-operation with the agricultural college. These records helped to make him believe in alfalfa and his experience during the last few years has made him a strong booster for the crop. "For 10 years I have been carrying 30 to 35 per cent of my farm land in alfalfa," he said. "Every acre on the place either has been seeded to this crop or now is growing it. This has resulted in increased production at lower overhead costs, and the ground works much better."

"We have 13 farmers who have kept accounts for five years," explained L. F. Neff, county agent at Washington. "The high income group among these has 5 per cent more alfalfa than the low group. It is one of our best crops for feed and seed." N. E. Samuelson, Axtell, plowed up 12 acres of 2-year-old Sweet clover in May, manured it well during the summer while fallowing it, constructed some terraces to stop soil washing and is seeding alfalfa this fall.

Wheat Has the Advantage

TESTS conducted at the University of Nebraska show that hogs weighing between 90 and 210 pounds returned 80 cents a bushel for wheat fed them when hogs were selling for \$6.50 a hundred, and 88 cents a bushel with hogs at \$7. In these same tests whole wheat proved almost 3 per cent more efficient than shelled corn, and it required 18 pounds less tankage to make 100 pounds of gain with wheat.

Speed With Honey Crop

A HONEY extractor is being installed by L. A. Allen of Highland. It first trims the comb with an electrically operated knife and then the honey is thrown from the comb by centrifugal force. Mr. Allen expected to have 20 tons of honey this season but the hot weather cut the crop some.

Just the Choicest Cuts

THE other day while Mrs. Vivian Pangborn, Jewell county, was sitting in her car at Manhattan, she noticed a plump grasshopper land on the sidewalk. A bird pounced down upon the

hopper, stripped off the legs and head, flying away with the choice meat. Grasshoppers are so plentiful and well-fed that birds are eating only the first-class "cuts."

Start "More Meat" Campaign

THE livestock industry is resorting to ballyhoo in an effort to increase demand for meat. A nation-wide drive, with "eat more meat" as its slogan, has been started to stimulate the livestock business. Public demonstrations are being held in large cities, similar to the one held in Chicago which Kansas Farmer told about early in the spring. Banners display the fact that meats are cheaper than they have been for years and live cattle, sheep and hogs are exhibited in parades. Advertising the food and money values to consumers certainly will get results.

Here's Faith in Farming

A SILO is being constructed on the Irvin Dannenberg farm near Hiawatha. This is more than an ordinary improvement, according to the Hiawatha Daily World, because it represents Mr. Dannenberg's creed: "You can't make money without spending it." "Mr. Dannenberg needed a milk house," the World explains. "He needed



DESERVED POPULARITY

a milking machine. He wanted better cows. He had to have a lot of things to get his farm on a profit basis, but he didn't wait until the money was made before he spent it—he borrowed. He pays his debts and then makes some more debts. 'You can't farm without the necessary equipment any more than you can run a business in town without equipment,' he says. 'I believe in farming. Right now I'm doing well enough with dairying but I believe it will be better later on. I'm not afraid to invest in my farm.' Indeed, there isn't any line of business that doesn't work on borrowed capital.

Made a Portable Silo

RUSSELL JOHNSON, Coffey county, lives on a rented farm, but that hasn't kept him from having a silo that isn't of the temporary type, yet may be moved at will. He obtained discarded oil tanks from nearby oil fields. These are known as "gunbarrel" tanks, 10 feet in diameter and 16 feet high. He lined them with heavy paper to cover small rust holes and has portable, rather permanent silage storage space.

More Farmers Rent Land

TENANT farmers now total nearly half of America's farm population, in contrast with conditions 50 years ago, when three out of every four farmers owned their land.

An increase of 3.8 per cent in tenant farmers since 1925 is reported by the agriculture department in analyzing census bureau figures showing 42.4 per cent tenants now, against 38.6 in 1925 and 38.1 in 1920.

Last year tenancy increased in 41 states, decreased in six, and there was no change in South Carolina.

The department cited statistics showing only 25.6 per cent tenancy in 1880, but an advance was shown 20 years later to 35.3 per cent.

Tenant farmers increased as follows in the North Central states from 1880 to 1930:

Iowa, 47.3; Nebraska, 47.1; South Dakota, 44.6; Illinois, 43.1; Kansas, 42.4; North Dakota, 35.1; Missouri, 34.8; Minnesota, 31.1; Indiana, 30; Ohio, 26.2; Wisconsin, 18.2; Michigan, 15.4.

States reporting a decline were Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Arizona.

Irrigation Made Crop Safe

A FIVE-ACRE melon patch that last year netted \$50 for Samuel Nilges of near Garnett, promises about \$400 this season. Last year the dry weather cut his crop of melons. This year, however, Nilges insured his melon crop by irrigating them with a home-made pump operated by a gasoline engine. With an old threshing machine water-wagon pump, he can pump 10 barrels of water out of Pottawatomie creek in 10 minutes. The cost of irrigating every other day is small. Mr. Nilges says his irrigated watermelons are the sweetest and best he ever has tasted and that he finds a ready market for them in Garnett.

Testing Caught a Mistake

FIVE months after B. F. Pierce, Dickinson county, had been a cow testing association member, he sold for \$97 a typical, show-ring, purebred, Holstein cow for which he paid \$250 and from which he had saved four heifers. The cow testing records showed the cow and her daughters to be liabilities instead of assets. Mr. Pierce has built up a dairy herd of 66 good Holsteins. His herd is Federal accredited tuberculosis and abortion free. He bottles his milk and retails it in Herington, where until six years ago, previous to a railroad wreck, he was a brakeman.

And Greenbacks for Dessert!

A FAVORITE dish with grasshoppers seems to be "greenbacks," the same type that all of us work so hard, or think we do at least, to get. Last week Harvey Green, Basehor, lost four \$1 bills while plowing. He noticed a cloud of 'hoppers descending on the field and investigated their source of interest. There he found the insects dining on his lost money. Green salvaged what he could of the bills but they were full of holes and had scalloped edges. Hoppers take enough out of the farmer's dollar without getting at the bank roll by direct contact.

Poultry Demand Will Change

W. R. SANGWIN, Herington, who keeps a flock of 200 Rhode Island Reds, says he believes right now is the time for poultrymen to clean up and blood-test their flocks. "Within a few years the only demand there will be for hatching eggs and chicks will be for those produced from a flock which has a record of having been clean for at least 2 years of bacillary white diarrhea infestation," he says.

Didn't Take a Chance

WHEN Harry Povenmire, Gridley, went to town recently to buy alfalfa seed to sow 20 acres that had been limed and worked many times to retain the moisture and build the right kind of seedbed, he also brought home the "dope" to poison any grasshoppers that might be in waiting for the tender crop. He is taking no chances with failure.

Briefly Told

THE most serious limiting factor in increasing the alfalfa acreage in Washington county this year is the grasshopper, asserts L. F. Neff, county agent. The ground is ready for a big acreage

of new seeding as farmers realize the value of alfalfa as compared to other crops. But there are the hoppers ready to pounce on the tender, new growth. Poison bran will get them. Neff advises sprinkling it around the field at seeding time and at intervals thereafter until frost.

In Mitchell county, hundreds of acres of alfalfa are being planted this fall. R. W. McBurney, farm agent says. "Here farmers are watching their fields and will use poison mash liberally."

Sherman Hoar, Great Bend, reports many inquiries for the mash formula. It was given in Kansas Farmer, August 1, page 6, you will recall. The Barton county agent says to stick to directions in mixing it. Too much poison makes it bitter and hoppers will not eat it.

"We always are ready to turn out several tons of bran mash in a short time," advises A. E. Jones, Dickinson county, this to protect alfalfa.

Thomas county spent \$11,000 fighting hoppers last year and will spend as much this year, reports County Agent J. T. Whetzel.

D. M. Howard, Sherman county agent, is urging farmers to destroy hopper eggs by oneway disking fence rows, roadsides and other regions of hard soil. Burning the growth on these areas, Howard says, will not destroy the eggs as they are deposited deeper than the heat will reach. Exposure to winter weather is most effective.

This war against a costly crops pest can be most effective if every farmer will take a "fight-to-the-finish" part in it.

Grasshoppers put on a "back to town" movement in Marion county recently. They invaded Tampa, Burns and Lincolnville at night, pelting houses so rapidly they sounded like falling rain. In the morning they were gone. And strange to say few hoppers were seen outside the towns.

Herman Praeger, Claflin, and Elmer Bird, Great Bend, each have 40 acres of Wheatland milo. The crops headed at 20 to 24 inches and prospects now are for good yields. This is the new dwarf sorghum crop developed at the Fort Hays experiment station for combining.

Hogs had been grown for 30 years on the same ground where N. E. Samuelson, Axtell, farms; they took too long to get ready for market. Sixty-eight head on clean ground this year have done at least 50 per cent better. Pigs minus worms cut his production costs.

Better feeding helped J. H. Kappelmann, Washington county, boost butterfat production of his Holstein herd from 180 pounds to a 313-pound average. This is a direct result of his belonging to the Washington County Creamery—famous co-operative association at Linn.

The two eyes of a bird do not focus but are capable of two kinds of vision, scientists say. While one eye searches for food the other can keep a lookout for possible enemies. Maybe that's what farmers need. One eye for production and the other for marketing.

"Maybe a farmer can't make a living on a quarter section," says L. F. Neff, county agent at Washington, "but he can on a quarter-acre garden." Neff is a strong booster for fall gardens and many of them are to be seen in Washington county.

Last year hogs paid George Wilkens, Linn, \$1.25 a bushel for wheat he fed them. This year 49 head are doing fully as well on ground wheat and tankage as on corn, and at present prices are paying 75 to 80 cents a bushel for the wheat.

Hereford, Shorthorn, Polled Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus exhibitors will compete for \$20,000 at the American Royal, Kansas City, November 14 to 21. In the fat and feeder carlot cattle division, approximately \$8,000 is being offered.

R. M. Taylor, Abilene, is producing a dozen eggs on 4 cents worth of feed, when the average for the state is more like 10 cents. High production, early chicks, clean ground, close culling, proper feeding all are big points with Taylor.

The fact that W. N. Combs' dairy herd at Linn, has the highest production record in his district—Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Clay, Geary and Riley counties—gives him the right to show at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

The Phillipsburg Livestock Shipping Association was organized August 20, with a member-

ship of 29. Officers include: Carl Bereman, president; W. H. Meyers, vice-president; Richard Breneke, secretary-treasurer; A. J. Beckman, O. A. Whitney, Richard Dieckhoff, Earl Atkinson and Payl Beyerlein, directors.

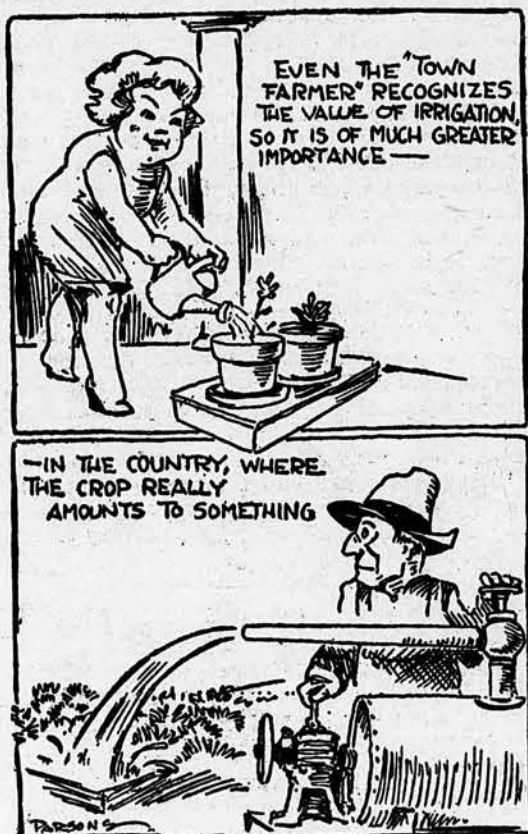
Kansas growers now are preparing to select choice potatoes for the eleventh annual Potato Show to be held at Kansas City, Kan., November 4 to 6. Tubers of medium size make the best showing, according to E. H. Leker, member of the board of managers. Washing eliminates them.

Griffing Brothers, Manhattan, report their terraces worked perfectly during a big rain two weeks ago, with most of the moisture soaking into the ground. Sloping fields without terraces in the vicinity washed badly.

Short wires extending from automatic water valves to drinking troughs, down which the water runs, keeps the wind from blowing the stream away from poultry waterers on the John Friederich farm, Clay county.

The American Farm Bureau Federation plans to unite all co-operatives and farm organizations against any attempt to repeal the Federal Marketing Act, M. S. Winder, Chicago, executive secretary, has announced.

George W. Geiser, Mitchell county, has found a way to turn wheat land back to pasture. Seven years ago he seeded 30 acres to Sweet clover that



has proved excellent pasture ever since. The clover continues to grow every year and cattle show a decided preference for it over native grass.

R. E. Hanna, Clay Center, will seed 100 to 125 acres of wheat this fall, primarily for feed. "I can be more sure of wheat than corn," he said. "In fact I can't go ahead raising hogs and depend only on corn."

George Newcomb's farm home, near Morrowville, is located off highway No. 15, on a rough, hilly road, but more than 500 persons have visited the place since last April just to see the flower gardens and lily pools.

For hogs weighing more than 100 pounds, 5 pounds of tankage to 100 pounds of grain is enough, says Walter J. Daly, Linn county. Small pigs should have about 9 pounds of tankage to 100 pounds of grain.

Exposure to the heat and drying sun is almost as damaging to farm equipment left standing in the field as exposure thru the winter, according to J. S. Glass, rural engineer at the Kansas State College.

More than 7,000 acres have been terraced in Smith county during the last two years, according to County Agent E. O. Graper, and the three terracing graders are operating practically all the time.

Some farmers say they will burn wheat this winter because the price is low. From the coal fields comes a similar complaint—low price. A

news report says a German scientist has discovered a way of obtaining food from coal. So all we have to do now is burn the wheat and eat the coal and both problems will be solved.

John Friederich, Clay county, constructed 6 terraces on 15 acres that will carry water "both" ways. "They will stand heavy rains better than if all the water had to run in one direction," he explained.

Ninety-four per cent of the taxes in Washington county are paid up for 1931, according to the county clerk. Folks in the Linn community say co-operative creamery checks were a great help in this.

Dr. A. M. Buswell, University of Illinois scientist, says in the future cornstalks will be turned into gas to supply light and heat. He already has developed a fuel for lighting from cornstalk silage.

T. C. Dodd is making up an exhibit of Washington county farm products to be shown at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs. Dodd's skillful displays have built up a reputation for his county.

Alva Clapp, state game warden, has announced the duck season in Kansas this year will be limited to one month, opening at 12 o'clock noon October 1 and closing at sunset October 31.

Preliminary arrangements for the fifteenth annual Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, November 9 to 12, indicate a record assemblage of blooded livestock and thoroughbred horses.

Three carloads of cantaloupes were shipped to Minnesota by growers near Mulvane. Quite promptly an order came thru for six more carloads. Kansas does grow quality melons.

Lakeview, Ore., bank officials have announced that 100,000 Lake county lambs will be shipped to feed lots in Kansas and North Dakota this fall. They will eat surplus wheat.

If every person in the United States consumed 2 ounces of butter daily, production would have to be expanded greatly to supply the demand, the National Dairy Council states.

A field of Wheatland milo on the B. J. Winger farm, Grant county, is in full head and is looking fine, despite the fact that it had no rain for 65 days after it was planted.

James Carnahan, Clay county, has 23 acres of corn "that will not make a bushel to the acre. But as silage it's good stuff and will pay for all the work on the corn."

Edgar L. Williams, who operates a 930-acre farm in Sheridan county, says: "If my acres fail, the wife makes our living on her irrigated vegetable garden."

E. A. Stephenson, county agent at Cottonwood Falls, says, "If roundworm eggs were as big as hen eggs, most of the pens would be 3 feet deep with them."

Wheat acreage on Marion Talley's 1,600-acre farm near Colby will be reduced nearly one-half, according to the foreman. Land not seeded will be fallowed.

Employment resulting directly and indirectly from Federal construction has given jobs to 730,000 persons, according to President Hoover.

William Schoen, Lebanon, has 70 acres of alfalfa, on his 800-acre farm, and says it is the best money-maker in his part of the state.

A sow on the Robert Hodson farm, Osborne, brought a litter of 20 pigs last week and saved 16. Last year she produced 17.

A cut of 30,000 acres in wheat will be made in Sumner county this fall, according to L. M. Knight, county farm agent.

The seventh annual Southwest Road Show and School will be held in Wichita, February 23 to 26, officials have announced.

Fallowed wheat land in Grant county averaged 28 bushels this year while fields not fallowed averaged only 18 bushels.

Twenty-four farms have been terraced this year in Dickinson county, and many more will be this fall.

There are 95 different kinds of brussels sprouts, 120 of lettuce and 194 of carrots.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Camp Life Makes Women Forget Family and Household Cares

A GOOD idea was born when camps for farm women were started. These camps, sponsored by the various agricultural colleges thruout the United States, are just closing for this season as this article goes to press. It would be interesting to know the number of farm women who attend these camps yearly. It would be even more interesting to measure the inspiration these women gain.

Kansas, as well as other agricultural states, has held these camps this year despite low farm prices and high taxes. The camp cost is low and



Neosho, Labette and Allen County Women at Camp.

every woman brings her own bedding and table service. The whole idea is to bring farm women together for a period of recreation and to relieve them of all household tasks for the three days at camp.

Farm women are good campers and lots of fun. I know because I've camped with them. The general program is something like this: Setting up exercises in the morning; breakfast; handwork and perhaps a talk by a college specialist, the home demonstration agent or a visiting editor; dinner; rest period; book review; hikes or swimming; supper and then an evening of songs and games and stunts by the women themselves. The last named feature is the best, perhaps. Campers are divided into two groups and each group provides a stunt at some time on the evening program.

Swimming facilities are usually available and very popular. The father and the children of many a Kansas farm home would have difficulty recognizing mother if they followed her camp activities.

Camp Cauble in Neosho county, the last camp that I visited, interested me as a commendable undertaking. The camp ground, 35 acres, has been leased for a long period. Various organizations from surrounding counties and communities and, in some instances, towns themselves, have built the cabins. We find the old mill, with the water wheel turning, the English cabin, the American bungalow, the little red schoolhouse, the church in the wildwood, the castle, the colonial, and a clever Spanish adobe, all ready to welcome guests. Then there is the large mess hall and community meeting house, with a good kitchen and a fireplace that is most intriguing.

Running water makes a lily pool and a concrete bottom swimming pool possible. There are tennis, archery, croquet and council grounds. The camp is used by various organizations such as the Boy Scouts, 4 H Club boys and girls and the Farm Bureau women. Communities that have cabins use the camp free of charge, but a fee is charged outside organizations. Much has been done to make this camp attractive. A few more years of effort will make it outstanding.

Camps for farm women are worthy projects. Credit goes to Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader of the Kansas State College of Agriculture at Manhattan and the home demonstration agents and county agents in the various counties.—R. A. N.

Buttermilk Stock Goes Up

BY MABEL WORTH

MANY of us remember when mention of a thirst quenching drink on hot summer days sped our thought to a generous glass of foaming, white buttermilk. Churning days were popular!

We didn't know then quite so much as we think we do now of healthful vitamins and va-

rious food qualities. But grandmother's family was fond of the smooth, rich flavor of homemade buttermilk just the same.

Modern buttermilk is becoming more and more popular, many folks having cultivated this habit perhaps because of the information we now possess concerning the laxative qualities of the drink as well as the ease with which it is digested. From a health standpoint we are told this milk has the ability to combat toxic substances emanating from the intestinal tract. That it provides a healthful flora bacteria which attacks any tendency toward putrefaction in the intestines.

Women folk know that some of the finest complexion creams to be purchased today frankly admit their buttermilk base. So it must be good on the inside as well as the outside, since beauty really begins with the inner woman.

However, the taste for buttermilk must often be acquired. Some believe a dash of salt to a glass makes it more appetizing; others prefer their pinch of nutmeg.

In cities many workers make a lunch of buttermilk, with a sandwich and some fruit.

There are many ways in which we may add buttermilk to our diet via cookery such as buttermilk gingerbread, muffins, biscuits and some cakes.

So, in these days of much discussion of beverages, legal and illegal, our health makes a demand for more buttermilk.

Why not have a contest on recipes that use sour milk or buttermilk? I'm sure that there are many unusual recipes in various Kansas kitchens. Send your favorite sour milk or buttermilk recipe to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., before September 20. Prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 will be given. If additional recipes are used in a story or leaflet, \$1 each will be paid. This may prove a way to earn a little extra holiday money.

Dressing for School

EVERY fall the little miss of the family has put on inches so that last year's frocks just won't do, and besides who likes to start in school for a fresh term without having several new lit-



tle dresses to show her friends? The little girl in your family will want one or two and maybe all of these frocks for her youthful wardrobe.

128. Bloomer frock. One-piece dress with ap-

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

plied bands at neckline, cuffs, pocket, bottom of skirt and bloomers. Designed for sizes 3, 4, 6 and 8 years.

207. Kilted plaits across the front give necessary freedom. Has yoked bodice with collarless neckline. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

3493. Box plaits from neckline to hem. Closes at center-front with a tab which is finished with button-hole stitch trim. Designed for sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

764. Brief bodice and puff sleeves. Opens at the back. Skirt is wide, giving plenty of room to romp and play. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Charm Shop

TODAY I am appealing to the girl who is going away to school for the year. Not only should she be planning the clothes to put in her trunk, but also what beauty preparations to take with her. It is easier to stock up on these while she is at home than to wait until her funds are low and then have to go without the things she needs.

In making acquaintances at college, every girl wishes to make up with the girls who impresses her on first sight as discreet in the use of cos-



Pre-Natal Letters

Every child has the right to be well born. And the prospective mother can do a great deal to give her child this heritage if she understands and follows the rules of good care during pregnancy. Mrs. Lucile Wolf, of the Child Welfare Department of Kansas Farmer, has prepared a series of pre-natal letters for the prospective mothers of Kansas. These letters are full of facts, helpful information and presented in a friendly, interesting manner. If you are expecting a new arrival in your home, you'll want your name on the list for these letters. The cost is 35 cents for the entire series of 9 letters. Simply send your name and the date you expect your baby to Mrs. Lucile Wolf, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Your letter will arrive every month.

metics. We all envy well-kept faces. Every girl also wants to have enough confidence in her own self so that she will not be afraid of first impressions of the other girls.

Our leaflet on "Packing the College Girl's Trunk" gives a general outline both for clothes and beauty articles necessary for the entire year. Personal needs and choices will vary, of course. This leaflet may be had for 2 cents.

Beauty's Question Box

What can I do to gain weight? It seems that I do only the ordinary amount of work and eat plenty of food but just don't gain any pounds. Will a special diet help me to gain weight? Mrs. B. E. C.

In putting on weight, probably no two people would be benefited by the same list of foods. Therefore I am sending you a list of foods which have weight-building qualities and you can make up your own diets from the list.

Beauty helps are yours for the asking. Simply inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request. Address Naida Gardner, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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

a little at a time

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

Hour glass describes accuracy of patented roasting process

Automatic control of heat and flow prevents variation in flavor

. . .

Small quantities of Hills Bros Coffee pass continuously through the roasters

Coffee may be roasted either in bulk, or *a little at a time* . . . evenly, continuously, as Hills Bros. do with Controlled Roasting. There is a vast difference between this patented process and ordinary, bulk methods. There is a difference in results, too!

Hills Bros. Coffee gives you the full charm of the delightful flavor that Nature puts in coffee berries. Controlled Roasting assures just the amount of heat each berry needs for perfect development. The roasting process never varies, and the marvelous flavor never varies, either. It is a flavor that bulk-roasted coffees cannot equal!



Remember, also, that you are sure of *fresh* coffee when you buy Hills Bros. Air, which destroys the flavor of coffee, is removed and kept out of Hills Bros.' *vacuum* cans. Ordinary, "air-tight" cans won't keep coffee fresh. But Hills Bros. Coffee can't go stale on the grocer's shelf! Order some today. Ask for it by name, and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.

HILLS BROS COFFEE

Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc.

215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

NOW you've heard me, Cliff," droned the insinuating voice of Creevy; and the deep-throated resonance of the crowd fell away to a chattering babble as the men strained their ears to hear. "You've heard me prove he came here to do murder, that the killing was to cheat Mason Farley out of his belongings, that he killed Klein in cold blood. But I want to be sure if it's true that he's the kind we ought to have met at the station and rode on a rail out of this man's country. You say he's the kind that comes from a city slum. Why do you say that?" Lederer swore.

"In the name of God, are you crazy to question me that way? Haven't you heard how he works? He comes here hidin' behind the skirts of a woman. He comes here where men have never fought save face to face and in the open, to play the kind of tricks I've told you of. To shoot in the back! To shoot when a man's unarmed! He took me out into the open, you'll say, and gave me a chance to pass lead with him fair and square. But even that was a trick of the gutter! A trick like no man out on the range has ever known. Before we went out to pull that gun play he demanded we put up our guns. My gun he took away and gave me back again! When it came to firin', I missed! I missed, an' there's not a man or woman in this court room who don't know that I never missed a shot at twenty yards in my life! But I missed. I missed because the cartridges in that gun he played orf on me was blanks!"

With a triumphant air of one who had plumbed the well of truth, Creevy turned to the court room. And there was a silence as he turned. But the words he would have spoken died on his lips. The triumphant tirade he would have pronounced remained unspoken. His face blanched, and the silence was broken by a woman's scream. Then the voice of the mob arose in a mighty roar. A group of men came hurtling down the aisle from the rear, and there was a crash as chairs went over and all who were behind the bar arose to recoil upon the dais where stood the judge's desk.

"Lynch him! Take out the skunk and string him up!"

Creevy's work was done. The mob was satisfied. The verdict was reached. Cosgrove was condemned. To death.

And as the massed men of Manford reached the rail which barred the dais from the court, only one voice protested against the violation of justice which that verdict constituted. But it was a voice which rang with the clang of the sledge upon white hot metal. It was a voice which set the courthouse vibrating with the high resonance which lifted it above the clamor of the mob. It was the voice of a fair young man who stood with his arm about the shoulders of a girl who defied the universe to harm him; of a young man whose blazing eyes flamed death along the barrel of a blue steel Colt. And the girl beside him held another just as firmly.

"The first man across that rail drops dead!" rang the voice of Cosgrove; and the shriek of a woman silenced the uproar which the shriek of a woman had begun. It was a woman of Manford who, somewhere in the court room, cried again and again, "Kill him! Kill him! Kill him!"

"One at a time, lady!" rang Cosgrove's elated voice; and silence fell.

"This Trial Isn't Over!"

"Stand back of that bar!" snapped Cosgrove. "If you value life, stand back!" Then with the suddenness that clothed all his actions with surprise, he left the girl's side abruptly, strode to the side of the court room where the jury box was ranged, and addressed the mob in a terse, low voice,

which had an amazing power of command. The mob was aroused. The mob had reached its verdict. But there was still a slim chance of holding back that mob.

"This trial isn't over yet!" he cried. "It ends with the verdict of the jury. You seemed to have missed that point. For the first time in Manford you're trying a man by jury! These twelve gentlemen are chosen by you, and sworn in to serve you, for the purpose of deciding whether I hang or not. Creevy has ignored the jury and done his best to humiliate the jury. But he can't dissolve the jury. That jury holds the balance of the law until it brings in its verdict."

He turned his flaming eyes and the thunder of his voice upon the twelve men in the box.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he cried, "who decides this case? You or the mob?"

And the crowd stood transfixed. It was the first time since they had foregathered in that court room that any reference whatever had been made to the jury. They stared upon those twelve men as if they had been conjured by Cosgrove's words to appear by magic out of the ground.

"Why, this," drawled a low bass voice, "is a trial by jury. I guess, ladies and gentlemen, the verdict lies with us!" And Slade, the foreman of the jury, stood with a gun in his hand that was, at his cue, backed dramatically by eleven other steady guns.

"Then give us yo're verdict!" roared a burly ranchman. In from the hills for this sensation, he was not to be cheated of the killing he had come to assist in. "You ain't got the guts to say not guilty!"

"You heard the evidence!" shrieked another. "He's guilty as hell!"

As the sea surges forward, swelling irresistibly upon the headlands, so the crowd surged forward with a roar like that of pent waters. The rail before them cracked and bent before the strain. It seemed as if all the men of Manford were massed in that impulsive movement. And not a few held their guns naked in their hands, only the close pressure of many bodies saving Cosgrove from a volley which would have riddled him with lead. But the gentlemen of the jury stood firm.

"You God-forsaken fools!" thun-

dered Slade. "Are you ignorant that Lederer called a necktie party for this man long since, and was not able to put it thru? You're in a court of law now, and you'll hear both sides of the argument before a verdict's given. Back to your seats, if you want to stay in this court room!"

"Get back! It's a trial by jury!" Cosgrove's words crashed forth after Slade's like a volley fired close upon a volley. "Back to your seats."

And his honor, seizing his opportunity to emerge from the obscurity into which the proceedings had thrown him, brought down his ponderous tome with a crash that had the effect of an artillery salvo.

"Order!" he roared, his voice rising high above the clamor. "Order in this court, or, I'll clear it clean! Christofferson, where's yore deputies? Bring this court to order!"

Thus relieved of a soul-rending doubt as to which side his bread was buttered on, Christofferson plunged forward with three men armed with Winchesters and took his place beside Cosgrove.

"Get back into yore places!" he ordered, and fumed fretfully as the men pressed upon the barrier without consideration for him.

"You've heard how we stand!" cried Cosgrove. Feeling the reins in his hand he now began to take control as the rider of a maddened horse takes control, slowly, but with firmness. "This trial will be followed thru until it goes to the jury. Nothing you can do or say will more than hold up the proceedings!" And the blazing power of his eyes and voice held them. The clear honesty which radiated from his personality silenced them.

"You've heard evidence," he cried, "but only for one side of the case. Take your seats and we'll show you the other side!"

Cosgrove Gets His Chance

With his impetuous, surprising effect of abruptly changing a situation, he now wheeled upon the astonished Creevy. "Have you finished presenting your case?" he demanded. "Answer me! Does your case rest?"

Pop-eyed, Creevy, taken completely off guard, faltered a vague assent.

"The prosecution rests!" cried Cosgrove. Then, completely ignoring the

mob, he appealed to the judge. "Your honor, I am about to open the case for the defense!"

At that every human being in the court room stood aghast. Stood transfixed with the perception that proceedings had leaped so far ahead of them as to render all but Cosgrove merely spectators. In an instant the tension broke and the crowd began dazedly to resume their seats.

"We're going to give this case to the jury if we have to sit up all night," snapped Cosgrove with businesslike determination. "Call Hudson Traley and Fred Brown!" Whereupon astonishment again possessed the court room inasmuch as neither name Cosgrove mentioned had ever been heard before.

Gaines, as if by prearranged plan, left the room thru the door behind the dais, and Cosgrove plunged into the supremely delicate business of playing his hand.

"The prosecution has seen fit to distort the facts regarding my return to this community," he said. "We'll see if we can throw any clearer light on that. But first I'm going to show that the prosecution doesn't come into this court with clean hands."

At this point Gaines returned, the witnesses trailing behind him. Solemnly one took the witness stand and was sworn in. Cosgrove pounced upon him much as a terrier might pounce upon a rat.

"Your name is Hudson Traley?" he asked. "Give your answer to the gentlemen of the jury. This isn't an opera house."

"Yes," murmured the witness.

"I suppose you're a native of Manford?"

"No."

"Where then?"

"I come from Texas."

"Oh, Texas. What are you doing up here?"

"I came up for a job."

"What's your business?"

"I'm a cow-puncher."

"Who do you work for?"

"The Bar Nothing ranch, right now."

"Oh! Who hired you?"

"Cliff Lederer."

"When did he take you on?"

"Last Monday."

"He took you on last Monday? And how much does he pay you?"

"One hundred dollars a month."

Cosgrove smiled savagely. There was a perceptible stir in the court room.

"Gentlemen," Cosgrove addressed the jury respectfully, "please remember that sum." Then to the witness: "Isn't that an exceptional price?"

The man grinned.

"I'm an exceptional cow-puncher," Cosgrove frowned.

"I guess so," he said. "Now did Lederer ever ask you to do anything but punch cattle?"

The man regarded him a moment with lips drawn tight.

"No," he said.

"Do you know what perjury means?"

"I ain't sure."

"Well, it means telling a lie under oath. You can go to jail for it."

"What's that got to do with me?"

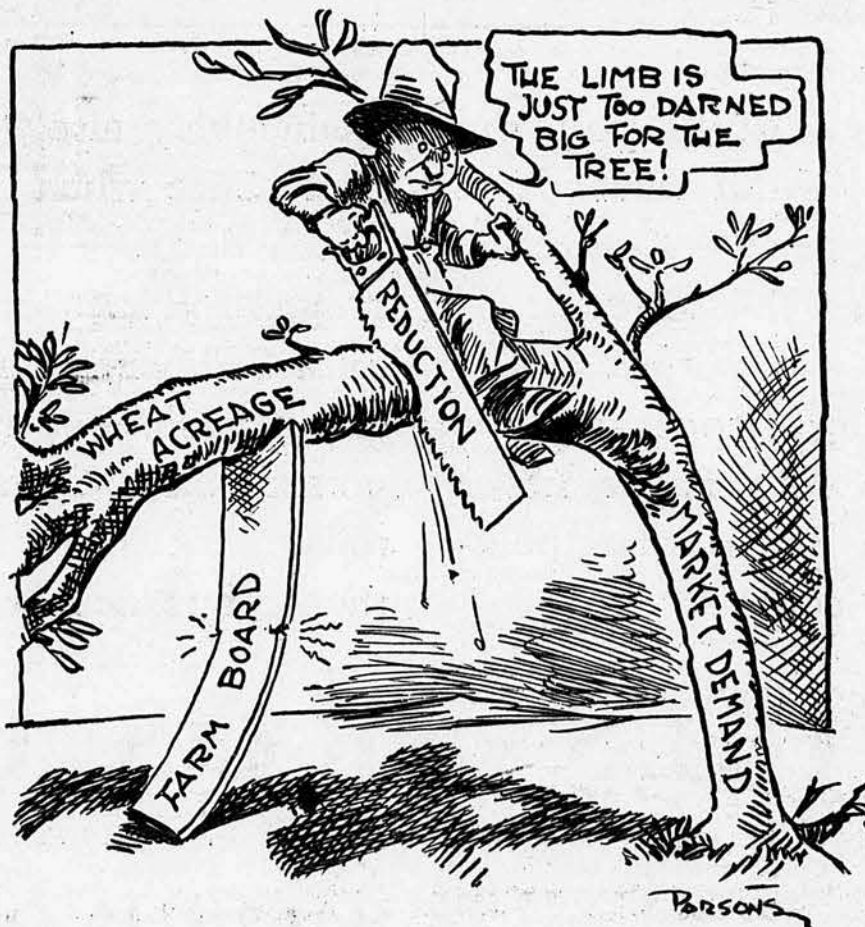
The temper of Cosgrove's voice changed like lightning into a note of savage indignation.

"Because you've just committed perjury!" he snapped.

He whisked out of his pocket a sheaf of papers and selected two documents from among them.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "when I failed to appear in this court room at the moment my case was called, I was closeted with this witness and Brown in the office of the justice of the peace where these men have been ever since. We were engaged there in taking the affidavits

(Continued on Page 13)



Small Tract Comes Back Strong

Property of This Class Has Suffered Very Little Let-Down and Now Is in Demand

BY HENRY HATCH

THERE is one class of property that has been hurt little if at all by the depression. It's the suburban home, the little place close around the edge of the desirable little city such as is the county seat of the average Kansas county. I was talking with a man, last week, whose business compels him to be right to the moment on values of all property, and he tells me the demand is greater than ever before for the modest, close-to-town home, surrounded by an acre or perhaps several acres on which the greater part of the living for the family may be grown. He says such property, especially if on an all-weather road, did not suffer much let-down because of the depression, and it already is coming back strong. The back-to-the-soil movement already has started, and those who would have everything tied up with long chains, including farming, are going to have to change their guess, for the small farm is soon to increase in numbers, rather than decrease; particularly close by the smaller cities where the owner may spend part time on a city job if he so desires.

Will Reach Farm First

This desire to get back to the soil is indicative of at least two things: That on the farm you are sure of plenty to eat, and right now the folks realize it is a certainty the return to better times will reach the farm first. Personally, I believe nine-tenths of the farmers of Kansas are better off right now than they think they are. There has been so much said about hard times and depression the last two months that many folks who have no reason whatever to feel that way have worked themselves into the belief that they, too, are hard up. With too much to eat growing or already grown from their soil, which is nearly clear of all debt, with more than enough hogs that will be marketed to meet the tax bill in December, I know of many who still talk as if the sheriff with attachment papers were close upon them. Three years ago too many over-estimated the overconfidence in business. Now, too many are underestimating the wealth they have that is sure to bring a quick recovery to business. We are the wealthiest nation on the globe, scared stiff by the passing storm, and those of us on the farms will see the sunshine first as the storm passes.

Two-Row Corn Binder Here

Some folks think we would be better off if we had less labor-saving machinery, but genius is not going to consider hand labor when a machine is conceived that will do more and do it better in an hour than the hand worker can do in a day. The problem we must solve is to adjust the overplus of labor we have to the machinery age. The first corn I put in the shock was cut with the corn knife. It was a long, hard job every fall to cut enough in this way to last 20 cows thru the winter. Then came the sled cutter, pulled by one horse, and sometimes it would cut the horse or the man operating it instead of the corn. But we thought it a great improvement over wielding a corn knife all day. Then came the corn binder, and for years we have accepted it as a necessity, cutting one row at a time. Yesterday I saw a two-row corn binder, set up and ready to go out on a Coffey county farm, a machine that looks like it is built to stand the hard knocks, that is run by a power take-off from a "do everything" tractor, and it should reduce by half the time needed to harvest 50 acres of corn.

Now we must make way for the two-row corn binder, for it is here and it will stay.

Silo Will Help This Year

Corn cutting, by the way, is just around the corner, and here with us the way we can realize most out of much of our acreage is by putting it into the shock or silo and feeding it to stock. The fodder portion of the crop is the most valuable this year, and if this is wasted the greater part of the crop will be wasted. When the days are warm, and they usually are in corn cutting, we pull our corn binder with the light tractor, one man riding the tractor and dumping the bundle carrier from the tractor seat. One of the boys can cut as much as the other boy and "the old man" can shock in a day, even in rather light, upland corn, and down around the creek he can be "broke down" a part of the time without the shockers keeping up. It beats the old time way of cutting with the hand knife by about 500 per cent, so let's not say we have too much labor-saving machinery.

Make Shocks Good Size

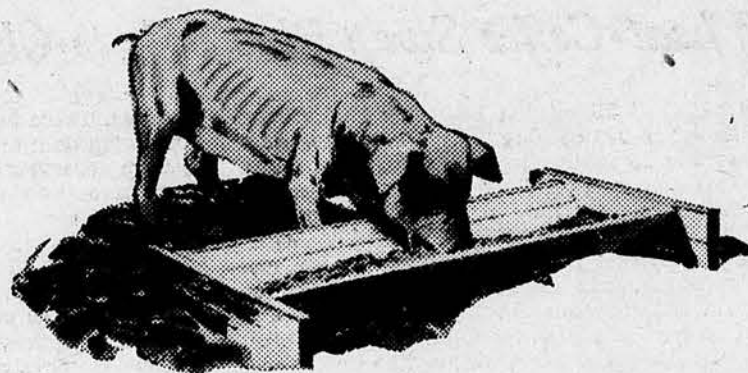
It's a mistake to set fodder in small shocks, unless some of it is too green and the weather indicates slow curing. The small shock, like the small hay stack, offers a greater per cent of its total contents exposed to the weather, and too often the small shock falls over or twists down while the large shock is self-supporting against storms and twisting. When intending to stack as soon as cured, we are not so particular as to size; in fact the smaller shock is sooner thoroughly cured and may be more quickly stacked and does not need tying. But for long standing in the field make 'em big and tie 'em tight high enough up to bring the tops close together. It is difficult for water to get into such a shock.

46 Bushels on Upland

A large per cent of the wheat to be sown here this fall is to be grown on land prepared by disking after the corn has been cut, a cheap way to start out a wheat crop and usually a very good way. This year much wheat on corn stubble out-yielded that on plowed land. I know of one field that was prepared by disking, harrowing and drilling after the corn was put in the shock, that yielded 46 bushels to the acre, an upland field, too. "The cheapest wheat I ever grew," said the man who owned it, "and I also must sell it the cheapest of any wheat I ever sold." Many acres will get a cheap start by being put in the same way this year.

Alfalfa Seed Worth Harvesting

Our last fall's seeding of alfalfa, from which one good cutting of hay was taken before the June drouth hit us, has stood without another cutting attempted until now. This cutting, while light as to hay yield, is pretty well podded with seed, and we plan to run it thru our thresher, blowing the hay part of the crop, if such it should be called, into the hay mow of the cattle barn, where room was reserved for it. The blower will "salt" this thru the prairie hay in the mow, and I do not believe the cattle will object to the slight alfalfa flavor it will give it, altho it may be the refuse from a seed crop. The drouth has seriously shortened the seed crop in the northern states. So alfalfa seed may be worth an extra effort in saving after all.



Feeding a poorly-lubricated tractor is as costly as feeding a wormy hog

You know how a wormy hog makes feeding costly. It's just the same with your tractor. When a tractor is improperly lubricated, fuel costs go up.

Why? . . . A cheap oil thins out dangerously and does not lubricate effectively. That means unnecessary wear. A cheap oil permits blow-by between piston and cylinder wall. That means lost power and wasted effort—and—higher fuel cost for less work!

If the oil is too heavy you are likely to get gumming, carbon and excess friction. Here again—you get higher fuel costs for less work!

Stick by these two rules for low fuel costs! (1) Keep your tractor in top-notch condition at all times. (2) And use a high quality oil of exactly the right grade for your particular machine.

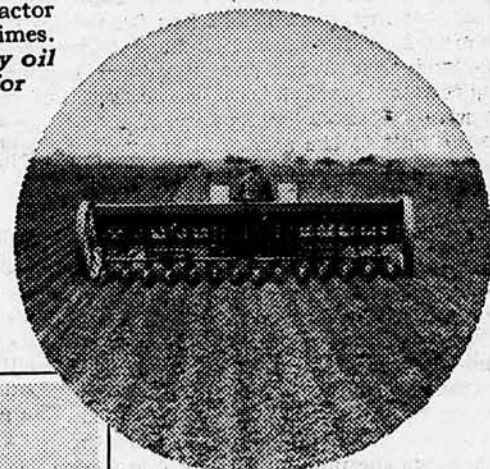
Any farmer who has used Mobiloil knows that it helps to cut fuel costs. Mobiloil stands up to any kind of work hour after hour. Mobiloil is sturdy. It's built to stand the gaff. It is made tough. It holds its body under the hardest usage. That's why it can help your tractor deliver maximum power with the lowest possible fuel costs.

Next time you are in town, drop in to see your Mobiloil dealer. Ask him to show you the complete Mobiloil chart which tells you the exact grade of Mobiloil for your particular tractor. Also ask him to let you see samples of Mobilgrease described below.

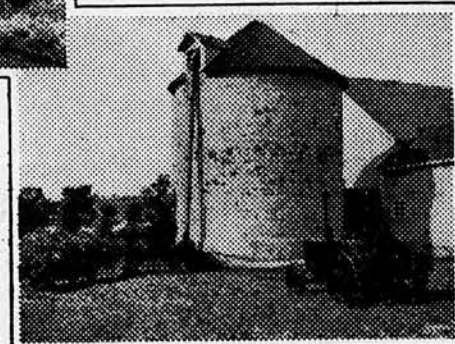
(below) Don't let cheap oils run up your fuel costs during fall plowing. Give your tractor Mobiloil! Mobiloil stands up to the long grind of plowing. It keeps your tractor in top condition. Remember, it takes just as much fuel to run a poorly conditioned tractor that does only half a job as it does to run a smoothly-operating machine that is doing its full work.



(right) Improper lubrication of an implement can cause excess fuel costs in your tractor. On ensilage cutters, blowers, etc. use Mobilgrease freely. Mobilgrease supplies a tough lubricating film that helps eliminate power losses—helps cut tractor fuel costs. Mobilgrease is economical—it lasts 3 to 9 times as long as ordinary grease.



(above) Here's another place where improper care and faulty lubrication can steal power and increase your fuel costs. Clean chains and open gears on the drill with kerosene and a stiff brush. Then brush on Mobilgrease lightly. Do this often. Keep every bearing and gear well lubricated with Mobilgrease.



Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made — Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

In the Wake of the News

Wheat-Coffee Swap Plus Sale to China May Shrink Farm Board's Grain Pile

TRADING 25 million bushels of wheat to Brazil for 1,050,000 bags of coffee, and selling 15 million bushels or perhaps more to China to feed flood sufferers, promises to scoop out a good hole in the pile of surplus wheat held by the Federal Farm Board.

As every farmer in the United States knows, this surplus wheat to be exchanged was bought by the Grain Stabilization Corporation in the open market as part of a plan for holding the price up to a profitable point for growers. The coffee involved was acquired by the Brazilian government in a similar effort. So here we have two nations oppressed by the same problem of an over-production of an agricultural product, alleviating the situation by barter. An agreement has been signed under which 25 million bushels of wheat is to be exchanged for the coffee. Under its terms the coffee is to be withheld from consumption until the fall of 1932, and then will be released in monthly allotments of 62,500 bags to avoid disturbance to the coffee trade.

May Stimulate Consumption

Chairman Stone of the Farm Board, describes this exchange as perhaps the largest international barter in history. "One big gain in the trade," he said, "is getting the wheat out of this country, and another is fostering friendly relations and stimulating consumption of American wheat." The Brazilian barter is based on current market prices of the two commodities, and the amount of money finally received for the wheat will depend on the market price of coffee when it is sold next year. Brazil will pay all freight, insurance, storage and inspection charges on the coffee, while the wheat will be shipped F. O. B. American seaports. As a matter of record, last year 4,037,000 bushels of American wheat were exported to Brazil, 3,154,000 bushels of which were in the form of flour. Most of Brazil's wheat comes from Argentina.

An inquiry from China has turned up a prospect in that direction. For flood distressed thousands, that country has suggested buying from the Farm Board 15 million bushels of wheat. President Hoover has announced that there would be no limit to the amount the country could purchase if the negotiations are successful.

Last March the board authorized the sale of 35 million bushels of wheat in foreign countries. Virtually all of this has been disposed of. More than a million bushels of spring wheat have been sold to Northwestern millers whose supplies were short. These amounts, it is stated, plus the exchange with Brazil of 25 million bushels and a possible sale of 15 million bushels to China, aggregate 75 million bushels.

Is This the "Snag?"

Speaking editorially, The Topeka Daily Capital says: "In this swap of wheat for coffee, the Farm Board has refused to be hampered by the fact that commerce no longer is flowing thru the regular channels at a normal rate. At a time when international exchange and domestic exchange are not working satisfactorily with money and credit as a medium, the Farm Board cuts cross-lots and performs its difficult function by return to the barter system of the Middle Ages."

"Many persons have had a strong suspicion that the root of our present business troubles was not exposed to view when they dug down to 'surpluses.' They have felt that there was no such thing as a surplus so long as able-bodied men willing to work, were in want. They have believed that there was some 'snag' in the channel of distribution. Thinking men are going to wonder whether this transaction of the Farm Board has not revealed the snag. Are nations to exchange surpluses, thereby not only avoiding the use of money, but credit charges and interest on money?" And suggests bringing this swapping down to a domestic and local basis.

It is quite within reason that China may become a good customer for American wheat thru this move. And very likely the Farm Board has some other deals under consideration.

Southwest Sets a Record

SECRETARY J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, recently returned from a 1,200 mile trip, mostly in Southwestern Kansas, to observe principally pump irrigation and water storage projects. Of the latter, the two most pre-tentious were the state lakes in Scott and Meade

counties. There is, however, a decidedly growing interest in dam building, and a number of private storage reservoirs were visited. Pumping plants that have been installed, and in the hands of competent men, give good account of themselves. A most noteworthy project of this nature was at Scott, where L. F. Roark is making a record in potato production under irrigation, his crop this year yielding as much as 250 bushels to the acre.

But the greatest revelation after all was in the tremendous development of wheat growing where a few years before was a vast grazing region, in the extreme southwest. Here are Secretary Mohler's comments:

"I had made the trip from Syracuse to Elkhart several years before and the picture then was one of endless pastures. This has almost completely changed. Now wheat fields seem to occupy more of the area than grass. A few years ago very little activity was evident, other than indicated by the presence of grazing herds here and there. Now, it is teeming with industry, and the air is filled with the roar of combines, tractors, trucks and the motor cars. On every hand tractors were in fields preparing fall seedbeds. Trucks were on



the roads hauling this year's wheat to market. At one place we saw six combines, as many tractors, with full equipment for preparing the land and seeding, and a liberal number of trucks and automobiles.

"It was the most complete demonstration of mechanized farming I ever witnessed. On inquiry we learned that operators of these big wheat farms mainly live in cities, commuting back and forth day by day, during the working season. As a consequence, towns have grown, not only in population but in improvements and conveniences, and are thoroly modern and most attractive. The transformation from grass country to a wheat region has been marvelous, possibly not more so than in some other portions of the Southwest similarly developed previously, but it is notable because it appears to be the last step in pushing the frontier off the map of Kansas and in completing the turning of our range region into a profitable farming area."

"This year's wheat crop would indicate the richness of the soil, and perhaps there is no place in the United States where cost of production is lower. Both Stanton and Morton counties are credited with an average yield of 19 bushels of wheat to the acre this year. Both produced record crops, the yield amounting to 2,850,000 bushels in Stanton and 1,520,000 bushels in Morton. Reminders of the big crop are on every hand, in piles of wheat yet on the ground."

"In discussing economic conditions with a prominent citizen of Elkhart, we were advised that 'we are 100 per cent better off out here this year than last. This was so contrary to the general run of reports relating to the western Wheat Belt, it prompted us to inquire for a more detailed state-

ment and here it is: 'The price of wheat is about half that of last year, but we produced from three to six times as much wheat to the acre this year. That's simple and clear and easy to understand. What's more, we are going to plant as much wheat this fall as last, if not more, and we can plant an acre of wheat out here now for about 20 cents. We use only about 20 pounds of seed to the acre, cost about 8 cents, gasoline is low-priced and tax-exempt, and it simply is good, sound business to march on in this low-cost area, where we are at this time equipped for wheat and not much else.'

"It was a great trip, and, if possible, increased my pride in Kansas, her resources, productions and people, and strengthened my belief in our wonderful opportunities for future development."

Spud Rate Cut Seen

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the revision downward of freight rates on potatoes from what is known as the Princeton-Cambridge section of Minnesota and Wisconsin, to points in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. The North Potato Traffic Association complained that rates on potatoes from the district were too high and that a rental charge of \$5 a car to the trip for the use of refrigerator cars was excessive. The commission, while upholding the rental charge, directed that rates on potatoes hereafter should not exceed 3 cents a hundred pounds more than the rate from Minneapolis and St. Paul to the same destinations.

Jesse Haney, Topeka, marketing agent for the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association, believes this downward revision is a forecast of lower rates for Kaw Valley growers. "As the rates now stand," he explained, "Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Missouri have the advantage of better rates over Kansas. However, we have applied for lower rates and it naturally follows that if the other states' requests for revised rates are granted that we, too, will be granted a lower rate."

Moth Attacks Wheat Piles

CONSIDERABLE alarm is felt over Southwestern Kansas at present, due to the appearance of the Angoumois grain moth which is doing damage estimated at a half million dollars to wheat stored on the ground. O. W. Greene, Farm Bureau agent at Pratt, announces that several hundred thousand bushels of wheat now in the bins and on the ground have been attacked by the pest. The moth deposits its eggs on the kernel and soon they hatch the worms which eat the centers out of the wheat.

The state has started action by distributing carbon disulphide to be scattered over the wheat in bins. One pound to every 25 bushels will stop the trouble. Only wheat in bins can be treated, however, as it is done by a gas that forms.

Burned Crop Brings Luck

A REPORT got out that the elevator at Lehigh was paying 57 cents for wheat, and naturally many farmers for miles around were ready to begin hauling their grain to Lehigh in order to get 20 to 30 cents more than the regular market. It develops, however, that the elevator is paying 57 cents to only one man. This farmer bargained last year to deliver 1,000 bushels of wheat to the elevator. Before he could do so his grain burned. So the grower and the elevator man, it is reported, agreed that 1,000 bushels of the 1931 crop should be delivered for the price of wheat as it stood at that time, which was 57 cents. The elevator man thought surely wheat wouldn't be below that price this year. The farmer now considers himself a lucky man.

"Back to Days of Old"

IN THE August 15, Kansas Farmer, I read about the Mud Creek school district annual reunion, with 125 present," writes Mrs. O. C. Nichols, Havensville. "The article asked whether any other school district could beat that record. On August 23, the America City School District held a reunion with 216 present. Many of the folks hadn't met for 30 years. They voted to hold a picnic every year."



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Four sizes, with blower or wagon elevator, with or without cutter head and self-feeder, \$75.00 and up. A size for every need. Grind your grain and roughage and it will feed one-third to one-half more. Before you buy a Feed Grinder... find out about this wonder mill. Write today for new catalog and prices.

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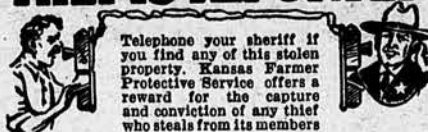
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Get Our Prices on Rowell Trojan Ensilage Cutters

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

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.

Floyd Seefeld, Plainville. Two-door, model "T" Ford sedan. License number 70-2123, engine number 4,176,402.

G. W. Clem, Corning. Fourteen pigs. Part of the pigs are sand colored but most of them are white. Weigh between 30 and 40 pounds.

Glenn C. Votapka, Jennings. Hundred and forty spring chickens and 40 hens. Wilfred Gress, Seneca. Man's Illinois gold watch, 17 jewel. Initials "J. M. G." on back of watch. Woman's 17 jewel, Elgin, gold wrist watch. "Mary Krapp" engraved on back of watch.

W. A. Dillon, Arkansas City. Set of 1 1/4-inch heavy breeching harness, steel hames with silver balls on top. Collars and bridles. L. E. Stoll, Rose. Tarpaulin of double-filled white canvas, 18 by 24 feet. Tarpaulin does not have eyelets but has loops made of same material as tarpaulin. Small mouse-chewed hole in tarpaulin.

Mrs. A. H. Schoening, Poplar Bluff, Springfield No. 94, 12-gauge, single barrel shotgun. Pair of spectacles.

Mrs. J. L. Pearson, Hutchinson. Between 50 and 60 bushels of wheat.

Chester S. George, St. John. Grey, model "A" Ford coupe, license number 59-1,645, engine number 686,338. Black top and black wire wheels. Windshield badly cracked. Red 5-gallon gasoline can, several gallons of gasoline and a number of tools. Spare wheel without tire.

L. W. Kaufman, Coffeyville. Roan and a Jersey heifer, both 4 years old.

Frank Grundeltz, Miltonvale. Winchester 22 repeating rifle, round barrel. Rear sight had been taken off.

James Morgan, Parker. Chevrolet coupe, 1930 model, license number 49-1,142, engine number 1,800,787, factory and serial number 5AD85,103. Light green body, black top, light green disk wheels, one Pathfinder and three Allstate tires. Argyle spare tire. Windshield cracked thru center, dent in left rear fender, no hanger on battery.

A. Sweangen, Garfield. Army saddle. John Nogan, Longton. Three-ply 1 1/2 tugs and bellyband from harness.

From Station WIBW

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

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—The Sod Busters
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
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:30 a. m.—Farmers Hour
1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Comfy Time
6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; News
6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremona 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, SEPTEMBER 6

10:00 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis
10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
12:30 p. m.—Gypsy Trail
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
1:15 p. m.—Symphonic Hour
2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour
3:00 p. m.—Annual Labor Service from National Cathedral
6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and Her Suwannee Music
7:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar
8:15 p. m.—WIBW Minstrels
9:00 p. m.—Continental String Quartet

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

3:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
4:00 p. m.—Views and Interviews
7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program
8:00 p. m.—Julius Leib and Free Fair Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Arabesque
9:00 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson and His Orchestra
10:15 p. m.—Bobby Meeker and Orchestra

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

2:45 p. m.—Phil Fisher and His Orchestra
3:00 p. m.—Frank Ross—Songs
3:30 p. m.—Jolly Jugglers
4:00 p. m.—The Vagabonds
6:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:15 p. m.—Star Reveries
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Chronicles

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
2:45 p. m.—Columbia Artist Recital
3:30 p. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra
4:15 p. m.—Jack Miller—Songs
7:00 p. m.—S. W. Bldg. & Loan Program
7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
9:45 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

1:45 p. m.—Ben and Helen
3:30 p. m.—Kathryn Parsons—Girl O' Yesterday
6:15 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
7:00 p. m.—Rhythm Choristers
7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
7:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature
8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup
10:15 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and Royal Canadians

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems
2:45 p. m.—Edna Thomas—Lady from Louisiana
3:30 p. m.—John Kelvin—Tenor
3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
6:15 p. m.—Buster Brown
8:00 p. m.—Farmers Union Program
10:15 p. m.—Waring's Pennsylvanians

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

3:45 p. m.—The Madison Singers
4:30 p. m.—Whispering Jack Smith
4:45 p. m.—Bird and Vash
5:00 p. m.—St. Moritz Orchestra
6:15 p. m.—Zeke and Zeb
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

Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 10)

of these men to the effect that they were hired by Lederer presumably as cow-punchers, but in reality as gunmen from outside the state, for the purpose of kidnaping me so that I should forfeit bail and prejudice my case by not appearing at this court. In the witness box they are unwilling to commit themselves, but here are the affidavits I obtained from them after overcoming them, after they had violently taken me out of this county,—and forcing them to accompany me to this court! You can read the papers for yourselves."

In three strides he had passed the documents over to Slade and was back again to cover the witness with confusion.

"Get out of that box," he roared. "You and any other creature of Lederer's are not to be trusted under oath!"

"I submit, gentlemen," he cried to the jury, "that Lederer must by the evidence of those affidavits have some ulterior motive for twisting the evidence in this trial against me, and I think I can show you what it is. Call John Gaines."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Lespedeza Is Green

Five acres of Korean lespedeza on the farm of G. W. Shadwick of Iola, has made a splendid growth this year; it is fresh and green; a nearby pasture is dry and brown.

The reason we feel that the Civil War must be over in China is because of dispatches announcing that a new one has begun.

DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES

DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000

LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250

LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000

LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300

LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000

TOTAL DISABILITY \$1000 A WEEK

PARTIAL DISABILITY \$250 A WEEK

LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500

LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000

LOSS OF HAND AND FOOT \$1000

WARNING! Farm Injuries Increasing

BEWARE! More farmers were seriously injured last year than ever before—1 of every 8! Many were KILLED outright! Never before have farm risks been greater. YOU are not immune. YOU may be NEXT! Any day, now, a fall, cut, kick, injury by auto or machinery may lay you low. Then, what? Bills for doctors, hospital and extra help will pile up. AVOID THIS COST with a Woodmen Accident policy. Costs very little. Saves you up to \$1000.00. In 40 years we have saved farmers over \$7,000,000. Woodmen Accident is not a fraternal company. Not connected with any fraternal society.

WRITE! Get all the facts! Read what policy holders say. See how Woodmen Accident pays more generously for more injuries. Little cost—big rewards. Claims paid promptly. Act NOW! Don't put this off. Mail coupon TODAY!

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Do this for animal health

SPRINKLE and spray Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant about barns and living quarters. (1) To keep down foul odors. (2) To destroy disease germs. (3) To kill lice and parasites. (4) To ward off contagious diseases.

SANITATION IS LIFE. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is standardized—5 times as strong as carbolic acid for killing certain disease germs. A powerful disinfectant and deodorizer for barns and homes. Dilute, one gallon to 72 gallons water. This strong emulsion keeps dairy barns, pigpens, poultry houses, sinks, closets, all places free from disease germs and clean smelling.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant



Trim Wheat Seeding 12 Per Cent

United States Growers Take 5-Million-Acre Slice From Bread Grain Crop

A CUT in winter wheat acreage of 12 per cent is predicted for the United States by the Department of Agriculture. Growers have reported intentions of planting 37,344,000 acres this fall as compared with 42,422,000 a year ago. This is a reduction of 5,078,000 acres, and the smallest total acreage since 1914. Last fall growers cut their wheat acreage 1½ per cent as compared with 1929. Low prices also had their effect on spring plantings early this year when farmers slashed seedings by 15 per cent.

Kansas, which produced the largest winter crop on record this year, will cut next year's acreage by 15 per cent, Oklahoma 11 and Texas, 14.

Fewer Cattle to Market

Five per cent fewer cattle likely will be marketed from Kansas this fall as compared with a year ago, according to Federal and state agricultural forecasts. This reduction will be due largely to a much smaller number of cattle shipped into the state for grazing and grain feeding during the first half of 1931, compared with the similar period of last year.

"Feed supplies are adequate in most sections of Kansas except in an area of Central Kansas where the corn crop is poor. While hay supplies are smaller than last year and the smallest in many years, the supply of rough feed will be sufficient to offset much of this shortage. Supplies of small grain are much larger than last year and above average, and the corn crop promises to be considerably greater than last year's short crop. Present prices are not conducive to close marketing of cattle although there will be fairly liberal marketings of aged cattle which are ready to go. Many growers will hold cows and heifers and other desirable kinds of cattle off the market.

"Adequate feed supplies and low feed prices no doubt will cause many growers to feed out their cattle and hold them over into the early months of 1932. The relative profitability of feeding calves and light-weight cattle probably will reduce the offerings of calves and young cattle this fall.

"Marketings larger than last fall are expected from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and California with smaller numbers than last fall moving from Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. "Larger corn supplies in the Corn Belt states with grain prices at low levels are expected to result in larger shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into these states this fall than last. The increase in shipments of such cattle into states east of the Mississippi River is expected to be especially large."

Expansion in Hog Production

"There is danger that the expansion in the swine industry will be greatly overdone, especially in the Western areas where feed supplies are not always dependable and transportation costs are high," C. B. Denman, member of the Federal Farm Board, said before the National Swine Growers Association in annual meeting at Springfield, Ill., August 27. "An abundant supply and the present price of feed grains are the principal factors responsible for the marked increase in hog production now getting under way.

"The June pig survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicated the 1931 spring pig crop for the United States as a whole to be 2.5 per cent greater than that of 1930; the Western states showing an increase of more than 15 per cent. Likewise, reports on the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing this fall pointed to an increase of 37 per cent for the entire country and more than 60 per cent for the Western states compared to a year ago. On the basis of comparisons of intentions to breed and fall farrowing during the past years, the pig crop this fall for the United States will be about 18 per cent larger than it was in the fall of 1930." Mr. Denman stressed the importance of holding to light-weight hogs—200 to 220 pounds—for best profits.

Both domestic and foreign markets for butter have shown considerable strength the last month, the U. S. Department of Agriculture explains. Prices in foreign markets, except Germany, have been well maintained by strong demand despite heavier supplies than last year. Prices in the United States have been supported by the decline in production which has been, in part, the result of drought. Butter stocks are generally lighter than a year ago.

Plowing or one-waying for fall wheat is as much as 80 per cent completed in the big Kansas wheat counties, according to

the State Board of Agriculture. Considerable alfalfa is being harvested for seed and this seed crop promises to be about average. Generally speaking for the state the corn crop shows improvement.

Barton—Folks in this county are enjoying roasting ears. I understand the wheat acreage will be reduced in this section. Rain still is needed badly.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—Recent showers have improved prospects for corn and feed crops, and put the ground in fine condition for wheat seeding. Wheat acreage will be reduced 20 to 40 per cent under last year. A few threshing machines still are operating. Most of the grain is being stored on the farms with hopes of better prices. Tax payers are demanding reductions with the result that commissioners are cutting wages and stopping road work. Wheat, 28c; hens, 15c; eggs, 12c; cream, 28c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—The south part of the county is having plenty of rain which is helping corn greatly. Late plantings will make some corn. It looks as if there will be a late cutting of alfalfa. Pastures are doing well as are late gardens. Tomatoes are scarce and high. There will be very little fruit. No grain going to market. Wheat, 31 to 32c; oats, 20c; corn, 40 to 43c; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 9 to 16c; bran, 55c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—The last week of August favored this section with several rains that came in moderate showers. These put the soil in fine condition for crops and working. Young livestock is doing well with hogs in particular showing a good increase. Poultry flocks are doing well.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—Weather has been fine lately. Farmers are thru plowing and are disking and harrowing wheat ground. Corn has greened up some since the late rains but will not make much of a crop. Sorghums look fine and will make a lot of seed; some new varieties are looking extra good. Pastures are doing well. Some cattle have been shipped.—F. M. Lorson.

Franklin—Peaches are plentiful and of good size and quality; they bring \$1 to \$1.35 a bushel. Some rye and wheat soon will be seeded for winter pasture. Kafir is heading well. Schools will open September 2, and good attendance is likely. Many head of cattle are being trucked to Kansas City. Grapes are ripe. Market sales are well attended. Some threshing and hay baling are being done. Butterfat, 19 to 23c; butter, 30c; eggs, 11 to 17c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—We have received plenty of rain and as a result all row crops look fine and corn will make a good yield. Threshing has been delayed by wet weather. Pastures are good and all livestock is doing well. Farmers are busy preparing ground for wheat. Corn, 25c; wheat, 30c; eggs, 10c; cream, 21c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—Weather is fine for fall work but a good general rain is needed as most showers received have been local. Livestock looks fine. Wheat, 32c; corn, 45c; oats, 17c; cream, 24c; eggs, 10 to 18c; hens, 9 to 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—A good corn crop is assured. Considerable alfalfa is being seeded. About 10 per cent less wheat will be planted. Pastures are good. Flies are very bad. Community sales are well attended with livestock selling at near market prices. Eggs, 14c; butterfat, 28c; heavy hens, 15c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Spotted rains of up to 2 inches have fallen in this county recently but a general rain is needed. Apples, peaches and melons are plentiful. Tomato crop is shorter than usual. Plowing for wheat is well advanced. Peaches and apples, \$1 a bushel; bran, 57c; eggs, 13c; hens, 11 to 14c; butterfat, 21c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—The big peach crop is just ready for market. Grasshoppers have been very destructive to late plantings of gardens and field crops. About 300 head of livestock sold at the sale pavilion at Tonganoxie, August 22, but prices were low. The third cutting of alfalfa is light. We are busy plowing for wheat and putting up prairie hay.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Dry August weather was hard on growing crops. Corn has been damaged considerably, while kafir, feterita and cane didn't grow much. A great deal of wheat and oats ground has been plowed. Pastures and ponds are drying. Wheat, 31c; oats, 18 to 20c; hens, 15c; spring chickens, 18c; eggs, 16c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—The sorghum crops are doing very well but need rain. Considerable wheat is being exchanged for flour at the rate of 28 pounds of flour for a bushel of grain. Wheat, 33c; cream, 22c; eggs, 11 to 15c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Corn cut to one-third of a crop due to dry weather. Springs, 14 to 17c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 5c; geese, 5c; eggs, 8 to 18c; cream, 25c; corn, 29c;

wheat, 32c; oats, 15c; potatoes, \$1; hay, \$7.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—The ground is getting very dry and late corn has been damaged considerably. Kafir and feed crops need rain and moisture is needed for plowing. Livestock is doing well but pastures are short. Fruit crops good generally. Quite a lot of wild hay has been baled from the windrow. Very few public sales. Wheat, 35c; oats, 17c; corn, 40c; cream, 25c; eggs, 13c; hens, 9 to 15c; springs, 16 to 18c.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—August rains did better by row crops than we had anticipated and corn has stood the dry weather better than in 1930. Hay crops are more promising and prospects for soybeans, cowpeas and sorghums are good. Threshing is about completed. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes are fair. Fall plowing is well along. Some rye and wheat are being seeded for fall pasture. Plenty of melons going to market at reasonable prices. Many are feeding ground wheat to hogs, but the hog market doesn't look so favorable.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The drouth situation is getting rather severe. Corn is ruined and sorghums need moisture. Pastures are about dried up.—James McHill.

Osage—The county still is very dry, corn has been damaged and pastures are gone. Everyone is feeding their cattle cut corn, but the animals are losing weight and dairy production has slumped. Flies are very bad. Some folks are hauling water. Third cutting of alfalfa will be very short. Kafir needs rain. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 13c; springs, 17c; wheat, 35c; baled hay, \$4 to \$5.—James M. Parr.

Reno—We are getting some rain but the corn is a near failure. Pastures are greening up some. A little wheat is being marketed. Some old corn is available but no market for it.—D. Englehart.

Rice—Recent showers helped some but we need a general rain to put wheat ground in condition. The alfalfa crop is short, due to dry weather. Some is being cut for seed. Late crops are doing well and pastures are greening up. Wheat, 29c; eggs, 13c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Sumner—Weather is warm and dry. Few farmers are trying to work the ground. Kafir looks fine. Wild hay isn't so good as usual. Wheat, 30c; corn, 40c; oats, 15c; kafir, 50c; hogs, \$6.20; heavy hens, 14c; broilers, 18c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 23c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wyandotte—Rains of late have greatly aided plowing, pastures and meadows. Flies are numerous. Silo filling will start soon. Most farmers were disappointed in the potato yield. Oats, 20c; wheat, 37c; good cows, \$50; past yearling heifers, \$12.50 to \$20.—Warren Scott.

A Safe Investment

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

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Homer Alkire, one of the leading Poland China breeders of North Central Kansas, is getting ready to make his annual show at the North Central Kansas fair. He has a fine lot of spring pigs and says the outlook for selling breeding stock is very good.

M. M. Trautner, Blue Rapids, Kan., recently had on the Kansas City market seven car loads of Hereford finished steers that averaged 1,224 pounds and sold at the top. They were fed by Mr. Trautner, manager of the U. S. Gypsum farms of Blue Rapids. Marshall county cattlemen say the shipment was one of the finest ever fed in Marshall county.

The Holstein cattle business will always be above par as long as it is in the hands of men and women like Omer Perreault and his wife. For several years they continued to improve their herd relying more on quality than numbers. Their success is the result of intelligent effort and hard work and they are looking forward to increased production and more show yard winnings even though prices of both stock and butterfat are below where it was when the herd was founded. They have recently pur-

chased 10 registered Duroc gilts and plan to found a herd of registered hogs.

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons is going steadily ahead with his program of breeding registered Durocs. He has 100 good spring boars and gilts, 25 fall yearling gilts that will begin to farrow in September and a dozen tried sows. His herd boars, King Indel and Chief Fireworks are the result of many years of effort in developing the most profitable type of feeding hog.

The good commercial cattle growers of Kansas and adjoining states as well as the breeders of registered Shorthorns should look forward with eagerness to the S. B. Amcoats and Blumont farm joint auction to be held at the Amcoats farms near Clay Center, October 21. The bull offering will be the strongest from the standpoint of growth, quality and blood lines that has ever graced one of their sales.

The dates of the Kansas National Livestock and Horse show at Wichita this year are November 9 to 12 and \$37,000 will be awarded to exhibitors of livestock, boys and girls clubs and the horse show. Of this amount \$25,000 will be given for livestock exhibits and the boys and girls clubs. The show will be held as usual in Wichita's big forum and the officers report considerable interest already in the coming show.

H. J. Meierkord, manager of the Linn cooperative butter factory and one of the largest Holstein breeders in Washington county, has no misgivings regarding the future of the dairy industry in this state. Mr. Meierkord thinks this is the time to weed out the poor cows and lay the foundation for the future. He looks for big improvement in prices this fall and winter due to the shortage of butter in storage.

H. W. Meierhoff on his well kept farm in Washington county near Palmer is proving the value of dairying and the importance of cow testing associations. He breeds registered Guernseys, sells the bulls to advantage, raises alfalfa and is able to increase corn yields by keeping up the fertility of the soil. He has been breeding Guernseys since 1923 and the herd shows every evidence of good breeding and proper care.

The W. S. Dickey herd of Herefords, 184 head, was dispersed recently at Kansas City at an average price of \$88.87 with a top of \$280 paid by Forest Luther of Cimarron, Kan., for a bull. Twenty-four bulls sold for an average of \$118 and 180 cows for an average of about \$82. It was a dispersal sale that had been postponed and the prices were considered very good considering the handicap that a postponed sale usually takes.

Jas. S. Freeborn of Miltonvale has a herd of 50 registered Milking Shorthorn cattle, every one of them except his present herd bull was bred by him. The herd was established nine years ago and his first herd bull was a Double Mary followed by Roan Clay. His present bull Clay Butter Boy is a great grandson of the world famous producing sire Glenside Dairy King. The Freeborn herd is one of quality, uniformity and good colors.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., is mighty well pleased with his New Star and has a fine lot of spring boars sired by him that he is offering for sale and will ship them on approval. He has others by High Line and some by The Pickett. Mr. Rowe is a regular advertiser every fall and winter in Kansas Farmer and has a habit of pleasing customers with his big, well bred black Polands. He is ready to price you a boar right now and at prices that will be right.

Advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer is the farm equipment that has been used to farm the 8,000 acre Lyman ranch near McDonald, Kan., in Rawlins county. Never has such a sale of farm equipment together with all the horses, cattle and hogs been held in the state to my knowledge. Look up the advertisement and write to Bert Powell, the sale manager, care of the Martin Hotel, McDonald, Kan., for the sale bill that will give you all the information about the sale.

For nine years Chas. Shipp has been raising Registered Poland Chinas on his farm near Belleville. They are exhibited each year at the big district fair held at Belleville and among the winners for several years has been individuals from the Shipp herd. He formerly owned and exhibited the big boar, Royal Hope. In the herd at this time are six daughters of this boar. The spring crop of boars and gilts number 50, sired by the McKelvie boar, Knox All. The Shipp hogs will be seen at Belleville this year.

W. C. Mueller, Master Farmer, located at Hanover, and his son, one of the good Holstein herds in Washington county. They have recently purchased from Omer Perreault of Clay Center the outstanding young show bull Sir Inka Matador Ormsby, one of the outstanding sons of the Strong bull. He is out of a 600 pound cow and promises to be the equal of his great sire. He is now being shown at the best state and district fairs. Mueller also have one of the strong herds of Polled Herefords in the state.

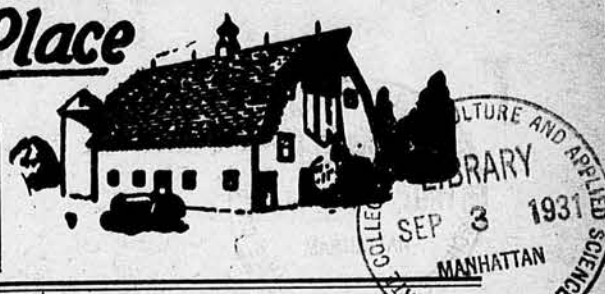
One of the best registered Holstein herds to be found in the state is owned and cared for by J. H. Young of Haddam. Mr. Young is a son of the late J. L. Young who bred Holsteins successfully for many years and who was one of the first breeders in Washington to test his cows. His herd was tested regularly for about nine or ten years. At the elder Youngs dispersion sale held last winter J. H. was a liberal buyer of the best animals. He has heading the herd a mighty good son of Cong. Strong's bull, Inka. The Young Holsteins are noted for their unusual size and heavy production qualities.

For more than fifteen years the Wingert & Judd Poland Chinas have been a factor in increasing the market value of market hogs raised on the farms over in Eastern Kansas. They grow annually something like 75 or 100 spring pigs and as many each fall. The best ones are kept for breeding purposes and the rest find their way to the fat stock market. The farm is located seven miles from Wellsville. Just now they have 20 sows that will begin farrowing in September. Their herd boars are Economy King, a son of the 1140 grand Champion King and Gallant Fox by Playmate. This firm will hold a bred sow sale next February but the boars will be sold this year at private sale.

By adhering to the fixed principle that "like begets like" Clarence White of Burlington has developed a herd of Shorthorns that are valuable to him in his creep feeding operations as well as from the standpoint of producing bulls for the trade. He is now feeding and marketing through the creep feeding route about 75% of his calf crop and he has no misgivings regarding the profits to be made. Those left for



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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10	\$1.00	\$3.20	\$2.60
11	1.10	3.52	2.70
12	1.20	3.84	2.80
13	1.30	4.16	2.90
14	1.40	4.48	3.00
15	1.50	4.80	3.10
16	1.60	5.12	3.20
17	1.70	5.44	3.30
18	1.80	5.76	3.40
19	1.90	6.08	3.50
20	2.00	6.40	3.60
21	2.10	6.72	3.70
22	2.20	7.04	3.80
23	2.30	7.36	3.90
24	2.40	7.68	4.00
25	2.50	8.00	4.10

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2	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
2 1/2	24.50	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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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. Tishchauer 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.

MINORCAS—BUFF

RITCHER STRAIN BUFF MINORCAS, Cockerels, \$1.00. Mr. W. Greving, Prairie View, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCK—WHITE

COCKERELS, WHITE ROCK, STATE CERTIFIED. Two dollars each now. Ida Ensor, Olathe, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

BABY CHICKS

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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.

TENMARQ SEED WHEAT. WHITE FOR PRICES. Manuel Kolarik, Caldwell, Kan.

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

KUDZU—THE WONDERPLANT. ORDER seed now and save money. Kudzu Culture, Eureka, Ill.

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

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

SEED WHEAT, PURE RUSSIAN TURKEY, no rye, smut nor weed seed, 40c per bu. in bulk, 65c sacked. Fred Etling, Ensign, Kan.

CERTIFIED HARVEST QUEEN SEED wheat Purity 99.98%. Germ. 98%. Reasonably priced. Geo. A. Ungerer, Marysville, Kan.

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

ALFALFA, 97 PER CENT PURE, \$7.00; White Sweet Clover \$3.50; Timothy, \$2.00. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and price list upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East 5th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR PLOW NEW NO. 40 C, 14 inch \$70.00. A. B. Caldwell, Lone Elm, Kan.

TO TRADE—EXTRA GOOD WALLIS TRACTOR for good used car or truck. H. S. Ausherman, Manchester, 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.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—COMBINE MOTOR. GOOD CONDITION. C. R. Grosse, Marion, Kan.

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

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.

LUMBER

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

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

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

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.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Boars Sold on Approval

We offer the best lot of boars we ever raised at prices conforming to present conditions. Sired by New Star, purebred supreme and High Line and some by the Pickett. Visitors welcome every day. C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., Phone 12 F 23, Scranton

Henry's Big Type Polands

Gilts bred for September farrow—choice spring boars and gilts immured. Reasonably priced. J. D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kan.

he could have sold them for at private sale. But these Northeast Kansas sales have been popularized and the members are profiting from the favorable publicity they are getting as a result of public sales of this kind. October 6 is the date of their next sale and about 40 head will be sold from 16 herds of the association, everyone of them selected by Mr. Romig because of the fitness of the selection for this sale. There will be 32 females, 26 of milking age and eight bulls of serviceable age, all out of cows with records above 500 pounds of fat. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

breeding are, of course, strictly tops. Mr. White founded this herd in 1908 and since that time has bought the best herd bull material possible. They include two from the Gentry herd. His present Senior bull is a Gentry bull and is being followed by an excellent son of Maxwalton Lamlash.

Kansas has a number of large herds of registered Polled Hereford cattle and among the more prominent is the Goernandt Bros., herd at Aurora, Kan., in Cloud county. There are over 300 registered cattle in the herd and this herd has been among the 10 highest herds in the production of calves for the past several years. It is the only herd that has used three first prize bulls in their herd. They have exported cattle to South America and China and last June they shipped a car load of bulls to California. Their show herd has won signal victories at many of the big shows of the country and the Goernandt Bros. herd of Polled Herefords is one of the outstanding herds of the popular breed.

The Northeast Kansas Holstein breeders' association is the largest and most active of the several similar organizations over the state that are real units of the big state Holstein breeders' association. Three years ago the first Northeast Kansas association sale was held at Topeka, and I happened to be present at the association meeting when the sale was discussed and it was decided at this meeting that association sales must be of the highest quality or no association sales should be held. Robert Romig, president of the Northeast association was selected as sale manager with authority to go out among the different breeders in that territory who were members and select such cattle as he considered worthy and to handle the sale so that there could be no doubt of the buyers rights being safeguarded. In the two sales already held the buyers have been satisfied and the seller too except that he has sold choice animals often for less than

DOGS

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

IRISH SETTER PUPS FOR SALE. E. A. Stephenson, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

WANTED—LITTERS FOX TERRIER PUPPIES; Spitz. Sunnyside Kennel, Onaga, Kan.

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

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

WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS OFFERS: Quality hunting dogs. Sold cheap. Trial allowed; literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-34, Herrick, Ill.

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PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RABBITS. Young and matured stock. Our specialty. Quality breeding stock at low prices. H. L. Smithson, Box 154, Herington, Kan.

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RIBSTONE CEMENT STAVE SILOS ERRECTED 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.

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

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

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

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GET TOP TURKEY PRICES. APPARENT short crop promises high prices. We tell you how to get an extra profit. Learn the safest best method of selling. We buy your birds. Send 10c for Turkey Handbook or write The Peter Fox Sons Co., The Turkey House of America, Chicago, Illinois.

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

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions. Salary Range, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacation; thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Ozmert Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Mo. quickly.

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR RENT: HATCHERY WITH BROODER houses, dwelling and 26 acres in Osage City. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka.

HONEY

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

EXTRACT HONEY 60 LB. \$4.50; 120, \$8.50. Strained \$7.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

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NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED. Chewing or smoking. 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.50; pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY best aged mellow, juicy red leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10-\$2.50. Best smoking 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

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.

PHOEBE HOLT ESTATE—148 ACRES. 90 cultivation, 25 hay land, balance pasture. 7 room house, barn 30x60. Cave, other necessary buildings. Good well and cistern. Adjoining Hoyt, \$60 acre. Cash. James S. Holt, Executor, Hoyt, Kan.

MISSOURI

OZARKS—40 ACRES, MISSOURI; \$5 MONTH; own a home. Jarrell, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

LISTEN—40-ACRE VALLEY FARM, \$600; free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED TO BUY: FROM 200 TO 600 ACRES of good western Kansas wheat land. No improvements. Must be a bargain. Have small Kansas suburban to trade in, but will pay balance cash. Prefer to deal direct with owner. Box K, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FREE HOMESTEADS, 640-320-160—SOME improved, forfeited; 18 states; deeded \$2.50, some irrigated; Maps, "700 Facts" 40c. G. Hitchcock, Benton, Ark.

LAND OPENINGS, FARMS IN MINNESOTA, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. 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. 402, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Want to Sell Your Farm?

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

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, Wisconsin.

The Lyman Ranch Dispersal Sale

At the Ranch Headquarters, four miles east and three miles south of

McDonald, Kan., Thursday, Sept. 17

All of the equipment used on this 8,000 acre ranch.

40 horses and mules with harness, etc. 200 purebred, non registered Duroc hogs. 80 cattle, mostly high grade Herefords with a few Ayrshire and Holstein milk cattle. 1000 sheep panels, three by four feet. Eight bunk wagons for sheep herders. 30 feed bunks for cattle. 1000 fence posts.

500 bushels of Amber and Atlas cane seed, 1930 crop. 400 bushels seed oats. 100 tons of prairie and cane hay. A large equipment of farm machinery consisting of two 15-30 tractors, one combine, power binder, several grain drills, all sizes, plows, disks, weedeaters, cultivators, listers, both horse and tractor drawn. Haying tools of all kinds, wagons, manure spreaders, threshing machine, etc.

EDWIN LYMAN & SONS, Owners, McDonald, Kan.

For detailed sale bill and full information about this mammoth sale, address Bert Powell, Sale Manager, Auctioneers: Bert Powell, C. E. Burnham and E. T. Sherlock.

JERSEY CATTLE

YOUNG BULL for sale. Oxford breeding. Calved March 27, 1930. His sire was first prize winner, Topeka, 1929. His dam a high producing cow of outstanding family. Offered for quick sale at attractive price. Harvey L. Hards, Morrill, Kan., Brown County

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts boars of fall and spring farrow, weaning pigs. Papers free. Drive over or write me. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, 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

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.

The FORD TRUCK

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131½-inch Stake Truck

WITH the fast, economical Ford truck, you can haul *direct* to favorable markets . . . quickly, easily. Prices in a more distant market are often 25% to 40% higher than those in the locality of your farm.

The Ford truck permits you to select your market, and enables you to make a long haul pay. The economy of the Ford goes far beyond gas and oil consumption alone . . . it is an inbuilt quality, evident in the low first cost of the truck, in the way it keeps out of the

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150 miles with a load then back for more, once a day

A farmer near Traverse City, Michigan, writes that for the past sixty days, his Ford truck has been making one trip a day to a point 150 miles distant, with a capacity load of baled hay. In this short time, the truck has covered more than 15,000 miles — exceeding the average yearly distance that trucks cover in farm service. This is but a single example of how farmers in all parts of the country are using Ford trucks to extend their marketing range . . . doing it at such small additional cost, and in such little extra time that the profits increase with the mileage.

