

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Vol. 69. No. 26

5c a Copy



Call from Golden West

By ROY R. MOORE

WASHINGTON, Oregon, California—magic words to most of us! Then add British Columbia, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Old Mexico, Salt Lake City, Royal Gorge, Colorado Springs and Denver.

And before I go further let's not forget Minneapolis and St. Paul, the wonder cities of Minnesota; Glacier National Park with its awe-inspiring scenery up in Western Montana along the Canadian boundary; Mt. Rainier, probably the most talked of peak in America; the Golden Gate, which is the entrance to San Francisco, San Francisco's land locked harbor and the mighty Pacific Ocean itself.

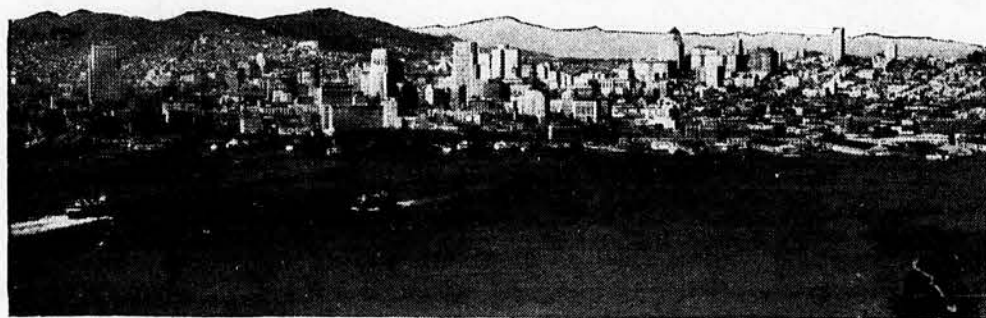
You may have guessed it by this time—I'm trying to describe the highlights of this year's Fourth Annual Jayhawker Tour which leaves Kansas City August 9 and returns fifteen days later.

I have been over the entire 8,000-mile route and I've had a glimpse of the wonderful scenery which will be yours. I have been on the same vessel that will give you a day's outing on the Pacific and I have experienced

the hospitality of Old Mexico where you will be entertained a few hours.

The Fourth Jayhawker Tour includes a visit to every large city in Western America, and we see practically every Western mountain range. We gaze upon mighty rivers the like of which are not seen anywhere else on the continent, painted deserts which were trials and tribulations to our forefathers in the '49 gold rush we cross in a few hours. We see Los Angeles and Hollywood, famous moving picture stars, some of whom have agreed to entertain us, and last, but not least, marvelous Colorado right at our own back door yet unfamiliar to most of us.

But lack of space will not permit further description. I would like to tell you about our special all-Pullman train, the entertainment planned in most of the larger cities, the side trips which beggar description thru marvelous scenery, and other places you have always wanted to see. Write for a special illustrated booklet that tells all about the tour, or better still, send in your reservation to the tour director!



The San Francisco Sky-Line and the Magnificent Harbor Which Could House All the Navies in the World

June 27, 1931

Is 60-Cent Wheat Practicable?

If We Fix Prices on All Kansas Commodities We Will Have Plenty of Pegs in Use!

BY HARLEY HATCH

WHEN Senator Frazell suggested a fixed price of 60 cents for wheat, with a 20-cent advance to be paid by millers, the 20 cents to be used by the Farm Board in handling the surplus, he propounded the big question of the year—will a fixed price for a farm product work out in actual practice? Should we have a fixed price on wheat, it naturally follows that we should have a fixed price on corn, on oats, on all grains; and if on the grains, also on all meat animals that are produced for market by feeding grains. When we start pegging prices we are going to use a lot of pegs before we get thru, and when we do get thru are we going to be any better off than we are now? It's a big question, and perhaps we'll not know the true answer until after a try-out. Always heretofore, a surplus of any commodity, however world-wide, has righted itself, but this time the surplus of wheat hangs doggedly with us, and it is world wide, with every wheat growing country apparently vying with every other wheat growing country to see which will add the most to the surplus. As for any other contagious disease, it would seem there should be a serum that would cure the disease, but whether or not a fixed price of 60 cents a bushel is the proper "shot" no one can say without a trial. After all, this world is still in the experimental age.

A Profit With Hogs

There are three ways by which the surplus of wheat now existing, and promising to be continued by the addition of this year's crop, may be reduced. Feeding to livestock is the largest and best outlet. Everywhere are farmers who fed their 1930 wheat crop to hogs with a profit, and more should do so with their 1931 crop. The second chance for a reduction of this continent's wheat surplus is already seen in the unfavorable weather conditions in the Spring Wheat Belt of the north. There is a good chance that Canada may not have wheat enough for home use before the 1932 crop matures. The third best chance for the final wiping out of the surplus is for a more direct route from farm to mill and back to farm again, at a less cost. If we could get back to the pioneer plan of taking wheat to the mill and paying a fair price for having it milled into flour, it might be a step backward in milling progress but a step forward in disposing of thousands of bushels of wheat. It would encourage home bread baking, which needs to be encouraged, and result in a great increase in the use of flour by those who grow the wheat from which flour is made.

Small Mills Are Needed?

The concentration of the milling industry into big plants, which have put the small mills out of business by the thousands, is responsible for a great reduction in the consumption of flour. When any product costs more it naturally follows the people use less of it, and there is not a doubt but that the failure of the thousands of small mills has enabled the larger mills to add a greater profit than the consuming public should pay. A few years ago our local Grange bought a car of flour from a mill then in operation in our county seat town of Burlington, paying 80 cents a sack, with wheat selling for 75 cents a bushel. Today the mill at Burlington is gone, and we pay 95 cents a sack for flour of no better quality, with hardly a

market to be found for wheat at 50 cents. Then, 10 bushels of wheat bought nine sacks of flour, with 30 cents left; now, the 10 bushels will buy but five sacks, with 25 cents left.

Army Worms Were Active

We are now paying for our mild winter by having with us a horde of bugs, worms and insects of various clans and description, trying to eat everything in sight. We have used more arsenate of lead this season than ever before in an effort to keep down the invasion in orchard, garden and vine patches. There are bugs and worms never seen here before, and from whence they came and at what time they will take their departure no one knows. Probably a winter that will cause us to shiver up in discomfort is the only thing that will put an end to their permanent residence here. The second crop of alfalfa does not as yet promise a second crop, being eaten by the army worms as fast as any growth is made. Yesterday's 2-inch rain may put a stop to their work; at any rate it will make the alfalfa grow the faster so the worms must eat the more if they keep up with it. A few have tried the feeding of poisoned bran, but this is a big undertaking in a large field.

Seven Cattle Were Dead

The other morning, after a storm, a neighbor went to his pasture and found seven head of cattle dead, lying with the heads either above or below the bottom wire of the fence. Lightning had followed the wire and killed all within 6 rods of each other. Grounding the fence by putting in a steel post or a No. 9 wire well into the ground every few rods might have prevented this loss, but the neighbor had wisely insured his stock against lightning, which is also a good precaution. Altho not carrying an amount great enough to cover a full value on all cattle owned at the time, his loss claim was made on Monday and on Thursday his check for ten-elevenths of the value placed upon the animals killed, by three of his neighbors, was in his mail box, proof of the promptness and fairness of Grange insurance. While no one can say that insurance pays the purchaser of it, for if it did the seller of it would go broke in the marketing

of it, it is a precautionary purchase that anyone in ordinary means should make. This applies not only to life but to the destruction of property by all common elements. My young neighbor would have felt keenly the entire loss of his seven cattle, and with him the carrying of lightning insurance on cattle will show a profit for some years, while with many of us who have been paying premiums for several years without a loss, it shows a situation whereon all is going out and nothing coming in, yet we are glad it is so and all the while there is satisfaction in knowing a loss will be largely made back to us if there is one. I have carried lightning insurance on cattle for 30 years, having lost but one cow in that time. The seller of the insurance has it on me by a whole lot, but I do not know how soon a loss might come to me that I would not like to stand at the time, so this insurance returns a peace of mind if not of profit.

Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The wheat market occupies the center of the stage of interest over the greater part of Kansas. It is the general topic about which we farmers are intensely interested. Altho farmers do not hear much about it, business is watching and hoping that the market will hold or get better. Business is like a stream in dry weather—there is not much movement. A wheat price of 30 cents a bushel will lead to stagnation in business. Conditions are peculiar and farmers reluctant and hesitant about what is ahead. It is 31 years this morning since I stepped from the train with my parents to make our home in Kansas. During those years since certainly there never was a time at this season when crop prospects were better, but never was there a time when farmers were so uncertain about what was ahead in the wheat market. Market prices were higher then than now, but on the other hand the things we had to buy were much cheaper. A new wagon was bought for \$65 and a new buggy for \$40. All the necessary tools to put in the wheat crop including the horses cost less than \$500. All that was done to the wheat ground the first year was to disk it, and that was not done until after August 12, because it did not rain after harvest until that date. The wheat farming business has undergone many changes in the 31 years, but we are beginning to wonder if the changes have really meant much to rural people. In

the past most every farmer had it figured out about how many bushels an acre his crop was going to make, but this year it is very seldom anyone ever mentions the yield. A large percentage of the farmers have not even taken the trouble to go out into the wheat and make an estimate. No one seems to say much about any reduction in the acreage for next year.

Harvest Help at \$2 a Day

Harvest labor is plentiful; it has been secured in the hay harvest for \$1 to \$2 a day with board. Many men are glad to work for their board and room. Harvest wages for ordinary work will be around the \$2 mark. Combine operators will get a higher wage. Altho a good crop is at hand, nothing is said in the press about the need for harvest labor in the Wheat Belt. A quarter of a century ago the papers were spread with headlines calling for harvesters for Kansas. The Sunday before harvest began in 1900 there were 2,500 men in the Court House park at Great Bend. The class of labor coming to the Wheat Belt this season is much better than in the past.

Army Worms Do Well!

The army worms continue to hold out pretty well. As fast as some mature new ones come. There are several generations working at one time. So far the new crop of alfalfa has made no growth. There is plenty of moisture, but the worms eat it as fast as it comes. Some damage has been done to row crops by the worms. Gardens probably have suffered the most. Those who have sown new alfalfa have lost heavily. Many of the fields have been reduced as much as half.

Pruning Helps the Tomatoes

The pruning of the tomato plants is a practice we have used several times. When pruned the tomato plants produce larger and finer quality fruit. The pruning is done by pinching out the suckers or branches that grow out between the leaf ribs and the main stem. If the main plant is held to two or three stalks and the other branches kept pinched off the plants will produce wonderfully fine fruit. Pruning permits plenty of sunlight and air to get all around the plant, which helps to prevent rooting and mildew. A few plants properly pruned will often produce more than a garden full of poorly cared for plants.

To the Soup Plants

This is the season when the old roosters should be promoted from the barnyard to the soup plant. An efficiently operated chicken soup plant probably can make about \$5 worth of soup out of the rooster that sells for 25 cents. But that is all right because it is a dead loss to keep him on the farm. Produce dealers hate him and we pay for their dislike by taking the loss in the price of eggs. Altho eggs are generally candled at this season yet the produce dealer and the groceryman take our eggs pretty much on a sight unseen basis. We can help the trade by getting rid of the rooster and producing unfertilized quality eggs.

Overcautious Bride

She was married with two rings in case she lost one. The first was of platinum and the other a diamond ring. They were welded together, and both were placed on her finger at the same time.—London Daily Mirror.

Must Have Had Wings

Foreman—"Well, everything all right?"

Night Watchman—"Yes, I haven't done so bad for the first night. I've checked off everything, and there's only one thing missing—the steam-roller."



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

June 27, 1931

Number 26

Bringing Beef Prices Back!

Cow Herd Owner Is in Choice Position; There Is Hope for Feeder Demand

CATTLE Prices! Where do they go from here? Feeders and cow herd owners are concentrating on this problem. Will they take a ride down another slippery-slide? Or will better conditions, confidence, realization that beef prices to consumers are low, co-operation and a hundred other favorable factors, combine to make a cable that will haul this great industry out of the mud?

Here is the present situation as reported by the Federal and state departments of agriculture: The spring movement of cattle to the pastures in the Blue Stem and Osage sections of Kansas and Oklahoma is estimated at 18 per cent less than last year. The number of cattle on pastures is estimated at 386,000 head compared with 471,000 last year. Pasture feed is excellent in both sections. Cattle moving in from the Southwest were in very good condition, while last year the cattle were thin. Cattle moved in late, the May receipts being heavier than for the same month last year.

Something Ought to Be Done

The Blue Stem pastures of Kansas received 250,000 head from January 1 to May 31 this year, as compared with 301,000 head in 1929 and 1930. The movement is the smallest since 1924, when 245,000 head moved in. Only 85 per cent of the pastures are filled, while a year ago pastures were filled to capacity. Cattle received were in unusually good condition and are doing well, so many will be ready for marketing in late June and July if prices justify. Some of the cattle moving in late will not be ready to ship until late July, August and September. Some expect that the peak of the movement may be late. The marketings from these pastures from July 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930, totaled 330,000 head compared with 338,000 in 1929 and 318,000 in 1928.

Cattlemen remember that last year marketings of cattle and calves were slightly larger than in 1929, and prices received were much lower. Some fewer cattle were shipped into the state for grain finishing and grazing, due to the small amount of corn available for feeding and to the uncertainty of the trend of market prices for finished cattle.

But what are the indications this year? A swing thru the Blue Stem area brings forth a frank opinion that something ought to be done, and at the same time a little hope, some confidence, a growing belief that the bottom has been

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

reached. J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, keeps a close check on the cattle situation, and he has turned optimist. "We've hit bottom and are on the road up," he said. "Prices gradually will get better during the balance of 1931," he believes. "Pronounced effort in orderly marketing should help in the immediate future. Cattlemen are studying the market more closely than ever and are making a telling effort toward orderly marketing. There is no over-supply of any consequence now of beef animals. General conditions have cut meat con-

On the Road Up!

THERE are a number of factors working for the benefit of the beef industry, and in the article on this page some of them are presented, having been gleaned by observation and thru consulting authorities who keep in close contact with the industry. Here you will find the latest official figures regarding cattle movement in the Blue Stem Area, their condition, points that show a glimpse of light and opinions regarding the value of cow herd ownership.

If you are interested in creep-feeding and an excellent beef herd management program, information along these lines may be obtained from your Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan. Also the U. S. Department of Agriculture has studied carefully the important factors of raising beef under modern conditions and has issued the results in a revision of *Farmers' Bulletin 1592-F*. Copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

sumption, but there are signs of improvement and the price of beef cattle depends on how much improvement is made, to a large extent."

Looking at hard facts as presented by statistics, F. K. Reed, agricultural statistician, with the Federal and state departments of agriculture at Topeka, believes from the financial standpoint, cattlemen are in better position this year

than last. "Last year they put cattle in their pastures at high prices, added a pasture bill and then sold on a declining market," he said. "The decline from January to August 15, last year was the worst since 1920-21. This year cattlemen have taken their losses, bought cattle at lower figures and pasture rentals are lower. It looks as if more cattle will move back to feed lots this year than last for grain finish. In 1930, this movement was smaller, due to shortage of feed, and a larger than usual per cent went to slaughter. And in 1930 the range to feedlot movement was the smallest in years. Assuming we have normal feed crops there should be a larger movement back to feedlots, larger range to feedlot movement and a smaller per cent to slaughter. This increased feeder demand should bolster up the feeder market. The final price received for the finished product depends largely on business conditions."

Depends on Business Conditions

The way Mr. Reed figures, checks up with "The Agricultural Outlook for 1931," published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "The level of cattle prices in 1931 will be governed largely by developments in the business situation and by feed crop prospects. During the second half of the year several conditions may develop which would tend to strengthen cattle prices. These are: A marked scarcity of grain-fed steers; improving consumer demand for beef because of increasing industrial activity, cooler temperatures than prevailed in July and August 1930, smaller supplies of fresh pork to compete with beef, and a stronger feeder demand. . . .

"A price-depressing influence that would at least partly offset the foregoing favorable factors is the probability of larger marketings of grass cattle than those of the second half of 1930. This would have its greatest effect on prices of the lower grades. In general, these factors indicate that prices of the better grades of steers during the last half of 1931, will average higher than during the last half of 1930, and prices of the lower grades will average about the same as those of a year earlier."

Turning to another angle, Kansas made beef, we have this interesting statement from J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

"Up-to-date, scientific methods of beef-making, (Continued on Page 10)

Potato Market Looks Healthier

PRICES will be better than last year." C. V. Cochran, president of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association, smacked a rivet square on the nose as he said that. He was making an apron to lift potato vines a bit out of the road so his tractor-cultivator would do the best possible job the last time over.

"Prices better!" A question and exclamation all in one from the visitor. "You think conditions are getting better? Folks eating more potatoes?"

"Things actually do look good for the Kaw Valley," Cochran continued. "One reason is this. They have been shipping 1,100 to 1,400 carloads of potatoes a day from the Southern states—Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia—and the market has been taking them. It is true the price for these early potatoes hasn't been so good, but the market has been taking them. Usually we consider 800 to 900 carloads a day all the country needs. But with this increase over normal the price has held and even went up 5 cents or so last week. This is favorable since the South has an 8 to 10 per cent increase in their crop.

"General business conditions—we hear a lot about them—are responsible in a measure for a

lower price for the early crop than last year. But the market is taking the potatoes and that shows an increased demand. It happens that the potato is one of the cheapest and best foods, and at present folks appreciate that fact more.

"It looks favorable for us because the Oklahoma crop likely will be out of our road as competition. Everything points to a strong, healthy market. Nothing fancy, but improved over a year ago."

Mr. Cochran keeps in close touch with the potato situation and is inclined always to take a conservative view of things. He believes the Kaw Valley crop from Lawrence on west to Manhattan is better than normal. From Lawrence east the frost did some damage, but he believes this area will have a near normal crop. A trip thru the valley east from Topeka bears out this statement, as does talking with growers in the valley. There will be some digging quite likely during the week of July 6, and the week of July 13 will see this job in full swing. The crop is about two weeks later than last year. Pulling up some of the plants shows four to eight potatoes of promising size and quality, with a number of smaller ones that "set on" since some of the later rains

and probably will make something of themselves.

Kentucky will provide very little competition for the Kansas crop, because there the acreage is small, but Virginia is the big boy in the game. But the Kaw Valley folks, many of them, are organized to do a good job for themselves. The association did an outstanding piece of work last year, kept the price from fluctuating as viciously as it had in the past and held up the price generally to a higher point than likely would have been maintained without this co-operative. The fact that membership in the association has increased over last year, and that virtually every grower in the valley has a good word for the organization, proves its value. New membership adds another 1,000 acres under the control of the association.

The same plan will be followed in marketing this year, with the same agent, Williams & Haney, Topeka, plus a sub-agent at De Soto.

You will be interested in what Jesse Haney has to say about marketing.

"Violent price declines during digging season can be prevented only by co-operative marketing, where one selling agency controls a great majority (Continued on Page 21)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service
RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor
FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer
A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying
H. C. COLGLAZIER...Grain View Farm Notes

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher **T. A. McNEAL, Editor**
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor **RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor**
ROY E. MOORE, Advertising Manager **B. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager**
Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER...Home Editor
NAIDA GARDNER...Assistant Home Editor
NELLE G. CALLAHAN...Food Testing
LEONA E. STAHL...Young Folks' Pages
J. M. PARKS...Manager Capper Clubs
T. A. McNEAL...Legal Department
DR. C. H. LERRIGO...Medical Department

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE Hon. H. F. Harbaugh, president of the McPherson Hail Insurance Company, which has been doing business in Kansas for 32 years, has a plan for the stabilization of wheat prices, not only in this country but also in the world. Stating Mr. Harbaugh's plan, told as briefly as possible, it is this:

First: Call a meeting of all countries having a wheat surplus if they decide to adopt the Harbaugh plan stabilizing or establishing a price for wheat.

Second: They should elect a governing board of directors.

Third: Establish a base, Liverpool, or any port the governing board might agree on.

Fourth: Establish a fixed minimum, unchangeable, price at this base, then the price at shipping ports would be the price at the base less the freight from such port to the base.

Fifth: Require all surplus wheat to be shipped to base.

Sixth: No country should be allowed to sell any other country except thru the governing board.

Seventh: Flour could be disposed of by the governing board in the same manner as wheat.

Eighth: The farm board or a like organization should have charge of all home consumption and surplus wheat in their own country.

Ninth: This board should zone its country and fix the price in each zone and fix a penalty for buying or selling at a less price than that fixed in the zone.

Tenth: The board should ascertain the number of bushels raised, the amount for home consumption and the amount of surplus for export and report the same to the governing board.

Eleventh: Each country would have to have a law passed legalizing the actions of the governing board and the local or county board. When all interested countries fulfill all the requirements of both the governing board and local boards and pass laws legalizing the acts of these boards it will then be ready to put the plan into action.

For example, if the Liverpool price of wheat was fixed at \$1.25 a bushel, the local price a bushel (at Wellington) would be 91½ cents, or, say, 90 cents. That would allow 1½ cents for emergencies.

The first and as it seems to me, rather difficult handicap to this plan is to get all the great wheat raising countries—the United States, Canada, Argentine, Australia and Russia—to agree to it. The result of the recent London Wheat Conference is not calculated to give much hope for an agreement of that kind. The second difficulty seems to me to be the establishment of a fixed minimum, unchangeable price at an agreed base, probably Liverpool, and the maintaining of that price. There is no way I can think of to enforce such an agreement even if it were made by the representatives of these wheat producing countries.

Mr. Harbaugh in his sixth requirement provides that no country shall be allowed to sell to any other country except thru a governing board selected by the representatives at this confer-

ence and also that all the countries shall be required to ship their surplus to this base. There is, of course, no way in which any of the nations involved could be compelled to live up to such an agreement.

The success of the plan depends on the enforced government control of the production and sale of the wheat. If our Government has the power to establish and maintain such absolute control why wait for the action of other countries? Why not limit the production to the needs of domestic consumption and then fix the minimum price? If the production were limited to the needs of domestic consumption and a minimum price fixed, with our tariff of 42 cents a

twice as much as is necessary to supply him with what he needs he would not be permitted to use the surplus. He might accumulate \$1,000 over and above what he needs to supply his own wants, and if a farmer might have accumulated all the stock and implements necessary for his business, while his neighbor may not have the

Day Dreams

BY J. H. WILLIAMS
Wilson, Kansas

This world would be a dreary place
If day dreams never came;
The visions of our waking hours,
Our dreams of wealth or fame,
The beggar dreams of competence,
The financier of wealth;
The gambler dreams of winning,
The invalid, of health.

The youth, while working at his task,
Dreams of some maiden fair,
And maidens dream of shady nook
With lover waiting there.
The aged dream of long ago
When life was like a song;
The optimist dreams of the time
When right will conquer wrong.

The sculptor dreams in marble
And creates a thing of joy,
While to be a man like daddy
Is the day dream of the boy.
The statesman dreams of honor,
And the wanderer of home,
While all of us are dreaming
Of the happy days to come.

Our aims are high and noble,
But oft we fail, it seems,
And yet we toil forever on
Encouraged by our dreams.
We meet with disappointment
No matter what we do,
But our day dreams are a pleasure
If they never do come true.

bushel our wheat raisers would be assured of the world price of wheat plus the amount of the tariff.

But there is very serious doubt about the authority of Congress to enact such legislation, and even if the courts should hold such a law constitutional no Congress in my opinion will enact it. I have no doubt that a stabilized price could be established, provided all countries which produce more wheat than is necessary for home consumption could and would agree on the minimum world price and then absolutely regulate the production and consumption. It seems to me that the ifs in the way of Mr. Harbaugh's plan are insurmountable.

Faith of the Socialists

I HAVE a certain admiration for the man or woman who has an absolute faith in a theory even tho the theory may seem to me to be utterly untenable. For many years I have made a considerable study of Socialism. I am not referring now to the socialistic functions inherent in all government; for example, the state ownership of schools and roads and the right to use and enjoy the benefits of the same, but the theoretical socialism that would abolish the use of private property for profit. The advocate of this kind of Socialism insists that he would not prevent the individual from earning all he can earn by his own labor, but if such individual earns



stock or implements necessary for his farming operations but the farmer who has accumulated an extra thousand dollars would not be permitted to say to his neighbor, "Here is \$1,000 surplus which I have earned and saved. I will let you have it so that you may buy the necessary stock and implements you need if you will pay me a reasonable rate of interest."

The confirmed Socialist says that the charging of interest is robbery, but apparently sees no injustice in the individual who needs the money and does not have it, taking the product of his neighbor's toil and using it without compensation. I confess that I cannot get the viewpoint of these Socialists at all. Their theory seems to me to be not only impractical but wrong.

A Fine Despotism!

I HAVE a letter from a Socialist subscriber in Texas, a fine man, by the way, and I think entirely honest in his belief. Out of a long letter I call the following relating to private property: "Private property is for individual use and not to use in profiteering. Under a sane system every individual would have all the private property he could use; his house, his clothes, his automobile would be his own private property to use even more than they are now, but he would not be allowed to use anything he had to get his brother's property or any public property for nothing as is done now. One would not be allowed to profiteer a bit more than he is now permitted to go out with a club and bring in the body to the feast (this refers to the ancient custom of the ancient cannibal who went out with a club, killed his foe and brought in the body to be roasted at the feast.)

In fact, under a sane system profiteering



would become so obsolete that it would be entirely forgotten, simply because there would be no reason for profiteering. Everyone would have free access to all the wealth the earth affords without any profiteering."

It will be observed that this Socialist says that "Every individual would have all the private property he could use, his house, his clothes, his automobile."

All of the material and labor that would go into the making of the house, the clothes and the automobile would presumably be controlled by great factories, and as according to the theory of my socialistic reader, there should be no profit made on the manufacture or sale of the automobile, clothing, lumber, hardware or other material used in the construction of the house, the factories would necessarily have to be owned and operated by the Government, either national or state. As it would be contrary to the Socialist theory to permit private ownership of land therefore my Socialist reader would only be permitted to use the land by the consent of the state and might be removed from it at the pleasure of those in authority. In short, the Government would necessarily become the only employer of labor and would dictate the price at which labor should be employed. A man might have what he called a home, but he would only have even the right of possession so long as those in authority consented. I cannot imagine a more complete despotism. I cannot get the viewpoint of this reader, who is a man of more than average education, and who earnestly insists that he is a lover of liberty.

Why Boast?

THIS county leads all other counties in Kansas again this year in wheat acreage, with more than 400,000 acres soon to be ready to harvest. A few years ago this would have been a mark of distinction, but with a billion bushels of surplus wheat now in the world and prospects of 35 and 40 cents a bushel for this year's crop, we doubt that we should boast of our acreage."

The above statement is quoted from The Dodge City Journal. Dodge City, as everybody knows, is the county seat of Ford county, which has for the last two or three years led all the counties of Kansas in the production of wheat, and will no doubt do the same this year.

But is a one-crop country desirable? And must the counties of Western Kansas now known as

the great wheat counties be given up entirely to the production of that cereal?

I am of the opinion that no one-crop country can be permanently prosperous, and neither do I believe that the rich soil of the western third of Kansas can successfully produce only one crop. On the contrary, it has already been demonstrated that a large variety of crops can be grown successfully there. "Growing the best wheat in the world, or the most wheat in the state," continues the Journal editor, "is a doubt-



ful honor." Then he draws a picture of the Ford county of the future or what he hopes will be its future.

"Ford county in time will have more farmers but smaller farms and a greater variety of crops. Instead of living on the farm during planting

and harvest seasons, then spending the rest of the year in town, farmers will have farm homes the year round. They will raise most of the food for their tables, butcher their own hogs, milk their own cows, make their own butter. Families will again be reared on the farm and farmers will again prosper."

Equipment Is Not Exempt

A is a mechanic working in a garage, who has back wages due him. The garage equipment may not all be paid for. Is it exempt? Do mortgages on the garage come ahead of the labor? How shall A go about to collect?

The garage equipment would not be exempt against a labor debt. If this mechanic was furnishing material or labor for the erection, alteration, or repair of this garage, or was furnishing labor or material in putting up any structures such as building the garage or any fixtures or machinery in or any attachments to such building, in that case, he had a lien upon the building and the equipment or machinery which would be superior to a chattel mortgage, and he could enforce his lien by an action in court brought at any time within a year and levy upon this equipment or the building.

If he was merely employed, however, by the day or the week or month as a laborer and was not furnishing labor or material in putting up any structure, fixture or machinery, then my opinion is that he would have to bring suit for his wages against his employer and levy upon any property his employer might have, but that his claim would not have a superior lien, in that event, to a chattel mortgage upon the fixtures or machinery in the garage.

No Homestead Exemption

I am on a note as security for my son. He failed in business. He is married and lives separate and apart from me. I signed this note when my wife was living. I am now a widower and keeping house alone. I still live on the farm of 160 acres and have some stock. The bank that holds the note has no mortgage on anything that I own. Have I any exemption?

Our supreme court held in the case of Ellinger vs. Thomas, 64 Kansas, that where the homestead was occupied by a widower alone the homestead exemption was not retained. If, therefore, this widower is occupying this homestead alone, it would not be exempt from execution, if judgment is obtained against him.

Can't Afford to Break Farmer

Senator Capper Writes the Interstate Commerce Commission That If the Railroads Are Allowed to Sacrifice the Wheat Raisers They Will as Inevitably and as Severely Damage Themselves

IN HIS letter, Senator Capper points out that the roads are asking 32 per cent higher freight rates on grain than the Interstate Commerce Commission declared reasonable a few weeks ago. And if the carriers are to get nearly 1½ times as much for hauling wheat to Eastern consuming centers as the farmer gets for growing it, they could not afford to take the increase if it were granted. That would call for wheat-acreage reduction with a vengeance and the roads would be the first to suffer from it and that suffering would be severe.

The Letter

Topeka, Kansas, June 20, 1931.

Judge Ezra Brainerd,
Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The demand of the railroads for an increase in freight rates at this time is astounding, short sighted, and most inopportune. I earnestly hope that the application of the carriers for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates as filed with the commission, will not be granted.

Conditions in this agricultural area call for a decrease in freight rates, not an increase. It was only a few months ago that the commission, after a long and exhaustive hearing and investigation, ordered a decrease in the rates on grain, and it reaffirmed that action a few weeks ago by refusing a rehearing.

May I point out to you that at the time your commission refused to reopen the grain rate case, the railroad executives issued a statement that their income had been reduced by 400 million dollars? The report of the department of Agriculture shows that the income of the farmers of this country during the same period had been reduced by 2,800 million dollars.

Agriculture has taken seven times as heavy a blow as the railroads have taken from the depression.

The price of wheat in Kansas City yesterday was below 50 cents. This means a return of 33 cents a bushel for Kansas wheat growers, even less in the western, or larger part of the Kansas wheat belt.

The carriers are proposing in their application to charge 26 cents a bushel to move wheat to Chicago from central-Kansas. That is within 7 cents of the present price farmers are receiving for their grain.

Then the roads are proposing to charge 47 cents a bushel to transport wheat to the seaboard—or 143 per cent of what the growers are receiving for it.

The price of wheat today is 61 per cent below the pre-war level; present freight rates are 47 per cent above the pre-war level. Notwithstanding this striking disparity the railroads are asking that these rates be increased to 69 per cent above the pre-war level.

This would make the value of wheat, in terms of railroad transportation it can purchase, 23 per cent of the pre-war value. It will require 4 bushels of wheat to pay for transportation that 1 bushel of wheat would purchase in 1914.

The commission's findings in the grain rate case as I recall them, were to the effect that the transportation charges on grain for this Western territory were already too high, by approximately 21 to 25 million dollars a year.

Now, as I understand the application of the carriers they are asking for increases that will add another 25 million dollars a year to transportation charges on grain alone in this territory, to say nothing of the increased charges this region will have to pay on other commodities.

The railroads are asking the commission to allow freight rates on grain 32 per cent higher

than the commission a year ago declared reasonable; and that it again declared reasonable a few weeks ago when it refused to reopen the grain-rate case.

I believe this demand for increased rates is largely of Eastern origin. So far as the Kansas railroads are concerned the records do not show they are in need of higher rates. I am informed by the rate department of our state public service commission the carriers' net income from their Kansas operations in 1930 was within 98 per cent of their income in 1928.

Kansas farmers are getting 50 cents or less for wheat—and paying 17 cents of that for railroad transportation; cattle are bringing 8 cents, hogs 6 cents, butterfat 14 cents, eggs 9 cents—and paying transportation costs out of these prices, in most instances. Taxes are three times as high as 10 years ago on Kansas farms.

This producing region cannot afford to pay the present freight rates on grain and livestock, to say nothing of a 15 per cent increase. If the carriers are to get nearly one and one-half times as much for hauling wheat to the consuming centers of the East as the farmer gets for growing it—the roads are shortsighted in asking for such a ruinous sacrifice. If the asked-for increase is granted there will be wheat-acreage reduction with a vengeance, and the roads will be first to suffer from that reduction and that suffering will be severe.

I feel that the demand for increased rates shows a lack of consideration for the public interest that is almost incredible. The carriers could not afford to take the increase if it were granted.

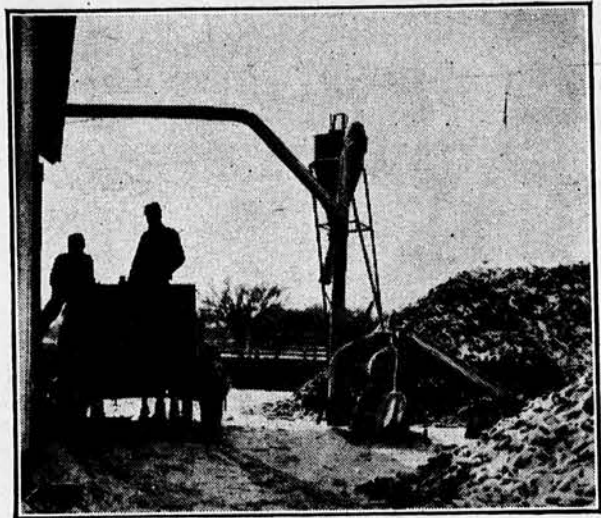
Cordially yours,

Arthur Capper

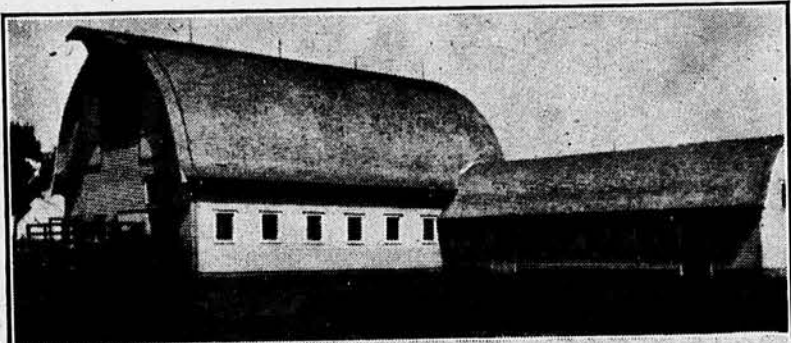
Rural Kansas in Pictures



The Excellent, Modern Farm Home Owned by Harry White, Near Council Grove. He Controls 1,637 Acres, Follows a Well-Diversified Cropping System and Raises Cattle, Hogs and Poultry. The Purebred Hereford Cow Herd of Some 160 Head Had Its Start 35 Years Ago. Creep-Feeding of Calves Is Considered an Important Item on This Farm



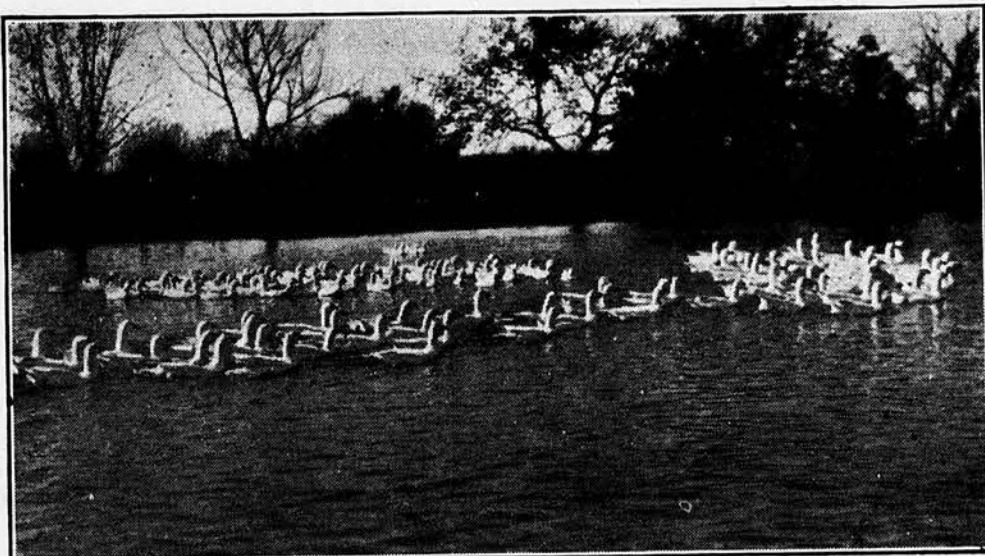
Here Is the Feed Grinding Arrangement on the Joe R. Beeler Farm, Jewell County. He Buys an Average of 500 Head of Hereford Calves a Year, and Grows Considerable Alfalfa and Corn



Above, Dairy and Calf Barn on A. N. Dirksen's Valley Stream Dairy Farm, Canton. The Loft Is Ready for the New Alfalfa Crop. Center, Western Kansas Can Store Considerable Grain. Here Are Bins and Elevator on H. W. Button Farm, Rush Center. Below, Newton Martins, Medicine Lodge, Ready for Wheat Harvest



A. Bozarth, Liberal, Is Well Equipped to Handle Livestock and to Take Care of His Grain Crops, as These Pictures Show. He Once Was a Railroad Man But Farming Appealed to Him More. He Has Fed a Lot of Livestock Proving It Is a Good Thing in His Section. The Elevator Has Paid for Itself in Many Ways



Ducks and Geese Raised by Mrs. Silas Harmon, Baldwin, Snapped by the Camera in a Very Fitting Setting. Last Year a Large Flock Was Raised and This Year Mrs. Harmon Has 104 Young Geese and 66 White Pekin Ducks. Money From These Birds Helps Pay the Children's School Expenses. They Make a Very Satisfactory Poultry Department for the Farm



Two Ways of Keeping Cool. Above, Della Sims, Fulton, Pictures Some of Her Little Friends Having a Fine Time in the Creek. Below, Edward Reimer and Orlando Voth, Goessel, Making Good Use of the Stock Tank on a Hot Day

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

As We View Current Farm News

158 Cutworms Were Found on One Square Yard in F. A. Hodler's Clover Field

FARMERS from all parts of Mitchell county were on the recent field tour of the county. Extension specialists E. G. Kelley and A. L. Clapp of K. S. A. C. discussed, at each stop, the various problems of crop production and pest control which arose. The first stop was at the farm of D. H. Thierolf, who is a Sweet clover enthusiast. He has been growing Sweet clover for several years, and is now growing wheat on Sweet clover land. The field visited made a yield of 32 bushels of wheat an acre last year. He pastured sheep on the Sweet clover and harvested a seed crop, then changed to wheat. Each planting of Sweet clover seed has been inoculated. A. L. Clapp, crop specialist, said that the second year Sweet clover crop could be turned under in time to grow a crop of corn. By plowing it under about the first of May one saves 80 per cent of the fertilizing value of the crop.

The wheat fertility experiment at George A. Ward's was viewed next. Here, wheat has been fertilized with commercial fertilizers, including phosphates, nitrates and a combination of the two, by H. H. Laude of the Experiment Station. No difference could be detected, tho a yield test may show some.

F. A. Hodler's 50-acre field of White Sweet clover had made a heavy growth in addition to furnishing pasture for cattle, horses and a hundred head of sheep since early spring. The Sweet clover was planted in wheat last spring, and made a good stand except where the wheat was too thick. The field showed the difference in Yellow and White Sweet clover. The stray Yellow plants were in bloom, and were smaller than the White, which has not yet bloomed. In addition to the domestic livestock, this field has supported millions of cutworms; 158 cutworms were found on 1 square yard a few days prior to the meeting. These worms weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The count an acre at this rate would be 740,620 worms weighing 116 pounds. Part of the field was treated with poison bran mash, which gave good results in killing the pest.

Cutworms, in growing, use 16 times their weight in green feed, E. G. Kelley told the tourists. At this rate 1,856 pounds an acre of Sweet clover had already been consumed by these pests.

Cutworms change into moths, Kelley explained, as he showed a worm that had changed into a pupa, which is the intermediate stage between the worm and the moth. The brown pupa soon changes into a moth, which lays hundreds of eggs that hatch into little cutworms. The small worms soon go into the ground to wait for cool weather in the fall, when they can find plenty of food. They winter under rubbish and start eating early in the spring.

There are several species of cutworms, said the specialist, each having their own preferences as to their food. The one that worked on the corn at planting time has changed to the moth we see now flying around at night. "The ones on the Sweet clover and alfalfa will soon make the change," he said. Poison bran mash, applied in the evening, according to Kelley, is the best method of control. This should be spread at the rate of a 20-pound mixture on about 5 acres. To do this it should be broadcasted from the back of a fast moving wagon or car, a small handful at a time.

Now a Home Engineer

THE first woman electrical engineer from the Kansas State College of Agriculture, Mary Fidelia Taylor, who received her B. S. in electrical engineering commencement day, does not intend to electrify railroads and build power plants—at once. She may later.

Miss Taylor, who is assistant professor of household economics in the home economics division of the college, will use her newly acquired engineering knowledge as a background for her work in household equipment. She will impart to the college the distinction of being the only college in the country to have a woman engineer on its home economic teaching staff.

Since household equipment is the product of engineering skill, Miss Taylor believes that the woman specialist in household equipment can only understand its operation and construction and make adequate tests, as a result of sound

engineering knowledge, and this she will bring to her future research work with electric refrigerators, gas stoves, aluminum utensils and all of the other household equipment with which she works.

Hammatt to Grain Futures

APPOINTMENT of Theodore D. Hammatt as a senior marketing specialist in the Grain Futures Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, is announced by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the Administration. Mr. Hammatt is a graduate of Williams College. He was president of the Crosby Roller Milling Company of Topeka for several years, and since 1914 has been engaged continuously in public work. From 1919 to 1923 he served as chief statistician and special assistant secretary to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. In 1923 he was appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, to assist in the "Survey of World Trade in Agricultural Products." Following the completion of the survey, he was placed in charge of the Grain and Flour Section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which position he leaves to join the Grain Futures Administration.

An American Plan

THERE has been a great deal of conversation recently over the need for an "American Plan" for industrial and agricultural development. In his address last week at Indianapolis, President Hoover proposed such a plan. Here it is:

We have many citizens insisting that we produce an advance "plan" for the future development of the United States. They demand that we produce it right now. I presume the "plan" idea is an infection from the slogan of the "five-year plan" thru which Russia is struggling to redeem herself from the 10 years of starvation and misery. I am able to propose an American plan to you. We plan to take care of 20 million increase in population in the next 20 years. We plan to build for them 4 million new and better homes, thousands of new and still more beautiful city buildings, thousands of factories; to increase the capacity of our railways; to add thousands of miles of highways and waterways; to install 25 million electrical horsepower; to grow 20 per cent more farm products. We plan to provide new parks, schools, colleges and churches for this 20 million people. We plan more leisure for men and women and better opportunities for its enjoyment. We not only plan to provide for all the new generation, but we shall, by scientific research and invention, lift the standard of living and security of life to the whole people. We plan to secure a greater diffusion of wealth, a decrease in poverty, and a great reduction in crime. And this plan will be carried out if we just keep on giving the American people a chance. Its impulsive force is in the character and spirit of our people. They have already done a better job for 120 million people than any other nation in all history.

He is author of several bulletins and publications dealing with grain marketing and export trade. His duties in the Grain Futures Administration will be to handle and to be responsible for the statistical and analytical work of the Administration, as it pertains to future trading and the grain markets in general.

Back to the Farm

A "BACK to the farm" movement is being noted in Sumner county, according to reports reaching the county clerk, J. A. Alexander, who says that the rural sections have increased 208 in population during the last year. Estim-

ing that each family is composed of four persons, this figure would indicate that more than 50 additional families decided to stake their livelihood in agriculture during the period from March 1, 1930, to March 1, 1931.

Nineteen of the 30 townships show gains in number of inhabitants, the largest gain being in Walton township, which gained from 570 to 633. Falls is the most heavily populated, having increased from 650 to 683. The new population estimate of the county, exclusive of the incorporated towns, is 13,414, as compared with 13,206 a year ago.

Three Kansas Co-ops Merge

JOHN VESECKY, president of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, has announced that the association and its two subsidiaries, the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association and the Kansas Pool Elevators, have been brought under one head. Vesecky is general manager and Ernest R. Downie will be assistant general manager.

Moved the Machine Shed!

DURING a recent thunderstorm a small cyclone dipped down near the farm of Arden Halderson of Glasco, picked up a 60-foot section of his large farm implement shed, carried it 100 feet, lifting it in the meantime over a 40-foot tree, and crashed it into the side of the house. None of the family was injured.

Interest Rates Are Lower

THE directors of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita have cut the rate of interest to be charged borrowers to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Most of the money is lent to co-operative associations, and this reduction should be very helpful to the Kansas organizations.

Wheat to Be Sold Abroad

THE wheat held by the Federal Farm Board will be sold abroad slowly, in a manner which will not disturb the world market, according to an announcement a few days ago by Chairman Stone. Nearly 35 million bushels has been sold in this way since February 1.

S. C. Salmon Has Resigned

THE resignation of S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops at the Kansas State College for more than a decade, was announced a few days ago. He will join the office of Cereal Crops and Diseases of the United States Department of Agriculture.

More Coal at Columbus

ABOUT 10 miles north of Columbus a new 21-inch vein of coal has been discovered, at a depth of 30 feet. It will be worked by Theo. Hatton, a business man of Columbus.

Again a Bull Kills

JACKSON ROACH of Pittsburg, 74 years old, was knocked down and trampled to death by a bull a few days ago. And so again is there a demonstration of the axiom that all bulls are dangerous. None can be trusted.

Heavy Damage to Trees

HEAVY damage to trees in Western Kansas from the blizzard of last March has been reported, especially in the Dodge City area. Even the Chinese elms were injured severely.

50,000 Crates of Strawberries

ABOUT 50,000 crates of strawberries were produced this year by the strawberry growers in the Wathena community. It takes 448 crates to make a carload.

Booze Ring to Interest Farmers?

Prohibition Is a Minor Factor in Modern Agriculture

By Gilbert Gusler

PROHIBITION did not cause the farm problem and modification would not restore farm prosperity. Whatever the other conclusions as to prohibition may be, that one seems certain. Yet, hardly a day goes by without the assertion being made in some quarter that repeal of prohibition would relieve farm distress or even renew national prosperity.

The extent to which markets for farm products were affected by prohibition can be determined only in a general way, first, because manufacture today is so largely under cover, and, second, because prohibition probably was the indirect cause of some important changes in consumption of farm products in other forms. But, enough is known to indicate that prohibition is a minor factor in national agriculture. Local groups of farmers have been affected by it, part of them, to their disadvantage and others favorably.

The following tables showing the materials used in pre-prohibition days were compiled or computed from data issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the United States Department of Agriculture:

Used in Making Distilled Spirits

Average of three years ending June 30, 1917

Corn, bushels	26,734,000
Rye, bushels	2,644,000
Barley, bushels	3,857,000
Wheat, bushels	4,000
Oats, bushels	7,000
Other material, bushels	70,000
Molasses and sirup, gallons	155,468,000

Used in Making Fermented Liquor

Average for 1915, 1916 and 1917

Barley, bushels	67,392,000
Corn, bushels	11,440,000
Rice, bushels	2,415,000
Other grains, bushels	2,800,000
Hops, pounds	39,417,000
Sugar sirup, pounds	100,846,000
Other materials, pounds	37,070,000

The quantity of grains used totaled 6 billion pounds. Since production of all grains averaged about 265 billion pounds in those years, the brewers and distillers were using approximately 2.3 per cent of the supply. Of the grain sold from farms, it is probable that 5 or 6 per cent went for the manufacture of liquor. This over-emphasizes the extent to which the liquor industry absorbed materials, however, since the equivalent of about one-third of the purchases came back on the feed market in the form of brewers' grains, malt sprouts and distillers' grains.

The 38 million bushels of corn used annually in brewing and distilling were about 1.4 per cent of the average production. The 71 million bushels of barley were approximately 35 per cent of the average barley crop of those years. The rice used

was about 8 per cent of the crop. Less than 6 per cent of the rye crop was used for distilling, but some was used also in brewing, perhaps 8 or 10 per cent of the crop for both. Only negligible amounts of wheat and oats were used. The available data do not make possible an appraisal of the percentage of sugar and molasses production utilized in liquors or the fraction of the grape crop going into wine manufacture.

Since prohibition, the materials used by li-

But Little Data!

THE anti-prohibition crowd is making a big bid these days for farmer support. The alleged idea is that the return of the saloon would provide rural prosperity. But in their arguments the booze interests are long on surplus conversation and short of definite data on the bushels of grain used. In this article, Gilbert Gusler, the noted economist, shows what the actual situation is. After reading it you can judge for yourself just how much relief the return of booze would give to Kansas agriculture.

censed distilleries and in making cereal beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol are known. The latest report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue carrying such data was for the year ending June 30, 1926. The following figures are based on that report, malt, etc., being converted into approximate grain equivalents:

Used by Licensed Distillers

Corn, bushels	7,948,000
Rice, bushels	724,000
Barley, bushels	583,000
Rye, bushels	13,000
Molasses, gallons	267,404,000
Liquids containing over 1/2 per cent alcohol, gallons	44,508,000
Raisins, pounds	10,705,000
Sugar, starch, pounds	33,141,000

Used in Cereal Beverages Containing Less than 1/2 Per Cent of Alcohol

Barley, bushels	5,222,000
Corn, bushels	314,000
Rice, bushels	188,000
Other grain, bushels	200,000
Hops, pounds	3,426,000
Other materials, pounds	5,035,000

The amount of corn used in the legal manufacture of liquor has declined about 30 million

bushels, and of barley around 65 million bushels. In addition, the amount of rice used declined a little over 2 million bushels and of rye possibly 4 million bushels. These amounts combined would be equivalent to about 92 million bushels of corn.

Licensed distilleries have been making nearly as many tax gallons of distilled spirits as before prohibition, but practically all of it today is industrial alcohol, whereas only about 30 per cent of the output was denatured from 1915 to 1917. The growth of industrial uses of alcohol has tended to sustain the total amount of materials consumed by such distilleries. However, corn has been replaced by molasses, mostly imported blackstrap, which is cheaper than corn and produces a lower grade of alcohol but which is suitable for industrial purposes.

The anti-prohibition people provide the most definite estimates available of the materials used in illicit liquor manufacture and in home beer and wine making. They claim that prohibition has shut farmers out of a large market. On the other hand, in striving to prove that prohibition does not prohibit, they show that large quantities of farm products are still being used for liquor making.

Hops Supply the Evidence

Concerning the amount of beer being made, the disappearance of hops is the best evidence. Deducting net exports from the domestic crop in recent years has left an average of about 17 or 18 million pounds. Brewers have used a fraction over 3 million pounds in making cereal beverages, or near beers. That leaves 14 to 15 million pounds apparently going into illicit beer manufacture or home brew. Before prohibition, brewers used about 1 pound of hops for each 80 pounds of other materials, from which it would be concluded that better than 1 billion pounds of grain or its equivalent is being used in beer making. This would be equivalent to over 20 million bushels of barley.

While beer manufacture, based on consumption of hops, is only about 35 to 40 per cent of that before prohibition, illicit production of distilled spirits is claimed to be larger by about 25 per cent. The estimates of production are based on highly uncertain data as to consumption of corn sugar and other sugars and sirups, corn and other grains, and alcohol diverted from industrial alcohol plants. It is true that an enormous increase has occurred in production of corn sugar in recent years, from 152 million pounds in 1921 to nearly 1 billion pounds in 1929. And, it seems to be generally admitted that much of the increase has gone into liquor manufacture. It is preferred for this purpose because it gives off no odor in distilling and leaves little residue. Stills

(Continued on Page 21)

Will the Wheat Trend Improve?

By W. E. Grimes

EFFICIENT production and careful marketing are the Kansas wheat grower's most important opportunities to make wheat growing profitable. Trends in wheat production and consumption in the United States, and also thruout the world, indicate relatively large production and low prices for a number of years to come. Wheat production has been increased more rapidly than population, so that the supply has tended to outrun the effective demand for breadstuffs. Under these conditions, prices are low and give promise of continuing relatively low until production and the effective demand for wheat are more in line with conditions existing a few years ago.

With low prices in prospect, costs of production must be lowered if wheat is to be grown at a profit, and after it is produced the possibilities of profit can be further increased by selling the wheat under the most favorable circumstances at the most favorable time. To accomplish these two things, two types of information are required. First, information is needed concerning trends in production in this country and elsewhere in the uses of wheat for food and feed. The second type of information consists of facts which indicate the trend in the seasonal marketing of wheat and the probable changes in prices thruout the marketing season.

The first type of information usually is spoken

of as outlook information. It is of greatest value in determining plans for wheat production before the wheat is seeded. It helps to answer the questions, "Shall wheat be grown in the cropping system of the farm?" and "How much wheat should be grown on this farm?" These questions cannot be answered with absolute accuracy but sufficiently accurate information can be secured to make it much safer to proceed on the basis of its indications rather than to go ahead blindly.

Outlook information for wheat is issued regularly by the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, other similar colleges, and by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Late in January or early in February of every year the annual outlook reports are issued by the state colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture. These reports summarize the best available information concerning the outlook for wheat during the coming year. Information is given concerning wheat production in this country and other important wheat growing countries and the probable demand for wheat both in the foreign and domestic markets.

These annual outlook reports are supplemented by other timely reports thruout the year which

bring their information up to date and serve to keep those interested informed concerning the latest developments. The Kansas State College issues a supplementary outlook report on wheat in July or August.

The reports of the United States Department of Agriculture on the intentions of farmers to seed wheat are of much interest in this connection. The intentions to seed spring wheat often help in deciding whether to leave a thin stand of winter wheat on a Kansas farm or to use the land for spring crops.

These outlook reports are furnished the press and are printed in the daily papers, the farm press, and in market papers. Those wishing copies can always secure them so long as the available supply lasts by requesting them of the Kansas State College or the United States Department of Agriculture.

The second type of information pertains to the more frequent trends of the market. It helps to answer the questions of, "Shall I sell my wheat at harvest time or shall I store it?" and "If I store it, when shall I sell it from storage?" Careful use of information of this kind often aids in selling wheat at times of higher prices. In time of low prices and costs that may not be so low, a few cents difference in the price a bushel often means the difference between a profit and a loss.

(Continued on Page 15)

WE'LL TAKE YOU TOURING in 3 COUNTRIES THIS SUMMER



ONE LUMP SUM PAYS EVERYTHING

COME with us to visit America's most beautiful scenic wonderlands—then to interesting Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and later down across the border into Old Mexico. You travel under the flags of three different countries and travel 8,000 miles on this bigger and better 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour. You are invited to go. Join our happy crowd for the trip of your lifetime!

4th ANNUAL

JAYHAWKER TOUR

---- THE TOUR UNDER THREE FLAGS ----



Auto Touring in Glacier Park

SPECIAL LOW RATES

Nothing like this marvelous 8,000-mile trip has ever been conducted at such low cost. Rates on the railroads have been reduced. The one low rate includes everything—meals, berths, sight-seeing auto trips, steamship trip, national park tours, etc. Only one ticket to buy—no tips to pay—not a single travel nor hotel worry.



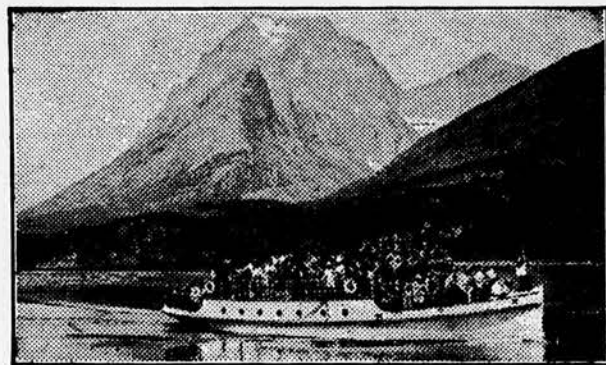
Ocean Beach Scene in California

8,000 Miles of Thrills

Just think of it!—from Kansas City to the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, then across North Dakota's prosperous farming communities to Glacier National Park. Then on through the Inland Empire to the famous cities of Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Longview. Up to famous Mt. Rainier and Paradise Valley with their magnificent scenery. By steamer through Puget Sound and the San Juan Island group to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C. Then on down the entire length of the Pacific Coast to fascinating California, Old Mexico and back through the magnificent Royal Gorge in Colorado.



The Magnificent Royal Gorge—Colorado



Lake and Mountain Scene in Glacier National Park

YOU Travel with Friends

People from here in your own county and state are making reservations to go on this wonderful tour. You'll be with your own gang—a happy, carefree crowd out for the time of their lives. Join our party this year for the greatest travel vacation ever offered at so low a cost!

MAIL THIS COUPON!

The coupon below will bring you the special low cost and descriptive illustrated book on the 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour. It contains actual photographs of many of the places you visit. Gives you the day by day schedule of the entire tour. Send for this complete information today. Get together with your friends and neighbors and talk over this wonderful tour. Plan a party—and go! Mail the coupon now!

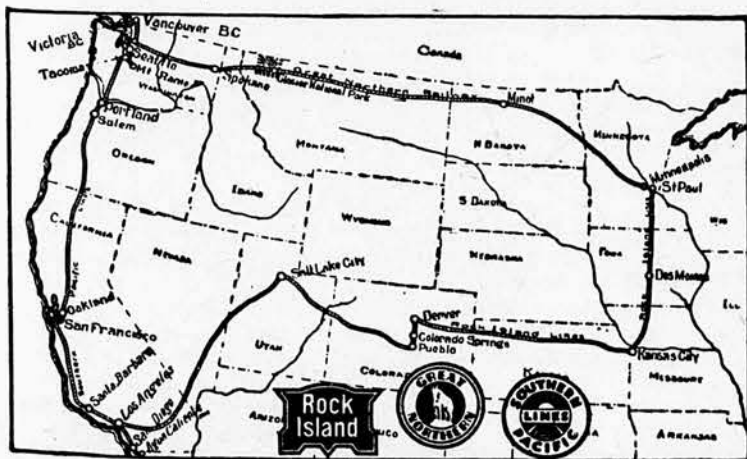
TOUR DIRECTOR, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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

Name

R. F. D. or Street

City State



Bringing Prices Back

(Continued from Page 3)

applied by intelligent farmers, are demonstrating their efficiency under the most trying conditions. The experience of the Kansas beef production champion, Fred D. Morgan, will serve as an example. In 1930, Mr. Morgan, by creep feeding his calves, marketed them around Thanksgiving at 700 to 750 pounds, with returns on the right side of the ledger, and his is not an isolated case under these modern methods. Ability to make money, be it ever so little, in producing beef in times like these, appears to give promise of exceptional profits in seasons of normal markets. The Kansas farmer with well-bred cattle of his own rearing, and who will fatten them on feeds of his raising, is engaged in a conservative and safe undertaking, with hazards of the business reduced to the minimum and assurance of steady income, governed in volume by the state of the markets. Hard hit as the livestock industry is, the advantages of Kansas, in climate, soil, grasses and profusion of crops that may be successfully grown, are unsurpassed for profitable beef production, and when normal conditions are restored no state is more favorably situated to assume a commanding position in beef making, under leadership of producers who yield to none in progressiveness. The experience gained in adversity will be of unmeasured value when economic conditions readjust themselves, as they are sure to do, and the livestock business again rests on an even keel."

Early Calves Pay Best

It does look as if the cow herd owner who uses modern methods is in a choice position. "That is true," agrees E. A. Stephenson, Chase county Farm Bureau agent, "where they didn't go in for steers, too. I believe we have a larger per cent of creep feeding for the number of herds in the county than any other county. Last year we had 1,000 head creep-fed and the number will be 1,500 this year. All early calves fed this way and sold early made money last year. McCallum Brothers had an experience last year that indicates the value of early calves. They sold 75 head early at a net profit. Fifty head sold late lost enough to make the whole operation show a loss. They have stepped their calf crop up a month this year and are closely following the college beef herd management program. Seward Baker sold 45 head off the cows and creep at 540 pounds for a profit. H. E. Doverspike made \$9 a head on 44 creep-fed calves sold December 10, at 600 pounds. They were Herefords, March 15 to April 1, calves."

"Pastures in Chase county are 95 per cent filled. We got out some publicity this spring to sell rough feed and the grass. We probably have 80,000 head in round numbers and they just couldn't do better. The rains are keeping grass and springs in good condition. This is more 'non-resident' cattle than usual. We will have a world of feed again this year, and also some carry-over from last year."

What We Expect to Happen

In Morris county we hear this from D. Z. McCormick, county agent: "The man who owns a cow herd is the man who will weather the storm—like it always has been. We have more men in our county following the creep-feeding plan than any other county in the state. We had the names of 35 last year and all were well satisfied. Early calves sold early did the best. That is what we expect to happen year in and year out."

"Here we can produce enough grain to fatten our calves and can utilize our pasture and hay. Our main products are beef and pork and we want to produce them as cheaply as possible. This county is striving for the proper balance between livestock and crops. In extremely good years we

ship out some feed; in extremely bad years we must buy some."

"The cow herd owner as a rule is better off than the man who speculates buying and selling. It requires less borrowed capital to satisfy the man with the cow herd; a herd is in reach of every farmer and will cut out the extra profit that goes to the man who produces the stock to feed."

Going Thru Satisfactory Change

J. W. Farmer, Greenwood county agent, says the majority of better pastures are 60 to 80 per cent filled in all communities. The majority of cattle there are transient, but "there is a noticeable increase in the number of beef cow herds. That indicates that the beef business is getting on a more sound and more safe basis. The cow herd owner has the advantage at present. Investment is less and he makes better use of feed and there is a better demand for his product. Creep-feeding is on the increase. The Blue Stem area is going thru a satisfactory change, if we take the long-time view."

Faith in the industry by bankers as well as cattlemen will not be misplaced. If credit must be stretched a point from its ultra-conservative policy, it would seem justifiable.

In the meantime the folks who man the cattle business do not have to sit with folded hands and passively accept any old turn things take. For

one thing they are marketing better stuff, studying marketing more closely, feeding more advantageously and there is promise seen in co-operation. Last week at Emporia, the agricultural committee of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce met to consider how business and agriculture can work together for better results to Kansas farmers and business men in the Blue Stem Grazing area. Also, last week in Chicago, the National Livestock and Meat Board, which represents every branch from producer to retailer, staged a pageant and parade to acquaint Chicago folks with the fact that "meat prices are down." There are real possibilities in a campaign that includes proper production, co-operative marketing and as well, consumer advertising.

Stop Thief!

Wiseacre: "Haven't I always given you my salary check the first of every month?"

Mrs. Wiseacre: "Yes, but you never told me you got paid on the first and fifteenth, you embezzler!"

Collecting Himself

Waiter: "Mr. Brown's left his umbrella again. I believe he'd leave his head if it were loose."

Manager: "I dare say you're right. I heard him say only yesterday he was going to Switzerland for his lungs."

Controls Army Worms

BY H. L. HILDWEIN

The army cutworm is doing considerable damage to alfalfa and Sweet clover fields. The best method of control is by the use of poison bran mash. The formula for making this is as follows:

Bran 20 pounds
White arsenic or Paris green 1 pound
Sirup or molasses 2 quarts
Oranges or lemons 3
Water 3½ gallons

In preparing this mash mix the bran and white arsenic (do not use arsenate of lead or calcium arsenate) thoroly in a washtub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the lemons or oranges into the water, chop the remaining pulp and peel into fine bits or run them thru a meat grinder, and add them to the water. Add the sirup to the water and wet the poisoned bran with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroly. More failures are due to imperfect mixing than any other cause.

Sow, broadcast over infested areas in the afternoon of cool days or the early evening of very warm days. The above formula should cover about 4 acres. One sowing of the poison is sometimes sufficient, altho two sowings frequently are necessary.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.



Away to work!
Away to play!
Here's new energy quick!

Post Toasties—that's the wake-up food. Golden flakes of sun-ripe corn—so easy to digest, so quick to release new energy to the body. They get the entire family off to such a bright, brisk start these early summer days. Enjoy them for breakfast, for lunch, for an evening pick-up too. That's the wake-up food—the economy food for thrifty shoppers. Buy Post Toasties today—and see!

POST
TOASTIES
The Wake-up Food

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION



© 1931, G. F. Corp.



Dr. A. Kushner
President

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

auspices
Kansas Veterinary
Medical Association

Program of Disease Prevention Is Good Foundation on Which to Build Hog Profits

BY DR. JOSEPH P. SCOTT
Manhattan, Kansas

THE hog raising industry of Kansas is one of the most important sources of wealth of this state. Protection of this industry may be had by taking sufficient thought and following out a simple program of swine management.

The first requirement for the satisfactory production of swine for profit is to have well-selected sows of proper conformation and breeding. An investment in a few purebred sows of good conformation and typical of any of the standard breeds will prove profitable.

The selection of a boar also is of importance—a tried boar that has produced pigs of good size and conformation is a help in establishing a good herd of swine. If it is not possible to obtain a tried boar the conformation of both his sire and dam should be determined.

After the foundation stock has been obtained, it then is necessary to give a little thought to the prevention of the many diseases that may affect hogs.

This Can Be Controlled

The first condition, and one which is very easily prevented, is worms. The most common intestinal parasite of hogs is the common round worm. This worm has a very interesting life cycle which when understood makes it very easily controlled.

The adult round worm lives in the intestinal tract of hogs. It produces a large number of eggs which are passed out. These eggs after a period of about two weeks become infective, and when taken into the mouth with grass and feed by young pigs, rapidly develop into small worms. These worms pass from the intestinal tract into the blood stream and to the lungs where they may cause worm pneumonia if in large numbers. The worms in the lungs cause irritation and may allow pathogenic organisms to enter the body and the pathogenic organisms kill the pig. After a short time the worms are coughed up from the lungs and are swallowed. In the intestinal tract the worms develop, become adult and produce more eggs. Some of the worms frequently pass up the bile duct into the liver and cause disease of the liver.

Wormy hogs are more susceptible to diseases than normal hogs. They usually are unthrifty and when the liver is affected usually remain runts for life. Hog cholera, necrotic enteritis, and other diseases find wormy hogs to be ready victims.

Round worms and the attendant diseases can be prevented very easily, if a little thought is given as to the care and sanitation of swine.

System Eliminates Runty Pigs

The system developed by veterinarians from Washington in connection with the McLean county, Illinois Farm Bureau and which is known as the McLean County System is easily carried out and will eliminate wormy hogs and practically do away with all runty pigs.

The McLean County System consists of providing a good farrowing pen, preferably having a cement floor and equipped with guard rails.

The pen and walls must be thoroly cleaned and then washed with hot lye. The sow is thoroly scrubbed with plenty of soap and water to remove any worm eggs that may be on her skin. Within two weeks after farrowing the sow and pigs are placed on fresh pasture which has not been used for hogs since cultivation. Any colony houses or other shelters provided must be thoroly cleaned and washed with hot lye solution.

Infestation with round worms cannot be prevented by any known drug and the treatment of wormy pigs cannot reach the worms in the early stages of their life cycle, during which time pneumonias and other respiratory diseases often follow worm infestation.

The eggs of round worms are very resistant to disinfectants and will remain alive for months in hog houses and hog lots.

The second great plague of the swine raising industry is hog cholera. This is an acute disease of hogs which when it gets into a herd will kill from 60 to 95 per cent of the herd within a few weeks. The symptoms of hog cholera usually include diarrhea, stiffness, prostration and death. There are 18 diseases that resemble hog cholera in several respects as to symptoms and autopsy lesions. If you suspect hog cholera, call your veterinarian at once.

Cholera Losses Were Cut

Since 1904 when two veterinarians, Dorset and Niles, of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, developed anti-hog-cholera serum, the losses from hog cholera can be minimized by vaccination. This consists of giving an injection of anti-hog-cholera serum and a small dose of hog cholera virus.

If hogs are raised on the premises by the McLean County System and are vaccinated at weaning time the two great scourges of swine can be eliminated. Good profits from hogs then are possible by proper care.

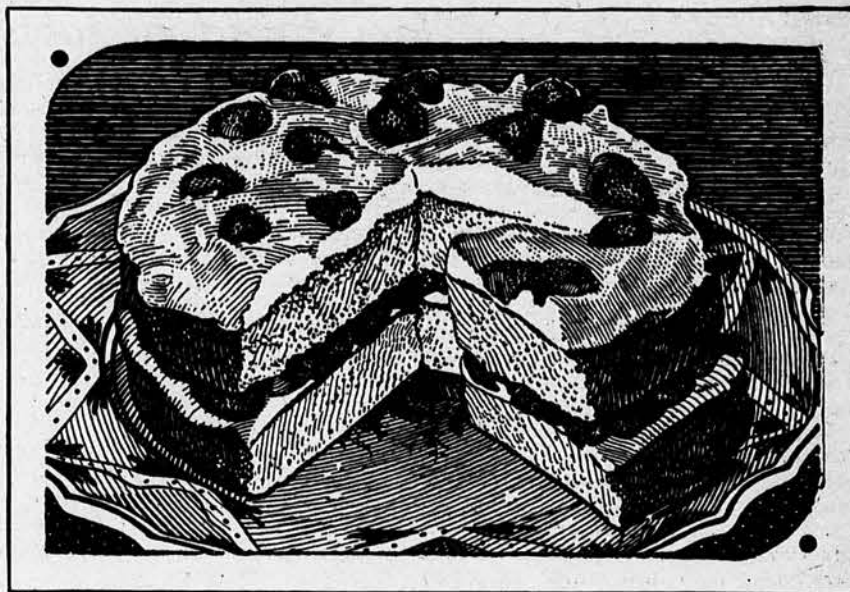
If hogs are shipped in from the stock yards, they should be kept under observation for 10 days to three weeks. They should be fed lightly and given plenty of water. After 10 days' care the hogs all should be vaccinated against hog cholera.

Special Care Is Essential

Vaccinated swine should be given special care in feeding and watering. It is evident that vaccination at the stockyards cannot be immediately followed by adequate care in feeding and shelter, so that the hog during the period of vaccination reaction may become chilled or affected with other infections, and thus will not be as profitable for feeding purposes. If it is absolutely necessary to have the vaccination done at the stockyards be sure that it is properly done, and that the vaccinated animals are provided with proper feed during transit.

The modern methods of producing hog cholera serum and virus are perfected to such a degree that the proper application of these products will insure permanent immunity from hog cholera. When planning hog cholera vaccination consult your veterinarian and have him vaccinate.

why so velvety?
why so wispy-light?



Let millions tell you why * * *

Calumet's Double-Action!

● TO MILLIONS of happy Calumet users, the secret of baking success is no secret at all! They've seen with their own eyes what marvelous new perfection Calumet's Double-Action brings to baking. They've heard their friends admire! They've listened to their families cheer! And from one home to another, they've spread the fame of Calumet—until to-day Calumet is the largest-selling baking powder in the world!

Calumet's first action begins in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, the second action begins and continues the leavening. Up!...up!...it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Your cakes and quick breads bake

beautiful—light, tender—delicious!

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

Remember—use only one level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy! Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation. © 1931, G. F. CORP.



LOOK!... SEE CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION!

Make this test—See for yourself how Calumet Baking Powder acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's Double-Action which protects your baking from failure.

CALUMET

• The Double-Acting
Baking Powder



FREE—THE WONDERFUL NEW CALUMET BAKING BOOK
MARION JANE PARKER, c/o General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan
Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

K. F.—6-31

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____
Fill in completely—print name and address



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



You Can Make Delectable Croquettes of Common Foods

By Elizabeth Shaffer

SOMEONE has said that croquettes are just a de luxe version of hash, and in a sense this is true. But, carefully prepared, croquettes always seem to taste enough better to make worth while the extra work they entail.

The most truly hash-like version of croquettes has a foundation of meat and potato. Chopped meat is mixed with about twice its bulk of mashed potato and the two ingredients are blended together with beaten egg before the croquettes are shaped, dipped in beaten egg and crumbs, and fried in deep fat. Variations may be secured by using different meats, by combining the meat with sauted onion, onion and sweet pepper, and so on.

The second type of croquette really is not hash, for it has a thick white sauce foundation. This is the same kind of foundation used for such delicacies as lobster or sweetbread croquettes; but it may be used with much humbler foods.

Whatever materials are combined with the sauce the secret of croquette success lies in having it very thick and in thoroly chilling the croquette mixture before an attempt is made to shape it. Some recipes call for 4 tablespoons flour to 1 cup of milk to be used for a croquette but 5½ tablespoons of white sauce is a far safer proportion. It will result in a mixture much easier to handle.

Now We Have Carrot Croquettes

Carrot croquettes furnish a good way of serving this vegetable at a company dinner. The carrots are peeled and put thru a food chopper, then cooked until tender in a small amount of water. The water that is drained from the carrots (there should be only a little of it) may be substituted in part for milk in making the sauce for the croquettes. For 1 cup of carrots use an equal amount of white sauce made with 5½ tablespoons of butter besides salt and pepper to 1 cup of liquid. Let the mixture stand until thoroly cold, overnight, if possible, before shaping. Dip in crumbs, then into beaten egg to which a little water has been added, and again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat, following standard directions for cooked mixtures.

Vegetable soup croquettes are a decided novelty. To make them use an 8 ounce can of concentrated vegetable soup. Mix with 4 or 5 tablespoons of water and bring it to a boil. Simmer a few minutes, stirring if necessary. Blend 2½ tablespoons of butter with 6 tablespoons of flour and salt and pepper. Add the hot soup, then cook 15 or 20 minutes in the upper part of a double boiler. Let stand overnight if possible before shaping. Dip in crumbs, egg, and again in crumbs, then fry.

Vegetable soup of any kind, diluted as it would be for service as soup, may be used instead of milk as the liquid for making a sauce to combine with chopped meat for croquettes. I consider this type of croquette much more flavorful and interesting than the type made with ordinary white sauce.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST



(Send your short-cuts in home management to the Homemakers' Helpchest, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. We pay \$1 for every item printed.)

Cans for Garden Use

Most of us have used tin cans to protect garden plants with, and most of us know the tedious task of cutting the bottoms from a number of cans in one day. We use this system now—whenever a can is opened and the contents emptied we cut the bottom out of the can. In this way the supply of cans is ready when we need them.—Mrs. Albert Tuttle, Quinter, Kan.

When Washing Blankets

This morning when I hung my blankets on the line I pinned a sheet over each one to keep dust

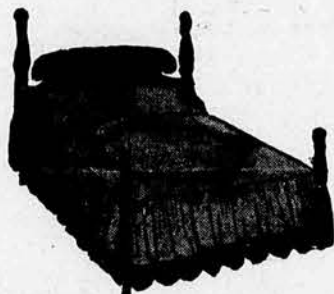
and soot from blowing on them, and to keep them from fading. If they are beaten lightly with a carpet beater just before they are dry, they will be fluffy and light.—Mrs. R. C.

Quick Bleaching

White clothes that have become yellow from use of too much soap or any other cause, may be whitened in the following manner. After washing in the usual way let them soak over night in a tub of clear cold water, to which is added a teaspoon of cream of tartar.—Maggie Clemmons, Huntsville, Missouri.

To Launder Curtains

When laundering curtains try this plan and avoid sagging sides and corners. Wash, starch lightly and hang on a curtain rod. Stretch evenly



Did you ever make a bedspread of muslin feed sacks? It can be done. The illustration here proves that this article is practical and pretty. We'll be glad to send directions. Address the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. and inclose 2 cents for postage.

and run a stick, I use the one in the blind, thru the bottom of the curtain. Now hang a weight on this and when the curtains are dry rub over with a hot iron and the curtains will look like new.—Mrs. R. C. Wright, Arkansas City, Kan.

Cleaning Leather Chairs

To clean and polish leather coverings on chairs mix together equal parts of vinegar and linseed oil. Apply sparingly with a piece of flannel and polish with a soft cloth.—May Unruh, Newton, Kan.

Choosing Bedspreads

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

PASTELS are usually preferred by the dainty woman for her bedroom. Quilts have been popular as coverlets since olden times. There is nothing in better taste for the country bedroom than a vari-colored quilt. Candlewick spreads are practical for the room where freshly laundered things make a special appeal. The heavy counterpane which once made Monday a national back-breaking day for the woman at the tub, has gone down the trail with the horse and buggy. Lightweight spreads that can be laundered as easily as sheets are the order of the present bedroom regime.

A color-loving farm woman of my acquaintance was recently grieving because she couldn't afford a supply of pastel tinted sheets. Her old white ones were in good condition, but she was tired of their paleness. One day I saw a row of rainbow sheets swaying on her clothesline.

"I dyed them," she explained enthusiastically, "Didn't use the tiresome, messy boiling method, either. I dyed them the cold-water way. A package of dye, dissolved in a pint of boiling water, and bottled, will keep indefinitely. You use it just like bluing. Tint rinse water with drops of the dye solution, leave the article in it until it's the right shade, wring it out, wrap it in a towel,

and iron it a little later. For light colors I soak things only a few minutes.

"I need a new bedspread, so I'm going to applique a checked gingham basket filled with bright print flowers on the pale green sheet, add a border of appliqued flowers to the green pillow cases, and have a new ensemble for my bed."

In tinting her sheets flesh pink, sea green and lavender, she used turkey red dye for the pink solution, bright green for the delicate green, and purple to achieve the lavender hue.

Bedspreads for children's rooms can be individual and inexpensive. One little boy was made happy when his mother used a carbon paper, pencil and an outline embroidery stitch to create a Skeezix bedspread for him. She traced pictures of the little funny-paper boy, of Gorky, Pal and Uncle Walt onto blocks of unbleached muslin. The little boy had fun hunting for pictures of the characters in poses which made good quilt blocks. He clipped faithfully, and helped trace the patterns.

A bedspread for a little girl, which contains prim flowers in little pots, cut from the pieces of her bright tub frocks, is attractive. Haven't you memories of sick-a-bed days when your mother told you the stories of the quilt blocks? "Now this is a piece of Aunt Birdie's first party dress. There's a scrap from Grandma's wedding gown. This is from Margaret's favorite play dress," and so on.

Coverlets such as these inspire pleasant dreams.

Charming Summer Patterns

EVERY person, both young and old, needs all the sunshine they can absorb. It is not necessary to go to the beach to do this. Low-necked, short-sleeved dresses for the older women and girls and sun suits for the wee tots, if worn where the sun shines abundantly, will answer the purpose.

7208. A pleasing morning frock for mature figures. Front has fullness below a yoke that is cut with vestee extensions. Designed in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

7223. Simple, practical sun suit for young children. Has drop back and suspenders that sup-



port the front at the shoulders, and are fastened to the back. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

7211. Pleasing summer frock. Has deep shaped yoke on front of waist. Skirt flares below the hips and is trimmed with small shaped pockets. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

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

Balancing the Infant's Diet

Hot Weather Makes This Vital Task Especially Important

By Lucile Berry Wolf

DOING things by guesswork is usually bad business, and in the artificial feeding of babies, it may be almost criminal. An adult's appetite usually supplies him with a fairly well balanced diet, but the young baby must get a balanced diet from his bottle. Filling that bottle with a mixture baby likes and can digest may be far from meeting his needs wisely or safely. If the services of a physician are ever necessary in babyhood, they are necessary in supervising artificial feeding.

Cow's milk carefully diluted with a certain proportion of boiled water, with the addition of the right amount of the proper kind of sugar is conceded to be the best substitute for mother's milk, if the baby is able to digest it.

To use diluted milk without sugar is like giving a grown-up a diet of meat and water only.

June's Best Recipe

THE recipe for June was submitted by Mrs. Carl L. Johnson, Wyandotte county. Try your luck. Perhaps you'll win the \$5 cash prize that Kansas Farmer gives monthly for the best recipe submitted. Here is Mrs. Johnson's recipe for Crumb Cake.

½ cup butter or other shortening 2½ cups flour
2 cups brown sugar

Mix well together and take out ¼ cup of the crumbs for the top. Add to the remainder of the mixture 1 egg, ¼ cup of sour milk, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon nutmeg and ½ teaspoon salt. Pour into a greased pan. To the crumbs for the top, add ½ teaspoon cinnamon and sprinkle over with butter. Bake in a moderate oven about 40 minutes.

The baby is given sugar in his milk, not to make it palatable, but to provide the bread and potatoes of his meal. Cane sugar is the cheapest sugar to use, and many babies have no difficulty taking it from the first. When cane sugar gives trouble, milk sugar or malt sugar are used instead of ordinary granulated sugar. After the addition of starchy foods to the diet at about the eighth month, the sugar is gradually eliminated from the milk. At 1 year, the child should take whole milk without any sugar.

Unsweetened evaporated milk is being used with many infants who cannot digest raw milk. Baby specialists are recommending it much more freely than they did a few years ago. The curds which form in the stomach are smaller in this milk which has been processed. The addition of sugar is necessary as in fresh milk.

Dry milk has also been quite successfully used instead of fresh milk in recent years. Patent baby foods are of two kinds, those containing dry milk, and the "milk modifiers." The modifiers must be used in milk. Some babies have been virtually starved because mothers did not understand the necessity of using these foods in milk.

It is extremely important that the bottle fed baby be given orange juice or tomato juice regularly. It may be begun at the end of the first month. One-half ounce should be diluted with water, and given between feedings once a day. This amount may be rapidly increased until it is doubled at three months. Cod liver oil is an essential addition to the diet. One-half teaspoon twice a day is the amount for a baby after the first month. It is increased to 1½ teaspoons twice a day at 3 months.

Dolling Up the Farmstead

BY MRS. O. J. ALLEN

THIS home beautification story is possible because we entered our home in this phase of farm bureau work. We worked under the direction of Miss Vernetta Fairbairn, home demonstration agent of Montgomery county. First we cleaned and mowed our back yard, then planted foundation plantings of ferns, spirea and geraniums. This helps to tie the house to the lawn and removes the stark, dreary look of former years. We built a screen fence, and separated the front from the service yard. A cozy secluded look was made under the flagstone floored arbor.

Our chickens ran at large, so in order to have a nice lawn and flowers, we shut them out by building a picket fence around the yard. The "head man" gave his assistance on this and in juggling rock for the curved flagstone walk and rock garden.

The only cost in making the lily pool was for a layer of cement used to stop leaks in the bottom of an old discarded stock tank sunk in the ground. The bird bath form was an old demountable tire rim. The garden seat by the lily pool is a slab of cement set on brick legs, made by cementing enough bricks together to make it the right height. The daughters donned overalls and gave the fences and house several coats of paint. The entire cost to date for lumber, nails, paint, cement, pickets, lath and lattice is \$50.51, plus one month of hard labor. We all feel well repaid and consider our yard beautification project a boon to the county as nothing adds to the value of a country more than well kept homes.

Down Valley View Farm Way



DURING the last week I was driving thru some rather hilly country. The hills at a distance seemed so high, steep, and almost forbidding. As I came closer to them, however, they seemed to melt away into almost level land! You have noticed that, too, time and time again, haven't you? Hard times, bad luck, failure, discouragement come, too, but as we come closer and closer to these great looming obstacles on our road of life perhaps they, too, are going to melt away into almost normalcy.

I am canning pineapple today. Some folks say they dislike the task of peeling it so that they

just do not bother canning it. But you know we so much prefer the home canned product, and I do not mind preparing it, so I always put up a number of pint or half pint jars of it. Maybe one reason that I do not mind this work is because I put up only a few at a time. I don't give my fingers a chance to get sore! I make a rather heavy sirup—for I shall use it in ice creams, sherbets and ices during the summer, then dice the fruit quite small, cook it until clear, and then seal it in sterile jars.

The time of year is here when we can expect extra men to cook for. If you do not have your own cured hams and bacon you can buy a nice, large ham whole, or half, at quite a reduction in price. I think it is economical to do so, for there are so many ways of serving delicious ham, and it is a convenient delicacy as well. Today I cut off a piece weighing about 3 pounds, spread the cut sides with mustard, stuck into it several whole cloves, covered it generously with brown sugar, and then over all I poured a pint of peach juice—the left-over juices canned at last season's canning. I baked it in a moderately slow oven for about an hour and a quarter, and it came to the table beautifully browned and delightfully flavored thru. And, by the way, for the first time in my life, I had my own garden parsley for garnishing. It just never would grow for me before. The last part of the ham I shall boil in milk, cool it in the liquid, and serve it sliced cold.

I always put up a few glasses of gooseberry preserves and jelly, mostly for the thrills and excitement attendant upon the gathering of these berries. Yesterday we cranked up the old Ford coupe, now doing duty as a farm truck, drove a mile out into the far corner of the farm, and picked less than a gallon of this fruit. Then we couldn't coax or crank or push that car into action. A hot, hot sun, tall, chiggery weeds and brush, and a week's washing hanging on the line indicative of a morning's work before we had left home, did not make the distance to the house one minute or one rod shorter. How we have enjoyed those gooseberries.

Buying New Utensils?

By Katherine Goeppinger

ONE of the newest developments in cooking utensils is a heat indicator in the cover of skillets and Dutch ovens! Doesn't it make you wonder why someone didn't think of that before? The principle is a sound one. Ovens have satisfactory temperature indicators and now this idea makes it possible for you to intelligently regulate the heat for cooking on top of the range, too. The exact temperature is shown so it is not necessary to lift the cover frequently to inspect the food. Ordinarily this is the reason for the loss of so much heat and moisture that has accumulated within the container.

For summer cooking and roasting on the farm this type of aluminum utensil is really just the thing. Most farm kitchens have an extra stove of some kind to cut down use of the coal range as much as possible during the hottest months.

Methods of food preparation that do not require heating the oven, keep the kitchen cooler and save on fuel. If you wish to use the oven economically, see that it is filled to capacity so all of the space that is being heated is utilized. Unless we have a well insulated electric range, none of us likes to heat the oven, and the kitchen,

too, on a hot day for just one dish. Oftentimes, however, we think it is the safest thing to do when we can't be in the house constantly.

These little heat indicator covers seem to solve that very problem. A full meal can be cooked over one burner without a bit of bother or pot watching. After the food is heated thru and the heat meter reaches the desired temperature, the heat of the range can be adjusted and the meal left until serving time. Only a moderate heat is required to maintain the proper temperature. Ventilating holes in the cover control the amount of moisture.

You can see from the illustrations that roasting and waterless cooking are not the only uses to which such utensils can be put. Potatoes may be baked, meats stewed, chickens fried, corn popped, preserves cooked and so on.

A nice feature is the non-burning handles which make it practical to use the pans in the oven, too. The skillet is 10¼ inches in diameter; the Dutch oven has a capacity of 4½ quarts and may be had as shown with duplicate inset pans, each having a capacity of 1 quart.

These utensils make fine shower gifts.



Skillets and Dutch Ovens Have Acquired Heat Indicators

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Lincoln school. My teacher the past term was Miss Gritten. I liked her very much. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. There are 21 pupils in our school. I have three pets—a dog named Jiggs, a kitten named Pussy and a pigeon. I have a brother and sister. Their names are Ellard and Le Ora. I enjoy the children's page very much. Genevieve Price. Courtland, Kan.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher last term was Miss Garrett. She will be my teacher next year. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have 1 1/2 miles to go to school. I live 2 1/2 miles from town. For pets I have a Bantam hen and rooster, a

sister named Donna. She is 1 1/2 years old. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. Greenleaf, Kan. Jeanne Trumble.

Add and Subtract

P + U & O - u + e + V
 - as + er + ~~W~~ - f
 we l Q - w + l + R - k
 + m P - w + l

By adding to and taking from the pictures in this puzzle, as indicated by the signs, you will get an eight word sentence that offers profitable advice to anybody. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Has Three Ponies

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I have two brothers. Their names are Lloyd and Gerald. Lloyd is in the sixth grade and Gerald is in the third. For pets I have two dogs named Toots and Snoux, three Shetland ponies named Prince, Babe and Tiny, three cats and some tame rabbits. I like to go to school. My teacher the last term was Miss Hesilius. I liked her very much. I live 2 miles from school. There are 23 in my school. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys. Lois White. Chardon, Kan.

Pony's Name Is Bally

cat, two dogs, four little kittens, two white rabbits and four little chickens. The cat's name is Tabby. We have a German Police dog named Strongheart and a little Rat Terrier named Toots. I have a brother named Herbert. He is 12 years old. He is in the seventh grade. I have a little

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Pleasant Vale school. I have 2 miles to go to school, but I go in a car. My oldest brother, Harold, teaches the school. For pets I have a pony named Bally, a cat

named Buttercup and a dog named Stub. I have five chicks of my own and some pet pigeons. I have three sisters and two brothers. Their names are Ruth, Evelyn, Edna, Harold and Donald. Harold is the oldest and Donald is the youngest. My birthday is February 18. Bertha Marie Moss. Orion, Kan.

Jack and Jill Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I liked my teacher last year very much. His name was Mr. Parson. My birthday is July 28. I go to Wilsonville school, District 27. For pets I have two cats named Bobbie and Yellow White and two tame rabbits named Jack and Jill and two horses named Snip and Bill. I have a brother named Merlyn.

Kanorado, Kan. Virgie Hinse.

We Hear From Deloris

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. My birthday is December 2. My teacher the past term was Miss Parry. I have one brother. His name is Eldon. For pets I have a pup named

Sport and a little kitten named Top-sy. I have two pet pigeons and a horse named Queen. I like to ride horse back. We ride to school when it is bad weather. We always turn the horse loose and he goes home.

Deloris A. Vandahl.

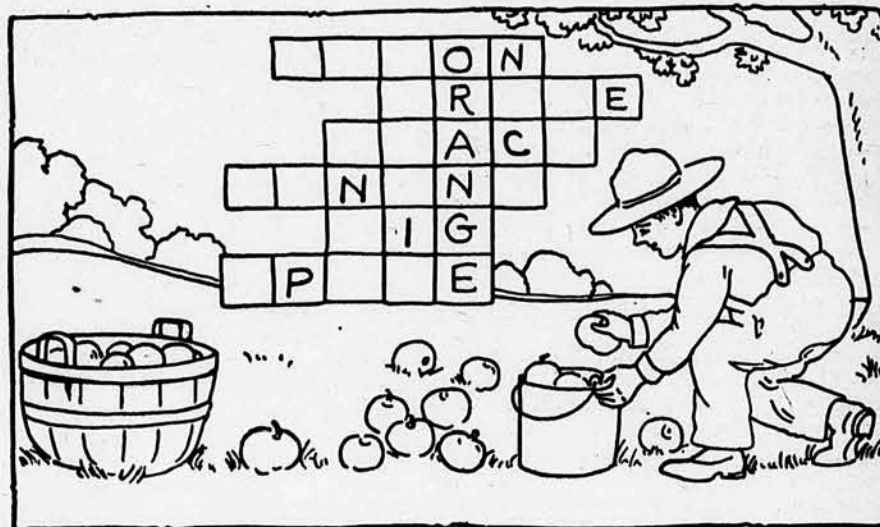
Randolph, Kan.



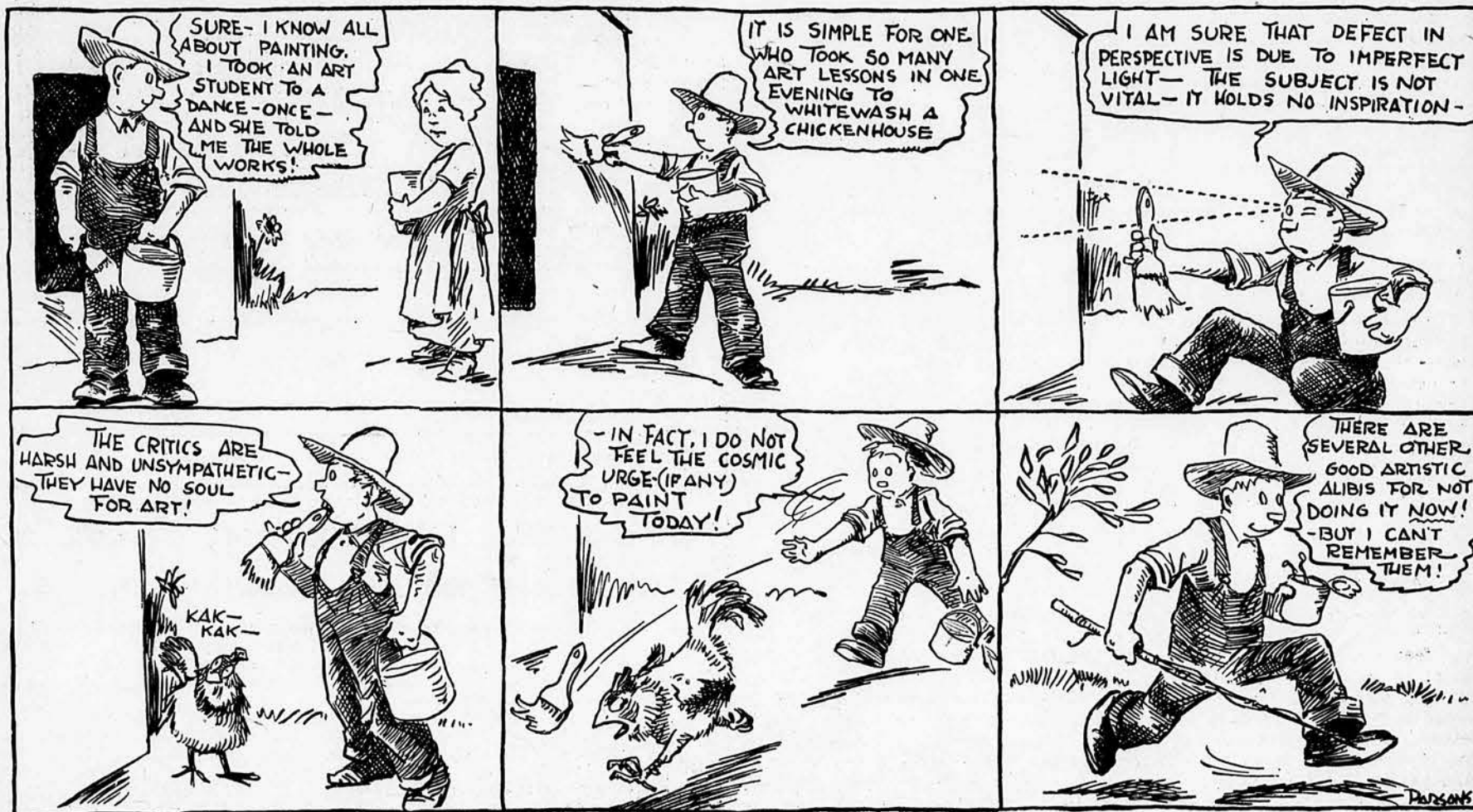
If you will cut out the pieces and put them together properly you will have the picture of an animal that all girls and boys would like to own. Can you tell what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



Dimples does her washing
The forepart of the day;
She gets it done so early,
There is plenty time for play.



The spaces are to be filled with the names of six different kinds of fruit. The answer to the first one is "lemon." I'm sure you can guess the others. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—A Bad "Art" Attack



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

Eating Too Much Is Perhaps the Most Common Dietetic Error That Folks Are Likely to Commit

THE most common dietetic error is to eat too much. This fault will be corrected by anyone who practices thorough mastication, for the act of mastication not only reduces the amount eaten by prolonging the time consumed in the process, but also actually satisfies hunger better with less food. Taste and flavor of food cannot be thoroughly enjoyed by the hasty eater. Says a prominent dietitian: "Among the best foods for most people are fruits, potatoes, nuts, milk, sour milk and vegetables. Among the worst foods are putrefactive cheeses, sweetbreads, liver, kidneys, 'high' game or poultry."

No objection is held to drinking one or two glasses of water with meals, but it must not be taken to "wash down" food.

A constipated person should drink freely of water, especially before breakfast. He should not drink at meals because in so doing he lessens the solid bulk required to urge the bowels to action. Foods especially laxative are prunes, figs, most fruits except bananas, fruit juices, all fresh vegetables, especially greens of all sorts, wheat, bran, and the whole grain cereals. Mineral oil is a good intestinal lubricant. Laxative drugs, even mineral waters, should never be used habitually. The occasional use of an enema of cool water is not objectionable. Massage of the abdomen is helpful.

Posture is a very important factor in relieving constipation and promoting vigor. In an erect posture the abdominal muscles tend to remain taut and to afford proper support of pressure to the abdomen. In a habitual slouching posture, the blood of the abdomen tends to stagnate in the liver and congest in the large abdominal organs, causing a feeling of dependency and mental confusion, headache, coldness of the hands and feet, and chronic fatigue, as well as constipation.

If your slouch is chronic make a special effort to get rid of it, even to the point of using an abdominal supporter. Lying face downward with a pillow under the abdomen often gives a sense of well-being by the mere act of pressing the blood out of the congested organs.

T. B. Is Not Hereditary

What is the effect of bone tuberculosis so far as handing it down in a family? The patient had it many years ago in the hip joint but seems to be fully recovered. Will his children have it? S. M. J.

In such a case there is no danger to the second generation. Tuberculosis, no matter what the type, is not transmitted by heredity but by contagion. The children of those who have active tuberculosis get it by contagion. In bone tuberculosis the risk of contagion is never so great and in such a case as this is negligible.

Should Use No Tobacco

I am worried about my 16-year-old boy. He is big and does a man's work. Uses just a little tobacco. Is a trifle underweight. Gets tired too easily. Mother.

I fear that the boy is working beyond his strength. Boys who grow up quickly often need special consideration from that very fact. But deceived by size they are put to doing work of mature men. No matter what the apparent necessity, this is ruinous policy and the boy should be relieved. He is a little underweight. He should use no tobacco whatever. You

say he uses "a little," but you don't know just what that amounts to, and even "a little" is too much for him.

Are Produced by Irritants

Do hives come from eating? I get them once in a while and I never can see that I have eaten wrong at that time. S. S.

Hives may be produced by contact with any substance sufficiently offensive to your body to act as an irritant. Usually it is some peculiar thing, quite inoffensive to most people, for which you happen to have "an idiosyncrasy." You may produce the required contact by eating but it may also come in other ways.

Will Trend Improve?

(Continued from Page 8)

The Kansas State College has been forecasting the monthly trend of wheat prices for nearly 10 years, and these forecasts have been correct seven to eight times out of ten. The farmer who is correct three-fourths of the time can afford to be wrong one-fourth of the time. These forecasts are merely statements of probabilities on the basis of known facts. The unforeseen sometimes enters in, and this accounts for the misses in the forecasts. However, it is far better to act on the basis of the known facts than to proceed blindly hoping for good luck.

Information on probable market trends is issued every month by the Kansas State College and the United States Department of Agriculture. The reports of both agencies are printed regularly in the daily papers, in farm papers and in trade papers. The information may be secured direct by requesting it of the agency issuing it.

The information issued by the Kansas State College on monthly forecasts of market trends is published and distributed on the tenth of each month in a four-page circular called "The Kansas Agricultural Situation." This publication is sent regularly to those who request that they be placed on the mailing list to receive it. It is also broadcast over radio station KSAC at noon on the tenth of each month.

In addition to the forecasts of the probable trend of wheat prices the Kansas Agricultural situation contains forecasts for corn, hogs, beef cattle, dairy products, poultry and eggs.

Wheat farmers of Kansas also will find a fund of useful information on the market page of daily papers, in the pages of farm papers, and in reports issued by the many trade agencies. The careful student of the situation will keep informed from all of these sources.

In judging either the long time outlook for wheat production or the shorter time prospects for wheat markets there is no rule of thumb to follow. Conditions are constantly changing and there is no assurance that the things that occurred last year will be repeated this year. Every year and every month of the market year presents a new problem which must be solved in the light of the known facts concerning it. By using these types of information and by producing as efficiently as possible. Kansas wheat farmers stand a much better chance of surviving the present trying times than would be the case if they did not take advantage of these things.

\$5000.⁰⁰

in CASH and
Special Prizes

for CORN farmers

FIRST PRIZE: One thousand dollars, CASH! Seventy-five prizes in all Simple conditions. Every corn farmer eligible!

See Full-Page Announcement
in the JULY 4th Issue of
this Publication.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.
COLDWATER, OHIO



DEPENDABLE Running Water

You can have dependable running water in the kitchen, in the bathroom... any place you need it. If you use a windmill, install a Dempster Underground Force Pump with Pneumatic Supply Tank and Pressure Controlled Regulator and have an automatic water system. Or if you use electricity or a gasoline engine, the Dempster Deep Well Pump with Pneumatic Supply Tank attached makes a dependable water system. Our Engineers will help you with your water supply problems. This service is free to you.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 S. 6th Street BEATRICE, NEBR.
Branches: Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Amarillo, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.

DEMPSTER

Water Systems

WS-5

To Thriftville
and
Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

It's a Big World and There's a Lot of Automobiles

to say nothing of busses, trucks, vehicles, trains, street cars and any one of these may get you tomorrow. But why worry? You can't always avoid accidents but you and every member of your family between the ages of 10 and 70 can get the protection afforded by our

\$10,000 Federal "FARMERS' SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policies Which We offer for But \$2.00 a Year.

A great value. Worth many times the cost. Don't delay. For further information, write the

KANSAS FARMER, INSURANCE DEPT., TOPEKA, KAN.

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

FARLEY was perplexed. Lederer's tone admitted no doubt of his determination to know the particulars whereby Cosgrove was to be sacrificed to their passionate ambitions, and yet Farley was loath to trust Lederer with these particulars. If there was to be a double cross in this game Farley was determined that Lederer should possess no opportunity of exercising it.

"The fewer people that know that," he parried, "the safer we're goin' to be."

"An' you expect me to take the lead in stringin' this pilgrim up tonight without knowin' how the evidence is fixed! Huh! That would be nice, wouldn't it? A fine chance for you to turn 'round when yo're thru with me an' show 'em how I strung him up fer nothin'!"

"I don't cheat!"

"No?" Lederer grinned broadly. "Don't fool yo'reself, Wert. You an' me ain't doin' nothin' else but cheating. That's our game. We're playin' for high stakes, an' we got the cards stacked. Now that's fine. That's how I like it to be. But I want to know how they're stacked! Before I go any further I want to know that gun ain't goin' to turn up an' bobble the deal."

"Well, it ain't."

"Why not?"

"I'll see it don't, that's why."

"Then where is it?" Lederer's tone was an ultimatum.

Farley knew it. He gazed at his fellow creature without rancor, but with great reluctance and mistrust.

"Make it quick, Wert. We ain't got all night."

"It's here," said Farley, and patted the holster at his side. Lederer's eyes widened.

"Is that the gun Jake had when he was killed?"

"Shore," Farley chuckled, flattered by the other's evident surprise. "The best place to hide anything is where ev'rybody can see it. So I'm wearin' it myself."

"But Gaines will recognize it, you fool!"

"Talk easy, Cliff!" snarled Farley. Then: "It don't signify if he sees it or not. There ain't no difference between one six-gun and another!"

All the Brains?

Lederer stood silent, regarding his accomplice with an admiration which had in it something of awe.

"Brad Cosgrove ain't got all the brains in this outfit," gloated Farley.

"How'd you work it? How'd you get Jake's gun off him?" inquired Lederer.

Farley stepped over to the window seat and began to stamp about with his booted foot upon the floor. Suddenly he seemed to find what he sought.

"Here," he said, "tread here."

Lederer, joining him, pressed his foot obediently upon the spot indicated. A board moved beneath his tread.

"When Jake was shot," explained Farley, "he was sittin' in that seat, there, an' he was leanin' forward a leetle; that was because he had a gun in his hand an' was anxious to get in the first shot. When the bullet hit him he jumped up an' his foot hit that loose board an' threw it out of place. When I came to him there was a hole in the floor, an' I just unbuckled his belt an' slipped it down into that hole while his body an' the curtains shielded me. . . . No, you can't get it up now because it's nailed down. But it's rotten an' still moves when you tread heavy."

He fell to his knees and pressed the board with his hands, running his grimy nails about the edges of it.

"I'd 'a' put in a new one," he murmured uneasily, "only they'd take notice of it."

Lederer swore appreciatively, and

stopped short as he heard heavy footsteps advancing thru the kitchen.

"Get up, quick!" he snapped, but Farley was off balance and a heavy man, so he was still on his hands and knees when Slade strode into the room with two other cattlemen at his heels.

"Cleanin' house?" he asked jovially.

"Fixin' up the floor a little," explained Farley with crimson face. He arose and edged away from the window seat. "Me, I got to be movin' along," he said.

"Stick around," adjured Slade. "This work we got to do."

"Wert ain't anxious to assist," snapped Lederer quickly.

"The Whole Township's Riled"

The group of men stared at him, perplexed, as Farley left the room. Then they became profanely inquisitive.

"Wert's all hipped to call the deal fer us if there should be any questions asked after this party tonight," explained Lederer. "It's best somebody should be free to see we get a square deal."

"Who else is in it?"

"Gilley, an' two more hands from the ranch. An' Mears; Webb, he's givin' up choir practice to come, and there's Lambert an' Shroeder comin' over from the bottoms."

"Well, they better make it pronto."

Slade was obviously ill at ease. "The whole township's riled up about this killin' an' Cosgrove's shore goin' to hear there's somethin' comin' if we don't act quick."

At which point Gilley came in with a group of hard-bitten range men at his heels, and, as guests arrive at a party, the ranch house began to resound to the rattle of dragged spurs, the jingle of bridle chains, the subdued clatter of hoofs in the yard outside. But, unlike the overture of a party, the hum of conversation was lacking. These men greeted one another shortly, with nothing of comradeship, and, having arrived, they hung about the room with few words, awaiting some pronouncement of the grim business upon which they knew themselves to be engaged. Lederer did the honors of the occasion in the same taciturn manner. He moved about among the men as they arrived, with his arm in a sling and a gun at his belt, checking the men in his mind, keenly alert for the presence of any man who would not be a desirable accomplice for this business. When it appeared that all who were expected had arrived, he made his way to a position beside the door which gave egress from the front of the ranch—a door which was never used by the cattlemen—and facing the room, did

as much as call the meeting to order.

"Slade's all in favor of speedin' activities up," he said. "Me too. But it ain't eleven o'clock yet, an' we don't want to ride around till the roads are clear. We know that what we're doin' is right an' fair, but we don't want to make things hard for the sheriff to explain away. We got to do it secret enough to avoid too much talk."

He appraised the company as he spoke, and was pleased with it. There were ten men grouped about him, counting Gilley and the other two from the Bar Nothing ranch, who were henchmen to be trusted. The quality of the other seven filled Lederer with pride in the adroitness of his own strategy. For those seven men were no small figures of the range; they were representative citizens to a man, and Lederer's strategy lay in having wrought upon them to do this business for him in a spirit of high justice and righteous indignation.

Men Knew Gun Play

Slade, who sat in the window seat with his eyes dwelling unconsciously upon the spot where Farley had replaced that loose board, was convinced of Cosgrove's guilt, and, having seen the dapper, pale young man as he appeared in the court room, was determined that the men of the range should avenge the cold-blooded assassination of Klein. All these men knew what gun play was, and while frequently regretting it, even resenting it, felt confident of the manliness involved in it. But they would never permit it to be said of Manford that a shot in the back could there be indulged in with impunity. That form of crime would never gain a hold in their community. So they sat in a silence becoming to the sacred cause they represented; regretting the necessity of it, but conscious of the rights involved.

"Shucks! We ought to string him up right in the middle of town. I don't see any need of sneakin' this thing off in the dark. He ought to be hung, an' we're goin' to hang him! Let's do it!" Thus Webb, a sturdy ranchman who varied the monotony and vicissitudes of the range by singing bass in the church choir.

"Cliff's right," said Slade. "Do it late and save talk."

"This Cosgrove," pursued Lederer, "ain't no man to waste talk over. He ain't like men we know. He hasn't got the guts of a greaser. He don't belong where men live at all, but I'll tell you where he does belong. You'll find his kind down back of the stockyards in Kansas City. A tenderloin gunman, that's what he is. The kind that sneaks down back alleyways and shoots in the back. . . . You know he was here in town the night that Mase Farley was shot that-a-way."

Why, he ain't no man at all! An' there ain't no reason for us to talk about hangin' him, because to let his kind get away with them back alley methods would be to lay open the whole range to them. Manford's always been a place for a man to live in. We always had our own way of settlin' differences, an' they've been right abrupt sometimes, an' fatal. But we done it like men. This Cosgrove comes in an' does it like a coyote or snake. The question is, are we goin' to allow him to get away with it? Are we goin' to open the range to the scum of the city slums, or not?"

"An' the answer is, 'We ain't,'" snapped Webb.

"This Ain't No Rodeo"

A murmur filled the room, supporting him; it reverberated in the confines of the thin walls, as a distant storm rumbles up the wind, menacing, deadly. Lederer broke in upon it, his loud, youthful voice, capping it, dominating it.

The Drivers' License Law

BY T. A. McNEAL

THE last legislature enacted a law providing for licensing motor vehicle operators and chauffeurs, which goes in effect next Wednesday. With certain exceptions provided for in the law every person must obtain a license to operate a motor vehicle or to become a professional chauffeur. The operator's license will cost 25 cents; a chauffeur's license \$2. It is not necessary to obtain a license to operate a road roller, road machinery, farm tractor or implement of husbandry temporarily moved or propelled on the highways. A non-resident of the state who has been given a driver's license in his own state may operate his automobile for 30 days in Kansas without a Kansas license.

No license shall be issued to a minor under 13 years old. A chauffeur's license shall not be issued to one under 18 years old nor to any person whose license has been suspended during the period for which suspended, or whose license has been revoked, until one year after such license was revoked. The driver of a school bus must be at least 18 years old and the driver of a public bus must be 21.

An application for a license by minor under 16 must be signed by his father if alive, by his mother if his father is dead; by his guardian if both parents are dead and if both parents are dead and he has no guardian, by his employer, if he has an employer. Licenses shall not be issued to habitual drunkards, users of dope, insane persons, idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, feeble minded persons or to any one suffering from such physical or mental disability as will prevent such person from exercising reasonable control over a motor vehicle. (If this provision of the law is rigidly enforced it will greatly decrease the number of drivers. An examination is required for such persons as cannot furnish satisfactory proof that they have operated a motor vehicle within this state for more than a year.

The Vehicle Commissioner of the state has general oversight and control of examinations and the issuing of licenses. He is authorized to designate sheriffs, chiefs of police and town marshals within the state to conduct the examinations of applicants for licenses. The application for license must be verified under oath before some person authorized to administer oath.

Every application shall state the name, age, residence and sex of the applicant; shall list the number of accidents he or she has had or suffered, if any, and state if any person or persons were killed or injured therein, or property destroyed or damaged and whether the applicant has heretofore been licensed as an operator or chauffeur and if so whether such license has ever been suspended or revoked.

If the applicant swears falsely he is liable to prosecution for perjury. Other violations of the law are misdemeanors and may be punished by imprisonment for not less than two days or more than six months, also by a fine of not to exceed \$500. The Vehicle Commissioner has authority to summarily revoke or suspend a license when he has reason to believe that the holder of the license has by reckless or unlawful operation of the motor vehicle caused or contributed to an accident resulting in death or injury of another person or serious property damage, or that such person is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle or that such person is an habitual negligent or reckless driver.

The person so suspended shall be immediately notified and given the opportunity for a hearing in the county in which he resides. After the hearing the Vehicle Commissioner shall either confirm or revoke the suspension. No suspension shall be for more than one year.

"An' we'll hang him like the hound he is!" he cried.

"I got Thunderbolt outside, who's thrown every buckaroo in three states. I got Thunderbolt all saddled and bridled. We'll put this skunk on Thunderbolt with a rope 'round his neck an' we'll hitch the rope to a tree! That red devil will heave him so far he'll be lucky if his head don't come orf at the neck! That's how we'll hang him!"

Slade arose from his seat. Arose very gravely to his feet.

"Yo're shore talkin' wild, Cliff," he said. "That ain't no way to hang a man. We got to do it dignified an' straight. This ain't no rodeo."

Lederer glared at him with the fury of an ardent orator, who, believing his audience is with him, finds disaffection in its ranks.

"No, it ain't no rodeo!" he bellowed. "But we got to make an example of him. We got to hang him like no man was ever hung in Manford before. We ain't never had a bad man on the range that was like him. He comes in like a half-weaned calf, all quiet an' ladylike, so you don't expect trouble. Klein didn't expect none. He sat there where you been sittin', an' Cosgrove gave him the lie. When Klein answered back, he pulls a gun an' shoots him; kills him without a chance, an' without no warnin'. Klein, who you know would've faced the finest gunman on the range if he had warnin' an' was armed. But this skunk plays like he's a girl for peacefulness, an' takin' Jake when he didn't have no gun, shoots him all to hell! An' you talk of bein' nice to him! Why, yo're standin' on the very spot where Jake Klein fell an' died!"

"I don't say be nice. We're here to hang him, an' however you look at it, hangin' ain't nice," protested Slade. "But we don't want no circus stunts."

And while he spoke he was peculiarly conscious of the spectacle Farley and Lederer had made as they knelt over this place where he stood, "the very spot where Jake Klein fell an' died!"

When he had entered the room he had found them there, Farley on his knees, confused. While Slade spoke he moved his foot, and beneath his foot he felt a loose board move. He wondered at the perversity of his mind which tried to connect the death of Klein with a loose board in the floor.

"No circus stunts," sneered Lederer, "but a first-class hangin'! This yeller at stands fer the city. Thunderbolt stands fer the range. It's fittin' Thunderbolt should finish him orf. An' I want to say that the way that lawse'll throw this pilgrim will be pretty sight to see. She'll throw him to the end of his rope!"

"She won't throw him at all!" cried Slade. "We ain't goin' to use her!"

"All right, an' I say we are!"

"Put it up to the committee!" boomed Webb. "Boys, you heard 'em. Cliff says we use Thunderbolt; Slade says no. Who wins?"

The front door flew open and a man stood on the threshold. A man with a gun on either hip, and a hand on the butt of either gun.

"Slade wins!" cried the man in the doorway. "And Slade loses, too. You're not going to use Thunderbolt, and you're not going to use Slade. The party's off! My name's Cosgrove, and belong to Manford!"

"Don't Move!"

"Cosgrove of Manford!" And he stood in the doorway with the authority of an avenging deity glowing in the blueness of his eyes.

Cosgrove of Manford! And they had been forming in their minds the feeble, degenerate figure of Cosgrove as Lederer had painted him; Cosgrove of the alley ways, Cosgrove of the stockyards, Cosgrove of the dives and gutters and dens of a teeming city. They had resolved to hang him because of what he was, and they were convinced they knew all about him. They were convinced that this weak, unmanly figure of the cities would, if he had

known of their meeting, flee like a frightened coyote. And in the face of that conviction here was Cosgrove, himself, not weak, not unmanly, not of the cities; but Cosgrove of Manford, confronting them with an indomitable courage in his eyes; alone in the face of their guns, dauntless in the knowledge of their purpose. He had not even drawn the revolvers that hung at his sides. He had not even demanded that they throw their hands aloft. "I'm Cosgrove, of Manford!" that was all he said; and they stared back at him, dominated by the picture he presented, by the conjectures which rushed into their minds.

Lederer, standing beside the doorway in which Cosgrove stood, made some movement. He did not reach for his gun, for better than any other man in the room he knew what lightning response he would invoke. But he moved. He shifted away from the wall.

"Don't move!" Cosgrove's voice rang with a sound which no man there had heard. His hands hung lightly at his sides, his arms a little bent; it was as if his fingers hovered about the grips of those two guns. Gilley arose slowly from his chair but only Cosgrove noticed him. All other eyes were fixed on the man in the doorway.

"For God's sake, don't move!" he repeated. "I don't want to kill a man tonight!" Gilley stood rooted in his place.

His eyes, with the mystery of blue flame in them, seemed to cover all men at once. His presence held them rigid, and the sight of him stamped his figure indelibly upon them.

Slade especially remembered him, was destined never to forget him. Many years later he could have described him in every detail; could have described the texture of the white shirt he wore, and how it spread slightly at the throat, so that in a peculiar manner it set off the whiteness of his skin; he could have described the chaps which Cosgrove had donned over his trousers, and he could have ascribed to the number of cartridges in the belts which, crossed, hung about his waist. Cosgrove had stopped at Manford long enough to acquire those chaps and that extra gun, and he had left his coat in the car which he had hired to bring him to this scene. To the preternatural exuberance of spirit which thus impressed his figure on Slade's mind, he added the ringing tenor of his voice.

"But if you start shooting," he cried, "just remember that I'm giving you a fair start!" He flung these words at Lederer; and as he spoke them Gilley snatched at his gun.

There was a fusillade of shots, and another of the Bar Nothing men drew to fire as Gilley crumpled slowly, in amazement, to the floor. Cosgrove leaped across the room and felled the other with a single blow of one fist which held a smoking gun. He disarmed the cowboy as he fell, and spun about to face the room again with Gilley dead at his feet.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Way of Life

Edward P. Brown, a Nebraska farmer, was in Chicago last week attending the meeting of Federal Reserve Bank executives—he is now a director of the system. He has a real farm philosophy. It is this:

"The farm is a way of life rather than a business. We never expect to make money as the city man looks at it. But we have a pleasant time as we go along."

Tells of Cattle Warts

Warts on Cattle, Leaflet 75-L, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Western Kansas is becoming more important as a livestock producing section.

TRADE at
the CHICAGO MAIL ORDER CO.
OUR PRICES are
ALWAYS LOWEST



... but they have never been as low as in our Miracle Sale Book. In this Sale, we offer our millions of customers the Very Lowest Prices on Everything to Wear... New Goods of Good Quality at prices so low we feel safe in claiming them to be America's Greatest Values!

If you have this book... if you have looked through it... if you have compared our prices with what others ask, you'll know our prices are unbelievably low. If you haven't got the book, and have any respect at all for the value of your money, for heavens sake, ask us to send you a copy, at once. Wait for it... don't spend a penny till you get it... Learn once and for all that you can depend on the "Guaranteed Lowest Prices" of the Chicago Mail Order Company to save you money.

Don't let this opportunity slip by... don't spend more than you have to in times like these. Our Low Prices are the World's Lowest... our Fine Styles, the World's Best... our Big Values, the World's Greatest... and this Miracle Sale Book proves our claim.

F-257 **CHICAGO MAIL ORDER CO. CHICAGO**

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

By the author of **ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT**

THE ROAD BACK

By **ERICH MARIA REMARQUE**

The moving story of a group of war-weary, disillusioned German soldiers endeavoring to adjust themselves to peace conditions in a demoralized world. Remarque makes peace as excitingly emotional as war.

\$2.50 Postpaid

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Highlights of WIBW Broadcasts

These Programs Bring You Favorites of Yesterday as Well as Today's Best Musical Numbers

SONG hits from musical comedies of yesterday are sung by Helen Gilligan, soprano, and Milton Watson, tenor, during the broadcasts of Star Reveries over WIBW Sunday nights 8:45 to 9 p. m. They are assisted by Mark Warnow and his orchestra.

"Pastorale," a new Sunday afternoon feature over WIBW at 3:30 o'clock, features a half hour of classical music, and solo presentations by Catherine Field, soprano; Crane Calder, bass; Charles Carlisle, tenor; and Mildred Johnson, contralto.

At 5:15 p. m., every Sunday, a peppy program of popular music is presented over WIBW by the Piano Pals, and Harriet Lee, popular radio contralto, who for two years masqueraded as a male soloist in a popular night club in New York. She sang behind a screen and her low, husky voice caused her to receive many mash notes from feminine admirers.

Characteristic and varied types of Spanish music, including the tango and serenade, are presented by Vincent Sorey and his Gauchos orchestra at 8 o'clock Sunday evenings. Tito Guizar, soloist with the orchestra always perches on a high three legged stool before the microphone for his broadcasts.

Theo Karle, tenor, now may be heard on the Savino Tone Pictures broadcast at 8:30 Monday evenings. Karle is accompanied by an ensemble of mixed voices.

A guitar fully 4 feet long and 3 feet in diameter at the sound chamber has been added to the Columbia Gauchos ensemble by Vincent Sorey who purchased the instrument from a friend in Argentina. Its sound is similar to two Hawaiian guitars and it has eight double strings.

When Morton Downey opened in his new radio spot, the Camel Quarter Hour, the page boys at CBS spent a busy evening delivering telegrams of good wishes to the high note tenor. With so many congratulatory messages, the whole affair had a sort of election night tinge.

Despite the demands his radio, theatre, recording and other activities have on his time, Morton Downey had found opportunity to compose another song. Its title is "My Melody of Love," with both the music and the lyrics by Downey. He will feature the tune on a forthcoming Camel Quarter Hour which is on WIBW nightly at 9:30 except Sundays.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians have returned to the air as a sustaining feature over WIBW. They are now broadcasting their music direct from the Hollywood Gardens, Pelham, every Wednesday and Friday nights at 10:15.

Filling a series of dance engagements thruout the East and South, Lombardo will remain at the Hollywood Gardens only a few weeks before resuming his tour.

Following Lombardo and his Royal Canadians into the Hollywood Gardens will be an impressive array of the country's more popular orchestras, including Ben Bernie and his boys, Irving Aaronson's Commanders, Ted Weems and his orchestra, and the Coon-Sanders Nighthawks. All will be heard over WIBW.

Altho Arthur Pryor, conductor of the Cremona Military Band, is recognized as one of the world's most talented trombonists, he never has played that instrument over the ra-

dio. And altho he possesses an excellent speaking voice, the bandmaster never has talked into a microphone.

Peter Biljo, whose "Around the Samovar" is a popular WIBW feature on Sunday nights, reveals that the domra, one of the oldest musical instruments in the world, is very much in use today, and is a vital part of the balalaika orchestra. This primitive instrument of seven frets was introduced into Europe in the 13th Century when the Tartars invaded Russia, and from it have sprung the mandolin, banjo, guitar, violin and even the ukelele. The balalaika, Russia's national instrument, is the domra's direct offspring. In Russian orchestras, such as Biljo's, the domras carry the melody and the balalaiki provide the accompaniment.

Another thrilling episode from frontier days will be enacted for the juvenile portion of the radio audience Friday evening at 5:30 o'clock in Red Goose Adventures over WIBW.

"Grandpa," scout and plainsman during the settling of the West, lives again thru a chapter of adventure with a friendly Ojibwa, a hostile Sioux hunting party and a battle on the river. As he spins the tale the characters from the past again play their parts in the real-life drama.

Those of the radio audience who have been missing the Morning Devotional Services and talk by Rev. Gordon Thompson, at 7:05 every morning, will have to get up a half hour earlier to hear them at 6:30. The Morning Devotionals start at 6:30 and are followed by the time, news and weather report at 6:55.

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—The Commuters
7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:02 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:45 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave (except Friday)

6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Scores; 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.—Kanoa's Hawaiians
11:30 p. m.—The Melody Master

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, JUNE 28

3:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ
5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and Swanee Music
7:00 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature
8:00 p. m.—The Gauchos
8:15 p. m.—WIBW Hour
8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries
9:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar
10:30 p. m.—Nocturne

MONDAY, JUNE 29

1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
3:30 p. m.—Dodge Twins
7:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau
8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour
9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and Orchestra

TUESDAY, JUNE 30

9:45 a. m.—Lehn Fink Trained Nurse
3:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and Orchestra
6:15 p. m.—Round Towners with Irene Beasley
7:30 p. m.—New York Night Club Program
7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1

1:45 p. m.—Syncopated Silhouettes
7:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
7:30 p. m.—Arabesque, K. P. & L. Co.
8:00 p. m.—Rhythm Choristers
8:45 p. m.—The Bon Bons
10:15 p. m.—Hollywood Gardens Orchestra

THURSDAY, JULY 2

7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
6:15 p. m.—Blevans Chevrolet Tour
7:15 p. m.—The Columbians
8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup
10:15 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and Royal Canadians

FRIDAY, JULY 3

9:02 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems
2:45 p. m.—Edna Thomas—Lady from Louisiana
5:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
8:00 p. m.—Farmers Union program
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremona Military Band
9:30 p. m.—The Camel Quarter Hour

SATURDAY, JULY 4

4:30 p. m.—Reis and Dunn
5:00 p. m.—Kate Smith and Swanee Music
6:15 p. m.—Henry Burbig
7:00 p. m.—Ben Alley with Ann Leaf
7:30 p. m.—National Forum
8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat
9:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and Orchestra
10:15 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and Royal Canadians

prodigal sons? Are they more numerous than they were in the so-called good old days? Who knows? Each generation thinks that the next generation is going to the dogs. But the dogs have had to wait a long time. Back in 1847, Emerson made his second trip to Europe and there visited his friend Carlyle. One night Emerson and Carlyle and Dickens were sitting in Carlyle's house—what a trio! And they fell to talking about the younger generation. Carlyle thought that a very, very small percent of English youth lived clean, moral lives. Emerson believed that the young men of New England were as virtuous as the virgins whom they married. So this matter of the goodness of the younger generation never has been settled and won't be for a long time. We are certain, however, that if the fathers were less prodigal the sons would be likewise.

Should we pick on rich folks? Are they worse than the general run of humanity? This question is raised by the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. Jesus, if you have noticed, did not condemn the rich gentleman. He said he was a fool for thinking that big barns and plenty of good times made up the basis of life. They do not, "for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." The rich man made a wrong guess, and it cost him heavily.

Wealth is a social problem in the United States as well as an individual one. Our resources are more and more in the hands of the rich few, and it is not a healthy condition for the nation as a whole, nor for the rich themselves. What are we going to do about it? It is not a matter of jealousy, but of social justice, and the welfare of the people. Some of the wealthy realize their social obligation and are returning their money to society in various ways, and are leaving little or none behind them. But the per cent of those who do this is small. Great numbers do not have the social vision to do it.

Prayer is a topic which ever is new. Like cut flowers, prayer must not become old or stale. It must be like the early dew, or like the bloom on the apple or the peach. There is power in it if we know how to pray. Said Alexander Whyte: "Not even our Lord, with all his ability and all his willingness, can teach any of us off-hand how to pray. Every man must teach himself, every day he lives, this most personal, most secret, and most experimental of all the arts. Every man must find out the best ways of prayer for himself. There is no royal road; there is no short or easy road."

Lesson for June 28—Review: Jesus, the World's Savior: Suffering and Sovereignty. Golden Text: "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THREE months is not a long time, especially if you have signed a 90-day note. And yet much may take place in three months. One may master the fundamentals of a new language in three months, or build a barn or build a road, or propose and get married, or conduct a military campaign to success or failure, or make a beginning on a new life. It isn't long but it is long enough for important things. In these lessons we have covered much ground. We began with Easter, and we ended with the duty of helping one another.

Easter is a good place to begin, because it means new life. Even if the Christian religion should pass out of the memory of man, I suspect that Easter would go on in some form at least. Nature returns to life then and you cannot stop nature, whatever you may think of religion. That is one of the beauties of living. New forms constantly are coming to light. Even old nature loves variety, and every once in a while she sends forth what is called a mutant, or a sport, different from other individuals. And from this

mutant may come a new variety. And religion, as it is manifest in individuals takes on new expressions with different people. Your religion very likely is not just like your grandmother's, for which perhaps you are more thankful than she is. But by and by your grandchild's religion will not be just like yours, and you won't see any fun in that.

I like the collect of the Anglican church, read when the dead is being lowered into the earth: "We meekly beseech thee, O Father, to raise us from the death of sin to the life of righteousness; that when we shall depart this life we may rest in him; and at the general resurrection on the last day may be found acceptable in thy sight." That is the spirit of Easter.

The committee on the International Lessons could not leave out the Prodigal Son, but in our treatment of the subject we suggested that perhaps prodigal fathers are more at fault than prodigal sons. The second comes from the first, or is pretty likely to. What are we going to do with these

Too Much Rye!

BY HARRY C. BAIRD
Dighton, Kansas

If it were not for rye, Lane county could lay claim to the best wheat crop in Kansas.

One reason for this is the very large percentage of summer fallowed ground. A check-up last fall indicated that 20 per cent of this year's crop was growing on summer fallowed land.

Very few fields however are free from rye, and some seem to be half rye.

Even a large number of summer fallowed fields contain a small amount of rye.

Some farmers believe that ground squirrels have carried in rye to their clean fields. This could be easily done, as the clean fields are surrounded by fields containing rye.

Many farmers will be looking for rye free seed this fall. The wheat growers with clean seed can expect a premium for seed wheat.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Ridding Flock of Old Hens Helps Prevent Tuberculosis and Gives Pullets a Better Chance

DISPOSING of old hens tends to keep the poultry flock free from tuberculosis, a disease that principally affects fowls more than 1½ years old, and it gives the pullets a better chance to thrive.

By disposing of hens at that age, the appearance of tuberculosis in flocks is largely prevented and in addition there is less likelihood of the same disease appearing among swine, which often become infected by eating the carcasses of tuberculous hens or feed contaminated with their droppings.

A further benefit, according to the Department of Agriculture, resulting from the disposal of old hens is the improvement in egg production in farm flocks. The marketing of old birds at the end of their first laying year, after which egg production decreases, prevents over-crowding and gives the pullets a better chance.

Sell to Special Customers

My best net profit from poultry was made in 1930 by planning how to market my poultry and eggs for the very best prices. I began planning my work early in the spring by cleaning and disinfecting everything such as incubators, brooder, brooder house, water and feed containers. Even the run got a new layer of dirt and clean sand. My first hatch was off in March, my second and third in April, fourth in May and fifth in June. By careful feeding the March and April chicks are ready for market in harvest time which is a very busy time, so I pick out the largest and dress them ready to cook. Some I sell to private homes in town, others to busy housewives who have harvest hands and are glad to get them ready to cook. Then I sometimes bake or fry them to sell. Then in the fall when everyone is busy I repeat this way of selling and at Christmas time I have only a few turkeys which I sell dressed and some I bake. I also dress hens and fryers for the holidays. My eggs bring me enough to pay my expenses and for hatching purposes until fall and winter, when I use them for baking for the market. I aim to have a few ducks and geese to market in this way in 1931. I have Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Hugoton, Kan. Mrs. H. C. Evans.

Good Source of Cash

Since raising turkeys the last three years, I have read volumes of "turkey talk"—the "how" of successfully handling a flock. Yet I find there still are a few things that may happen to turkey raisers, which never are mentioned in books and papers. Hence I shall try to tell a wee bit of my "valuable" experience.

In our case we never have tried to handle anything but a small flock, 50 being the most that we have had at any single time. In 1929, I hatched 50 little ones with chicken hens. They were bright, peppy little fellows until about the time they began to feather out. Then they began to hang their wings and, well, you folks who raise turkeys know just how they looked without any further description, and you need not be told that they began to die in a very short time. Of the 50, I raised less than half. So much for experience.

My troubles were overfeeding, lice and too much association with chickens. Any one of these will kill a young turkey in a short time.

Last year, however, I changed my plan. I tried hatching my turkeys with an incubator, but again I had poor luck, getting only about half of

a hatch. At the same time I set eggs under hens and nearly every egg hatched. I believe the incubator would do the work satisfactorily but one needs to know better than I knew just how to operate it with turkey eggs, as they require more moisture and not the same degrees of heat thru the entire hatch as hen eggs do. But I learned too late.

My hatch resulted in 53 little turkeys, a few of which, of course, died within the first few weeks, leaving me 45 good, strong ones at the time they were feathering nicely. Every day I watched them with fear, lest they should begin to droop as others had the year before. But this time I was more fortunate, as such a happening did not occur—but here I am getting ahead of my story.

My experience with hens the previous year, convinced me that there must be a better way to handle turkeys. Having read of others who had raised them with a brooder, we invested \$65 in a 10 by 14-foot brooder, using a coal stove for keeping the babies warm. Now I know this is the one ideal way to care for them.

I fed them much the same as little chicks, except that I took special care that they always should have greens of some sort mixed with their feed while they were young. These little turkeys were not out of the house at all until they were past 8 weeks old.

A Good, Sharp Grit

As they grew, of course, the feed was made coarser, using good, sharp grit in addition—broken dishes are fine for them. Part of their daily program was to take a long walk, out of the pen, to hunt for grasshoppers. I found if I took them hunting in the morning they were satisfied to stay in the pen until late in the afternoon, when I would take them again.

This plan worked fine until late in the summer. But one day the young turkeys made a wonderful discovery; they could fly over the fence and get out of their pen. This was their misfortune as well as mine, since the chicken yard seemed to attract them more than any spot on the farm. Whenever turkeys begin to spend their time with chickens, one can begin to look for trouble, and mine came very soon. Out of my 45 beautiful birds, I lost 10. All symptoms indicated that the trouble was blackhead.

The 35 that were left for Thanksgiving and Christmas were sold dressed and netted us about \$100. We dressed them "ready for the oven" and could have sold many more. We



could sell a finished bird many places where a live one would not be considered at all, and the delivery was much easier. Of course, this necessitated considerable work and could not be done with a large flock. But I believe there are more people who raise a small flock than there are raising large ones.

Now this is not a story of success entirely, yet I feel that with all our bad luck we have realized a nice little amount of cash. And while we are not planning to have turkeys another year, we expect to equip ourselves so that we may be able to handle more later. Turkeys simply must be kept away from chickens. Otherwise they are easy to raise and gentle to handle. One can drive them or they will follow when called, and will bring in a nice remuneration in the winter when other sources of cash are short.

Mrs. Guy Gardner.

Republic, Kan.

The Modern Way Is Best

Would I go back to the old way of hatching and brooding chicks? No, indeed! I have had too many disappointments with broken eggs and trampled chicks ever to try the method again.

I have carried boxes and made nests, powdered hens and quietly placed them on eggs, to have them sit, or perhaps to find a nest of chilled eggs, sooner or later. A little delay in care or feeding might mean a broken egg or two, and a nest of eggs to wash. Even if the chicks are successfully hatched, the hen is not always a dependable mother and she requires too much time and attention.

When hatching time comes I place my incubators in a room that is little used, clean and disinfect them and have them regulated and ready for use in a short time. I would rather care for my four incubators than 20 sitting hens. There is no outside work required to give them attention.

About four days before hatching time my brooder house is cleaned, the stove put in place and a fire built. The chicks are left in the incubator nursery until ready for feed and water, when they are placed in the brooder house. There are no hens to step on chicks or eat expensive feed. If I wish to leave home I attend to the brooder stove, see that fountains and hoppers are filled and I know that my chicks are safe until I return.

If a storm threatens I keep them in their house until it passes, not needing to bring in half-drowned chicks to revive.

My hens go on producing eggs, and they are in condition for market if I wish to dispose of some.

My chicks are hatched when I want them, thus producing early laying pullets and broilers for early market. I have used incubators and brooders for nine years. I hatched 2,000 chicks last season, keeping 600 for my own use. By giving the proper feed and care my losses have been very small. Where time, strength and profit are to be considered, as they generally are, I am sure that the incubators and brooders win.

Ottawa, Kan. Mrs. Robert Cash.

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.



When in Wichita!

Enjoy a Hospitality that will make you want to return—often, to Kansas' Largest and Finest Hotel.
Rates from \$2.00
THE RIGBY GRAY HOTEL CO.
OWNERS
L. S. SEYMOUR, Manager

22¢ to Vaccinate a Spring Pig

Against Cholera, Using Clear, Concentrated, Pasteurized, Government-Inspected
Peters' Serum
Your check for \$25.50 brings 3000 c.c.'s of serum (@ 80 cts. per 100 c.c.) and 150 c.c. of virus (@ 1¢ per c.c.) enough for 100 to 120 pigs. We send **FREE** two syringes with double strength glass barrels and directions. Write for Free Veterinary Guide.
Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
World's First Hog Serum Company

Don't let horses suffer . . . Reach for ABSORBINE

For 38 years farmers have relied on Absorbine, when strains and sprains threaten lameness. Brings quick relief to sore, swollen tendons and muscles. Aids healing of ugly gashes, sores. No blisters, no lost hair, no lay-ups. Famous for economy. \$2.50 a bottle—all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Liberty GRAIN BLOWER
Elevates grain by air, dries while elevating. Fastest, steadiest, easiest way to move grain. Saves labor and removes smut. **Costs LESS**
Write for **FREE** Catalog. **LESS**
More profit from every Bushel—with labor costs saved.
Write **LINK MFG. CO., Dept. C** 728 Delaware Kansas City, Mo.

DAISY FLY KILLER
Placed anywhere, **DAISY FLY KILLER** attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Insist upon **DAISY FLY KILLER** from your dealer.
HAROLD SOMERS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ALL-STEEL GRAIN BINS
Corrugated
MID-WEST BINS are made of 2½ in. Corrugated Steel estimated 22 times as strong as flat steel. Cost no more than ordinary bins. Easily set up or moved. Non-sag patented roof. Biggest value. Low price. Freight prepaid. **FREE**—Write for folder, prices.
MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 153 Am. Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the classified section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.



Sam McKelvie Had His Troubles While Attending the Recent London Wheat Conference

THE crop outlook in Kansas is unusually good. There is ample moisture in almost every section. Fine progress is being made with harvest. Corn is unusually clean, taking the state as a whole. Army worm damage in on the decline in most counties, with the coming of warmer weather. But still these worms have done a great deal of damage; the bill for insect damage in Kansas this season will be unusually high. The combination of the mild weather with favorable climatic conditions was such as to produce unusually good opportunities for almost all insects this season.

Sam McKelvie of Lincoln, Neb., who has retired as a member of the Federal Farm Board, returned from London filled with considerable pessimism regarding international agreements on wheat marketing. Sam doubtless knows now how a man feels when he is on a jury "with 11 contrary devils." Anyhow here is his opinion of the London conference:

"An international conference is a meeting where all speeches are made twice, at least, and each nation in best diplomatic terms puts its own interpretation on what each other nation says. I arrived at this conclusion after representing the United States as a member of the Federal Farm Board at the World Conference of Wheat Exporting Nations in London.

"Eleven nations representing 95 per cent of the exportable surplus of wheat in the world gathered 'round the council table to see what could be done about it. Wheat growers know best what is meant by "it." Other conferences had been held prior to this one, but the United States had not been present. On this account and for the more important reason that the Federal Farm Board is the only agency of any government that has been grappling seriously with control of the surplus, there was a distinct backwardness of speech until the statement of the delegation from the United States was made. It devolved upon the writer to do this.

"We set forth the world wheat situation as we see it. Briefly, we said, there is more wheat in the world than can be sold at a profit to the grower. During the war certain countries, notably Russia and the Balkan States, had abandoned plowshares for swords and ceased to be exporters of wheat. Coincident with this, other countries—Canada, United States, Argentine and Australia—greatly increased acreage for reasons that are well known. After the war all European nations and Russia sought to rehabilitate their agriculture, some to again become heavy exporters of wheat, and others—particularly France and Italy—to supply their domestic requirements. Meanwhile countries in North and South America and Australia either maintained their production or increased it. Other factors entered, too, such as reduced per capita consumption of wheat in some countries, and milling restrictions in other countries designed to compel the larger use of domestic growths, or of other bread grains.

There Is Too Much Wheat

"The result was inevitable: Too much wheat.

"In view of these facts, all clearly borne out by statistical data, we could see no good in playing the ostrich. Growers should be urged to reduce acreage. This the United States had done. At the same time extensive stabilization operations had been carried on with Government funds to relieve growers pending the period of readjustment. The Grain Stabilization

Corporation had acquired large supplies of wheat. Marketing of these supplies had been done very carefully and assurance was given that this would continue to be the policy. There would be no "dumping" of stabilization wheat.

"The delegates were visibly bored by the relation of the simple facts about overproduction. They had not come to hear that. Perhaps they knew all about it but they had not emphasized it to their growers. Rather they had blinked it while following the easier course of leading their farmers to believe that the situation could be met by some magic of politics or government. So they seized with avidity upon our statement regarding stabilization. That was fine. Delegate after delegate arose to construe it to mean that we would continue to "hold the umbrella." To them it meant an allocation of export quotas with which they were in unanimous accord. That was the big idea, the great desideratum, the rabbit out of the hat, that would save wheat growers everywhere. Comment flowed freely and favorably and each speech was made twice—first in French or English and interpreted. The Russian speech was made three times—in their own language, French and English.

Departed From Diplomatic Usage

"It was a veritable love feast until we asked for an elucidation, a statistical exposition, of this quota business. How would it work? How would the quotas be arrived at? What countries had the machinery or the authority for putting it into effect? Who would finance the carrying of supplies? 'We cannot,' said one after another, except Russia. Yes, they could do it and they were for it. All

pretations of the American statement in which it was assumed that the Federal Farm Board would refrain from exporting any of its large supplies and would buy and hold more. Finally we found it necessary to depart from diplomatic usage and make it clear in understandable English that the opinion of any or all countries notwithstanding, stabilization wheat would be sold when, where and as The Grain Stabilization Corporation saw fit, and the only thing to influence this would be the interests of our own growers just as it had been in the past.

China Is a Potential Market

"When the conference finally settled down to a discussion of practical objectives, resolutions were passed recognizing the soundness of reduced surpluses thru acreage contraction. Each country must approach this in its own way, but whether they will or not, economic necessity will be a compelling force. Already it is taking place in Canada, United States, Argentine and Australia. How far other countries than our own will go in urging it remains to be seen. Certainly Russia will not do so, and its representatives so indicated. It was evident, however, that they are not happy in the present world situation. They are not getting enough exchange from what they sell, and their dumping policies are being frowned upon by importing countries. Even England, which features cheap bread for its laboring class, knows that it is only a step from dumping wheat to dumping butter and wool, and that means serious complaint from farmers in the British Isles. Already it is taking place. But Russia, with her five-year plan, underpaid labor and need for exchange, will continue to be a serious menace in the world agricultural situation.

"The conference recommended the establishment of a clearing house of statistical information among exporting countries. The form this may take remains for a special committee of the conference to recommend to the

to conserve wheat during the war gave restaurants, hotels and dining cars excuse to impose an extra charge for bread and they have been doing so ever since. This seems to me regrettable.

"From what I learned at the London conference and elsewhere, I am convinced that the American farmer can place little dependence on the hope of help from other countries. We need not entirely abandon the export market for wheat, but we certainly can make no money in offering the quantities and qualities we have been offering in export markets.

"In normal times we should be able to export from 75 to 100 million bushels of high quality wheat, mostly of the hard varieties, but under present circumstances even this cannot be done at a profit to the grower.

"I cannot conclude without leaving this thought to the American farmer: If you doubt the efficacy of a tariff on agricultural products, consider two countries, Great Britain and France. There is no better husbandman than the Scottish farmer. He is industrious, thrifty and capable. The same may be said of many English farmers, but baronial estates have not encouraged the development of agriculture in England as in Scotland. No surpluses are produced in these countries, but free trade has left the farmers to compete with the world. A moderate tariff would have made them secure and in turn would have added greatly to the stability of the British Isles without imposing any hardship upon the consuming classes and with no offense to exporting nations. As it is, those farmers are at their wits' end.

"In France the reverse is true. The French farmer has prospered since the war. The government protects its agriculture. Tariffs have been substantially increased since the war. Unsettled conditions in the industrial regions are offset by the stability of agriculture. This is not to say that world depression is not being felt by the French farmer too. Population in France is about equally divided between agriculture and all other classes. This may have something to do with the friendly attitude of the government toward the farmer, but I believe the reason lies deeper than that: It is regarded good business policy. That was the interpretation put on it by Mr. Tardieu, Minister of Agriculture, in a talk I had with him. He is among the strongest and most popular of French statesmen."

Allen—Crops have been doing unusually well. Alfalfa and clover are making a fine growth, and pastures are in excellent condition. Apparently large numbers of eggs are going into storage this year. Butterfat, 15c; eggs, 10c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Atchison—The dry weather was broken recently by a good rain. This moisture will be especially helpful to the pastures. There is a fairly good cherry crop, but the cherries are small. The wheat outlook is good. Oats and hay are rather short. Oats, 24c; wheat, 45c; corn, 38c; eggs, 12c; cream, 19c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Wheat has been making a fine growth, and filling well. Army worms have done a great deal of damage to alfalfa, gardens and potatoes. We have had some rain, but more is needed. The roses were unusually beautiful this year.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Corn has been making a splendid growth. Insects have done an unusual amount of damage this year. Wheat and oats both are yielding well. We have had plenty of moisture; pastures are in fine condition. There is plenty of harvest help. Cream, 18c; milk, \$1.30 a cwt.; eggs, 10c.—Robert Creamer.

Clark—We have been having fine weather, and have received some moisture recently. Wheat harvest is starting. Cattle are doing well on pasture. The feed crops are growing rapidly. Wheat, 42c; eggs, 8c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Clay—Harvest is drawing near; wheat will produce a good yield. Farmers have replanted considerable corn. Cut worms—and other worms—have done considerable damage to the alfalfa and gardens. Pastures are in fine condition.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Wheat, oats, potatoes and the gardens have been making a fine growth, as recently we have had plenty of moisture. The strawberry crop, however, was

(Continued on Page 23)

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What is orthography?
2. Who was Cecil Rhodes?
3. What is meant by "Eminent Domain"?
4. Name three Kansans who have become well-known novelists.
5. What is the Blarney-stone?
6. What President of the United States died in poverty?
7. Who was Sir Lancelot?
8. What is a lunar year?
9. Who received the 1931 Capper Agricultural Award of \$5,000?
10. What was the Rainbow Division, and how did it get its name?
11. What is a falcon?
12. Which of these words are misspelled? Aeronaut, carburator, phraseology, misdemeaneer?

(Answers on Page 23)

they requested was a quota equal to their pre-war exports of about 164 million bushels a year compared with limited post-war exports until the first of last July, since which time they have shipped out less than 100 million bushels. Of course they would have to be financed. A mere incident.

"If quotas were to be made even moderately effective it would be necessary to return to substantially a pre-war production basis, at least during the disposition of the present abnormal surplus. The United States not only had signified its willingness to do this, but had set about it. Therefore on the basis of quantities it was not necessary for us to comment on the Russian proposal. But what of Canada, Argentine, Australia? Also, if the Russian quota were accepted, the Balkans must be similarly recognized, and that meant still larger reductions in the Western Hemisphere. There the discussion stopped except for recurring inter-

participating nations. The purpose is to know more about acreage, crop conditions and supplies in all countries. Some countries have been very backward in developing such information. This imposes a high speculative element in the markets and growers suffer from it.

"It was proposed also that efforts would be made to find new markets and new uses for wheat. China is a potential market when the conditions of their government and exchange enable its development. Someone had the temerity to suggest that Russia had very good outlets for all of her wheat at home. In view of our own declining consumption of wheat I was impressed with the encouragement that is given to bread-eating in England, Scotland and France, all importers of wheat. On every table and at every meal, bread is the first thing on the table and there is no charge for it. It was so in this country before the war, but the campaign



Prompt and Persistent Sleuthing as Soon as Thefts Are Discovered Results in Convictions

PROMPT report by Protective Service Member James L. Osborne of the theft of corn has resulted in riding Montgomery county of three more farm thieves. Within 12 hours after the corn was stolen from the premises of his protected farm, Mr. Osborne discovered the theft and notified the sheriff's force at Independence and at Coffeyville.

This prompt action on the part of Mr. Osborne and the ensuing action of the officers resulted in the apprehension and arrest of Wayne Stevens, Ben Lapsey and George Lapsey. These corn thieves are serving sentences of from 5 to 15 years in the state penitentiary at Lansing. The \$50 Protective Service reward has been divided between Sheriff R. W. Lewis of Independence and his deputy, Harry A. Neal of Coffeyville, and Mr. Osborne.

Following the conviction and sentencing to 90 days in jail of J. O. Johnson and Howard Harshberger for stealing an automobile battery from the Protective Service protected farm premises of W. L. Coleman, who lives near Mont Ida, a Protective Service reward of \$25 has been paid. The reward was divided equally between Mr. Coleman and Constable L. E. Kirkendall of Mont Ida. There scarcely was any clue when Mr. Coleman discovered the theft of the battery and he deserves much credit for his persistence in ferreting out the facts that led to the conviction.

Post a Protective Service Sign

Looks Healthier

(Continued from Page 3)

ity of the crop, and can control the shipments to such an extent as to prevent market gluts. During the marketing season of 1930, we watched the supply and demand closely. It was our policy for growers to load as rapidly as our trade territory would take our potatoes at prices that were as good or better than competing districts were receiving. We made every effort to sell, and placed our quotations wherever freight rates were equal or more favorable to us than to other districts.

"Whenever it occurred that supplies were accumulating more rapidly than could be disposed of on orders, we asked our growers to stop loading for a day or so. As soon as loading was stopped, we began placing the unsold cars out on orders, maintaining the regular price if possible, and removing the necessity of shipping to the large markets, and assisting in a general way to maintain a more even market.

Helped to Restore Confidence

"We would inform our regular buyers that loading had stopped and that they need not fear over-crowding of their market. This helped to restore confidence. This information was passed to all dealers in our trade territory by selling brokers, and while dealers generally were suspicious and regarded these statements as trade practice at the beginning of the deal, before it was over they were convinced that an honest effort was put forth, and that they could rely on statements made regarding the loading and movement." Here is a cooperative that works well.

Potato prospects in the Kaw Valley,

as reported by the board of agriculture, are excellent. Production is indicated at 2,347,000 bushels compared with 2,407,000 bushels harvested last year. The area planted of 13,800 acres is 5 per cent larger than a year ago. The forecast of production is based on an indicated yield to the acre of 170 bushels, but it may beat that. Last year the average yield was 180 bushels. Out in Scott county there are 800 acres as compared to 1,000 acres a year ago, and production is expected to be about the same or larger.

Kaw Valley Has Competition

The production of potatoes in the 11 second early states—including Kansas—which move to market in competition with the Kaw Valley crop is forecast at 32,087,000 bushels or 8 per cent larger than last year's crop of 29,673,000 bushels. The acreage for harvest in this group of states at 202,980 acres is 3 per cent larger than the acreage harvested last year and a somewhat higher yield is in prospect. The Virginia crop, especially that of the eastern shore, which is one of the chief competitors of Kansas potato growers, is indicated as 10,020,000 bushels compared with 9,555,000 bushels last year. The acreage in Virginia is smaller this year but yields above last year's average are expected.

For the entire group of 19 early potato states production is forecast at 48,527,000 bushels compared with 42,875,000 bushels harvested last year. The acreage is 8 per cent larger and totals 348,380 acres. Potatoes in eight of these states move earlier than the Kansas crop and do not compete in the market directly. The other 12 states, however, are direct competitors during late June, July and August.

To Interest Farmers?

(Continued from Page 8)

utilizing it are difficult to discover, and the alcohol produced can be readily used in several types of liquors.

If we assume that 600 million pounds of corn sugar are going into

the bootleg liquor industry, that amount would be equal in weight to better than 10 million bushels of corn. In addition, corn is used directly. In 1928, federal prohibition agents reported the seizure of nearly 27 million gallons of mash, in which corn seems to predominate because it is most difficult to discover. Considering the amount of mash which must escape detection, it would appear that several million bushels of corn are being used in this way.

As was indicated previously, the legal manufacture of fermented and distilled liquors shows a decrease in the consumption of all grain equivalent to approximately 92 million bushels of corn. While the amounts being used in the manufacture of liquors under cover can only be guessed at, the net reduction in all grain used in liquor manufacture in all forms probably is not more than the equivalent of 60 million bushels of corn. This would be equal to about 1.2 per cent of the total production of all grains. If no other effects were to be considered, such a decline in demand probably would not affect prices more than 2 or 3 per cent. But, as will be pointed out later, allowance must be made for other effects of prohibition which tend to offset any loss in demand for grains.

The quantity of grapes going into wine-making apparently has increased considerably. This is indicated by the marked increase in production of grapes and by observation of the gain in home wine-making, especially under the arrangement worked out in the last year or two by the California grape interests. The wine grape acreage in California has more than doubled since 1919. The anti-prohibitionists claim that wine consumption is about 2½ times that before prohibition.

From 12 to 14 Gallons

So much for the direct effects. The nature and extent of indirect effects are so largely a matter of personal interpretation that only general statements are possible. Most pertinent is the increase in consumption of dairy products. The quantity of whole milk consumed per capita annually has increased 12 to 14 gallons. The belief that prohibition was one of the main causes for this increase is almost universal among milk dealers and others in close touch with the business. The production of this additional amount of milk would require much more grain than has been released by the brewing and distilling industries. Besides the gain in milk consumption, there have been marked increases in consumption of ice cream, oranges and other citrus fruits, and sugar, which are commonly believed to be partly the result of prohibition.

Besides these changes in diet, prohibition is believed to have raised the efficiency and productiveness of labor in industry, elevated the living standards of the industrial classes, and thus raised the level of demand for practically all farm products, including wool and cotton.

Summing up, then, there probably were some losses to those supplying corn to nearby distilleries, or producing high-grade barley for which brewers paid premiums. Such losses were gradually neutralized, at least in a national way, if not locally, by the larger consumption of grains for dairy products. The hop growers have had a considerable shrinkage in their market, necessitating reduction of the area devoted to this crop by 18,000 to 20,000 acres. Grape growers, on the other hand, have benefited by a marked increase in demand.

In agriculture as a whole, prohibition appears to be a rather negligible influence in either prosperity or depression. The reduction in direct consumption of grains in liquor making is much less than the decrease in consumption by horses and mules as a result of the coming of mechanical power. It is even less than the decrease in the last 15 years in human consumption of corn as hominy and meal.

Good Season for Bugs!

BY WALTER J. DALY
Linn County

We enjoyed our mild winter, and so did the bugs. The absence of cold weather enabled them to come thru with a very low mortality. The insects are with us in large numbers, and we must control them, at least whenever we can do so profitably.

The variegated cutworm has taken on army worm characteristics, and we have these armies of worms to fight. They are not so numerous in Linn county as further west, but we have enough to notice. Poison bran mash will control them. If they already have plenty to eat it will take two or three applications, but the cost is slight. Watch for this pest, especially in alfalfa. In daytime they usually hide under clods and trash.

There are worms and bugs of many kinds eating on our gardens. All these that actually eat the leaves can be controlled by spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead. Those that suck juice from the plant are more difficult to control. They do not eat the leaf, so a poison put on the leaf surface is harmless to them. They must be sprayed with a material which will kill them by contact. Nicotine sulfate (black leaf 40) is the best spray for these sucking insects. It must come in direct contact with the insects. As they usually are on the underside of the leaf this portion must be sprayed very carefully.

Premium Books Out

The premium books for the Kansas Free Fair of 1931 are now available; a copy may be obtained on request to A. P. Burdick, Secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

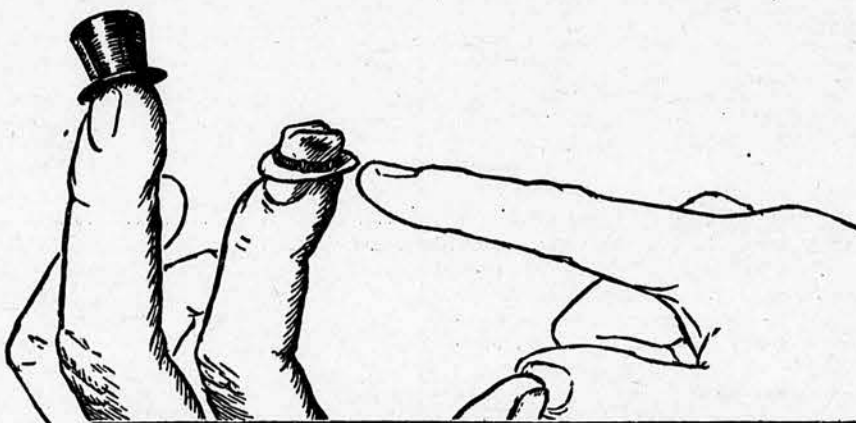
Good Peach Year

The Government forecast indicates a crop of 78 million bushels of peaches for the United States this year, 46 per cent more than last year.

On Measuring Hay

Measuring Hay in Stacks, Leaflet 72-L, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It may be entirely true that Chicago telephone employees refused a raise in wages, but it sounds to us as if they had been cut off in the middle of a conversation.



RICH MAN POOR MAN

Any Reliable and Trustworthy Banker Will Tell You a Rich Man Can Afford to Speculate. If He Loses, He Has Other Money. Not So the Small Investor, the Man With a Family to Support. If His Speculation Fails, It Spells Disaster, and He Has No Money to Tide Him Over the Unexpected. Be Safe, Not Sorry—Investigate Investments First



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 10 cents a word each in minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 3 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

RATES FOR DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1	\$4.90	3	\$29.40
1 1/2	9.80	4	34.30
2	14.70	5	39.20
2 1/2	19.60	6	44.10
3	24.50	7	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS 4c UP. CATALOG FREE. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo. BABY CHICKS 4c 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.

MATHIS GUARANTEED CERTIFIED Chicks. Leghorns, \$6.00; Rocks, Reds \$7.00; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, \$7.75; Assorted, \$5.00. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

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

DUCKS AND GEES

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS EVERY WEEK from 12-14 pound blue ribbon stock. Winifred Albini, Sabetha, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS 15c. JULY 10c postpaid. Clara McDonald, Wallace, Nebr.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

BUFF MINORCAS AUSTRALORPS. 16 other breeds, cockerels. Pullet, chicks, reduced prices. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

ONE 40-80 AVERY TRACTOR, ONE 32-54 Avery thresher. John Pfugheoff, Ellsworth, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 28-50 HART PARK TRACTOR, like new, \$700.00. Albert Henry, Salina, Kan.

BARGAINS IN ALMOST NEW USED COMBines and Tractors. Kysar & Sons, Wakeney, Kan.

TRACTOR—JOHN DEERE GENERAL PURPOSE, used six months for belt work only. Make offer. Roy George, Rt. 2, Lenexa, Kan. JOHN DEERE MODEL D TRACTOR NEARLY new, Heider & Titon used tractors, 3 and 4 bottom plows, Hodgson Implement & Hardware Co., Little River, Kan.

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

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—POWER PULLEY FOR 10 TON Holt. John J. Gronan, Whitewater, Kan.

WANTED—SECOND HAND CRANK SHAFT for Witte engine. Write Mlek Havel, Cuba, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

5.00 CHICKS 5.00
PIR 100 PER 100

SPECIAL PRICES
We specialize in STATE ACCREDITED—BLOODTESTED—BROODER TESTED DAY OLD CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD STARTED CHICKS—10 WEEKS OLD PULLETS and COCKERELS—BREEDING STOCK.

20 VARIETIES
4 Weeks Guarantee to Live
Any losses first 4 Weeks replaced at 1/2 price

60,000 each week. Hatches every Monday and every Thursday. Quick service on large or small orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. New Summer Catalog explains everything. For quick service order from ad.

100% live delivery
Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Giants, Black or White Minorcas, R.I.W., Buff Australorps, Heavy Assorted, Light Assorted, Assorted, All Breeds.

500 or 1000 orders, deduct 1/2¢ per chick. Less than 100, add 1/2¢ per chick. Above prices for Grade A Chicks. For our Grade AA Chicks add 1¢ per chick. For Grade AAA Trapped quality, add 2¢ per chick. Send \$1 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. plus postage, or cash with order, all charges prepaid.

STARTED CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD
Add 5¢ per chick to above prices. Furnished in all three grades. Shipped Express only—C.O.D. Charges Collect.

Write for low prices on pullets or cockerels.
RUSK FARMS Box 816 WINDSOR, MO.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

TOMATO—EARLIANA, BONNYBEST TREE; sweet potato, Red Bernada, Yellow Jersey 50c-100; \$2.75-1.000, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

PLANTS THAT GROW—CELERY, FOUR varieties, price 60c-100; \$4.50-1000, Sweet Spanish Onions 35c-100; \$2.50-1000. All prepaid. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

POTATO PLANTS—PORTO RICO, NANCY Hall, Little Stem Jerseys \$1.25 per 1,000 postpaid, immediate shipment. Set your stubble. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

CORN HARVESTER

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

SILOS

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

WINDMILLS

WINDMILLS. \$19.50. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th, Topeka, Kan.

LUMBER

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

DOGS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please publish my ad of Newfoundland Pups four more times. I am well pleased with results from Kansas Farmer. Received dozens of inquiries and sold 14 pups from the four insertions. A. B. Martin. Rotan, Texas June 18, 1931

NEWFOUNDLANDS FOURTEEN WEEKS

Special price. A. B. Martin, Rotan, Tex. ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, HEELERS. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPPIES, beauties, guaranteed. Plainview, Lawrence, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES SPECIAL prices this month. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED LOCATION CREAMERY. R. R. Jones, 3512 12th Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT RANCH, \$500.00 monthly income. Box 225, care Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE—12 ROOM HOTEL, MODERN. New furniture. Rebuilt in 1930. Lem Gammon, Ramah, Colo.

GENERAL STORE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, staple goods. Good paying business, postoffice in connection which pays about \$700 yearly. About \$1500 will handle. Box 34, Clay Center, 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-K Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE, CLEAR Lake, Iowa. Enroll now. Free gas.

BABY CHICKS

SUMMER CHIX

Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpling-100 200 tons, W. Minorcas \$7.50 \$14.00 Light, Brahmas 8.00 15.00 Brown and White Leghorns, heavy assorted 8.00 11.50 Assorted, all breeds 4.75 9.00

From Kansas Accredited Blood Tested Flocks. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. We pay postage. Also started chicks.

B & O HATCHERY, NEODESHA, KAN.

Chix—Pullets and Cockerels

250 up to 325 egg record. Breeding B.W.D. tested. Assorted Leghorns, 5c; Assorted Heavies 6c; Large type, big egg Leghorns, Buff, Brown or White, 6c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, R.I.W., Minorcas, 7c. Write for catalog and prices on pullets and cockerels.

Blue Ribbon Breeding Farms, Sabetha, Ks., R.3

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

GUARANTEED TO LIVE Only 5c up. Shipped C.O.D. Low prices. Superior Certified. State accredited. 200-300 egg strains. Write for free catalogue.

SUPERIOR HATCHERY, Box 8-8, Windsor, Mo.

KODAK FINISHING

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

SEND ROLL AND 25c FOR SIX BEAUTIFUL glossstone prints. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

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

MAIL YOUR TWO FAVORITE FILMS AND 25c for two 5x7 enlargements. Capitol Photo Service, 1453 Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa.

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

EDUCATIONAL

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

TOBACCO

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO GUARANTEED, chewing or smoking 5 pounds \$1.00; 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS

ALASKAN PEN BORN BREEDING MINK for sale at peit prices. Master Mink Ranch, Hinton, Iowa.

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.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS, SELLING like hot cakes. Agents coinig 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

ARKANSAS

440 ACRES RICH BOTTOM TIMBER LAND fine corn, clover, cotton, hog, cattle land. Price \$10.00 acre. Bee Vanenburg, R2, Batesville, Ark.

COLORADO

SACRIFICE—1760 ACRE IMPROVED NON-irrigated ranch near Hugo, Colorado; one-half level, balance rolling, price \$7.50 per acre; also 1280 acres irrigated near Laramie, Wyo., large improvements, grown record crops; price \$17.50 per acre. Both wonderful opportunities for grain and cattle ranching. Easy terms. Write Irving Howe, owner, Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo.

KANSAS

USE OF 1/4 SECTION WHEAT LAND FOR breaking. Jess Bigley, 400 Western, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon about farms large or small for grain, livestock, dairying, poultry. Complete information. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

At Manhattan—For Sale or Exchange for 40 or 80 acres, well improved. 153 A. bottom farm, elec. lights, gas, 3 1/2 mi. college, 1/2 mi. U. S. 40. Good residence properties, college location, suitable for keeping roomers. O. B. HEATH, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

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

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

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

The claim of a Mexican farmer to be 120 years old is not regarded seriously, we read. It is thought he has been reckoning in revolutions instead of years.

Use This Order Blank Now!

TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR KANSAS FARMER

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows,times in your paper.

Remittance of \$..... is enclosed.

PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 20)

cut short by dry weather before the rains started. Corn and kafir are rather late. Eggs, 10c and 13c; hens, 10c and 13c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Douglas—Some farmers have made a good profit this year by raising spinach and peas for sale to the local canning factory at Lawrence. Quite a large acreage of popcorn has been planted. There has been a fine crop of cherries and an excellent demand for the crop.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—We had some heavy rains recently that washed the roads and fields badly. Corn is growing nicely, but it is behind its usual schedule. Wheat is very tall this year. Insects have done an unusually large amount of damage this year to all crops; alfalfa, however, is doing much better since the rains came. Strawberries were good this year. Some livestock is being moved by truck to the Kansas City market. The State Highway Commission will receive bids July 1 for the paving of 6 miles of highway from Ottawa southwest to Five Corners, 20 feet wide. Wheat, 50c; corn, 50c; butter, 21c to 27c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—The wheat outlook is good. Pastures are in fairly good condition. There was some hail damage to the wheat. Listed and feed crops have fairly good stands. Livestock is doing well. Hogs are back to 6 cents a pound, and they are being shipped to market in considerable numbers. Cattle also have been advancing in price.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—Heavy rains have fallen, which have put the soil into excellent condition. Corn is growing rapidly, but it needs working badly. Oats harvest is almost here. Potato bugs did considerable damage. Some kafir was replanted.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—We have had some good rains recently, which made the ground too wet for cultivating corn for several days. Wheat would be better off if there were no more rain until after harvest. Everybody dreads a wet harvest. Farmers are using new potatoes. Wheat, 40c; oats, 25c; corn, 50c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 20c; strawberries, home grown, 12½ cents to 15 cents a box.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Corn has been making an excellent growth, and is well advanced on most fields, altho some replanting was necessary. A good yield is expected with both wheat and oats. We have had plenty of moisture. Pastures are in fine condition. A few cattle have been shipped to market. Old wheat, 60c; corn, 50c; oats, 32c; eggs, 10c; cream, 19c.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—A heavy hail storm recently did considerable damage in the southeast part of the county. We have had an abundance of rain. Corn is doing fine. Wheat, oats, rye and barley are in the dough stage, and the heads are filling well. Pastures are in good condition. The first cutting of alfalfa is up. Timothy and clover will make a good crop. Eggs, 10c; butterfat, 20c; bran, 80c.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We need a good rain. Oats and straw have rather short straw. Army worms have done considerable damage to the alfalfa. Corn is making an excellent growth. Flies are causing considerable annoyance. Corn, 40c; wheat, 40c; eggs, 9c; cream, 15c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—We have been having excellent growing weather; all vegetation is making a satisfactory growth. Wheat harvest started June 17; all grain crops will produce good yields. Some kafir was replanted. Army worms have done considerable damage. Cherries and strawberries produced fine crops. Bran, 68c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—Wind and hail have caused some damage to crops. Wheat is ready to harvest; a considerable acreage of this grain was plowed up and put into other crops. Some bluegrass is being headed. Corn has been growing rapidly. Corn, 60c; shorts, 85c; cream, 18c; eggs, 12c; bran, 58c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We have been having good growing weather. Pastures are doing well. There is a fine outlook for wheat, oats and flax. Farmers have been cutting alfalfa and clover. They also have been very busy cultivating row crops. Corn, 60c; bran, 75c; shorts, 90c; eggs, 11c; cream, 17c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Good rains recently have been helpful to crops; potatoes and gardens have made a fine growth. Wheat and oats are ready to harvest; the straw is heavy and the heads are long. There is a fairly good stand of corn, and farmers have been busy cultivating it. Fruit prospects are good. Livestock is doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have been having a good deal of rain recently, and crops have been making an excellent growth. Harvest will be unusually early. Wheat likely will produce about 40 bushels an acre on most fields, and the oats also will yield unusually well. Butterfat, 19c; corn, 40c; wheat, 50c; eggs, 15c; hogs, \$5.85; hay, \$7.—J. D. Stosch.

McPherson—Wheat harvest has been the main job; the crop is unusually good. Corn has made a fine growth, but the stand on some fields was injured by army worms and moles. Pastures are fine, and

cattle are in good condition. We have enough moisture for present needs.—F. M. Shields.

Marion—We have been having plenty of moisture, and crops are making an excellent growth. Cherries and berries are yielding well. Wheat, 55c; oats, 20c; corn, 45c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Neosho—Farmers have been very busy in harvest—the yields are excellent. All row crops are free from weeds and are making a fine growth. There has been plenty of rain; pastures are in good condition; livestock is doing well. Wheat, 70c; corn, 60c; kafir, 60c; hens, 13c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 15c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The first crop of alfalfa is all cut; there was plenty of moisture, so the second crop has made a fine start. Wheat is well filled, and it will produce a good crop. Corn and kafir are doing well. Oats and barley will produce satisfactory yields. Livestock is doing well.—James McHill.

Osage—We have had plenty of moisture, which has delayed the cultivation of the row crops somewhat. Corn, oats and wheat are in excellent condition; harvest

weather, which injured the wheat somewhat and resulted in rather poor stands of corn. More recently we have had some good local showers, but there has been some damage from hail. Wheat will be ready to cut in about two weeks.—J. A. Kelley.

Russell—A cyclone did some damage recently in the southwest corner of the county. Local showers have been helpful, but the weather has been rather dry; some of the field crops were replanted on that account. Cutworms have done considerable damage. Some loss from black-leg has been reported. Cream, 18c; broilers, 18c; corn, 50c; kafir, 50c.—Mrs. Mary Bushell.

Republic—Wheat and oats are headed; harvest will be here soon. Much of the corn was replanted, due largely to damage from cut worms. The first crop of alfalfa has been cut; the second is not coming along very rapidly, due to the damage from insects and bugs. Considerable damage to gardens also has been caused by insects. There was a good crop of cherries. Strawberries were scarce. Pastures are in good condition. Butterfat, 16c; broilers, 19c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rush—Good rains recently have been of great help to all growing crops except perhaps the grain sorghums, which were just coming up, and were covered by the dashing rains. Winter wheat is maturing rapidly, and will be ready for harvest in about a week. Pastures are in fine condition. Wheat, 60c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 19c.—William Crotinger.

Sumner—We have received considerable moisture recently, and crops are in excellent condition. Most of the oats has been cut. Gardens are in splendid condition. An unusually large acreage of the feed crops was sown. All livestock has made fine gains, and pastures are in excellent condition. Old wheat, 50c; corn, 50c; kafir, 50c; eggs, 9c; cream, 17c; hogs, \$6.10.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wallace—We have been having average summer weather, but could use more rain. All growing crops are doing fine. We could not have asked for better weather for starting corn. There is a fine outlook for a good wheat crop. Corn has been cultivated the first time. Pastures are in good condition.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—We have been having some hot and dry weather; a few local showers have fallen but good rains are needed. Some corn has been replanted. Cut worms have caused considerable damage. Farmers have been busy putting up alfalfa and working corn. Gardens and pastures are in excellent condition. Eggs, 9c; cream, 16c; hens, 13c; springs, 18c; corn, 40c.—Ralph Cole.

Woodson—Wheat harvest has started. Oats yields will be unusually good. There is a great deal of weedy corn, as cultivation was delayed by wet soil. Despite the heavy rains recently, the rise in the Neosho River was slight.—Bessie Heslop.

Wyandotte—Rain did some damage to the alfalfa hay from the first cutting. Clover is ready to cut and so is the wheat. Farmers are very busy, as they are cultivating corn and making hay between showers. Wheat heads are well filled and the crop is free from rust. Potatoes will soon be on the market. The recent increase in the price of wheat has encouraged farmers somewhat. Good binders are scarce in this section, as farmers have been waiting for lower machinery prices before purchasing.—Warren Scott.

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.

P. R. Kittle, McCracken. Magneto taken from a tractor.

J. J. Metheny, Morland. Twelve purebred Buff Orpington hens with KAH leg bands.

Ray Livingston, Coffeyville. Fourteen by sixteen brown tent. Practically new.

C. M. Gilmore, Coats. Dark brown mare which had three white feet, and one glass eye. Weight 850 pounds.

Mike Henry, Louisburg. Sixty Rhode Island Red and Rhode Island White hens.

L. C. McLaughlin, Kanapolis. Practically new set of tan breeching harness with 1½-inch tugs and Boomer hame fasteners. Red tassels were on bridles.

Ed Miller, Isabel. Two Chevrolet Good-year truck tires, front tire 30 by 5, 6-ply and back 32 by 6, 8-ply.

John O. Lloyd, Division. One 18 size, 15-jewel, South Bend watch, numbered 729,528, Keystone swing ring, case number 5,412,518. Pisto number 2,503W. Ladies watch was 15-jewel Elgin, Hunting case. Owner offers an additional reward.

Mrs. Joseph Simecka, Delia. Thirty Rhode Island Red hens.

Will Zurbucken, Wright. Eastman 2-C Junior kodak, 1 pound of butter and \$4. Mrs. Ernest Olson, Osage City. Fifty Rhode Island Red broilers, weighing 2 to 2½ pounds each. One of the pullets has toes that curl under her feet.

L. Thomasson, Quenemo. Model T 1927 Ford roadster with 5½-foot box on back. Original blue-black paint. Tires—two Pathfinders, one Seiberling, one India. License number 29-76. Motor number 14-666,365.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Community Sales

During the first two weeks in July I am going to call on Holstein breeders in Kansas and adjoining states who expect to hold a public sale during the fall or winter. If you have a few for sale but not enough for a public sale we might promote a community sale in your locality. If you are interested it is important that you write me at once, so that I can plan to see you while out on this trip. Address

W. H. Mott, Holstein Sale Mgr.,
Herington, Kansas

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Cow

and heifer, six months old.

GLENN JACKSON, Rt. 1, Coffeyville, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice White Yearling Bull

Sired by Schellenberger's Collyne Banner Bearer and out of a junior champion cow, Nebraska state fair. Price will suit. W. F. & S. W. Schneider, Logan, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled and Horned Special

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Reg. Red Polled Herd Bull

—three years old. Sired by an international champion. Good individual and priced right.

J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan. (Morris county)

DUROC HOGS

Excellent Brood Sow Prospects

We now offer some choice last September gilts, many of them beginning to show pig. Best of breeding and individuals. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

BOARS! BOARS!

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

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

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

Public Sales of Livestock

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

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

Holstein Cattle

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

Shorthorn Cattle

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

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 22—Albion Waldensdorfer, Herndon, Kan. Feb. 27—Petraček Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 24—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion Oberlin, Kan.

Oct. 31—Friedley & Sons, Pawnee City, Nebr. Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.

March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 26—N. T. Nelson, Atwood, Kan. Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

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

Oct. 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Feb. 6—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. Feb. 16—Weldon Miller, Norcut, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

Feb. 17—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

Important Future Events

Aug. 22-29—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.

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

Sept. 14-19—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

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

Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.

Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Dairy Cattle Congress and allied shows, Waterloo, Ia.

Nov. 9-12—Kansas National Livestock show, Wichita.

The agent drives it 400 miles while demonstrating, and it's still a new car. Then you drive it home and it's a used car.

Aimee McPherson is back from her trip 30 pounds lighter and in good fighting trim. We gently break this news to Mother.



CHINA'S IDEA OF HAVING A GOOD TIME

*Consider your Adam's Apple!!**

Don't Rasp Your Throat With Harsh Irritants

**"Reach for a
LUCKY instead"**

Now! Please!—Actually put your finger on your Adam's Apple. Touch it—your Adam's Apple—Do you know you are actually touching your larynx?—This is your voice box—it contains your vocal chords. When you consider your Adam's Apple you are considering your throat—your vocal chords. Don't rasp your throat with harsh irritants—Reach for a LUCKY instead—Remember, LUCKY STRIKE is the only cigarette in America that through its exclusive "TOASTING" process expels certain harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos. These expelled irritants are sold to manufacturers of chemical compounds. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE, and so we say "Consider your Adam's Apple."



© 1931
The A. T. Co.,
Mfrs.

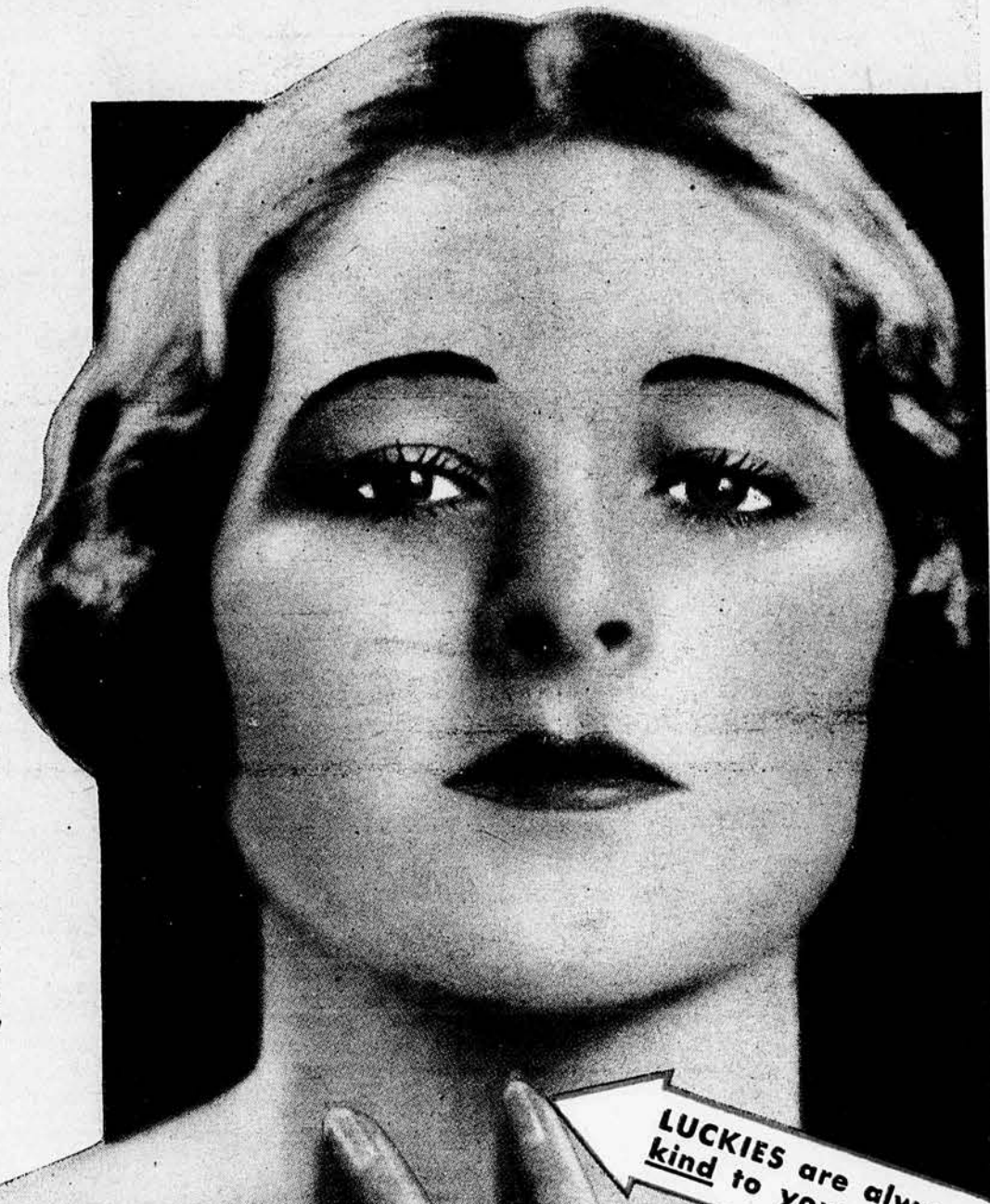
TUNE IN—
The Lucky
Strike Dance
Orchestra,
every Tuesday,
Thursday and
Saturday eve-
ning over N. B.
C. networks.

Emily Boyle
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

"It's toasted"

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

Your Throat Protection — against irritation — against cough



LUCKIES are always
kind to your throat