

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 69

July 25, 1931

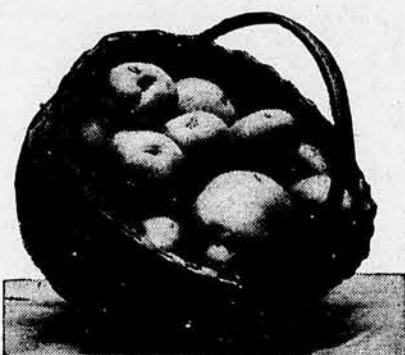
Number 30

## Kansas Spuds to the Forefront

ALTHO Kansas has been popularized all over the world as the wheat state, thru songs, poems, slogans and advertisements, it has done little in making known its important position as a potato producing state. Thruout the fertile Valley of the Kaw, farmers for many years have been busily engaged in improving the yield and quality of their potato crop, until today potatoes under the Kaw brand are sold in successful competition with the crop from states further east that were raising potatoes before Kansas achieved statehood.

Of later years Scott county has assumed a position of importance among potato growing sections of the country. This year's crop in Scott county has been damaged less by adverse weather conditions than the crops of some other sections, and the current crop may set a record.

Rains during the first half of July improved prospects for the potato crop in the Kaw Valley, altho the July 1 estimate of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture indicated a considerable reduction in its size as compared with last year. A probable production of



1,518,000 bushels was forecast, as against 2,367,000 bushels last year.

Weather during the last two weeks in June was unfavorable for the potato growers, and it was largely responsible for the drop in production. However, it is probable that the lower total

production will have a steadying effect on prices, which rose from \$1.25 to \$1.65 earlier in the season and have since shown marked declines.

The current estimate of production for the intermediate group of states (including Kansas) is placed at 9,316,000 bushels, compared with 10,357,000 bushels last year. Most of the reduction was in the Kansas and Missouri crops.

Potato crop prospects in the Scott county area remain unchanged from a month ago, with the estimate standing at 120,000 bushels.

The potato growers of Kansas have kept pace with the wheat raising sections of the state in farming with power. The two-row potato digger shown in the accompanying illustration is a recent design of a

Farmall digger. It is a power drive machine, the power for operating the elevating mechanism coming directly from the tractor engine thru a power take-off. There are three forward speeds and one reverse speed to provide for soil conditions where it is desirable to change the speed of the elevator without changing the speed of the tractor. At medium speed this digger will operate at the rate of 16 acres in a 10-hour day.

With this machine and a two-row planter and two-row cultivator it is possible for the potato grower to do his work two rows at a time thruout the growing season, lowering production costs and increasing profits.





# In the Wake of the News

## Huge Pyramids of Wheat Accumulate in Kansas; Farmers Approve Capper's Stand

**H**UGE pyramids of wheat accumulated in Kansas last week as the holding campaign got underway. About 25 million bushels is now stored on the ground, and storage space is filled to overflowing. J. F. Moyer, a grain man of Dodge City, said he believed that 80 per cent of the wheat in Southwest Kansas will be stored on the farm this year. Both the big and small producers are co-operating; W. E. Williams of Lane county, for example, who produced 200,000 bushels, has stored it all. And Joe Kehr, also of Lane county, who grew 100,000 bushels, is holding all his wheat.

The Dodge City Chamber of Commerce sent a vigorous resolution to President Hoover, in which it approved his criticisms of speculative short selling. Evidently the aggressive campaign which Senator Capper has carried on for many years to eliminate this evil will presently bear fruit. Action is expected at the next session of Congress. From all over the state, and from many other states, definite approval also is coming for his efforts in trying to get the Federal Farm Board to hold the surplus of 1930 off the market.

J. E. Hardesty of Pratt, the president of the Citizens State Bank, forecast that the piling up of wheat on the farm, with a grim determination to hold it for higher prices, would produce considerable results within 100 days. Vance M. Rucker of Manhattan, the extension marketing specialist with the Kansas State College, believes that a farmer "is fairly safe in storing and holding his wheat off the market until later." In the meantime you will find, on page 8 of this issue, an article by Gilbert Gusler which gives in detail the world production of wheat of this year, and a record of the past periods of low prices on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Let's hold this wheat off the market! As Kansas Farmer showed on page 2 last week, there is a splendid profit in feeding it to hogs right now. And as some of the outstanding cattlemen, such as Dan Casement of Manhattan and Arnold Berns of Peabody, demonstrated last winter, it is an excellent cattle feed. If we all pull together we can soon get the market up to far more attractive levels.

### Answering the Wheat Trade

**T**HE most practicable, immediate and drastic answer to the damnable situation created by the wheat debacle is greatly increased summer fallowing. All of Central and Western Kansas is swinging into line. Seven county agents met last week at Dodge City and urged a huge increase in fallowing in Southwest Kansas. Arthur J. White of Comanche county, the 1930 Kansas Wheat Champion, declares that "at least a third of the wheat land should be summer fallowed every year."

There is no question of its results. At Colby, with 19 inches of rainfall, the average yield following fallow is 19.6 bushels, as compared to 11 bushels with continuous wheat growing. At Hays, with a 23-inch rainfall, the first year crop of wheat on fallow has been 26.9 bushels an acre, 22.5 bushels the second year and 22.8 bushels the third year, or a total of 70.2 bushels for four years, as compared to 80.4 bushels for four years of continuous wheat growing. Summer fallowing also helps in controlling weeds and insects.

As a long-range proposition, summer fallowing will not solve the wheat surplus problem. But it will help a lot in reducing it next year. It is not too early now to plan the shift to other crops—alfalfa, sorghums, broomcorn, truck crops—adapted to the land. Immediately, however, we can summer fallow some of these fields which have all but ruined us this year with an endless flood of wheat. And by the time that June of 1933 has come around, when they will be in production again, a whole lot of water will have gone over the dam. A sharp reduction in acreage to be harvested in 1932, plus the probability of lower yields, will do much to bring prices back to normal levels. This is a time for results! Let's all pull together and get this acreage down! That's the only answer to the international wheat trade! Let's fight low prices with action.

### Let's Eat More Wheat

**I**SN'T it about time for someone to start a national "eat more wheat" campaign? It might help considerably in taking some of the 200 million bushels of wheat that Kansas produced this

year. The consumption of wheat is now 4 bushels and 8 pounds per capita, 42 pounds less than in pre-war days. We are consuming 87½ million bushels less wheat a year than before the war. If every person in the United States would eat just one slice more of bread a day than they did last year it would require 47½ million bushels more wheat—two slices would take 95 million bushels. Again we ask the wise advertising sages, if any, "Isn't there a real advertising opportunity in the peculiar wheat situation of this year?"

We also wonder if it wouldn't help some if bakers would reduce the price of bread. It is evident that their prices are out of line.

### Early Plowing: Less Fire

**F**IRE destroyed a strip of wheat 7 miles long and 4 miles wide near Ulysses last week; it was caused by a broken gasoline line on a tractor. And thus again is emphasized the fire risk at harvest in the land of big wheat production. We recall that several years ago George Gould



of Dodge City, who then was in the grain business at Bucklin, mentioned the importance of "night plowing"—the use of the tractor that had pulled the combine during the day—in reducing that risk. Perhaps the main value of this early plowing is in conserving moisture, reducing weed growth and promoting the formation of available plant food, but evidently its importance in providing fire protection also deserves consideration. Anyhow that doubtless is the opinion of the unfortunate wheat growers near Ulysses.

### More Profit in Flax?

**T**HERE is an increasing interest in flax production in Kansas. The area sown to flax this year was 63,000 acres, which is 70 per cent larger than the 37,000 acres harvested last year. The July forecast by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture indicates a crop of 450,000 bushels, as compared to a production of 270,000 bushels in 1930. The area of interest in this crop has expanded considerably from the few counties in Southeastern Kansas which formerly grew all the crop. Ernie Mahannah of Sedgwick, for example, has been conducting a series of experiments this year with flax.

### A Hopeful Horoscope

**A**LEXANDER LEGGE is drawing a prolonged sardonic laugh for his statement last week that the outlook is bright for the farmer, who will soon come into his heritage. He compliments the farmer on "digging in" and on standing the gaff.

The American farmer has a history of bearing up under misfortunes, digging in, setting his jaw and weathering trial and tribulation. About once in a generation he is put strictly on his mettle. That was the case in the early '90s and has been the case for the last 10 years. Mr. Legge never bothers about being with a minority, even if a

minority of one. If he sees the skies clearing for agriculture he may have more reason than the pessimists. There was recovery in the space of two crop years from the agricultural calamities of the early '90s and agriculture enjoyed what for agriculture was prosperous times pretty steadily for 20 years.

It is certainly no time to make a pretense of congratulating or jollying the farmer. Yet Mr. Legge may have the right hunch or better foresight than most persons. The farmer has stood a good deal for a matter of 10 years and is still there, dug in and hoping for a turn in his fortunes. Agriculture as the oldest occupation in the world has been thru more vicissitudes than industry ever dreamed of. The farmer is tougher than the industrialist. And he has to be. If anybody is entitled to a brighter outlook in the near future he is the man. We would rather agree with Mr. Legge than join in giving his cheerful forecast the horse laugh.

It recalls that the farmer is in fact and by the record the "bone and sinew" of the nation. He is entitled to more than he gets, and unfortunately more than he is ever likely to get. We hope Mr. Legge is a good oracle, that he is not mistaken in his horoscope for agriculture.

### Lightning Loss Is Heavy

**A**N UNUSUALLY large number of losses from lightning are occurring these days in Kansas. Lloyd Wertenberger of Greenleaf, 19 years old, was killed a few days ago when struck by a bolt of lightning; he was working on a combine. Another peculiar accident occurred last week when a bolt of lightning struck a newly built wheat stack on the farm of John Schultz of Hillsboro, and destroyed it. A few minutes later another bolt hit the Schultz home, causing considerable damage but failing to set it on fire. A whole series of bolts hit near Stockton, killing a calf on the farm of Peter Caron, a 2-year old heifer on the farm of Ace Hammond and a 2-year old mule on the farm of Fred Reed. These are merely typical of reports from all sections of the state.

In the meantime, windstorms also were in action. Wind destroyed the unusually large barn on the farm of Mrs. A. M. Breese of Elmdale. A small tornado tore down a windmill on the farm of Frank Moore of Beattie, scattered several small buildings over the country and uprooted 20 trees. Another large barn was destroyed by wind on the farm of Albert Benyshek of Cuba. And still another barn was blown down on the place owned by Mrs. Nettie Henry of Belleville.

This is a good season to carry insurance.

### Why Not Lower Taxes?

**T**HERE is a good deal in the suggestion of our popular wheat belt writer, H. C. Colglazier of Larned, on page 15 of this week, that this is a good time for the folks to make it mighty evident to the county commissioners that taxes must be lowered. With farm prices at their present distressful low levels, there is an absolute inability to pay the rates of former years. We hope there will be aggressive action in the next two weeks in getting this situation to the attention of the commissioners in all of the 105 counties. Taxes must come down!

### Higher Prices for Livestock?

**A**N ADVANCE of about 40 cents a hundred last week at Kansas City carried hog prices to the highest levels since early in April. Most of the animals with a weight of from 160 to 250 pounds brought from \$7.25 to \$7.55. Receipts continued below normal, and no great immediate increase in runs is expected. Such relatively attractive prices indicate clearly the splendid possibilities, as mentioned briefly on page 7 by F. W. Bell of Manhattan, of pouring some of this cheap wheat into the mortgage lifters. Eight bushels of wheat should make 100 pounds of gain on pigs on good pasture; if some tankage or skimmilk is added they may make that gain on 6 or 7 bushels. Yearling cattle advanced; other cattle were off slightly. We are getting into the season of big runs, and it might be well to get cattle on the market reasonably soon. Sheep prices were up about 25 cents; most of the better classes of native lambs, for example, selling at \$7 to \$7.35. Does the showing of the livestock markets last week indicate a hope for better price levels?



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

July 25, 1931

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## To Hunt Beef Producers Troubles

*Kansas Champions and Creep-Fed Calves Will Be Aboard Festival Train*

WHERE do we go from here in beef production? That's a knotty problem on which Kansas will concentrate for a dozen days, August 24 to September 5, as the "Beef Festival Train" carries up-to-the-minute facts and exhibits to 34 producing counties. This is the first time a special train has been operated in the state in the interest of clearing up difficulties that cattlemen and cow herd owners have encountered. It will swing thru its route on the Santa Fe lines, from Jefferson county on the northeast to Clark, Ford and Finney counties in the Southwest. At the same time a radio broadcast series from the agricultural college at Manhattan will cover the entire state.

During the last few months cattlemen have been going thru a period of readjustment, and many have been losing money on feeding operations, especially when mature steers were handled. The purpose of the train is to bring the latest practical information on production, diseases and their control, insects affecting cattle, market trends, pasture management, preparation of beef and its place in the diet, right to the home communities of producers and feeders. Exhibits and speaking programs gleaned from actual experience will be presented from the train at every 3-hour stop made.

Two carloads of livestock will make up one section of the exhibits. The passenger list of one of these will include "Ion," grand champion Hereford cow at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, last year, owned by R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, and one of the grand champion bulls from the same herd; one of the top Shorthorn bulls at the International Livestock Show, Chicago, owned by John Regier, White-water; one of the best Shorthorn cows that has made the fair circuits, owned by Sam Amcoats, Clay Center; a champion Angus bull from the J. H. Hollinger herd of Chapman, and one of A. J. Schuler's champion Angus cows, also of Chapman. These animals are included in the exhibits so everyone interested will have a chance to study again, and ask questions about, animals that have type, quality, conformation and other good points their particular breed boosters hold as most desirable.

Creep-feeding will be one of the strong keynotes of the train and one car will carry five or six calves handled with this system and another bunch of the same number non-creep-fed. All will be of the same quality, type and age, so they will present a fine example of the value of early feeding. The creep-fed calves will come from the herd owned by Fred Morgan, Alta Vista, the man who was named beef production cham-

By Raymond H. Gilkeson



Above, the Beef Cattle Festival Train Getting Steamed Up for Its Two-Weeks Tour of Kansas; Below, a Kansas Creep-Feeding Scene. Left, Walter Lewis, Larned, World's Champion 4-H Club Livestock Judge; Right, Fred Morgan, Alta Vista, Kansas Beef Production Champion

pion for Kansas last year. "There will be a difference of a good 100 pounds to the calf in favor of the creep-fed bunch," we are assured by J. J. Moxley, of the agricultural college, who has charge of this exhibit.

"Mr. Morgan produced 716-pound calves at 9½ months old, which sold for \$13.50 on December 8, 1930. Contestants from 35 counties last year marketed finished creep-fed calves at less than 10 months old, which is two to five months younger than the average. The average sale price of these calves was \$10.85 a hundred, or approximately \$2 a hundred higher than the average calf fed in

the common manner, because they were in on an earlier market. The cost of producing this beef was about \$1 a hundred less than by the usual method. The selling price of these calves averaged \$72.37 at less than 10 months old, which after deducting feed cost, at 1930 values, left \$53.81 to pay for the cost of keeping the cow." Many examples of the value of creep-feeding will be available at the train as well as full information and instructions regarding how to start and carry on such a project.

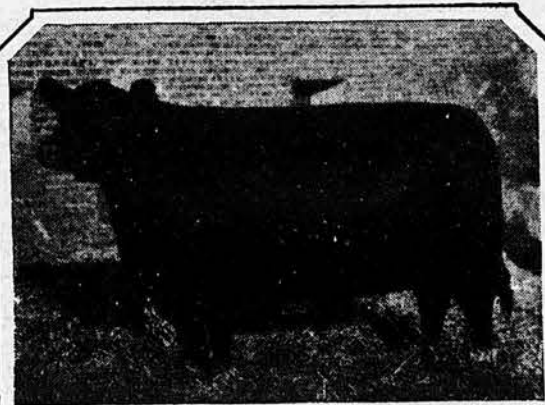
An exhibit of moving models in one of the cars will show how long it takes the common type and the choice type of calves to get to the packing house—with four months in favor of the choice animals. Wintering cows will receive attention with a feedlot scene in which emphasis will be placed on the use of silage and alfalfa hay. Early calves will receive the best reception in the exhibits, simply because that is the thing that happens in real life. Cows do better by them, they learn to eat earlier, they lose no milk-fat at weaning time and they have gained substantially over the later calves at weaning. Fred Morgan's pasture will be on the train in miniature. There will be one creep-feeder by the windmill and another at a spring. Specialists from the agricultural

college will explain all about this arrangement. A fattening scene, with balanced rations placed in feed bunks, will carry the cattle business up to market time. But things can't stop there. An exhibit will show the results of getting the proper aim at the high seasonal markets. Early calves get in on this, you bet.

A control method for Bang's disease that was able to change an annual calf loss of 50 per cent to none within three years will be explained, as well as the marketing possibilities of cattle from tuberculosis-free areas.

A pasture exhibit of natural sod will show the number of cattle that can be carried to the acre under ordinary conditions, and how much deferred grazing and rotation will increase the net cash income from grass land. Identification of pasture weeds and their control will have an important place on the train. If some of these weeds are cut at the wrong time, that act simply helps them add other generations of trouble. But there is a time to get them. There will be an exhibit of farm and feedlot equipment, plenty of time and attention will be given to beef utilization for the homemaker and 4-H club work will get a hearing. This first beef train for Kansas will have something of real interest and importance for everyone living on a farm.

(Continued on Page 8)



Three Types of Good Beef Cattle To Be Seen on the Festival Train That Will Tour 34 Producing Counties of the State August 24 to September 5



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Entered at 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

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 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor  
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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**P**RESIDENT HOOVER is making a drive for a reduction of world armaments. While he has succeeded in bringing about a moratorium that has temporarily eased up matters in Europe, he has repeatedly stated that after all the burden of paying to the United States the interest on what these European nations owe us is trifling as compared with the burden they are laying on themselves in preparation for possible wars in the future. Here are some figures that bear out the President's assertion: During the last fiscal year Belgium paid the United States 2 per cent of her budget, while she made an allotment of 10 per cent for armament. France, where there has been the most howling about the United States being a Shylock, paid the United States on war debt payments last year 44 million dollars, and spent on her army and navy 432 million dollars. Great Britain's budget contained allotments of 4.2 per cent for her war debt to us and 14 per cent for arms. Italy sent to the United States less than 1 per cent of her budget and expended more than 25 per cent of the whole budget for armament.

### Can't Fool Their Wives

**I**T IS perhaps some cause for gratification to learn that there is one legitimate business that has not been hurt by the general depression. Monsieur Alfred Emmelin, perhaps the leading manufacturer of wigs and toupees, declares that the depression has been the best thing for his business that ever came along. He explains his prosperity this way. In the first place the wig maker has the most faithful clientele in the world; once a man starts to wearing a toupee he always wears one. In the second place, in times of depression men find that it is more important for them to appear young to hold a job than when times are good and jobs are easy to get and easy to hold. He makes one statement, however, which seems rather unreasonable. He says there are many men who wear toupees who never tell their wives and are never detected. Bologna! Some of these baldheaded geezers may think they are fooling their wives, but they are not.

### Catts: Furr

**N**AMES are queer; for example Harry Suffrin advertised a distress merchandise sale a few days ago in the Detroit News. Henry Hearse is an undertaker at Knoxville, Iowa. Arthur Lawless is the chief of police at Seneca, S. C. John F. Argue and Mary B. Chinn were married the other day in Los Angeles, Calif., and that was no more peculiar than that Arthur Catts and Kitty Furr should be tied up in the bonds of matrimony not



long ago at Frankfort, Mo. A more sentimental and gushing union was that of Leroy Sweet and Geneva Hart at Huntington, Mo. It is not remarkable, however, that Isaiah Quitter and Ruby Quitter of Little Rock, Ark., have decided to get a divorce. In a recent golf tournament in England, Mr. Cotton and Mr. Twine were tied for placings.

### 35 Million Bushels' Capacity

**W**HEAT should be stored upon the farm or in bonded warehouses," writes Scott S. Bateman, warehouse examiner. "This year, because of low prices for wheat, the storage problem is more



acute than for many years. The last session of the Kansas legislature passed an excellent revised warehouse law providing that the State Grain Inspection Department supervise the storing of grain in public warehouses.

"All elevators that wish to do a storage business must procure a license and put up a bond to the state amounting to 10 cents a bushel on their capacity, guaranteeing safe keeping and delivery of grain, covered by warehouse receipt, upon demand. Warehouse receipts are considered the most acceptable type of collateral by all lending agencies.

"There is 35 million bushels' capacity licensed and bonded in Kansas. There has never been a dollar lost upon a warehouse receipt or upon a bond during the last 10 years. A bonded warehouse is a safe place to store grain."

### By Private Letter Only

**A** READER who signs himself or herself "Bible Student" writes me a letter which I do not print for the reason that it necessarily would involve me in a religious discussion. However, if "Bible Student" will send me his or her name and address I will be very glad to make a frank answer to the question asked, by private letter. I have not the slightest objection to stating my opinions privately on this or any other subject, but I have found from experience extending over a good many years that discussion of controversial religious questions thru the paper gets nowhere, and unless the editor shuts it off arbitrarily it is interminable and produces a good deal more heat than wisdom, but as "Bible Student" seems to be sincere and good natured, I

will be glad, if it will be of any interest to him or her to state my views in a private letter.

### Distrust a Depression Factor

**T**HERE is just now a more nearly worldwide economic disturbance than has ever before been known. One of the reasons for this is that owing to the astounding developments in communication and transportation the world is more closely tied together than ever before, and therefore what affects one nation necessarily affects all the others.

What is the trouble?

It is often stated, and I think correctly, that there is more wealth in the world both in the aggregate and per capita than ever before, and yet here is world commerce partially paralyzed. It is necessary to the health of a human being that the various organs of his body shall function properly. He may have an abundance to eat, but if his digestive organs cannot digest his food he is sick, entirely regardless of the kind or quantity of food he may have at his disposal. If his food is not assimilated, if the nourishing qualities in it are not taken up by the blood stream and made into blood and good, healthy flesh while the waste is properly eliminated, it is only a question of time until the man will become incapacitated.

He may weigh as much as he did before he became sick; he may have as much flesh and as much blood, but it is not healthy flesh or healthy blood.

The economic forces of the world are not functioning properly. The healthy flow of products; the necessary correlation of the forces of production and consumption is lacking, and until that correlation is reestablished we cannot have a healthy economic condition. Why is there not this healthy correlation? Largely because the people of different nations fear and distrust one another. When the nations acquire wisdom enough to disarm, to trust to the good faith of other nations and lift from the backs of the producers the enormous burden of war taxes, then in my opinion permanent prosperity will come to the world.

The astounding thing in the present situation seems to me to be the fact that there are men of education and experience, presumably students of public affairs and of history, who still believe that war is necessary and that military preparation can bring security to any nation. Preparation for war has never saved any nation from





war; on the contrary military preparations have always endangered the peace of the nation making such preparations.

The nations of the world must live together; they may almost destroy one another, sacrifice the flower of their manhood and often incidentally of their womanhood also; destroy their credit, pile enormous burdens of taxation upon their producing citizens; but finally they must settle the terms of agreement around a table after the war is over. The trouble about such a settlement is that the parties to it are not in a frame of mind that makes a fair settlement possible. All the nations involved have been battered and bruised by the war, and are bitter and vengeful; the victorious nations wanting to enforce the harshest terms possible on the conquered; the vanquished nations getting the best terms the victors are willing to grant, but filled with hatred and a determination to get even sometime in the future. So as soon as the war is over both sides begin to prepare for future wars. President Wilson declared when we went into the World War that it was a war to end war. It was a fine phrase and no doubt President Wilson believed it when he said it, but a student of history, as he was supposed to be, should have known that wars never end wars except temporarily; they breed wars.

## A Fur Bearing Animal?

IT MAY be news to readers of this moral and agricultural guide to learn that in the state of Washington bullfrogs are now classed as "fur bearing animals." When frogs first began to be valued as especially fine meat the state law classified them as fish. They had to be taken under the provisions of the fish and game law with rod and fly, but nimrods got in the habit of shooting them with small-gauge shotguns, so the legislature got busy and passed a law protecting them as "song birds." A new industry sprang up in Washington state known as "frog farms," and to protect these frog farmers they were put under the laws relating to fur farms. So the frog is now in Washington legally a fur bearing animal. Still, to a healthy bullfrog I imagine it makes little difference whether he is called a fish, a song-bird, or a fur bearing animal.

## Check Up on Authority

A bunch of us farmers have a telephone line of our own. We keep up our line and pay a company for switching privileges. We have a mile of our line that is on one side of the road and there are lots of trees and hedges on that side. On the other side of the road is a telephone line that a pipeline company has put up. Have we a right to put our line on the same side of the road with this? We can put our line up so that it will not interfere with this in any way. Do we have to get their consent to do so or can we just go ahead and put in our line as they did? R. B.

If this pipeline secured a right-of-way, then of course, you would not be permitted to trespass upon their right-of-way or to put your line on their right-of-way without their consent. If, as

a matter of fact, they simply went ahead and put up this line without any authority, you would have the same right to put up your line, neither of you having any authority.

I suggest that you take this matter up with the Public Service Commission and find out just what the status of this telephone line which you say has been put up by the pipeline company is and also what your rights are.

## Can Pay the Taxes

A owns a farm. B holds a mortgage against it. A is hard up, and B offers to pay the taxes on the land. If A lets him pay the taxes, will that make it any easier for B to foreclose the mortgage? Would it give him a chance to take on a tax title? Just what effect would it have on the mortgage, if any? R. S.

The holder of the mortgage has a right to pay the taxes when delinquent, to protect himself, or he may permit the land to go to sale for delinquent taxes and buy it in at the tax sale, and then, in the course of three years, unless the taxes were redeemed, a tax deed would be issued



to him. If he pays the taxes with the consent of the mortgagor, he would have the right to add that much to his claim against the mortgagor. If the mortgagor fails to pay the interest when due or fails to pay the taxes, that would be sufficient reason for beginning foreclosure proceedings. The mere fact that the mortgagee pays the taxes with the consent and understanding of the mortgagor would not jeopardize the mortgagor's

rights, nor would it add anything to the rights of the mortgagee, except that it would give him the right to take a larger judgment against the mortgagor.

## Can Demand an Accounting

I am having some trouble with the bank I have been doing some business with for nearly 22 years. I have never had a full settlement during that time. A month ago I wrote the bank requesting that my account be given a thoro checkup and for the bank to mail me whatever balance there might be due me. The bank did not do anything but just make out a draft for what it called a final balance and sent it to me. It was so far short of what I thought was due me that I would not accept it, so I sent it back to them, and also a slip which showed the amount due me on August 6, 1929, and requested them to go back to that date and figure up all the checks I had given down to the present time, and if their total balanced up all right with the amount the slip called for, I would have to be satisfied but they have absolutely ignored my demands. I cannot even get a reply. I had the banker at this place write this bank, but they pay no attention to him, either. Is there any way to force this bank to make proper settlement? O.

You can bring a suit against the bank and demand an accounting. This ought to show just what is due you. Of course, for self-protection you should have kept your cancelled checks and also your deposit slips, or if you had a book showing your deposits, you should have that. Unfortunately, very few people are very careful about saving these things, and you may not have them. In the event you do not, the best you can do is to require the bank show its books.

## Would Be Sole Owner

A and B are husband and wife. Neither had any property when married. Now they own a farm in Kansas, and are out of debt. A had the land deeded to himself. B's name does not appear in the deed. If B should die first, could A dispose of the land without the consent of B's children? Their children are all of age and married. B has worked hard all her life, so would want her children to share in half of the property which is rightfully hers. H. E. R.

If this property is in A's name and B dies prior to his death, in that event, A becomes the sole owner of it and would have a right to dispose of it without consulting the children. Unless A is willing to deed to B one-half interest in this property, her only recourse would be to go into court and get a decree ordering that she shall be given a one-half interest in this property. After that is done, she is an equal owner in it, and at her death her children, if she died without a will, would inherit one-half of her half, the other half of her half would go to her surviving husband.

## Is a Legal Marriage

A couple went to another state and were married by a justice of the peace. They gave their middle names instead of their first names. They were both of age. Is this marriage legal? Anxious.

Unless the marriage otherwise violated the marriage laws of the state in which it was performed, I am of the opinion that it is legal.

# An Outrageous Threat

Senator Capper Telegraphs the I. C. C. Chairman in Regard to Congressman Beck's Demand for an Instant Hike in Freight Rates

Topeka, Kansas, July 17, 1931.

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

The threat of Congressman Beck of Pennsylvania to have the Interstate Commerce Commission abolished unless it grants forthwith, without hearing, investigation or due consideration, the demand of the railroads for a 15 per cent horizontal increase in freight rates, is the most astounding proposal I have heard for some time.

I am taking for granted that his statement, as interpreted and printed in part in the Washington Post July 15, correctly represents his views in the matter.

In my opinion the Beck threat is even more short-sighted and more inopportune than the application of the railroads for this increase in the face of the general depression and lowering of all commodity prices and values, and especially in view of the crisis facing agriculture and virtually every industry at this time.

In the first place I am astonished that as great a constitutional lawyer as Congressman Beck is reputed to be, should wave the threat of Congressional action over the heads of members of a Governmental tribunal created for the purpose of substituting the rule of reasonableness for arbitrary action in the matter of transportation rates.

In the second place, I am astounded at the audacity of his suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which spent years in careful study and investigation before reaching a decision in the grain-rate case, should now cast all rules to the winds and saddle additional millions of dollars upon the shippers of this country without any examination of the merits of the demand, the needs of the railroads, or the probable consequences of such action both upon the railroads and upon the country as a whole.

Again I would direct attention to the fact that where the railroads assert a loss of 400 million dollars in annual income, agriculture last year took a loss of 2,800 million dollars in income—and this year the loss promises to be even greater.

Kansas wheat growers are getting as little as 25 cents a bushel for wheat. The carriers are proposing to charge 25 cents to haul a bushel of wheat from the center of the Kansas wheat belt to Chicago.

The roads are asking to receive 37 cents a bushel to haul wheat to the seaboard—nearly twice what the farmer receives for planting harvesting and marketing his product.

The price of wheat today is 70 per cent below the pre-war level; present freight rates are 47 per cent above pre-war level; the grain rate reduction of August 1 will not reduce that much.

In the face of this condition the railroads are asking that their freight rates be increased to 69 per cent above the pre-war level.

The railroads have in fact demanded that the commission increase grain rates to a level 32 per cent higher than the commission recently found was a reasonable level.

And now comes a Pennsylvania congressman who insists that the increases be granted forthwith; couples that insistence with the threat of congressional action and coercion unless the commission does what he and the railroads demand merely upon the strength of their demand and his threat.

It is an astounding proposal. I cannot believe it will receive attention at the hands of the commission. Notwithstanding, I cannot keep quiet in the face of such an outrageous statement, one calculated to add to the unfortunate breach already created between the West as represented by agriculture and the East as represented by financial interests in whose behalf such statements as those credited to Congressman Beck presumably are made.

Arthur Capper



# As We View Current Farm News

## Jefferson Cuts Wheat Acreage, Plants Alfalfa, and Uses 15 Carloads of Lime

**J**EFFERSON county is marching ahead to better stands of alfalfa on more acres, and less wheat. There are two reasons for this: Alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops for this section, and increased acreages of the legume cuts production on other crops that are less profitable, due to surpluses, such as with wheat and oats. So far this year 15 carloads of lime have been used on spring-sown Sweet clover and on ground that will be seeded to alfalfa this fall. Many carloads have been used in the past. It has been found that 90 per cent of the land in the county needs lime. A series of nine schools is being held by County Agent O. B. Glover to emphasize the importance of liming, inoculation, seedbed packing and using adapted varieties.

### Earned a Profit Every Month

**D**URING every month of the present poultry year, October, 1930, thru June, 1931, Mrs. H. H. McBride, Rock Creek, has made a substantial profit on her poultry flock. Last October 243 hens cleared \$38.49 after expenses of \$67.65 had been paid. In November 182.9 birds made a profit of \$101.45; in December 171.2 made \$26.84; January, 161.7 birds netted \$39.81; February, 154.2 earned \$24.21; March, 152.2 made \$31.70; in April some pullets were purchased and 160.9 earned \$78.39; May, 146.7 cleared \$107.10, while in June 128.1 earned \$110.87. You will agree that such profits are exceptional during a period of extremely low prices. As shown by the figures, steady culling is practiced. Not a loafer is allowed to remain in the flock. The birds are blood-tested and state accredited. Mrs. McBride has built up a very outstanding flock of S. C. R. I. Reds. All of her work, study and effort put her in position to seek a special market. And she found it, in California, which is alleged to be one of the poultry centers of the country. This record proves that there is room at the top for quality, and that no kind of competition is too keen for Kansas folks.

### Made \$1.03 on Every Bird

**D**DOUBLE service from brooding equipment netted Mrs. Eli Briner, Oskaloosa, an extra \$50 last season. Baby chicks were brooded until May 23, and then moved out. After these quarters were carefully disinfected, 61 little turkeys were moved into them. The poults were hatched right after May 23, just 61 of them. Six smothered, two died from unknown causes and 53 were matured. On November 19 the birds averaged 15 pounds, with a total expense shown at \$2 a bird on the books. Sudan and wheat made up the green feed and a mash recommended by the agricultural college was fed. Blackhead and other turkey troubles were eliminated thru the use of a sanitary hailscreen runway. Net profit for the operation amounted to \$1.03 to the bird.

### Northern Seed Is Best

**A**DAPTED alfalfa seed has left others far behind on the farm of Walter Bell of Oskaloosa. From an acre of Arizona seed, Mr. Bell obtained 800 pounds of hay, dry weight. Kansas Common, southwest, yielded 1,120 pounds; Utah Common, 1,600 pounds; Kansas Common, northwest, 2,453, and certified Grimm 3,520 pounds. This was on a 2-year-old stand. On a new crop, C. G. Long, Oskaloosa, obtained the following yields: Arizona, 1,063 pounds; Kansas Common, southwest, 2,026; Utah Common, 2,346; Kansas Common, northwest, 2,826, and certified Grimm, 3,040. This proves that northern seed is the best.

### Kansas Will Recover First?

**T**HERE is a possibility that Kansas agriculture will suffer less than the agriculture of other states as a consequence of the present economic depression. This possibility was suggested in the monthly market forecast of Kansas State College economists for the 30-day period following July 10.

The economists point out that in previous economic depressions all regions of this country have not suffered equally, and in the subsequent improvement in economic conditions certain re-

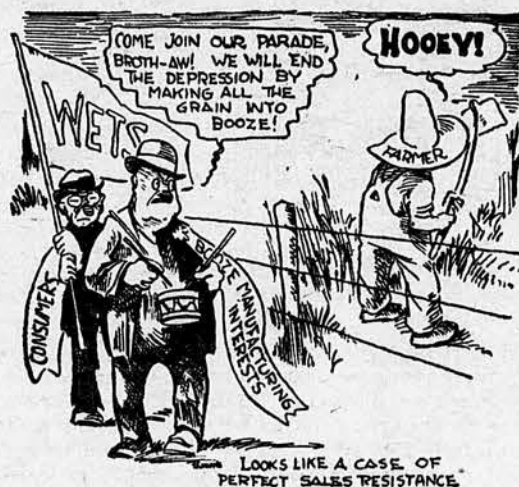
gions have recovered more rapidly and more completely than others. Now the economists hold out a hope that this may prove true of Kansas, and particularly of Central and Western Kansas, in the recovery which is expected to follow the present economic disturbance.

The Kansas State economists cite the following factors which favor much of the agriculture of Kansas:

"Relatively low production costs for many farm products; the absence of materially inflated land values; the abundance and the quality of the agricultural resources of the state; the adaptability of the newer improvements in machinery and power, which make possible reductions in costs, to the agriculture of the state; the improved production methods that particularly fit the agricultural needs of Kansas; and the progressive spirit of the farmers of Kansas which has made possible and will continue to make possible the rapid adoption of improvements in agriculture."

### Lost But One Chick!

**M**RS. FRED R. FOUTH of Brown county raised 366 Barred Rock broilers this year out of one hatch of 367 chicks—the one she lost was killed when a water container turned over



and killed it! She gives clean ground, clean water and the state college all-mash method of feeding full credit for this showing. Only a slightly larger loss came with 1,700 other chicks.

### Milks 20 Cows in 30 Minutes

**I**RVIN J. DANNENBERG of Hiawatha spent \$150 for a milking machine three months ago; it has almost paid for itself already by eliminating the wages of one hired man. The cost for electricity is 36 cents a month. He milks from 12 to 20 cows in 30 minutes. The milker reduced production a little at first, but the cows were back to normal in two days.

### This Combine Runs Itself

**A**COMBINE which propels itself was tried out this year on the farm of Fred Doll of Larned. It is operated by one man; no tractor is required. It did excellent work.

### 3,000 Bushels a Day!

**B**ERT DODSON of Pratt cut 100 acres of wheat a day during harvest with three combines, an average of about 3,000 bushels.

### Briefly Told

Paying attention to soil diets has taught Roy Johnson, Jefferson county, that crops respond to the right fertilizers. On a 2-year-old stand of alfalfa he harvested the following crops: After manure and lime, 2,346 pounds of hay to the acre; after lime, ammonium sulphate and superphosphate, 2,080 pounds; lime and superphosphate, 1,920 pounds; manure, 1,813 pounds; lime, 1,000 pounds; ammonium sulphate and super-

phosphate, 640 pounds; superphosphate, 568 pounds; no treatment, 210 pounds. This was on the first cutting in 1931.

M. T. Kelsey of Shawnee county has one of the most beautiful back yards in Kansas. A large lily pool constructed of colorful, odd-shaped rocks gathered in this and other states; a rock garden; a good selection of shrubs and flowers, and in the background a refreshing stand of alfalfa. The setting offers genuine comfort on hot summer evenings.

H. L. Hildwein of Manhattan, county farm agent of Riley county, is urging a thoro culling of the farm flocks this year. He says that with the prospect for cheap grain prices, there is likely to be more of a temptation than usual to keep over all the old hens, but that "accurate trap-nest records have proved that on a given amount of feed, pullets will produce more eggs than old hens."

C. T. Vaughn, who lives 9 miles southwest of Ottawa, was knocked down last week by the force of an explosion generated by heat in timothy hay in his barn, which was destroyed by fire. This is the second barn fire in Franklin county recently caused by spontaneous combustion; the first was on the farm of T. S. Coen, also of Ottawa. Both losses were covered by insurance.

T. H. Volak, the mayor of Dorrance, and two friends spent half an hour in a tree in the pasture owned by Garret Brothers of Dorrance a few days ago, where they had been chased by a bull. After 30 minutes the bull apparently lost his patience and departed. The men had gone to the pasture to buy cattle; Mr. Volak, a wheat buyer, says he will stick to grain hereafter.

E. M. Wilson of Lafontaine grew 10 acres of soybeans last year on thin land. He plowed half of the field in the fall, disked the rest in the spring, and planted it all to oats, along with 5 acres of adjoining land that produced corn in 1930. The yields were: fall plowed soybeans land, 31 bushels; spring disked soybeans land, 22 bushels; spring disked corn land, 20 bushels.

Economists with the United States Department of Agriculture said last week that the "striking analogy" between the present farm depression and the one of the '90s "suggests a revival in the near future similar to that of 1894-95." Business arose from a low of 80 per cent in June, 1894, to 98 in January, 1895.

After 15 years of experience, the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan reports that July plowing 7 inches deep gave a wheat yield of 20.7 bushels; plowing 30 days later produced 19 bushels and plowing 60 days later lowered the yield to 11.7 bushels. July plowing gave nearly twice the yield of September plowing.

Two carloads of farmers from Bourbon county, along with the county farm agent, E. F. Yost of Fort Scott, left for Kentucky and Tennessee a few days ago to study Korean lespedeza. The folks in Bourbon have been growing this legume for three years; 2,000 pounds of seed was planted this season.

Willis Evans of the Sac Creek neighborhood near Ottawa has a hen that laid well up until the price of eggs dropped a few weeks ago, when she stopped abruptly. After a while she began again—laying tiny eggs about a fourth the usual size! Apparently that hen is up on the egg markets.

W. L. Buell of Swift & Company announced a few days ago that the poultry packing plants of Latham & Sons Packing Company at Ottawa, Chanute, Burlington and Yates Center would be reopened at once. They were closed four months ago. The plant at Ottawa employs 50 persons.

While going to the pasture after the cows a few days ago, Miss Margaret Cole of Macksville, was attacked by a bull, was badly bruised and suffered a dislocated collar bone. She saved her life by throwing herself on the ground and lying



quiet, after which the animal ceased its assault. It was driven away by men summoned from a harvest field.

Leonidas Jeffers, a wealthy farmer of Auburn, Neb., was called to the bedside of his mother last week at Gallien, Mich.; she was believed to be dying. Just as he was shown to his mother's room a bolt of lightning flashed thru the window, killing him. His mother was unharmed.

Walter J. Daly of Mound City, the county farm agent of Linn county, is conducting a vigorous wheat feeding campaign among the hog raisers. He urges coarse grinding, and declares that 1 bushel ground properly will produce 10 per cent more gain than a bushel of corn.

Kanota oats on the upland farm of H. S. Blake of Topeka, produced 82 bushels an acre this year. The field had been in sorghum for two years; it was plowed 5 inches deep last fall, and the seed-bed was in splendid condition when the crop was planted late in February.

Mrs. Z. H. McDonnell of Sedgwick county, who is growing 5 acres of fruit, picked her gooseberries this year in the last part of June, instead of much earlier, which is the usual rule, and sold them for 80 cents to \$1 a gallon. That was about double the price in May.

R. W. McBurney of Beloit, the county farm agent of Mitchell county, is conducting a vigorous anti-bindweed campaign. He recommends an application of 150 pounds an acre of sodium chlorate at once, and a further application of 100 pounds in September.

When someone robbed him of the front trucks and tongue from his binder, just before harvest, Frank Ellis of Irving, did not become discouraged. He hitched the binder to his motor car, got his wife to drive it, and made excellent time in cutting his grain.

Farm wages are now at the lowest point in 15 years; on July 1 the average in Kansas was \$28.50 a month with board; \$40.50 without board; \$1.65 a day with board; \$2.25 a day without board. The demand for farm help was 71 per cent of normal.

Edward Fitzgerald of Jamestown, a hardware dealer, started taking wheat, when harvest began, at 50 cents a bushel on old debts; he is still receiving the grain, at about 10 cents a bushel above current prices, and has accumulated 10,000 bushels.

F. O. Magerkurth of Salina was exhibiting a relic of days gone by last week, an old-fashioned wheat cradle. What a long journey it has taken in the progress of the world from the "wheat cradle" times to the days of the modern combine!

Chester Young of Minneola expects to do considerable summer fallowing for wheat this season, as he has for many years. He has found that it "has a marked tendency to increase yields and produce better quality crops."

Charles Stinson of Larned, the county agent of Pawnee county, says that only about 1/2 million of the 5 1/2 million bushels of wheat grown in that county this year has been sold. Practically none is moving to market now.

Ellsworth Sherman of Garden City, who represented Finney county in the legislature last winter, used 10 combines this year in harvesting his 7,800 acres of wheat. Average yields were from 25 to 35 bushels an acre.

Raymond Johnson of Bloomfield, Neb., rigged up a screen for the front of his car last week thru which he ran an alternating electric current, to use in fighting grasshoppers. As the 'hoppers came in contact with the screen they were electrocuted instantly.

Henry J. Allen of Wichita, former United States Senator, who owns a farm in Western Kansas, and has about 30,000 bushels of wheat and barley on hand, is holding his grain for better prices.

F. J. Vycital of Dighton has been unable to determine the test weight of most of his wheat because his scale registers only 66 pounds. He harvested 800 acres; much of it made 50 bushels an acre.

Records of 25 poultry flocks in Jefferson county were carefully examined last week, and every single one shows some net profit for the poultry year starting in October, 1930. This profit

is small in most cases, but at least flocks are not losing money. In addition, eggs and chickens consumed in quantities by these 25 farm families have not been affected so far as food value is concerned by market prices. Culling plays an important part, as well as approved housing and feeding. These flocks will be ready to make real money this fall.

Arnold Berns of Peabody, an extensive cattle feeder, used a ration of wheat, cottonseed meal and silage very successfully last winter; he is planning to feed considerable wheat again this winter.

Norman S. Clarke of Didsbury, Alberta, Canada, completed a 60-day test last week on one of his Jersey cows; the average butterfat test was 9.8 per cent, which probably is a world's record.

The Sedgwick County 4-H Band will represent Kansas at the National Club Congress next December in Chicago. It consists of 20 musicians. The next concert will be given July 31 at Bentley.

An unusually heavy hailstorm hit 6 miles east of Belleville last week. On the farm of Dushek Brothers the stones were so large that they went thru the roofs of barns and motor cars. Forty



window lights were broken on the farm of George Leshovsky, who lives across the road from the Dusheks. And the automobile owned by Frank Barton was literally riddled by the stones.

The garden on the farm of M. W. Reece of Sedgwick county was mulched this year with newspapers. It made an excellent growth, and has been practically free from weeds and insects.

Clare E. Lindley of Clearwater runs the roughage produced on his place thru a grinder, and thinks that "we save 50 to 60 per cent of what would be waste when fed in the ordinary way."

Mrs. Lloyd Harmon of Mullinville set 95 turkey eggs this year under Buff Orpington hens, and hatched 90 poults. She now has 85 turkeys—the five that died were killed by accidents!

Leo Becker, Meriden, applied 1 1/2 tons of lime to the acre on a 10-acre alfalfa field, and left a check plot. There was at least 6 inches difference in the stands for the second cutting this year.

F. W. Bell of Manhattan said last week that 8 bushels of wheat should make 100 pounds of gain on pigs which are on good pasture. And just how much is 8 bushels of wheat worth?

Three boys from El Dorado, Harold Floyd, J. C. Goodrum and Truman Frazier, were the victims of lead poisoning last week, from eating cabbage sprayed with arsenate of lead.

Joseph Clements of Dickinson county, "the watermelon king of the sandhills," was on the Salina market last week with early roasting ears, which sold for 40 cents a dozen.

Sixty-one livestock commission firms operated on the Kansas City exchange in June; the two co-operative agencies stood third and fourth in volume of business handled.

Washington county produced 966,000 bushels of wheat in 1930 and shipped 317,000 bushels. Two-thirds of the crop was consumed in the county, mostly for hog feed.

"Here is some food for thought," W. N. Knapp of the Winona Mercantile Company of Winona wrote to Senator Capper last week. "On January

1, 1931, our local elevator was paying 60 cents a bushel for wheat and charging \$2.20 a hundred for wheat flour. On March 15 it was paying 58 cents for wheat and charging \$2 a hundred for flour. On July 1 it was paying 33 cents a bushel for wheat and charging \$2 a hundred for flour."

Mrs. H. B. York of Burdett was bitten last week by a skunk on the ankle and wrist. An examination proved that the skunk was rabid; she was given anti-rabies serum.

H. J. James of Concordia has an apple tree which bears apples in abundance—except that this year one limb produced an unusually good crop of red cherries!

The Emporia Telephone Company is allowing 50 cents a bushel for wheat—in trade. A clothing company of Emporia is paying 45 for the grain, also in trade.

Farmers in Atchison county have terraced 1,200 acres this year, more than in all other years combined. July and August are bringing first aid to many more acres.

The Northeast Kansas Poultry Association and Fall Festival will be held October 15 to 17 at Hiawatha. Mrs. W. E. Weltmer of Route 3, Hiawatha, is secretary.

The Santa Fe Railroad opened a new elevator a few days ago at Argentine, of 4-million bushels capacity. And that same day it hauled enough wheat to fill it!

Roy R. Edelblute of Keats has sold \$700 worth of cream from 14 cows in the last six months. He threshed his oats last week; the crop made 72 bushels an acre.

Leonard Shriver of Oxford, sold 6,660 pounds of cabbage a few days ago to a wholesale house in Amarillo, Texas. He made the delivery in a truck.

The condition of crops in the important spring grain producing areas of Russia is below average. The winter wheat crop also is slightly under normal.

One hundred varieties of peonies and more than 200 varieties of irises are growing on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hill of Lafontaine.

Finney county farmers are offered free storage space for wheat by the Garden City Lyons Club; it has been made available in barns and garages.

A backfiring wheat-loaded truck on the farm of J. F. Breeding & Sons of Herkimer caused the burning of 3 acres of wheat a few days ago.

Only 2,190 harvest hands were placed by Kansas State Free Employment Bureau at Wichita this year, the smallest number on record.

Soybeans were planted on 41,000 acres in Kansas this year, as compared to 30,000 acres last season, an increase of 37 per cent.

Eighty acres have been added to the grounds of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson; the area now includes 191 acres.

The farm home of Bart Kalivoda of Cuba burned three weeks ago. Last week a windstorm destroyed his barn.

Tucke Gettys of Wayne, a sheep farmer, sold the June wool clip last week in Belleville for 8 cents a pound.

Hester Brothers, who live near North Branch, lost nine cattle a few days ago from overeating in a cane field.

Alfalfa is growing on 4,600 acres in Wilson county, which is an increase of 25 per cent in the last year.

Fire destroyed 130 acres of fine wheat on the farm of Paul Stuckenboker of Kinsley a few days ago.

The Eastern Kansas Farm Products Day August 6 at Lawrence, will be well worth attending.

Only 10 per cent of Kansas farms enjoy the convenience of electric lights.

D. L. Garrigues of Lindsborg is raising 160 pheasants this season.

W. A. Layton of Salina harvested 10,000 acres of wheat this year!



# Higher Prices for Wheat Later?

Records Indicate a "Three Out of Four" Chance of Better Markets

By Gilbert Gusler

**W**ORLD supplies of wheat for 1931-1932 promise to be somewhat smaller than in the last season, especially in the second half of the crop year. Prospects for demand are less certain, but no reason for a material shrinkage in world consumption is in sight.

The world carryover on July 1 was somewhat larger than last year, but the prospective reduction in the world crop is considerably larger than the gain in stocks, so that the world supply outside of Russia and China promises to be 200 to 250 million bushels less than in the last season. This is a decrease of 4 or 5 per cent.

In the United States, the carryover of wheat probably is 25 million bushels more than in 1930. Canada, Argentina and Australia appear to have about 60 million more than a year ago. Ocean passage stocks are 12 million bushels larger than a year ago. In addition, it is probable that stocks in Danubian countries and possibly Russia are somewhat larger than last year. These increases are partly offset by smaller flour stocks in the United States and smaller stocks of native wheat in Europe, particularly in the high tariff countries. The gain in world carryover in all positions combined may be only 50 to 100 million bushels.

The huge winter wheat crop in the United States will more than offset the small spring wheat crop, so that total domestic production promises to be nearly 900 million bushels, or 40 to 50 million bushels more than last year. Canada probably will raise 150 million bushels less than in 1930. Europe, exclusive of Russia, may have 50 million bushels more than in 1930, and North Africa 15 million bushels more. Reports of decreases in acreage of 30 to 40 per cent in Australia and 20 to 30 per cent in Argentina suggest that those two countries may raise 100 million bushels less than their last harvest. Australia has had too much rain, but Argentina has been quite dry in recent weeks.

Russia is an enigma. Latest official claims are that the acreage was increased 8 to 10 per cent. Reported yields in 1930 were 20 to 25 per cent above normal. If the alleged increase in acreage was actually made, it would partly offset a drop back to normal yields.

The important Russian factor is the volume of exports, which reached about 92 million bushels in the last season. Already, freight space for August shipment is being chartered freely. Since political considerations rather than actual supplies dictate exports, it seems probable that world markets again will be bedeviled by Russian wheat as much as in the last year.

## Largest Consumption on Record

World consumption of wheat in 1930-1931 probably was the largest on record. With larger feed crops, less wheat may be fed in the United States than in the last season. The tariffs and milling regulations which hindered foreign wheat consumption in several countries are not likely to be made worse. Prices seem likely to remain low enough to stimulate consumption in countries permitting free imports. Improvement in world business conditions may become a strengthening factor in demand as the crop year progresses.

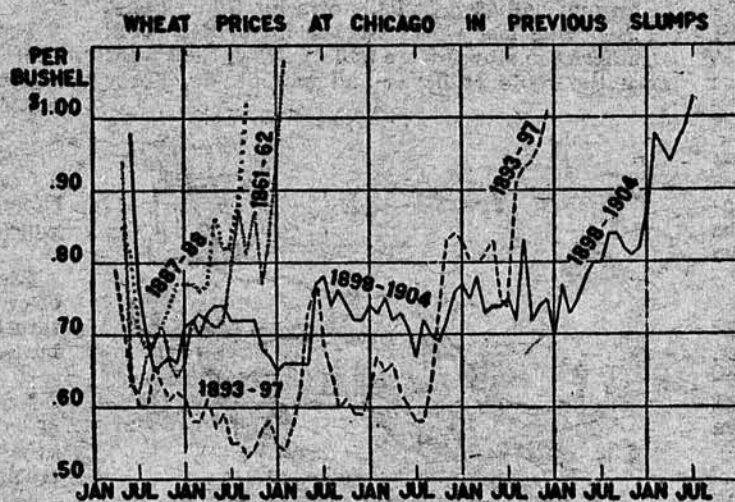
The indicated decrease in supply with no important change in world consumption would not lead to any shortage, but would reduce toward normal the excessive stocks which have been carried over from one season to the next in the last few years.

Logically, one would expect the decline in supplies to become more influential in the markets in the second half of the crop year. The large world carryover, the large winter wheat crop in the United States and the ample European crop mean excessive supplies for the first part of the season. The decreases in North American spring wheat and in Southern Hemisphere production will influence supplies later on. There probably will be some contraction in winter wheat plantings in the Northern Hemisphere this fall, which will have a bearing on prices still farther ahead.

With another large carryover and a larger crop than in 1930, domestic supplies will again be abnormally heavy. Domestic prices have no basis for independent strength. If they reach a parity with world markets during the season of heavy movement, they will then be in position to respond to any strength appearing in world conditions.

The influence of the Stabilization Corporation's holding probably deserves special mention. At present, both domestic and foreign buyers seem to take the view that with so much wheat awaiting liquidation, a moderate advance in prices would encounter offerings from this source; hence, they have been inclined to operate from hand to mouth and reports of decreases in later harvests have had but little effect on prices.

Turning to the historical approach, since we are dealing with conditions which have not been seen for a long time, it is necessary to review a long series of years for precedents. There have



Wheat Prices at Chicago Have Dropped Below 70 Cents a Bushel Four Different Periods in the Last 70 Years. The Lines Show the Extent of These Slumps and the Time Required to Get the Price Back to \$1 a Bushel

been four previous occasions in the last 70 years when the monthly average price at Chicago fell below 70 cents a bushel. The accompanying chart shows the course of prices on each of these occasions until the monthly average again reached \$1.

The first was in June, 1861. With the Civil War reducing production, increasing demand, and causing price inflation due to partial abandonment of the gold standard, prices passed the dollar mark in February, 1863.

The second was in 1887, the price going to 68 cents in August of that year. It passed \$1 in September, 1888, under the influence of the Hutchinson corner, aided by frost damage in spring wheat.

The third period started in June, 1893. Prices did not reach \$1 till December, 1897, or four and one-half years later. The attempted Leiter corner had a part in the advance in 1897 and early 1898.

When the Leiter corner collapsed in June, 1898, prices fell sharply, and were down to 65 cents in September. Prices did not reach \$1 until July, 1904, or nearly six years later. While some moderate rallies occurred in this period, it is evident that holding was not very profitable for several years.

Besides seeing what prices did in the past when they fell below the arbitrary level of 70 cents, the action of prices when they were extremely low relative to other commodities is significant. At present, the price of new crop futures at Chicago is about 43 per cent below the average at this season from 1910 to 1914, while general wholesale commodity prices are about 2 per cent over the pre-war level. Wheat, therefore, has only about 55 per cent of its pre-war purchasing power. In 1916 and 1917, wheat was scarce and had a high purchasing power.

When the last 90 years are classified according to the purchasing power of the price of wheat in August, it is found that the chances of an advance from August to the following May were greater in years when the purchasing power was low than in years when it was high. But, there were many exceptions. In about one year out of three, when August wheat prices were low compared with general commodities, prices were still lower in the following May than at harvest.

There were five occasions when the purchasing power index of August wheat prices was below 60, all of them before 1853. In one year, the price in the following May was 1 cent lower, in one year it was the same as in August and in the other three there were advances from August to May ranging from 21 to 35 cents.

Still another method of analysis is to consider

the change in prices from August to May in years of large and of small crops. The record of world production is fairly dependable back to 1880. Classifying the years as to whether crops were large, small or only average in size, the chances of an advance from August to May were greatest in years of small crops. About half of the years of large crops show advances ranging from 4 to 19 cents, but advances occurred in about three out of four years of small crops and the advances were larger in size. However, the fact that five of the 12 small crops were in the years from 1914 to 1919 when war conditions prevailed reduces the validity of this comparison.

To summarize, a supply and demand analysis, using information available at the present time, indicates that world market fundamentals are likely to strengthen, especially in the second half of the year, altho the significance of the change to domestic growers is reduced by the fact that domestic prices at the time of writing in early July are not yet down to an export parity. The past history of prices in years of low purchasing power, and in seasons of small world crops both show a preponderance of chances that prices next May will be above the August level.

The history of prices in former periods when they dropped below 70 cents also shows that a policy of holding in every such year, selling the old crop in the spring and storing the new crop, would have been profitable, altho on two of the four occasions it would have been necessary to repeat this process for several years before getting a real reward.

Under all the conditions, the only logical conclusion one can reach is that it will be better to hold wheat this year than to sell it at harvest prices. But, the chances that it will be profitable to do so, based on past records, probably are not better than three out of four, certainly not after allowing for the cost of storing.

If wheat is stored, deciding how much advance to wait for is difficult. The past records show many years of low prices when advances of 10 to 20 per cent occurred. The farmer who passed up that advance, hoping for something more, obtained it occasionally, but often was disappointed by seeing prices sag once more.

## To Hunt Beef Troubles

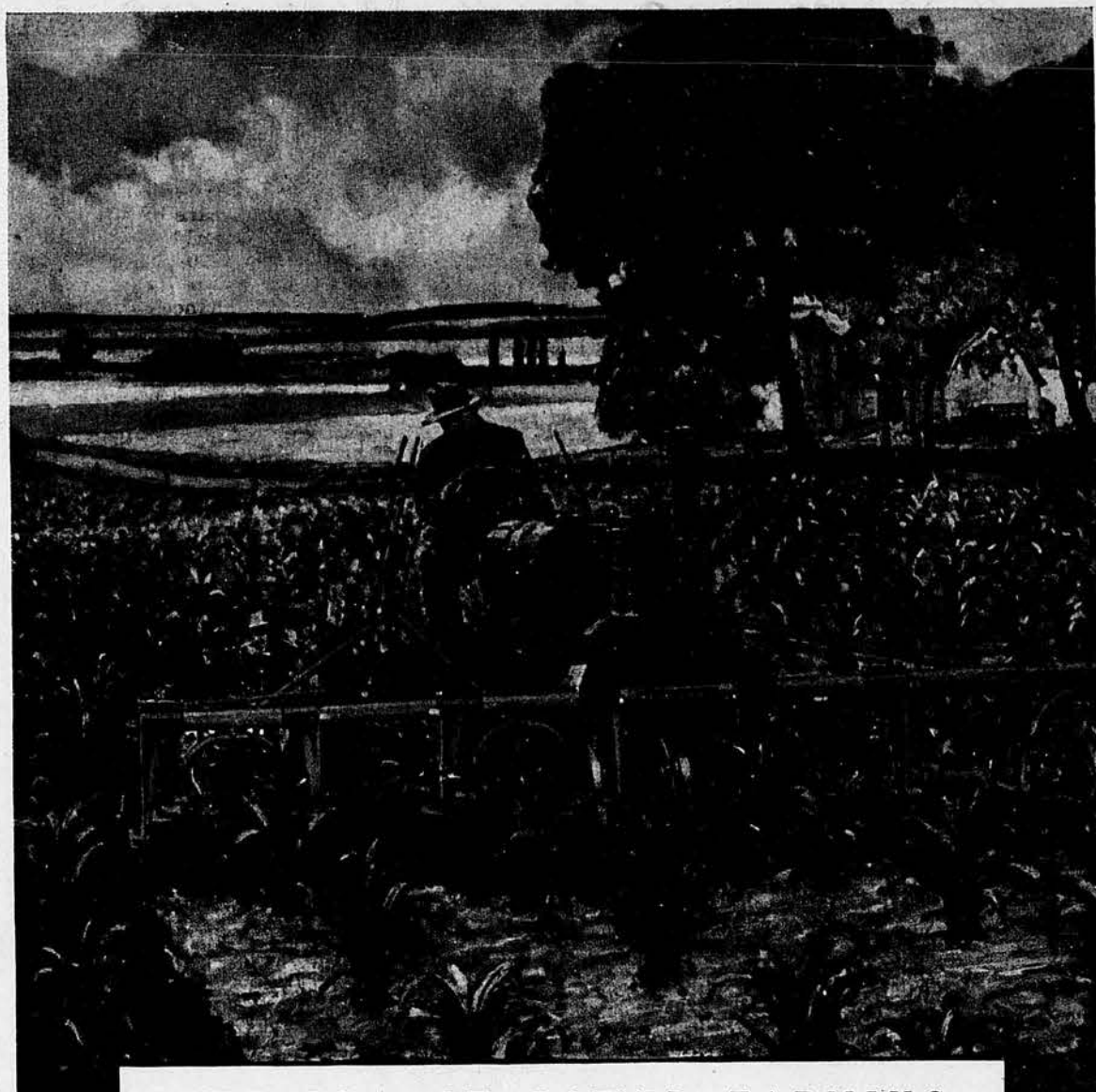
(Continued from Page 3)

One hour will be filled with the speaking program, with 2 hours for exhibits. Some of the headline speakers include: J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; J. H. Mercer, Topeka, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; Dean H. Umberger, of the college at Manhattan; John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, J. J. Moxley, W. H. Atzenweller, J. W. Lumb, E. G. Kelly, A. J. Schoth, Conie Foote, Georgianna H. Smurthwaite, L. C. Williams and Marguerite Harper, all of the college; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City; J. F. Jarrell of the Santa Fe; Fred Morgan, Alta Vista, Kansas beef production champion; John Dickson, Miller, second place winner in the beef contest; George Catts, of the Kansas City, Mo., chamber of commerce, and Walter Lewis, Larned, the world's champion 4-H club livestock judge.

The itinerary of the train includes stops at:

AUGUST 24	AUGUST 31
Valley Falls..... 9:00 a. m.	Harper..... 9:00 a. m.
Wakarusa..... 1:45 p. m.	Kingman..... 1:30 p. m.
Alma..... 7:30 p. m.	Sylvia..... 7:30 p. m.
AUGUST 25	SEPTEMBER 1
Osage City..... 9:00 a. m.	Garden City..... 9:00 a. m.
Ottawa..... 1:30 p. m.	Dodge City..... 2:30 p. m.
Burlington..... 7:30 p. m.	Kinaley..... 7:30 p. m.
AUGUST 26	SEPTEMBER 2
Garnett..... 9:00 a. m.	Abilene..... 9:00 a. m.
Yates Center..... 1:30 p. m.	Minneapolis..... 1:30 p. m.
Humboldt..... 7:30 p. m.	Oakhill..... 7:30 p. m.
AUGUST 27	SEPTEMBER 3
Erie..... 9:00 a. m.	Osborne..... 9:00 a. m.
Fredonia..... 2:30 p. m.	Hunter..... 1:30 p. m.
Eureka..... 7:30 p. m.	Lincoln..... 7:30 p. m.
AUGUST 28	SEPTEMBER 4
Moline..... 8:30 a. m.	Burdick..... 9:00 a. m.
Arkansas City..... 2:30 p. m.	Cottonwood Falls..... 1:30 p. m.
Wellington..... 7:30 p. m.	Eldorado..... 7:30 p. m.
AUGUST 29	SEPTEMBER 5
Ashland..... 9:00 a. m.	Emporia..... 9:00 a. m.
Coldwater..... 1:30 p. m.	
Medicine Lodge..... 7:30 p. m.	





1 8 3 1

## THE ERA OF POWER FARMING

The work of the International Harvester Company in the application of the internal combustion engine to farming operations began in 1904. Today the tractors of its manufacture furnish Agriculture with an abundance of power for every season, crop, and operation. Today they carry the name "McCormick-Deering" not only to every farming community but also into a great variety of industrial operations.

The McCormick-Deering FARMALL, which is shown here cultivating four rows of corn, is the crowning tractor achievement of the present era. It is the original all-purpose tractor which has made horseless farming entirely practicable on any type of farm. The McCormick-Deering FARMALL is a modern contribution to the progress of Agriculture worthy of comparison with the McCormick Reaper of 1831.



1 9 3 1

THE mission of the McCormick reaper, historic product of a Virginia countryside, was a mission of world-wide emancipation. With the advance of the reaper the immense burden of Agriculture was shifted from the tired shoulders of man to the sturdier back of the beast of burden—and to the machine.

As we commemorate the birth of the reaper in the time of its Centennial we mark a new shifting of that burden. The labors of Agriculture are being transferred from living, breathing, animal power to tireless mechanical power. This is the day of the farm tractor. Another emancipation is in the making, and its seed, too, comes from the loins of the reaper.

The great farming revolution which began with Cyrus Hall McCormick's invention, just one hundred years ago, moved forward on the sinews of flesh-and-blood power. Miracles were wrought with that invention and with the mighty train of machines that followed, but for still another seventy years after the coming of the reaper the power of the farms was little changed from the power used in the fields of the Pharaohs. Human muscle, animal muscle, pressure of wind, and weight of falling water continued to perform the labors of Agriculture.

In the fabric of modern civilization all progress is interwoven. With McCormick and his reaper began a drift of population that today finds nine dwellers

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

AND THE EVOLUTION

*Of Farm Power*



in city and town for every food producer on the farm—the drift from which has come the tremendous work of industrialization that has made America great among the nations. Amazing fruits have grown from this transplanting but none more momentous than automotive power, the giant force that fills the roads with motor cars and drives a million tractors across the fields of America.

Twilight falls on the day of the horse. Servant and friend of man, he has served loyally and well but his flesh and blood are giving way to iron and steel. No man can change him to match the needs

of today. The 1931 estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture on horse population chronicles a loss of nearly nine million from the peak year, 1918, a decline of more than forty per cent. Automotive energy urges Agriculture on.

It is no longer enough "to make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before," as Dean Swift said two centuries ago. The aim of power farming is to place Agriculture on a more profitable basis. It must produce the money that measures prosperity, making ten dollars or a hundred dollars grow where only one dollar grew before.

During the century that International Harvester here celebrates, machines have worked wonders in reducing the cost per acre, the time per bushel, in crop production. And now mechanical power, centering larger operations in one man's control, is cutting deeper and deeper into production costs, showing the farmer the way to profit and continued prosperity.

It is with such fundamental things that we are concerned today—the same factors, vital to human destiny, that inspired the genius of McCormick, the inventor. The International Harvester Company, rounding out the record of a hundred years of service, confidently faces the problems and the opportunities of Tomorrow and the Changing World.

1831 • CENTENNIAL OF THE MCCORMICK REAPER • 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



You'll be  
PLEASANTLY



when you  
make this  
discovery

**C**OFFEE, made from the rich full flavored bean, roasted just right, poured golden brown into the cup with a bit of rich cream and a sprinkle of sugar—how it brightens the beginning of a new day! But do you know the difference between *fine* coffee and just the common kind.

If you have been using common coffee, you'll be pleasantly surprised when you change to an advertised brand, blended for flavor and quality.

There are many kinds of coffee, some small, some large, some rich in the oils that give flavor, some weak and grassy. That which grows in the fertile valleys is very different from that harvested on the rocky hills.

To produce a coffee for your breakfast table, men who know this crop as you know corn or wheat, select the choicest from various parts of the world, roast it to a certain brownness

under stop-watch control. Then with experience born of years, they blend the varieties and give the result to you in a trademarked package, sealed so that the full flavor is preserved until you open it in your kitchen.

Try the experiment of changing to a trade-marked, advertised brand. Make your coffee carefully, according to the directions on the package. Everyone will notice the difference. When you find the advertised brand that you like best, you can be sure of getting the same kind again, by the trade mark. There is character behind advertised coffee.



YOU WILL ENJOY THE COFFEE

ADVERTISED IN THIS PAPER



THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT • THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

# NEW PLYMOUTH FLOATING POWER *and* FREE WHEELING



Sedan (4-door 3-window), \$635

## A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD OF LOWEST-PRICED CARS

**T**HE New Plymouth is the challenge of Chrysler Motors engineering genius to the whole world of lowest-priced cars.

"Floating Power"—Plymouth's new, exclusive discovery which eliminates four-cylinder vibration—challenges all old-fashioned Fours and low-priced Sixes with its smooth power-flow.

So smooth is Floating Power that even experts could not tell how many cylinders were beneath the Plymouth hood; most of them guessed eight.

Floating Power truly gives the Smoothness of an Eight and the Economy of a Four.

Plymouth challenges with 56 brake-test horsepower. The Floating Power of the New Plymouth gives actual stop watch speeds of 65 to 70 miles an hour and pick-up from 0 to 40 miles per hour in 9.7 seconds.

Plymouth challenges with Free Wheeling—that thrilling feature of high-priced cars which makes it possible literally to glide through heavy traffic.

You can shift between all forward speeds without declutching—easily, quickly and smoothly.

Plymouth challenges with a new, easy-shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears even with Free Wheeling locked out.

Plymouth challenges with weatherproof, internal, self-equalizing, hydraulic brakes—simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness.

Plymouth challenges with double-drop frame—a feature of high-priced cars that gives a much lower center of gravity for still greater safety and roadability.

Plymouth challenges with scientifically insulated Safety-Steel bodies—not only safest but free from vibration and thoroughly squeak-proof.

Plymouth challenges with full size—the roomiest car in the field of lowest price.

Plymouth challenges with entirely new styling—an eye-compelling beauty of line and color.

Plymouth superiority challenges your attention. See it. Drive it. Ride in it. Prove to yourself that we state only the simple truth when we tell you the New Plymouth is the one car of lowest price with the Smoothness of an Eight, the Economy of a Four.

*New Plymouth Body Styles—Roadster \$535, Sport Roadster \$595, Sport Phaeton \$595, Coupe \$565, Coupe (with rumble seat) \$610, Convertible Coupe \$645, Sedan (2-door) \$575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) \$635, f.o.b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Convenient time-payments may be arranged.*

NOW—SPECIAL DISPLAY—NEW PLYMOUTH AT ALL CHRYSLER, DODGE & DE SOTO SHOWROOMS





# Away with hot-day weariness!

## Here's *the wake-up food*

cool and refreshing!

Hot? Tired? Try this—today! Eat Post Toasties—golden flakes of toasted corn—swimming in ice-cold milk or cream. How cooling. How refreshing. How delicious! It's the wake-up food—easy to digest—quick to release new energy to the body. And everybody needs *quick new energy* to keep feeling brisk these summer days. Serve Post Toasties for breakfast, for lunch and supper too. A sensible summer food for big and little folks alike. The economical food for every thrifty shopper. Buy the wake-up food today—and see!

**POST**  
**TOASTIES**  
*The Wake-up Food*

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION



© 1981, G. F. Corp.



# Jolly Fun for the Little Folks



Dimples says she's going to be an acrobat some day; But learning all the many stunts is work instead of play.

## Plays the Piano

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher the past term was Miss Gillam. For pets I have two cats and a dog. The cats' names are Blacky and Tom and my dog's name is Pip. I have a brother about 13 months old named Frederick. I like to play the piano. I take piano lessons. I enjoy the children's page. Pratt, Kan. Jessie Elder.

## Marjorie Writes

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. There were 23 pupils in our school last term. Our teacher was Miss Bruenger. I walked to school every morning. I have a sister 8 years old. Broughton, Kan. Marjorie Pierson.

## Betty Writes to Us

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have blue eyes and brown hair. I go to Rouser school. My teacher last term was Miss Paschal. I have one brother and two sisters. My brother's name is Madison and

my sisters' names are Frances and Lois. I have a little cousin. Her name is Betty Lou O'Donnell. For pets we have a dog named Trixy and a pony named Dixy. I like to go to school. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I enjoy the children's page very much. Luray, Kan. Betty Fallis.

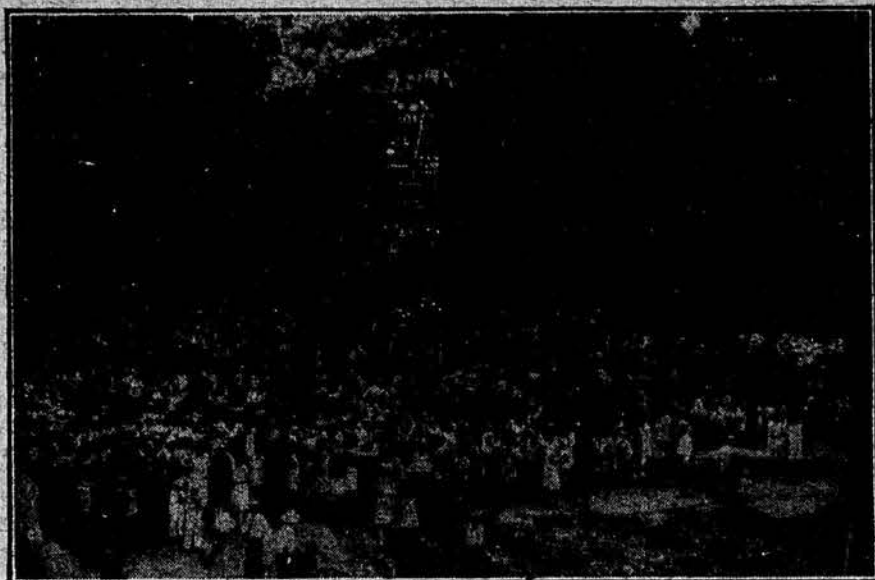
## Try to Guess These

When a Ford follows a Ford what time is it in Ireland? Tin after tin. What color is a newspaper when you are thru with it? Red. Did you ever hear the story about two men? He. He. What is the difference between a

## To Figure Ages

Ask the person to write down the number of his birth month and multiply it by 2. Then tell him to add 5 and multiply the result by 50. Then tell him to add his present age to the result thus obtained and last, to subtract 365. Ask what number is

## Senator Capper's Birthday Party



Here is part of the crowd of children and their parents who attended the Capper Picnic, July 14, at Garfield Park, Topeka. Sixteen thousand children and grown-ups helped Senator Capper celebrate his birthday anniversary. The youngsters enjoyed themselves riding on the merry-go-round, the caterpillar, Ferris wheel, the swings and all the thrill producers in the park. All the amusements, ice cream cones and sandwiches were free to the children. Ice cream and other treats found their way to the shut-ins all over the city, with the compliments of the host. Senator Capper cannot always attend his birthday parties but this year he was on hand to personally meet his many friends.

left, and to it add 115. The figures to the right of the total will be the age; those to the left, the number of the birth month.



Fifteen objects may be found in this picture and the spelling of all of them begins with Ca. See if you can find them. 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.

## There Are Five of Us

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher last term was Miss Graham. For pets I have a cat named Tommy. I have four brothers. Their names are Allen, George, Roy and baby Ralph. Florence Lankton. LeRoy, Kan.

## Word Square Puzzle

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

1. A question; 2. Wild rabbit; 3. Limbs; 4. Try.

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



The Hoovers—Dotty Gets "Undivided Attention"





# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



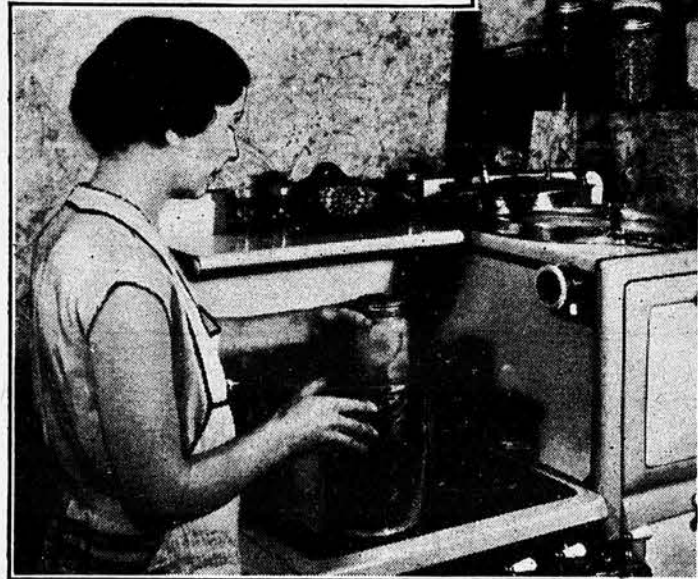
## The Rule for Successful Canning Is to Work Quickly and Carefully

**H**ASTE may make for waste in the performance of some tasks, but not so in canning. It is essential to success. The more quickly the vegetables are placed in jars and then in the canner after they have been brought from the garden, the better are the chances for safe preservation. Experiments show that spoilage in string beans, for example, is 20 times as bad when the vegetable is allowed to stand one day after being gathered as when it is canned immediately. Similar results have been obtained with other vegetables.

It pays, too, to wash the garden's offerings thoroughly, using water generously. This takes time and makes work, but it is advisable. Have you heard of the bacteria of botulism which sometimes are found in canned foods and which cause violent poisoning? These organisms, too small to be seen by the naked eye, live in the soil. Any vegetable growing near the ground, as spinach does, or a fuzzy one, like string beans, requires especial care in cleaning. The water may wash off many of these troublesome micro-organisms. A soft bristled brush may aid in the work.

Perhaps you, like many women, always are tempted to cram the food in the cans. Someway it is human nature to wish the jars to hold as much as possible. Yet this is a mistake. When the vegetables are packed compactly, it is very difficult, and sometimes practically impossible for the

Special Attention Is Given to Prospective Fair Exhibits



By Nell B. Nichols

food is to be discarded. It is dangerous to eat canned food that has an odor or appears at all unusual. Let your eyes and your nose be your guide, if you wish to play safe.

If you are considering the purchase of a pressure cooker, it is not amiss to consider that it not only makes canning safe but that it also simplifies meal preparations. Foods may be cooked very quickly in it. The ham may be boiled in less than an hour and the tough, old rooster is tender within a few minutes. Truly, the pressure cooker may be used to advantage almost every day during the year.

What to can is an inquiry many women make. A good motto to follow is: Plan, then can. Nutrition experts agree that there are three vegetables that need to be included in the family



A Pressure Cooker Insures Safety in Canning

meals four times every week during the months that the garden is barren. These are tomatoes, cabbage and carrots.

Tomatoes need to be canned. They retain their food value beautifully when cooked, but recent experiments indicate that the vitamin C content is somewhat better if the vegetable is not canned by the open kettle method.

Cabbage loses more of its food value in cooking than other vegetables. It is at its best served raw. It

is not as nutritious even when made into kraut. An excellent way to handle the late cabbage, which I hope everyone will have this year, is to bury it. This was the way this vegetable was handled when I was a child on the farm. I can remember yet how delicious the crisp vegetable tasted in cole slaw during the wintry weather.

Carrots may be stored with quite satisfactory results, too. Some of the baby ones, canned whole, are a treat. And if carrots are canned, I do think it is advisable, just as it is with beets, to deal only with the choice, tiny ones, which have a delicate flavor and no toughness whatsoever.

## Vacation Camps Call

**F**ARM women are leaving home! Not because of the low price of wheat but in spite of it. However the leave is a temporary one. It happens to be the time of the year when farm women go to their summer vacation camps.

These camps, held all over the state, are sponsored by the Extension Division of the Kansas State College of Agriculture. The programs are supervised by the home demonstration agents and consist of educational and inspirational features. A large part of the time, however, is devoted to play rather than to work. A few camp duties are assigned, but the general plan of the

camp is a rest from household activities. And the camps have proved their worth in the renewed enthusiasm with which the women return to their homes.

## Down Valley View Farm Way

BY NELLE G. CALLAHAN

**D**ID you ever have days when you drop or upset almost everything you work with? I think I take the prize with my day just concluded. I had guests for dinner and in trying to reduce the temperature of the extremely hot day I had made a large freezer of fruit ice cream. Immediately upon being served mine at the dinner table I upset the tall sherbet glass into the nearest mound you can imagine. I finally ended up the day, when eating supper out by the lily pool, by brushing a sherbet glass off onto a stepping stone!

But in spite of all this dropping, upsetting, spilling, and what not I have made eight glasses of sparkling plum jelly, and 10 glasses of apricot-pineapple jam. I cooked the plums last night and let the juice drip thru two stout muslin bags. Thus all sediment causing cloudiness in jelly was removed.

The apricots I used were a small variety, grown near here, and they had a splendid flavor. I ground 1 pineapple thru the food chopper, added it to the apricots, pitted but not peeled, and then used 1 cup of sugar to 1 cup of fruit. This I cooked until thick and clear, added a few drops of lemon juice, and sealed while hot in small sterile jars.

Would you perhaps serve carrots more often, or when they are quite small and tender, if it were not for the tedious task of scraping them in preparation for cooking? If you wash them and cook them like beets until tender, you can then slip the skins off in just a jiffy.

## A Capelet Model

What a marvelous chic effect a cape gives to the young girl's dress. She can select a plain color or a print with equal charm. In fact, she can have two dresses made by the same pattern, with no one the wiser. The capelet collar terminates into a scarf tie with decorative ends. The skirt is circular, but not too full. It marks the hipline with diagonal lines, which is smart these days.

Flowered dimity, dotted swiss, printed batiste, flowered voile, linen, cotton shantung prints or tissue gingham are suggestions for material for this cunning model.

No. 436 is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 35-inch light and 3/8 yard of 35-inch dark contrasting material.



Patterns, 15 cents. Summer Fashion Book 15 cents, or 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Order from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



# Farmers Need a Moratorium

*Germany Is Relieved; Why Shouldn't the Farm Board Hold the 1930 Surplus?*

By Henry Hatch

THE new word of the year is moratorium. It is being applied now to every line of business, national, international, public and private. The big question of the present is why should not the Farm Board apply the moratorium to the 200 million bushels of old wheat being held as a club over the price of the new crop? If our Government can relieve Germany of its debt of 250 million dollars for a year, why can it not spend the price of carrying this wheat along for another year to help the farmers of its own country? A statement from the Farm Board that it will sell none of its stored wheat until it has reached a price of 85 cents in Chicago is all that is necessary to restore confidence in wheat, but to this time no one has been able to pry the Farm Board loose with any declaration that lends a ray of hope to the farmer with a surplus of wheat and debts. Just now he is being given cause to wonder if Farm Board rather than Farm Board would not be the better name.

## 22-Inch Machine; 8,000 Bushels

I have been following a threshing machine steadily for several days, helping to thresh a wonderful crop of fine quality wheat and oats on this and neighboring farms. Weather has been ideal all the past week for beginning early in the morning, and our crew put thru over 8,000 bushels, a good run for a week with a 22-inch machine. The table talk at both noon and evening concerns the low price of the grain we are threshing and what it is going to mean to the business of the country for the next year. All are agreed that in spite of the fine yield it is much below the cost of production, and that the business of every industry will soon reach stagnation point if the farmer is held at a loss this year, following the drought and no profit return of last year. As one neighbor aptly expressed it, "if they think they can get by paying us little and charging us much, they will be very much wiser a year from now."

## 4 Bushels; 1 Fork

One of the boys in our threshing crew bought a new bundle fork, paying for it the price of 4 bushels of wheat. On the basis of a trade of wheat for fork, this tool cost him four times as much as the same fork would cost at war-time prices. A bushel of wheat then would pay for the \$2.25 fork; now it takes 4 bushels of wheat to buy the \$1.40 fork. This is but a typical illustration of the farmers' buying power with this year's cheap wheat. It applies with equal force to almost every commodity the farmer purchases, so with this balance against him he must cease to become a purchaser. The several neighbors who helped with the threshing told of their needs in the way of machinery and equipment to continue their farming in a progressive way, and had wheat, oats and cattle sold at normal prices they would have been normal buyers, but on the present bases of exchange there is nothing to do but remain a non-purchaser except of the bare necessities.

## Better Farming Coming?

As the old saying is, all that goes up must come down and all that goes down must come up. We are down now, so there is no other way to go but up. As we view the business cycles of the past we can see how true is this old saying, and here can we see the ray of hope that will light the way to better times ahead. There is no other way for the farmer but to go "even ahead," using conservative

judgment in his week by week work and plans, taking advantage of all ways that are offered to reduce expenses so as to meet a possible era of lower prices with a less cost of production. This should mean a better system of farming and of feeding cattle and hogs instead of a poorer, and so by keeping everlastingly and progressively at it, the first thing we

know all clouds will have rolled away and we shall find ourselves better farmers than ever before, because the pinch of the times will have taught us to figure first the cost of every undertaking before rushing blindly in.

## A Horde of Bugs Arrived

While the dry week has been fine for threshing it has not treated the

corn crop so well, especially where Chinch bugs began a migration from grain field to the younger crops. A few fields of young corn, kafir and cane have been cleaned completely as the horde of bugs traveled on. When a stalk of corn has none too much moisture to keep up a normal growth, and then is sapped by a small army of hungry bugs the chances are against husking any very large ears. As much as we all wished to keep on with the threshing, all of us, each night, hoped a good rain would prevent threshing the next day, but the good rain went around us; we kept ahead with the threshing, and the Chinch bugs kept ahead with their search for something to eat. A healthy young Kansas Chinch bug is a pretty fair hiker when hungry. A fortune is awaiting the man who invents a practical control of the Chinch bug. Here is a door to opportunity awaiting the knock of some bug destroying genius. He should arise and come to our rescue now, before it is everlastingly too late.

## A Heavy Growth of Straw

The straw crop is unusually clean and bright this year and will come in handy for bedding and feed before spring. A few fields of oats showed rust when cut, but this seemed to have vanished in handling; the straw going into the stack as bright and clean as ever. Some men who own balers are going to bale their oats straw, a good way to save it in a small space. One can put a lot of straw into a few bales, and when in this form it is handy to handle either for feeding or bedding. Where threshed so a fence can be built around it and cattle turned to it, even wheat straw is worth considerable for feed, and the manure thus made is worth much more. A few combines were used in the neighborhood this year, and I notice the unusually heavy straw growth left on the land is giving trouble to those who are now trying to plow it under; in fact, there is so much straw left that it seems possible only to mix soil with it in plowing rather than to turn it under. Plenty of rain during the fall and much disking will be necessary to get such plowing in condition for another crop. Some folks believe burning the straw would be the better plan, on account of the bugs.

## But Humus Is Needed

Just how much less the ashes from a straw growth is worth than the straw itself for soil fertility is a question. There are those who believe if you can get the ashes plowed into the soil before the wind blows all entirely off the field, little or nothing is wasted by burning. Certainly there is a loss of much humus, and most of our upland soil needs humus, but often, when rainfall is scanty, plowing under a great bulk of dry straw is a poor way to get it; on the other hand, a winter of plenty of moisture rots the straw nicely, and a close, tough soil is greatly improved by the rotted straw. Usually a much nicer job of plowing can be done where a heavy straw growth is first burned, and just now getting rid of the Chinch bugs is a point favoring burning that might well become a deciding factor.

## Heavy Straw Lowers Records

Frank A. McRill, a veteran threshing machine operator in Leavenworth county, who is running two outfits, declares this has been an unusually poor season, due to heavy yields of straw, which reduces the grain output. "I have been threshing wheat for 45 years, since I was 12 years old," said Mr. McRill last week, "and this is the worst season I ever saw."

## Top Wheat at 26 Cents a Bushel!

*Anyhow the Low Price Has Resulted in a Vast Amount of Grain Being Kept Off the Market*

By H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

TOP wheat sold for 26 cents a bushel today at the local elevator. Farmers are wondering if that price is about the bottom. We were told last spring that wheat was selling for 17 cents a bushel in Canada. Few persons thought it ever would go that low in this country, but we are not so sure about it now. The unusual factors that have influenced the market for several months make marketing information uncertain and indefinite. The low market has resulted in a vast amount of wheat being kept on the farms. Most every nook has been filled with wheat. No doubt millions of bushels are piled on the ground. A large volume has been marketed directly from the combine, and the heavy run has continued to depress the market. The local elevator in former years has been able to secure terminal storage for many thousand bushels of wheat, but this year only a limited amount could be secured. There is one thing certain, the wheat piled on the ground will have to be moved within a few weeks. This means that the market receipts for several weeks are going to continue fairly high. Can wheat advance very much before winter, or will it go lower? Farmers generally are hopeful that prices will advance within a short time. The wheat farmer has reached a point where it really doesn't make much difference which way the market goes. He has become resigned to his fate. His state of mind is somewhat similar to the convict who received the death sentence and had waited several months for the execution. In other words, the wheat farmer is just living on hopes.

## 2 Cars in 5 for Freight

No doubt almost every farmer is in favor of granting the railroads the 15 per cent increase in freight rates! Few people stop to figure out that at present two cars out of every five that go into Kansas City go to the railroads for freight on the five cars! Of course it costs about as much to haul freight when prices are low as when they are high, but when prices are low is a poor time to ask for an increase. If a farmer was asked to suggest some means of relief for the railroads, most of them would say to cut the unnecessary expense and reduce the waste. One has only to talk to a railroad employe to find out some of the facts regarding waste and extravagance. A railroad shop employe for the last 20 years has been helping me in harvest this year, and the facts he gives about the waste and extravagance of the railroads are astonishing. The condition seems to

be due largely because of the exorbitant salaries paid to the executive management. Would anyone expect a man receiving \$50,000 a year as salary and another \$25,000 for expenses to be able to exercise much judgment in economy in his supervision? Transportation and poor distribution have cost the farmers many dollars, and increased charges should be resisted by farmers and farm organizations.

## Let's Get Lower Taxes

The time is not far distant when the boards of county commissioners will meet to make next year's tax levies. We note Pawnee county has a lower valuation this year. Probably most counties will experience a similar lower valuation. To raise the same amount of tax money with a lower valuation the levy will have to be raised. Under existing conditions a raising of the levy will not sound good. Is it possible to operate a county on any less money? It may not be practical, but the taxpayers are going to demand that it be done. If farm products continue at present low prices it will take a large share of the farm income to pay the taxes. The Commissioners will largely make the levies on the basis of public opinion, so if people want the levies lowered they had better arouse some public sentiment, and the commissioners will likely act accordingly.

## Big Alfalfa Seed Crop?

At present the alfalfa appears as if it might make a seed crop. The growth is not heavy but the crop is thick with bloom. The cool, dry weather has been fine to keep the bloom from blighting and falling off. There has been a great army of insects flying over the field to help open the blooms. Altho alfalfa seed likely will be cheaper this season, it still will be a much better cash crop than wheat.

## A Farmer in the Zoo?

A recent article in a New York paper stated the Central Park Board was considering making a real little farm in the park. The members thought it would be educational for the city children to be able to see cows, chickens, pigs and horses and the kind of houses they live in on the farm. To really make the plan complete and the most instructive, they thought a real farmer and his family should live in the house. This is a wonderfully fine piece of visionary education! But it is about the last straw to put the farmer in the zoo along with the monkeys, polar bears and wild striped mules of Africa.



# The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

**A**FTER that sound was merged into the deathly silence of the air, Lederer arose slowly to his feet. He stood glowering upon Farley and cursed. He cursed loudly and fluently. He called upon all the blasphemy and dark obscenity he knew. It was as tho there flowed from his mouth a foul stream of sounds that outraged the language which engendered them. Even Farley, the stableman, was shocked and disgusted by his companion's demoniacal tirade. "I guess there's one field you can meet Cosgrove on an' beat him both ways from the middle," he snarled contemptuously.

"I'll beat him!" swore Lederer. "I'll fix him! I'll fix him for the buzzards an' coyotes to pick at!" He glared at Farley, furiously. "You talk an' plan an' sneak around hidin' guns an' such, but when it comes to actin' you ain't there! Well, I don't want you to be there! It's me that's goin' to finish off this garbage! Me! If there's kidnapin' to be done, if we're goin' to trick him, or frame him, or knife him, it's me that will do it! You keep out of it, Wert! You leave him to me! He's mine!"

Farley grinned. He had a use for Lederer; some man must be relied upon to see that Cosgrove never turned up for his trial; that his bail was forfeited, his honor blackened, his innocence cast in doubt. And he knew now that Lederer would do it. He knew that he could trust Lederer to do the job. . . .

Still he wished that Cosgrove had not been so adroit in the taming of Thunderbolt. There seemed something uncannily superior about this dapper youth; something which fired him to excel in all things the men Farley must rely upon to overcome him. Farley endeavored to vanquish his uneasiness with a recollection of the missing gun, of Cosgrove's indubitable presence in Manford the night of Mase Farley's death. But it was in vain. He felt his confidence waning in the craft wherewith he had spread his net. He, who had been honestly convinced that Cosgrove had murdered his brother, felt an incredible doubt in the back of his mind that this invincible, dauntless youth could have ever been guilty of such a crime.

And then he gazed upon the fire of vengeance which gleamed in Lederer's eyes and was consoled. In that smoldering, deadly hatred he saw the opportunity to fan a flame which would consume Cosgrove and destroy him utterly. He must see that it was guided to burn aright.

"Don't kill him," he adjured Lederer. "Don't kill him unless yo're shore it can never be traced. Just keep him out of town till the trial, cover up yore own tracks careful, and they'll hang him all right and legal."

## But Lederer Was Watching

They came at night.

As the date of his trial drew closer, Cosgrove devoted himself almost exclusively to the preparation of his case. Gaines had procured the services of Riordan, an accomplished lawyer and politician from an adjoining county, and Cosgrove spent many hours a day with him, reviewing vast numbers of cases, gathering innumerable precedents to vouch for the defense which he would offer, and preparing that defense to the last and most intricate detail.

It was decided that Cosgrove should take the brunt of the battle himself, while Riordan would act in the capacity of advisory council, giving the case the benefit of his long experience in local courts, his expert knowledge of procedure in halls where "men wore pants, and didn't take no back talk from judges, or lawyer sharps." It was declared by Gaines, and humorously conceded by Cosgrove, that this branch of Riordan's knowledge would be useful in the extreme.

Hazel Farley, troubled with the fear that Cosgrove's midnight vigils alone in the isolation of his little house might expose him to such violence as he had so splendidly rebuffed that night at the Bar Nothing ranch, had insisted that he take into his household a man Friday. Thus, after Riordan had departed after an evening of tireless research, Cosgrove was not left alone, but pursued his studies far into the night while an extraordinary series of grunts and snorts resounding from interior fastnesses bore witness to the sleeping presence in the house of a negro cook and utility man named Samuel Dooley.

In addition to this safeguard, it was Hazel's custom to drive over with Gaines of an evening and visit the worker in person, on which occasions she achieved a cool, crisp efficiency in running to earth cross references and points of law which devastated Riordan with respect and admiration, and caused Cosgrove frequently to neglect the job in hand to sit and gaze at her with wide-eyed reflection. When she detected him in this, she would rally him back on the job again with an assumed asperity which did not, for him, conceal her pleasure.

The night before the date of trial, she had, of course, come over to do the finishing work on the many pages of typing that contained the results of their labors. It was past midnight when Cosgrove called a halt to the

we've got the whole thing sewn up! When we go into court tomorrow we'll be in a position to give them more law than this county has ever seen or heard before. Yes, I know what you're going to say, it won't be law that'll sway these men, it'll be fireworks and facts. Well, we'll give 'em those, too! And the jury is half the fight. We more than half won our case when we got Slade into the jury box, and I'm darned sure that there isn't one of the twelve who's got any particular love for Lederer or Farley. I tell you we've got a wonderful case. They may draw it out for a few weeks, but if we're careful and keep our heads, we'll win!"

"You'll have a sweet time overcoming Novak's evidence regarding that missing gun," brooded Gaines.

"And they'll have a sweet time overcoming mine!" cried Hazel.

Cosgrove frowned.

"Well, we're not calling you, unless it's absolutely necessary, remember," he reminded her.

"You can't keep me from saying what I know!" she said warmly. "So just see that you don't leave me out of it too long!"

Cosgrove leaped into action suddenly.

"Now come on," he cried, "get out of here, all of you! You're all to go directly home and get a good night's sleep! And all be at the courthouse at nine o'clock sharp. A prize will be

"Nothing to be afraid of," he smiled, uneasily. This was a phase of her interest in him which he would gladly have foregone.

"No, evidently not," she admitted, "but it's been terrible to leave you alone here. I've often thought of you in this place all alone at night. You see I know how Cliff Lederer hates you."

He laughed reassuringly.

"There wasn't any need to worry. Even Lederer is sane enough to know that his best chance of hurting me lies in being good. Since that lynching party he must know that public opinion is all for a fair trial. Why, even the Argus has swung 'round. Did you see that editorial against methods of violence?" He laughed. "When the Argus turns tail like that, it's easy enough for even Lederer to see how the land lies."

## Then Someone Whistled

"Well, I happen to know how insane Cliff can be when he flies off the handle. But it's over now." She gazed at him for a moment speculatively. Then: "Good night," she said.

"Good night."

Still she paused there in the doorway with him.

"Oh, I can't tell you how happy I am tonight!" she cried.

And she was, indeed, happy. There was a singular sense of victory already won hovering in the air. They both felt it. It was like a high climax, a peak of their achievement. He seized her abruptly and kissed her lips.

"And I too!" he cried. And then stood, amazed at this thing which he had done. But she smiled. She smiled with no reproach. She smiled happily.

"Good night," she whispered, and turned to descend the steps.

"Good night," he mumbled, and stood, transfixed, gazing after her.

He saw her step into the car, and he saw the car roll away. Long after it was gone he stood there in the doorway gazing after it; then he turned abruptly and re-entered the house, closing the door behind him. And all these things Lederer saw from his hiding place beside the poplar tree.

Cosgrove stood in the living room in his little frame house and gazed about him. The room was very dusty and disheveled, for it had not been put in order for all the days throughout which it had borne the scattered evidences of his tireless work. Now with those evidences cleared away, it seemed bare and lonely, having the aspect of a festal hall after the party is over.

Cosgrove stood in the middle of it and smiled. He was remembering the moment when he had kissed her, and it was sweet in his memory. His mind seemed fascinated by that moment, so that to everything else it was blank and impervious. He stood with his thought suspended upon that ineffable, memorable moment. It pleased him immeasurably. Had he obeyed the impulse which it stirred in him, he would have followed her; if he had yielded to the desire in him, he would have sought immediately a repetition of that moment. But he did not. He stood quite still instead, a smile playing about his lips, suspended on the thread of recollection. From interior depths came the sound of dismal groaning, of rhythmic grunts and snorts. Samuel Dooley, devoted to sound sleep, was oblivious to the emotions which filled his master's breast.

From the outside air a long-drawn whistle sounded. It was a strange thing that a man should whistle out there in the completely uninhabited spaces of the prairie, and Cosgrove, hearing the whistle, remarked upon the strangeness of it; subconsciously he wondered at it, as he was to re-

## Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What is the land area of Kansas?
2. What is the "Mona Lisa"?
3. Why is it impossible to fish sardines on a moonlight night?
4. What cardinal was chief adviser to King Henry the Eighth?
5. Where are the Big Horn Mountains?
6. Who was Neptune?
7. What is the origin of the word, "lady"?
8. How much does the average Hawaiian pineapple weigh?
9. What is unusual about "General Grant Tree"?
10. What was a dauphin?
11. Who was Tecumseh?
12. Who founded the first hospital, the first medical school, the first fire company, the first public library, and the first garbage disposal system in America?

(Answers are on Page 18)

work. With an exuberant laugh he clapped shut the books which lay open on the table and proceeded to clear up the papers and volumes which were scattered all about the room.

"The defense rests!" he cried, and taking from her hand the voluminous notes which she had typed, he placed them in a neat pile on the table, piled beside them a number of volumes with places neatly marked, and seizing her, protesting, in his arms, executed a dance around the room. Gaines looked at him with eyebrows aloft and eyes popping. Riordan giggled and flung himself into the morris chair.

We go to court tomorrow!  
We go to court tomorrow!  
What e'er impends, we'll still be friends,  
And go to court tomorrow!

sang Cosgrove idiotically, and with a triumphant whirl, he swung the flushed, laughing girl away from him and pounded on the table with a book.

"Shucks," grinned Gaines. "We'll all go loco tomorrow if you act up that-a-way."

Cosgrove, his back against the table, beamed upon him with eyes of blue fire. His pale face was radiant with the exuberance of the impending battle. His voice rang with a confidence that made this fight for life or death or long imprisonment a veritable celebration.

"Gaines, my boy!" he cried, "in that little pile of books and papers

given for the little girl or boy who turns up earliest!"

"I'll sleep in my boots!" laughed Hazel.

"No facetious remarks, please, and no loafing. Come along! Here's your hat, Mr. Gaines. Here's the door, Mr. Riordan. If you don't move along you'll be keeping me up past my bedtime." He conducted them genially out upon the porch.

Lederer, who had been patiently watching for that moment, saw them emerge, as he stood immovable in the black shadow of a poplar tree which stood beside the road some twenty yards away. He saw Gaines and Riordan walk to the car below the porch, and with a resurgence of the strange hatred which the sight of Cosgrove and Hazel in proximity stirred in him, he saw the girl stand close to Cosgrove in the doorway, silhouetted against the light. He could not hear what they said, for they spoke in low, soft accents, but he raged as he stood there watching them, restraining an impulse to stride forth and violently separate the two. He consoled himself with a thought of what the night would bring. And while he thus consoled himself, Hazel spoke with Cosgrove.

"I'm more glad to see this thing come to a head than I ought to be," she said. "I've been afraid."



member later. But in the preoccupation of this moment it served only to recall him from his reverie. Putting the dream resolutely out of his mind, he flung himself into the chair at the table and plunged into a last reading of the papers he had prepared. Becoming engrossed in them he forgot his loneliness, forgot the lateness of the hour, forgot sleep itself, and drawing the lamp nearer, he bent eagerly over the carefully marshaled data, making quick, energetic pencil notes in the margins of the pages that had already been repeatedly annotated. And as he sat there in the night they came.

#### "Stick Up Yo're Hands!"

Lederer had placed his men with great care about the house. He had emphasized the extraordinary importance of shooting to kill at the first movement of his victim toward gun play. He had then watched Cosgrove thru the window while he gave the departing visitors ample time to go beyond recall. The window thru which he kept watch was behind Cosgrove's back, and when Lederer was satisfied that his victim was completely submerged in the work over which he bent his head, he threw the window open with a crash and vaulted into the room with gun leveled.

"Stick up yo're hands!" he shouted, and his voice was thick with the excitement of conscious fear.

To his amazement and chagrin Cosgrove lifted his hands above his head and spoke without the slightest indication of surprise or even hearty interest.

"Just wait till I finish this page," he said without looking around. And he seemed coolly to continue with his reading. As a matter of fact he was playing his mind with desperate agility to encompass this situation.

Considering that simultaneously with Lederer's startling entrance both doors of the room were smashed open to reveal an armed man in either doorway, it was not remarkable that Lederer should have been amazed at this exhibition of the stuff Cosgrove's nerves were made of; but Lederer's emotion transcended mere amazement. As he saw Cosgrove continued to read, calmly snubbing the carefully planned melodrama of his entrance, Lederer arose to gusty heights of fury which verged on madness. He dashed forward and, violently snatching the papers from Cosgrove's hands, scattered them wildly about the floor. He cursed and fumed into the face of this man who belittled him even in this, his moment of triumph.

"I'm goin' to show you who's runnin' this part of the country!" he blustered. Cosgrove, his hands still in the air, arose from his seat.

"Did you drop in just to tell me that?" he asked blandly.

He was still thinking fast. He was that type of man, not so rare as is commonly supposed, who is unaffectedly not susceptible to fear. And the fact that he really did not know what the feeling of fear was gave him the happy advantage of being

able in such a case as this, to devote his faculties to cool and reasoned thinking.

It appeared to his quick mind that Lederer planned another hanging. He examined the two men who held the doors, and it required no second glance to determine that they were Lederer's hired gunmen. Foiled in his attempt to lynch him publicly, Lederer was apparently determined to lynch him privately. At this thought, and with the consciousness of his danger well in mind, Cosgrove smiled at the idiocy into which Lederer's anger led him. "Yes, laugh!" bellowed Lederer. "But listen fer who laughs last! Grab him, boys! Get his gun!"

And with that they were upon him. They were upon him, and he could give them no resistance. While he regretted the chance which had delivered him, off guard, into their hands, they held him and stripped him of his revolver, rifled his pockets, and roughly plucked at his clothing, wary of hidden weapons. He expected them to bind him, but they did not. Having satisfied themselves that he was disarmed, they stood, thrusting the muzzles of their guns against his body, pressing their faces forward in a silent menace.

"Take him out to the car," ordered Lederer. "If you move to escape, Cosgrove, we'll blow you into little bits!"

And Cosgrove knew that the man meant it. He knew that he was trapped. And yet he did not for an instant doubt that he would find a way to render that trap useless. For the moment he must surrender to the force of circumstances, so he surrendered gracefully. As he moved between the two gunmen toward the door he smiled at a sound which emerged in rhythmic grunts from inner recesses. Samuel Dooley, having peacefully slept thru the disturbance, was still in the arms of Morpheus.

With their guns still pressing against his body, Lederer's men now guided Cosgrove out of his house and down the steps, at the foot of which they waited while Lederer turned the lights out within. They then escorted their prisoner diagonally across the barren square of grass which fronted the house to a spot screened by a grove of mesquite. Here a car stood with lights out and curtains adjusted. In silence Lederer climbed to the seat behind the wheel. One of Cosgrove's captors then clambered into the tonneau, while the other, his gun still digging into Cosgrove's ribs, urged the prisoner to follow. Cosgrove leaped into the tonneau and almost immediately found himself seated between the two guards who continued to touch him with the inquisitive muzzles of their weapons. Cosgrove laughed aloud.

Lederer, working clumsily at the starter and the throttle, swore with a touch of hysteria in his voice.

"Shut up!" he cried. But he did not turn around. He cried it out to himself, petulantly.

"You're certainly taking no chances," said Cosgrove pleasantly.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

#### Hunger's Best Sauce

The Ellsworth Chamber of Commerce Luncheon Club will eat tomorrow, for the first time in several weeks.—Ellsworth (Me.) paper.

#### Hunting the Snark

Out in Hollywood they pick a title and then make a play for it. The same system is used by some American heiresses when they go abroad.

#### Irresistible

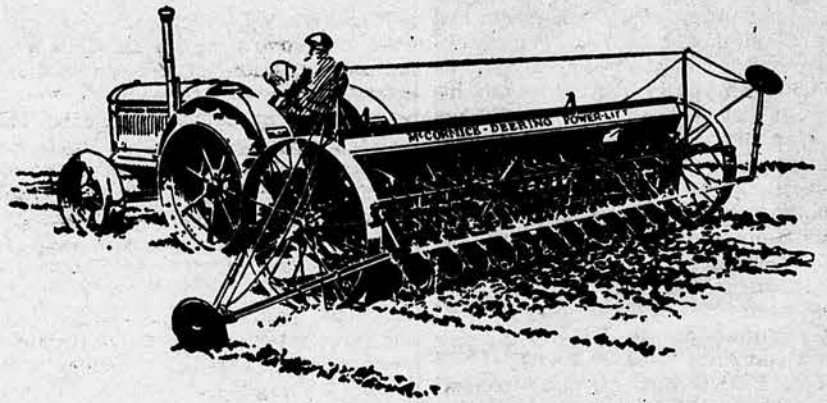
"Did you see that charming girl smile at me?"  
"Yes, the first time I saw you, I, too, had to smile."

#### Turning Back to Broadway

Each night for days the sun has sunk in the east appearing like an immense blood-red disk.—Santa Barbara Daily News.

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Mary Young... Edgar Wallace  
The Double... Queen  
Roman Hat Mystery... Queen  
Blahop Murder Case... Van Dine  
Dartmouth Murders... Orr  
Ba-ta-Plan... Ogburn

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The Secret Six  
Strangers May Kiss... Frances Marion  
My Past... Frances Marion  
Trader Horn... Dore May  
Dracula... Bram Stoker  
The Black Camel... Bigger  
Alimony Queens... Connolly

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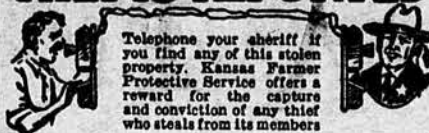
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## THEFTS REPORTED



W. F. Romine, Osage City, Hawthorne Flyer bicycle. Blue frame with black wheels. Back wheel, steel rim with Riverside tire. Front wheel, wood rim, steel covering with chain tire.

Mrs. W. H. Webster, Densmore. Sixty Rhode Island Red chicks.

Mrs. J. T. Rhoades, Wakeeney. Gray mare, smooth mouth. Weighs about 1,100 pounds.

P. G. Hightower, Oak Mills, Scythe. W. F. Garst, McPherson. Two pairs of goggles, one leather sewed in center with black thread; other, Wilson type spectacle in homemade galvanized box about 1 by 2 by 6 inches. Pair of gloves without gauntlets, 11-inch pipe wrench with "L. G." cut on it with chisel. Pair 10-inch eagle claws, "L. G." cut on with chisel. Devote paint can with half moon keys, 10-inch screw driver.

C. C. Weese, Rolla. Three-year old dark bay mare, weighing about 1,000 pounds. Black legs, mane and tail. White Star on forehead.

Estella Mae Hunter, Pomona. Hamilton 21 Jewel railroad watch. Pen face and gold case.

Howard Hoffmeister, Topeka. Set of metal harness, two links on ends of tugs, steel hames slightly brass mounted, no brass on hames.

H. E. Strailly, Topeka. Two sets harness.

Ernest L. Freziers, Onaga. Fourteen-foot log chain, green 50-gallon barrel containing extra heavy oil, 50-gallon barrel full of distillate, 50-gallon barrel containing 15 gallons of gasoline.

Robert Forbes, Carbondale. Five-gallon gasoline can, 25 gallons of gasoline, two 30 by 3 1/2 tires, one Riverside and other Goodrich.

George D. March, Burrton. Cow and two heavy, white faced calves.

F. W. Simon, Westmoreland. Eleven quarts of fruit and 16 half-gallon jars.

D. B. Delaney, Ness City. Pump oil can, scoop shovel, new set of heavy duty truck chains, log chain, several crescent wrenches, Zerk gun.

Hubert Whitcomb, Bayard. Rug.

Lee T. Burnett, LaCygne. Lakeside stack cover 18 by 20 feet. Set of Caterpillar combine tools and some Caterpillar tractor tools.

Mrs. Ida Cook, Severy. Bushel basket of glassware, china dishes, cooking utensils and numerous other articles.

## From Station WIBW

Here is the program for next week that will come from WIBW, the radio station of The Capper Publications at Topeka.

### Daily Except Sunday

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

### Highlights Next Week

#### SUNDAY, JULY 26

- 9:15 a. m.—Edna Thomas—The Lady from Louisiana
- 10:00 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis
- 3:15 p. m.—Pastorale
- 3:45 p. m.—Theo Karle
- 4:45 p. m.—Speed Demons from Chicago
- 5:45 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
- 6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music
- 7:30 p. m.—Mystery Mansion
- 8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries
- 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour

#### MONDAY, JULY 27

- 2:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band
- 3:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
- 3:45 p. m.—Jolly Jugglers
- 8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Arabesque

#### TUESDAY, JULY 28

- 7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
- 8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
- 9:00 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson and His Orchestra

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 29

- 7:30 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
- 8:00 p. m.—Connie Boswell
- 8:30 p. m.—Rhythm Choristers
- 11:00 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
- 11:30 p. m.—Midnight Reveries

#### THURSDAY, JULY 30

- 3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
- 6:15 p. m.—The Columbians
- 7:15 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 8:45 p. m.—Peters' Parade
- 9:00 p. m.—Jack Denny and his Orchestra

#### FRIDAY, JULY 31

- 3:00 p. m.—Jewish Art Program
- 3:30 p. m.—John Kelvin, tenor
- 7:45 p. m.—Jack Smith, pianist
- 8:30 p. m.—Poets' Gold
- 9:45 p. m.—Ben Bernie and his Orchestra
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- 11:00 p. m.—Elsie Green—blues

#### SATURDAY, AUGUST 1

- 10:30 a. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra
- 1:45 p. m.—Saturday Syncopators
- 2:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ
- 4:00 p. m.—Ted Husings' Sportsants
- 6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music
- 8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat

## Better Potatoes Now

BY H. O. DENDURENT  
Goodland, Kansas

Ten years ago the Kansas potato growers were faced with two great problems in potato production. One dealt with the ravages of certain potato diseases, the other with finding favorable market prices for their product.

About 1918, Dean H. J. Umberger, of the Extension Division of the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, perceived that there were other problems in the potato industry than those of production. A 10-year program was drawn covering all the problems of the potato industry as he saw them. "There are two main factors," reasoned Dean Umberger, "in the success of any industry. Profit is made first by reducing the cost of production a unit, and second by receiving a higher price for their product." The potato growers of the Kaw Valley solved a production problem by lowering the cost of a unit, and by better methods of cultivation.

The problem of marketing entailed the problems of standardizing the product, putting it up in branded packages, and distributing it. In 1924, the growers started on the marketing phase of the program. The prob-

## Answers to Questions on Page 16

1. 52,404,276 acres.
2. Leonardo da Vinci's famous portrait of Lisa, wife of Francesco del Gioconda, a Florentine gentleman. It is now in the Louvre. Called also "La Gioconda."
3. Sardines give off a phosphorous glow, which can be seen only on dark nights.
4. Wolsey.
5. In Northern Wyoming.
6. In Roman mythology the god of the sea.
7. It means "loaf-giver." During the Middle Ages the Master's wife distributed breads of various degrees of coarseness to the people on the estate, according to their rank.
8. Between 7 and 9 pounds. Most of the so-called pineapples we receive in the United States are scrubs.
9. It is a huge Sequoia, 35 feet in diameter, located in Middle Eastern California.
10. From 1849 to 1830 the title of the eldest son of the king of France.
11. A chief of the Shawnee Indians (1768 or 1775-1813.)
12. Benjamin Franklin.

lem of the standardization of the product was presented to the growers of Shawnee county by the Extension Division of the Kansas State College. The importance of adopting some policy in regard to standardization of the product was obvious, and the potato growers of Shawnee county voluntarily adopted the federal grading rules. Inspectors were sent to place a grade on every carload of potatoes that was shipped out of the county. A comparison of prices received in Shawnee county with those in surrounding counties that did not have inspection service shows that the graded potatoes received an average of 17 cents a hundred more than field run potatoes. Soon afterward, the potato growers of other counties also demanded that their potatoes also be inspected. As a result, the Kansas Legislature passed a compulsory grading law, the benefits of which are more apparent to the potato growers of Kansas every year.

The next problem to be solved by the potato growers was that of co-operative marketing. Beforehand, there had been no centralized control, and the dealers who handled the Kaw Valley potatoes before 1923 shipped the potatoes wherever they pleased. Many times the Chicago market would be flooded, owing to the potato dealers sending a great many of the purchased cars to this point of distribution. The Kaw Valley Potato Association worked out a plan by which the growers could find a better market for their product. Instead of sending the potatoes to large centers to be redistributed, they were shipped directly to the points where the potatoes were actually consumed.

## Wheat Cost \$7.79?

The average cost of producing wheat on 150 farms in Clark, Finney, Ford, Gray and Meade counties last year was \$7.79 an acre.

We had almost neglected to mention the fact that this is National Poetry week. Poetry, you know, is that industry which yields the writer so many returns, if he encloses stamps.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas will hold their annual picnic and field day at Osawatimie, Kansas, July 28.

Dr. W. H. Mott recently visited the St. Mary's college, St. Marys, Kan., and arranged for a public sale of Holsteins to be held there October 21. They will sell 50 head.

The Iowa State Fair at Des Moines has always been counted the big hog show of the season. This fall the nine breeds represented are offered \$11,650 in cash prizes.

County fairs all over the state are making preparations for record breaking attendances this fall and livestock exhibits are going to be of as high quality or better than in former years.

Samuel R. McKelvie, ex-governor of Nebraska and publisher of the Nebraska Farmer, recently purchased a string of registered Hereford calves to go on his stock farm in Western Nebraska.

The Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association have claimed October 14 for an association sale to be held at Abilene. Members of the association will consign the cattle and the sale will be managed by W. H. Mott of Herington.

Friedly & Son, Pawnee City, Neb., will sell Poland China boars and gilts at auction October 31. They have over 200 to select from. Their herd is one of the good, well established herds of Southern Nebraska. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Otto Bros., Riley, Kan., report the demand for Shorthorn bulls as being good this summer. They are sold out of bulls right now but have a nice lot of calves that are developing into real bulls and have over 100 head of registered Shorthorns in their herd at Riley.

The Northwest Missouri Holstein Breeders' Association has for its territory a real dairy country and there are a number of fine Holstein herds around Cameron, Platte City and St. Joe. An association sale is being talked of and very likely will be held the last of October. W. H. Mott will manage the sale.

Grandstand seats at the Free Fair at Topeka this fall will cost fifty cents each instead of seventy-five cents. Secretary Burdick believes the Free Fair this fall is going to be very much of a success. The attractions listed for the fair this fall are fully up to those of any previous year and record crowds are looked for.

Northwest Kansas is harvesting a wonderful crop of wheat at the present time and recent rains there makes the corn crop look very





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

## POULTRY

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### BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICKS 4c UP, 15 LEADING BREEDS.** Missouri accredited. Free catalog. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

**BLOODTESTED, ACCREDITED CHICKS.** Anconas, White Leghorns \$5.00 hundred; Reds \$6.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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

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

### JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

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

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

### BOOKS

**3000 VALUABLE FORMULAS \$1.00.** G. D. Russell, Box 218, Whittenberg, Texas.

promising. There are more hogs in that section of the state this year than usual and hog raisers out there are very optimistic with the assurance of plenty of cheap feed.

Because of the splendid corn crop raised in Northwest Kansas last year both the national and the state corn husking contest were held there. The state contest at Goodland and the national at Norton. With a few more good rains there will be plenty of places in Kansas where the 1931 contest can be held.

Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb., will sell Poland China boars and gilts at that place, Saturday, September 26. Many of them will be by Broad Cloth, the great show boar that has attracted the attention of lovers of Poland Chinas all over the country. He weighs over 1,000 pounds and is an April two-year-old. He will be on the show circuit again this fall and is being called an outstanding winner. Dr. Stewart's sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer later on.

I have just received a letter from Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan., who are prominent breeders of Chester White hogs and who exhibit at the leading shows every fall. They have just bought for use in their herd a junior yearling boar sired by a national champion and he will be shown in their show herd this fall at the fairs. A litter made gilt was junior champion at the national swine show and at the international at Chicago last fall. The Petraceks have over 100 pigs of spring farrow and are now offering boars or gilts singly or in pairs or trios to suit the purchaser. They will sell bred sows at auction in the sale pavilion at Oberlin, February 27.

Fred Schell, Liberty, Mo., probably as well known as any other breeder in the west as a buyer during the last few years of the very best in registered Holsteins, now has nearly 200 head of registered cattle on his farm and to reduce the herd is holding a public sale at his farm near Liberty October 26 in which he will sell 80 head. It will be a very high class offering of cattle with everything backed by real records for production. Mr. Schell sells whole milk, baby milk in Kansas City and of course this is plenty of evidence as to the health of the herd. W. H. Mott, Her-

ington, Kan., has been employed as sale manager and the sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in due time.

Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado as well as being recognized as the greatest wheat growing section of the country is also recognized as the new corn belt of the West. Hog raising is being developed rapidly and there are any number of the best of purebred herds of hogs to be found in this territory. Recently John Yelek of Rexford and Dr. G. R. Hickok of Lakin both extensive breeders of registered Hampshire hogs decided to promote a Hampshire bred sow sale for next February for Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. About two weeks ago they made a several hundred mile trip over that section calling on Hampshire breeders and they were accompanied by Russell Hall, manager for the Hampshire Herdman and Bert Powell, livestock auctioneer. Mr. Powell has written me a very interesting letter about the trip and the breeders they visited. Here is his letter: "Dr. G. R. Hickok of Lakin, president of the Kansas Hampshire breeders association, John Yelek of Rexford, Russell Hall of the Hampshire Herdman and myself made an extensive trip thru Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado organizing the Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado Hampshire bred sow sale circuit for next spring. The sale circuit consists of five prominent breeders and there will be 300 bred sows sold in this circuit. The sales will be held the last week in February, 1932 and will be followed by a breed promotion sale to be held somewhere in Central Kansas. The exact date of each sale and how the circuit will be arranged is now in the hands of the sales committee and will be definitely announced in Kansas Farmer soon. John Yelek, Rexford has claimed Oct. 21 for a boar and gilt sale. Mr. Yelek has 100 spring pigs and the way these pigs are developing he will have some fine rugged boars for this sale. Several different bloodlines are represented. Schutte Bros., Burlington, Colo., are Hampshire enthusiasts and at their ranch northeast of Burlington we found 120 pigs that are coming on nicely. High Type, their herd boar, is siring pigs of the best and breeders and farmers will have a chance this fall to see this boar at the fairs. They will sell their spring boars at private sale and their bred gilts in a sows sale in the Kansas-Colorado Hampshire sale circuit next February. Geo. K. Foster, Tribune, Kan., owns

### BABY CHICKS

**\$5.00 PER 100 CHICKS \$5.00 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

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** Prices per 100  
Leghorns, Anconas \$5.00  
Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$5.00  
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Rusk's Buff Minorcas, Black, White or Buff Australorps \$5.00  
Heavy Assorted \$5.00  
Light Assorted \$5.00  
Assorted, All Breeds \$5.00

500 or 1000 orders, deduct 1c per chick. Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Above prices include 1c per chick. For Grade AAA Trapped quality, add 2c per chick. For our Grade AA Chicks add 1c per chick. For Grade AAA Trapped quality, add 2c 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 6c per chick above prices. Pushed in all three grades. Shipped Express only—C.O.D. Charges Collect.  
Write for low prices on pullets or cockerels.  
**RUSK FARMS Box 615 WINDSOR, MO.**

## MISCELLANEOUS

### AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

**GOOD GAS THRESHING OUTFIT; CHEAP.** King Motor, Pratt, Kan.

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**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.

**FOR SALE—DELCO LIGHT PLANTS AND** various Delco-light appliances. All in good shape. Prices right. These items were taken over when farms were connected to transmission line. Kansas City Power & Light Company, 424 S. Main St., Ottawa, Kan.

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

**BUY GENUINE GRIMM AND COSSACK AL-** falfa seed direct from Sam Bober, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

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

**ALFALFA \$7.50; WHITE SCARIFIED SWEET** Clover \$3.75; Timothy \$4.25. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and price list upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

**PLANTS PORTO RICO, NANCY HALLS, LIT-** tle Stem Jerseys, 300 \$1.00, 500 \$1.25, 1,000 \$1.75; larger lots \$1.50 postpaid. Cabbage and tomatoes same price. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Oklahoma.

**ALFALFA SEED, HARDY TYPE COMMON** variety, bushel 60-lb. bags free, \$5.40; \$7.60; \$9.40. Grimm variety \$8.00; \$11.00. White Sweet Clover Scarified \$3.00; \$3.90. Red Clover \$1.40. Alsike \$10.80. Permanent pasture mixture, over 50% Clovers, 45-lb. bag, \$5.40. Order direct from this ad or write today for free samples. Mack McCollough, Box 622, Salina, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS

## BIG HUSKY CHICKS

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

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

### LUMBER

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

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**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-L Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### KODAK FINISHING

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

**ROLLS DEVELOPED, 5c EACH. PRINTS 3c** each. Anson Williams, 217 Westport, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

### TOBACCO

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, 5 LBS.** \$1.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky. 368-F.

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

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

**TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY** best aged mellow juicy leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 \$2.75. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

### 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.

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### DOGS

**COLLIE PUPS, SABLES, ELIGIBLE TO** register. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

**ENGLISH SHEPHERDS—COLLIES, HEEL-** ers. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

### 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, Oment Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Mo. quickly.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**QUILT: QUILT: QUILT: IT'S ALL THE** rage! Send for package assorted prints and plain color pieces. Order 1-lb. pkg. by No. 308FW8996 and send 19c. Order 5-lb. pkg. by No. 308FW8997 and send 89c. Chicago Mail Order Co., Chicago, Ill.

## LAND

### ARKANSAS

**280 ACRES RICH RIVER BOTTOM TIMBER** land will take \$10 per acre. Bee Vanenburg, Batesville, Ark.

### COLORADO

**COLORADO RANCH, PARK COUNTY, 1280** acres \$2,600.00 Cash. All fenced, log houses and barn. 9000 feet elevation. Excellent for tubercular persons. Particulars. Ellis Burchfield, 8950 Aguinado Palm Station, Los Angeles, Calif.

### MISSOURI

**40 ACRES \$1200. 60 ACRES \$1800. SMALL** payment, balance easy terms. Duvall, Lock Box 172, Butler, Missouri.

### OKLAHOMA

**WRITE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COM-** pany, Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil values. Selling on small cash payment. Tenants wanted.

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

**FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DA-** kota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, about farms large or small for grain, livestock, dairying, poultry. Rent or secure a farm home while prices are low. Complete information. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

### 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.

**BARGAINS IN FARMS, RANCHES, E. COLO-** rado. Write Box 505, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

**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 HAV-** ing farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis-consin.

### DUBOC HOGS

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

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

### 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.

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

Whirlwind Special, one of the outstanding boars of the breed. His herd sows are very large and any one visiting the herd can't help being impressed with the fine crop of spring pigs by this boar. He has 100 spring pigs and will sell the boars at private sale and the gilts in a bred sow sale which will be held in the Kansas-Colorado Hampshire sale circuit next February. J. A. Heath & Sons, Lamar, Colo., have done their bit to put Hampshire on the map in Eastern Colorado. No herd in Southwest Kansas or Eastern Colorado has a greater variety of bloodlines than is to be found in this herd. They have about 100 pigs and will sell the boars at private sale and their gilts in a public bred sow sale to be held in connection with the Kansas-Colorado Hampshire sale circuit next February. They are offering right now a fall boar and a number of bred gilts for sale that will interest anyone who is in the market for anything of that kind. If you don't want to get interested in good Hampshire you want to stay away from Dr. Hickok who owns and operates Lakin Hampshire farms at Lakin, Kan. The Doctor has around 400 pigs of 1931 farrow that are coming along splendidly. He has three herd boars of Dummer and Clan breeding that are siring a high class lot of pigs of real quality that are well marked and type. He has bred a large number of sows and gilts for fall farrow and is pricing them right now at reasonable prices. This herd will have a choice draft of sows and gilts in the Kansas-Colorado sale circuit next February. And just remember this is going to be a good place to buy a herd boar this fall or you can buy him right now for that matter. An attractive herd of big black Poland Chinas is owned by R. G. Gram of Leoti, Kan. He owns a son of Good News, the Columbia stock farm boar and recently he purchased from Dr. Stewart of Stratton, Nebr., 10 gilts of Aristocrat and Broad Cloth breeding. His herd is an outstanding good one, both from the standpoint of breeding and individuality. He is going to advertise his boars in Kansas Farmer in October. There is lots of interest in hogs in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado and if all the hog breeds had men in the different communities like John Yelek and Dr. Hickok that would get back of their breed and go out on trips visiting other breeders it would be a fine thing for the hog business. We saw a lot of fine country and the Hampshire trip was the biggest kind of a success and very enjoyable. Bert Powell.



## Farm Crops and Markets

### Farmers Are Holding Their Grain Unless Driven Into Selling It by Grim Economic Necessity

**C**ORN is doing well over most of Kansas, but the crop needs more rain. Splendid progress has been made with threshing. The big flood of grain to market has been greatly reduced; farmers are holding their wheat, barley and oats—unless driven by economic necessity to sell it—to be fed on the farm or sold later for higher prices. An unusually large acreage of alfalfa will be allowed to mature seed. Grasshoppers have been especially destructive this season. Considerable plowing is being done in sections where the soil is not too dry.

**Allen**—A good general rain is needed, altho the corn that has been well cultivated is still in fine condition. Oats produced a good yield. Flax is being harvested, and yields are quite satisfactory. Tame hay has done well this year. Eggs, 11c; cream, 15c; milk, 9c, 4 per cent fat; hens, 12c; cows, \$25 to \$50.—T. E. Whitlow.

**Barber**—Farmers have been busy in harvest, cutting alfalfa and plowing corn. Corn and the gardens are doing very well. About 155 acres of wheat was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Wheat, 30c; corn, 50c; oats, 20c; flour, 90c; bran, 70c; hogs, \$6.85.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Harvest is finished. Considerable wheat is being piled on the ground by farmers who lack storage space. The nights are cool.—Alice Everett.

**Bourbon**—A good rain is needed badly, especially for the corn and pastures. Stock water is short on most farms. Fruit is plentiful. Threshing is practically all done. Wheat, 40c; cream, 20c; eggs, 11c.—Robert Creamer.

**Clay**—Wheat yields are quite satisfactory, and the quality of the grain is excellent. Oats yields also were good. Corn is making a fine growth, but a rain would be helpful. Pastures are rather dry.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cloud**—We have had considerable rain recently. Crops are making a good growth.—W. H. Plumly.

**Cowley**—Corn needs rain badly. Threshing is the big job these days; yields are quite satisfactory, but prices are amazingly low. Wheat, 33c; oats, 20c; corn, 40c; hens, 9c to 11c; eggs, 6c to 11c; cream, 16c.—Clay W. Brazle.

**Edwards**—Row crops are making a splendid growth, as the soil contains ample moisture. Harvest is finished. The second crop of alfalfa is light. Wheat, 29c; oats, 25c; corn, 45c; cream, 18c; eggs, 10c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Franklin**—We have been having good growing weather; the soil contains considerable moisture. Threshing machines are busy these days; yields are good—up to 72 bushels an acre has been reported for oats—and the quality of the grain is excellent. There is a good crop of blackberries; the fruit retails at two boxes for 15 cents. A considerable amount of chat is being applied to the side roads of the county. Corn, 50c; wheat, 37c; oats, 18c; eggs, 8c to 12c; butterfat, 11c to 14c; watermelons, 1½c; flour, 79c to \$1.35; bran, 65c; shorts, 85c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Greenwood**—Threshing is the main farm job; oats are yielding from 40 to 90 bushels an acre, wheat from 25 to 30. The ground is dry; a good rain is needed. The potato crop was light. Eggs, 11c; cream, 18c.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harvey**—The weather remains hot, and we have been receiving some local showers. Good progress has been made with threshing. Wheat, 29c; corn, 43c; oats, 17c; bran, 65c; shorts, 85c; barley, 28c; cream, 13c to 15c; eggs, 10c to 15c; heavy hens, 11c; potatoes, 25c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

**Johnson**—The weather has been quite seasonable; local showers have covered the county fairly well. The second cutting of alfalfa was short. Potatoes made from 70 to 100 bushels an acre. Wheat yields were quite satisfactory, but the price is ruinous. Fruit is plentiful. Livestock is making good gains. Only a limited amount of oats is being offered for sale; most of the wheat is going into storage. Corn, 55c; eggs, 14c; hens, 9c to 13c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Linn**—Wheat is yielding as high as 38 bushels an acre, oats 44. Flax will produce about an average crop. Most of the wheat will be fed on the farms.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—Wheat and oats produced excellent yields; threshing has been the main farm job. The second crop of alfalfa will be light. Corn is making a fine growth; there has been considerable rain. Livestock is doing well on pastures.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—A good general rain is needed, altho some parts of the county have received showers recently. The grain yields

were good. Wheat, 28c; oats, 16c; cream, 19c; eggs, 9c and 14c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Morris**—The weather has been ideal for threshing; both the yields and the quality of the grain were the best in years. Oats yields up to 96 bushels an acre have been reported; the average is about 40. Wheat yields are mostly from 20 to 30 bushels an acre, with the test well above 60 pounds. The hot period in June did not injure anything except the gardens and potatoes. Corn is in excellent condition; it is clean and the ground is loose. Pastures are holding up nicely and alfalfa has made a fairly good crop. Wheat, 32c; oats, 18c; corn, 50c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 19c; heavy hens, 11c.—J. R. Henry.

**Neosho**—Threshing is the main farm job; yields are unusually good. Some wheat fields made from 30 to 45 bushels an acre; oats did considerably better. All row crops are much in need of rain. Chinch bugs are doing some damage. Pastures are short. Wheat, 30c; oats, 18c; potatoes, 60c; hens, 12c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 17c.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Harvesting is finished; yields were good. Farmers are preparing the land for the wheat crop of 1932; the soil is rather dry, and a rain would be welcome. The second crop of alfalfa is quite satisfactory. Corn and kafir are doing well.—James McMill.

**Ottawa**—We have been having good threshing weather. Some parts of the county have received local showers; a good general rain is needed. The second crop of alfalfa is light. Wheat, 28c; oats, 20c; cream, 17c; eggs, 10c.—A. A. Tennyson.

**Rawlins**—Wheat yields are about average; the crop is of excellent quality. The soil is very dry—rain is needed for the row crops and to put the soil in condition so it can be prepared for next year's wheat crop. Wheat, 30c to 33c; hogs, 5c.—J. A. Kelley.

**Republic**—We have had good rains recently, and corn is making a fine growth. Some damage was done here recently by hail and wind. Flies are abundant, but have not caused so much annoyance to livestock since the rains came. Grasshoppers are numerous, and seem to be unusually difficult to poison this year. Potato yields will be better than had been expected; the late gardens are doing well. Grain yields were quite satisfactory. The second crop of alfalfa is light. Butterfat 18c; No. 1 eggs, 14c; wheat, 30c; oats, 20c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Riley**—Farmers have been busy threshing and cultivating corn. Wheat produced fairly high yields in most communities—the oats crop was good generally. Livestock is doing well on pasture, except that flies are numerous. Wheat, 34c; oats, 18c; corn, 50c; eggs, 9c and 13c; cream, 16c.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Rush**—Winter wheat is all harvested, and the preparation of soil for the crop of 1932 is well underway. All spring crops are doing well, but more moisture would be welcome. Wheat, 25c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 16c.—William Crotinger.

**Scott**—Row crops are doing well, as the soil contains plenty of moisture. Rain has delayed harvest somewhat. Wheat is averaging from 25 to 30 bushels an acre, which is much more than had been expected. Volunteer wheat is making from 10 to 18 bushels. Wheat, 26c; barley, 18c; cream, 18c; eggs, 11c.—Ernie Neuen-schwander.

**Sumner**—Wheat yields were good, and the quality of the grain was unusually high. Corn, alfalfa and the pastures are doing well. Gardens were injured by the extreme heat of the last part of June, and the potato crop was light. Berries are plentiful. A good rain would be helpful, especially in preparing for next year's wheat crop. Wheat, 26c; corn, 50c; kafir, 50c; oats, 15c; hogs, \$6.70; hens, 9c to 12c; eggs, 11c; fat cattle, up to \$6.50.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Wallace**—Harvest is finished; an unusually large number of combines was used this year. Farmers who did not get their corn laid by before harvest have been working in it in the last few days. We have had a good many local showers recently. Wheat, 30c.—Everett Hughes.

**Wilson**—Threshing is about finished; yields were good. Row crops need rain badly. Some farmers planted soybeans and 90-day corn after the wheat was threshed. Wheat, 32c to 40c; oats, 15c to 20c.—Arthur Meriwether.

**Woodson**—Wheat yields were from 13 to 35 bushels an acre. The highest oats yield reported was 65 bushels.—Bessie Heslop.

**Wyandotte**—A fine rain fell here a few days ago that will practically make early corn. Wheat is averaging about 25 bushels an acre, oats 50. Harvest hands received \$2 a day this year, a cut of \$1 from 1930. Pastures are short, but the rain should help them greatly. Hogs are selling at quite satisfactory prices, but farmers have only a few ready for market.—Warren Scott.

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