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KANSAS FARMER

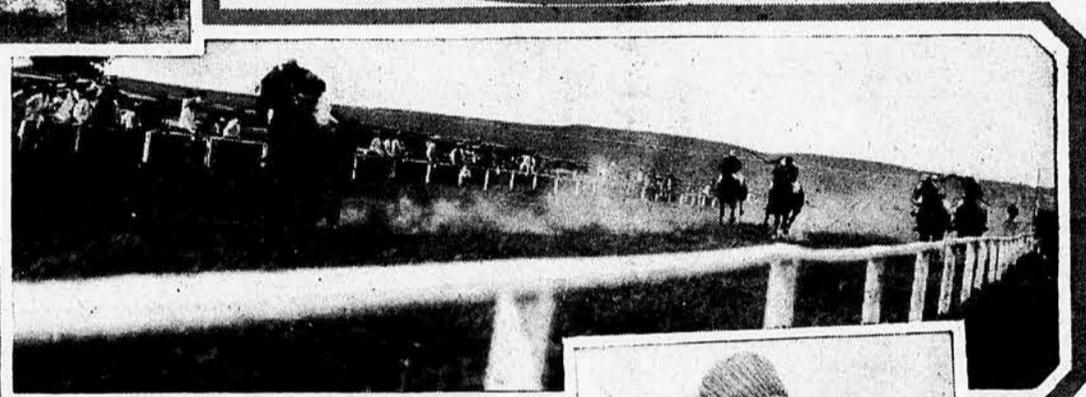
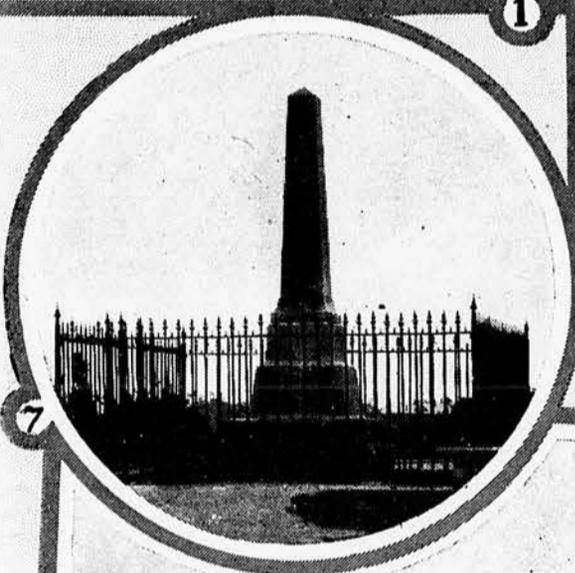
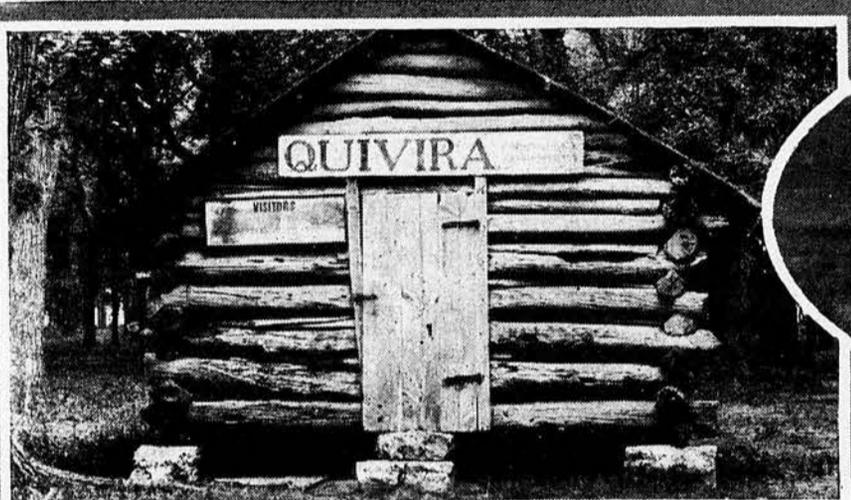
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

August 23, 1930

Number 34

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Aug 20 '30
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1. Reputed Site of One of Coronado's Camps.
2. Taking the Hurdles on a Cavalry Mount.
3. Rival Troops Settle Differences in Spirited Races.
4. A Monument to the Early Foe of the Fort Riley Troopers.
5. A Cavalry Charge in Mimic War.
6. The First Territorial Capitol of Kansas Located on the Reservation as It Is Today.
7. The Ogden Monument, Geographic Center of the United States.

Scenes at Fort Riley—Nation's Biggest Army Post

(See Page 10)

What the Folks Are Saying

The Man as Well as the Land Must be Considered in Lending Money

MORTGAGING a farm is bonding the business of producing crops and livestock on that farm until the note secured by the mortgage is paid.

The elements to be considered when making a farm loan are the same as when underwriting an issue of bonds secured by the property and business of an industrial manufacturing plant.

Before sponsoring an issue of bonds of a corporation engaged in manufacturing and merchandising, a careful bond house will inform itself as to the value of the property to be mortgaged as security for the bonds, gross business and net operating earnings of the business for several years, the character and ability of the management, and the probability of continuity of efficient management until the bonds are due.

Factors to be taken into account are different, yet similar, but the end sought is the same, when considering an application for a farm loan. It is unsafe to proceed without accurate and complete information.

The productivity of the land; its probable permanency, as evidenced by the degree of freedom from hazards of deterioration from erosion or overflow; average yields of staple crops during a long and continuous period of years in the county and the locality in which the land is situated; whether the farm under consideration is above or below the average of the locality in fertility; community development and stability, as evidenced by the degree of competition for possession and occupancy of land; taxes assessed against the land and rate of progressive increase of taxes, and assessments against the land for drainage and the like; all these factors affect the long-time value of the land and must be considered when fixing a value as a basis for lending.

As security for a loan, land is worth the amount on which the customary average crop rents, after paying taxes and allowing for insurance and maintenance of improvements, will yield net returns equal to the rate of interest commonly paid for bank loans in the locality.

There is no sound business reason why a person with capital should invest in land which will yield smaller returns than can be obtained by lending the money. And the lender on the security of a mortgage on a farm will do well to contemplate the possibility that it may sometime be necessary for him to try to sell that farm, if he wishes to recover what he lent.

The permanent and enduring value of the land, as measured by these standards, serves as the basis upon which to estimate the amount which may be lent with a reasonable degree of safety as to sufficiency of security, but the human element cannot safely be ignored.

The actual financial condition of the applicant is of first importance.

If his total liabilities are more than his net worth, it is too much to expect that he will pay interest promptly and regularly. The rate earned on all capital invested in farming from 1919 to 1928 is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture as having been 3.7 per cent. The average net earnings on all of the capital invested in farming amounted to 5½ per cent on only two-thirds of it, leaving no net earnings on the other third of the capital invested in farming.

Only lenders who wish to acquire title to the farms on which they make loans can afford to ignore the financial condition of applicants for loans.

There is no assurance of continu-

ity of present management when making a farm loan. The more firmly the applicant and his family are anchored to the farm and the community as their permanent home, with all the sentimental attachments which that implies, the more probable it is that present management will continue.

In such a situation, the inclination is strong to go to the full limit which the security will justify when considering an application for a loan, especially if the applicant's financial condition is good.

But as family attachment to the farm as a home diminishes, and the proportion of indebtedness to net worth increases, reasonable prudence dictates that the amount lent in proportion to the value of the security should be progressively reduced, to provide a margin to take up the slack of probable delinquent interest and taxes.

Good farm loans cannot be made without considering the man as well as the land when deciding on the amount of the loan, and whether to make any loan at all.

Wichita, Kan. John Fields.

Why Not Use Butter?

Much interest is being shown over the condition of the butter and cream market. To find out how Miami county ranks with the other counties, a survey was made recently by Mrs. Lee Varner, acting Secretary of the

able food because it not only furnishes the vitamins which stimulate growth and vigor, but it also builds a resistance to disease. Butter supplies heat and energy to the body and is essential for young children.

Many farmers blame this condition on the creamerymen, and the creamerymen blame it on the farmers, and in all probability both are somewhat responsible. The farmer may help adjust the situation by culling the herds and getting rid of the low producing cows. The creamery people can help by working out a method whereby the finished product may be sold back to the producer at almost cost. Then another way depends on the home maker. She may spread the butter on a little thicker, and use more of it in cooking; it imparts a flavor that can in no other way be obtained, and the heat of cooking leaves the vitamins found in butter unharmed.

The National Dairy Council says, "It is, therefore imperative that a united effort be put forth to increase the consumption of dairy products on the farms, because are we not primarily an agricultural state? Are we not all vitally concerned in the welfare of our communities and the health and happiness of our children? Such being the case, let us all resolve to carry on in this great work, because if every farmer would use 1 more pound of butter a week this surplus of dairy products would

made a production of more than 50 pounds of butterfat, as compared to 11 last year for the same 30-day period. Eleven cows in the association made a record of over 400 pounds of butterfat in a year.

Ten cows belonging to various members of the association were sold during June because they were found to be netting their owners a loss instead of a profit. Instead of continuing to pose as dairy animals these cows were converted into beef. The organization has adopted the motto, "If the cow can't show a profit, sell her."

The majority of the dairymen feed the 4-2-1 ratio. A mixture of feed consists of 400 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of oats, and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. In most cases the amount of linseed meal is decreased during the summer months, especially if the cattle have access to a good meadow. It has been found that lower feeding costs and bigger profits have been made by using either Sweet clover or Sudan grass as pasture. Both crops withstand the drouth well, while bluegrass pastures usually "burn up" in July.

Every member of the association has one or more of the modern conveniences known to dairymen. Eight have automatic milking machines, and only one does not have stanchions. About one-half of the dairymen sell the milk direct to the consumer, while the remainder dispose of the local market. Those who sell direct to the consumer are deriving the largest profit, but one member of the association who sells cream found that he made a profit of \$591 in seven months on seven cows. Others have shown similar profits.

Over 50 per cent of these dairymen head their herds with purebred sires which are offspring of high producing dams. It is the aim to have every herd headed by an outstanding sire. The association now leads the state in production, and with the addition of better sires, it should become outstanding in a larger territory.

Byron E. Guise.
Marysville, Kan.

Bindweed Truck Catches Fire

Tom Cramer, who operates the Lane county bindweed sprayer, has experienced two convincing demonstrations of the fire hazard in using sodium chlorate. Mr. Cramer had his overalls catch fire and suffered minor burns the last day he applied the first spray. Some of the solution was sprayed on his clothing, which started burning slowly as he was driving to town, and spread rapidly when he tried to smother the spark. Because plenty of water was available on the truck the fire was extinguished with slight injury to Tom's person but considerable damage to his pants.

During harvest the bed of the truck used in hauling the spraying machine caught fire, when someone struck a match on the truck. The fire could not be smothered out with dirt, but was extinguished with water which was available.

Sodium chlorate is likely to start burning at unexpected times after being soaked into wood, cloth or other organic matter. Persons using this chemical cannot be too particular in taking precaution to guard against such occurrences.

Harry C. Baird.
Dighton, Kan.

"I see no reason why a man shouldn't be polite to his wife after divorce," says Cosmo Hamilton. And it really wouldn't hurt him to stretch a point and be polite to her before divorce.

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer 50 per cent of these questions without referring to the answers, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to submit interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address: Do Your Dozen Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. When will the state of Kansas reach the age of three-score years and ten?
2. What is the retina?
3. Who is the president of the German Republic?
4. By what name is the new tariff bill known?
5. What is the biceps?
6. In what state will the 1930 National Cornhusking contest be held?
7. Why is the English government called the "Court of St. James"?
8. On what lake is Duluth?
9. In what recent state campaign was used the song, "The plain, common people will never be still, till Alfalfa Murray is Governor Bill"?
10. When did "Uncle Sam" become a pseudonym for the United States Government?
11. What man is given credit by some critics with having written many of Shakespeare's works?
12. Name three of the four kinds of poisonous snakes in the United States.

(Answers may be found on page 25)

Paola Chamber of Commerce, and myself. It was found that 47 per cent butter and 53 per cent substitute was being used here in our county. If all of these people who consumed substitutes had demanded real butter there would be a shortage of real butter instead of the large supply which is in cold storage.

The use of so much substitute has caused the storage of creamery butter, and this surplus must be consumed if butterfat prices are to return to the level that makes dairying a profitable feature of farm activity.

It was found that the farmers of this county themselves are heavy users of these substitutes, and that producers of butter often sell their cream and buy substitute. This condition is deplorable, because such a practice deprives the family of the nutrition which butter furnishes. One would have to eat \$8 worth of substitute to get the food value 1 pound of real butter furnishes. The farmer who sells all of his butterfat and buys substitute patronizes his most destructive competition, and helps to swell the surplus of butter to a point where it has a depressing effect on values. Butter is an especially valu-

be consumed, and the result would be a more stabilized industry."

So by using more of these valuable foods, such as milk, butter, and ice cream, we are not only going to help boost the price of dairy products, but will be using foods which are of the most importance in the diet.

Paola, Kan. Grace M. Reeder.

Better Cows Around Marysville

A good dairy herd may be a paying herd, but there is no harm in making the best herds better, or at least it has proved that way for 23 members of the Marshall-Washington Dairy Herd Improvement Association, with headquarters at Marysville, Kan., who have almost doubled the butterfat production of their herds over a year ago.

Increasing the butterfat production has been made possible thru culling of the profit killers which were low producers, using better feeding methods, practicing careful animal supervision, and heading the herds in most instances with a purebred sire whose dam was a high producer.

During June of this year 68 cows in the association produced over 40 pounds of butterfat, as compared to 47 animals last year. Seventeen cows

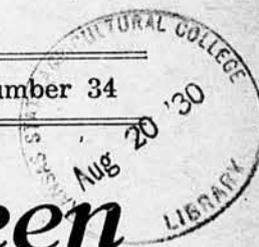
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Number 34



Health Champion Is Wheat Queen

The Festival at Hutchinson Was Fitting Climax to Five-Year Program

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

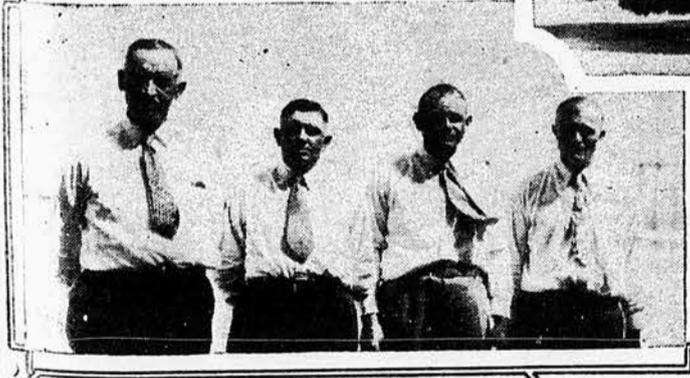
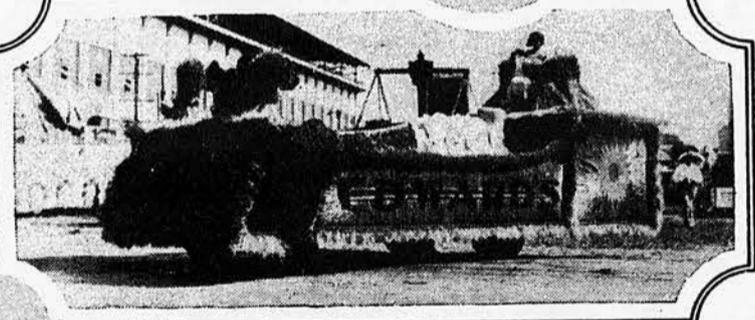
THE five-year Wheat Belt program, sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College and co-operating agencies, is ended. The climax was reached at Hutchinson on Wednesday evening, August 13, when to the accompaniment of gala band music, the clicking of motion picture cameras and the lightning of photographers' flashlight powders, Marie Antrim, of Kingman county, ascended the throne to be crowned wheat queen of the greatest wheat-growing area in the world—Kansas. Beautiful, gracious, appropriately gowned, Miss Antrim followed a procession of 46 other county wheat queens to take her place in the center of the stage, as 40,000 Kansans in the huge grandstand of the great Kansas State Fair, paid heartfelt respect to youth, beauty and achievement, epitomized by Marie and her attendant queens; an ovation they received, surpassed only by the quiet, at-attention respect of the entire audience as seven bands assembled for the event, later joined to play our National Anthem.

The need for this five-year Wheat Belt Program was sensed by the Kansas State Agricultural College some years ago and work was started on such a project. By 1925, the college, with the hearty support of the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads, International Harvester Company, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, Federal Grain Supervision Department, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, county farm bureaus and other agencies, had everything ready to go. During the last five years the college specialists and others have toured the Wheat Belt of the state, once by motor trucks and four times with demonstration trains, to give Kansas farmers first-hand the most up-to-the-minute and accurate information obtainable on how best to handle their crops.

A Wheat Belt Program, mind you. But not only to consider the betterment of the bread grain. A glance at the pyramid drawn up by the college shows the foundation of the entire program as "wheat marketing, crop standardization, soil management, insect control and smut control." And the final block in the structure is seen as: "A sound economical and productive basis for all Wheat Belt Farms. Insect control by 90 per cent of farmers, smut of wheat and sorghums controlled 80 per cent, market reports followed by 20 per cent of farmers, wheat sold on

object of the campaign," he said, "has been not only to encourage the improved practices of producing wheat directly and indirectly, but to promote better methods of growing feed crops, the more extensive production of livestock, the maintenance of the soil fertility, and consequently to promote, in general, a safer system of agriculture."

How well has this succeeded? First of all, examine your own farming operations to see whether the program worked out by the college specialists has helped you change your system for the better. Then examine the work your neighbors are doing. Here are a few facts presented by R. I. Throckmorton, of the college, as



At Top We Introduce Wheat Queens From 47 Counties Visited by the Wheat Train. In the Oval Is a Likeness of Marie Antrim, First National 4-H Club Health Champion Among Girls and Now the Kansas Wheat Queen. The Float From Edwards County Was Awarded First Place in the Hutchinson Wheat Festival Contest. At Left, the Four Wheat Champions of Kansas. They Are, Left to Right, T. L. Bair, Minneola, 1929; W. A. Barger, Garfield, 1928; Herman Praeger, Claflin, 1927, and A. R. Schliekau, Haven, 1926.

1926. The Lower Photo at Left Includes Part of the Specialists From the Kansas State Agricultural College Who Were Responsible for the Outstanding Success of the Wheat Belt Program

quality and grade basis by 80 per cent of farmers, standard varieties of all crops planted by 80 per cent, and crop rotations practiced on 15 per cent of farms."

Quoting Dean H. Umberger, director of extension work at the agricultural college, to further stress the idea of the program, we offer: "The

evidence of the progress that has been made: "It required four and one-half times as many copies of the Kansas Agricultural Situation, which gives information on marketing, to meet the demand in 1929 as compared with 1925.

"Prior to the organization of the Wheat Belt Program, an average of about 200,000 bushels of good seed wheat changed hands annually, while during the five years of the program, there has been an average of about 500,000 bushels change hands each year.

"The acreage of land summer fallowed or partially fallowed in 1929 was about three times as much as in 1926.

"The acreage of wheat seeded with grain that was treated to prevent smut was more than 15 times as great in 1929 as it was in 1925.

"In 1929 Kansas farmers practiced insect control on almost three times as many acres of wheat as in 1926.

"It has resulted in better economic conditions, thus making possible more comfortable homes, better living, and good training for young people of our Kansas farms."

This year's part in the program included numerous features—everything from experimental work to county wheat schools. And the Wheat Belt Special which operated over the Santa Fe from July 21 to August 2, and the Rock Island from August 6 to 13, was a fitting trail's end to the entire five-year program. It carried messages of crops, livestock, 4-H clubs, kitchens and a hundred other things to something more than 150,000 interested persons in 47 counties, and these included:

Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner, Harper, Barber, Clark, Comanche, Kingman, Reno, Stafford, Edwards, Morton, Stanton, Stevens, Grant, Ford, Gray, Finney, Hamilton, Scott, Lane, Ness, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Barton, Rice, McPherson, Cloud, Ottawa, Dickinson, Osborne, Lincoln, Saline, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Clay, Seward, Meade, Kiowa, Pratt and Haskell.

(Continued on Page 24)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WE ARE a nation of gadabouts. Last year more than 16 million people from the United States visited Canada, some for just a few hours, some for a few days and some for several weeks. It is estimated that they spent nearly 200 million dollars while there. The most important business that Canada has is the tourist trade, and most of it comes from the United States.

While these 16 million people were seeking rest, recreation and perhaps a good many of them something to drink in Canada, there was a tremendous migration, greater than any of the great migrations mentioned in history, of citizens of the United States heading for Europe and other foreign lands. This horde of tourists last year spent more than 190 million dollars in France, fully three times as much as France will have to pay us in the way of amortized payments on the debt it owes us, which they have been hollering their heads off about ever since the World War. During the same time American tourists spent more than 40 million dollars in England and Scotland; more than 8 million dollars in Ireland and more than 31 million dollars in Italy. Little Switzerland reaped a harvest of tourist dollars aggregating fully 15 million dollars. The sugar business has not been very good in Cuba, but our tourists in that island have helped out with contributions amounting to more than 12 million dollars. We have handed over 10 million dollars to Mexico; 4 million dollars to Sweden and 6 million dollars to Poland. China has received 8½ million dollars tourist money and Japan more than 7 million dollars.

Our tourists have the fad of buying foreign goods; they come loaded with things they have no particular use for after they get back home. They race thru picture galleries and cathedrals, not because they are particularly interested but because that is the regular thing for tourists to do.

There are some militarists, people who are daffy about military preparedness who seem to think all the other nations are just waiting for an excuse to attack us.

Nonsense. These foreigners know that if they were to get into war with us it would immediately shut off one of their most profitable and easiest sources of revenue. They possibly look upon the American tourists as gabbling geese, but they are the geese that lay the golden eggs. These American tourists are the fat doves of peace, the strolling easy marks, the harbingers of good will. These foreigners have too much sense to want to stop this annual migration.

What a City Man Misses

THERE is one season of the year, above all others, when the man who lives in a large city deserves humanity's deep sympathy. That season is mid-summer. Not because cities are hot, sticky and dirty in summer—tho they are; not because the open country is more healthful and enjoyable when hot weather comes around—tho it is; but simply because the city man is debarred from knowing the enjoyment of corn on the cob and watermelon in the way that these two summer delicacies should be enjoyed.

Of course, green corn and watermelons can be bought in the city. You can get them at any grocery store, and you can have them served to you at any restaurant. But the stuff that you get isn't the stuff that the country dweller gets.

To begin with, there is the matter of corn. In the city grocery you find it lying in a bin—2 days old, as like as not, and inevitably picked over by the hands of a dozen housewives before you. Corn wasn't meant for rough handling. Something vital goes out of it. You bear it home and boil it; but the result, when you come to eat it, is a disappointment. If you have never eaten green corn in the country you may not notice the

difference; but if you have, you will discover that the corn's sweetness, its freshness, its milky juiciness, have somehow left it.

To eat corn on the cob it is necessary to go to the cornfield and pick it yourself. Pick it, take it to the kitchen, strip it of its husks and put it at once in the hot water. Then, when it is done, you have something fit for the gods to eat. Garnished with butter and salt, it is a meal in itself.

And watermelon—
 The city man's watermelon has generally been off of the vine for many days. He takes it on trust. At best, it may be passable; at worst, it is a flat mess of damp pulp, tasteless and uninspiring.

In the country, however, it is possible to go directly to the vine and pick out your own. If you like, you squat there in the dust and open it



forthwith; otherwise you take it to some spring and let it lie in the water awhile. In either case, when you eat it you are eating one of the finest delicacies nature provides.

These are two foods that the city man almost never discovers as they ought to be discovered. The lucky country dweller can only sympathize with him.

'Twas Hot and Dry

IT IS SURE a tough season, William," remarked Truthful James as he mopped his brow. "Has there ever been anything as bad in your recollection?"

"Worse, James, worse. I was talkin' the other day to Gabe Winters, who landed here back in 'the Fifties. He told me that back in 1860 it didn't rain a drop fur 18 months. I said to him, 'Gabe, how do you figure that out; there ain't but 12 months in a year and there couldn't hev been 18 months in one year without any sprinkle.' And Gabe looked at me with a sort of pitying eye and said, 'William, you are a tolerably well informed man about a good many things, but you weren't here in 1860 and don't know nuthin' whatever about it. The sun durin' that year put in six months overtime, that is how there happened to be 18 months uv dry weather that year. You may hev heard about the frogs that were a year and a half old before they learned to swim. Well, William, I hev seen them frogs many and many a time.

"There wuz a man by the name uv Walton, Izaak Walton, who settled out here and started breedin' fishes. He wuz more interested in fish and knew more about them than ary other man I ever knowed. Well, he come out in 1859 and settled up on the Republican River when there wuz plenty uv rain and started a fishery. He hed part uv his fish in the river, and then he hed a lot uv ponds close by the river and raised a lot of different kind uv fish, catfish, bass, cropy and channel cat.

"Well, when that drouth commenced he didn't

worry none fur several months; said that it wud bound to rain soon and git cooler, but it didn't rain and it kep gittin' hotter and hotter. Finally he commenced to git worried. He said that he looked as if he might hev to haul water to wade his fish; then he commenced to try an experiment. His theory wuz that any livin' creature might adapt itself to any sort uv condition of climate if they only hed time to come to it and change gradually. So he commenced to take the fish out every day and keep them out uv the water as long as they could stand it. At first he couldn't keep them out uv the water more than 10 minutes, but in a week he hed them trained so that they could live out uv the water nearly an hour. In a couple uv months they could stay out on the bank pretty comfortable for half a day. In six months they could stay out uv the water all night. Then he gradually trained them fish so that they would come out uv the water when he blew a whistle and foller him around over the place enjoyin' themselves catchin' grasshoppers and bugs and worms and comin' up to the waterin' trough and drinkin' along with the stock. Finally the water in the river and the ponds dried up completely, but he hed a couple uv deep, never failin' wells which supplied the stock and fish with water to drink. The fish developed short legs, and when it wuz very hot they would gather under the shade uv a tree and fan themselves with their fins.

"Well, Ike was gittin' along first rate with his dry land fish, but just when he had a good haul uv them ready to ship to market it commenced to rain to beat the band. In a week the ponds wuz filled and the river wuz up to the top of the banks. Before Ike could git them fish drowp up onto the high lands, blamed if more than half uv them fell into the water and drowned."

"'Gabe,' says I, 'I fear that you are a good durned liar.' But Gabe seemed so hurt about that he shed tears. He says, 'William, little did ever think that you uv all men would doubt my word. But if you are in doubt about this, if you will go with me up to the Republican River I can show you some of the paths which them fish wore into the prairie sod.'"

'Tis Another Fool Embargo

THE President does not approve of the embargo of wood pulp imported from Russia on the assumption that it is made with convict labor, and in this decision he will have the support of most of the thinking people of the United States.

There is a provision in the new tariff law, and there has been in the tariff laws of 1909, 1911 and 1922, which prohibits the importation of goods manufactured either in whole or in part by convict labor, and the present tariff adds the words "mined" and "produced." The Secretary of the Treasury is "authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision." It would seem from this that it is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to declare a grace period within which wood pulp may be shipped in from Russia.

The purpose of this provision was of course to protect free labor from unfair competition, but was not intended to cripple any great industry. The United States is the greatest user of paper of all kinds of any nation in the world, in fact uses more than all of the other great nations combined. Our own source of supply of wood pulp is rapidly being decimated. It is becoming more and more important that we import either wood pulp or paper made from wood pulp. Canada can supply our needs for some time, but our publishers do not relish the thought of being at the mercy of Canadian paper companies.

An embargo means just what the word implies; it means a complete shutting off of the article on which the embargo is placed. It would

be all right to impose a duty on Russian wood pulp sufficient to protect our pulp mill workers from unfair competition from convict labor, but to say that under no circumstances can wood pulp come in from Russia seems foolish and unfair to the publishers who must have a supply of paper at a reasonable cost.

The Bankruptcy Law

PRESIDENT HOOVER recommends an amendment to the bankruptcy act, because his investigation leads him to believe that there have been a good many abuses that have grown up under it.

The President is correct in that assumption. The original purpose of the bankruptcy act is well enough. It was enacted to give the unfortunate debtor, who, thru misfortune and perhaps bad judgment, but with honest intentions, had gone broke, the chance to get on his feet financially, without being continually harassed by his creditors. Unfortunately, in many cases the law has been used by dishonest men to evade their just debts.

It also has afforded a rather fruitful field for some unscrupulous attorneys who make a specialty of bankruptcy cases to get fat fees at the expense of the creditors of the bankrupt. In a great many cases when a debtor has reached the financial condition where he makes up his mind to go thru bankruptcy, he ceases to have any particular care about his assets which he supposes are to be distributed among his creditors. His lawyer probably suggests to his client that the creditors will not get much out of it at best, and therefore the assets might as well go to pay the lawyer. As a matter of distribution does not concern the debtor personally he is apt to fall in with the lawyer's suggestion. Just how any bankruptcy law is to be framed so that it will not be subject to this criticism is not easy to see. It may be better that rascals take advantage of the law than that honest debtors have no protection.

Ask the Commission

The drawing submitted herewith shows the east quarter of 36-18-11 in Freemond township, Lyon county. The A. T. & T. company's long distance line is on the west side of this closed road. I am asking it to move the poles to the dividing line between me and my neighbor, a distance of 20 feet. I am only asking this to be done along the south half mile, so I may clean the fence rows. Have I any power as landowner to demand this? Or have I any right under the law to demand that the line be moved? Can I demand any compensation for their cutting the wire fence and going thru my pasture with their line? C. E. B.

If this telephone line was originally established either by consent of the landowner or after condemnation proceedings, it presumably has been legally established. While the telephone company has the right to enter on your land if

that is necessary for the purpose of making repairs upon their line or doing other necessary work on it, the company has no right to damage your property without paying you for the damage occasioned. If this line was established after condemnation proceedings, those condemnation proceedings should have taken into account the necessary damage to your property that might result from the telephone company employees entering upon your land for the purpose of making repairs or doing other work on the line. I suggest that you take this matter up with the Public Utilities Commission and see if you can get any relief.

Not Exempt Property

My husband died last December, leaving me with seven children. He had no will. His property consists of horses, cattle, farm implements and a check for \$317 for hay. There are debts to pay which he had incurred before he died. I want to know what share and right I have, and if I have any share in this \$317 check. B. G. J.

Your late husband's just debts are a lien on all of his property which was not exempt. You



as his widow are entitled to his exempt property and to one-half of any other property, personal or real, which he had at the time of his death. This check you speak of is personal property. It is in the nature of a bill receivable, and when collected would be presumably applicable

to the payment of his debts. It would not be a part of his exempt property. After the payment of his funeral expenses and debts, whatever there is of the estate aside from the exempt property would be equally divided between you and the children.

Can Sue on the Account

A has a country store. B bought groceries amounting to several dollars, and gave a check for payment. That was in April two years ago. The next July A gave the no-fund check to the county attorney. A warrant was issued and B was brought to town, served a sentence in jail and worked on the county road. A has never received his pay. The check is in the judge's office, and A cannot get either the check or the money. S.

A could not, of course, collect his money by criminal prosecution. B, however, who gave him the check, still owes him the money. There is no reason I can think of now why the court should not give him back this check. It, of course, was introduced originally as evidence in the case, but as I gather from this question the case has been tried, judgment rendered and the sentence has been served. However, I cannot see that it would make any particular difference to A whether he got this original check back or not, because he would have no particular trouble in proving his account. He could sue on this account at any time before next April. Whether he can collect anything depends on the financial reliability of the man who drew the check.

A Claim for Storage?

A rented a farm from B in 1927. B sold the farm to C in 1928. A moved away and has left some property. Can C claim this property now? B. J. F.

That, of course, would depend on what kind of property it was. The buildings on the land would go with it. If A left some personal property not in any way attached to the land, the title to that did not pass with the title to the land, and A would have a right to reclaim that property. If he left property there, however, for three years without making any claim to it, the present owner of the property might have a claim for storage.

See the County Clerk

Is there a herd law allowing cattle to run at large in Crawford county? If so, is it necessary to have any fence at all? S.

I do not know whether the board of commissioners of Crawford county has declared a herd law in that county or not. This subscriber can easily ascertain that by calling on or writing to the county clerk at Girard. Even if there is a herd law in that county, anyone by fencing his own land can compel his neighbors to join with him in constructing the partition fences.

A Drouth Letter to the President

Senator Capper Informs Him the Livestock Situation Is the Most Pressing One

DEAR Mr. President— Since I have been at home, I have visited several Congressional districts in Kansas and I have discussed the drouth problem with dozens of representative farmers and other Kansas men.

Kansas has suffered a loss of at least 65 million bushels of corn by the drouth, and all other summer crops are seriously damaged. On the other hand we had harvested 147 million bushels of wheat before the drouth came. Nearly 100 million bushels of wheat is still held by the farmers. I am glad to say that the price had advanced 10 cents a bushel at the time this is written, and should go higher. I am also pleased to say that our farmers, altho discouraged, are meeting the emergency in the true Kansas spirit.

All agree that the losses and the bad economic and social effects of the present crisis will run on for months after the fall rains come, forcing "runs" of livestock on the market. We are facing a serious destruction of breeding herds and flocks. Great numbers of immature animals may be shipped to market, I fear, resulting in heavy losses to producers and a shortage in the meat supply next year, unless the burned-out farmers are able to ship in feed cheaply. Where there is a plentiful supply of fodder, there is not enough stock to consume it.

You, of course, realize that the protection of the breeding herds and flocks is especially important. It may be necessary to provide funds in certain localities for buying feed to carry the foundation

stock on into next year. Our bankers will carry a large part of the credit burden, but all the aid possible should be extended by the Intermediate Credit banks and the Federal Farm Board.

Real help can be extended by the railroads if they follow what seems to be the present plan of emergency freight reduction on the movement of feed, livestock and water, as authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The roads have a big opportunity during this trying time to extend much needed aid to agriculture. Because of the peculiar nature of the rains this year, a few localities in the Southwest have more feed than will be required, while in nearby sections the supply is deficient. I am hoping that this situation will receive the sympathetic consideration of all railway executives. Certainly there is plenty of precedent for such action, from times not nearly so serious, nationally considered.

Anything you can do toward obtaining a prompt reduction of rates by the railways, will assist our stockmen in moving their cattle to localities where feed is more plentiful, and in moving feed from one locality to another. That will be most helpful, in fact, it is the most practical relief suggestion that has been made so far as this region is concerned.

Let me add, too, that every precaution should be taken to make it impossible for the livestock and grain markets to be manipulated in such a manner as would take undue advantage of the critical situation in which farmers and stockmen now find themselves. I regret to say that there

has been too much of this under like conditions in times past.

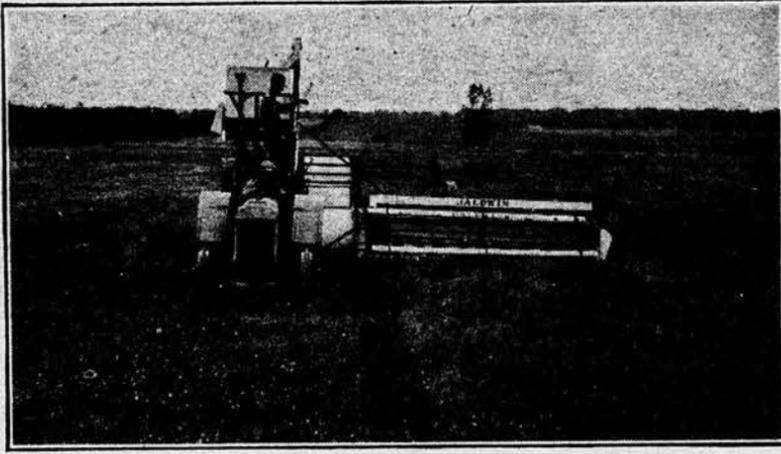
I believe that in many drouth sections relief can be given if the state and national governments will speed up construction as you have heretofore suggested. That would include work on the roads, on flood control projects and the like. Such efforts in many cases would provide employment for both men and teams and would supply much needed funds for the men engaged.

I am finding a great deal of interest among Kansas wheat producers and millers in the proposed plan to develop an agency that would move part of our abundant supply of flour to China. On the other side of the Pacific ocean are a billion people who need the food we produce so plentifully. If anything can be done to bring these two needs together, it will be received with great favor in the Middle West. It seems to me that this ought to be practicable. It is a serious reflection on the state of international trade when we are confronted with flooded markets here and starving people in another part of the globe and no commercial method of getting the food to them. Any agency which can solve this problem would render a tremendous service to the world. I believe it can and will be done.

Arthur Capper

Topeka, Kan., August 10, 1930.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



Here Is a Gleaner-Baldwin Combine in Action on an Entirely New Job. It Is Busy Harvesting 65 Acres of Bluegrass Seed on the J. M. Conrad Farm, Near Ottawa. Modern Farm Machinery, Particularly the Combine, Seems to Be Capable of Handling More Than a Single Job, Which Results in Reducing Overhead Costs



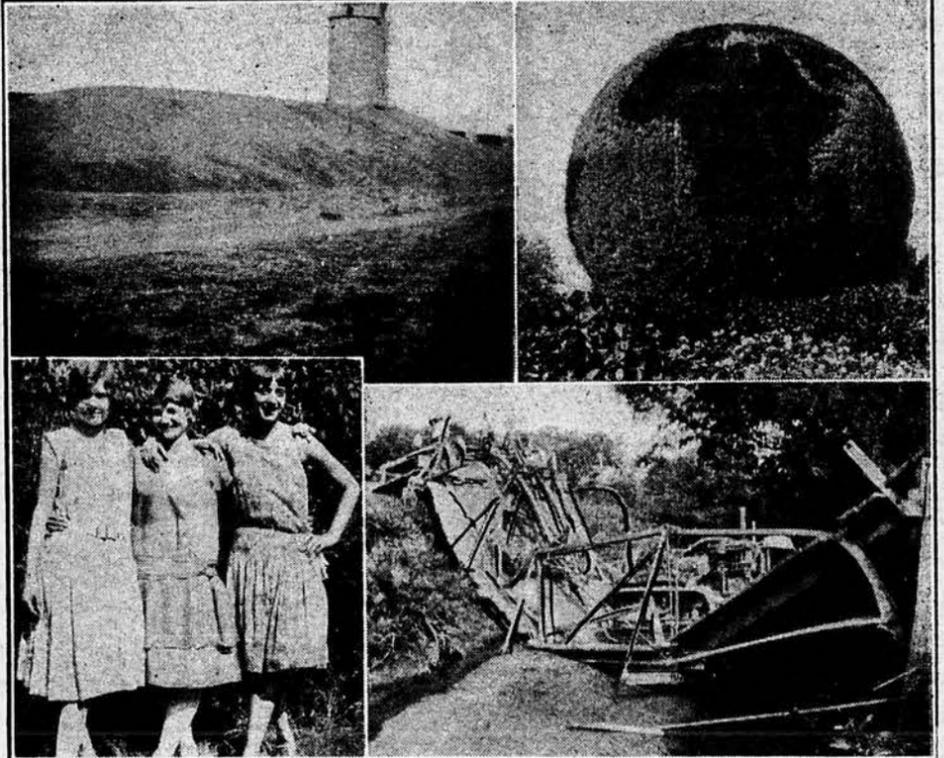
Students in Vocational Agriculture Work at Seaman Rural High School, North Topeka, Looking Over Elmer Winner's Class Project as the Proud Owner Explains the Good Points of His Purebred Holstein Heifer. In All, 44 Boys Enrolled in Vocational Work at Seaman Last Year. V. O. Farnsworth Is the Instructor



"Enclosed Find a Snapshot of 'The Goose Girl' and Her Brother," Wrote Bonnie E. Zink, Turon. "The Geese That Are so Greedily Eating the Corn Are White Chinese and Grey African. This Picture Was Taken on the G. C. Zink Farm in Stafford County"

Your Camera Can Earn Money

YOU are invited to help make "Rural Kansas in Pictures" one of the best features in Kansas Farmer. Almost every farm has a good subject for a picture. Good, clear prints are necessary. For every picture you send in which we use on this page, you will receive \$1. We are eager to obtain a good many pictures from every county in Kansas. All of them will be acknowledged by letter upon arrival. Please address them to Picture Page Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Upper Left, a Huge Pile of Wheat, Said to Contain 200,000 Bushels, Near the Elevator at Tribune in Greeley County. Landscaping Possibilities Are Unlimited in Kansas. Above at Right, Is a Globe Made Entirely of Growing Flowers at the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth. You Will Note the Accuracy of the Map. Lower Left, Marie Asher, Ressa Barrett and Gladys Waibler, Barton County 4-H Club Girls, and All County Champions in Various Phases of Club Work. They Are Enrolled in Pig, Poultry, Sewing, Leadership and Room Improvement Projects. Lower Right, Shows What Happened to a Tractor and Grader When the Bridge Over Buck Creek in Jefferson County Went Down. No One Injured, Tractor Undamaged, Grader Tongue Bent



The Largest Photo Above Shows a Class in Vocational Agriculture at Oswego High School, in the Role of Carpenters. Back of Them Are Several Poultry Feeders They Made, Ready for Duty. These Boys Learn Agriculture by Practice and Study and How to Build, Remodel and Repair Farm Buildings and Equipment. C. A. Perkins Is the Instructor. At Right Above, a Real Hog Herd in One Litter—14 Pigs and All Saved. The Owner of the Pigs, Shown in the Picture, Is Ray Childers, Cheyenne County. Lower Right, Prairie Dogs Picked Up on the J. P. Omlor Farm, Pawnee County. Every Dog on a 70-Acre Field Was Killed With Poisoned Grain. Mr. Omlor and His Two Sons Are Shown With the Dogs



Elevators Were Filled Early

But Additional Storage Space Was Helpful in the Wheat Movement This Year

AN INCREASE in storage space and an earlier export movement of wheat have facilitated the handling of the 1930 wheat crop. The peak of the movement from Texas and Oklahoma passed without serious congestion. Kansas and Nebraska harvested large crops, and the volume of movement from this territory is heavy, but larger shipments to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and other points have made way for somewhat heavier receipts from this territory. In view of low wheat prices and the prospect of poor pasture and of a short corn crop in Kansas, farmers are likely to keep at home more wheat than last year for feed. By holding more wheat farmers may assist in avoiding congestions at terminal markets and heavy discounts for cash wheat caused by such congestions.

Early Harvest the Rule

The new crop of hard winter wheat has been flowing to market at about the same rate as it was marketed last year. The fact that this year's harvest was in general about one week earlier than that of last year caused elevators at certain terminal markets to fill earlier, and has in some instances led to the conclusion that handling and storage facilities will be taxed more severely this year than they were last. The rate of movement of wheat into terminal markets is only one of four important factors to be considered when attempting to measure the adequacy of handling and storage facilities for this year's crop. The other factors are: the size of the crop to be marketed, the capacity available for storing the crop, and the rate of movement out of storage—that is, exports and shipments to mills for domestic consumption.

This year's hard red winter wheat crop has been estimated to be about the same as the 344 million bushels harvested last year, but distribution of the crop is somewhat different. Texas and Oklahoma have much smaller crops, while Kansas and Nebraska have larger crops this year. Storage capacity at terminal elevators and mills has increased by about 40 million bushels since last year's harvest. The fact that stocks of all grain in store at principal markets at the beginning of this year's harvest were 26 million bushels larger than on the corresponding date last year offsets by that amount the increased construction of terminal elevator space. It probably is fair to assume that wheat will move out of elevator storage to mills at about the same rate as last year. The movement into export trade has been heavier during the early part of the harvest than it was for the corresponding period last year. Exports are likely to continue larger throughout the harvest period because of smaller stocks of wheat in Argentina, a smaller European crop, and a wider spread between Liverpool and United States market prices.

The flow of grain from the farm to the consumer may be likened to the system of a mighty river. Starting from the fields, which can be compared with springs, the grain may be held temporarily in small pools of farm granaries or flow directly down the little streams of country roads to larger creeks of main highways which carry it to country shipping points. Here it is dammed in reservoirs of country elevators for a short time, after which it empties into river beds of steel rails which carry it to the lakes of terminal markets. From the terminals, the grain finds its way thru the outlets of millers or exporters and empties in the form of bread into the retail markets.

Over the 365 Days

If consumers could eat all of their bread within the short space of the harvest season, there would be no need of storing wheat. If the mills found it profitable to mill their entire season's run within the short space of six weeks or two months, there again would be no need for storage. But people are not built that way, and mills cannot be run for a few weeks and then remain idle for the rest of the year. To make for economy in milling, as well as to supply the consumer, it is necessary that someone hold the wheat from the time it is harvested until the bread is placed on the table.

Sometimes our river of wheat does not flow in a satisfactory manner. Occasionally the stream rises above the level of its normal channel, or finds its course blocked by market gluts. In some years, as in 1922 and 1929, terminal markets be-

come congested. On the eve of another harvest season, the farmers in the northern part of the United States may well ask the question: "What are the prospects for such congestion during the coming year and what steps can be taken to prevent it?"

Let us first then inquire into the causes of market congestion or dams across the normal flow of wheat. The first of these causes is excessive carryover. Ordinarily in the last 10 years, the United States has carried over on farms, in country mills and elevators, and at terminal markets, between 80 and 100 million bushels of wheat. The average amount of wheat in these positions on July 1, for the five-year period from 1924 to 1928, was 83 million bushels. In 1929, however, these stocks jumped to the unprecedented level of 183 million bushels, which was more than double the amount in normal years and nearly three times the small supply at the beginning of the 1926 harvest. This means that before any wheat started to move in 1929, the elevators at country points and terminal markets had over twice as much wheat as usual. It meant that there was less space in which to put the new crop than was ordinarily available. On July 1 of the present year around 214 million bushels were held on farms, in country mills and elevators and in the visible supply. This was about 31 million bushels more than the unusually large amount in these positions a year ago.

The above figures do not represent the total carryover, which includes city mill stocks. Data on these stocks were not available prior to 1925. This year the total carryover, including city mill stocks, is estimated at around 265 million bushels, as compared with about 245 million bushels for last year.

A second cause of terminal congestion in the spring wheat territory has been the movement of

THE flow of grain to the consumer may be likened to the movement of a mighty river. This year the wheat movement from Kansas has been reasonably efficient; it was helped greatly by the large amount of grain held off the market by producers who were looking for higher prices, which they evidently will obtain. The article discusses the causes of congestion at terminal markets, the effect of such congestion on prices and the cost of marketing grain and the methods of preventing congestion which are open to farmers and their co-operative associations. It well deserves the study of every farmer who grows wheat.

winter wheat into the terminal markets before the spring wheat crop is harvested. This movement of winter wheat was especially large last year and reduced materially the available space for storing the spring wheat crop. It may be repeated to a certain extent in 1930.

A third cause of congestion last season was the slow movement to mills and exporters. Whereas, ordinarily there is a sufficient movement of grain thru the terminal markets and into milling and exporting channels, last year this was not the case. Instead, the mouth of our river was dammed up and the back water wheat found its way first into terminal elevators, then into box cars in the railroad yards at terminals and finally along the railroad sidings.

The fourth cause of congestion has been an increasingly rapid movement from farms since the introduction of the combine to the plains region. Just as cloudbursts will cause floods in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, so the use of combines and motor trucks and the subsequent movement from the farms as soon as grain is ripe, places a severe strain on the marketing machinery, in Kansas especially, and causes this river of wheat to overflow its banks.

So much for the causes of congestion. Now let us inquire into its effects.

The first effect of such congestion is generally to increase the cost of storing. When there is a great demand for storage space, men with large stocks of grain begin to compete with one another for the use of the available facilities. Inducements are frequently offered to the owners of elevators to secure the use of their empty bins. This competition tends to increase the storage charges.

Furthermore, when the handling facilities are overloaded, elevator operation is more costly than when the crop is moved in an orderly manner.

The second effect of congestion at the terminal markets is the increased cost of moving the crop. With the railroad yards at the terminals full of cars, switching and demurrage charges pile up against each shipment. Since the railroads are not able to empty their box cars and send the empty ones back for a new load, there is a loss to the road in not being able to use rolling stock to best advantage. The box car is the most expensive facility in which grain is stored, yet in 1929 many box cars loaded with grain stood on the sidings for weeks. Because of terminal conditions, these cars could not be emptied promptly, and so costly box-car storage was substituted for more economical methods.

A "Carrying Charge" of 19 Cents

As a result of increased costs of storage and handling when markets are congested, cash prices are often lower than futures. Last fall the cash price of No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat delivered at Minneapolis was abnormally below the future price. At one time No. 1 Northern was selling as low as 19 cents under the May futures. Such a "carrying charge" operated to the great disadvantage of the farmer who stored his wheat in the local elevator and at the same time increased the risk and uncertainty of the elevator business. This condition, therefore, operated to the disadvantage of both the farmer and the local elevator.

Furthermore, excessive carryovers and large stocks of grain in the show windows of the visible supply tend to restrain advancing prices. In other words, these large stocks of grain on hand with congestion at terminal markets not only tend to depress the cash prices with respect to futures, but in the minds of many people also have a depressing effect on the general market level itself. There is considerable difference of opinion among students of the subject as to whether congestion at terminal markets has a depressing effect upon the general wheat price level. There are none, however, who would be so bold as to insist that this congestion increases the price of grain. From this we can infer that whatever effect terminal congestion might have upon the level of wheat prices, would be a downward reaction.

Having considered the causes of congestion at terminal markets, and the effect of such congestion on costs of marketing and the price movement, let us now consider methods available to farmers and their co-operative associations to prevent this congestion from occurring.

To continue our analogy to a river system, we can think of possibly three methods whereby the serious congestion at terminal markets might be prevented or alleviated. In the first place, we could keep the river open at its mouth so that there would be a free flow of grain into consuming channels during the harvest season and thru-out the year. The second possibility would be the construction of reservoirs in the form of terminal elevators, sub-terminal facilities, larger country shipping point elevators or more farm storage. A third way to prevent floods would be to reduce the rapidity of the flow from the original source.

Export shipments of wheat from the United States in the first two weeks of July, 1930, were only about 300,000 bushels more than for the same period in 1929. However, it is reported that movement to domestic mills has been considerably larger than at this time last year. This movement to mills in the United States has been an important factor in preventing terminal congestion to date.

And Now the Combines

Many farmers hold their wheat unthreshed in shocks and stacks for a considerable period after it has been harvested. The use of the combines in other sections, however, removes the possibility of this type of storage and puts the grain in position to be moved at once. When we reduce the amount of wheat and other grains stored in shocks and stacks, there is naturally need for greater facilities to handle the threshed grain somewhere along the line. The first place which occurs to most folks is in the farm granary. Generally, the farmer stores wheat at the farm and anticipates a rise in prices which will enable him to sell at a higher level than prevails at harvest.

(Continued on Page 25)

An Upward Trend in Business?

Pessimism Is Slowly Giving Way to a Mild Form of Optimism

BUSINESS pessimism is slowly giving way to a mild optimism. Better sentiment is based not so much upon definite statistics of improvement, which always lag behind actual performance, but rather upon a feeling that conditions have perhaps been painted in too dark a hue. It would now seem that we have passed the low point of industrial activity and that the next turn will be upward. This does not mean, of course, that all the necessary adjustments have been made and that we are now prepared for a sustained forward movement. With a world-wide business depression prevailing, recovery will be slow, altho a rebound may occur to take care of the deferred buying, especially of necessities. One of the most hopeful signs is that some of the fundamental weaknesses of a year ago are being corrected. Instead of a world-wide credit stringency, we now have unusually low interest rates, while the buying capacity of foreign countries is being fortified on an increasing scale by new foreign security financing in this country, which for the first six months of this year was 40 per cent over the same period a year ago, according to The First National Bank of Boston.

Waste Is Being Eliminated

We are in a period of retrenchment—costs are being reduced, waste eliminated and the foundation for constructive plans for the future is being laid. Furthermore, the experience since last fall has stimulated sober thought, and business men everywhere, and to an increasing extent the general public, are facing cold facts. There is a growing realization that even in this country consideration must be given to the natural workings of economic laws, and that we cannot pursue a policy of over-expansion in business and in speculation without paying the penalty. Out of such an experience may come a more steady though less spectacular business era for the next few years. There is still the danger, however, of pressure by business as well as agricultural interests for unsound measures of relief.

Steel mills have sharply curtailed their operating schedules to about 57 per cent of capacity. With demand subnormal in practically all lines, prices are generally weak, and it is reported that large orders bring concessions below published quotations. The steel trade anticipates a moderate upturn in the fall. With a substantial reduction in the output of cars and trucks during the last six months, the inventory position of the automobile industry has been measurably improved, altho stocks are still large. Building activity has not come up to expectations, but there is still the feeling that the unusual ease in money rates will eventually provide a stimulating influence for construction work. Cotton mills both north and south are pursuing a policy of extensive curtailment in production, and it is believed that unhealthy conditions are being gradually corrected. While general conditions in the cotton industry are perhaps more unfavorable than they have been in a number of years, some of the specialty mills report very satisfactory business. Woolen and worsted manufacturers look for some improvement for the last six months. With the duty of 20 per cent on imported shoes now in effect, members of the shoe trade are viewing the future with greater confidence. The style show held recently at Boston stimulated a buying movement which may reach a fairly large volume during autumn.

Low Point Has Been Passed

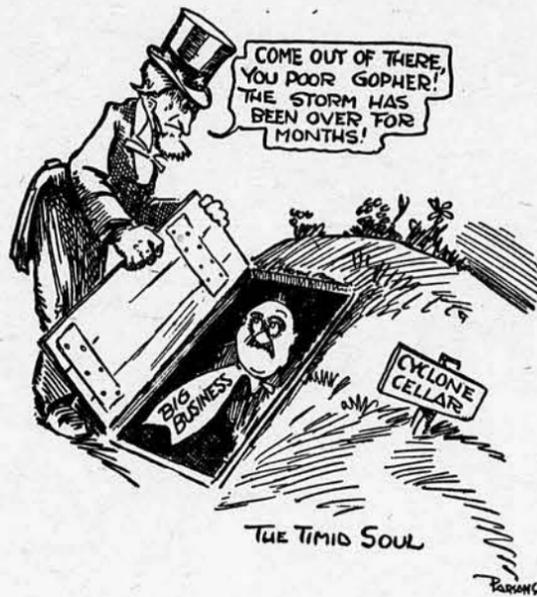
As the recession began during midsummer of last year, business activity from now on thru 1930 will compare more favorably with the corresponding period of 1929. One of the most disturbing factors in the situation is the continuation of the world-wide decline in commodity prices. However, an upturn in business does not necessarily have to be preceded by stable or rising prices. A survey of the last 70 years shows that we have had six recoveries accompanied by rising prices (four during the period of gradually rising prices, 1897-1914), three recoveries were accompanied by stable prices and three by declining prices. While a stability in prices is not necessary for an advance in business activity, it would have considerable stimulating influence upon future commitments.

Indications are that the low point of industrial activity has been passed, and that we will have at least a moderate fall upturn.

The world-wide sharp decline in commodity

prices is commanding considerable attention both here and abroad. Serious thought is being given to the underlying causes of price changes and the possible future trend. Inasmuch as prices express the relation between the volume and turnover of goods and the supply and velocity of money, it is obvious that there are many contributing factors involved. At times one factor or group of factors may predominate and at other times a new set of forces is responsible for the major swings. It also is obvious that the influence of these factors cannot be isolated and given proper weight; especially is this true of those factors pertaining to the money supply.

Some of the classical economists maintain that the scarcity of gold lies at the bottom of the commodity price decline. It is estimated by a noted British authority that an annual increase of 3 per cent in the world gold production is necessary for the maintenance of the price level, but during the past few years the annual increment has been about 2 per cent. Failure of the gold supply to keep pace with the increasing volume of business would, therefore, account for a gradual decline in prices, but certainly not for the slump which has taken place during the last year. This subject is discussed at length on page 7 of the Kansas Farmer for August 16. In addition to the decline in world production of gold there has been during the last few years a scramble for this metal by a large number of



countries returning to the gold standard. But the real test came in 1929 during the stock market boom in this country. At that time unusually high call money rates in the United States attracted funds from all over the world, depressing foreign exchange, crippling the market for foreign bonds, and sharply cutting down on the flotations of foreign securities in the American market, with the result that industries abroad were sadly crippled because of inadequate credit. Some of these countries had become habitual borrowers here, so that when the American purse strings were tightened and foreign buying power in consequence curtailed, the demand for commodities in the world markets suffered a decline, and this was greatly accentuated by the business recession in the United States, the world's leading consumer.

While it is clear that gold supply and credit have played an important part in the recent commodity price situation, it is likely that the factors relating to the other side of the equation, that is, the volume of production, have exerted a still greater influence on the recent decline in prices.

We have had major peaks in commodity prices during the period of three great wars—the Napoleonic, American Civil and World Wars. The trend in Great Britain, with the exception of the Civil War periods, has followed very closely that of the United States. Some authorities predict that we are in for a long period of declining prices because of the operations of the post-war forces. There are, of course, points of dissimilarity between the present period and those following the Napoleonic and Civil Wars. The United States was at war with Great Britain in 1812 and the first major peak in commodity prices was reached in 1814, but from the latter date and extending over a period of several years

specie payments were suspended. During the Civil War period this country was on an inconvertible paper basis, and gold redemption did not take place until 1879. On the other hand, during the World War the United States remained on a gold basis, but the other large commercial countries were forced to abolish the gold standard for a time, and when they returned to the gold standard it was on a lower basis, in most cases. Following the Civil War large sections of the country were opened up for agriculture, and this was accompanied by a great wave of immigration. While this situation does not obtain today, increased production is nevertheless being accomplished by means of labor-saving equipment on the farms and in the factories. Another factor which we may have to reckon with in the future is the possibility of surplus of imports in view of our position as a creditor nation.

There are certain points of similarity in conditions following all post-war periods which have an important bearing upon prices. During the war period expenditures are made with lavish hand. Credit facilities are greatly expanded, millions of soldiers are withdrawn from constructive enterprises and their energies are turned to destruction. Some of the normal sources of supply are cut off entirely or seriously restricted. Vast supplies of food, materials and equipment are demanded on short notice for military purposes. Transportation facilities are usually sadly inadequate to meet the abnormal demands of war. Because of the urgency of demand prices advance, and the upward movement is accelerated by a great expansion in credit.

Modern Methods Were Adopted

But when war comes to a close, opposite factors are at work. The influence of the last post-war forces was at first gradual, but in a year or so after the soldiers had returned to productive enterprise again and the buying capacity of the warring countries had been sharply curtailed, prices slumped, in 1921-22, but recovered about 50 per cent and reached the high mark for the post-war period in 1925-26. Thus recovery was made possible in large measure by foreign borrowings, especially from the United States, which were used to purchase raw materials and equipment in order to rehabilitate the industries crippled by the war and to modernize the factories for present day competition. During the last few years, however, the void created by the war has been largely filled. The warring countries are now getting back into productive enterprise. They are introducing modern methods in their factories and are adopting up-to-date merchandising methods. Many of the new countries created as a result of the World War also have turned to manufacture on a large scale. This factor, then, of world surplus production facilities in relation to effective demand is exerting a depressing influence upon prices.

The recent slump in prices has brought the commodity index of the United States down to 35 per cent and that of Great Britain to about 15 per cent above the 1913 level, and the downward movement continues. It is possible that the present decline may soon run its course because of the corrective forces now at work. Unusually low interest rates both here and abroad, and the substantial increase in new foreign securities issued in the American market will facilitate the freer movement of goods. Then, too, in view of the importance of the United States in the world economic system, it is quite likely that any increase in business activity in this country would be transmitted all along the line, and would have a stabilizing influence upon world commodity prices. From the long range viewpoint, however, indications are that the general commodity price trend may be downward unless counteracted by banking policy, unexpected increase in the gold supply, or by war.

The Part Woman Plays

Always when we talk about agriculture we mention "the farmer." When he is successful and prospers he deserves credit. When conditions are the reverse he suffers. But in all rural progress and achievement there is another who stands shoulder to shoulder with the farmer. Of course, she is "the farm woman," faithful, capable. Next Monday at 12 o'clock, Senator Capper will pay his respects to her when he speaks over WIBW on the subject, "Woman's Part in Rural Life."

From Bronco Buster to Orchestra

Many of the Leaders in Every Line of Endeavor Come From Rural Communities of the Middle West

HE now famous orchestra leader, whom you have learned to know as Paul Tremaine, is a product of this section of the country. He was born near Trinidad, Colo., but attended the University of Kansas, where he took a general college course besides specializing in music. Paul always followed an outdoor life as a bronco buster and rodeo performer. The story is told that he rode his first wild bronco when he was only 12 years old.

It is interesting to know these things about the folks who entertain over the radio. Sometimes we may get the idea that our artist friends are different from those of us who make up the big radio audience. But on getting better acquainted with most of them, we find that they are just as human as anyone else.

Then again we find interest in knowing something about the radio folks, because we realize then that good musicians are not following their particular profession simply because it was thrust upon them from childhood and because they know nothing else. Would you have guessed, for example, had you known Paul Tremaine as a bronco buster and rodeo performer, that he would turn out to be one of our best orchestra leaders? It just goes to show that in this country any field of endeavor is open to all of us.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24

- 9:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
- 10:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale
- 10:30 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 11:00 a. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 11:30 a. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 12:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 12:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Flashlights
- 3:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—Columbia String Symphony (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Round Towners (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—Baseball Scores
- 5:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds's Sport Review
- 6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Mayhew Lake and His Band (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Back Home Hour from Buffalo (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 9:00 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)

MONDAY, AUGUST 25

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Radio Home Makers (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—Harmonies and Contrasts (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Mirrors of Beauty (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Early Markets
- 10:00 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 11:00 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard; Aunt Lucy.
- 12:00 p. m.—Keokil Hawaiians
- 12:30 p. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 1:00 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Timely Topics"
- 1:30 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 2:30 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 3:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—The Merry-makers (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Ebony Twins (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 6:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 6:30 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Carl Rupp's Captivators (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 8:00 p. m.—Peter Arnos's Whoops Sisters

- 5:00 p. m.—Current Events (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Burbig's Syncopated History (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 7:30 p. m.—Toscha Seidel and Concert Orchestra (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
- 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Ted Florito and his Hollywood Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Radio Home Makers (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—Song Revue
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Rachel Ann Neiswender; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 12:35 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Keokil Hawaiians
- 2:30 p. m.—Esther Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harry Tucker and his Barclay Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:45 p. m.—Whoops Sisters (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—International Sidelights (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 7:30 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—State Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Song Story
- 9:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Radio Home Makers (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Keokil Hawaiians
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 12:35 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—"Bill Schudt's Going to Press" (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:45 p. m.—Whoops Sisters (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—Ted Florito and his Hollywood Orchestra (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—U. S. Marine Band (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—Free Fair Four
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)

(Continued on Page 10)



Is this your wife?

WHY do farm girls leave the farm? Is it because they see their mothers daily spending twice the time they should in hot, stuffy kitchens? Is it because these mothers grow hot, tired, wilted under the strain of working four to six hours daily in hot kitchens? Is it because these farm children know the conveniences that city women enjoy, and move to towns and cities to escape the slavery of old-fashioned kitchens?

Home demonstration agents have been saying for years that the lack of city conveniences on the farm is the only drawback to rural life; otherwise, the farm home is a far happier, more comfortable place to live.

And about the only city convenience farm families have lacked has been gas—the convenience which 1095 times a year does more to free the farm women's time than all other farm conveniences combined! At least two hours more freedom each day from the kitchen. Speedy heat—at the touch of a match. Cool heat—with the flame concentrated on the vessel. Clean heat—not a trace of soot on vessels or walls or curtains. What other convenience even remotely compares with gas?

The coming of Skelgas has revolutionized the farm woman's life. But what of the expense, you ask. Well, Skelgas cooking costs about one-fifteenth as much each month as the upkeep on the average motor car. But we haven't the money right now, may be another objection. Now, even that has been solved. For a limited time, the small down payment of only \$12.50 installs everything—your "gas plant", your cool-cooking, clean, speedy stove and many months supply of Skelgas fuel. All for only \$12.50 down; the greatest of all farm home conveniences. If you want more information see your Skelgas dealer or if you do not know his name write Skelgas Utility Division, Skelly Oil Company, El Dorado, Kansas.



"Sure, that's my wife"

A customer* went to a Skelgas dealer's store to buy 10 cents worth of nails. On the counter was a reproduction of the above Skelgas advertisement. Several times the customer read over the story in the advertisement.

"Sure, that's my wife—exactly," he finally said, more to himself than the dealer. "I'll be back tomorrow."

He came the next day and bought Skelgas. With him came his wife to select the stove.

Does your wife have a husband like this one?

*Name on request.

Where the "89th" Trained in '17

But Riley, the Big Kansas Fort, Now Is Home of Cavalry School for Entire United States Army

PERHAPS too few Kansans realize that Fort Riley, near Junction City at the confluence of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, is one of the most important of all military reservations in the United States. It is the home of the cavalry school of the United States Army.

During the World War, the unusual activity at Camp Funston, which was located on the flats east of Fort Riley, attracted many Kansas visitors. A view of Fort Riley is still worth a journey of many miles, because in addition to being one of the most beautiful spots in Kansas, it is rich in the tradition and glory that remain from the thousands of honored fighters that it has known during its nearly 80 years of existence.

At the present time, the close of the season for national guard camps again draws attention to Kansas' famous military post. During the period from July 6 to August 24, 324 officers of the Organized Reserve Corps and 232 officers and 2,500 men of the Kansas National Guards have been encamped at various intervals at Camp Whiteside on the reservation.

Fort Riley was located by order of the War Department in 1852. It was settled in 1857, and a charter granted the following year. On the eastern expanse of the military reservation stands the building which housed the first territorial legislature of Kansas (see cover). In the now extinct town of Pawnee, there gathered on July 2, 1855, a great throng of pro and anti-slavery forces to engage in a bitter controversy over the constitution to be submitted to Congress that Kansas might be admitted to the Union. The building was restored to its original state in 1928, and is open for the inspection of visitors. Kansans from all parts of the state are being attracted by this landmark of their history to make week-end motor trips to the site. They find Junction City a pleasant place to stop en route for meals, and feel well rewarded for their journey to one of the most historic spots in the entire state.

From Broncho Buster

(Continued from Page 9)

- 9:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Radio Home Makers (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—Busy Fingers (CBS)
- 8:45 a. m.—Mr. Fixit (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Manhattan Towers and Ambassador Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 12:35 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Keokii Hawaiians
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harry Tucker and his Barclay Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:45 p. m.—Whoops Sisters (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Song Revue
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Symphonic Interlude (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—The Melody Musketeers (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)

- 7:30 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Romany Pateran (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—The Week Enders (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—The Sewing Circle (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Keokii Hawaiians
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture

- 12:30 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 12:35 p. m.—Song Revue
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Thirty Minute Men (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:45 p. m.—Whoops Sisters (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—Ted Florito and his Hollywood Orchestra (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
- 8:00 p. m.—State Farmers' Union
- 8:30 p. m.—Keokii Hawaiians
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown's Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Cotton Club Band (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Columbia Grenadiers (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour

- 10:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—Savoy Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 12:35 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Keokii Hawaiians
- 2:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:45 p. m.—Whoops Sisters
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—Jack Denny's Orchestra (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Show Boat (CBS) Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)



BE kind to dumb animals . . . be square to your motor, join the Be Square To Your Motor Club. Drive into a Barnsdall station wherever you see the blue BE SQUARE and get one of the attractive red, blue, and gold radiator emblems that you see on thousands of cars everywhere. The emblem that stands for the utmost in motor protection wherever you may drive. BE SQUARE TO YOUR MOTOR



GASOLINE MOTOR OIL

Thoughtful people used to say: Be Kind to Dumb Animals . . . now they also say . . . Be Square To Your Motor. Care will prolong the life of your motor. Rely upon Be Square Oils and Lubrication Service wherever you see the BE SQUARE.

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THE WORLD'S  70 years OF PROGRESS  FIRST REFINER



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Zaro Agha, the Aged Turk, Evidently Is a Hot Air Merchant of Marked and Unusual Native Ability

SOMEONE who has seen pictures of Zaro Agha, the Turk who claims to be 156 years old, wants to know how a person raised in such a land as Turkey, defying every rule of hygiene, rates such a long life. The answer is simple. He does not. It is said that the Turkish government has granted him a birth certificate attesting that his age is 156, but that certificate is of recent issue. The only kind that counts is one as old as the claimant. P. T. Barnum used to claim that Joyce Heath, the negro nurse of George Washington, was 161, but investigation proved that she was only 80. In Westminster Abbey is a stone testifying that Thomas Parr, an "old, old, very old man," was 152 at death. In Yorkshire, England, there is a monument to Henry Jenkins testifying that "he lived to the amazing age of 169!"

But a certain librarian of England's House of Lords, one William J. Thoms, F. S. A., was not inclined to believe tombstones and inscriptions. He looked into the facts, and brought the famous records of both Parr and Jenkins crashing in the dust. When his researches were at an end he admitted to authentic record only four persons who had slightly exceeded the century. One hundred and five years, eight months was the greatest age that could be verified.

Look with suspicion upon the aged Turk, Chinese, negro or other person who boldly claims an age record from 120 years on up. The great probability is that the people of this generation live as many years as those of any previous age, and we have yet to see an authentic verified record exceeding 110.

People who do live to be old, nowadays, seem to keep their mental and physical faculties in gratifying measure. John D. Rockefeller, playing golf at 91, has his peer in almost every county in which some nonagenarian is still actively engaged in the business of living. If you are a mere 60 or 70 you may well feel that you have much to which you may look forward. It is still true that a man is as old as he feels.

See a Good Doctor

Please tell me if a fracture of the coccyx might result from childbirth. Ever since my baby was born I have pains so that sometimes I can scarcely sit down. Would X-Ray pictures tell about this? Would it interfere with giving birth to another child?
Mrs. N.

The coccyx is included in the pelvis, being the end segment of the spine. It is not likely to be fractured in normal delivery, but may be when labor is terminated by a forceps delivery. An X-Ray picture does not always show such a fracture, if taken only from front to back, but if from several angles would be likely to show it. Whether a fracture of this nature would interfere with later childbirth is problematical. It could only be decided by the doctor at the bedside.

An Operation Is Needed

I felt a lump in my right breast about four years ago. Last month I went to our doctor about it, and he wanted to cut it out, but said it was not malignant. Now I am wondering what might result if I just left it alone. What do you think about the salve some doctors use to cure it?
Mrs. E. L.

Nothing has greater possibilities of danger to a woman than "a lump in the breast." The fact that yours has stayed quiet so long confirms the doctor's verdict that it is non-malignant. Nevertheless, if a careful doc-

tor advises the precaution of surgical removal have it done by all means. Removal of a benign lump should be neither dangerous nor expensive. "Salves" do no good whatever.

Good Food Is Needed

Could you tell me a good exercise for anemia?
R. J. N.

Anemia is always benefited by fresh air, but not a great deal of exercise is needed; sometimes rest is a much greater requisite. Nourishing food and

rest in the open air is good treatment for simple anemia. Green vegetables, especially spinach, should be eaten freely. Sunbaths are good treatment if used discreetly.

See Another Doctor

For several years I have had a sore place in my chest. A doctor said it is an aneurism of the abdominal aorta. Is this serious? What kind of treatment would you suggest?
H. C.

First make sure of the diagnosis. The X-Ray may be of help in this. Aneurism of the abdominal aorta is incurable. The treatment is to limit your activities and avoid dangerous exercise. It would be a great mistake for you to accept the unverified opinion of a single doctor.

See the Doctor Again

I am asking advice in regard to a condition I do not understand. I had a severe attack of "Flu" recently, and the attending physician said I have a "crypt" in my heart of many years' standing. Please explain what he meant and consequence in

the Health Column of the Kansas Farmer and oblige yours truly, I am 67 years old.
Mrs. G. C. S.

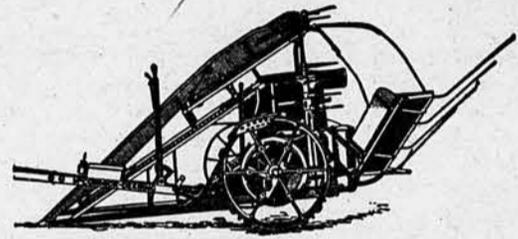
Doctors often use odd terms that are quite clear in their own minds but mean little to other doctors. I do not definitely know what your physician meant, but I suspect that he found one of the "cusps" of the mitral valve insufficient. Often I wonder why people are so content to accept explanations from their doctors that really do not explain. I feel sure that your doctor will clear this up to your satisfaction if you ask him. He is the only one who can.

"A change of air often does harm to a piano," says a writer. Perhaps that is why the young lady next door has kept to the same one for the last six months.

Numismatists are puzzled over a coin that is perfectly smooth and plain on both sides. They can't make heads or tails of it.

Be Ready When the Corn is Ripe

... with McCORMICK-DEERING Equipment



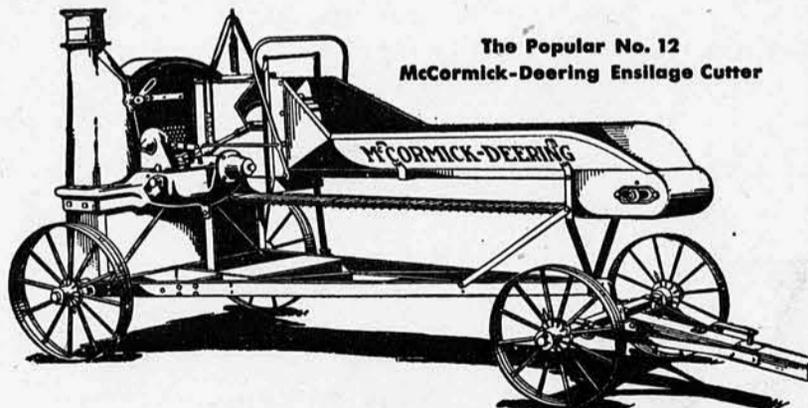
WHEN your corn is ready to cut, depend on the McCormick-Deering Corn Binder to do the heavy job for you in short order. It has years of successful performance back of it. You can have your choice of either a vertical or horizontal binder. The McCormick-

Deering does a clean job whatever the condition of the field. Cutting and carrying to the binding mechanism is positive. The butt adjuster has a wide range of adjustment. The reliable knotter assures binding every bundle. Bundle loaders may be had for both types of binders.

Enclosed-Gear Ensilage Cutter

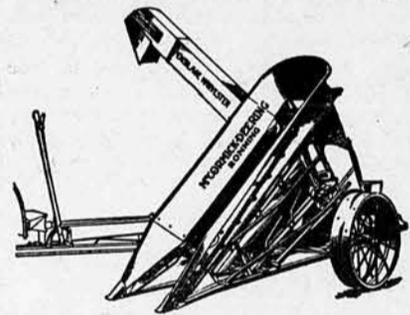
The improved McCormick-Deering No. 12 Ensilage Cutter has a capacity of 10 to 16 tons per hour. It is the enclosed-gear machine with the one-piece, bridge-type main frame that encloses the flywheel, cutter, transmission, and apron drive. Another feature is the use of slip clutches on the paddle roll, feeding roll, and apron drive, which prevent overfeeding and damage to the machine.

All working parts are in an oil-tight, dust-proof housing and run in a bath of oil. Gears are especially cut and heat-treated. To vary the length of cut on the No. 12 merely shift a lever outside the housing. A selective-gear type of transmission, similar to that in an automobile, controls the speed of the feed table. The large, reinforced boiler plate flywheel with eight steel wings is safe at all working speeds. Other McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters are available in capacities ranging from 3 to 25 tons per hour.



The Popular No. 12 McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter

Here's the Most Modern Machine for Making Ensilage



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Puzzles for After-Supper Hours



If the black pieces are cut out and properly fitted together, they will make a silhouette of a little animal. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Diamond Puzzle

1. —
2. — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. —

1. A consonant; 2. A prefix; 3. Courageous; 4. Evening; 5. Stands for East.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond 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.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 9 years old. I will be in the fifth grade this fall. My birthday is November 3. I go 1/4 mile to school. I like my teacher very much. My teacher this fall will be Miss McCoin. My brother and I have a dog named Bobby, a cat named Elic, a chick named Jack, a pony named Beauty, seven little ducks and two little

calves. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Loy and Ellwood and my sister's name is Freda Dale. My sister is 18 years old, Loy is 22 years old and Ellwood is 12. I enjoy the Kansas Farmer very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Hamilton, Kan. Arvetta Short.

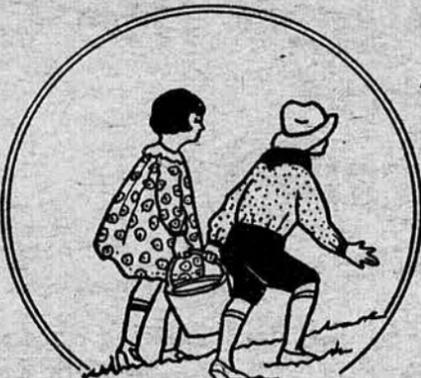
William Writes to Us

I am 9 years old and will be in the fifth grade this fall. I have a pony named Bolly. I like to drive the cows home from the pasture. Sometimes I take my little brother, Edward, for a ride. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls of my age.

William Olejnik.

Rossville, Kan.

Mother Goose Puzzle



Mack ant Bill want op she rill
So wet o mail if wafer;
Mack felt dawn any brake has crowd,
Ann Bill cave fumbling offer.

Change one letter in each word so as to make a Mother Goose rhyme, illustrated by the picture. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

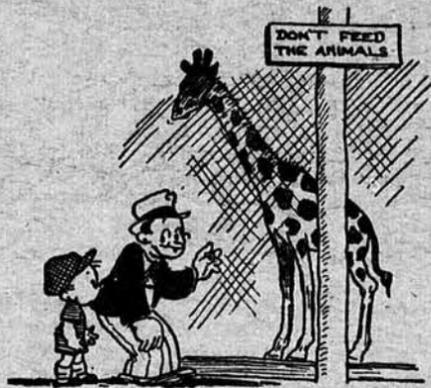
There Are Nine of Us

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have dark brown hair and blue eyes. I go 1 mile to school.

For pets I have two cats and one dog. I have six brothers and two sisters. I enjoy the Young Folks' page.

Hazel Hiltbrand.

Corning, Kan.



Bobby: "Why Has the Giraffe Got Such a Long Neck?"
Dad: "Because his Head is so Far From His Body."

Likes the Farm

For pets I have a little lamb and four little Bantam hens. I enjoy the children's page very much. I have brown hair and blue eyes. We live on a 640-acre farm. I like to live in the country. I have two brothers. Their names are Frank and Leonard. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Mildred Burchell.

Las Animas, Colo.

A Hot Weather Dish

An important thought for these hot days is to find some food which is healthful and yet does not hold too much heat for us to carry with us after the meal. In a dish such as I am going to tell you about today, you will receive all the nutritive value which you need, but at the same time will not retain much of its heat. It is a very common dish, but I thought it well to remind you of how



good it is for you. The name of it is Chipped Dried Beef on Toast, and this is the way it is made.

Prepare a white sauce of 2 tablespoons butter, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1 cup hot milk or cream. Pour a few spoonfuls of this sauce gradually over the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, then stir this into the remaining sauce and stir constantly until thick. Pour at once, hot, over dried beef, the amount to be determined by yourself for the size of your family. Pour on hot, dry toast and serve while piping hot.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

The Tale of a Cat, to say nothing of the Rat

There once was a dear little, cute little cat, who never had seen or heard of a rat. It had never been told, and so did not know, that a rat is considered a mortal foe. This very small cat dearly loved to play with a very large rat all day. It got mixed with the rat until it upset, and rolled about like a ball in a rat. The little cat squirmed all over the floor, and finally fell thru an open door. Down the basement it went; bump, bump, the dear little cat tied up in a lump! It landed at last on a piece of wood, and there in the wall was a little rat. And out of the wall looked at the cat a much surprised and long-tailed rat. The dear little cat was quite overcome. The long-tailed rat was just struck dumb, but he jumped at the cat and without more ado, with his sharp little teeth he gnawed it in 2. Then the dear little cat and the long-tailed rat shook hands, and enjoyed a nice little chat, and forever and ever were friends, you see, for no one had told them they couldn't be.

Can You Guess These?

- Why does opening a letter resemble a strange way of entering a room? Because it is breaking thru the ceiling.
- What flowers can be found between the nose and chin? Tulips (two lips).
- If you saw a house on fire, what three poets' names would you pronounce? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.
- When does meat resemble a poet? When it is Browning.
- What poet was never slow? Swift.
- What poet's works were jewels? Goldsmith.
- What poet's name expresses his own life work? Wordsworth.

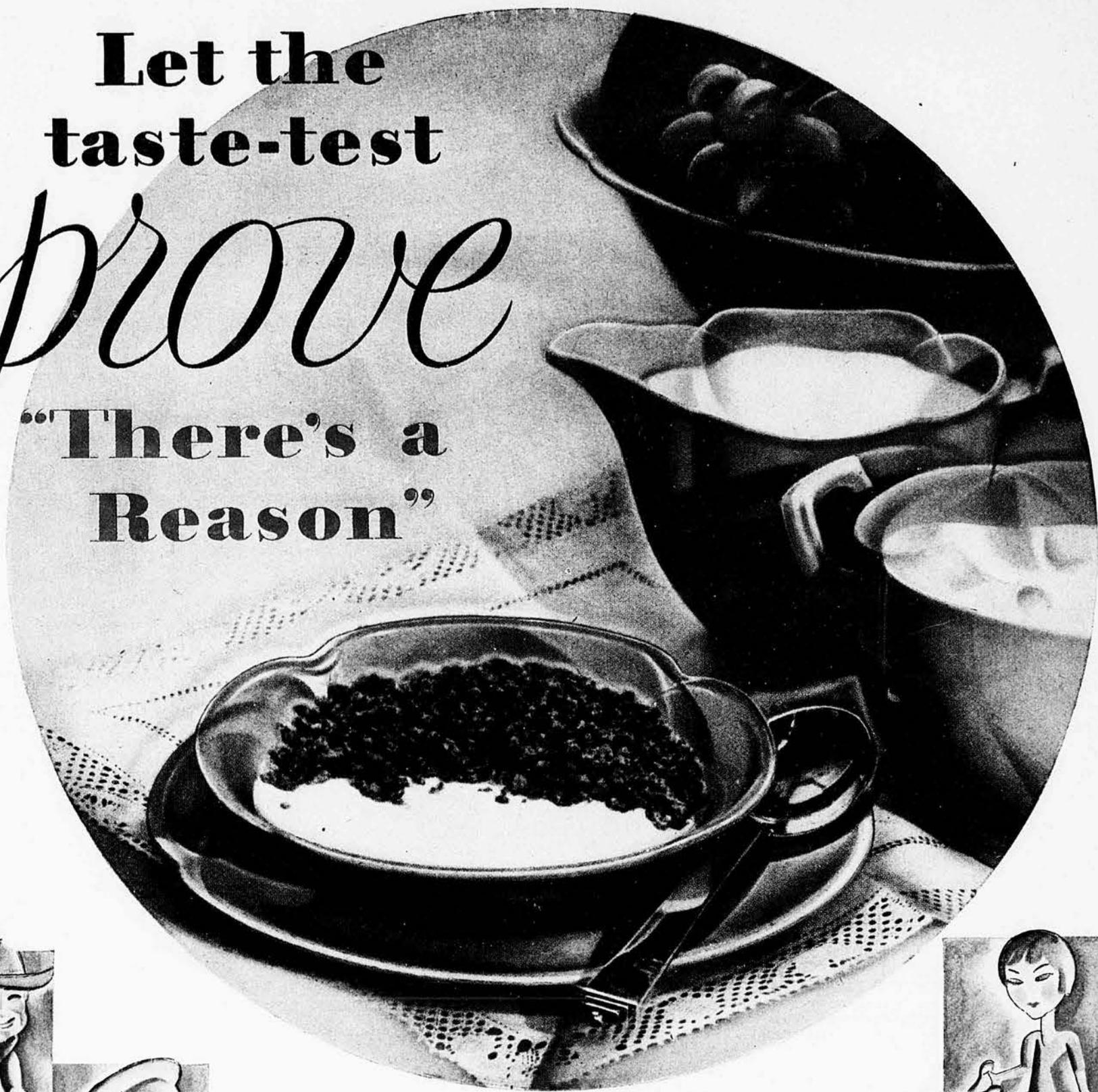


The Hoovers—To Have and to Hold

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prove

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Reason"



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reason this is!"
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reason here"
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light breakfast safe.

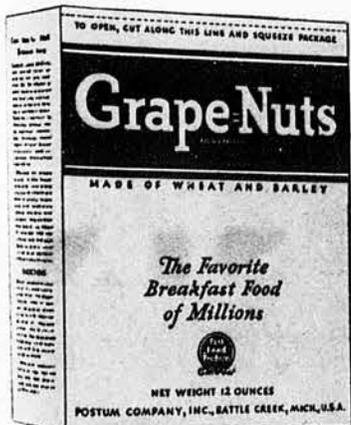


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this reason"
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many needed vital ele-
ments for proper growth
and strength of chil-
dren's bodies.

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And tinged throughout with the ever-so-delicate
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Grape-Nuts



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The Coach, \$565, f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan



of maintenance and assuring a longer-lived automobile. Before you decide on any car in the low-price field, be sure to try out the Chevrolet Six. Learn for yourself what a difference six cylinders make. Note how smoothly and quietly the power flows—how easily Chevrolet climbs steep hills—pulls through mud and sand—maintains top speeds.

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Right over the fence

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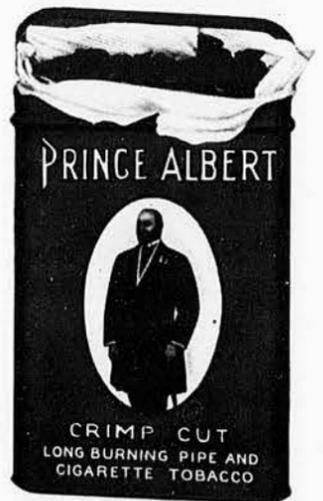
Buy a tidy red tin of good old P. A. Swing back the lid and catch that rich, rare aroma. Pop a load into your pipe and light up. Cool as an umpire deciding: "Strike TWO!" Sweet

as a homer that wins in the ninth. Mellow and mild and long-burning, down to the last sweet drag. That's Prince Albert, Men.

Jimmy-pipe or makin's papers, it's all the same to this double-header. No matter how many innings you play, morning to midnight, you're safe . . . and satisfied . . . with P. A. Team-up with this big-league pennant-cincher, and see what a team-mate it is. The password's "P. A."—don't muff it!

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Protective Service

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL FREEZE

Four More Members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Recover Property Stolen From Their Farms

ONE OF THE achievements for which the Kansas Farmer Protective Service is very proud is the success it has had recently in getting its members to report thefts promptly. Quick action gets results—this cannot be emphasized too much. Not only does it increase the chances of catching the thief, but it also makes much more probable the recovery of

Loren Brown, was turned over to the sheriff of Ottawa county, and received a sentence to the Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson.

One would think that near the middle of a January night, with the thermometer registering below zero, and 15 inches of snow on the ground, would be a pretty safe time for committing a theft. Especially would this seem a good risk when the scene of the crime was to be a pasture more than a quarter of a mile from the farm residence. But when a Protective Service sign is posted at the entrance to the farm, and a determined sheriff is on the job with reliable deputies, the thieves may have a surprise awaiting them. That's just what happened when Carl Young, assisted by Otis Farmer, Dick Morris and Elmer Schultz, butchered a steer on the Kansas Farmer Protected premises of C. S. Shepherd, near Lawrence, Douglas county. Sheriff R. R.



Ed Bowers, Protective Service Member of Near Cherryvale, Montgomery County, Shown Here With Mrs. Bowers and Granddaughter, Shared Equally With Jack Claiborn, City Marshal of Cherryvale, in the \$50 Protective Service Reward Paid for the Conviction of the Chicken Thief Who Stole From the Bowers's Premises

the stolen property. Excellent illustrations may be found among the most recent cases in which Protective Service rewards have been paid.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of June 11, several chickens were stolen from the farm of Ed Bowers, Route 6, Cherryvale, Montgomery county. The theft was discovered about 9 o'clock, and immediately Mr. Bowers reported it to his sheriff. At the same time he telephoned to the local poultry market, found that chickens answering the description of his own had been purchased there at 7 o'clock that morning. He at once drove down to the market and identified the chickens as his property. Officers stayed



C. S. Shepherd, Douglas County Farmer From Whose Protective Service Posted Farm a Steer Was Stolen. Sheriff R. R. Rutherford and Deputies Received the \$50 Reward

Rutherford made the arrest right while the butchering was taking place. Young received a sentence of from one to seven years.

But here's another instance that's a little ahead of the foregoing for speed. On June 29 W. C. Reedy of near Coffeyville, in Montgomery county, with the help of his neighbor, captured two thieves, Elmer Davis and Arthur Taliafero, while they were stealing chickens from his farm. Later Taliafero escaped, but was captured again, and was turned over to the county authorities, from whom he received a jail sentence of 90 days.

In all of these cases the Kansas Farmer Protective Service members had the stolen property returned to them because some one lost no time
(Continued on Page 25)



George Krone, Protective Service Member of Ottawa County, Reported Theft of Chickens Promptly, and in Other Ways Earned Half of the \$50 Reward Paid for the Capture of the Thief

right with the trail until the following day, when Chief of Police J. R. Claiborn, Cherryvale, arrested London Holmes, alias Benny Guy, and secured a confession from him. He was taken before Judge Holdren, of the district court of Montgomery county, and was sentenced to serve a term of from one to five years in the penitentiary.

Another good example took place, in Ottawa county. George F. Krone of Delphos discovered, on Wednesday morning, April 30, that 44 of his chickens had been stolen. Without losing a minute he notified the deputy sheriff of Minneapolis, who located the chickens at Ellsworth. Krone identified them as his property, and took them home. Later the thief,



W. T. Reedy, Protective Service Member of Montgomery County, With the Help of His Son and a Neighbor, Captured a Thief Who Stole Chickens From His Farm. The \$50 Reward Was Divided Among the Three

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Restful Recreation Is the Feature of the Summer Vacation Camps

WHO, in the good old days, can remember a farm woman who had an annual vacation? So far as I know it wasn't done. But today farm women have gone "modern" to the extent of an annual vacation. They realize that any woman becomes "fed up" on her job, be it housekeeping or bookkeeping, and is better off mentally and physically for a change.

So we have the farm women's vacation camps. These camps were brought into being by the Extension Division of the agricultural colleges. They are not limited to Kansas. We find them all over the country. They are under the supervision of the home demonstration agents. Farm bureau women attend these camps.

It was my good fortune to be invited to give book reviews at the vacation camp for the farm

There were books and magazines available for reading. Everyone had a bit of fancywork to do, except myself. I spent the extra time mending the clothes I had brought along to wear. There were regular periods for swimming and boating under the direction of Miss Rosalie Towner of Olathe. And plenty of time was given to rest periods during which the women could do whatever they liked. I tried my hand at horseshoe pitching, which I think is a grand game, but I hope my grandfather never knows how badly I played.

I promised to write a story entitled "What Women Talk About" but I find that 25 women together for three days can say more than I have space to print. I was interested, however, in the intelligent manner in which the women discussed

not only their household affairs, but farming interests in general. Many fine friendships were formed, and as the women broke camp Wednesday evening, all of them were looking forward to next year "when we meet again."

And, as a postlude to the story, I had an experience with two grand-daddy long legs. I must report it. Mrs. Dennett left me at my hotel in Junction City. After depositing my bag in my room, I decided to go out and eat before I started the renovating process. This I did, because I had nothing special to do. Then I returned to the room. And, for the first time since I left camp, an hour and a half before, I took off my hat. Right down my neck strolled two grand-

Some of the Women Who Attended the Riley-Clay County Vacation Camp



Forgetting the High Temperatures

bureau women of Clay and Geary counties. This outing was held at the Lutheran camp, 14 miles from Junction City. Mrs. Linnea Dennett, home demonstration agent for Riley county and Miss Margaret Koenig, home demonstration agent for Clay county were in charge.

The camp lasted three days. The price for the entire stay was \$3.75. Blankets, sheets and dishes for individual use were brought by the women. There was no cooking. (This should be underlined and set up in capitals). The only work required was the making of the cots and every woman had to wash her own dishes.

Mrs. Dennett and Miss Koenig showed wisdom in working out a program that filled the time, and yet was not strenuous. It was their desire that the women return home in good health and rested.

The women were divided into two groups which competed in various contests held thru the three day period. A treasure hunt that led to a beautiful spring was one feature. A hike over the hills and the gathering of botanic specimens for identification was another event. One group identified 57 varieties of leaves, grasses and flowers, which is very good, if you ask me. Then there were games in which points were awarded the winning teams.

It seemed wiser to divide the women into three groups for stunts. The groups put on their stunts at the program period in the evenings.

Miss Jennie Owens of Junction City entertained the women on Tuesday afternoon with clippings of poetry that she has collected. In the evening, by a bonfire, she read some of the extracts from her book "Fodder," to us. Miss Owens knows her Kansas. She held us spellbound as she read about the days of the strawticks, the dasher churn, the bringing of the cows home at night and so on. Her "Hot Bread" and "White Roses" were filled with tender pathos. The women enjoyed Miss Owens. She spoke a language that they understood.



daddy long legs. I was sorry there was no one with me to enjoy the laugh. I've done a few unique things in my time, but never before had I eaten a meal wearing two grand-daddy long legs in my hat!

I regret, as I think back over the enjoyable days spent with the women in their camp that I did not have time for other vacation camps. Next summer, I hope to have my schedule arranged so that I can visit several, for next to visiting farm women in their homes I enjoy the vacation camps best. Here's hoping many more Kansas farm women will include this little vacation in their 1930 program.

Club Studies Flowers

BY MRS. JAMES PROUSE

A WILD flower project was suggested by Miss May Miles, specialist, Kansas State Agricultural College, to Harper county farm bureau women last year. Harper county grows: blue vervain, prickly poppy, corydalis, umbrella wort,

guara, ground cherry, yarrow, horse nettle, job's tears, sweet brier rose, milkweeds, wood sorrel, sensitive rose, blanket flower, hoarhound, locco, pretty puccoon, anemone, licorice, smart weed, false garlic, horse morning glory, black-eyed susan, yucca, carrot, meadow parsnip, martynia, elderberry, flax, dandelion, wild alfalfa, river lotus, daisy fleabane, prairie cone, panicked dogwood, false indigo, Missouri gourd, Johnny-jump-up, prickly pear, cushion cactus, wood violet, bull thistle, mallows, bladder ketmia, horse mint, sunflower, nightshade, jimson, butterfly, sundrops, bindweed, goldenrod, Kansas gay feather, dock, white prairie clover, sumach, pokeberry, lettuce, prairie evening primrose. This is an interesting study for any Kansan.

Down Valley View Farm Way

By Nelle G Callahan



I QUITE fell in love with our British neighbor city, Vancouver. The city is ideally located on the sound, with the blue veiled, snow capped mountains back of it. A cool breeze blows in from the ocean waters. The people are most charming and courteous. I visited in the home of such a delightful English family. Their home was rich with family treasures brought from England and handed down thru generations.

The Sunday dinner was the usual three course dinner with many things of distinctly English flavor. Our hostess served the remainder of her Christmas plum pudding for dessert. We felt much flattered. You know their plum puddings are traditional. Later on this fall I am going to give that recipe. It uses no flour. I think it was the best pudding I ever tasted. Mint sauce was served with the roast leg of lamb last. It is simply made and is so refreshing. I use my mint from early spring until late fall. One root planted in the border plantings has given me all that I need for sauces, jellies, and iced drinks during the summer.

From the Pacific Northwest I journeyed south to San Francisco. It was only 110 degrees as we traveled thru the Sacramento Valley! I resolved never to complain of Kansas heat again; but I must confess I did complain when I found Kansas sizzling. We were cheered by native sons who told us that once we turned westward toward the bay we would begin to wish for top coats. It was difficult to believe that when we were so hot that we barely existed. They spoke the truth, however, and when we ferried across the bay we were forced to drag out our coats.

San Francisco is a charming city indeed. It wears well with folks. I believe that is why people from other states become such Californian enthusiasts. Of course I did Chinatown. And I would bring a treasure or two from there, in the form of preserved ginger, which I hope to use in preserves a little later on in the season and jasmine tea. I want to tell you of several interesting places and things in that city. I stayed there about 10 days, and Genevieve, my sister, is a good guide. She could deal out much information concerning points of interest.

We lunched at an interesting place called "The Manger." It is on the second floor, and the stairs leading up to it is of rough hewn boards, as is the wall. The door leading into it is a regular farm barn door, old boards, wooden latch and leather strings. And when you step in! There you are in a typical old barn. Everything is in there except the cows and horses. Tables and chairs take their places. Hens on nests, roosters, pigeons, sparrows, owls of the stuffed variety, old lanterns, sleigh bells, sets of harness, yokes, ladders, curry combs, hay, oats, corn fodder, ropes, deer horns, bridles, nail pegs, and saddles. The tables are boards, covered with red and white checked cloths, but these are overlaid with snow white cotton squares.

Most Wild Fruit Offer Promise

Many a Jar of Sparkling Jelly Had Its Origin Beside a Wooded Stream

By Elizabeth Shaffer

GUAVA and pomegranate jellies sound exotic, for the land of their origin lends them a tropical glamor. As a matter of fact I doubt if their toothsome qualities are as great as those of many a jar of sparkling jelly that had its origin along a Kansas roadside or beside a wooded stream. I know that I never have eaten any fruit sweet that tasted better than sandplum butter or wild grape jelly. Choke cherries, too, are delectable in any concoction for which the seeds are discarded.

The use of commercial pectin has made choke cherry jelly a possibility. It is necessary only to follow the directions which come with the pectin preparation you purchase. Choke cherry jam may be made either with pectin or without. If pectin is not used longer cooking and less sugar is needed. For either type of jam the cherries should be cooked with a small amount of water for 15 to 20 minutes, then sieved and combined with sugar. For jam without pectin use $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar for every pint of cherry pulp, then cook rapidly, with constant stirring, to the desired thickness.

By following the same directions as for jam, with the exception of adding less sugar to the sieved fruit, choke cherries may furnish the filling for a two crust pie that is a novelty. Thicken the fruit by cooking it a few minutes with a little flour or cornstarch instead of by long boiling.

Sieved and sweetened sauce made from sand plums—a common wild fruit in many Kansas vicinities, makes a good pie filling. The smaller, more bitter type of wild plum is not satisfactory for sauce or pie filling but may be used for jelly. Sand plums, too, have a good pectin content and make fine, firm jelly.

Sand plums make splendid butter. The fruit should be stewed with a little water until tender, then sieved to remove stones and skin. Add to

with a little of the juice to make certain that it will jell without additional pectin.

Butter rather than jelly may be made from ripe wild grapes, either by themselves or in combination with apple. Cook and sieve the fruit and combine with a quantity of sugar equal to one-half the fruit. Cook until of the desired thickness.

Editor's Note: Well I remember the gay picnic parties we enjoyed as a farm family, when during the wild grape season, my mother would pack a little lunch and we would fare forth to gather the delicious berries. It was more of an adventure than a working expedition. And nothing tasted better on a cold winter morning than some of this wild grape jelly with hot biscuits or muffins. Try a wild fruit picnic party sometime.

Women's Service Corner

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

Which Colors Do Not Fade?

I have small children and in buying colored cotton dresses for them I find that some colors fade quickly and are not nice looking after a short time. Can you tell me which colors are best to buy? Mrs. H. T. W.

The darker shades of blue in gingham usually fade little. Deep shades of pink, any of the brown shades, and good grades of green are usually satisfactory. Grey or black launder well and keep their color except that flecks of starch may show up.

What Is Your Correct Weight?

I am 5 feet 5 inches tall and 23 years old. I would like to know exactly how much I should weigh. Maralee.

For your height and age you should weigh 126 pounds. I have a table of correct weights in accordance with the height and age of women at different ages, which you may have by writing to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request for the table.

Flowers Will Be Worn

BY ANN PERSCHINSKE

ARTIFICIAL flowers are staging an interesting come-back. The flower lover will be enthusiastic over the news that they are maintaining about as strong a foothold as that of several years ago. She will be particularly charmed by the distinctive variety, as never before have flowers been created from such diverse sources. Except for formal wear, the large bouquet is taboo, while the small cluster of berries or other fruit, daisies, violets, or merely a single gardenia, carnation or rose has taken its place. Particularly lovely is the miniature spray made of small pearl beads, which has small leaves made of green glass. This has been fashioned for a decoration on a dark silk dress, or to nestle somewhere in the hair of a young girl at a fall party. Extremely chic and new are the flowers devised of oilcloth and leather. These virtually welcome rainy weather, and are combined in various contrasting shades, black and white predominating. These flowers are perhaps best adapted to suit and coat lapels. The small French bouquet, which is featured of tiny rosebuds and forget-me-nots, has a very prominent place in the flower world, as do single boutonnières developed from velvet, imported linen, pique, and oilcloth.

A Fall Garden Pays

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

VEGETABLE seeds planted in August produce delightful out of season delicacies for the family table late in autumn, providing there are no heavy frosts until the middle of October. Among the vegetables that will develop good size from seeds sown in this month beets and

peas rank foremost. The beets reach that 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch size which is ideal for serving whole, either pickled or buttered.

A splendid variety for this purpose is Detroit Dark Red or the sweeter variety, Eclipse, which will be ready within 60 days after sowing. Most people sow beets so thickly that there is need for thinning and the young plants furnish splendid greens to be cooked alone or with spinach.

Tall Curled Scotch kale is another green that enjoys cool fall weather and should not be sown at all before the middle of August.

Extra early peas lend themselves to late sowings during early August. Little Marvel, Thomas Laiton, and Market Surprise will bear fair crops within 60 days after sowing.

It is not too late to sow lettuce, cress, radishes or endive. Plant lettuce varieties that did well in early spring. May King, Way Ahead, make fine small heads that may be gathered before frost. They will be smaller than the spring crop but solid and crisp.

Few Kansas gardens hold cress and yet it is one of the spiciest and most easily grown salad plants. Upland Cress germinates over night and

Do You Earn Pin Money?

I'm wondering how many women on Kansas farms make pin money. And just how do you accomplish this, with all your general work? Would you mind telling me about your method of earning pin money? I know other farm women will be glad to know ways, for Christmas—dare I mention that word in this heat?—is not so far away. For the best letter on "My Method of Earning Pin Money" I will pay \$10, for the second best, \$5, and for the third best, \$3. Address Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

We're Off for School!



Vacation time nears a close, and it's time to be choosing our fall and winter school wardrobe. The five styles above will help you make your selection.

2639, a strikingly smart princess style dress. Skirt is flared thru circular shaped gores with points that dip the hem. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

807, a straightline practical cape coat. Neckline is buttoned with a scarf collar. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2659, a chic tailored dress. Skirt has smart arrangement of plaits. Bodice closing and round collar are novel. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

804, something new and different. Buttoned and rolled collar. Attached circular flared skirt gives smart movement at hem. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

806, simple yet smart. Inset panels at either side of front are cut opposite way of the material to form trimming. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

the fruit pulp 1 pound of sugar for every quart measure of fruit that you had before cooking. Cook until thick. Some people like to spice their plum butter. Allow $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon allspice, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon cloves and $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon cinnamon to every quart of uncooked plums. Add the spices with the sugar to the sieved fruit.

Either green or ripe wild grapes may be used for jelly but the immature fruit will require a larger proportion of sugar, a cup of sugar to a cup of juice. For riper grapes $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup of sugar to a cup of juice is ample. If the grapes are quite ripe it is safer to make the pectin test

will be ready for cutting within two or three weeks.

Radishes can be grown up to the time of frost, the last sowings being made in the middle of September. French Breakfast, Rapid Red and Scarlet Olive varieties reach a suitable size rapidly and are particularly good for salads.

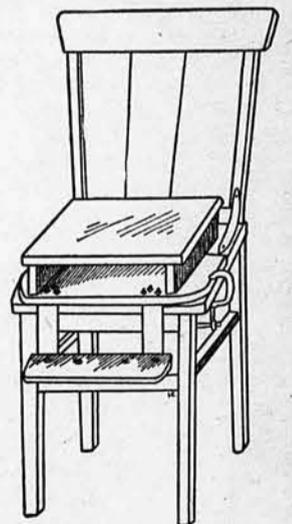
That "In-Between" Chair

BY CATHARINE W. MENNINGER

CRUMBS of buttery toast and scraps of egg, yes, even drops of milk have fallen upon two of our encyclopedia volumes until the washable bindings are beginning to look worn from frequent scrubbing. Roy likes to eat at the table with us. His small brother occupies the one high chair.

The 3 year old son has frequently reminded us that his feet were tired from dangling in midair. And occasionally one volume slips off the other and leaves the child in a most uncomfortable position.

Now, however, Roy delights in the new chair which Daddy made for him out of a cast-off piece of shelving. It clamps onto one of our dining room chairs, footrest and all. Also, it folds and goes with us to Grandmother's house on Sunday.



Editor's Note: Anyone who has experienced the problem of the "in-between" age—that is of seating the small child comfortably at the table, will be glad to know that one woman, at least, has solved the problem. If you'd like directions for this chair send 10 cents in stamps to the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and they will be sent you immediately.

Yes, That Cooler Weather Helps

The Folks Around Emporia Are Building Temporary Silos of Poles, Wire Cribbing and Paper

BY HARLEY HATCH

AS I WRITE this, on the morning of August 11, we are having a weather change. It may be merely temporary or it may be a breakup of the heat and drouth of the last six weeks. But permanent or temporary, it is welcome, with its drop of 25 degrees in temperature and with a light morning shower which may be the advance guard of more. Plentiful rains at once would make a part crop of cane and kafir, and it would help hold the corn fodder until nearer normal cutting time. Some corn has already been put in the silo, but I have seen none cut and shocked. In the vicinity of Emporia many folks are putting up temporary silos of poles and wire cribbing lined on the inside with building paper. Such a silo costs but \$20, and those who have used them say they keep silage as well as any other kind. These silos are built up section by section as they are filled. If used in later years they have to be relined each year with building paper, which costs \$1.20 a roll. Four poles are set in the ground, the poles or timbers to be as long as the silo is high. Most are set to make a silo 12 feet in diameter and from 25 to 30 feet high.

Should We Sell the Cattle?

The big problem on this farm is whether to sell part of the 120 head of cattle at the prevailing very low prices or to try to get together enough feed to carry them over the coming winter. Ordinarily about 50 of these cattle would be sold; that is, the increase during the last year. There are 51 calves and the rest are cows and heifers. To feed them we will have about 75 tons of hay and the fodder from 140 acres of corn and 17 acres of cane. This fodder is very light; we figure that it will take close to 3 acres to make the same bulk that 1 acre did a year ago. Even then I doubt if the feeding value will be as great, for the fodder is very much drouth stricken. To winter cattle on such fodder some extra feeding value will have to be added to it, and we can think of nothing better for this than cottonseed meal or the pea size cake. This is going to cost considerable money, as the price of cottonseed is mounting each day and it is now above \$42 a ton, which makes it cost as much a pound as bread flour for the family. To sell cattle of the kind we have, cows, heifers and calves, will be to take half their value, but it might be the best solution for the problem. It will take a year to tell which would be the best plan.

Will the Grinding Help?

We have been studying one plan to add to the feeding value of the fodder during the coming winter, and I am passing it along hoping that someone may read it who had experience and will send the information either to me or to the Kansas Farmer. The plan we have in mind is to buy one of the forage grinding mills and grind all the fodder, both cane and corn, and as it is being ground to mix in the cottonseed. A neighbor who has such a mill finds it of great value. He also has a silo and finds that cattle will eat the ground fodder mixed with grain or cottonseed before they will eat the silage. We have no silo on this farm nor have we ever had any experience with the forage grinding mills, so we are in a sense working in the dark. It is for that reason that I am sure hundreds of readers of the Kansas Farmer would like to know what results have been obtained with these forage grinding mills. As to the

value of silage there is no question; what we would like to know is how it compares with the ground forage. The fodder would, of course, have to be cut and stacked; otherwise a wet fall or winter would ruin it. Many men here are going to try cutting the corn with a grain binder, taking two rows at a time.

Good Paint is the Cheapest

A friend writes from Glasco, Kan., asking how to mix the white lead and oil paint to be used on houses and the better farm buildings. Usually about 14 pounds of lead to 1 gallon of pure linseed oil makes a good first coat; for the second coat more lead is used, about 18 pounds usually being taken. A good plan is to mix up a gallon or two and try it on a board, adding lead or oil as the case may be, until the result suits. For the last coat add a pint of turpentine to the

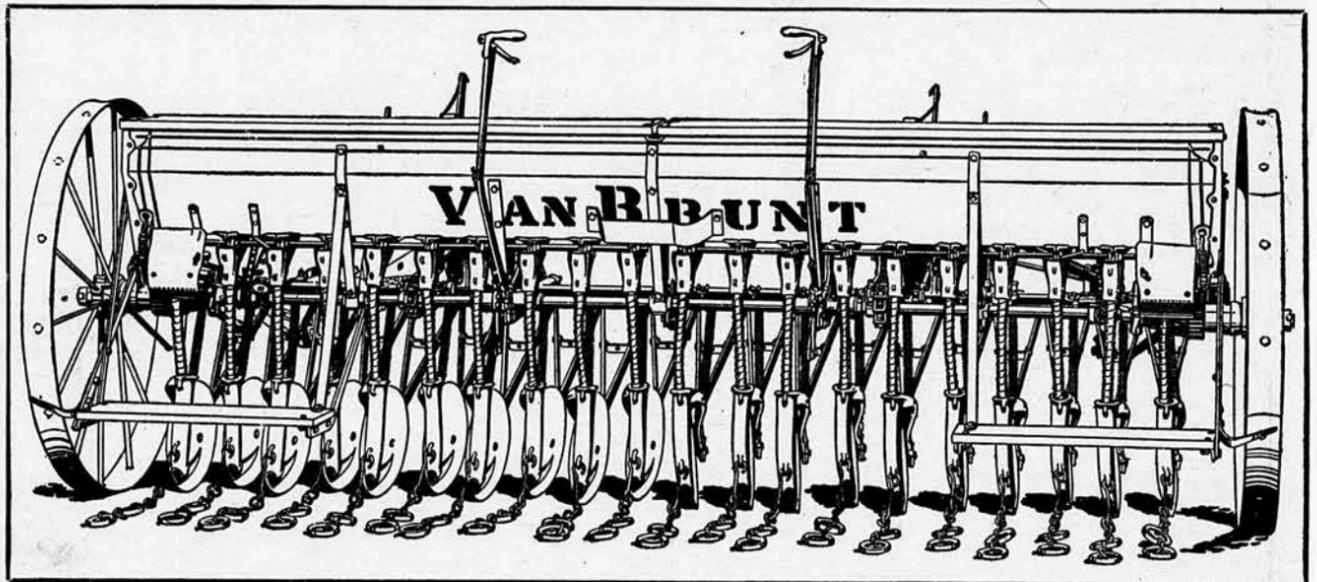
insure a hard drying coat. Drying time will be here in about 60 days, after the weather cools off and rains have washed off the dusty buildings. For those who want colored paint or who do not care to go to the trouble of mixing lead and oil there are brands of ready mixed paints on the market which will give good results, but they cannot be bought at a low price. Good, pure paint costs considerable money, no matter in what form it is bought, but it is the cheapest in the end. The cheap paints are "loaded" with inert material, stuff that makes weight but which is worse than a total loss so far as real paint is concerned. A gallon of good paint is supposed to weigh 18 pounds, and to get this weight the cheap paint mixers use a kind of sand. Remember that the cost of painting lies more in the labor than in the paint.

Tractor Had Plenty of Power

A friend writes from Paxico, Kan., asking if we have noted any effect on our tractor from the burning of distillate for the last six months. Up to this time we cannot note any difference in any way in distillate as compared to gasoline in the effect on the tractor. It does not run any hotter and it does not foul the engine any more than does gasoline. This in-

quirer also asks if our all-purpose tractor has plenty of power to pull a 22-inch grain separator. Of course, threshing this year was done under very favorable conditions, and under such conditions I believe the tractor would have pulled a 28-inch separator. As it was, the 22-inch machine made no load at all for the tractor either in wheat, oats or rye. Within the last two years we have added to our threshing equipment a new "clingtite" drive belt and a new fiber pulley on the main shaft. I am satisfied that these two added at least 30 per cent to the power. The drive belt especially is a great improvement over the old "Gandy" belt, which always slipped a little when it came to a real pull. As for plows for the all-purpose tractor, we have a 2-gang plow, each plow having a cut of 14 inches. We have a heavy soil here, and the tractor pulls the two plows all right. In very heavy gumbo or hardpan it might be well to have the 12-inch plows, but it is not necessary in ordinary soil.

Government experts say you can buy more with a dollar now than you could this time last year, and what we hope is that they are now at work on a bulletin telling where to get the dollar.



It's Always Good Business to Try for More Bushels Per Acre

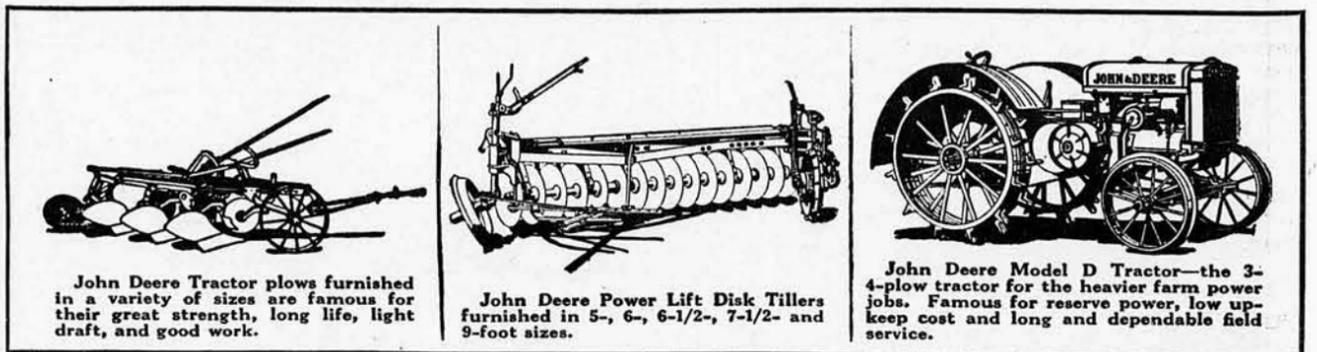
A man may have reason for reducing the acreage of a crop, but it is ALWAYS good business to keep on increasing production per acre. The more bushels you raise per acre the less it costs to produce a bushel.

Accurate seeding with a John Deere-Van Brunt Double-Run Feed Drill is an important factor in increasing your acre yield.

The Double-Run Feed handles many kinds of seed in your choice of 50 quantities per acre. Once the seeding mechanism is set to plant a

certain amount, it will not vary, regardless of how uneven the ground may be.

Sliding gear is always in full mesh with multiple gears. Big-capacity, non-sagging keystone style hopper, long wheel hubs, strong wheels, guaranteed disk bearings with Zerk fittings and three-piece floating axles are some of the features that are responsible for the light-draft, great strength and good performance of the John Deere-Van Brunt Double-Run Feed Drills.



John Deere Tractor plows furnished in a variety of sizes are famous for their great strength, long life, light draft, and good work.

John Deere Power Lift Disk Tillers furnished in 5-, 6-, 6-1/2-, 7-1/2- and 9-foot sizes.

John Deere Model D Tractor—the 3-4-plow tractor for the heavier farm power jobs. Famous for reserve power, low upkeep cost and long and dependable field service.

Go to your John Deere dealer's and select the style and size of drill you want. Write for free descriptive folder. Send your request to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for folder LT-411.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE worst solitude," says Bacon, "is to have no true friend." Addison puts his sentiment into rhyme:

Thy bounteous hand with worldly bliss
Has made my cup run o'er,
And in a kind and faithful friend
Has doubled all my store.

Autumn is coming on, and many a youth is thinking about college. I think it is true, without the slightest exaggeration, that if a boy or girl attends college four years and makes one substantial and lasting friendship, the time and effort are worth while. Not long ago a college professor made an address to a high school graduating class in which he used these words: "Thirty-one years ago next September five country boys found themselves in the same freshman class in an eastern college. Three were the sons of farmers, and two the sons of mechanics. For four years, in the same fraternity, the same boarding houses, they lived, worked and played together. And for 30 years they have held together more closely than most brothers of the same blood. Thru all these decades they have corresponded, continuously, and each has stood by the other thru thick and thin. One of them now holds what is perhaps the finest position of its kind in America—professor of botany at Columbia. One has been for many years the head of a great eastern high school. One has filled some of the best pulpits in the state of New York. One made a brilliant success as a physician, and then graduated into the school of the hereafter, and the other now is speaking to you. And every one of us knows that thru all these years this friendship has been the deepest and most inspiring of his life."

This, then, is what took place between David and Jonathan. Both young men were sons of the outdoors, athletic and lithe. Both were heroes in the eyes of the people, tho David was the greater hero, and that was what made all the trouble. He had made a quick reputation for himself in war by killing a giant of a man, and that had filled the king with jealous rage. He vowed death to David, and right there Jonathan, the king's son, comes in. A friendship had sprung up between the son of royalty and the young outlaw (the king made him an outlaw) and the two swear fidelity unto death.

It is heartening to know that this friendship continued to bear fruit long after the death of Jonathan. Years after this early morning scene, when the two young men swore loyalty to each other, Jonathan died in the battle of Gilboa. David becomes king. One of Jonathan's sons is a crooked man who, as a baby, had been dropped by the nurse and deformed for life. For his old friend, Jonathan's sake, David takes this unfortunate man under his protection, and as long as he lived he ate at the king's table.

It is one of the marks of the greatness and genuineness of the Bible that it records such a friendship. Out of the long past, when men were bloody and life was crude and hard, there comes this story of an undying loyalty of two men for each other that puts a thousand of our modern relationships to shame.

The New Testament has some friendships, too. That of Peter and Mark is one. It is generally believed now that Mark's gospel is really Peter's gospel, because the old apostle, knowing that his end could not be in the very distant future, dictated the contents of the second gospel, while Mark wrote it down. A very beautiful friendship is that between Paul and Timothy. Timothy stood by his famous teacher and friend to the very last.

Jonathan felt certain that David would be king some day, and not he himself. He knew that David had qualities of leadership that put his own into the shade. He could not hope to compete with so magnetic and extraordinary a man. For that reason Saul urged his son to kill David. But Jonathan did not see it that way. Let David become what he might, they would be friends to the last.

An instance similar is that of John the Baptist and Christ. The lonely preacher in the wilderness had the nation at his feet. Thousands were going out to see him. They debated whether perhaps this might be the expected Christ. He could have swept into Jerusalem with all the authority of one of the ancient prophets, and more. But no. That would not be true to the facts. He knew that under the calm and modest exterior of Jesus was more power and authority than he himself could ever experience. Said John, "He must increase, but I must decrease."

Christ compared the Christian life

to friendship. "I have called you friends."

Lesson for August 24—The Friend Who Does Not Fail. I Sam. 18:1-4 and 19:1-7. II Samuel I 17-27. Golden Text, Prov. 18:24.

A Real Fair

People from all over Kansas and the Southwest will gather at Hutchinson, Saturday, September 13, for the big 6-day stand of the Kansas State Fair—the show window of Kansas progress.

Judging from advance entries in all competitive departments of the fair, interest this year is at as high a point as has ever been reached before the actual opening days of the great Kansas exposition.

Recognized all over the western fair circuit as one of the best managed state fairs of the country, the Kansas State Fair this year probably will run more smoothly than ever. A. L. Sponsler, fair secretary, has worked out a schedule of events that should insure satisfaction for spectators and exhibitors alike.

In addition to the great displays of all Kansas farm products and farm equipment of all leading manufacturers everywhere, a full schedule of

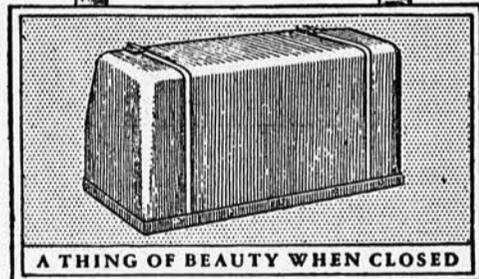
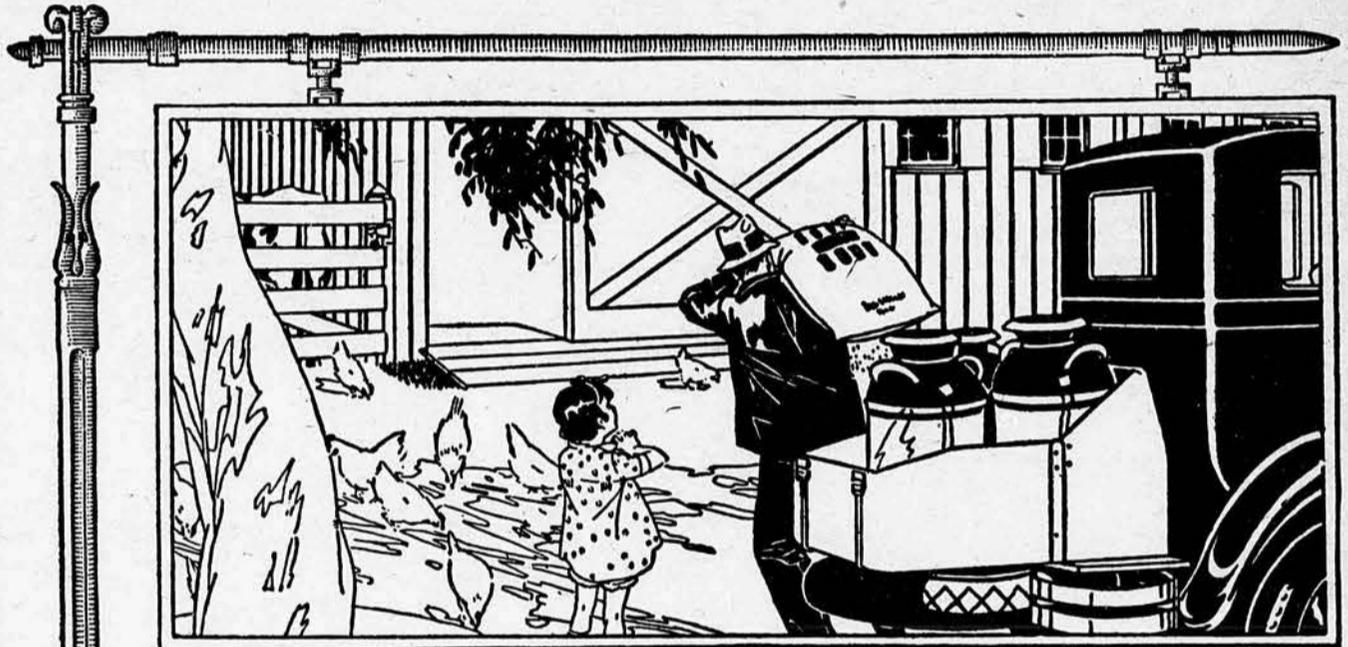
purely entertainment features has been provided. Auto races, horse races, night fireworks, "The Cycle of Hits," a musical show on entirely new lines, vaudeville and circus acts, many bands and a Fashion Revue, all will add their bit to the entertainment of the nearly half million fair visitors.

Great plans have been made for the 4-H Clubs and scout organizations and emphasis is being placed this year on the educational and entertainment features for boys and girls from farms and towns.

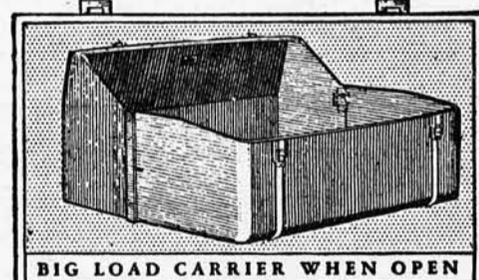
One of the outstanding features of the Kansas State Fair is its decorum and order. The thousands of visitors from the great Southwest are treated as guests and every consideration is shown them.

It is a matter of pride to the fair management that the great show is conducted for a solid week without a single intentional infraction of the law. There is no fear on anyone's part of molestation on any part of the well guarded fair grounds.

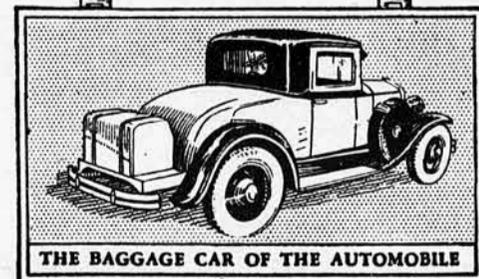
Complete information as to the day-by-day program may be had by writing direct to the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas people have come to know that they can depend on events at this fair as being exactly as advertised.



A THING OF BEAUTY WHEN CLOSED



BIG LOAD CARRIER WHEN OPEN



THE BAGGAGE CAR OF THE AUTOMOBILE

The Handy Carrier for Country Use

WHEN you drive to town for supplies, or have some light hauling to do, you can put everything safely in the Kari-Keen Luggage Carrier—and know that your car will be free from scratches, wear and damage.

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
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KARRIER
The Baggage Car of the Auto

It adds nearly nine square feet to your car's capacity. It easily holds 400 pounds of luggage—farm products, groceries, machines and parts, camping outfits, etc. No more ruined upholstery nor crowding of passengers.

Made of auto-body steel; costs little; quickly installed. Ask your car dealer, or write nearest distributor.

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Distributor, Colorado

BOOK DEPARTMENT

"All Quiet on the Western Front" Has Led the Best Sellers for One Year in the United States

BY D. M. HARMON

REPORTS have just reached our department indicating the best-sellers in the book field for the period from July 1, 1929, thru June 30, 1930. "All Quiet on the Western Front," leads the latest fiction list, as it did the 1929 list. Non-fiction, too, has the same outstanding title as in 1929, "The Art of Thinking." You probably haven't read them all, but it will be interesting to check against this list to see how many of the year's most popular books you have read.

Fiction

- "All Quiet on the Western Front," by Erich Maria Remarque.
- "Cimarron," by Edna Ferber
- "Roper's Row," by Warwick Deeping
- "A Woman of Andros," by Thornton Wilder
- "Whiteoaks of Jalna," by Mazo De La Roche
- "The Galaxy," by Susan Ertz
- "They Stopped to Folly," by Ellen Glasgow
- "The Door," by Mary Roberts Rhinehart
- "Young Man of Manhattan," by Katharine Brush
- "Coronet," by Manuel Komroff
- "Rogue Herries," by Hugh Walpole

Non-Fiction

- "The Art of Thinking," by Ernest Dimnet
- "The Specialist," by Chic Sale
- "Henry the Eighth," by Francis Hackett
- "The Tragic Era," by Claude G. Bowers
- "Byron," by Andre Maurois
- "A Preface to Morals," by Walter Lippmann
- "Lincoln," by Emil Ludwig
- "The Mansions of Philosophy," by Will Durant
- "Contract Bridge for All," by Milton C. Work
- "The Strange Death of President Harding," by Gaston B. Means
- "The Outline of History," by H. G. Wells

"All Quiet" in 75 Cent Edition

Our readers will be interested in the announcement that "All Quiet on the Western Front," the war book which broke all sales records, is now available in a 75-cent edition. A great many war books have been written during the last year, but "All Quiet" has been proclaimed the most wonderful and terrible of all war books. There is no glory, no glamor, merely the epic of the lowly soldier in the German line. It is a book of terrible experiences, at times crude because of the necessity for telling the absolute truth, at times rising to an al-

most incredible degree of tragedy and at times relieved by humorous incidents and examples of rough good-comradeship. It is impossible to read this book without being deeply moved. This 75-cent popular edition of the greatest of all war books has been published coincident with the general release of the moving picture.

Lincoln Trilogy Completed

The large reading public that Honore W. Morrow has built up with her two Lincoln novels: "Forever Free" and "With Malice Toward None" now have the concluding volume of the Abraham Lincoln trilogy, "The Last Full Measure." In this book Mrs. Morrow completes the dramatic life story of Abraham Lincoln, ending with Lincoln's murder by John Wilkes Booth. The novel opens in September, 1864, when Booth started the famous conspiracy which was to have such dire results and carries on, by a method of what might be called parallel narratives, the history of the two very different men, Booth and Lincoln. For this book Mrs. Morrow has largely relied on Lincoln's recorded speeches, on the stories he loved to tell and the anecdotes told about him. It is the best of her novels; the most exciting in plot.

Marriage on the Installment

Beatrice Burton outlines a very pertinent question in "Lovejoy," her latest novel. How long can a modern marriage last in this age of short incomes and gay living, of luxury on the installment plan and cocktail gambling smart set? "Forever" said Lovejoy and Tom Nicholson when they married on a shoestring. "Forever" they reiterated when Thomas, Jr. arrived and the world seemed too small to hold their happiness. But housework can become monotonous, rich friends create a taste for luxury, and jealousy and suspicion often follow in the wake of loneliness and temptation. Miss Burton tells a vivid story in this romance of a young couple struggling to face the realities. Miss Burton is author of "The Little Yellow House," and is one of the best known magazine syndicate writers.

Here Are the Best-Sellers of Today

THE BOOKS listed above, which led the book sales during the last year, can be purchased from Capper Book Service, at the listed prices. We will be glad to quote prices and supply you with any information about books you desire. We pay the postage.

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KANSAS FARMER
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TOPEKA

KANSAS

Farm Crops and Markets

Farmers Are Making a Determined Effort to Salvage All the Feed the Dry Weather Left to the State

FARMERS are making every effort to save what feed the dry weather left. Every silo in Kansas will be filled this year, and a great many temporary structures are being constructed. Cooler weather and showers have given some relief from the excessively dry and hot period. The wheat acreage likely will be about average, if conditions are favorable at seeding time. Rising prices for most farm commodities already are in evidence, which is perhaps the most encouraging angle to Kansas agriculture of this week.

Allen—The hot and dry weather did a great deal of damage to the crops here. Kafir likely will produce some grain. Everyone is "holding on tight" and hoping for the best. Feed and grain prices are rising, which helps some.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barton—A considerable amount of road work is being done. Farmers have been busy harvesting prairie hay. The dry weather has done a great deal of damage; a good general rain is needed badly. Wheat, 74c; No. 1 alfalfa, \$12; No. 1 prairie hay, \$8; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 10c, 15c and 18c.—Alice Everett.

Douglas—Good rains recently have been of great help to the gardens and field crops. Temperatures also have been more favorable. The hot weather previous to the coming of the rains caused serious losses to potatoes in the ground.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—The Seventh Annual School Reunion of the local community was held recently; more than 100 persons were present. Reunions of this kind are always worth while, and are encountering increasing favor in Kansas; another of the more famous ones is that held at the West Buffalo school, near Buffalo, the first Sunday in October every year. A good deal of corn has been cut. Farmers have been baling a considerable amount of hay and straw. Many of the pastures contain almost no feed. Hundreds of shotes are being sold by the farmers here. A good deal of road work is being done. A general rain is needed. Wheat, 85c; corn, \$1; oats, 48c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 33c; butter, 37c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—We have been having cooler weather and a few local showers that were very helpful to the crops. Corn will make a reasonably good yield if a real rain comes soon. Farmers have been busy threshing and preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. Wheat, 68c; corn, 80c; barley, 45c; cream, 32c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—The dry weather did a great deal of damage to the corn, alfalfa and pastures. Farmers have been busy filling silos. Wheat, 73c; corn, 90c; oats, 35c; kafir, 85c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 20c, 15c and 10c; heavy hens, 14c; light hens, 9c; broilers, 16c; geese, 5c; ducks, 5c; potatoes, \$1.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Corn was damaged considerably by the dry weather; the crop will be far below normal. Pastures are short and the water supply is inadequate. A considerable amount of prairie hay is being baled and sold at from \$8 to \$10 a ton; baled straw brings \$4.50 to \$6. Eggs, 12c to 14c; hens, 11c to 13c; potatoes, \$1.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—The drouth has done a great deal of damage here; the late corn is an absolute failure. Most of the livestock is being fed. Stock water is scarce. Some alfalfa seed is being harvested. No plowing is being done. The gardens are not producing; there probably will be some grapes and pears. Many farmers are feeding wheat and oats to hogs.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We have been having cooler weather and some showers, but we need a good general rain. About half the county will have a fairly large corn crop; the rest of the county will produce almost nothing. There will be enough perhaps to carry the livestock thru the winter in the sections where the showers came. Corn, 80c; wheat, 75c; oats, 35c; eggs, 14c; hens, 13c.—Lester Broyles.

Lane—The weather has been hot, windy and dry. Wheat fields are in very poor condition for seeding. A few local showers have given some relief, but a good general rain is needed badly. A good many fires have occurred recently. There is considerable grass in the pastures. Feed prospects are poor.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—This county has suffered a great financial loss from the drouth. Corn yields will be quite low; part of the crop is being cut and fed to livestock. There is a good deal of sickness with livestock and poultry, due to the hot, dry weather. Many farmers are quite busy hauling water. Some folks who can get away from home for a short time are away on much needed vacations. Melons and

other gardens were injured seriously by the dry weather.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—Pastures are dry, and many farmers are hauling water. The dry weather has done a tremendous amount of damage to crops. Prices are going higher, which is at least one encouraging angle to the agricultural situation. Corn, \$1; wheat, \$1; oats, 50c; butterfat, 31c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Recent local rains have been of considerable help to crops. Quite a large acreage of turnips will be planted in small patches here if the rains continue to come. Much of the wheat plowing is finished. There is a great deal of interest in silos, and many temporary structures have been built in this county. Eggs, 12c to 18c; hens, 15c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We need a good soaking rain. The pastures contain little grass and most of the farmers are feeding their stock. There is a considerable amount of unemployment in the county.—J. D. Stosz.

Norton—This county has received local showers, but we need a good general rain. Corn and the other feed crops are green and in good condition, considering the hot weather. Pastures contain considerable

grass, and livestock is doing fine. Some farmers will increase their wheat acreage, which will reduce it. Corn, 75c; wheat, 75c; heavy hens, 17c; cream, 32c.—Mrs. Glenn.

Ness—The dry weather did a vast amount of damage to the corn and the sorghums; feed likely will be scarce here next winter. Most of the wheat land is ready for the drill.—James McHill.

Osage—A good general rain would help the pastures and the alfalfa. Farmers are cutting corn to feed their cattle, and some are hauling water. Cattle are in fairly good condition considering what they have been thru and the condition of the pastures. Leaves are falling from the trees along the creeks. Some cattle and a good many chickens died during the hot, dry period. Potatoes still in the ground were injured greatly by the heat. There is still some stack threshing to do.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—The dry weather did a good deal of damage to the corn and other feed crops. Many farmers are filling their silos. The wheat ground is about all prepared; about the usual acreage will be planted. The pastures are dry, and cattle are selling at rather low prices.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—The corn crop was damaged badly by the hot, dry weather. Farmers are busy filling silos and putting up prairie hay. The hay crop is rather light. Pastures are dry. Most of the wheat plowing has been done.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rice—We have had cooler weather, but the weather is still dry. Early corn is past help, and only a limited amount of the late corn would be helped by moisture. Alfalfa and the pastures are cut short and the row crops have been stunted by a lack

of moisture. Sparrows are taking most of the smaller patches of the sorghums before they are fully headed. Wheat, 71c; eggs, 15c; cream, 32c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—The dry, hot weather continues. Corn will produce some feed, but practically no grain. Most of the wheat land has been "dry plowed." The wheat is about all threshed. Corn, 78c; wheat, 67c; eggs, 13c; cream, 32c; bran, \$1.30.—C. O. Thomas.

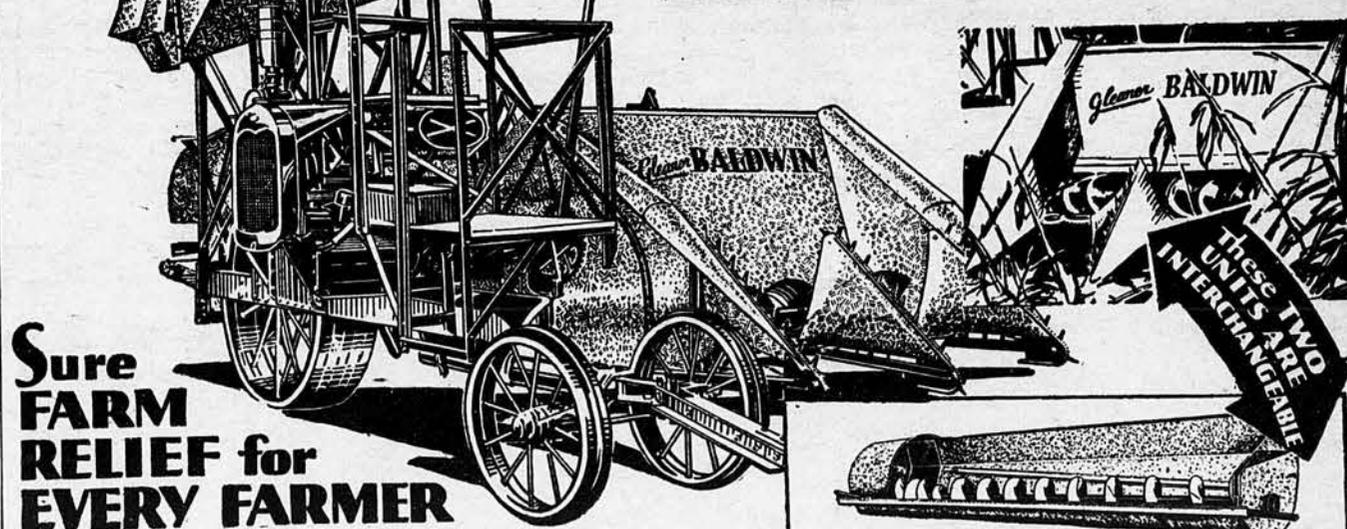
Rush—Most of the fall plowing for wheat is finished. Scattered showers have been of some help to the sorghums; most of the corn was beyond help. Wheat, 70c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 30c.—William Crotinger.

Scott—The weather has been cooler recently, and we have had a few local showers. Most of the wheat ground has been prepared. There will be no corn. Wheat, 67c; barley, \$1.10 a cwt.—Ernie Neuenchwander.

Wyandotte—The hot and dry weather continues. Gardens and the corn crop are ruined completely. Most farmers will raise no corn at all this year; many are selling the better fields to dairymen for \$10 an acre, and \$3.50 a ton delivered for the poorer fields. Farmers are quite busy just now in silo filling, using everything from pens made of baled straw to cisterns for silos. Many pit and trench silos are being used. Water is scarce, and pastures have completely "burned up." Some farmers are plowing for wheat. Several new gas wells are being brought in over the county.—Warren Scott.

The heat and drouth of July cost Kansas at the rate of about 1,750,000 bushels of corn a day, according to J. C. Mohler.

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A corn outlook that was rated at 77 per cent of normal on July 1 slipped gradually but certainly to a rating of 45 per cent on August 1 and had declined to 30 per cent by August 7. This condition allows a potential forecast of 76,164,000 bushels production this year, an average possible yield of 12 bushels an acre on 6,347,000 acres. Last year's crop amounted to 106,802,000 bushels, and the 1924-1928 Kansas average is 131,564,000 bushels. Much of this year's acreage can now produce little but forage and silage, and very little sound commercial corn is in prospect. There are counties, however, in the western third, especially in the northwest, that still have very fair prospects because of better rainfall in July, and with reasonably good weather from now on could produce an average crop. The situation this year is very similar to the seasons of 1901, 1913, 1916, 1918 and 1926. In those years the final estimates of yield showed 7, 3, 10, 8 and 11 bushels an acre, respectively.

The wheat, oats, barley and flax crops in Kansas this year have all been very satisfactory. Winter wheat production is now estimated at 154,902,000 bushels, compared with a July 1 forecast of 146,688,000 bushels, last year's crop of 137,712,000 bushels, and a 1924-1928 average of 135,180,000 bushels. Final threshing returns were everywhere above expectations. Quality and grade have averaged very high, this year's quality being 95 per cent of a high medium, compared with 85 per cent last year and 89 per cent as the 10-year average.

The oats crop is one of the finest in Kansas history. An average yield of 31 bushels an acre is recorded, which is the best since 1920, and has only been exceeded five times in the last 35 years. Total oats production is estimated at 42,687,000 bushels this year, compared with 28,249,000 bushels in 1929 and an average of 35,405,000 bushels for the five years 1924-1928. Quality is rated at 96 per cent of a high medium grade, compared with 86 per cent a year ago.

Barley yield is estimated at 23 bushels an acre this year for a crop of 11,178,000 bushels. Last year's yield was 20.5 bushels, and the production 12,464,000 bushels. A flax yield of 7.5 bushels an acre this year is one of the best ever recorded in Kansas. Acreage was increased 60 per cent this season, compared to last, and the 1930 production is estimated at 278,000 bushels, compared with 136,000 bushels in 1929. The returns from this crop have been very profitable this year as compared with other grains, and southeastern counties are considering further increases in acreage next year.

Grain sorghums suffered from the heat of July, as did corn. Conditions declined from 75 per cent on July 1 to 66 per cent on August 1, and by August 7 had slipped 18 points further to 48 per cent of normal prospect. Present outlook is for a possible yield of 15 bushels an acre and a crop of 18 million bushels. Last year's crop was 19,638,000 bushels, and the 1928 crop, 28,633,000 bushels. Broomcorn sections were better favored than other parts of Kansas during July, and condition registers at 71 per cent on August 1, 72 per cent a month ago. Production of brush is forecast at 11,390 tons this year; 7,500 tons were produced last year on 15,000 less acres.

Late maturing hay crops, as millet, Sudan, Sweet clover and the third cutting of alfalfa, all suffered from the July heat wave. A yield of 1.6 tons of alfalfa for the first two cuttings is indicated as already saved, with prospects for a third crop. Composite condition of all tame hay on August 1 was 67 per cent of normal. Total tonnage of all tame hay in prospect this season is 2,893,000 tons, compared with 2,891,000 tons in 1929. Of this year's crop 1,541,000 tons should be alfalfa. Last year 1,747,000 tons of the total was alfalfa. Wild hay already is largely harvested, and a crop of 734,000 tons is indicated this year, compared with last year's 1,080,000 tons. Yields of clover and timothy are lighter than last year, but not much below average. August outlook for Sweet clover is 72 per cent of normal, millet 59 per cent and Sudan 67 per cent. A year ago these crops were rated respectively at 84, 70 and 85 per cent. Pastures were rated at 66 per cent on August 1, at 87 per cent on July 1, and at 88 per cent a year ago. The August 7 check shows that pastures had declined about 19 points since August 1.

Potatoes suffered in yield during July from heat-rot and sunscald. Yield is now estimated at 125 bushels an acre for a crop of 5,875,000 bushels. Last year's crop was light at 4,375,000 bushels. Of this year's total potato crop, 2,196,000 bushels is estimated for the Kaw Valley commercial crop, and 160,000 bushels for the Scott county crop. Up to August 9 this year 3,495 carloads of potatoes had been inspected for shipment in the Kaw Valley, compared with 2,313 cars during the 1929 season.

Now Is Wheat Queen

(Continued from Page 3)

That so many folks should visit the train indicates the need for such a development program, and likewise its genuine value. All along the route agricultural specialists met with large crowds of substantial farm folks from

communities in which modern homes, efficient farm machinery, better automobiles, and fertile farms provide evidence of steady progress. Kansas her aches and pains, and sometimes goes thirsty, but thru it all we have steady progress. Town folks joined their farmer neighbors to make wheat train stops gala events. And here is some evidence of how things were done:

At Goodland, in Sherman county, 6,200 plates were served at a barbecue dinner. Clyde, in Cloud county, served 1,500 pounds of beef in a similar manner and entertained a crowd of 3,100. Dighton, in Lane county, had 1,500 folks at the train. Greensburg, in Kiowa county, boasts the largest attendance at a morning meeting, with her 2,700, and A. L. Clapp, of the college and one of the generals in charge, said the Greensburg celebration was organized in a most excellent manner. Abilene, with nearly 10,000 folks at the train, stands second only to Hutchinson in point of crowds, this latter proud city of the Wheat Belt being the final wind-up point. Seventy-five per cent of the 57 towns along the route held all-day meetings with athletic contests, band concerts, baseball games, free picture shows, and most of the local papers got out special editions. Not only is that evidence that the program was a huge success, but it also impresses any observer with the fact that Kansas agriculture is our biggest big business.

Will Select Another Champion

Wheat champions were selected in 39 of the 47 counties visited by the train, the rules of the contest paying attention to everything concerned in the efficient production of quality grain. A few more names may be added to the list as a result of this contest being carried on at fairs in counties not reached by the train. But, to date, here is the list of champions:

Albert Winter, Sedgwick county; A. R. Challender, Harvey; Manuel Kolarik, Sumner; O. J. Hostetler, Harper; Henry Abt, Barber; Arthur J. White, Comanche; Charles Weathered, Kingman; H. W. Buller, Reno; George Weiraugh, Stafford; Charles Anderson, Edwards; Dale Bookstore, Morton; Warren Moore, Haskell; M. E. Craig, Stanton; Guy D. Josseland, Gray; F. G. Winters, Finney; E. C. Bray, Hamilton; A. E. Smith, Greeley; J. A. Winderlin, Scott; Roy E. Durr, Lane; P. G. Burkhart, Hodgeman; G. F. Sears, Pawnee; H. M. Kingsley, Ellis; John Luft, Rush; Lawrence Brown, Barton; E. H. Hodgson, Rice; J. L. Crowthers, McPherson; C. C. Nielson, Lincoln; Reuben Anderson, Sherman; H. A. Hills, Thomas; Clyde Minshall, Norton; Ross G. Swenson, Republic; Charles LaGasse, Cloud; Mall Brothers, Clay; W. A. Long, Ford; Chester I. Bare, Clark; O. W. Fletcher, Meade; Howard Pennington, Seward; J. W. Collett, Kiowa, and William H. Geissler, Pratt.

Out of this group of Kansas farmers will be selected a state wheat champion. This will be announced next February during the annual Farm and Home week program at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. It will be remembered that four state champions already have been selected, including: A. R. Schlickau, Haven, for 1926; Herman Praeger, Claflin, 1927; W. A. Barger, Garfield, 1928, and T. L. Bair, Mineola, 1929. All four of these men have done outstanding work in helping to further the Wheat Belt Program and all were at Hutchinson for the final program of the Wheat Train and for the big wheat festival. Mr. Bair accompanied the train on its entire three-week's trip, telling thousands of his fellow-farmers about practices that have meant much to his farming operations.

In every county where the wheat special stopped a wheat queen was selected, and all honor to those who sponsored the contest, selections were made on a basis of accomplishments in school and community as well as on

qualities. You will be interested our introducing the queens here: Helen McCauley, Comanche; Ethel Marie Antrim, Kingman; Helen Wright, Reno; Gertrude Schattenburg, Harvey; Evelyn McQuillan, Sedgwick; Margaret Rice, Sumner; Sylvia Rhoades, Clark; Opal Thomas, Barber; Clarabel Black, Harper; Frances Abrahamson, Stafford; Cora Oliphant, Edwards; Helen Smallwood, Morton; Helen Friend, Stanton; Laura Grubbs, Grant; Grace Anderson, Ford; Evelyn Sayre, Gray; Wilma Kramer, Finney; Annabel Stone, Hamilton; Helen Shedd, Greeley; Thelma E. Brown, Scott; Ruth Toadvine, Lane; Verda Wyckoff, Ness; Gwendolyn Holt, Hodgeman; Dixie Windmill, Pawnee; Gladys Bratton, Russell; Margaret E. Hagen, Barton; Ruby Keller, Rice; Lucille Crabb, McPherson; Eula Bradbury, Ottawa; Catherine Reel, Dickinson; Ruth Greene, Lincoln; Lois Starbuck, Sherman; Mildred Brown, Cheyenne; Agnes Skolout, Rawlins; Mildred Carr, Thomas; Vera Schlageck, Sheridan; Evelyn B. Halderman, Phillips; Arvilla McCall, Smith; Catherine White, Jewell; Eunice Lundblade, Republic; June A. Rossiter, Cloud; Phyllis Lattimer, Clay; Dean Wiruth, Norton; Linnette Shogren, Saline; Fay Garten, Meade; Reba Miller, Kiowa, and Marie Vivian Priddy, Pratt.

Any one of these girls might well have been selected as the wheat queen and Kansas could have been proud. Obviously it was a difficult job for the judges to make the final decision. All of the girls gathered at Hutchinson last week as guests of the city, were entertained royally and their participation in the parade and the final evening event of the wheat festival had much to do with its success. Ethel Marie Antrim was named wheat queen because she was outstanding among the group of 47 girls, all of them selected from their counties in turn because of their scholastic records, school activities and cultural accomplishments; because of their knowledge of farming conditions, their personality and ability as leaders. So again all of Kansas pays tribute to one of her farm girls, even as was done when the news flashed out from the International at Chicago back in 1928, that this same Marie Antrim was selected as the national 4-H club health champion. Marie is a wholesome farm girl who could have been found driving a tractor for her father part of the time during the most recent harvest, and in addition helping her mother prepare the meals for extra help required on a 240-acre farm at that season. As wheat queen she will receive a one-year scholarship to K. S. A. C., presented by the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce.

"On to Hutchinson," must have been the cry of the folks on the wheat train. Patiently, day after day, they carried thru this final three weeks aboard the special; back home again they should feel that the whole thing is a fine piece of work well done. All of Hutchinson welcomed the train. A short program was given there on Tuesday evening of last week, and the entire day Wednesday was turned over to Hutchinson's festival. Most of the counties prepared beautiful floats and sent them to Hutchinson to carry their wheat queens in the parade; and no more beautiful floats could have been imagined. First prize was awarded to Edwards county for having the best one; second, Sherman; third, Lane, and fourth, Pratt. Seven bands from Hutchinson, Kinsley, Hays, Garden City, Pratt, Lyons and Dodge City entered the parade and gave concerts thruout the day. Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka, was the principal festive speaker. He followed the college specialists who gave their regular train program.

So the five-year Wheat Belt Program is over. But that is the end of the trail just temporarily, because the college already is planning another campaign along this line. Perhaps after all this is only the beginning of greater progress.

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Elevators Filled Early

(Continued from Page 7)

time. This is sometimes the case and sometimes it is not. Furthermore, farmers who hold their grain must use their own judgment as to when it should be sold. Very often they will hold their wheat while the price is rising and then sell at the bottom for fear the price will drop.

If holding practice is to be followed by growers as a permanent policy, it is recommended that they should combine their interests and leave the selling of their crop to a co-operative association with an efficient manager who keeps in constant touch with market conditions and uses good business judgment in deciding when the grain should be held off the market and when it should be sold. Such a man should be in far better position to judge the best time of sale than hundreds of thousands of individual farmers, each trying to make a guess on the movement of the market with the meager information at his command.

Farm storage is especially desirable for a temporary period in the fall of the year. The grower of high quality wheat often finds it impossible to secure the highest premium when elevators are filled to the eaves because the managers cannot keep this wheat separate. If wheat can be held on the farm, however, until the rush movement is over, it can be kept separate when it is delivered at a later date and the full premium can then be reflected to the grower.

Anyone who has hauled grain over muddy roads or thru snow drifts will want to move his crop from the farm before fall rains or winter snows set in. If grain is stored over winter on the farms, hauling usually conflicts with spring work. For these reasons, farm storage usually is considered as a temporary proposition to be used in cases of emergency.

As a permanent proposition, farmers around many shipping points could afford to invest amounts equal to the cost of farm granaries in the

which the crop can move to different markets or direct to mills. In this way the rolling stock would be used for a short haul in the rush season and for a long haul during the remainder of the shipping period. It has been suggested that this would make it easier for the railroads to handle the crop by more efficient use of their rolling stock. Whether this is a safe conclusion probably is open to discussion. In any event there are probably diversion points at which additional terminal facilities can be profitably constructed.

By way of summarizing this discussion on congestion and methods of preventing it, we should like to emphasize that congestion is caused by excessive carryovers, by slow movement to mills and exporters and rapid movement from the farm. All of these situations were present last year.

The effects of this congestion have been to increase the cost of handling wheat and to increase the "carrying charge."

By way of suggestion of what farmers and their co-operative associations might do to prevent congested conditions at terminal markets, we have recommended farm storage for a temporary period in cases of emergency. This is particularly desirable from the standpoint of the grower of high quality grain who can, by doing so, secure a larger premium later in the season when the elevators are able to keep this kind of wheat separate. A second suggestion involves limited expansion of country shipping point facilities in localities where grain production has increased recently. Third, in view of the expansion of terminal facilities in the last five years, it is suggested that co-operative associations might be able to acquire these facilities by purchase or lease rather than run the risk of constructing terminal elevators which would not be needed over a long period of years. Fourth, there may be opportunities for the construction of sub-terminal facilities, but this matter must be approached with caution.

Hence, altho co-operatives might find it to their advantage to build a

Answers to Questions on Page 2

1. January 29, 1931.
2. The part of the eye that receives the image.
3. Von Hindenburg.
4. The Hawley-Smoot tariff bill.
5. The muscle along the front of the upper arm.
6. Kansas.
7. Because all state ceremonials take place in the Royal residence by that name.
8. Lake Superior.
9. Preceding the August primaries in Oklahoma.
10. During the war of 1812 when "Uncle Samuel" Wilson was inspector of provisions for the American army at Troy.
11. Francis Bacon.
12. Rattlesnake, water moccasin, copperhead and coral.

stock of a co-operative elevator association. Co-operatives can then construct storage facilities along the railroad track for the use of their members. Growers can move their grain directly from the combine or thresher and avoid a double handling on the farm. Grain stored in public elevators is safer from theft and spoiling than when held in farm bins. Also, grain at the shipping point is in a position from which it can be moved to market at any time, regardless of the weather. Hence, a second method of preventing congestion at terminal markets is to increase the capacity of country plants. Many local elevator associations are doing this.

In connection with this subject, it is important to note that the railroads are able to take care of the crop under almost any situation, providing cars could be unloaded at the terminals. When it is impossible to unload the cars as they arrive on account of large stocks of grain already on hand, the problem of the railroads is very difficult to solve. One possible method of relieving congestion at the terminals would be to hold the wheat at sub-terminal diversion points from

few elevators to take care of the pending situation and present demand for storage space, it is well to sound a note of caution against entering into a program of general expansion.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 17)

in reporting the theft and following up all possible clues. In three of the cases the Protective Service members shared in the rewards, in addition to suffering no loss because of the theft.

All of which shows that it is best to follow these rules:

1—Report the theft to the sheriff and to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service promptly.

2—Know your property so well that you can give a minute description of it or identify it when an opportunity is given.

3—Wherever possible, especially in cases of poultry, use some form of marker which will assist in identification.

Two Chicago gangsters have died natural deaths. They were shot.

Increasing the sale of meat from your live stock

Livestock producers and packers are members of the same industry. Many of their problems are the same. Both are concerned with livestock and meat prices.

Livestock prices do not determine meat prices. Meat prices are simply what consumers will pay for the available supply of meat—which is perishable and must be sold promptly.

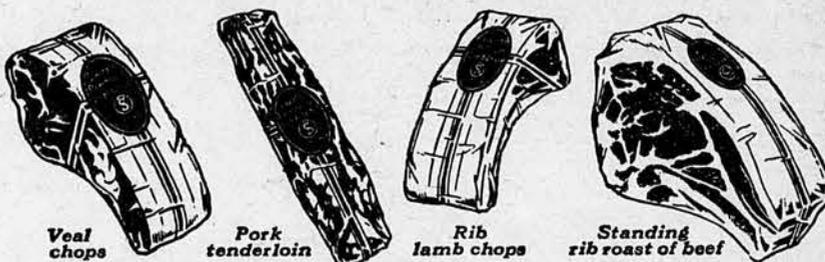
What the packer can get for meat and by-products deter-

mines what he can offer for livestock. Livestock is worth only what it will sell for in the form of meat and by-products.

Most producers realize this economic fact and that is the reason they have so cheerfully supported the advertising of meats through the industry's central organization—The National Live Stock and Meat Board.

If we want higher livestock prices, we must induce more people to eat more meat.

Swift's Premium Packaged Meats

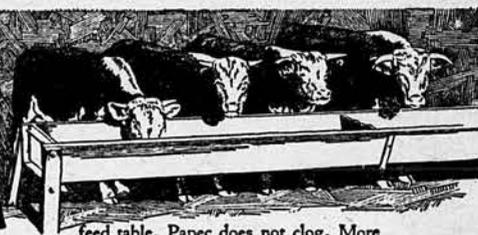


Veal chops Pork tenderloin Rib lamb chops Standing rib roast of beef

Swift's Premium Quality identifiable, packaged meats give the consumer a new assurance of uniformity and quality in meat. Improvements of this sort tend to increase the eating of meat, and consequently to widen the market for live stock.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

\$20 More Income from every acre of corn

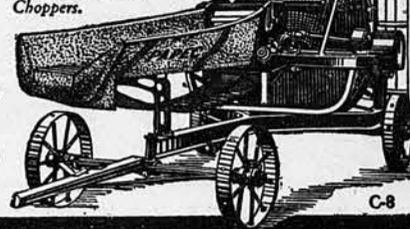


OHIO Experiment Station tests on yearling steers show that an acre of good corn silage earns \$20 more than an acre of corn fed as grain and stover. Likewise the Illinois Station found that corn silage, properly made, produces an extra earning of from \$3 to \$6 per head.

A Papec Ensilage Cutter makes it possible for you to pocket these savings as clean profit because Papec keeps silo filling cost down to rock bottom. Experiment station tests show that Papec requires less power per ton. Papec saves a man at the

feed table. Papec does not clog. More Papecs are in use than any other make because Papec lasts longer and gives better service.

The new Papec catalog covers filling costs, improvements in cutter design and electric power filling. Write for your copy today. PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY 248-A West Main St., Shortsville, N.Y. Ensilage cutters—Feed and Roughage Grinders—Hay Choppers.



PAPEC
Non-Clog
Ensilage Cutters

PROTECTS - SEEDS - CROPS - PROFITS

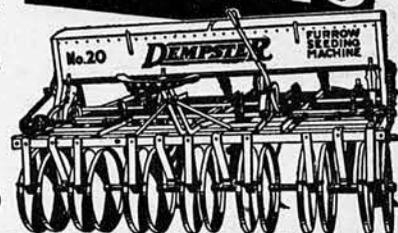
Sow wheat to withstand winter-kill, soil-blowing and droughts! Plant seeds the safe, correct way—down next to the firm and moist soil. Do it with the remarkable

DEMPSTER LISTER-TYPE

No. 20 FURROW SEEDING MACHINE

This dependable seeding machine reduces seed requirements from 25 to 50%. Gives every kernel an equal chance by spreading seed in wide (6-inch) furrow bottom. Increases yields up to 100% and more. Saves crop in unfavorable season. Inspect it at your dealer's today.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. COMPANY (FS-4)
Beatrice, Nebraska
Branches: Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Sioux Falls, S.D.; Amarillo, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.



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



Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases

RATES: 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 3 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock, and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	1.00	\$3.20	26	2.70	\$8.32
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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.90	9.52
13	1.30	4.16	29	3.00	9.68
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.10	9.92
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.20	10.24
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.30	10.56
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.40	10.88
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.50	11.20
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.60	11.52
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.70	11.84
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.80	12.16
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.90	12.48
23	2.30	7.36	39	4.00	12.80
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.10	13.12
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.20	13.44

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

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1 1/2	5.80	3 1/2	34.30
1 3/4	6.70	4	39.20
2	7.60	4 1/2	44.10
2 1/4	8.50	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS 5/8c UP—BIG, HEALTHY, QUICK maturing money makers. Pure bred. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 565-A, Clinton, Mo.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

PURE BRED PULLETS: COCKERELS—NO culls. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

FOR SALE—WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND pullets, 250-egg strain. 85 cents at yards. Orth Sisters, 1321 1/2 Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.

MINORCAS BUFF

PURE BRED PULLETS: COCKERELS NO culls. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

LEGHORN BROILERS WANTED LARGE quantities seasons contract. "The Copes," Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX BEAUTIFUL Glossstone prints 25c. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

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

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

FREE—SEND ROLL FILM. WILL DEVELOP and print six pictures for 25c and send "Kodakery" magazine free. Photo-Art Finishers, Hutchinson, Kan.

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, SIX PRINTS, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Three prizes monthly for three best prints. Superior Photo Service, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

25-50 AVERY TRACTOR AND 4-BOTTOM independent beam plow. Cheap. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ALLIS-CHALMERS tractor and a 4-bottom plow. Good condition. Cobb Motor Co., Wilson, Kan.

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

WINDMILLS AND FEED GRINDERS

WINDMILLS—CURRIE SELF-OILING OR open-gear. Steel towers, all sizes. Thirty days free trial. Low priced. Write for circular. 50 years experience. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

NO. 1 RED HULL SEED WHEAT. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan. Box 167.

FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS, Dependable. Frank Baum, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE GRIMM ALFALFA SEED. George Schulz, Lily, Colorado.

WANTED—"POP CORN." SEND SAMPLES. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS COMMON CERTIFIED ALFALFA Seed for fall sowing for sale. H. H. Obert, Atwood, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded Kanred seed wheat. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—NEW CROP. KANSAS Grown. Fine Quality. Recleaned. 16c pound. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

CERTIFIED PURE HARVEST QUEEN SEED wheat, no smut, no weeds, yield 47 bushels. Best for combine. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$8.80. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Mo.

PANNEE CHIEF KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA Seed. Certified and Approved. Pawnee County Pure Seed Growers' Association. C. H. Stinson, County Agent.

FOR SALE—PURE TURKEY RED SEED Wheat, raised from seed imported from Russia three years ago. Write or phone A. S. A-drey, Copeland, Kan.

ALFALFA \$8.50; WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$3.50; Timothy \$3.50. All per bushel. Bags and samples free. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

CERTIFIED KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA seed produced in 1929 is available at reasonable prices. For list of growers write Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

IMPORTED RUSSIAN TURKEY HARD WINTER Wheat, coarse sturdy straw, a heavy yielder, the ideal combining wheat, third year in Kansas. Limited amount for sale. For prices and further particulars, write C. E. Devlin, Grower, Pratt, Kan.

ALFALFA SEEDS, HARDY-GROWN, NON-irrigated, common varieties \$8.40; \$10.20; \$12.00. Grimm varieties \$14.00; \$18.00. All per bushel. Bags free. Reduce your wheat acreage and plant alfalfa the prosperity crop. Write today for free samples, catalogue, etc. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: TO BUY GOOD USED SWAIN Robinson Company hay press. Geo. B. Newton, Haddam, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

FARM SALESMEN—SELL KARYMOR Playground Equipment to Schools. Write today. Lamar Manufacturing Co., Pueblo, Colo.

DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable & Light Company, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

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.

DOGS

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

SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX TERRIER puppies shipped on approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

HUNTING HOUNDS FIFTEEN DOLLARS up. Trial Catalog free. Dixie Kennels Inc., A20, Herrick, Ill.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT-TERS, satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

FOX TERRIER, FEMALE AND HER FEMALE pups 10 weeks old, \$2.50 each. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, Ancestors exceptional ratters \$5 each. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

SILVER GRAY POLICE PUPS NATURAL wolf tails, thrifty, best of breeding, \$10 each. Pedigrees furnished. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

COONHOUNDS, COMBINATION FUR HUNTERS, still trappers; Foxhounds, Beagles, Dog Supplies, Free Catalog. Riverview Kennels, Ramsey, Ill.

PET STOCK

POLICE PUPS, BULL PUPS AND SHETLAND ponies. King, Lycan, Colo.

RABBITS

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, DOES AND Bucks five months. Highest quality. Clarence Johnson, Alma, Kan.

SPECIAL FOR AUGUST—RABBITS, CHINCHILLA or Newzealand Whites, \$2.50 per pair. D. I. Marker, St. Marys, Kan.

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

AVIATION

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD PAY JOBS AS Airplane Mechanics, Auto Mechanics, Pilots after training in the school where Lindbergh learned. Wonderful future. Write today for details. Lincoln Auto & Airplane School, 2540 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses. Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE NO LOSS Fuel Tank Filler to Tractor owners in your neighborhood. Supplies at long felt need. A quick seller. No investment required. For particulars write Motor Improvements Co., Newark, N. J.

LUMBER

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

SAVE ON YOUR BUILDING COSTS—BUY Lumber; Shingles, Millwork at wholesale. Send your lists for price delivered your station. Pierce Lumber Company, Box 938-K, Tacoma, Wash.

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

SCHOOL OFFICIALS WRITE FOR CATALOG describing the Karymor Merry-Go-Round, steel slides, etc., for playgrounds. Lamar Manufacturing Co., 901-Erie, Pueblo, Colo.

EDUCATIONAL

GET POSTAL OR OUTDOOR GOVERNMENT Job; \$140-\$200 month; vacation. Details Free. Write Delmar Institute, B-1, Denver, Colorado.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ELIGIBLE MEN—women, 18-50, quality for Government Positions, \$125-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands needed yearly, common education. Write, Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED BEST quality. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 \$1.75. Pipe Free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1509 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

WILL ALVIN FLETCHER FORMERLY OF Massachusetts, supposed to have moved to Lincoln, Kansas, and last heard from in 1880 (or his children) reply at once to this advertisement, to his own advantage. A. Z. Goodfellow, Public Administrator, 748 Main Street, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

LIVESTOCK

HOGS

O. I. C. BOARS, BRED GILTS, UNRELATED Pairs. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORN HEIFERS, CHOICE two year olds reasonably priced. H. N. Cooke, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL AND heifer calves from high producing dams or bull of serviceable age write Ormiston Gardens, R. 1, Wichita, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

YEARLING REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Rams. Adam Andrew, Girard, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YEARLING AND lamb. Shropshire Rams and Ewes. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.

REGISTERED SAANAN MILK GOATS. Three Does four months. Will register. All white; Hornless. C. G. Hart, Perry, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

LAND ON CROP-PAY, \$3.00 A. DOWN, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROVED, CLOSE TO Topeka. For particulars write owner, Box 91, Route 1, Tecumseh, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale, one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

320 ACRES CORN AND WHEAT LAND, 200 acres cultivation, 10 acres hog light. New improvements, 12 miles St. Francis, \$30 per acre terms. Wm. Linscott, St. Francis, Kan.

280 ACRE FARM, THREE MILES FROM Parsons on Rock Road, 100 acres pasture, 40 meadow, running water, good improvements, ideal for dairying, good market. R. L. Melton, Parsons, Kan. Route 5.

COLORADO

320 ACRES; WELL IMPROVED; ALL CULTIVATED but 60 acres; Lease on School Section included. Price of \$22.00 per acre, terms. Write Rose & Wall, Stratton, Colo.

Improved Irrigated Farms For Sale or Lease

These farms ranging from eighty to two hundred and forty acres each are located in the fertile Costilla Valley of Southern Colorado under a storage irrigation system in operation for nearly twenty years. Particularly adapted to growing crops now profitable. Hundreds of ears of lettuce, cauliflower, table peas, potatoes and other vegetables are annually shipped from these farms. Cash market at your door. Alfalfa, barley, field peas, oats and wheat are staple crops. Hogs are cheaply and successfully produced from alfalfa and field peas. These farms are priced to fit present agricultural conditions and for sale on easy payment terms or for lease for cash or crop shares. For particulars visit these farms or address:

COSTILLA VALLEY FARMS CO., San Acaolo, Costilla County, Colorado

MISSOURI

LAND SALE, \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY, BUYS 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

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

TEXAS

RIO GRANDE VALLEY, 58 A. 6 MILES north Weslaco, Hidalgo Co. Texas, in cultivation and irrigation, small imp. Lays good. Bargain at \$125.00 acre. Terms. Henry Pauly, 918 Fillmore, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

SEND FOR LIST FORECLOSED RANCHES. \$2.00 acre. Ben Brown, Florence, Colo.

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

LAND OPENINGS ALONG THE GREAT Northern Railway in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Improved farms for sale or rent. Send for Free Book and list of best farm bargains in many years. Low Homeseekers' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

CATTLE WANTED IN TRADE ON 160 ACRE farm. Beatrice Dye, Woodruff, Kan.

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

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

SELL YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH. NO matter where located. Information free. Established 26 years. Black's Realty Co., Dept. B-40, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm in Kansas for sale, suitable for general farming and dairying. Write full description and lowest price. John D. Baker, First National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

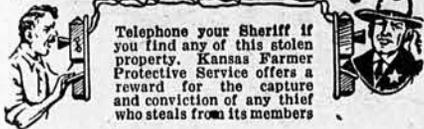
They'll Have Corn!

BY LEONARD F. NEFF

William C. Mueller and Martin Brothers of Washington county irrigated their corn all thru the dry period. The Martin Brothers covered 20 acres and Mr. Mueller 55 acres. The Mueller outfit delivered about 1,000 gallons a minute. The tractor running the pump required 25 gallons of distillate a day and about 1 gallon of oil. This makes the operating cost about 45 cents an acre. The irrigated corn stands 15 feet tall, has a deep green color and is forming heavy ears of corn. John Martin says that he has been irrigating for 35 years and that he never has seen a season when it didn't pay to irrigate at some time. The Muellers have been irrigating since 1916, but have not applied water every year.

Prohibition should amount to something, now that Amos Woodcock has taken command of its enforcement. Woodcock is a game bird.

THEFTS REPORTED



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

G. F. Gillig, Kiowa. Set of heavy harness with steel hames and chain butts on tugs with set of cord fly nets. Also heavy stock saddle—Tom Padged make, with brass horn and raised letter "L" on each side of skirting.

G. E. Lee, Pratt, one hammer, two pounds tape ladle, 1-15 inch adjustable wrench, 1-12 inch adjustable wrench. Gasoline pipe twisted in two and the tractor was drained of 5 gallons of gasoline. Wrenches and hammer were marked with steel stamp, "G. E. Lee."

J. B. Miller, Oxford. Stack cover, 12 oz. white duck, 20 by 30. No. 160Y9785 was written on the canvas, also the size was written with heavy lead pencil. One corner was torn and two eyelets were torn out on same side. Weight 53 pounds.

Tim Read, Rexford. Two hundred young chickens, part White Wyandottes and part White Leghorns. Weighed about 2 1/2 and 3 pounds.

Frank Smith, Coldwater. One hundred to 109 White Leghorn pullets since August 5. Just coming into production. Outer left web toe marked.

Ira Lawder, Sublette. Fifteen gallon oil drum with 5 gallons oil, one 5 gallon oil can, 1 gallon motor oil, 10 pounds of axle grease, 1 pound can of pump grease, wrenches and goggles.

Jacob Mohr, Marion. Two hundred and twenty-five purebred cockerels and pullets, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes.

Otis Decker, Perry. Binoculars, Woehler brand, 1 1/4 inch object lens, adjustable eyepiece, 10 power, square case, little used, in good shape. Strap for glasses removed, finished in black with genuine leather trim.

Mrs. John Fox, Carbondale. Over 100 Buff Orpingtons, pullets and cockerels, weighing between 2 and 3 pounds. Over 50 Brown Leghorns. Chicken houses broken into. Car tracks in yard showed left rear wheel a Goodyear, right Barney Oldfield—tread badly worn. Found two gunny sacks with Buff Orpington feathers in them. One sack was a Topeka Grain Co., the other was Hunter Mills, St. Joseph, Mo. Thieves drove down Wakarusa Creek, re-arranged the chickens, and threw two Seymour crates over in the creek.

Ray and J. L. Simmons, Agenda. One set of Boyd Champion harness, 1 and 3/4 steel hames, nickel knobs on hames. Flat wide back bands, swivel clevis, cockeyes were six links of chain on each tug, have necker plated buckles. Harness new, used less than 30 days.

Erwin Luekes, Herington, Oldsmobile, 1929, black. Trunk license number 54C1063. C. P. Gowens, Liberal. Two license tags stolen from inside new car. No. 84C2386.

H. R. Williams, Maple Hill. Ten tires, four ply as follows: two Oldfields, 30x4.50, two Firestones, same size, one Firestone 31x5.25. One six ply Firestone anchor 30x4.50, two 30x3 1/2. One Whippet coach, 1929 model, four cylinder. Serial No. 96A-402028. Motor No. 96A402851. Three Firestone and one Oldfield tires on coach, spare was Sieberling. Three in good shape, spare was worn. Dealer's license tag No. D2156A. Identifying marks — on front bumper the rosette from middle is gone and iron piece inserted instead, a screw bolt lost from side where bumper is fastened, is fastened by plug from steel oil barrel. On back end, left side there is dip where car was backed into something. Front left hand fender there is welded which has been painted over. The front left hand spring was new.

Fred Renyer, Wakarusa. Goodyear Silvertown tire, new, hadn't been run over 300 miles. Size 29x4.50. Worth about \$10. Rim stolen also.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



G. W. Locke, De Graff, Kan., is offering in this issue of Kansas Farmer some Red Polled bulls out of high producing cows. Write Mr. Locke if you are interested in registered Red Polts.

Rufus F. Cox has been chosen to take charge of the sheep work at K. S. A. C. succeeding H. E. Reed who has been placed in charge of cattle work. Since 1926 Professor Cox has been in charge of sheep work at the New Mexico agricultural college.

C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kan., offers in this issue of Kansas Farmer purebred registered Shropshire sheep. He can furnish you with two year old ewes and rams from two years old down to lamb rams. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write him for descriptions and prices.

D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb., offers in this issue of Kansas Farmer yearlings and lambs of the low down blocky kind of Shropshire sheep. At the North Central Kansas fair at Belleville next week and at the Clay county fair you will be able to see Mr. Spahn's Shropshire exhibits and meet him there with them.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., are the owners of the largest herd of registered Polled Shorthorn cattle in the state and are regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer as everyone knows that is interested in Polled Shorthorns in Kansas. At present they have 180 head of registered breeding cattle, all in splendid condition. In a letter just received from Mr. Banbury he says: "We are meeting

the issue in low prices, especially in September and October and we have for sale the choicest lot of heifers and the finest lot of spring calves that has ever graced the Banbury herd." Their advertisement is appearing right along in Kansas Farmer and you had better write at once for prices and descriptions.

Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton (Clay county) owns a fine herd of registered Holsteins and his herd is a member of the Clay County Cow Testing Association. Last year his herd of 12 cows averaged over 300 pounds of fat with top cow who made 537 pounds and she was a first calf heifer. He is a member of the Republican Valley Holstein Breeders' association.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., will be at Belleville next week with his Black Polands and Duross and at the Clay county fair the following week. Be sure and look up his exhibit at these fairs. The Griffiths have a fine little herd of registered Ayrshires as well and their herd is a member of the Riley county cow testing association and their herd is always near the top in production.

Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., writes me that the Doctor Stewart Poland China sires at Stratton, Neb. Aug. 2 was quite a success for a summer sale. There was not such a large crowd out but they appreciated the offering and everything sold for very good prices. The general average was \$62.50 and the top was \$120. There were 40 bred sows in the sale and they all sold.

The North Central Kansas free fair at Belleville starts Monday and in addition to the big premium list for livestock and other farm products \$2,500 is offered in prizes for auto races and \$1,200 for horse races which insures plenty of good racing and entertainment. It is the big show for North Central Kansas every year and this year the fair promises more than in any previous year.

I have just received a letter from A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., instructing me to claim Oct. 21 in the Kansas Farmer sale date column for his Shorthorn sale which will be held at that place on that date. Kansas farmers in North Central and Northwest Kansas have been good patrons of the Shallenberger sales in the past. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., breeder of big black Polands has about 25 big, well grown, well bred spring boars for sale. Mr. Rowe always prices his boars worth the money and ships them on approval. He does not hold public sales and is ever pleased to ship you a boar and guarantee him to be just as represented or no sale. He is not showing this year except at the local fairs but he has a splendid lot of boars and gilts of last spring farrow.

The Rawlins county fair at McDonald, Sept. 9 to 12 as usual will be the good fair in that section of the state. Good crops this year of wheat, barley, oats and a bumper corn crop make conditions good in that section of the state. The premium list that is now out carries over \$600 worth of advertising which indicates the importance of the fair. Bert Powell, the well known auctioneer is in charge of the fair and responsible in no small measure for its success.

Mike Stensaa & Sons, Concordia breed and sell at private sale Duross of a very high quality. I visited at the Stensaa home the other evening and they have, I am sure, the greatest lot of young boars and gilts I ever saw on the farm before, but when I suggested this fact to Mike he modestly replied that he "guessed" they were about as good as they ever raised. They will exhibit at the North Central Kansas fair at Belleville next week.

Sherwood Bros., Concordia, breeder of registered Duross have the usual nice crop of spring pigs and will be in a position this fall to furnish their old and new customers with a boar of the best of breeding and well grown. Their herd boar is Col Jack, bred by Bert Fisher and grand champion at Clay Center last fall in a strong class. The Sherwoods have bought top sows during the last few years from the McKee herd at Creston, Ia., and from the Shellenbarger herd at Argyle, Ill.

Next Wednesday, August 27, is the date of Ernest Suiter's public sale of 25 registered Chester White fall gilts all bred to farrow in September and October. They are as fine a lot of young sows as you ever saw at auction in the state and if you expect to buy any time soon you should attend this sale. They are indeed a choice lot of young sows and sired by a good boar and bred to a good boar. The sale will be at the farm joining old Bismarck north of Lawrence, next Wednesday, August 27.

Now is a mighty good time to buy a few choice gilts if you want to get into the hog business right. G. M. Sherrill, of Lyons, Kan., has about 25 last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow that are about the best I ever saw. They are big, smooth tippy gilts that will make wonderful brood sows and are sure to raise a good litter this fall. The breeding is of the very best and they will be priced right. Mr. Sherrill says his good as they ever raised. They are the best he has raised in years. He is advertising his gilts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Better write him for descriptions and prices.

Leslie Roenigk, Clay Center, Omar Perreault, Morganville, Ray M. Caldwell, Vern Carson and one or two others are Clay county breeders of Holsteins that are planning the Holstein end of the big dairy show at the Clay county fair at Clay Center the first week in September. H. D. McClurkin, Don Wheelock and one or two others are looking after the Jersey end of the show and there is an Ayrshire breeder or two that will be on hands with some mighty good Ayrshires. The Clay county dairy breeders are looking for some company from the outside and are taking them all on. It is a state wide show.

I have a letter from Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., (Phillips county) in which he says it has been dry and hot in his part of Phillips county but he had just returned from a trip farther west and found corn and barley out that way as good as he ever saw. He says his boars and gilts, spring farrow are the best he ever raised. The boars will weigh over 200 and the gilts around 180 pounds. He can sell a boar and a few gilts unrelated and will make a close price on them. He does not hold public sales but sells at private sale and will make very attractive prices to those who write at once for them.

Jesse R. Johnson announces a sale of registered and high grade milking Shorthorns to be held on his farm 15 miles south of Manhattan, 9 north of Dwight and 11 northwest of Alta Vista. The date of sale is October 8. Some choice red registered bulls ready for service sired by Otis Chieftain will be sold, also 35 head of high grade heifers close to freshening bred to Lord Baltimore, grandson of White Goods and Pine Valley, Viscount. The heifers are all home bred and excellent prospects for good producers, mostly nice roans and reds. For any information regarding the sale or offering, write Mr. Johnson at his home, 756 South Holyoke St., Wichita, Kan.

Achenbach Bros. are well and favorably known because of their great herd of registered Polled Shorthorns at Washington, Kan. But few breeders in the land have done more to further the interests of the Polled Short-

horn than has this well known firm. At present they have for sale at reasonable prices almost anything in the Polled Shorthorn line you would want. They have quite a surplus and do not want to hold a public sale. Their string of young bulls from spring calves to young bulls old enough for service is especially attractive. They also offer some young cows and heifers bred or open to suit you and they are of the very best of quality and will be priced to conform with present conditions and the quality of the cattle which is always of the very best. Write them for prices and descriptions or go and see them. The farm joins Washington on the west.

If there are 25 two year old heifers in any one Shorthorn herd in Kansas that are as attractive as Sam Amcoats showed me the other evening in one of his pastures at Clay Center I don't know where they are. They are by Divide Matchless and bred to The Aristocrat. They are certainly great. The Amcoats herd of Scotch Shorthorns numbers over 100 head at the present time and Mr. Amcoats does not intend to hold a sale this fall but will sell a few of these heifers and has a string of young bulls old enough for service, nice reds and dark roans that it seems to me he is pricing very reasonably considering the quality. They are big, rugged fellows that are sure to suit the bull buyer looking for the best in breeding and splendid size. Now is the time to look out for your bull and here is a mighty good place to start looking. Grass in the Amcoats pastures has held up well considering the dry, hot weather and he has tons of the best alfalfa hay mowed away in his big barn for winter.

Kansas Farmers are fortunate in the matter of feed except corn and that is good for a half crop in most of the counties and in northwest Kansas there are 12 or 15 counties that will raise a bumper corn crop. The entire state has raised the largest crop of small grain raised in years, wheat, barley and oats and this fall now harvesting the third crop of alfalfa which in many sections of the state is a good crop. They stand a good chance for a fourth crop of alfalfa and with the wheat pasture and straw there is plenty of feed for all Kansas livestock and some to spare for the states where they were not as fortunate as they have been in Kansas in the matter of feed. Millions of bushels of corn and barley will be for sale in Northwestern Kansas this fall and winter where the corn crop is now assured and the barley in the bins and elevators. Last winter and the winter before thousands of tons of feed was wasted but this winter it will be conserved and will be used to the best advantage in Kansas farms. All small grain has advanced in price. Oats started in at 25 cents and barley a little above that and both have more than doubled since the corn crop was cut short. Wheat has been advancing every day and the Kansas farmer will very nearly make up on the price of his small grain what he lost on his crop of alfalfa. In the meantime butterfat is advancing and the dairymen are feeling pretty good. Most of them have silos and they will be filled to the brim. Cooler weather and nice rains are proving this a pretty good year for the Kansas farmer after all.

The Norton county fair at Norton last week exceeded all former shows at that place in livestock exhibits. The livestock exhibitors and the men who had charge of these exhibits certainly did their part to make the fair a success. The cattle show was the largest ever held there and the animals were far better than they ever have been before. There were 282 head of hogs in the swine division and Joe Sanderson certainly put on a real hog show. It was necessary to lease a big tent costing several hundred dollars for the use of it to take care of the overflow in the livestock department, largely the pig club work and the overflow from the open classes in the hog show. On Wednesday, the day attended there was not a very large crowd out but the new management had seen fit to go in pretty strong for baseball and I don't think baseball goes very well with county fairs. The admission of seventy-five cents at the general admission gate was also pretty strong. Thursday the big fair of over two inches fell all over North Central Kansas and as far east as Phillipsburg which insured a big corn crop for all of the northwest counties and that likely brought out a big attendance on Thursday and Friday. I have been attending the Norton county fair for the last 26 years and was expecting to see a big crowd out that has always attended the Norton county fair. Norton is a town of around 3,000 and is the biggest little city I ever saw. The business men in the town and the farmers are always behind the Norton county fair and they have always had a good fair there and Norton can be depended upon to make a fair that it ever has been, the best fair in Northwest Kansas.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle
Sept. 12—Breeders sale, Ardmore, Okla. W. H. Mott, sale manager.

Oct. 1—E. A. Herr, Wakefield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 7—Northwest Kansas Holstein breeder association, Topeka, Kan. Robert Romig, sale manager, Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 20—Fred King, sale at Overland Park, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 13—Kansas national show sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Milking Shorthorns
Oct. 8—Jesse R. Johnson, Manhattan, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 21—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb. Duross Jersey Hogs

Oct. 22—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb. Feb. 14—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb. Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.

Feb. 28—Vavaroeh Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Poland China Hogs

Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan. Oct. 23—E. B. Selden, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 10—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan. Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.

Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.

March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.

March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. at Atwood, Kan. (Rawlins county)

Chester White Hogs
Aug. 27—Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan. Bred sows.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Oct. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan. at Hiawatha, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas
Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. (Norton county)

Feb. 19—F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan. (Thomas county)

Important Future Events
Aug. 25-29—North Central Kansas free fair, Belleville, Kan.

Aug. 29-Sept. 5—Nebraska State fair, Lincoln. Sept. 8-12—Kansas Free fair, Topeka.

Sept. 13-19—Kansas State fair, Hutchinson. Sept. 15-22—Colorado State fair, Pueblo. Sept. 22-27—Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City.

Sept. 23-24—Southwest free fair and wheat show, Dodge City, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
Special Polled Shorthorns Established 1907
Prices for August and September. Royal Clipper 2nd. 1st state fair 1927. heads out herd. 20 bulls, \$60 to \$175. Reds, whites, roans. Cows, heifers, calves. High quality. \$60 to \$200. Come or phone 1602 our expense.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE
Reg. Red Polled Bulls
Out of high producing dams and priced for quick sale. Write for prices and pedigrees.
G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
Entire Ayrshire Herd
for sale. All Willowmoor and Peshurst breeding. Write for prices and pedigrees.
K. C. CHARLES, STAFFORD, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Riverside Guernsey Farm
offers the following high class registered Guernseys for sale: one cow, to freshen in Aug.; two eighteen month old heifers, one four month old heifer calf, bull calves. Federal Accredited, blood tested, May Rose breeding. J. F. COOPER, Stockton, Kan.

Purebred Guernsey Bulls
Born March 14 and May 8. Sire Sarnia Foremost, Dam Top Bred Wisconsin Cows.
E. C. Moriarty, The Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Ks.

JERSEY CATTLE
Weaned Calves \$17.50
Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein or beef breeds, males or heifers shipped C. O. D.; baby calves \$10.
STONE BROOK FARM
Route No. 1, Hickman Mills, Mo.

POLAND CHINA HOGS
Henry's Poland Chinas
For sale. Fall gilts, bred. Also spring boars and gilts. Pairs or trios.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
Spotted Poland Sows & Gilts
Bred to farrow in September. Choice quality and breeding. Wm. H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS
Bred Sows and Gilts
Bred to Big Prospect and Revelites Fireflame. Big easy feeding kind. 25 years of our breeding. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Choice Sows, Gilts Bred
to King Index and Fancy Wildfire for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Choice fall and spring boars, immuned. Write for prices, description, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Vermillion Hampshires
Bred gilts for September farrow, sired by Riverside Booster. They are mated to Vermillion Masterpiece and Vermillion Hawkeye. Spring boars for sale. Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS
Shropshire Rams For Sale
Offering yearlings and lambs of the low down, blocky kind with good fleeces. Sired by rams from Donald Queen.
D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEB.

PUREBRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
We offer rams and ewes. Mostly 2-yr-old ewes but a few older. 2-yr-olds, yearling and lamb rams. Good ones. C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kan., Rt. 2.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer
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Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.
Change of copy as desired
LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Nov. 10-13—Kansas National livestock show, Wichita.
Nov. 15-22—American Royal livestock show, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 28-Dec. 6—International Livestock show, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 17-24—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.

Royal List Ready

The Premium List of the 32nd Annual American Royal Live Stock Show, which will be held November 16 to 22 at Kansas City, Mo., now is available, and may be obtained free on application to the American Royal Livestock Show, 200 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

This political bug you hear so much about must be the fabled straddle-bug.



A Great Scientific Discovery ... Pigs Have *Taste!*

PIGS, chickens, calves — all animals and fowls have taste, the same as humans. This is probably the most far-reaching discovery of recent years. Because, with this scientific fact now firmly established, the whole process of animal and fowl feeding changes over night. It immediately links itself to the human problem because the process is the very same.

The purpose of the sense of taste, as we all know, is to stir up the digestive fluids and so activate the whole digestive tract. Good health waits upon digestion.

We have always known this in relation to humans. We have never thought of it in relation to fowls and animals.

Now we know that any chicken, any turkey, any duck, any pig, any calf will respond just as quickly and definitely to a tasty feeding as any human will to a tasty meal.

The Consolidated Products Company, experimenting over a number of years, finally hit upon Semi-Solid Buttermilk as the product that makes the greatest taste appeal to fowls and animals. And the results are so startling as to be almost incredible.

Without making any announcements as to what we were doing or why we were doing it, we began offering Semi-Solid Buttermilk to the farmers and feeders of America, and within a comparatively few years our volume had grown to where it now requires A HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS A YEAR to satisfy the present demand. In our original experimental work we had shipped a little Semi-Solid Buttermilk to foreign countries and now these foreign countries have become some of our biggest markets.

So it is that experience often runs before the facts.

But it is only now, at the end of this considerable number of experimental years, that we are ready to state the facts scientifically.

And the facts are that taste, to a degree almost as high as in human beings, is now definitely established amongst fowls and animals, that digestive fluids responding to taste will produce startling results in the feeding of fowls and animals, and that, finally, Semi-Solid Buttermilk seems to be the product that has the highest taste-appeal in the animal world.

The money value of this discovery to the farmers and feeders of America is beyond estimate. For not only is the speed of growth and productivity rapidly increased, but even the type of growth is better and more marketable.

And the cost of adding Semi-Solid Buttermilk is actually trivial compared to the amazing results that it produces.

The Consolidated Products Company, by repeated tests, have found that by making Semi-Solid Buttermilk part of your hog ration you can market your hogs six to nine days earlier. And, of course, earlier marketing brings you the highest prices. It means dollars for high priced pork instead of pennies for low priced lard. And it means the producing of that pork at a lower cost per hundredweight.

Even more startling are the results obtained by the poultryman. It takes only a few weeks for Semi-Solid Buttermilk to produce a marked increase in his number of eggs. And young chickens not only reach market size and weight quicker, but are far more in demand and command highest prices because milk-fed.