

cp. 2

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

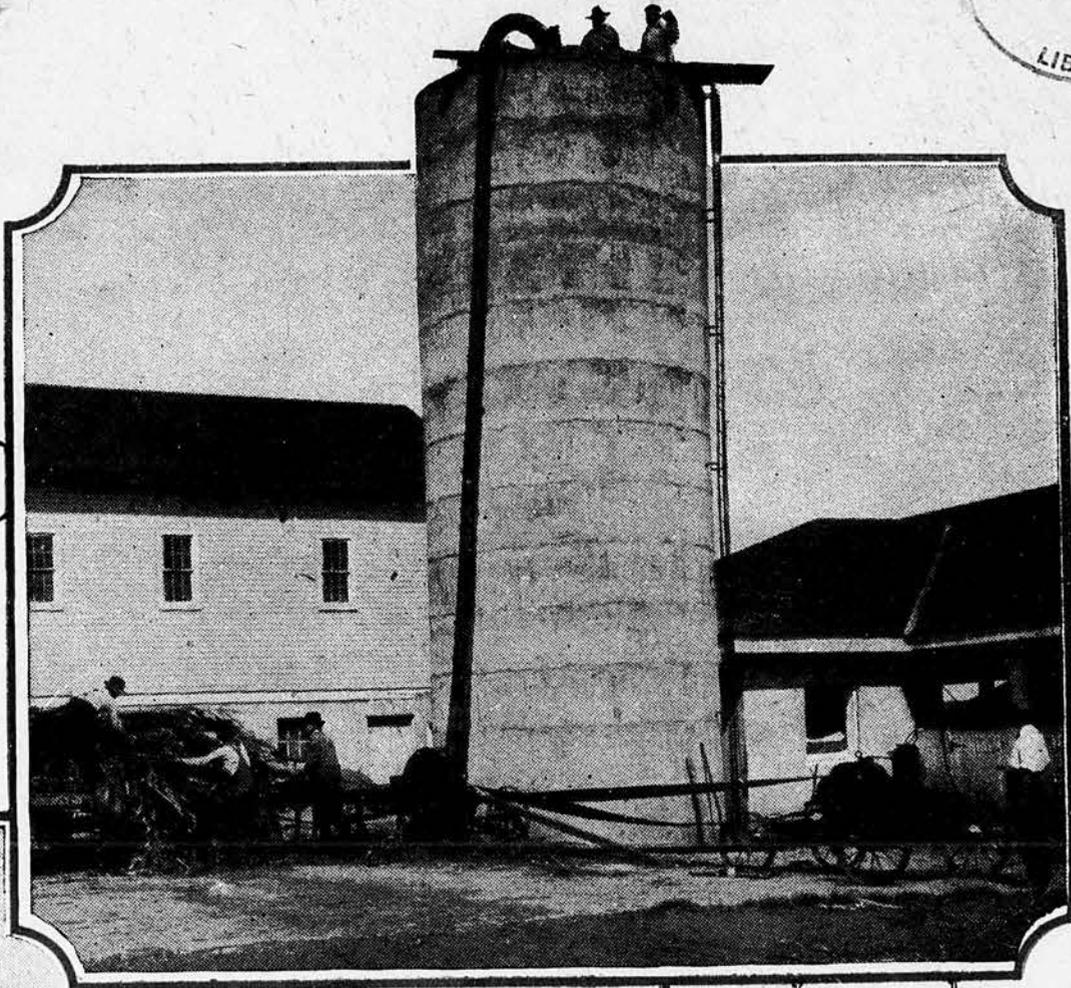
Volume 68

August 30, 1930

Number 35



*Doctor  
McC Campbell's  
Feeding Arithmetic  
1 Acre in the Silo  
Equals  
2 Acres in the Shock*





## All in the day's work with a **FORDSON**

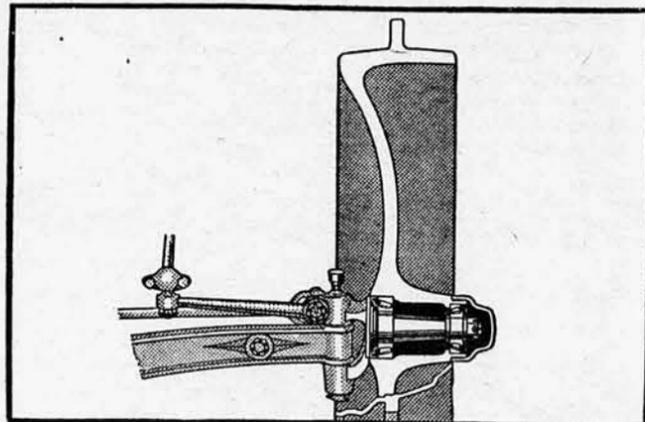
A MAN in Missouri is pleased with the way his improved Fordson turns heavy sod. A wheat farmer of North Dakota tells how his new Fordson helped cut 500 acres of grain this year in record time. Other Fordsons for other farmers are doing a dozen and one different jobs quickly, easily. The following new and modern features explain in part why the improved Fordson makes good at so many farm-power jobs.

The engine can deliver 30 actual horse-power at 1100 r.p.m. at the belt. This provides more than ample power for the pulling and belt-power jobs on the farm. The high-tension magneto with enclosed impulse-starter coupling makes starting easy. The improved Fordson is equipped with hot-spot manifold and carburetor for gasoline. The cooling-system water-pump is driven by a V-type fan belt. The air-washer holds enough water for the day's run.

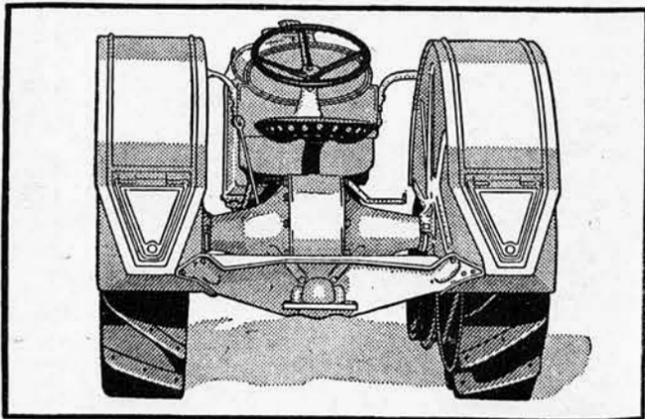
The filter that separates grit and carbon from the oil on the improved Fordson is easily cleaned—but should it get clogged, oil system will keep right on working. There is no complicated piping to get stopped up! Transmission is fitted with large roller bearings. The transmission brake is sixteen-plate multiple-disc with increased plate-surface.

Gears shift easily from increased clutch release movement. Rear-wheel fenders are standard equipment. Either spade-lugs or angle-cleats are available for drive wheels.

We said at the first that these features would partly explain why farmers like the improved Fordson Tractor. The only way to know *entirely* why they like the improved Fordson is to try one yourself. *Modernize your farm with a Fordson Tractor.*



Wheels are of strong, one-piece construction and mounted on taper roller bearings. Wheels are heavier than formerly. Front spindles, steering-arms, steering connecting-rods are all drop-forged from carbon steel. The front axle is drop-forged of carbon steel and heat treated.



Fenders have been added to the improved Fordson to protect driver from dirt, add weight and balance. These fenders are of heavy gage steel.

**F O R D M O T O R C O M P A N Y**

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## Old House Pays for a New Home

### One-Time Sideline Is Contributing Generously to Desney's Progress

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

WESTERN KANSAS is making sound, steady progress. That has been the case for a number of years, and the future holds even better things. Folks out there are sold on their section of the state, they greatly desire to forge ahead and are going to continue to do so. A two-weeks swing recently completed thru that area prompts this statement. There are more new homes than was the case a year ago. More modern equipment is in use on farms, as are better methods with crops and livestock. In the towns one finds new hotels that advertise to all travelers the fact that Western Kansas in reality is a land of opportunities.

Temporary aches and pains develop in the form of low prices and dry weather, but this year isn't the first time our western farmers have thought thru such experiences. There are many reasons for this progress, and the first one is the people themselves and their ability to take advantage of their opportunities. Then, too, their farms are versatile. That is, they are adapted to many things. Wheat, obviously, but many other crops as well as livestock and poultry.

Statements like that are generalities. But we can show many, many specific instances in which other things than wheat have helped Western Kansas grow. Take the case of W. H. Desney who has farmed for years near Ellis. He lives in a fine, new, modern home which was built to the accompaniment of the cackle of his hens. And there you have it. Poultry is a big factor when one figures up the resources of the western part of the state.

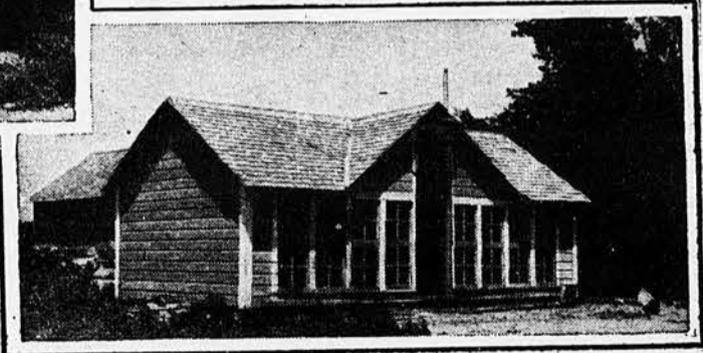
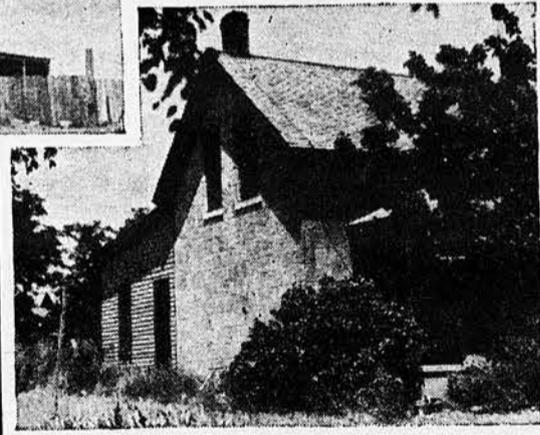
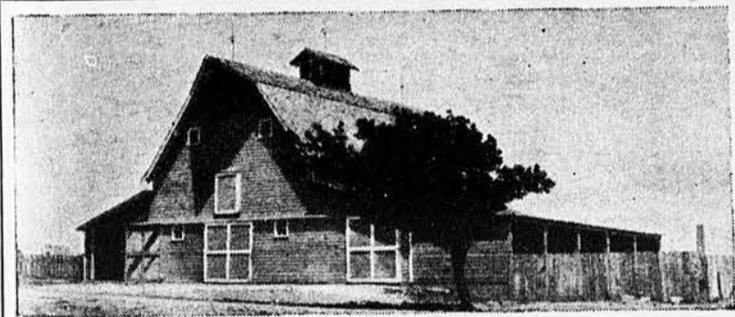
Instead of quoting a lot of figures concerning the annual incomes from poultry and eggs we

that is the case in this instance. "We started out to make the old house pay for our new one," Mr. Desney explained, "and we have not been disappointed. It did the trick in just three years." That is progress.

It is seen again in the fact that incubator capacity was increased last January from 2,200 eggs to 10,000 and the new machine is operated by the farm light plant. This is progress and not over-expansion. Mr. Desney's records show that he hatched and sold more than 35,000 baby chicks this season in addition to 3,000 kept on the place. He will buy any breed of eggs and hatch them to fill orders, besides hatching from his flock, because he makes it a point to give the best possible service. If a person wishes to have chicks from some special flock in the community the order is carried thru to the customer's satisfaction.

Desney keeps Leghorns and Minorcas, because they are popular breeds in his section of the state. He either hatches all the eggs from his flocks in season or

Started chicks seem to be in good demand—at least they are with Mr. Desney. Day old chicks head the list but he sells them up to 3 weeks old. Chicks will be kept three extra days for customers for 2 cents. The regular rate for keeping them longer is 4 cents a week. Experience with battery brooders has been quite satisfactory here. There is room for 2,000 chicks at a time but this capacity likely will have to be increased as the business grows in the future. All of the chicks that are kept on the Desney farm get this particular kind of germ-free start. So far these brooders have been kept in the "parlor" with the incubator, but there is plenty of room available for others as they are added. "As every



will continue with Mr. Desney's experiences, because after all the individual must succeed, and his neighbors, before progress is in evidence for his section of the country.

Mr. Desney has been raising poultry for 25 years. Until the latter part of that period it was more or less of a sideline because he farmed 320 acres to wheat and other crops, and handled livestock. Something more than three years ago he saw real possibilities in making this one-time sideline the major project. That is exactly what happened and today some eight or 10 Shorthorns and other farming operations take a back seat.

It all started when Mr. Desney used the basement of the house for a hatchery. Business was good and the 2,200-egg incubator space had a steady job filling orders as well as supplying baby chicks for the home flock. The family didn't like the idea of having this plant in the basement, however. Too much heat in the house for one thing. Mrs. Desney urged the building of special incubator quarters. The business justified it by that time. But Mr. Desney had a much better idea. "Why not build a new home for ourselves," he inquired, "with all of the modern improvements we have wanted, and turn the old stone residence into a hatchery?"

You can guess what happened. Today the Desney family is living in one of the best modern five-room homes in Western Kansas. And baby chicks crack out of their shells in the parlor of the old stone residence. It may not be the rule for an old house to pay for a new home, but

Top Picture at Right, Shows the Fine Modern Home Built by W. H. Desney, Ellis, and in Oval We Introduce the Owner. Immediately Below the Home Is the New Laying House That Has Helped so Much With the Laying Flock. You Will Recognize the Old Stone House at Center Below, That Is Paying for the New One. All Buildings Are in Fine Condition

sells them for that purpose and they bring a premium over market price either way. The chicks sell for 10 and 15 cents as a rule out of the incubator, but this particular farm business has developed far beyond that point. Folks can have started chicks if they wish. It is a rule with Desney that chicks stay in the incubator trays an extra day before they go to customers, as this seems to insure better success with them. "This gives them a better chance to get the right start," he said, "and it has been our experience that this extra precaution results in healthier, stronger birds all thru."

poultryman knows, one of the most important things to watch in brooding chicks is temperature," Mr. Desney said. "I keep it up to 95 and 100 degrees for the first three days, about 95 for the next three, 90 to 95 for a few days and do not allow it to go below 80 degrees until the chicks are 2 or 3 weeks old. They will stand lower temperatures than these, but in my experience I have found that they grow better if they

are kept good and warm. Of course, the youngest chicks always are put in the top trays as the older ones are moved down a tray at a time. A person shouldn't try to operate battery brooders without a thermometer any more than he would an incubator."

Both types of brooders are used, of course, and since sanitation is carefully practiced one is as successful as the other. "Overcrowding is the big danger with the floor brooders," Mr. Desney said. "Better have 100 too few chicks than 50 too many." He uses all kinds of combinations. That

(Continued on Page 23)

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

# KANSAS FARMER

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

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Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**A**GRICULTURE is the oldest industry in the world, has been a going concern for thousands of years, thru many vicissitudes, and still is going strong. The present summer has been drier than some but not as dry as others, but the farmer today has a great advantage in conducting a business enormously diversified as compared with that business in the past. Few farmers of any standing in an agricultural way are dependent on the fortunes of a single product, as most farmers in past ages of this ancient industry were. If the success of one crop depends upon the weather at a particular time, others are contingent on the weather at other times. Small grain usually is harvested before drouths commonly come on, and they were out of the way when the prolonged hot spell struck this country last month. Some crops are noted for their powers of resistance to dry weather. The experiences of this season bear out in their own way the truth that diversification is a great factor in farming. Nature has vastly more to do anyhow with agriculture than has politics, and it has taught farmers in their long experience many valuable lessons, of which diversified crops undoubtedly is one of the most important. Taking Kansas and the country over 30 million farmers will be in the market for goods as usual in the next 12 months.

### Not So Many "Fool Laws"

**A** GREAT deal is said in the press and on the street of the evil of a multiplicity of laws, particularly of "fool laws," and people are so much impressed by the supposed success of legislation that probably the most popular idea at this time of an admirable government would be one in which a "truce of God" might be adopted against further law-making. We have heard otherwise intelligent men say that an adjournment of all legislatures for a period of, say, 10 years would be nothing short of a godsend to business, prosperity, or whatever may be regarded as an ideal condition of things.

Yet law-making goes on unrestrained by anything except the minds of law-makers year after year. One of the paradoxical things in the common abuse of laws is that everybody always is proposing the desirability of some new law, while condemning law-making in general. A recent new law is reported from Boston, for example, which has adopted a curfew radio ordinance. People in Boston from now on are not to be left free to follow their own personal inclinations in turning their own radio instruments on or off, the law providing that no radio can be played between 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. "in a volume greater than can be heard 50 feet." It is another arbitrary interference, as if there were not interference enough already with radio programs, with the liberties of the individual.

Somebody looking up the history of so-called repressive legislation has discovered that it is far from being a modern evil. It seems that as long ago as the Second Punic War between Rome and Carthage, more than 20 centuries ago, Roman statutes prohibited women to own more than half an ounce of jewelry or to wear clothes of varied colors or ride in a horse-drawn carriage. And seven centuries later the city of Florence prohibited persons from wearing more than two finger-rings. The Boston radio interests have fought Boston's new radio ordinance and probably the Florentine jewelers of the Fourteenth Century denounced the restriction of jewelry. Venice, on the other hand, which had a thriving glass industry, prohibited the giving of any wedding presents except of glass, a forerunner of Mussolini's present political policy of encouraging home industry. France prohibited the wearing of gold ornaments, gems or furs by anybody except the nobility of the country, and before the English Puritans were ever heard of England made it a crime for anybody below the rank of

a Knight of the Garter to wear blue or crimson velvet.

There are fewer freak laws than formerly. Strange as it may seem to many persons, progress has been made in the matter of legislating. Most of the new laws every two years in Kansas merely provide for revenue or make appropriations for the many functions of government, are amendments of existing laws, or concern such things as drainage, or authority to local communities to do things that they ask authority to do. The number of freak laws which are restraints upon the individual citizen in one way or another are in fact comparatively few.

### How Taxes Can Be Reduced

**A** RECOMMENDATION of the Kansas Tax Code Commission which has had the approval of the Governor and should be considered by the legislature is a thorough inquiry into state expenses with a view to effecting a better organi-



THE UNRELIABLE MODEL

zation and co-ordination of state departments, boards, commissions and bureaus.

Last month 330 state and local associations of business men in Louisiana under the head of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, got together and framed a bill which they ask the legislature to pass for "a joint committee on co-ordination of state administrative agencies, with an appropriation of \$25,000 to be expended in the employment by the joint committee of investigators, auditors and assistants to make surveys of expenditures, salaries and duties of state officials, agencies and employees." The object set forth by these business organizations is the bringing about of "co-ordination of the various state administrative agencies as a practical step to statewide tax reduction."

This recommendation was made for Kansas by the Tax Code Commission in its report, suggesting two different forms of reorganization of state agencies, the Illinois and the Massachusetts form.

Kansas has not far from 100 state agencies, a growth like Topsy's, sporadic and from time to time, with no regard for co-ordination and with the result of duplication and overlapping necessarily involving unnecessary expense every day in every year. Such a conglomeration of functions will not be reduced to any sort of order and economy until a commission goes into the matter systematically and reports what the actual conditions are and how to simplify state government.

California has co-ordinated 112 agencies into 11 general supervisions, with a few independently organized. Illinois simplified 100 into nine

groups, Minnesota all into 13, Maryland 85 into nine, New York 180 into 18 and is now proposing further simplification. Nebraska has reduced its organization to 12 groups, and so on. Some 18 states have reorganized either on the general plan of Massachusetts, which involves constitutional changes, or that of Illinois, which is statutory only.

This should be undertaken in Kansas. And when it is completed, another simplification should be taken in hand, in county government.

While these proposals do not affect tax systems, they affect taxes indirectly and properly belong in any general plan of improvement in taxation and government.

### We Should Get Busy

**K**ANSAS is beginning to wake up and take notice on the question of conserving our water resources. Much interest was manifested in a meeting at Topeka, presided over by Lieut. Col. R. C. Moore, of the engineer corps, U. S. Army.

The primary object of the meeting was to gather facts and information in regard to the Kaw river water shed, with a view of planning a program for flood control and the beneficial use of the water for irrigation and other purposes. The program would include all of the big tributaries of the Kaw as well.

The state and Federal Government have solved the problem of water control in the Platte river in Nebraska. It has been done by conserving the water at the source by means of reservoirs and irrigation plants. A vast amount of unproductive areas along that river has been turned into valuable agricultural lands. At the same time the system holds a lot of flood water back at a critical time, where it used to help create bigger floods in the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Millions have been spent by the state and Federal Government on the projects, but it is money well spent and will be returned with good dividends as time goes on.

What has been done in the Platte Valley of Nebraska can be done in the Kaw Valley and its tributaries, the Arkansas Valley, the Cottonwood and other Kansas river valleys. And it must be done, not only for the welfare and future growth of Kansas, but also to aid in controlling the flood situation in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Congress, under the recommendation of President Hoover, has taken hold of the whole water question, as it affects the Mississippi river basin, which takes in nearly 80 per cent of the agricultural area of the United States. The plan being worked out is to control the water at its source rather than thru a system of dikes which have proved useless in times of big floods. Army engineers now are making a survey of all rivers and streams that feed the "Father of Waters." A big corps now is at work in the Kaw river basin and the meeting Thursday was to get the ideas of farmers, engineers and others locally, on certain features of the problem.

Kansas is fortunate in having Representative Guyer of Kansas City, as a member of the flood control committee of Congress. He is intensely interested in the problem. Floods do perhaps as much damage in his district as any other district in the country. This is an additional incentive for him to give the matter serious consideration. But it takes public sentiment to spur Congress into speeding up such work, and this is where the people of the state can render much help. Nebraska is alive to the situation. Colorado has already practically solved its flood problems. Oklahoma is getting busy. Kansas cannot afford to lag.

The Government is getting ready to spend a tremendous lot of money solving the flood problem. Kansas can get its share if its people will arise to the situation. In addition to that, the conserving of the water and its beneficial use

applied to irrigation will materially aid the agricultural development of the state and add untold millions to its resources. It is a fine thing that Kansas is showing interest in the matter. It should show more.

### Eighty-five Lives Taken a Day

NEW JERSEY has taken an advanced stand regarding traffic accidents by an act of the legislature for the removal of unsafe motor vehicles from its highways. This is, of course, decidedly one of the kind of laws least likely to be effectually enforced, yet it points in the direction that other states are likely to follow, if any effective action is to be taken to reduce the annual mortality of more than 30,000 lives for motor accidents, a mortality steadily growing greater. Since enforcement officials are quite indifferent to traffic laws, the question naturally puts itself what mortality record finally will be considered of sufficient magnitude to suggest real attention to the subject.

New Jersey's law presumes that the owner of the car knows whether it is an unsafe vehicle. The burden is on him under the law. If he con-

tinues to drive an unsafe vehicle, that is his risk, and no excuse is permitted under the law that he is not mechanically-minded and didn't know it was loaded. His car is condemned and off it goes—assuming the law is enforced.

By the New Jersey law it becomes necessary that the owner overcome any ignorance that he is the victim of on the subject. The law presumes that he knows what constitutes safe braking efficiency, safe headlighting, steering, warning signals, tire equipment and accessories that affect the security of traffic.

For the information of car owners, however, a set of safety specifications which car owners should know has been supplied by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, which can be obtained by anybody applying for it. Such specifications provide, for example, that foot or service brakes not in condition to stop a car going 20 miles an hour within 50 feet are not a compliance with the law or with public safety and make an unsafe automobile on the highway. With four-wheel brakes the distance is reduced to 35 feet. Tires worn down to the fabric are unlawful. Certain specifications apply to headlights, steering gear and other parts.

The New Jersey requirements are violated every hour of every day in the year in most of the states, and the consequence is the killing of 85 persons every day in the year, in addition to a much larger number maimed and a loss exceeding 800 millions in property, besides the loss of earnings of persons killed or injured. It is entitled to be considered more than a minor subject of public concern.

### A Court Action Needed

A rents a farm to B for cash rent. A gas line is to be laid across the land. The gas company sent a man to get B to sign a lease. B refused to sign anything, but A signed without consulting B, and so far has never mentioned it to him. Can B collect damages from A beside crop damages from the gas company? People tell B he should collect all damages from A. B. S.

In this case the landowner seems to have rented the land to B without making any restrictions in regard to the right of possession of the land. Afterward without consulting his renter he permitted the gas company to run a line across this land. My opinion is B has an action jointly against A and the gas company for damages.

# The Farmer's Difficulties

## Radio Talk by Senator Capper Over the Columbia Chain, From Station WIBW

THE drouth that has been afflicting the greater part of the United States the last few weeks shows how hazardous and uncontrollable farming—our most essential industry—is. Not only drouth, but floods, winds, hail, insects, and plant diseases have destroyed great portions of major crops in recent years. For instance, in 1924 farmers got 1,800 million bushels of corn from 98 million acres. In 1927 they got 2,760 million bushels from the same acreage—an increase of 50 per cent.

In various years floods on the Mississippi have destroyed millions of acres of crops on the most fertile lands. Thru the Northern Wheat Belt, hail is a constant danger. The Mediterranean fruit fly has cost untold sums to Florida fruit growers. The European corn borer is moving slowly westward, year after year, and making crop production less profitable.

On the other hand, there occur frequent years in which weather favorable to crops and unfavorable to insect pests makes production so heavy that the price goes far below the actual cost to the average farmer. Time after time we have seen this situation so affect wheat and cotton.

It occurs in all other crops as well. In 1926 both the Eastern and Western apple-growing sections had big crops. The total was 246 million bushels, and the producers got only 74 cents a bushel, instead of usual prices of more than a dollar.

### The Farmer Isn't to Blame

These few figures show how unjustified is the opinion, often expressed by business men and others, that the farmer's difficulties are his own fault. It is true some of the conditions I have mentioned can be improved—but mostly not by the farmer himself. Flood prevention work has been done on the Mississippi River, but that has necessarily been a matter for the nation, not the farmers alone, to handle. Prevention of plant disease and insect injury is a matter for co-operation between farmers and the public authorities. For that matter, most students of the subject admit that the spread of insect pests, such as the European corn borer and the Mediterranean fruit fly, cannot be stopped but can merely be slowed up.

So far as weather, the most important factor, is concerned, not even the Government can do anything about that—altho the opponents of the party in power at the time are likely to hint that God would have provided more rain or less hail if the voters had shown better judgment.

It is true that on some crops farmers can accomplish something by adapting their acreage to the probable supply and demand in this country and abroad. As I have said, however, uncontrollable factors determine how much an acre will yield in any given year, altho of course, you can strike an average.

In some crops—apples for instance—production changes have to be planned years ahead, and even then conditions in a year are likely to make a 50 per cent difference in yield and price.

People who know nothing about farming talk as if it made no difference whether the yield were high or low. "You might as well sell a thousand

bushels of your crop at 75 cents as 500 bushels at a dollar and a half," they say. But they overlook altogether the cost of production. Many persons seem to have the naive idea that it does not cost the farmer anything to produce crops. They don't consider machinery, seed, labor, taxes, interest on land.

Compare the farmer's situation with that of the manufacturer. The manufacturer can determine how much soap, how many automobiles, or how much furniture he will produce.

Moreover, he can change his kind of production on very short notice. Paper mills, for instance, are equipped with different types of machinery. If prices start going down on certain kinds of paper, four days are sufficient to change to the manufacture of an altogether different kind.

For that matter, a manufacturer can stop production entirely, as some manufacturers actually have done in the depressed period thru which we have been passing. The farmer never does that, for his business, his home, his life, are a unit, they must go on.

Moreover, manufacturers may largely determine the prices at which they will sell. The seller, more than the buyer, fixes the price. The reverse is true of farm products.

The manufacturer, too, may change the style of automobiles, of furniture, of cosmetics, of almost any article that you can mention. The farmer cannot do anything of the kind with the things he produces. If he does succeed in getting people to eat more of one thing, it means that they will eat less of another.

### Has Done a Good Job

It is plausible enough for an automobile manufacturer to try to persuade everybody to own two cars, but nobody can persuade Americans to eat twice as much food as they now do. In point of fact, they eat less than they used to.

Frankly, conditions are against the farmer. Instead of shouting that it is his own fault that he doesn't do better, we ought to recognize that he has done as good a job as any one could do under like circumstances.

Yet he certainly isn't getting what he is entitled to. It is true that you can point to farmers here and there who have made money thru the depressed years thru which agriculture has passed. For that matter, you can point to men who have made a lot of money in the stock market panic and who have continued to make money thru the business depression. But they are few—and so are farmers few who have made money.

We have to consider the big majority of the people, not the exceptional one-half of 1 per cent that has so much ability and shrewdness that it can make money no matter what happens. It would be just as sensible to say, "Let the business depression go on—I know fellows that are making money out of it," as to say, "Don't do anything about farming—I know a couple of farmers who are prosperous."

I am not saying these things because I have any get-rich-quick scheme by which farming can be made prosperous all at once. I am sure there is no such scheme. Nobody knows a great deal

about solving the problem, because it is a comparatively new problem and has not been definitely solved anywhere. What we have to do is to try out various plans slowly and carefully and patiently.

I think that President Hoover and our Federal Farm Board are doing their best to work out constructive plans. There will be errors, of course. Some of the plans will prove successful; others will not. I feel sure that these public-spirited men are on the right track when they advocate farm marketing agencies controlled by farmers themselves.

We are seeing mergers of all sorts in the big business field, and these are concerned largely with controlling more and more thoroly the markets in their respective fields. Farmers may well take a lesson from the experience of big business and develop marketing organizations that eventually will stabilize the farming industry.

### We All Depend on Farming

We should have the sympathy and help of every public-spirited man and woman in trying to put farming on a better basis. They ought to recognize that farming presents difficulties—as I have pointed out—that no other business offers. At the same time, we all are absolutely dependent on farming. Our food, except for the small per cent made up of fish, comes entirely from the farms. In addition, an overwhelming proportion of the raw products of our manufactures comes from the farm.

Further, a decline in farm purchasing power always is felt thruout the nation. When farmers have money, they buy better goods and in greater quantities than city people. We cannot have a continuously prosperous country without a prosperous agriculture.

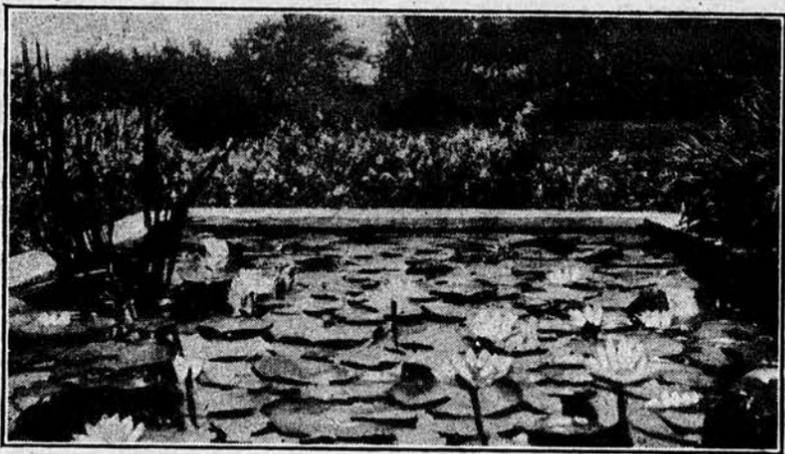
This is the business side of the thing. But there is more than this to be considered. Farming and farmers have contributed enormously to our national life. The individualism and self-reliance on which President Hoover has laid such stress as characteristic of the American people are farm traits. Farmers think for themselves. They do not follow the crowd.

Therefore we don't often find mobs made up of farmers. Lynchings, of which there have been close to 5,000 in the United States, are not usually carried out by farmers. Nor do we find gangs of murderers and racketeers in country communities. These gangs of thugs operate in the cities, and are tolerated by the cities. Their members grew up in the cities. The lives of many gangsters have appeared in the newspapers, and I do not recall any one of them who was brought up in the country. Even those who have come to the United States from abroad were brought up in European cities and towns, not on the European countryside.

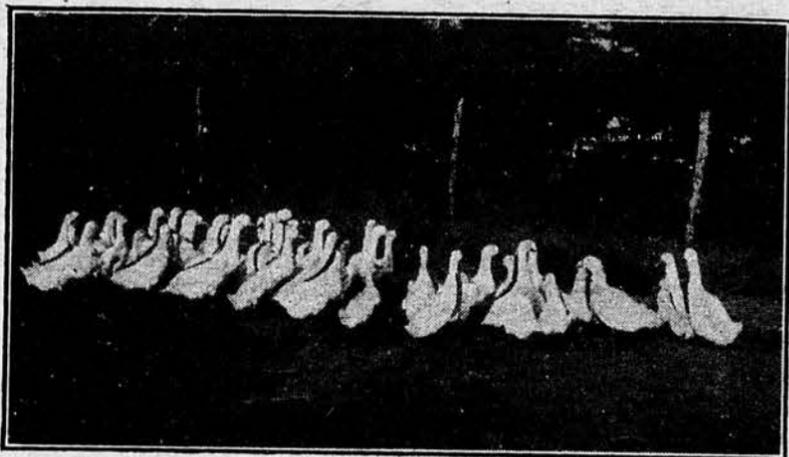
The industrious habits of successful men and women really date to the farm. Whether they actually grew up on the farm or not, they have this important rural heritage.

In short, the farmers not only give us the food and other products that we require. They also supply us with national common sense—and I know of nothing more needed.

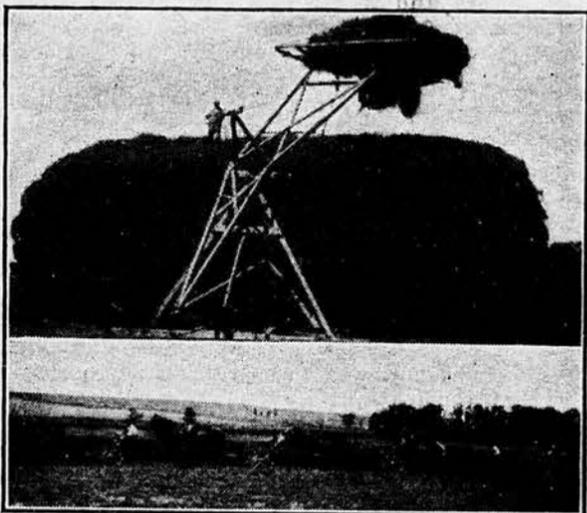
# Rural Kansas in Pictures



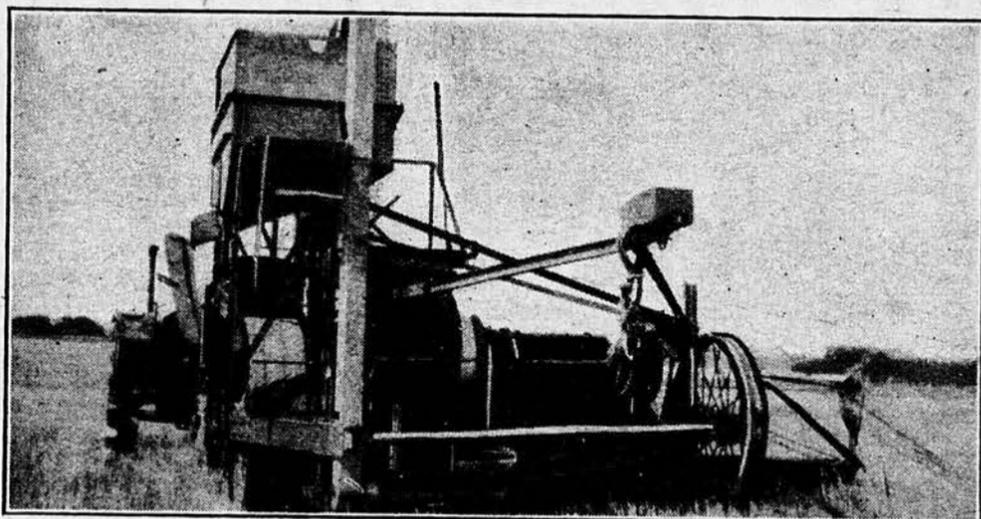
"This Is a Picture of My Lily Pool," Wrote Leona Meisner, of Near Homewood. "It Contains Six Varieties of Hardy Lilies, Which Not Only Beautify Our Lawn to Our Liking, But Win the Admiration of Others Who See Them as Well. The Pool Was Constructed at Very Small Cost and Filled Spare Time With a Pleasant Job"



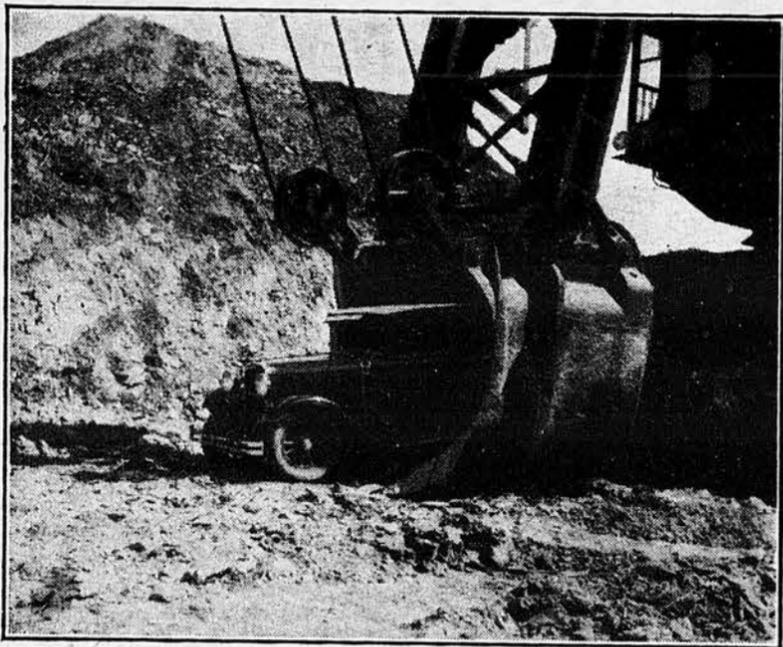
"I Enjoy Raising Ducks," Reads a Letter From Mrs. Ned Hall, Near Harper. "They Mature Quickly and in My Experience Are Easier to Raise Than Chickens. These in the Picture, the Largest Ones, Weighed 5 Pounds at 10 Weeks Old. I Raised 130 Last Year, Losing Only Four. They Were Good Market Birds and Brought \$85"



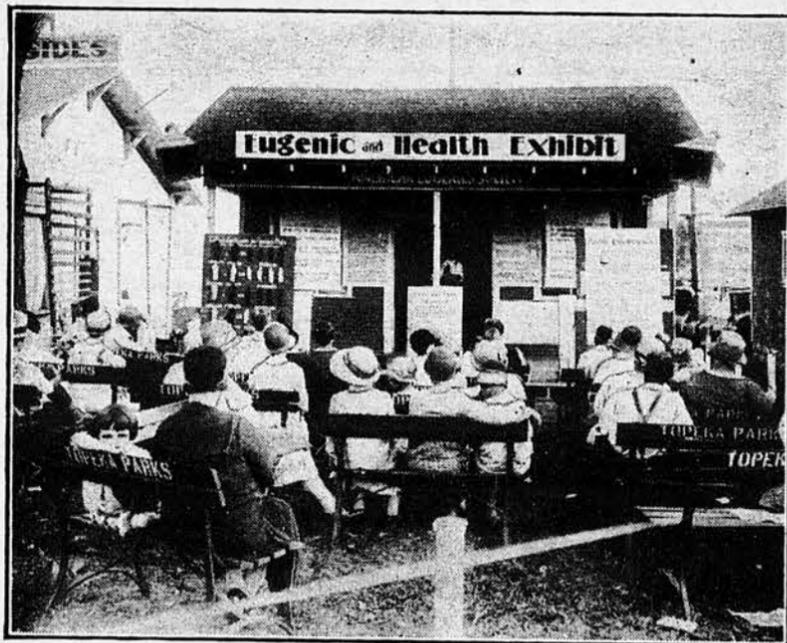
The Top Picture Shows a Good Job of Stacking Real Quality Alfalfa on the A. C. Volker Farm, Near St. Francis, in Cheyenne County, While the Lower Picture Shows Four Teams and Mowers Cutting the Crop on the Same Farm



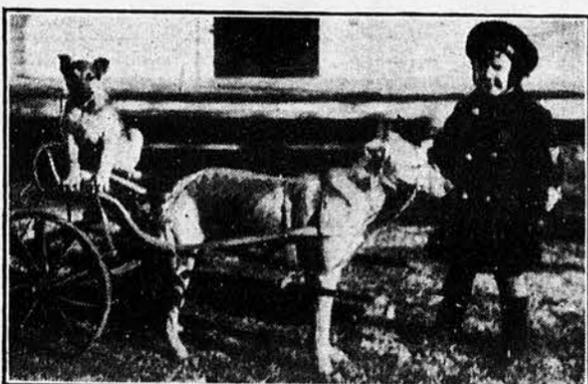
Vacuum-Centrifugal Threshing Unit Mounted on a Curtis Combine, Working at the Fort Hays Experiment Station This Year. Here Is a Fine Example of the Kind of Work Manufacturers Are Doing on Their Own Account, in an Effort to Make Modern Farm Equipment Efficiently Fit the Needs of Farmers. Experts Constantly Are Working to Improve Machinery, Thereby Adding Their Bit to the Important Job of Cutting Overhead Costs of Farm Operations



Here Is One of the Biggest Shovels in the World, and It Is Electrically Operated. It Was Made Especially for the Pittsburg-Midway Coal Co., Pittsburg, Kan., and Is Used for Stripping Coal in Southeastern Kansas. No Attempt Was Made to Lift the Automobile With the Shovel, But It Could Easily Be Done



Soon Now Thousands of Folks From Over the State Will Visit the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, and Many of Them Will Take Great Interest in the Eugenic and Health Exhibit, With Its Daily Program and Lectures. Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Medical Adviser for Kansas Farmer, Believes Folks Should Study More About How to Stay Healthy



At Left, 6-Year-Old Delmer Lewis Shughart, Winchester, Has Plenty of Fun Out on the Farm. Right, Members of Stohrville Community Club, One of Harper County's Progressive Farm Bureau Units. Mrs. James Prouse, President; Mrs. Roy Northcut, Vice President; Mrs. Aubrey Stewart, Secretary; Mrs. Cecil Henline, 4-H Sponsor. Leaders: Mrs. Robert Wedell, Clothing; Mrs. Alvin Cook, Home-Management; Mrs. Will Baker, Nutrition, and Mrs. M. Hughes, Basketry



# As We View Current Farm News

## Bruce Wilson's System Made His Corn Worth \$2.25 a Bushel

**J**UST recently Bruce Wilson, Riley county, marketed 52 head of shotes averaging 180 pounds to the head at 5 months old. This is an outstanding performance, because it isn't often that such a large herd is ready for market at that age with so many pounds to its credit. In this connection, Donald W. Ingle, assistant county agent, remarked that "If we keep on improving our methods, we will be able to produce pork on contract."

Mr. Wilson used the following system: Growing ration included 25 pounds of shorts and 10 pounds of tankage, self-fed; finishing ration, 25 pounds of shorts and 5 pounds of tankage self-fed. Pigs were turned on alfalfa pasture and were fed all the ear corn they would eat. A cross between Poland China and Duroc stock was used, giving the pigs both size and quick maturing qualities. After charging all expenses, including cost of pasture, Mr. Wilson realized a return of \$2.25 a bushel for his corn.

### Records Tell the Story

**W**E MAKE progress at a profit. Just how much we have gained over the good old days is evident from a homely incident related by E. Stewart, United States Commissioner of labor statistics, and passed on thru Forbes Magazine. "I have a little summer home in which I have had to use candles and kerosene lamps for illuminating purposes," he said. "Electricity has just been installed and I find that while I am paying four times the rate per kilowatt hour I have to pay in Washington, nevertheless my candles and my kerosene cost me more than my electricity."

And being a statistician Mr. Stewart certainly has the actual figures to prove what he says. Kansas farmers who keep accurate records on their various operations also find that modern methods and equipment reduce their operating costs.

### Tractor Saves Lights

**T**HE other day when the manager of the light plant at Gove City found the engine head cracked he made the announcement that the town would be out of light for at least three days. Merchants and housewives dug coal oil lamps out of the dusty corners. But the manager, Andrew Anderson, rigged up a tractor, attached it to the light plant and it worked and will continue to keep the stores lighted and the homes supplied with power for the electric fans and the evening lights until a new engine head can be received.

Thus an important piece of farm equipment, the tractor, pulled town folks out of a hole. But if it weren't for the farms and the men who operate them, none of us would have any need of light in a very short time. When all is said and done, there isn't any bigger big business than agriculture, or a more necessary one.

### We Know Our Weather

**M**UCH has been said and written about the changing moods of Kansas weather. It is world wide in its reputation. Some of the wise crackers even attempt to hitch Kansas politics and Kansas weather together. Our weather always is interesting and this summer of 1930 turns out like scores of summers past and gone.

The dreamy poet, were his mental machine in smooth running order and all cylinders hitting perfectly, would call the weather of the last season fanciful, grotesque, visionary, chimerical, extravagant, imaginative; that which is conceived independently of fact or reason, out of the ordinary, whimsical, capricious or odd, but pleasingly so, and so on. One day recently while Topeka and vicinity was reveling in the cooling temperatures of the seventies and early eighties—degrees—Winfield and Cowley county, but a certain few leagues removed to the southwest, was roasting in the nation's high of 108 degrees. Another quirk of the weather this season has been that in the extreme four northwest counties of Kansas—Cheyenne, Rawlins, Thomas and Sherman—rainfall has been plentiful, the weather moderate and bountiful crops of everything

have been produced. At the same time the fertile valleys of the Cottonwood, Kaw, Neosho and other famous oases of the great American desert have been burned by the withering summer sun.

Fanciful as a woman's whim has been the Kansas weather this summer, bestowing smiles here and there with utter abandon to the established rules of geography and average weather conditions. That's why Kansas loves its weather—it is the only kind it knows.

### Getting Close to Danger

**I**T ISN'T everyone who gets as close to lightning as Mrs. J. E. Landis, Dickinson county, who comes out of the association without being seriously injured. One evening recently she was milking a cow when lightning struck the barn, killing five cows including the one she was milking. Mrs. Landis was stunned but fully recovered. This incident disproves the old saying that lightning will not strike twice in the same place because that was the second time for this particular barn this year.

For hair-splitting accuracy we must consider the case of Will Maywell, who farms northwest of Republic. He was sitting on a lounge in his room during a thunder storm when a bolt of lightning hit a tree near his house, entered the



room by way of the radio aerial, and hit one of his shoes. The shoe was torn from his foot and later was found under the lounge. Maywell was uninjured.

Dow Engle, 19, of near Otego, was seriously injured a few days ago when lightning struck and killed the team he was working in the field. Engle was stunned and had some sore spots for a day or two. However, he was able to get to the farm home unaided. And it is odd that the bolt of lightning that got him came from a very small cloud which produced very little rain.

### Better Conditions Ahead

**B**IG business men seem to feel that the future holds something better for all of us. At any rate it is encouraging when they talk in this manner: Roger W. Babson, economist, said Mid-Western agriculture is on the upgrade and general business in this region should show marked improvement during the final quarter of 1930.

Mr. Babson said this was his first public utterance on the business situation since his bearish forecast last November.

"But the corner has turned in the Middle West," he said. "Conditions are as bad out here as they will get. The farmer is flat on his back and there is no way to look except up."

There should be a steady improvement of business in the Middle West during the next 10 or 20 months, according to Mr. Babson.

"Reports of the damage have been greatly exaggerated, perhaps purposely so for the effect upon Europe," he declared. "European countries

have been on a buying strike. They have been waiting to see how low American prices would go. The drouth reports have brought them to their senses. Cabled reports indicate that they are taking a different attitude. They are beginning to worry and place orders."

The Middle Western farmer will be the first to feel the effect of better times, Mr. Babson predicted. "He was the first to go down in the recent slump and he will be the first to come up."

Harvey S. Firestone, tire manufacturer and good friend of Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison, told the Cambridge, Mass., Industrial association that the present slump in business soon would be succeeded by greater prosperity than America has known for 10 years.

To meet depression, he advocated good, hard work and readjustments by business leaders to meet the changing conditions, such as reduced prices and reduced overhead. He agreed with Henry Ford that soon there will be work for everybody.

### Club Camps Are Popular

**P**ROBABLY 2,000 or more Kansas 4-H club members from 32 counties have attended summer camps up to date this year, according to M. H. Coe, state 4-H club leader. Many of the camps opened the first week in July and others are just now being completed.

The camps consist of a three-day activity program carried on by the 4-H members and their leader. Features of the program include handicraft, music appreciation, recreation, candle lighting service, and leadership project. Members of the state club department aid in the work.

A phenomenal growth has been made in the camp movement, Coe said. Six years ago the first summer camp in Kansas was held at Camp Steele in Washington county. Last year 28 counties participated in 19 camps and a total of 1,182 4-H club members attended. This year the increase has continued.

There are approximately 830,000 4-H club members in the United States, according to headquarters at Chicago.

### Prof. Dickens Comes Back

**I**T IS happy news that Prof. Albert Dickens, for years head of the Kansas State Agricultural College horticultural department and state forester, will resume his work at the college this fall, following a prolonged leave of absence due to ill health. Prof. R. J. Barnett, acting head in Dickens's absence, will continue to have charge of the administrative work of the department. Professor Dickens will take over the forestry work.

### Fish Get Wheat Diet

**B**ECAUSE of the low water in the lake on his place, it was necessary for W. A. Boyd, near Fowler, to feed the fish in it. He has been feeding them wheat as the price has been so low, and finds that they thrive on the diet. Now, of course, in appreciation of what he has done for them, the fish should treat Mr. Boyd right when he tosses in the old hook and line.

### Hens Must Learn This

**N**OW the information gets out, credited to experiments made at the University of Wisconsin, that eggs laid before noon are larger than those laid after midday. It probably will not be long until customers are ordering morning eggs like they do morning milk now. Folks will simply have to teach their hens when to lay.

### The Size of Our Family

**A** POPULATION summary of Kansas announced by the census bureau showed a total of 1,879,946, an increase of 110,689 or 6.3 per cent over 1920. Marked revisions among the principal cities were: Arkansas City, 13,940, increase 2,687, or 23.9 per cent; Newton 11,031, increase 1,250 or 12.8 per cent.

# What the Folks Are Saying

## Scoop-Shovel Seed Selection Costs 1 to 5 Bushels of Wheat an Acre

**L**OW yields, poor quality and unsatisfactory crop returns are the usual penalties for impure, smutty and rye-mixed wheat. The right kind of seed may be considered as the first and most important production essential. The grower may practice the best production methods, such as early seedbed preparation, rotation of crops and conservation of soil moisture and fertility, and then get a poor crop because of inferior seed. The common practice of not making provision for good seed in advance, but waiting until it is needed, then sowing whatever kind of wheat that happens to be on hand, invites crop failure.

To buy seed wheat without knowing all about it or to shovel it up at the granary and sow it without cleaning or grading is costing the farmers who practice it, from 1 to 5 bushels an acre. The fanning mill is an excellent seed wheat improver, it turns out clean, plump seed, such as will insure a good, uniform stand of strong, vigorous plants with no weakly ones that are likely to die later.

In buying seed wheat, know what you buy, do not buy it blindly. Pure or certified seed costs very little more than ordinary seed but insures far better returns. In buying look out for weed seed, rye and smut. Some of the worst weed seed often is hidden away in wheat, such as bindweed, aegilops and thistle. As far as the best variety of wheat for the Southwest is concerned, Turkey is the leader. This variety is the foundation of our wheat industry. To the present time no other variety has been found that equals it. It fills the requirements from the standpoint of yield, winter hardiness, stiff straw and market demands. The Southwest is fortunate in having only three leading varieties of hard winter wheat, Turkey, Kanred and Blackhull, all of which are of the Turkey type. From the standpoint of quality and market demand, these varieties stand in the order named. H. M. Bainer.

Kansas City, Mo.

### Soybeans for Dairy Hay

This year the home-grown protein on many dairy farms will come from soybean hay. The acreage of this crop increases every year. Illinois leads with more than a half million acres! Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, also plant more than 100,000 acres each. As a crop of hay can be made with soybeans in 80 to 90 days, this legume fits on many farms that have grown little of any other.

With the increased interest in soybeans for hay come new methods of harvesting and feeding this legume. In the central states, when soybean hay is harvested early, curing usually is much easier because of less rain at this time. Tests also are showing that early-cut soybean hay gives better feeding results.

When cut with a mower, soybean hay, because of its heavier stems, is much more difficult to cure than other legume hays. When rehandled considerably a large part of the leaves are lost. To avoid these conditions, many farmers are cutting their soybeans for hay with a binder, as handling this hay in bundles results in much less shattering of leaves.

When harvested early with a binder and tied in medium-sized bundles, the hay still is largely green and requires considerable curing. If these bundles are put up into large round shocks, they will not cure quickly and probably will mold. The bundles should be put into long, narrow shocks, two bundles in width, with 8 to 12 bundles to the shock. In this

way, space is left for air circulation in each direction and the hay cures very well. When the hay is practically dry, on the day that it is to be put into the barn, if these narrow shocks are thrown open an hour or two before they are hauled in, a very good job of curing will be done.

Soybean hay usually is much coarser than other legume hay, such as clover or alfalfa. Because of this coarseness, it generally is fed with considerable waste. At the Wisconsin, South Carolina and Mississippi Experiment Stations, it has been found that from 20 to 40 per cent of soybean hay will be refused and wasted by cows if fed long, but if chopped or ground, it can be fed with no loss whatever. It is much easier also, to put this hay thru a feed mill in bundles than when it is cut with a mower.

The binder method of harvesting and the recutting or grinding of soybean hay will help to improve the value of this legume for dairy feeding. On many farms soybeans now are giving excellent returns to the acre. L. H. Fairchild.

Crown Point, Ind.

### Tribute to Senior Senator

Senator Arthur Capper was the principal speaker at the Kansas Wheat Festival at Hutchinson on August 13, and addressed a crowd of 7,000 farmers at the Kansas State Fair grounds. He was introduced by A. L. Oswald, a prominent lawyer of

lowed the nation's business, admired the unselfish and genuine patriotism of our Senior Senator?

"What greater tribute could be paid Senator Capper than the significant fact that he goes before us next November asking a third term practically unopposed?"

### Good Job Is Important

The only way to protect the wheat crop from stinking smut is to treat it before planting. Insurance against wheat smut costs approximately 10 cents an acre. Two or 3 ounces of copper carbonate thoroly dusted on the wheat grain with a good treating machine will give practically 100 per cent control of smut. Poor mixing methods, such as with a scoop shovel or by the agitators in a drill, will not give satisfactory control.

Manhattan, Kan. E. H. Leker.

### Air-Nitrogen in Agriculture

The phenomenal development of the synthetic nitrogen industry within the last few years indicates that nitrogen taken from the atmosphere will be of fundamental importance in future crop production in our country. The air-nitrogen industry has produced in recent years the equivalent of 6 million tons of sulphate of ammonia. Air-nitrogen compounds now constitute approximately 56 per cent of the world's total production of nitrogen material; the remaining 44 per cent is about equally divided between Chilean nitrate of soda and sulphate of

vegetation such as Red clover, Sweet clover or alfalfa. So while supplying humus in this way, why not grow some of the legumes and thereby furnish a part of the nitrogen for succeeding crops?

Under the soil and climatic conditions that exist thruout the greater part of our agricultural section, a legume crop plowed under every two, three or four years in a system of rotation will not supply enough available nitrogen to meet the full requirements of staple crops.

The better than average farmer grows the larger acreage of legumes, also it is the better than average farmer who uses the larger amount of commercial plant food or chemical fertilizers and he is beginning to learn that under normal conditions it is more profitable to use higher analysis fertilizer and to be liberal in its use.

C. E. Buchanan,  
Topeka, Kan.

State Board of Agriculture.

### Points That Determine Profit

Unless the poultry flock is kept up to 50 per cent production and the feed costs are kept low, eggs are produced at a loss at present prices. In order to get 50 eggs daily from a hundred hens feed a mash and cull every 10 days or two weeks from June to September.

The hen that goes out of production early in the summer doesn't start laying any earlier in the winter than the hen that lays until late fall. A poor layer can be recognized this time of year by the wing molt and color in the legs and beak.

Mash containing meat scraps should be fed now so that hens will be in condition to lay eggs when the higher-price season comes.

Manhattan, Kan. G. T. Klein.

### Dairy Show at Fair

One of the new features of the Kansas State Fair which will be held at Hutchinson, September 13 to 19 is the Dairy Products Exposition. The purpose of this exhibition is to increase not only the production but also to increase consumption.

In the diversification of farming, dairying is one of the leading factors. Kansas is especially adapted to this work. The natural grasses are rich and reliable and alfalfa grows luxuriantly; there is an inexhaustible supply of pure water and many days of sunshine—those are some of the reasons why Kansas is an ideal dairy country.

The Kansas State Fair is offering additional prize money on the various breeds of dairy cattle which will bring out many breeders with their high-producing cattle. It will be a wonderful show of superb dairy stock. The State Fair is bearing out its slogan of being "the livestock and agricultural event of Kansas" when it adds such an exhibition to the great educational events on its program.

This department of the Kansas State Fair will be controlled by three members of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, selected because of their special fitness, and O. J. Gould, state dairy commissioner, will be superintendent. The United States Department of Agriculture as well as the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will have displays and will take active part in making this event a huge educational success. The equipment and products displays will occupy the entire lower floors of the huge State Fair grandstand, while the cattle will be housed in the fireproof barns immediately across the street from the grandstand.

## Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

**I**F 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. The Pony Express was established in what year, was in operation how long, and between what points?
2. What is the meaning of "Alpha and Omega"?
3. At what age did William Cullen Bryant write Thanatopsis?
4. Who draws the Mutt and Jeff comic strip?
5. A township is divided into how many sections?
6. John Brown was made notorious by what event in Kansas history?
7. Name the three most important plant food elements found in the soil.
8. What are the names of the two large blood vessels that lead the blood to and from the heart?
9. What crime committed by Moses marked the beginning of his career?
10. When was radium discovered, and by whom?
11. On what river are the famous Victoria Falls located?
12. What is a barograph?

(Answers are given on page 20)

Hutchinson, who belongs to the opposite political party in Kansas but always has been Senator Capper's supporter.

In introducing the Senator, Mr. Oswald said:

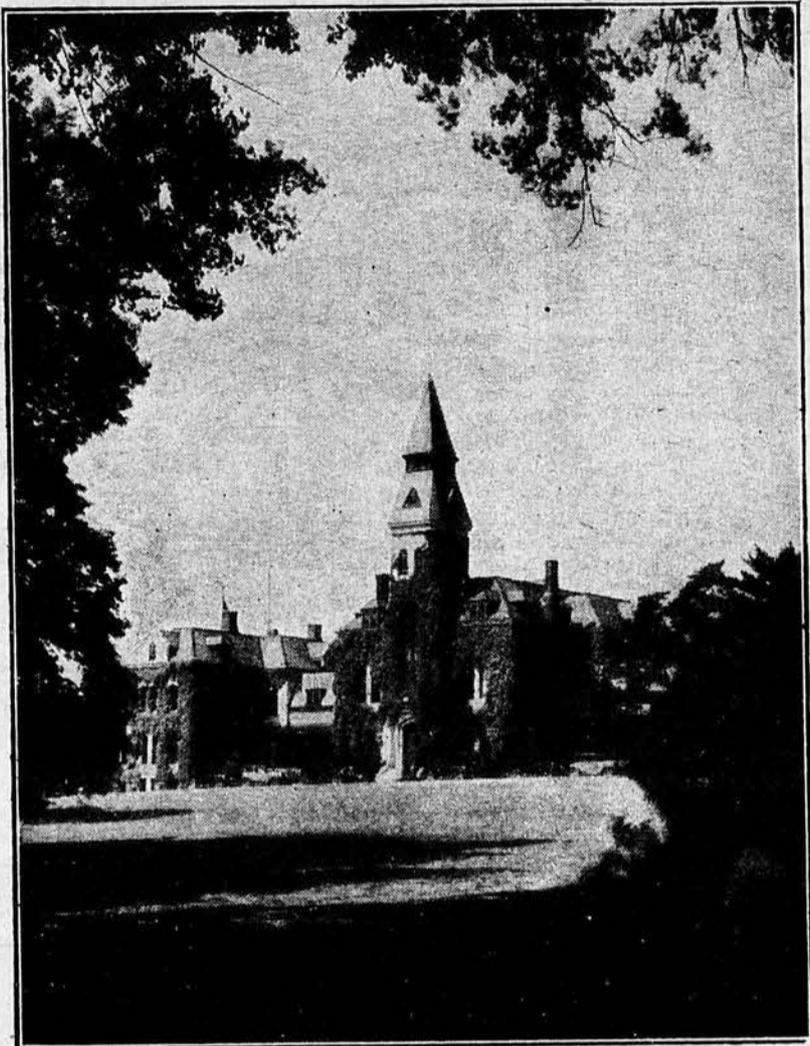
"So seldom does a man rise above partisanship and exemplify true statesmanship, so rare it is for a public man to refuse to sacrifice his own good judgment at the crack of the party whip, and so extraordinary is it for a representative at Washington to jeopardize his own standing in the party's councils by fearlessly representing the interest of the folks back home regardless of all else, that when such a one comes we welcome him and admire and honor him with all the earnestness and sincerity of our being, regardless of our political faith, regardless of whether we be adherents of Democracy or members of the Republican party.

"In such a position stands the Honorable Arthur Capper today. Four years as Governor of the Commonwealth and 12 years as United States Senator have not weakened, but strengthened the tie which unites him to the common people, people like you and like me.

"Who here, has not as he has fol-

lowed the nation's business, admired the unselfish and genuine patriotism of our Senior Senator?

ammonia. By air-nitrogen we mean nitrogen taken from the air and incorporated in and made a part of a compound as compared with nitrogen in deposits of soda or in the by-product from coke factories and other sources. The lack of nitrogen in soils which have been in cultivation for many years is evident in their failure to produce crops, or even weeds. Agriculturists recognize this and urge the growing of legumes, one function of which is that of storing in the soil nitrogen which their nodule bacteria have captured from the air and later is available directly or indirectly to other crops. If it were not for the nitrogen-accumulating capacity and the resulting excellent soil improving effect of legumes, much less consideration would be given to the growing of legumes. It is the opinion of some folks that when nitrogen fertilizers become more abundant and relatively cheaper, legumes will occupy a relatively less important position in agriculture. This may be in part true, but aside from the furnishing of nitrogen we should not overlook the need of what we term humus in the soil, which cannot be furnished by chemical fertilizer, but by turning under every few years some growing



ANDERSON HALL  
 "Trade-mark" and Landmark  
 of The Kansas State Agricultural College

# *Some Farmers Just FARM*

## *Others LIVE While They Farm*

A major purpose of the Kansas State Agricultural College is to fit young men and women to live as they work. It aims to give its students technical and scientific information related to the vocations and also much about art, history, literature, and finance.

It emphasizes the importance of good health, patience, and the ability to think, to write and to speak intelligently, and to play. Its pleasant, democratic environment develops initiative, character, judgment, and efficiency. These qualities assure success in this highly competitive Twentieth century world.

The college cannot make a man successful but it will help him build the foundation for success. It is ready now to help you build a foundation for your future happiness. The fall semester begins September 8.

Write to the Vice-President of the college for information concerning more than one thousand subjects offered in the following major curricula:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Agricultural Administration              | Commerce                                |
| Agriculture                              | General Science                         |
| Agriculture with Landscape Gardening     | General Science and Veterinary Medicine |
| Architecture                             | Home Economics                          |
| Landscape Architecture                   | Home Economics and Applied Art          |
| Architectural Engineering                | Home Economics and Nursing              |
| Agricultural Engineering                 | Industrial Chemistry                    |
| Chemical Engineering                     | Industrial Journalism                   |
| Civil Engineering                        | Physical Education for Men              |
| Electrical Engineering                   | Physical Education for Women            |
| Flour Mill Engineering                   | Piano                                   |
| Mechanical Engineering                   | Public School Band and Orchestra        |
| Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine | Public School Music                     |
| Veterinary Medicine                      | Violin                                  |
|  | Voice                                   |

The Kansas State Agricultural College has graduated thousands of men and women who are today useful and successful citizens in widely scattered places in the world. One or more of them lives in your community. Talk to them — they'll give you an honest opinion of college education.

**KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**  
**Manhattan, Kansas**

wake-up  
wake-up  
wake-up



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TOASTIES**

crisp and fresh in cool  
country milk or cream

brings quick new energy  
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**Will Immature Forage Keep?**

*With 20 Acres Worked and Limed for Alfalfa We  
Have Been Expecting a Chance to Sow*

BY HARLEY HATCH

FOR the last four or five days show-ers have been chasing around over this part of the country; every night we think we are elected to receive one but they manage to slip by us. One evening I did not see how we could miss a heavy shower but by hard work it dodged us, altho it came so close that we had a heavy dew the next morning—something we have not had since July 4. Silo filling is going on but some fear that the immature forage will not keep. In fact, I hear that some of the earliest-filled silos have had to have their contents removed to keep the stuff from burning up. I did not see this but it comes to me from what I consider a most truthful source. On this farm there are so many acres of corn to cut that we will have to begin before long, but we are putting it off as long as possible hoping that a rain will come and hold the fodder until about September 1. We are starting this morning to haul 6 tons of cottonseed, pea size, which we had ordered a week ago. It costs us, laid down at our station, \$42.60 a ton. With 20 acres all worked down and limed for alfalfa and with the seed on hand it now looks as if we would not get a chance to sow it until next spring

**More Silage Will be Used**

Many temporary silos are being erected in Coffey county at this writing. The county agent estimates that 27 are in process of construction this week and more are planned including several in this locality. The cost of such a silo is placed at around \$30 for a dimension of 12 feet in diameter and around 30 feet high. They are made by setting poles or timber of the right length in the ground to form a circle 12 feet in diameter. Around this on the inside is stapled woven wire; that made for corn cribbing is best. This then is lined with roofing paper; in Emporia they are selling a kind said to be good enough for \$1.25 a roll. When this bent is done it is filled and another bent added but the roofing must have the laps well cemented. This again is filled and another bent added until the desired height has been reached. When the silage is taken out the wire and roofing must be taken down as it was put up, bent by bent. In filling another year new roofing has to be bought. I am told that this kind of silo has been in use over in Chase county for two years and that it gives good results.

**After Oil or Water**

The oil rig moved on this farm by the Prairie Oil and Gas Co., is about ready to start going down. They had expected to start Monday morning, August 18 but didn't quite make it. For several days the force on this farm has been working around the rig making a "slush pool" and doing other work. The ground is very hard and dry but by using the tractor on the plow and Fresno we managed to complete the slush pool or basin, to hold the refuse from the well, in average time. The law requires that the pools be constructed to prevent salt water and possibly oil from getting into the water courses. Water for drilling is scarce and the rig has been connected by pipe with a pond in our pasture which may provide water enough to complete the well if enough is struck in the hole to keep the bit flushed. It takes considerable water for this, more than is required by the engine which is of a gasoline type and takes only enough water for the radiator. We are hoping that if oil is

not struck, good fresh water will be; in that case the company will rig it up for a water well at the actual cost of the materials. One of our neighbors has such a well which is proving a great addition to his farm.

**Not a Speech Was Made**

I took a day off to attend the big joint Lyon-Coffey Grange picnic. It was held in Soden's grove just south of Emporia, which is an ideal place for a picnic with its great trees and the Cottonwood river running along the south side. There also is as good a baseball diamond as can be found in Kansas with stands to hold a large crowd. This grove is a large one and two big picnics were going on at the same time, the Grange and the district picnic of a utilities company. The utilities folks had so large an attendance that 265 pounds of dressed chicken were consumed at the evening meal—call it supper or dinner as you like. The Grangers all brought the usual farm baskets filled with good things and the contents of these were spread on long tables and a "pitch in" dinner was eaten. There were many sports including a baseball game and a tug of war between Lyon and Coffey counties, but best of all there was not a single speech made.

**These Steers Wintered Well**

The trip to the Grange picnic at Emporia, 30 miles northwest, was made over the upland going up and by the river road coming back. We found that the 1½ inches of rain which fell some time ago in the territory north of this farm had kept the fodder greener and the kafir and cane had responded with a larger growth. But for a crop of corn, that is grain, they have no more than we and we have what the little boy shot at. I think there is plenty of roughness in the country we covered to carry all the stock thru the winter if it all is saved and fed in connection with something to give it the needed strength, such as cottonseed meal or cake. Up the valley there are worlds of wheat straw which is yet bright as when threshed. This will be a great help in carrying stock as cottonseed and bright straw make a fair ration if better cannot be obtained. Many think the corn fodder this year of little value, but I talked with one feeder of experience who told me that in 1913 he carried a bunch of steers thru the winter on just such fodder, together with 1½ pounds of cottonseed to each head every day. On this ration they not only maintained their weight but made an average gain of 185 pounds each.

**Should Eat More Beef**

All feedstuff but wheat has made a great advance in price here during the last 30 days. Even the unwanted bluestem hay of a month ago has advanced \$2.50 a ton in that time. It, too, will make good bulk to go with cottonseed, and bulk is as necessary as any other part of the ration. Feeders here have been buying corn at 97 cents a bushel; it seems to be generally thought that wheat is not a good feed for fattening cattle but I hear that some are to give it a trial. Local hog feeders who have to buy grain are taking wheat wherever they can find it for sale. To get it out of a farm bin at such a time as this requires more than market price. Hogs have surprised us by an advance of \$1 a hundred during the last three weeks and most farmers are hoping that high-priced pork will turn many of the meat eaters to beef.



**CHAUNCEY DEWEY**, widely known ranchman of north-western Kansas, bought several carloads of Long-Bell Posts, sufficient to fence and cross-fence his 10,000 acre ranch near Manhattan. This was eight years ago. Today, Mr. Dewey writes:

"In a very disastrous prairie fire which swept this section of the country, nine by thirty miles, burning practically everything in that area, my Long-Bell Posts were about the only thing left standing. They seem to be impervious to fire and are practically as good as the day they were put in. I find them the best on the market and the cheapest in the long run."

If you, too, want to make your fencing pay dividends, a copy of our booklet, "Serving through the Years," will be of interest to you. Long-Bell Silver Spots, the posts everlasting, may be obtained for your fence line in round, halves or quarters from your Lumber Dealer.

**The Long-Bell  
Lumber Company**

Since 1875  
203 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Now a Combine for the Bluegrass!

J. M. Conard of Ottawa Cut 65 Acres of the Pasture Grass With His Harvester; Results Were Splendid

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

IF THERE is anyone left who imagines that a combine harvester is just a wheat cutting machine he must be hard to convince. From all over the country we get word of new and different uses to which combines are being put; but the latest development comes from Ottawa, Kan., where J. M. Conard has this year completed the combining of 65 acres of bluegrass for seed.

Mr. Conard has always been a bluegrass seed grower, having usually raised about 300 acres of this crop. He has always harvested the seed with the regular strippers. This method strips the heads from the stems, but also pulls many weed seeds along with the bluegrass seed. The strippings must then be cured because of the high moisture content of the seed and straw and weeds. This has always been accomplished by spreading the strippings on a canvas or on a clean barn floor and turning them often to permit the evaporation of the moisture. After the strippings are dry, the seed and other refuse are placed into sacks and shipped to a seed house for threshing and cleaning before the seed is marketable.

Instead of harvesting 300 acres this year, Mr. Conard found that only about 65 acres were suitable for seed. The usual 300 acres required the use of four stripping machines, six men and five teams of horses to harvest the crop. The 65 acres harvested this year would have required the use of at least two strippers, four men and three teams, but with the combine, just three men cut, threshed and cleaned the crop of bluegrass seed, and, more than that, the machine did such a nice job of harvesting that Mr. Conard received a premium of 50 cents a bushel over the regular market price of bluegrass seed because the crop was delivered to the seed house in condition for the market. The 65 acres yielded 300 bushels of good clean marketable seed. The 65 acres were all cut and threshed in 2½ days, and best of all, the combine demonstrated its practicability on this kind of a job. Mr. Conard is quite enthused over the results, and is already planning to combine his entire bluegrass crop next year.

### 'Tis an Early Harvest

In this section of the country, bluegrass is the first seed crop ready for the combine. It usually is harvested about the middle of June, and is followed by wheat, oats, clover, kafir and cane, soybeans, timothy, alfalfa and corn. With the advent of a new corn cutting platform attachment for a combine last year, a combine harvester is now ready to harvest every one of these crops and return interest on the investment over a period of several months, whereas the early belief was that it was merely a wheat cutting machine and used about 10 days of the year.

The use of the combine and its money and time saving qualities have both been clearly demonstrated time and again in wheat, oats, clover, alfalfa, rye, flax and soybean fields. Its use was very clearly demonstrated in Kansas and Nebraska corn fields recently when a corn combine successfully cut and shelled corn from the standing stalk, and now comes still another demonstration of the great versatility and adaptability of this machine when one of our Kansas farmers takes it into a field of bluegrass and harvests a crop and ships it to the seed house cleaned and ready for market. Not only that, but he gets a premium of 50 cents a bushel

on 300 bushels, an extra \$150 that he never enjoyed before. That was more than enough extra money to pay the interest on the machine for an entire year and leave a balance—just on the one job.

### Corn Gambles

Two months ago it seemed as if Kansas might have a record corn crop; just now it appears as if the corn crop may be one of the lightest in the history of the state.

The average yield an acre of corn in Kansas, since it began to raise a little back in 1860, has varied from a low of 2.77 bushels in 1913 to 48.8 bushels in 1875. The second highest average yield was back in 1869, 48.4 bushels.

The greatest corn crop in the history of Kansas was in 1889, of 273,888,321 bushels, but the average acre yield was 40.15 bushels, or more than 8 bushels less than in 1875.

In 1899 the state gathered its second greatest corn crop, 225,183,432 bushels, but the average yield an acre was only 27.48 bushels. That year the state had a very large acreage, 8,194,561.

The largest acreage in the history of the state was in 1917, when 9,162,232 acres were planted in corn. The yield, however, was disappointing, only 11.59 bushels an acre on the average.

The nearest Kansas ever came to a total failure in the way of a corn crop was in 1913; 6,655,023 acres were planted, but a summer similar to this followed, blistering hot and dry weather during July and the early part of August. The total yield was only 13,378,475 bushels, an average of 2.77 bushels an acre.

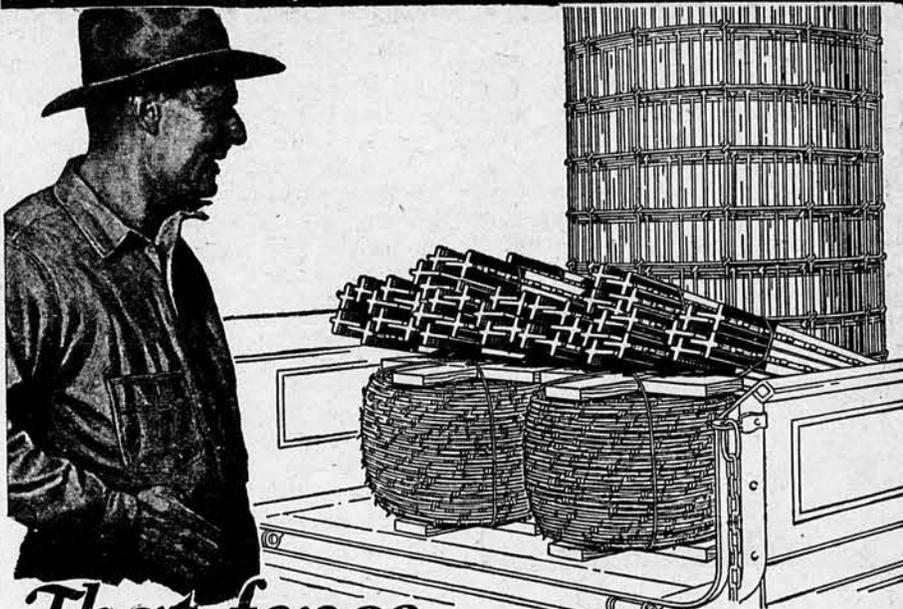
Perhaps never since the great droughts back in the early 60's have stock men faced a more discouraging prospect than at the close of the summer of 1913. But during the latter part of August came general and abundant rains, the ground was never in such excellent condition for cultivation as in the early fall of that year. Because they had no corn or other feed the farmers sowed as much wheat as they could possibly get in. The fall was ideal for wheat pasture. Tens of thousands of cattle wintered on wheat pasture and came out in fine shape in the spring—and then came the bumper wheat crop of Kansas in 1914—9,116,183 acres with an average yield an acre of 19.85 bushels, and a total yield of 180,924,885 bushels.

There is a prevalent impression that 1914 also showed the highest average acre yield of wheat. This is a mistake. Three times in the history of the state the wheat yield an acre has been greater than in 1914. In 1882 the average was 22.29 bushels, in 1889, 22.15 bushels and in 1883, 21.47 bushels. The year 1889 was phenomenal in that there was an enormous yield of both wheat and corn, but in that year corn sold at 15 cents a bushel and wheat at 40 cents. Probably never in the history of the state was there more general discontent than in that year of abundant crops—1889.

The G. O. P.'s Young Guard, we are told, is "an organization that will endure." It will have to endure a plenty when the Old Guard starts putting on the pressure.

The farmer would feel a great deal happier if a bumper crop didn't bump him harder than anybody else.

## The Best your Money can buy



### That fence and these posts won't cost me a cent

"The way I figure it, by using them for temporary fencing this fall, the stock and hogs will pick up enough extra feed, that would otherwise be wasted, to pay this little bill. Then I'll use these same posts and fence to replace one of my 40-rod stretches that must be replaced before spring anyway."

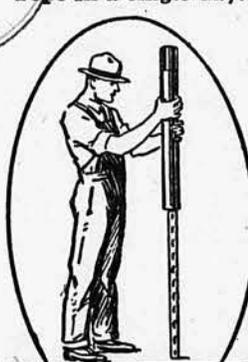
THERE'S one or more 40-rod stretches of run-down fence on your farm that needs replacing *right now*. Why not buy now at least 40 rods of fence and the necessary Red Top posts? Use them this fall for temporary fence that will enable you to hog down corn at a profit, to turn in stock to clean up shattered and down grain or to divide your legume field for additional pasturage. Figured in dollars and cents the extra feed will pay for the fence and posts. Then, after using them this fall for temporary fence, use the same Red Tops and fencing to replace a 40-rod stretch of run-down fence—make your fence dollar do double duty.

Fall is a good time to replace rotting wood posts with Red Tops in your permanent fence lines because you can drive Red Tops through the hardest of soil any season of the year. Such timely replacements will prevent your fences from getting run-down during the winter, give you a few more seasons use out of the wire and take this repair job out of next year's spring work. Get this job cleaned up this fall while you have more spare time.

### Always use Red Tops for ALL your fence post needs

You can buy the Red Top not only with assurance but under an iron-clad guarantee of complete satisfaction. Made from seasoned, railroad rail steel and fully reinforced it has more strength than you will rarely ever need. Fencing is easily and securely attached to it by the handy fastener (furnished gratis) which eliminates holes in the post and the use of staples. Its prominent studs prevent the fence from sagging or from being ridden down or rooted up. The easy driving triangular anchor plate provides solid underground anchorage, preventing both heaving and pushing over in the fence line. The "baked-on" weather-resistant aluminum metallic finish adds years of life to the Red Top and gives you a fence line to which you can point with pride.

With a Red Top Driver one man unassisted can drive 200 to 300 Red Tops in a single day.



Insist, therefore, on Red Top. It is the best your money can buy. No other steel post enjoys such a reputation for continuous satisfactory service in the fence line extending over so long a time. That's why you see so many more of them in use everywhere.

### Call on Your Red Top Dealer Today

He will help you select the type and length of Red Top that best suits your needs and assist you otherwise in working out your fencing problems economically.

**RED TOP STEEL POST CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

## Seeds of Ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.  
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.

# Puzzle Fun for the Little Folks

I AM 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I am 4 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch tall. I go to Blue Rapids grade school. My teacher's name is Miss O'Brien. I live  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from school. I have red hair, light complexion, and brown eyes. I have two sisters and four brothers. My sisters' names are Dorothy and Anna Marie. My brothers' names are William, Richard, Benny

you take out of a hole that is 3 feet square and 3 feet deep? None. It has all been taken out.

Where can happiness always be found? In the dictionary.

What are the most difficult ships to conquer? Hardships.

How do you make a slow horse fast? Stop feeding him.

What do you expect at a hotel? Inn-attention.

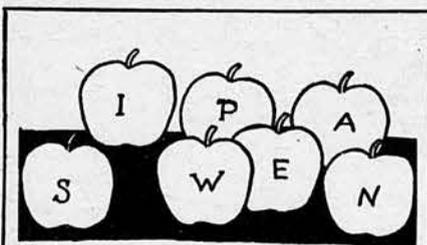
Sam Patch would go up to the tallest trees, take off his boots and jump over them. Over his boots.

Why are lawyers like crows? Because they like to have their cause (caws) heard.

eighth grade again this year. I had typhoid fever and missed so much school last year. For pets I have three ponies, and four little puppies. The ponies' names are Cupid, Cutie

Miss Willis. I liked her very much. I have four brothers and one sister. Their names are Paul, Leo, Willie and Alwin and my sister's name is Louise. For pets I have a dog named Trixie and two cats named Fuzz and White Paws. I enjoy the children's page very much. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Lakin, Kan. Esther Michel.



## Apple Puzzle

By arranging these apples in the proper order, you will be able to tell what variety of apple they are. 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.

## Wanda Can Cook

We have two dogs. Their names are Zip and Trixie. I have a little kitten named Blackie, three large bantams and five little bantams. I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I go to Winona to school. I like the children's page. I have used the Little Cooks' recipes. I always cut them out for I like to cook. I haven't any brothers or sisters.

Wanda Viola Wells.  
Severance, Kan.

## Contest Results

Dear Little Cooks: After trying the recipe for "Salmon in Potato Border" which our little cook, Ruth Louise Roberts of Winfield, Kansas, sent us, I was convinced the first prize should go to her. Here is her recipe.

While potatoes are boiling prepare the salmon as follows: To 1 can of salmon add 2 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon salt, a little paprika, 2 cups milk and 1 cup finely chopped bread crumbs. Boil together in a saucepan; keep in a warm place while you mash the potatoes and arrange them in a border on a platter. Heap the hot salmon in the center; dot the potato border with butter. An extra touch may be added by pouring a cup of white sauce over the salmon and garnishing with slices of hard boiled egg.

Emma Jean Camp, of Bucyrus, Kan., took second prize with "Salmon Box" which is really delicious also. You may have her recipe if you care for it.  
Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.

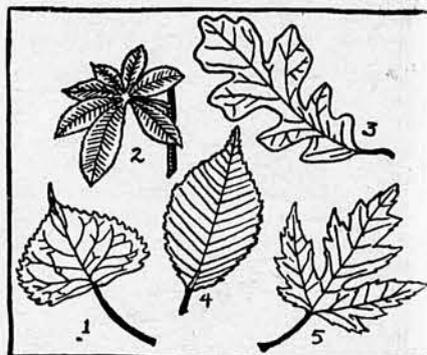
## Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
  2. — — — —
  3. — — — —
  4. — — — —
1. To fall; 2. A cord; 3. Not closed; 4. Hang.

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

## Autumn Leaves Puzzle

Can you arrange the letters in the following names so as to spell the names of the five kinds of leaves shown, and identify each with the picture? Palme, Mel, Do not two co,



and Edward. My birthday is November 17. For pets I have two cats. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age.

Elizabeth Barclay.  
Blue Rapids, Kan.

## Try to Guess These

What misses are of very jealous temper? Mis-give and Mis-trust.

What miss is always making blunders? Mis-take.

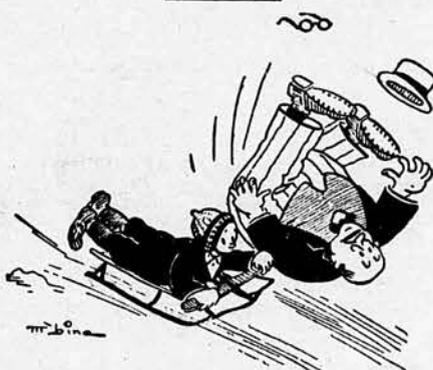
Why do you call your girl post-script? Her name is Adeline Moore.

What word can be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it? Quick.

What part of speech are shopkeepers most anxious to dispose of? Articles.

Why are guns like trees? People plant them and they shoot.

How many bushels of earth can



"Hey Mister! I Betcha I Beat You to the Bottom of the Hill!"

## Likes Her Teacher

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is July 27. Have I a twin? I have light hair and blue eyes. I go to the Clayton school. My teacher's name is Miss McMullen. I like her very well. I was in the eighth grade last year and will be in the

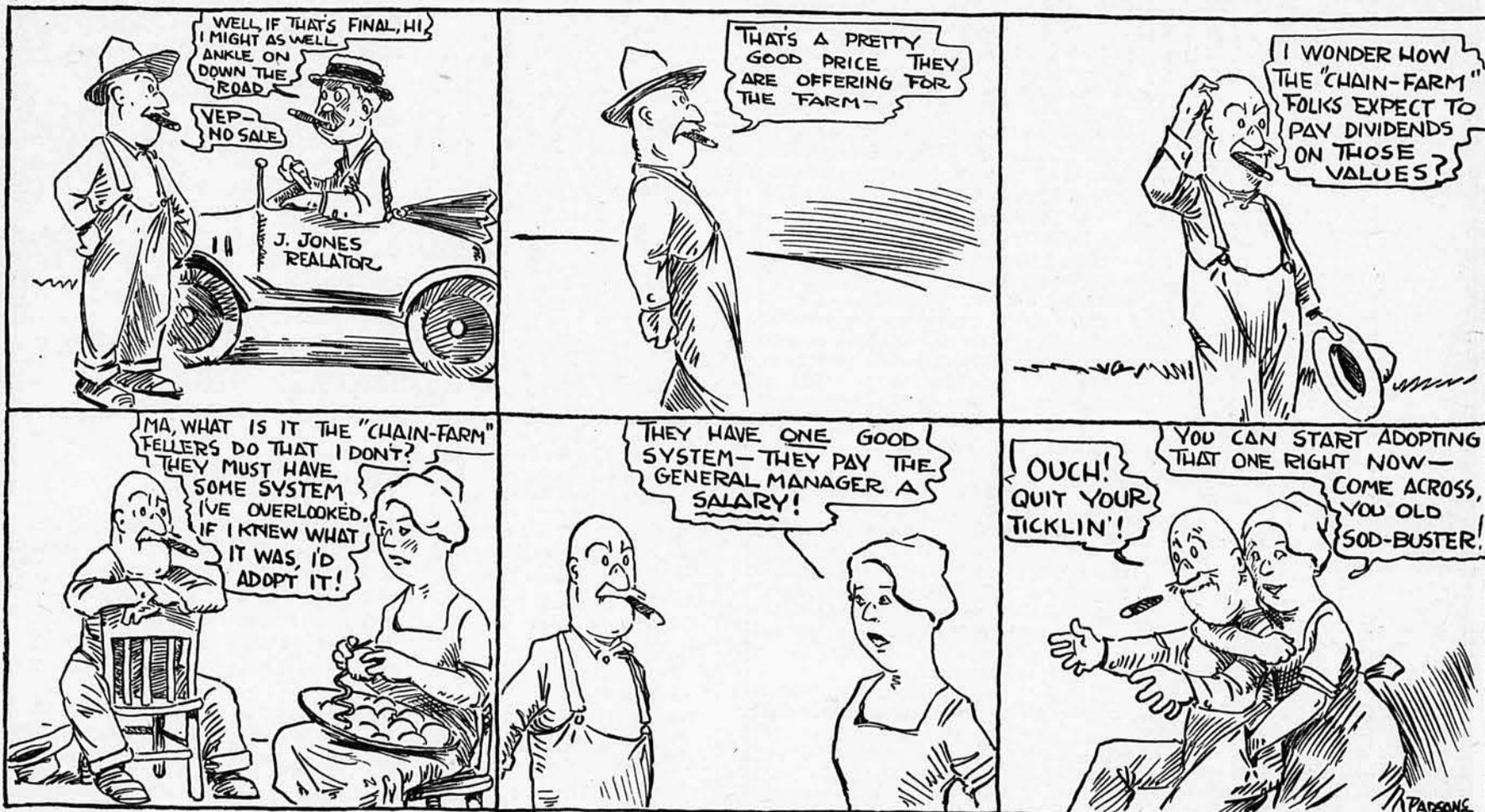
and Buster. We haven't named the puppies yet. I have two brothers. Their names are Kenneth and Carrol. Kenneth is 16 years old and Carrol is 15. I like to read the girls' and boys' page. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Clayton, Kan. Pauline Mizell.

## Write to Me

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is May 14. Have I a twin? I go to Columbia school. My teacher's name last year was

Shore tetchuns, Koa. The first one is Maple. I'm sure you can guess the others. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—But if Ma Collected Back Pay, Hi Would "Go Broke"

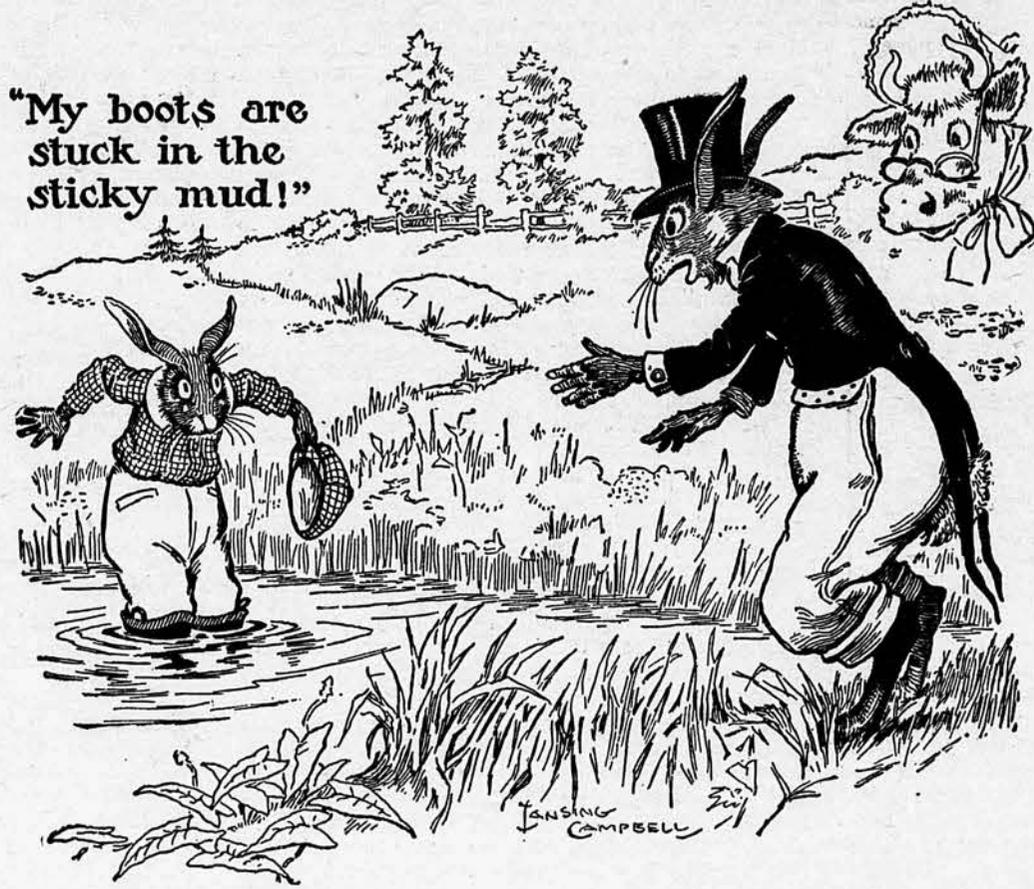
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By HOWARD R. GARIS

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7. Uncle Wiggily in the Woods
8. Uncle Wiggily's Bungalow
9. Uncle Wiggily's Fortune
10. Uncle Wiggily's Travels
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15. Uncle Wiggily's Automobile

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24. Exciting Adventures of Mister Jim Crow
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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## Clothes Problem May Be Solved Easily for the College-Bound Girl

By Naida Gardner

**R**IGHT in the midst of one of these last few hot summer days your senses have surely come to a sudden stop and you have looked at the calendar to be assured that the opening of school is just around the corner. That means some fast thinking and working, because of the clothes problem which confronts every girl going to college, whether for her first or last year.

Below is a selection of six garments especially suited to the college girl, and all of them might easily be made for her use before the day of opening. These are only a few suggestions, however. There is a more complete list giving all the other necessities, which you may have by writing to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka,

portant curved V at the front and back, being fitted to serve as a brassiere. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 699 is an essentially smart pajama ensemble for college wear, because it is so easily slipped in and out of, and is roomy. The trousers permit plenty of freedom in sleeping, being slit at either side from the lower edge. A fitted yoke at the hips shapes them to the body. A tuck-in blouse in wrapped arrangement is most attractive. The pajama may be made at a low cost of pique, linen, cotton shirting or cotton shantung. If you wish a more formal suit, silk shantung, flat washable crepe or striped silk shirting are lovely. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

No. 745 furnishes a flattering lounging robe to be worn over the pajama ensemble. This particular robe is quite easy to make as the back and front are cut in one piece. Joining the shoulder seams, attaching the tuxedo collar extending to the hemline, stitching the sleeves in place and sewing on swagger pockets is all the work needed for the completed robe. A robe of this type is especially attractive in striped material, and flannel with a narrow stripe could be worked up well, for winter wear. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 3133 will be found becoming to almost any figure. The diagonal lines emphasize flat hips and at the same time carry out an idea of length. A narrow belt marks the normal waistline. The open neckline with a soft collar shows further smartness in a jabot frill. The sleeves have the new turn-back deep cuffs with a slight flare. Made up in soft wool crepe, using some soft silk material such as faille for the collar and cuff trim, the effect will be charming and graceful. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 435 may answer the problem for a formal afternoon frock with long tight sleeves, or a formal evening gown with no sleeves, adaptable to whichever you need most. The moulded silhouette accents the natural waistline thru its shirred sides. A charming slimming line is given by the tapering inset band of the skirt which meets the waistline at the center-front. For afternoon it would be best in printed chiffon while for evening a chiffon, silk crepe or georgette in pastel shade is lovely. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

### You Can Make This Lotion

BY ANNE RYDER

A SIMPLE yet effective hand lotion may be made by mixing equal parts of rose water and glycerine. I find it a good plan to keep a

bottle of this mixture and a nail brush on the porch where I wash my hands after working in the garden. This solution is so inexpensive, costing about 5 cents an ounce, that another bottle is kept in the kitchen to be used after washing the dishes. Another one in the medicine chest prevents hands from becoming chafed thruout the year.

Glycerine is one of the most important contributions to the cosmetic world. This same solution will stop the drawn feeling and the burning that follows exposure to cold, wind and sun. It softens, smooths and whitens the skin.

Altho glycerine is in itself a bleaching agent if it is used alone it dries and burns the skin. But when mixed with almond oil, boracic acid or rose water it is one of the best skin lotions. If your skin is oily use a lotion of 3 parts rose water to 1 of glycerine to remove dust and powder and to cool the skin. A bleaching lotion may be made by mixing an ounce of glycerine with 2 ounces of lemon juice and adding 3 drops of carbolic acid. Use creams after bleaches for they are drying to the skin.

### Berets Will Stay

**B**ERETS are incontestably the favored hats of the moment. It is already foreseen that they will still be in full vogue for fall and winter. A new beret is entirely composed of narrow ribbons in rayon velvet, to wear with the fall outfit. At regular intervals, these ribbons are gathered by tiny cross threads to form scallops.

### Down Valley View Farm Way

By Nellie G. Callahan

**T**HE food in the Manger is excellent. It is almost always cooked after you order it, so that it is served deliciously hot and fresh. This is a real secret of good food. For lunch that day we had a choice of shrimp cocktail, combination salad, hot or cold consomme, or soup du jour. We had for second course filet of sole Hollandaise, Tagliarini, Frittata, lamb chop, French fried potatoes. The dessert is usually banana fritters. They are made after you sit down to the table and served piping hot from the hot fat with whipped cream and coffee.

"The Favorite" is the name of the French place. They served dinners only, at 6 and 7 sharp. Guests must be there promptly at one time or the other. There is one great room downstairs and several old rooms upstairs. Great long tables seating 12 to 30 are covered with white oilcloth. Thick, heavy porcelain dishes are used. First they bring in great tureens of steaming vegetable soup and pass it around. Guests serve themselves with a huge granite ladle. Next, right in the soup plate, comes a potato salad course. Then comes a vegetable stew and a lettuce salad. The following course is a roast with potatoes and gravy. The dessert is apples with a cream cheese and the demi-tasse is a bitter black coffee.

The Swedish Tea Room is called "The Spinning Wheel Tea Room." Here Mrs. Valborg Gravanders serves only on Thursday nights. You must reserve your plates or tables ahead, for she can serve only about 60 at a time. It is an old, three story house, with a large, nicely finished basement.

When we mounted the many steps leading up to the door we were admitted into a large vestibule where everyone lays off his wraps most informally. The tables are long and narrow and the seats are backless benches. The cloths are colored, checked, or white, with contrasting, beautifully hand woven runners. The napkins are hand woven checked linen, fringed. Mrs. Gravanders and her charming assistant, a young lady who left her native home but less than two years ago, wear the real Swedish dress. These costumes are beautiful. They are of lovely rich colors, and heavily hand worked. The bonnets are the crowning note.

### Best Recipe for August

The recipe for Vegetable Salad Par Excellent sent in by Mrs. E. W. Runft of Mitchell county took the \$5 prize given this month for the best recipe submitted to this department. Have you a favorite one for September? Write it down and send to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The best one receives a prize of \$5.

#### Vegetable Salad Par Excellent

1 large head lettuce      2 medium size  
1 onion                      cucumbers

Cabbage may be substituted for lettuce and the onion may be omitted from either if not desired. But all together it is a meal in itself.

Kansas, inclosing a 2 cent stamp. Ask for the leaflet, "Clothes for the College-Bound Maid."

No. 3172 is best suited for the classroom because of its stylish sports cut. Made up in tweed, which is so popular for fall and winter suits this season, its popularity would be assured. An entirely new treatment in the skirt is shown with a slight fulness and kilted plaits stitched to a depth well below the hips at the right side, and with a low placed circular inset at the left side where it fastens with three huge buttons and scalloped closing. The coat is in the fingertip length and has a notched rever collar and slenderly fitted sleeves. The tuck-in blouse is best made of silk, as the jacket will probably be left on during classes. The ensemble comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 2591 is the ideal undergarment for the college girl. The bloomers with a flared fulness take the place of a slip. They have snug shaping at the top and are attached to a yoke to secure a snug hipline. Buttons at the side provide the necessary opening. The vest is cut quite low with im-



Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each.

# Savory Ways to Serve Wieners

*This Meat Will Combine Deliciously With Cheese and Fruits*

By Elizabeth Shaffer

**E**ASILY kept and quickly cooked, the wiener, little brother of the more portly frankfurter, has a wide sphere of usefulness.

Some of the new, savory ways of cooking wieners call for a period in the oven. As a preliminary to this type of cookery I always like to parboil the wieners for 5 minutes or longer before oven-cooking them. One of the most dressed-up ways to prepare this sausage is to use it as a stuffing for baked apples. Use fairly large apples and scoop out most of the center, making a large hole but leaving the bottom intact. Parboil the wieners, cut them in halves or thirds and put as many pieces in each hollowed-out apple as the cavity will accommodate. Bake in a covered oven dish, with a little water in the bottom of the dish, until the apples are tender.



Wieners and sauerkraut make another good oven combination. Alternate layers of parboiled wieners and sauerkraut in an oiled baking dish, moistening with a little water and adding seasonings of salt and pepper. Dot the top layer, which should be of kraut, with butter and cook for about an hour in a moderate oven.

Cooked rice and parboiled wieners may be combined. Either use a thick layer of rice, placing the sausages over the top or use two layers of rice with a layer of wieners between. The rice should be well seasoned with salt, pepper and melted butter and the combination should be baked for about half an hour in a moderate oven.

A casserole of macaroni and cheese, or macaroni or spaghetti with tomato sauce, may have parboiled wieners placed over the top instead of grated cheese. The sausages should be nicely browned by putting them in the top of the oven.

The wiener never tastes better than when it is broiled over a camp fire, split, spread with mustard and thrust between buns. The next time you are making wiener sandwiches the main dish for an outdoor meal try wrapping each sausage with a slice of bacon, fastening the bacon with a toothpick, and broiling as usual.

Leftover cooked wieners may be utilized readily. They may be cut up fine and mixed with a bread stuffing seasoned with onion. Thus combined they may be used in the ordinary way either as a meat accompaniment or as a stuffing for such vegetables as onions or green peppers. A few leftover cooked wieners may be chopped until fine and combined with scrambled eggs.

sugar. Cook gently until paste is made. Add ¼ teaspoon lemon juice and remove the mixture from the fire. Cut in 1 inch squares when cool and eat one before retiring.

### To Clean Jet Jewelry

I have a strand of real jet beads and would like to know how to clean them. Mrs. I. J. E.

Reduce bread crumbs to small particles, and rub them into all the curves and hollows of the beads, while rubbing with a flannel.

### Club Keeps Up-to-Date

BY JANE PLUMMER

**I**T'S difficult for every woman to be well informed on the great variety of topics which make up the news of this interesting era in which we live. It takes concentration, hours of it, to keep up with the complexities of a disarmament conference, the tariff bill, wars in China, the amazing discoveries of science, and many other events.

A club to which I belong has a plan of having a "News Bureau" at each of its meetings. Each of us is assigned a topic of interest for the year. At roll call we answer with a two-minute report on what has been happening in the field of our special topic. Then we proceed with our usual program, quilting, chatting and refreshments. By the end of the year we believe we'll all be informed on a variety of subjects which might escape us individually. Our "News Bureau" calls

for a review of Aviation, New Books, the Economic Outlook, The Theater, In the World of Arts and Crafts, News from Russia, Fashions, Medical Research, the President and His Family, Radio, New Notes in Music, Trends in Interior Decoration, International Affairs, Explorations, Agricultural Interest, What's Happening in India, Women in the Limelight, News from the Home Economics Field, Local Government and National Legislation and Schools and Colleges.

### Hanging the Pictures

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

**W**HAT pictures and where to hang them, are problems which confront the housewife, now that wallpaper has become so decorative and attractive that it is often a picture in itself. Sometimes a picture is so good that it supplies the dominant color note of a room, and a room may be planned around it. But these pictures are so scarce that it is a safe rule to plan the room first and let its character suggest the picture.

Family portraits are depressing to visitors and are better kept in private rooms. Prints of good pictures are so inexpensive that it is possible to bring masterpieces into the average home.

Pictures should be hung about eye level or to form a pleasing composition when arranged over a piece of furniture. Hanging the picture flat to the wall, with two wires secured to two screw eyes on the picture and two picture hooks, does away with ugly triangular wires and follows the lines of the picture and the wall. Small pictures may be hung with invisible screws or tacks.

# Daily Naps Are Essential

By Lucile Berry Wolf

**I**T IS difficult to prescribe and enforce a certain number of hours of sleep for all babies, just as it would be to attempt to do it for grown-ups. We do have accepted averages, however, and most babies can be brought approximately near to them, with varying degrees of effort depending on the disposition of the babies. Certainly it is a mother's duty to give a small child regular opportunity for all the sleep he will possibly take.

The healthy young baby will sleep from 18 to 22 hours each day. He should be turned from side to side during a long period of sleep, for positions easily become cramped.

At 6 months the average baby requires a 12 hour period of sleep at night, and a two hour nap both morning and afternoon. The afternoon nap should be over by 3 o'clock if baby is to go to bed at 6 o'clock as proper babies do.

The first birthday usually finds two naps still necessary, but one of them much shortened. During the second year the naps merge into one mid-day slumber, over early in the day.

Baby must have a bed to himself. A little one's sleep does not become really sound and deep until the later part of the second year, and he must be given every inducement to uninterrupted relaxation. There is actual danger of a young baby being smothered if allowed to sleep with an older person. Many babies have lost their lives in this manner, and many others have contracted contagious diseases and colds by the practice of sleeping with other children or older persons.

Do not permit stimulating play before bedtime. It may banish sleep for hours with an easily affected baby. Never give medicine to induce sleep. All soothing sirups contain harmful drugs, and many are positively dangerous.

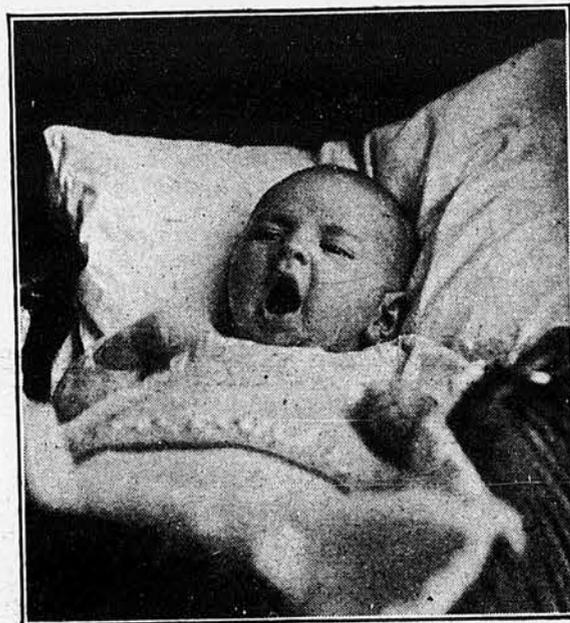
In any discussion of a baby's sleep habits, the question comes up, "Once he has been put to bed, shall we let him cry it out?" It is perfectly true that a healthy, well fed and regulated infant placed in a comfortable bed, at the proper time will settle into the best sleep if left alone. If he resents this treatment loudly and at length day after day, falling into a nervous sleep from sheer exhaustion, to be easily startled from sleep, it would be wise to ask yourself some questions before carrying uncompromising tactics too far. Mild resistance is to be expected with a little

baby, but a real battle over the matter of sleep is unnatural. If it is a repeated occurrence, one should suspect some fundamental difficulty, such as undernourishment, or uncomfortable equipment for sleep. The baby may require more than a normal amount of food. He may have an uncomfortable bed. Many babies do. An unpadded rubber sheet is most uncomfortable, even if the springs and mattress are good. Feather mattresses are stuffy and overheating.

If the resistance to sleep is unusual, baby may be overfed, or thirsty, or too warm. Wrinkles in the bedding cause real discomfort. His band or diaper may

be tight, or he may be required to wear a steaming, unventilated rubber protector to bed.

*Have you a copy of the bulletin on Infant Care which gives minutest details in the care of the baby in the home? You may have a copy of this if you will write to Mrs. Wolf and ask for it. There is no charge. Mrs. Wolf is glad to help you with any problems you may have in caring for your baby, also. Just drop her a line explaining your troubles. Address Mrs. Wolf, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.*



## 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.

### You Can Refinish a Blackboard

I have an old blackboard which has grown too worn to use, and as I have a young son who would like to mark on it, I should like to know how to refinish it. Is there a way? Mrs. T. R. A.

By painting the blackboard with ordinary glossy black paint, applying a coat of black mixed with turpentine instead of oil, you will achieve a dull black finish.

### Quilt Booklet Still Available

I am writing to see if the booklet "Quilting—a New Old Art" is still available and how much a book. Idelle C.

I am glad to advise that you can still obtain the quilting booklet by writing to the Booklet Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., enclosing 5 cents in stamps.

### Have You Tried This Remedy?

I am very anxious to find the formula for fig and senna paste which I have been told is very good for constipation. Can you give me this formula? Mrs. A. P. W.

Here is the recipe for the paste. Chop 1 cup figs, 1 cup raisins and 1 ounce senna leaves together. Add 1 cup water and 3 tablespoons



## Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

### If a Child Has the Right Diet He Will Not Suffer From Troubles Produced by a Perverted Appetite

**A**N "OLD fashioned mother" feels that we are entirely too strict in dealing with the diet of the child who likes sweet things. Why deny his pleadings? Is he not simply expressing a natural craving that is prompted by some need of the body?

I think not. A proper proportion of sugar is needed in a child's diet, without question. But that amount is well supplied to the average child in the sugar used in cooking and serving regular meals. If the child is allowed additional sweets let it be as a dessert, immediately following the meal. The objection to allowing candy, cake, crackers and other dainties between meals is that it spoils regularity of appetite and digestion. Then mother complains that the child has no appetite, meaning rather that he has a perverted appetite. His body is thin and wasted because he is so fed with carbohydrate foods that he has no desire for the milk, eggs, cereals and fruit that are needed to build up his tissues and give him good blood and muscle. The candy supplies heat and some fat. It does not make blood and muscle. The teeth of a candy eater are poor, not so much because the sugar injures the dentine as because the unbalanced diet leaves a deficiency of toothforming material. A child may really need more than three meals a day, but if so, give a fourth meal, say about 4 p. m., instead of allowing indiscriminate eating of cake, candy and cookies at all hours of the day.

When I gave this advice the mother replied, "But it is so hard to get him to eat even the tasty things when he is going to school. I just feel that we have to tempt his appetite." I think this hardly correct. Instead of tempting his appetite you have to correct it. However, the mother who studies her cookbook can find recipes for any number of dainty dishes, very enticing to children, yet compounded from the essential foods that are actual body builders.

#### Age Is No Bar

I am past 60 and badly crippled with articular rheumatism, or some doctors say arthritis. I suppose at my age I may as well give up, but I thought I would write and see if you had any suggestions.

K. M.

Your age is no bar to recovery. It will depend much upon how severe the destruction of joint tissue has been. Please remember that practically all such cases result from pus infection, which often comes from concealed abscesses. These may be at roots of teeth, in tonsils, sinuses of head, or other places. Recovery depends on getting them thoroly cleaned up.

#### Have the Eyes Examined

I know my boy's trouble is from his stomach because he vomits bile, but we have given all kinds of stomach medicine without doing a bit of good and are real discouraged. He is 13 years old. When these spells come (maybe once a week) they make him have fierce headaches. He has to stay out of school.

W. R. B.

The fact that he vomits bile does not surely indicate that the stomach is responsible. Nervous headaches and headaches from eyestrain also may cause vomiting of bile, especially the former. Have his eyes carefully examined. If no trouble exists there treat his nerves by having him take longer hours of sleep and making sure that he does not have any undue strain of study, play or work. I have known growing boys to play so hard at basketball and other things as to

upset the nervous system. Make sure that his bowels act regularly without physic. Give him plenty of fruit and green vegetables, lots of butter and cream and a pint to a quart of milk every day.

#### Where Is the Infection?

I have suffered for months with inflammatory rheumatism. Please suggest a remedy or a blood medicine that would give relief, as I am a farmer, and consequently work out of doors most of the time. Rheumatism is in my hands and wrists. I have had several treatments from our doctor, but still have pain in my wrists, thumbs and fingers.

E. W. F.

No blood medicine or other form of remedy is advisable until your doctor has made every effort to locate the source of the infection. Most cases of rheumatism are dependent on a septic process somewhere in the body that sends forth poisonous strains to inflame the joints. Frequently the trouble is found to be in abscessed teeth, diseased tonsils, infected sinuses, or some similar focus of disease. The first thing to do is to locate and clean up this infection.

#### See a Real Surgeon

How long a period is required usually for osteomyelitis of the bone to run its course, if the patient becomes strong and normal otherwise? An operation last August for an abscess on the hip-bone which developed after a 10-day sickness of paratyphoid showed this infection of the bone. It is still discharging rather scantily, and the little 8-year old boy seems to feel

real strong. He has not been allowed to sit or stand. Do you think he is making satisfactory progress?

G. M. A.

Osteomyelitis is a very serious disease, for it attacks the very life of the bone. Any opinion that I might give without seeing the boy would be of little value, and might even lead you astray. The fact that your little boy now feels well and seems strong is encouraging. When he will be ready to use his leg must be decided by the doctor. If I were you I would ask that an orthopedic surgeon be brought into consultation.

#### See an Eye Specialist

What about a woman who has never had to wear glasses but gets dizzy whenever she looks hard at anything and if she moves suddenly? She is to have a child in about six months. Do you think she should be examined for glasses?

S. M.

Certainly she should be examined. Dizziness does affect many women who are pregnant, and sometimes no eye cause can be found. On the other hand, I know of pregnant women whose dizziness and headaches are relieved promptly by properly fitted glasses. Strangely enough it sometimes happens that they need glasses only at that interesting time, so that it becomes almost embarrassing to have to resume them.

#### Must Cultivate Confidence

We have a nephew who is 19. Everybody notices what a glaring, staring, fixed look he has in his eyes. Can it be disease? Can anything be done?

P. M. H.

Such an appearance may be due to disease. The only way to find that out is thru a careful examination by an eye specialist. On the other hand, it may be due to a mental condition caused by embarrassment or fear of the public gaze. In such a case the patient himself must be the doctor, and will cure the condition by cultivating confidence and ease of mind.

## Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

**T**HIS man Amos, of whom we are talking today, lived about 800 years, before Christ. That seems like a frightfully long time ago. But looked at from another standpoint it is not. A few years ago I was in Yellowstone National Park, and of course saw Old Faithful Geyser, both quiet and in action. The water that the geyser throws up is hot and contains a certain amount of lime and other salts. These salts have formed a crust, mound-shaped, all around the geyser. The geologists have carefully measured the thickness of the crust of salt which forms each year at the base of Old Faithful. They figure that if the geyser has been throwing up the same amount of salts each year that it is emitting now, it has been operating not less than 40,000 years. So Amos did not live so long ago; only about 2,800 years.

The nation of Israel was very prosperous in a commercial way in the days of Amos. Great numbers of people were rich, and the government had been successful in war. To quote "The Old Testament in the Life of Today," by Dr. John A. Rice, "The well-to-do lived in elegant houses built of cedar and ivory. They had summer and winter homes. Their furnishings were gorgeous. Their beds, for example, were made of ivory. The women had nothing to do but lounge around in silk robes and drink fine wines with their paramours and eat delicate foods. The rich were growing richer, the poor poorer. Old estates that had been owned for years by honest people were being seized by the land greedy. Oppression was everywhere. Morals were low. Debauchery was almost universal. Immorality reigned in the homes, in business, in politics, in every phase of social life. The priests were as depraved as the people."

About 22 miles from Bethel lived Farmer Amos. He had either a flock of sheep of his own, or he was employed as a shepherd. In addition, he went around and pinched figs, so as to make them ripen faster, and these were sold to the poor. No doubt, in delivering the figs he had gone in the back door of many a home, and had seen much of what was going on in homes both rich and poor.

Finally he can stand it no longer, and he comes up to Bethel to unburden himself. He felt that God had called him, and no doubt God had called him. The fact that he had enjoyed no education did not deter him. He went straight on. As a matter of fact he had been educated, not in the schools but in the great university of nature, and of men. The man who could write, "Seek him that maketh the seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night: that calleth for the waters of the sea and poureth them out upon the face of the earth: The Lord is his name," could not be called an ignorant man. He had watched the stars and the weather and the animals and the ways of men with a discerning eye, and he could draw his own conclusions. He did not necessarily have to read all the books of the rabbis to be educated.

He comes up to Bethel and speaks to the crowds there. As Rice pictures him, "I can see him now as he enters the tabernacle, with long whiskers, long hair, a big turban on his head, sandals on his feet, a coarse cloak hanging loosely about his body, a girdle around his waist, a shepherd's staff in his hand." The gay crowds are coming and going, chattering, patterning. They are the chosen people. Nothing can happen to them. Disaster may come on other nations, of course,

in fact it ought to come, but on them—it is not to be thought of. They are the superior people. And just then the sunburnt shepherd gets up on a block of wood and cries, "Thus saith the Lord, for three transgressions of Damascus, yea for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof." And he goes the round of the nations all about, as the crowd gathers, passing judgment on each nation in turn. Then at last he comes to Judah, and they are willing to hear their southern neighbor cursed, when he suddenly turns on them, Israel, and curses them with almost divine fury.

Of course he is told to move on. His words are too hard to be borne, say the priests. He is not a hundred per cent, and they cannot have any such man around. He isn't patriotic, for one thing. He isn't a booster, and there is no record of his ever having been a member of the boosters club. That is bad. He is undesirable. Move on, Amos. Your absence will be highly appreciated. The fact that you are right, that you tell the truth, is incidental. We chosen people here in Bethel and in Samaria do not want to be disturbed. Go and shout at somebody else. Your preachments are not pleasing. You don't help business.

Amos moves on—when he gets ready. His words are read today, but the nation he talked to went down to wreck and desolation long ago. How human it all is! And what a modern sound it has! Would you like to have Amos come to your town to preach?

Lesson for August 31—Work That Serves God, Book of Amos.  
Golden Text—Isa. 6:8.

### Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt states August 1 this year was about 1 per cent smaller than at the same date in 1929, according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture. States east of the Mississippi River as a whole had about 8 per cent less cattle on feed this year than last while states west of the river had 2 per cent more. Substantial increases in the number on feed are shown for Iowa and Nebraska, while all of the other states had decreases or no change from last year. Reports of feeders as to the weights of cattle on feed show a rather marked decrease from last year in the prospective market supply of cattle weighing over 1,100 pounds, with a corresponding increase in cattle weighing from 900 to 1,100 pounds and little change in cattle under 900 pounds.

Reports of feeders as to the probable number of feeding cattle to be bought by them during the last five months of this year indicate a sharp decrease in the movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt states during the last half of 1930 compared to the same period in 1929 and 1928. These reports reflected the poor pastures and unfavorable prospects for corn production early in August as well as the unfavorable returns from fed cattle marketed in recent months. Improvement in any of these conditions undoubtedly would tend to strengthen the demand for feeder cattle. According to the reports of feeders, demand will be centered this year even more than last on calves and yearlings, and a much larger proportion of purchases will be at stockyards markets, with a corresponding decrease in direct purchases.

The estimated number of cattle on feed August 1 this year as a percentage of the number August 1, 1929 is as follows: Ohio, 100; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 90; Michigan, 85; Wisconsin, 100; Minnesota, 100; Iowa, 108; Missouri, 85; S. Dakota, 100; Nebraska, 108; Kansas, 95.

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**BOOK DEPARTMENT**

**The Romance of the Old West Is Portrayed in the Life Story of Will James**

BY D. M. HARMON

THE days of the romantic West, of the open range, of horse-thieving, of cattle-rustling, of trapping wild mustangs, and of the feud between cattlemen and sheepmen, have not passed. There has emerged a cowboy, born in Montana who assures us that he was reared, trained and until a few years ago worked in this identical West. In his new book "Lone Cowboy," Will James tells of his experiences and adventures in the West which were much the same as the open range of the past. He has had all the adventures in it, save those with Indians and buffalo, which any cowboys of the '70s might have had. He has roved from below the Mexican border to well above the Canadian line; has studied every kind of life peculiar to the old frontier, even fur-trapping and prospecting.

Mr. James already has written in general terms on horses, cowboys and the cow country, in his books "Smoky," "Cow Country," and the rest. The book "Lone Cowboy" is a real autobiography. It is the story of a lonely life. Most cowboys have a gregarious instinct, but Will James seems to have wandered over the West in solitary fashion. He was born in 1892 when his parents were on the trail in Montana with a covered wagon. His mother died the next spring. Four or five years later his father was killed by a vicious steer and for some years thereafter his education proceeded under the direction of his father's best friend, a wandering Franch-Canadian trapper known as Bopy. When Bopy was drowned the boy drifted to the nearest cow-outfit and began wrangling horses.

The book is purely a tale of adventure, sometimes very serious adventure such as being caught rustling cattle and serving a term in jail. In the end the cowboy turned artist. From his earliest years he had longed to draw and practiced on what stray sheets of paper fell his way. As he grew more adept his work attracted notice. Finally he found himself earning \$50 for a drawing submitted for a rodeo poster. The war, a brief experience as cowboy rider for the movies, and a visit to a magazine editor, all brought the real goal of his ambition nearer. It is a very un-

usual book and will awaken the spirit of the boy in every man. "Lone Cowboy" was the August selection of The Book-of-the-Month Club.

The Crime Club has brought out a new mystery story by Philip MacDonald, "The Link." The body of Lord Grenville, shot thru the head was unceremoniously dumped into the hallway of a village inn. Colonel Anthony Gethryn, from Scotland Yard and around whom Mr. MacDonald has built his detective stories, was taking a vacation in the next country house, gets into the case and in a very engaging manner proceeds to solve it. The Colonel had an uncanny nose for crime, but no one had ever proved that his relations with the Yard were anything more than distinctly friendly.

There were many people who might have wanted to be rid of the strong and ruthless peer who had returned from America with a mysteriously acquired fortune and a number of words no one in the neighborhood understood. The only clue to his death was a ridge of silver sand beneath his coat-collar. From the time Colonel Gethryn begins his investigation, events move with terrifying complexity to a thrilling climax.

Another good mystery story with its setting in our country is "Rutledge Trails the Ace of Spades," by William Macleod Raine. In this novel, Mr. Raine has combined a mystery story with a tale of high adventure on the western ranges. Young Jim Rutledge, taking his father's trail herd thru for the first time, runs afoul of the Moss Gang, his father's sworn enemies. In one of the smaller rooms of the Longhorn dance-hall, Joe Shear, professional gambler, and a man of many enemies, sat playing cards with two of the Moss boys and Steve Lawson. He was winning consistently. Suddenly the lights shot out. Confusion followed. Then by the flare of match, Joe Shear was found dead, with young Jim Rutledge's knife in his back, its blade driven thru an ace of spades. The eye-shade from a pirate's costume, three sets of foot prints outside a low window and the mysterious ace of spades; from these clues, Jim had to establish his innocence and find the guilty man.

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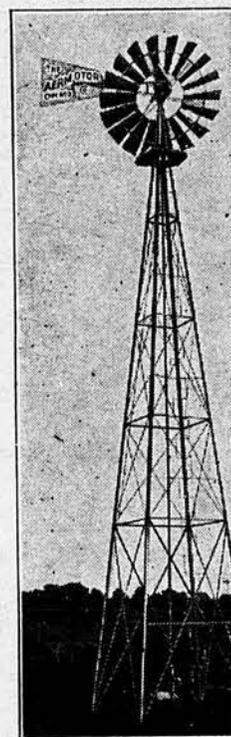
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**CORN HARVESTER** Self Gathering Corn, Cane and Kafir Corn. Cuts and throws in piles on harvester. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$25 with fodder binder. The only self-gathering corn harvester on the market that is giving universal satisfaction.—Dexter L. Woodward, Sandy Creek, N. Y., writes: "3 years ago I purchased your Corn Harvester. Would not take 4 times the price of the machine if I could not get another one." Clarence F. Huggins, Spearmore, Okla. "Works 5 times better than I expected. Saved \$40 in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, O. "I have used a corn shocker, corn binder and 2 rowed machines, but your machine beats them all and takes less time of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haug, Mayfield, Oklahoma: "Your harvester gave good satisfaction while using filling our Silo." K. F. Ruegnitz, Otis, Colo. "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing pictures of harvester at work and testimonials.

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## HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by  
Jesse R. Johnson



### Here's One Farmers' Alliance Store That Is Still Prosperous After 40 Years of Service

**T**HE Farmers' Alliance, which came into existence in the eighties, was the first and only secret organization of farmers Kansas has ever known, and the organized nonpolitically, it later went in for politics and finally lost its identity in the Populist party.

As we now view the situation, at no time have the paths of farmers and merchants been very far apart, but prejudices were stronger then, due to limited means of travel and communication, and the farmer, believing he had a distinct problem of his own to solve, bullded his organization with doorkeepers and passwords.

This aroused further the suspicions of the home merchant and helped to



Fred Jackson

confirm him in the belief that the farmer was his natural enemy, so he cast his political lot with those whose interests were antagonistic to that of agriculture, and the chasm widened between town and country. This condition, undesirable as it was, had much to do with the early development and growth of co-operative marketing associations, farmer owned and managed elevators and mutual insurance and telephone companies, and out of those bitter struggles have come institutions of lasting benefit. But Farmers' Alliance stores did not succeed so well. Out of over 100 such stores founded during that time, only one is still in existence, it operating along the lines originally worked out by those early co-operators. The failure of these stores was not due to any weakness in the plan under which they were organized, but business principles were not adhered to; inexperienced men and often farmers themselves without previous experience undertook the management.

#### Grew Into Big Business

The Alliance Exchange Company at McPherson is the lone example of outstanding success. Organized 40 years ago on August 1, with less than 50 stockholders and a paid up capital of \$535, it has grown to be one of the largest and best known institutions of its kind in the Middle West.

A board of intelligent farmers was chosen, composed of J. B. Maddox, L. A. George, B. F. McGill, J. L. Kasey, J. B. Felton, W. L. Ganson and Fred Jackson. Guided by vision and honestly believing in the principle of co-operation, this board, and others who have followed, have increased the number of stockholders to 1,000 and under their supervision the store has done 6 million dollars' worth of business since it was established. Last year the company paid \$1,797.86 in taxes.

Since beginning business, the company has rebated \$300,000 to its stockholders, and erected on one of the best corners in town a magnificent store building. Last year business totaled \$225,346.72, and the rebates amounted to \$13,500.

W. H. Lowrey, the present manager, has been with the company for 16 years. The management rests with a board of nine members elected an-

nually by the stockholders. The shares of stock are \$5 each, and no one is allowed to hold more than one share. All stock draws 6 per cent interest before any rebates are allowed.

Rebates are figured on the basis of patronage, that is, the stockholders who are the heaviest buyers from the store receive the largest rebates.

Many of the original stockholders and members of the first board have passed away. Only a few of those most active in starting and guiding the organization thru the early and critical stages of its existence are still living, one of them being Fred Jackson, a member of the first board and the present secretary. He is 87 years old now.

#### Republic's Big Free Fair

When Republic county taxpayers decided a few years ago to levy a small tax and give their people the benefit of a first class big free fair they probably did not realize the importance of the step they were about to take, not only as far as their own county was concerned but also to the large territory adjoining Republic county in Kansas and over in Nebraska.

Last year more than 60,000 persons came to see the fair, some traveling hundreds of miles. More than \$5,000 was paid out in premiums on cattle, hogs and poultry, the total premiums totaled nearly \$10,000. The cost to the individual taxpayer is so small that it hardly need be mentioned, but in the aggregate the sum is sufficient to put on one of the best district fairs and shows in any state in the Middle West.

The county commissioners every year name two "Fair" members from each township; these meet annually, and by election name a fair board of nine members, whose job it is to manage the fair for that year. The entertainment and concessions are turned over to the Belleville Chamber of Commerce. Any money saved from this source goes back to the fair for improvements. The money raised by the tax is used for premiums and spent in ways to give the greatest encouragement to the educational side of farming and livestock growing.

Wholesome and clean shows are provided for the entertainment of the visitors. I wish such a fair might be maintained with open gates for the citizens of every county in Kansas. August 25 to 29 are the dates for the North Central Kansas Fair at Belleville this year.

#### Farmers Must Use Philosophy

Scanning the hot, cloudless sky at midday for weeks and retiring at night under a new, dry moon, the farmer sometimes begins to doubt God. But he finds sleep and rest in the soft blackness of night and renews his strength and faith for another day.

The kind of labor he performs, the nature of his business and the welfare of himself and family will not permit much lost motion in the way of discouragement. He renews hope by recalling the past; it has always rained and, of course, it will do so again.

Weeks ago he hoped for a half crop; later a few nubbins and fodder would have satisfied him, and now if it will only rain in time to make fall

pasture he won't complain. To travel a thousand miles, as I have recently, thru the dry regions of the state is to better understand the marvelous fortitude and sterling qualities of Kansas farmers.

While business men discuss the problem under their electric fans and the hot breath of the dried corn fields blows into the faces of the tourists as they hurry to or from the mountains, the farmers are themselves the least excited. Conserving every particle of feed, planning for the sowing of late pasture and decreasing expenses wherever possible, they are preparing to make the best of a condition over which they have but little control.

A few "oases" on the Kansas map in a measure represent cows and hens. True, the hens are moulting now and the milk flow is reduced because of the dried up pastures, but the fall rains will provide wheat and rye pastures and the hens with new feathers will lay again.

Like fortresses on a frontier, co-operative creameries stretch across Washington, Republic, Jewell and Smith counties. The Washington county organization with its proved work is the model for the newer undertakings.

The Smith County Farmers' Creamery was organized in 1927 with 35 producers. The first year it churned and sold \$72,000 worth of butter. The company hopes to increase that figure to \$200,000 this year. Its present

output is 50,000 pounds a month, which is being sold in Brooklyn, N. Y., at a price above Chicago quotations.

Eighteen routes are being operated in Smith and Phillips counties, and some cream comes by rail from Burlington, Colo. The association has 600 members, with about six cows to the member.

Under the present plan of operation the farmer receives pay for the same number of pounds of butter that he sells in cream. The overrun after the cream is churned goes to the management for their work in collecting cream, churning, marketing and all other expenses incurred in running the business.

Jewell County Co-operative Association is churning butter from cream produced on 200 stockholder farms, with an average of about five cows to the farm.

The Republic County Co-operative Association is the youngest of the group, with about 200 stockholders and churning 700 pounds of butter a day.

These co-operatives and one or two others located in other states are among the most valuable institutions in Kansas. Bankers and chambers of commerce are giving their best cooperation. When farmers are prosperous and wheat sells high, they can afford the luxury of low-producing cows and slack feeding methods, but when conditions are not so good, it is different.

## A Look at Present Conditions

### Kansas Better Off Than Other States Where Drouth Was More Severe, Capper Says

**L**AST week Senator Arthur Capper was the principal speaker at the 60th anniversary reunion of the Oak Creek Old Settlers' Society, near Downs, and in the course of his talk he gave a very clear summary of present conditions in the state.

"I have been over a good part of Kansas and find considerable improvement in the drouth situation has occurred during the last 10 days. Rains, of course, are responsible for the immediate relief. Altho they came too late to be of much benefit to a large portion of the corn that was suffering, they are stimulating sorghums, soybeans, roughage crops and late cuttings of alfalfa.

"I do not mean to minimize the seriousness of the losses that have been sustained by farmers in Kansas. Frankly conditions are the most critical we have had in many years. I do believe, however, that our state is in much better condition than some others where the drouth was more severe. But aside from that consideration, what are the prospects in the immediate agricultural situation which may be credited to net results from the 1930 farming season?

"The livestock industry has been hard hit, but an inventory of conditions reveals an improvement in the pasture supply which will relieve the prospect of wholesale marketing of unfinished cattle because of grass and water shortage. That will have a strengthening effect on the markets. A report from the central livestock markets compiled by the Department of Agriculture and published the last few days indicates that any tendencies toward runs had been offset by the determination of feeders to hold their cattle a little longer until prices mended.

"A recent report from the Flint Hills section indicated the shipments of cattle from that area were no greater, if not less than shipments in a normal year. Any tendency to withhold cattle from the market at this time is strengthening and will serve to increase central market prices so

that greater margins will accrue to the owners when shipments finally are made. These margins, together with the extra gains which the cattle make, should be sufficient pay for any feed it will be necessary to buy and to pay some profit above the return that would be realized from these same cattle if they were dumped unfinished on a low market. The national relief plan which includes lower freight rates on stock and feed will also operate to the feeder's advantage.

"The short corn crop will alleviate the wheat situation. Farmers who have stock and who also produced wheat, which includes a large number of farmers in the Corn Belt, have been feeding wheat for several weeks. In some of the more seriously affected drouth areas, stockmen are considering buying co-operative shipments of wheat to feed. Every bushel of wheat that is fed will relieve the market of just that much surplus and will help the farmer who has wheat but no stock to which it may be fed.

"Dairymen who have been suffering from low prices see relief in new contracts that are being written. Producers in the St. Louis milk shed renewed contracts the other day at an advance of about 50 cents a hundred pounds. The decrease in production resulting from sale of cows and shortage of pastures and water already is being felt in dairy products markets.

"Hot weather is credited with lowered egg production. That curtailment of production will affect the market favorably so that the poultryman likewise will be able to buy feed if necessary when his hens resume laying.

"In years like the present farmers save every available morsel of roughage. It may not be of such good quality as that produced in a normal year but it will sustain life and when properly supplemented with protein concentrates and some grain will yield some profit.

"When the final harvest is made, (Continued on Page 20)

# Pays for Time Lost

## as well as

# Accidental Death Protection

### In Case of Accident \$2.00 will Provide a Weekly Income

The holder of the new \$10,000 Farmers' Special automobile travel and pedestrian accident policy gives protection against loss of time due to total disability as the result of accidents described in the policy from one day to thirteen weeks at the rate of either \$25.00, \$15.00, \$10.00, \$7.00 or \$5.00 per week as described in the 5 special coverage clauses of the policy.

## Accidental Death Protection

In addition to the weekly total disability income the insured is provided accidental death protection against travel, lightning, cyclone, tornado and farm machinery accidents that result in loss of life to the extent of

- \$10,000 for loss of life, limbs, or total loss of sight as the result of railroad or steamboat travel accident.
- \$3,000 for loss of life, limbs, or total loss of sight as the result of motor bus, taxicab or street car travel accidents.
- \$2,000 for loss of life, limbs, or total loss of sight as the result of automobile or horse-drawn vehicle travel accidents.
- \$2,000 for loss of life, limbs, or total loss of sight as the result of accidents that might occur while using or operating motor-driven or horse-drawn farm machinery.

- \$1,000 for loss of life, limbs, or total loss of sight as the result of being struck or run down while traveling on foot on a public highway or street.
- \$1,000 for loss of life, limbs, or total loss of sight by being struck by lightning, cyclone, tornado or by the collapse of the outer walls of a building or by the burning of a public building as described in the policy.
- \$500 accidental death protection while riding as a fare-paying passenger in a licensed air conveyance as described in the policy.

The above death and weekly total disability protection is provided in the new \$10,000 Farmers' Special automobile travel and pedestrian accident policy, all for only \$2.00 per year. You can have this needed protection against death or disability for less than a penny a day.

### No Medical Examination Necessary

Paid-in-advance readers of Kansas Farmer, or members of their families, who are over 10 and under 70 years of age, need only to fill in the accompanying application blank, mailing it to this office with \$2.00, check, money order or currency, accompanying application. Upon receipt of application, policy will be issued and mailed the purchaser from this office. If you are not already covered with this special accident protection, get your application in the mail today. Accidents happen. Like time and taxes, they wait for no one.

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## Application

**Print** each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

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**KANSAS FARMER,**  
Insurance Department, Topeka, Kansas.

I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a Farmers' Special Automobile, Travel and Pedestrian Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued through KANSAS FARMER. Enclosed is \$2.00 (two dollars).

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Full name..... Age.....  
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Postoffice..... State.....

R. F. D..... Occupation.....

Full name of beneficiary.....

Postoffice..... State.....

Relationship of Beneficiary.....

# Crockett Family Found Favor

## Simplicity of Their Music Has Made This Sextet One of Most Popular Features on the Air

IF THE radio, as some people say, is going to bring the family back to the home, the Crockett Mountain-er family certainly will have something to do with it. This sextet of a father and five sons, heard every night, except Sunday, at 5 p. m. over WIBW and the Columbia Broadcast- ing network, offers a new kind of entertainment to fathers, mothers and children.

The Crocketts represent the super- lative of simplicity. They come from a land of their own, 'way off in the Kentucky mountains. How they ever ventured to leave the confines of that remote district for the worldliness of New York, no one ever will know.

In appearance they are long, thin, and angular; they are all shy, have rugged complexions, but give the im- pression of fragility; they resemble, somehow, wild deer out on a lark in strange pastures, aware that at any moment danger may overtake them. To them danger means jingling tele- phones, whirring street cars, noisy subways, asphalt pavements, and the traffic of New York.

The Crocketts are not comfortable in New York. They miss their hom- iny and home-baked ham, and above all, yellow cornmeal and sorghum mol- lasses, so they say. But when they get into the Columbia studios and establish an intimacy between the microphone and their fiddles, they are content. Real mountaineers, happy in the ease and simplicity of their mu- sic, unmindful of urban conventions, light-hearted, sincere, their songs stir the heart and awake a longing for the simple things of life. Undoubtedly they are doing their bit to bring back the wandering family to its hearth- stone.

### SUNDAY, AUGUST 31

- 8:00 a. m.—Land O Make Believe (CBS)
- 8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale
- 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—National Labor Service from Washington Cathedral. Speech by Wm. Greene (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Flashlights
- 4:30 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Columbia String Symphony (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
- 6:00 p. m.—Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Baseball Scores
- 6:20 p. m.—Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Music Hall
- 8:00 p. m.—Mayhew Lake and his Band (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Back Home Hour from Buffalo (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)

### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

- 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)
- 8:45 a. m.—Mirrors of Beauty (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 (CBS)
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Keokii Hawaiians
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics"
- 12:15 p. 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 Network

- 1:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 1:15 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Merry-makers (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Ebony Twins (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.—Carl Rupp's Captivators (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:45 p. m.—Whoops Sisters (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Current Events (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Song Revue
- 5:45 p. m.—Hotel Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
- 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)
- 7:30 p. m.—Toscha Seidel and Concert Orchestra (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
- 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Ted Florito and his 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, SEPTEMBER 2

- 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.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Rachel Ann Neiswender; Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Hour
- 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.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC

## Answers to Questions on Page 8

1. Established in 1859. Operated two years between St. Joseph, Mo., and San Francisco, Calif.
  2. The first and the last; beginning and end, from the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet.
  3. He was seventeen.
  4. Bud Fisher
  5. Thirty-six.
  6. The Pottawatomie Massacre in 1856.
  7. Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.
  8. The Vena Cava empties into the right auricle and the Aorta springs from the left ventricle.
  9. He killed an Egyptian and fled to Midian, from whence after a long period of meditation, he came forth with a new religion.
  10. In 1910 by Mme. Curie.
  11. On the Zambezi River in British South Africa.
  12. An instrument for automatically recording barometric pressures.
- Note: This week's questions and answers were supplied by J. S. Brazelton, Echo Glen Farm, Troy, Kan.

- 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)
- 7:45 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:15 p. m.—Paramount-Publix Hour (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Song Story
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Program (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)

### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

- 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.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour

- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery; 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.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 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.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 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.—Something for Everyone
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—The Modocs
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
- 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, SEPTEMBER 4

- 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.—Morning Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene
- 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Hour
- 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.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 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.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Symphonic Interlude (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Melody Musketéers (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.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Romany Patteran (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (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.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Nit Wif Hour (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
- 7:45 p. m.—Bob and Monte, Renton Co. Program
- 8:00 p. m.—State Farmers' Union
- 8:30 p. m.—Keokii Hawaiians
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (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, SEPTEMBER 6

- 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.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 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.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene
- 11:15 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 Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
- 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.—Lonely Troubadours
- 4:15 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsclants (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—Whoops Sisters (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—Tom, Dick and Harry (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' Show Boat (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Chicago Variety Program (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ (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 Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

## A Look at Conditions

(Continued from Page 18)

farmers will possess a higher regard for the grain sorghums. Those who planted this crop find that altho it is damaged, it is not in such bad condition as corn and it has greater recuperative powers.

"On the whole we can view the situation with more optimism, without minimizing the damage that has been done, than we could two weeks ago. At least the corner has been turned and we can expect steady improvement henceforth.

"Let me add that the resourcefulness of Kansas farmers is really remarkable. Nevertheless, there must be a liberal credit policy on the part of our banks and mortgage companies as well as the Federal Farm Loan and Intermediate Credit banks. Many farmers and stockmen will find it more difficult to meet their obligations this fall than ever before. They should not be forced to sell live-stock or grain at sacrifice prices."

## Silos Will Be Filled

Probably every silo in Kansas will be filled this year. And more temporary silos, of various kinds, will be constructed than in any previous year.

Maybe the old-time doctor didn't know, but he didn't soak you \$10 for sending you to somebody who did.

# Farm Crops and Markets

## Additional Moisture Received in Most Counties Came in Time to Be of Real Help

**A**N IMPORTANT item in many of the counties is the fact that more moisture has arrived and is helping pastures, sorghums, and seedbed preparation. On the other hand a few counties still lack moisture and water for livestock has become a real problem. Stock generally is reported in good condition with very little going to market. Corn cutting and silo filling are being pushed.

**Barber**—We received about one-half inch of rain recently. Livestock is doing well, but very little is going to market on account of the low prices. Farmers are busy getting their ground ready for wheat. Alfalfa seed is threshing out well, one field of 15 acres making 65 bushels. Wheat, 67c; corn, 75c; kafir, 83c; fat hogs, \$6.50 to \$8.75; stock steers, \$3 to \$6; eggs, 14c; cream, 38c.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Quite a large per cent of prairie hay is being baled. This county is fourth in the production of winter wheat. Folks are enjoying roasting ears. Wheat, 71c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 15c to 18c; baled alfalfa hay, \$14; baled prairie hay, \$8. Rain is needed.—Alice Everett.

**Bourbon**—We have had some light rains, but they arrived too late for corn. However, they will help cane and kafir. A good deal of corn is being cut and silos are being filled. Pastures are very short. A good rain will help fall plowing. Most all prairie hay has been cut, and it made about a half crop. Corn, 90c; hay, \$7; hogs, \$9.50; eggs, 16c; cream, 35c.—Robert Creamer.

**Butler**—The weather has been very hot and dry with temperatures up to 108 degrees. The corn and hay crops will be very light and feed crops are in poor condition. Some pastures are getting short on stock water. More silos are being built and many will be filled. Wheat, 70c; corn, 78c; oats, 35c.—Aaron Thomas.

**Cheyenne**—Rains received recently have amounted to from 2 to 4 inches. The corn crop is assured barring hail or early frost. Some hail damage is reported in the north and southwest parts of the county. Wheat seeding likely will be delayed because of the hoppers. Many stubble fields are being burned to kill these pests and to get rid of too heavy a covering of straw. While we feel fortunate for good crops, still we sympathize with our less fortunate fellow farmers in drouth stricken sections.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Edwards**—We have had a few showers but they don't last more than a few hours after the sun gets out. Corn and feed crops have been badly damaged and the last growth of alfalfa is not doing very well. Pastures are all burned up. Wheat, 65c; oats, 40c; barley, 45c; corn, 80c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 13c; heavy hens, 13c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Ellis**—We had two good rains a week ago which were of great benefit to the feed crops. We will not have very much corn. Threshing is about completed. Seedbed preparation for the next wheat crop is progressing nicely, and the acreage will be somewhat smaller. Cattle are cheap and very few are changing hands. No public sales are being held. Wheat, 65c; corn, 75c; barley, 50c; shorts, \$1.25 a cwt.; bran, \$1 a cwt.; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 33c.—C. F. Erbert.

**Franklin**—Some ground is being plowed for wheat, altho the ground is very dry. A great many silos are being built. Quite a few cattle and hogs are being sent to market in trucks. The grape crop is very good and finds ready market as there is very little other fruit around here. We need a big rain. Wheat, 74c; corn, 90c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 33c; butter, 37c; eggs, 18c; heavy hens, 13c; light hens, 9c; old roosters, 7c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—We have enjoyed some rain during the last week and corn and feed have taken a new lease on life. Farm work and threshing have been delayed. Volunteer wheat and weeds are coming up in the fields. The hay crop is short except on creek bottoms. Upland corn is poor, but the crop is good on lowlands. Pastures are good. From the present outlook there will be as large an acreage of wheat sown this year as last. Livestock is doing well. A few public sales are being held. Grain and livestock prices are a little better.—John I. Aldrich.

**Harper**—The weather continues dry and hot. Most of the ground is ready for seeding. A large per cent of the growing corn has been burned up. Late rains will benefit kafir. Pastures are short and feed crops are burned. Livestock and poultry are in good condition. Wheat, 70c; oats, 30c; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 13c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—A recent rain amounting to 1½ inches helped pastures, all vegetation and the preparation of wheat ground. Silo filling is being pushed. Wheat, 67c; corn,

90c; kafir, 85c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 15c; heavy hens, 13c; light hens, 8c; broilers, 16c; geese and ducks, 5c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—We received an inch of rain, accompanied by a hard wind which blew the corn over and will make it difficult to bind. Kafir looks fine. We have good crops of alfalfa seed. A few sales are being held, but hogs are the only thing that bring good prices. Not many cattle are going to market. Corn, 85c; wheat, 69c; eggs, 14c; cream, 35c.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson**—Since our first real rain on August 11, we have received several showers, but more moisture probably is needed for alfalfa and, of course, for stock water, as this latter is a problem. Pastures also would benefit by more rain, but corn is pretty much a failure. The watermelon crop is good and the cantaloupe crop is fair. Temperatures recently have been comfortable. Sweet cream, 50c; sour cream, 34c; eggs, 20c; fries, 17c to 21c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Labette**—Our drouth was broken the middle of August and we have had some rain since. Corn is the worst failure in many years. Pastures are greening up. Livestock prices are down. Some plowing has been done for wheat, but less than last year. Corn, 75c; wheat, 68c; hay, \$7.—J. N. McLane.

**Lane**—A 2-inch rain which extended over a wide area has given feed a new outlook. Wheat ground is well packed and many farmers are drilling. Local dealers are trying to buy cattle, but a good many farmers are pooling and making up carloads among themselves. This arrangement has been quite satisfactory.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—We received about 4 inches of rain in two days, and the storms were accompanied by wind and lightning. This moisture will be of great help to fall pastures, late corn and gardens. Some corn was so dried up it fell over in the fields. Many silos have been filled and more new ones are being built. A number of farmers are vaccinating their hogs, fearing an outbreak of cholera. Farm flocks are being culled more rigidly than ever. Eggs, 18c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Linn**—We need rain as all that we have had so far came in the form of light showers. Very little plowing is being done. Some farmers are holding their grain for higher prices. Pastures are drying up and some feeding is being done. Practically all of the spring pigs have gone to market as well as some brood sows. Very little corn is being cut yet.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—Rain has been a wonderful blessing to this county and is making the kafir and cane grow, and pastures are showing new life. However, considerable more moisture is needed for stock water. Corn, 95c to 98c; oats, 42c to 45c; eggs, 14c to 20c.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—We have had two fine rains recently which are helping pastures and late feed. Plowing is done, hay is all up and the potatoes are dug. There will not be very much corn to husk this year. Alfalfa, \$19; prairie hay, \$10; corn, 80c; wheat, 75c; cream, 34c; eggs, 14c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Neosho**—A few scattered showers have occurred, but the rainfall has been mostly too light to benefit crops. Progress of the corn crop has been very poor. The usual amount of fall plowing for wheat has been done. A large acreage of corn fodder is being cut, altho farmers are doubtful as to its feeding value. Water for livestock has become quite a problem, and many already are hauling. There was an unusually large attendance at the county fair at Chanute and the farm exhibits were wonderful considering the season. Wheat, 70c; corn, \$1; flax, \$1.60; prairie hay, \$7; hens, 13c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 36c.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—A few local showers have been received over the county and they will help the feed. However, we are needing a general rain badly. There will be very little corn or kafir, and wheat will be fed to hogs and poultry. Rough feed is scarce.—James McHill.

**Norton**—This county has received 3 inches of rain recently and it looks like another corn crop. Cane and kafir are extra good. A large acreage of wheat will be put out this fall. Corn, 75c; barley, 45c; wheat, 62c; cream, 32c; eggs, 12c; heavy hens, 15c; light hens, 11c.—Marion Glenn.

**Osage**—This county has had a few showers that have helped the grass, and probably will tend to make better corn fodder. The third crop of alfalfa never was cut and some farmers are harrowing their stands to scatter the seed. Cane is being cut for livestock. A good many are hauling water. Some shipped in barley is being fed in this county. Butterfat, 33c; broilers, 16c.—James M. Parr.

**Rawlins**—Harvest is all over and most of the fall plowing has been done. The

ground is in fine condition to work as we have received 2½ inches of rain. Corn looks fine but is a little late. Some volunteer wheat is showing up and considerable stubble is being burned off this year. Wheat, 64c; corn, 75c. Some livestock is being shipped out.—J. A. Kelly.

**Republic**—Rains during the last two weeks have brightened corn prospects. Some farmers think the average yield will be nearly as much as it was last year, altho some localities were hurt by hail as well as drouth. There probably will be enough roughage in the county to carry livestock thru until spring. More rain is needed as wheat ground is very hard and plowing is difficult. The wheat acreage will be small unless more rain arrives.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Rice**—This county has received several good showers but they arrived too late to be of much help to the corn. However, pastures and alfalfa have received considerable benefit from them, and the moisture will help finish out the late row crops. There is considerable oil excitement in this county at present and a good many core drillers are at work at various places. Wheat, 65c; cream, 35c; eggs, 16c; hens, 15c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Books**—We have had nearly 5 inches of rain, and while it came too late for most of the corn it will help feed crops and pastures. Wheat, 65c; corn, 70c; eggs, 14c; cream, 33c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Rains that have fallen recently have been local in character. The result is that corn in this county will be almost a total failure. Roughage for livestock promises to be scarce. Wheat, 66c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 34c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Stevens**—Farmers are getting a large acreage ready for wheat and broom corn cutting is underway. Help is plentiful. Butterfat, 32c; eggs, 15c; wheat, 66c. We need rain and cooler weather.—Monroe Traver.

**Wyandotte**—The drouth has been broken with two good rains. Corn fodder is improving in quality, altho the grain will be light and poor. Wheat fields are plowing much better than before the rain and pastures are getting green. About the usual acreage will be sown to wheat. A few public sales are being held. Hog prices are above \$10, while most other farm products are advancing somewhat.—Warren Scott.

Just recently W. E. Grimes, R. M. Green and Homer J. Henney all of the agricultural economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, held meetings with cattlemen representing 10 counties in the Blue Stem area in order to decide what might be done to get out of the present situation. The things they learned in those meetings and their own opinions are presented in the following "Cattle Situation."

"Conditions are shaping so as to favor some improvement in fat cattle prices by October. Choice stocker and feeder cattle prices are likely to share in this advance for a short time at least. Common and partly finished grass-fat cattle are likely to show the greatest weakness with the better grades of two-way cattle suffering the least. The holding back of long-fed cattle since May with consequent increases in weight, together with the usual seasonal factors, favor light cattle for the late fall-fed cattle market.

### How Common Grassers Stand

"In the class, common grassers, are included all the common off-colored South Texas cattle, the big horsy coaster, the yellow belly, and the tight-sided, long-nosed red steer. In brief, they are the cattle that are grazed in the Blue Stem Belt and Osage country and which receive two-way bidding from packers and the country only when corn is plentiful and cattle are high. The job now is to get these cattle put some place by the time snow flies, not as a profit but with the least loss.

"On August 15, a smaller than usual proportion of these cattle had moved to market. This frequently occurs when they can be moved only at a loss. In the past, a general decline in all grades of cattle from spring to fall, causes holding back of grass cattle and dumping of fed cattle. The cost of feed for the fed steers increases with holding, but the grass for the pasture steer is paid for by the season and additional grass cost is not an item when one is holding grass cattle. The difference in carrying costs apparently is the reason why, in periods of losses, fed steers are marketed early or dumped, and grass steers are marketed later or held. Quite often the older men in the grazing game will remark that it pays to cake-feed on grass when holding. The reason is that the margin between fed cattle and straight grassers widens 60 to 90 days after the first grass cattle normally would have moved to market. The fed cattle are fewer because they were dumped earlier and the common grass killing kinds are more plentiful because of the holding back. The price spread widens and in the past it has paid to cake feed because the grass cattle were changed from a thin stocker type to nearer the class of fed steers. In normal years the spread does not widen so rapidly and cake feeding is not so profitable.

"The common kinds are such that cake and corn cannot convert them into the upper grades. The retarded country demand for feeding cattle often appears

sometime later to absorb at least some of the thin, good quality stockers and feeders but at the best can only relieve the pressure on the common cattle except in years of low cattle production as in 1927, a recent dry year. Even in 1913 the market for common kinds barely held its own when October and November slaughter was lower than for several years past. In years of uptrend business conditions or very low cattle population there is some chance for improvement on these grades of killers. Reports are none too favorable for an upturn in business altho many feel the low point has been reached.

### Choice Stockers and Feeders

"In the class, choice stockers and feeders, are included light-weight yearlings and two's of good quality and showing grass flesh. The cattle that ordinarily go to the feedlot late with the fleshy end of the two's are considered as two-way cattle and are the kind the packer takes at common killer prices when the feeder stays out of the market.

"Thousands of these good quality grass-fed stockers and feeders roam the Blue Stem Belt and Osage country waiting for their owners' decision either to cake, full feed on grass, winter over in Texas or Kansas, hold on grass without feed, or ship now with a heavy loss. The alternatives for the owners of this class of cattle are a more pleasant picture than for the owners of common grassers. At present no alternative appears rosy enough to eliminate all the loss but, either wintering this class of cattle for next fall's market or full-feeding for this fall's market have possibilities of reducing losses by the completion of either plan.

"The business depression has caused losses to full feeders and has eliminated the demand for stockers. Drouth has increased feed costs relative to cattle prices. There is uncertainty yet as to what extent breeding and replacement cattle will be forced into slaughter channels. After the storm comes the calm and Kansas City prices for stockers and feeders in past years lend some encouragement for the owner who takes any of the alternatives. There have been eight short-feed years in the last 20—1911, 1913, 1916, 1918, 1924, 1926, 1927 and 1929. In each of these years the increase in the price of fed steers from August to December was sufficient to offset most of the increased feed costs. In most of these years replacement cattle or feeders improved in price two to four weeks after fat cattle prices began to improve. Buyers lack confidence and it takes four to eight weeks after a dry spell and low prices for most of them to acquire sufficient courage to buy feeders.

"If the corn crop is very small there tends to be a price bulge in September and October and a drop again in November but not down as low as August prices. In most years of crop failures the early August market is the lowest market for stockers for the whole period from July to December. Quite often August breaks are one or two dollars below the low of any of the other months. The first week of August this year has reflected such a break.

### Fall Fed Cattle Market

"The early part of the August to December period is the most likely to be overcrowded with supplies of fed cattle. Declining prices since April and May have tended to hold back some cattle that would have gone into May and June marketings. These will have to come to market in the fore part of the August to December period. The remaining excess of cattle on feed in the first half of 1930 as compared with those on feed in the first half of 1929 are likely to be marketed early. The losses on spring feeding, the present uncertainty as to the corn crop, and the better prices early in the season for the last two years all favor marketing early in the August to December period and delaying any proposed feeding until the market indicates a more definite trend. Credit, in view of these circumstances, and some seasonal tightening of rates, may be another factor in early marketing and delayed fall feeding operations. All these situations are favorable to an improved price situation by the middle to the latter part of the August-December period.

"The lowest prices for fat cattle, after prices have been drifting downward for some time, usually come in the seasonal weak spots, May to July or November to January. With July prices as low as they were this year, it will take a continuation of the present bad business situation to put cattle prices lower in the period November to January. It appears, therefore, that there will be some price improvement for fat cattle by September or October and unless business conditions grow worse, cattle prices are likely to hold about July and August levels even in times of seasonal breaks.

"However, it is usually four to six months after a low in cattle prices has been reached before large advances in prices are maintained. As a consequence, if business conditions do not improve soon, any seasonal price advance in September or October may be followed by sharp seasonal declines. Anything tending to rush the range cattle movement will further contribute to such a situation.

"The outward movement of stockers and feeders to the country from January to March, 1930, was a much larger propor-

(Continued on Page 23)



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

**MISCELLANEOUS**

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USED TRACTORS FOR SALE: JOHN DEERE 15-27 like new \$950; 10-20 McCormick-Deering extra good \$475; brand new Wallis \$950; 6 Fordsons \$50 to \$175; 20-40 Rumely \$200. Used machinery of all kinds and used cars. Tatge Bros., Ramona, Kan.

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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.

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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.

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

WANTED—WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES; FOX Terriers. Sunnyside Kennel, Onaga, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPS; MALES \$4, FEMALES \$2. Lawrence Gunselman, Wakefield, Kan.

ENGLISH FOX TERRIERS, REAL RATTERS \$4.00 each. John Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

**RABBITS**

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

**LUMBER**

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

WILL SELL GOOD OAK LUMBER, \$20 THOUSAND or trade for thin stock cattle; excellent lumber for wheat bins, sheds, barns, etc. Stephens & Dresia, Columbus, Kan.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY**

OVERLAND GARAGE AND RESIDENCE for sale. Garage 104x76 ft. House 28x40. Will sell both or garage alone. Fine location all brick and cement, plate glass front. Doing good business. Well equipped. Will sell right. If interested write W. G. Gerken Motor Co., Ellis, Kan.

**KODAK FINISHING**

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX BEAUTIFUL Glossotype 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.

SEND ROLL AND 25c FOR 6 DE LUXE LIFE-time prints and free enlargement offer. Old reliable. National Photo Co., 205B Westport, Kansas City, Mo.

**RUG WEAVING**

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1618 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

**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.

**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.

**SILVER FOXES**

GOOD SILVER FOXES FOR SALE. WRITE Mrs. H. L. Albers, Star Route, Brush, Colo.

**FARM PRODUCE WANTED**

ONE MINIMUM CAR OF SMOOTH HEAD Wheat. Quote best price delivered here. Batesville Mill & Gin Co., Batesville, Ark.

**EDUCATIONAL**

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ELIGIBLE MEN women, 18-30, qualify for Government Positions, \$125-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands needed yearly, common education. Write, Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

**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.

WANTED—RURAL SUBSCRIPTION REPRESENTATIVES by America's foremost poultry Journal. Good income assured. Write Dept. A-3, Reliable Poultry Journal, Dayton, Ohio.

**AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED**

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

**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.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION. WRITE J. S. Lehman, Humboldt, Kan.

CASH FOR DENTAL GOLD, ANTIQUES, Diamonds. Uhler, Sta. B. Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATTENTION FARMER: CALL AND SEE MY large stock of saddles and other horse furnishing equipments. Theo Schaubel, Manhattan, Kan.

CALIFORNIA ROSE BUDS, AND IMPORTED real English Sweet Lavender flowers. Wonderful fragrance for Dresser Drawers, Wardrobe, Handkerchief Boxes, etc. Trial package 25c. Jones Specialty Co., 800 No. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

**LIVESTOCK**

**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, Portia, Kan.

**HOGS**

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

**LAND**

**KANSAS**

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

FOR HOMES NEAR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS write T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kan.

30 ACRES, CLOSE IN, BEST CORN AND alfalfa land, highly improved \$80. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM? I'LL TELL you how without charge. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, 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.

FARM FOR SALE: A GOOD IMPROVED half section farm land in Stevens Co., Kan. South of Hugoton leased and in gas belt. Price \$9,000, incumbrance \$3,200. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

**COLORADO**

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

FOR SALE 1,280 ACRES HOME RANCH. Terms, 6%. Partly irrigated. Write John L. Tinsley, owner, Fort Lyon, Colo.

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 cars 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 Acacio, 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.

**MISCELLANEOUS LAND**

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

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.

**FARM WANTED**

WANTED TO RENT A MEDIUM SIZED farm for general farming on profit-sharing basis with stock and equipment furnished. Box 172, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

**REAL ESTATE SERVICES**

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

WRITE HAHN, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas if you have a farm for sale, I'll tell you how to sell it. No charge for this information.

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.

One reason we await television with eager anticipation is to see if the morning exercise announcer is actually going thru the exercises himself.

# Pays for a New Home

(Continued from Page 3)

is, sometimes chicks are put in the battery brooders right from the incubator and after a week are transferred to floor brooders. It is interesting to experiment with them. Mr. Desney has kept them in the batteries for six weeks. This was for broilers. Regularly he keeps them in about three weeks and he believes that is about right for future layers.

A new poultry house built last fall already has proved to be an important factor with the home flock. In fact, it is such a success that another one may be built just like it. "I put 500 hens in there the second week in November," the owner explained. "By December 15, they started to lay and a month later I was getting 200 eggs a day; without any let-up thru cold weather the hens climbed up to 300 eggs daily. I still was getting 50 per cent production and better during July." Mr. Desney follows a very strict schedule of culling, since this is a job that is done every week. He is after nothing but the very best producers that can be obtained. The new poultry house he considers so valuable, cost \$1,000 and he assures us that the results have justified the investment.

Pullets cost about 60 cents apiece to develop up to 12 weeks old, according to Desney's figuring. This includes feed, hired help and all. "They start laying from 12 to 16 weeks old," he said, "but it isn't wise to push them too much. I keep mash before the chicks and pullets all the time now and since I started this practice I have had better success. The all-mash is used the first few weeks and then grain is fed once a day. Grain is ground and put in self-feeders for layers. I don't believe in working them for their scratch grain. It is like using a good cow for an oxen and then expecting her to give lots of milk. Layers shouldn't have to work too hard for their feed." One thing Mr. Desney enjoys is making a study of the poultry business. He travels a good deal in doing this. He hopes to go to the west coast this year to see the way they handle poultry out there.

## Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 21)

tion of the total receipts than in 1929 and the largest actual number shipped out in five years. Since March, shipments of stockers and feeders to the country from 12 markets have declined much below normal. With this slackening in the mid-summer out movement, there still is another reason for believing in an improved fat cattle supply situation after the early part of the August to December period. At the worst, later increased supplies and poor demand, if they should continue, will weigh down in the latter part rather than in the middle of the period.

### Seasonal Price Advances

"The seasonal price advance from the top July price to the top price in the period from August to December inclusive has most frequently been from loss than \$1 to \$2 a hundred. This statement is based on experience since 1908 with prices of beef steers over 1,100 pounds on the Kansas City market. The July top for such steers this year was \$11. At best, on the basis of this past experience, the most that could be expected of the fall advance for this class of cattle, would be a price of around \$13 a hundred or less as compared with prices around \$9.50 to \$10 at the July low point.

### Spring Fed-Cattle Market

"Conditions just now are more favorable for the spring market. Prospects now are that again this year stockers and feeders will be taken out late. Fall premiums will encourage feeding of light-weight cattle. If the small corn crop matures well there may again be a tendency to feed for the later spring markets. By spring, demand conditions are likely to be improved and commodity prices stabilized or on the upgrade to a greater extent than in the fall of 1930. This year's experience will discourage feeding for the early summer market. Any glut on the spring cattle market, therefore, is most likely to be somewhere in the middle of the period January to June inclusive. "Industrial activity, especially since

1920, has had to readjust to a plane of low production about every three years. A low point in production was reached in 1921; another, in 1924; another in 1927; and, many think, another in 1930. In 1921 and 1924 it was some time the following year before fat cattle prices showed material advances over the same months the year before. The 1927 cattle prices advanced ahead of the recovery in industrial activity and showed important advances the following year. Assuming that a recovery in business activity does get under way the latter part of 1930 as seems to be the general opinion, this is likely to be more of a factor in improving prices in the spring of 1931 than in the fall of 1930. Any recovery in business during the latter half of 1930 will, however, aid in a seasonal price advance in fat cattle by September or October which is further favored by the present supply situation."

## Certified Seed Plentiful

Never before has the Kansas wheat producer had a better opportunity to obtain good certified seed of an adapted variety than he has this year. There is a large quantity of this kind of seed available in all parts of the state, and names of farmers who have it for sale may be obtained from county agents.

"It is more important than ever," assures R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, "to use good seed. It is essential that Kansas maintain its reputation for high quality wheat and this cannot be done unless we grow wheat of standard, adapted varieties. It is important that the wheat being seeded this fall be free from rye and noxious weed seed. It also is essential that the Kansas wheat grower produce the highest possible yields to the acre at a minimum cost, in order that the cost of production to the bushel will be as low as possible."

## To Eliminate Smut

Two or 3 ounces of copper carbonate dust applied to seed wheat will control smut. The dust must be ground into the seed with a good barrel type mixer or commercial machine.

It is reported that American grapefruit is becoming popular with the British. The British will find that a monocle affords only half protection.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

J. H. Glotfelter, Emporia, Kan., is advertising registered Hampshires in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offers for sale some spring boars and gilts. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him for descriptions and prices.

Ransom Farms, Homewood, Kan. offer some nice high grade Guernsey two year old heifers that are bred to freshen from now on until Jan. 1st, for sale to make room for pure bred. They also offer registered bulls of serviceable ages and bull calves and a few females. Their advertisement is appearing in Kansas Farmer starting this week.

Kissinger Bros. of the Springdale Guernsey Farm, Ottawa, Kan., offer for quick sale a yearling Guernsey bull that it seems to me they are pricing at a bargain. He is out of a real producing cow whose dam had a nice record of 640 pounds of butterfat. They would be glad to tell you more about him and give you their price on him. They also have some calves for sale, both bulls and heifers. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Bert Powell, auctioneer, writes me that the Nic Swimming Hereford sale at Atwood, Kan. Aug. 19 was a very successful sale. The 40 lots listed sold for an average of \$90 and when you consider that 10 head in the sale were under one year old and several were old cows and the depressed market conditions it was a good sale. The top cow, a daughter of Prince Domino, brought \$150. The top bull, a short yearling brought \$170. The 2 year old heifers averaged \$100 and the calves from \$45 to \$87.50.

One of the best known herds of Durocs is the W. A. Gladfelter & Sons herd at Emporia. They are not going to hold a boar sale this fall but offer a nice lot of spring boars at private sale. They are largely by a splendid son of Top Scissors, the Gladfelter boar that won extensively a few years ago at Hutchinson where he was made grand champion. Another splendid boar in the herd is Reveler, a son of Revelite and a boar the Gladfelters bought at the Walter Briggs herd at Seward, Neb., last fall. He was the top boar of that good sale and is not only a splendid individual but he is a good breeder. Write them for prices on boars or go and see them.

The northwest Kansas Holstein breeders association decided early in the spring to hold their annual fall association sale at the fair grounds, Topeka Oct. 7 and that it must be the same kind of a sale they held last fall. There are around 40 members of this association in northeastern Kansas and about 20 of them are consignors to this sale. Robert Romig, president of the Association and sale manager has canvassed the herds that are consigning and has selected 40 head for the sale that will be a credit to the association and a high class offering of registered cattle.

In making consignments to this sale not a breeder consigning has offered cattle that he really wanted to sell but on the other hand very likely would prefer to keep. But the understanding when these sales were originated was that in every instance the cattle consigned must be of a very high quality and in making the selections for the sales Robert Romig found the members willing to cheerfully consign animals that would help to make the sale one of outstanding quality. The sale will be held as it was last year in the livestock judging pavilion at the free fair grounds and every animal will be sold on its merit to the highest bidder. A sale catalog is being prepared and will be ready for distribution soon. H. R. Lascelles, west central states representative of the Holstein-Friesian association of America has consented to act as pedigree interpreter and every effort will be made to make the sale the same high class success it was last year. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

H. L. McClurkin and Sons herd of Jerseys, founded by S. D. McClurkin in 1882, is said to be the oldest herd of Jerseys in the state of Kansas. Their experience covering 48 years of continuous breeding leads them to the conclusion that the careful selection of a herd sire is the most important part of breeding dairy cattle. A proven sire, (i. e. one whose daughters exceed their dams in milk and butterfat), or the son of a proven sire are the only bulls to use. If the bull has back of him several generations of proven sires so much the better. They consider the following the important items in constructive breeding: 1. Production. 2. Size. 3. Vitality. 4. Ability to reproduce. 5. Type.

The Kansas Duroc Breeders' Association offers a beautiful silver trophy to the Kansas Duroc Breeder who exhibits at the State Fair four Durocs of any age or sex. This trophy must be won two consecutive years by the same exhibitor before it becomes his permanent property. Through an error this was omitted from the State Fair premium list. All fair rules for this entry apply except that animals must be bred by exhibitor. Animals from bred bulls purchased are not eligible. Mr. G. M. Shepherd at Lyons who always is on the lookout for the interest of the Duroc breed has called my attention to this oversight on the part of the State Fair premium list.

G. J. Bahnmaier, Leocompton, Kan., is the owner of Penherst Keystone Mischief, an Ayrshire sire whose five nearest dams averaged 18,125 pounds of milk which contained 744 pounds of butterfat. Recently Mr. Bahnmaier reduced his herd some by selling some of his older cows so that he can retain in the herd as many of the daughters of this great sire as possible. He has for sale and is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer some nice young bulls out of cows with good C. T. A. records and invites you if you are interested to come out from the Free Fair at Topeka and see them. You can phone at Leocompton from Topeka and he will tell you how to get to his farm.

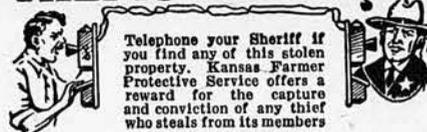
## Important Future Events

- 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. 23-26—Southwest free fair and wheat show, Dodge City, Kan.
- Oct. 29-31—Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Kansas Division, McPherson, Kan.
- 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.

## 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—Northeast 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.
- Jersey Cattle**
  - Oct. 15—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
- Milking Shorthorns**
  - Oct. 8—Jesse R. Johnson, Manhattan, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
  - Oct. 21—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
  - Oct. 22—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
  - Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
  - Feb. 14—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
  - Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
  - Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
  - Feb. 28—Vavaroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Poland Chinâ Hogs**
  - Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
  - Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
  - Oct. 25—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
  - 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)
- 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)

## 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.

Patrick Nolan, Formoso. Dull blue heavy comforter, slightly used, also spring coat, nearly new, size 34. Taken from car in Concordia.

Mrs. Maude Sykes, Eskridge. One hundred to 150 White Rock fryers, weighing from 2 to 4 pounds, pullets and cockerels. Some hens may have been taken also, if so, their wings are marked with Kansas Farmer wing poultry marker, "K. F. 33."

Clyde Wright, Larned, 50 pounds of grease and between 10 and 25 gallons of gasoline.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Special Polled Shorthorns

Established 1907  
Prices for August and September. Royal Clipper 2nd. 1st state fair 1927, heads our herd. 20 bulls, \$60 to \$175. Reds, whites, roans. Cow, heifers, calves. High quality. \$50 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 descriptions and prices. G. W. Locke, De Graff, Kansas

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

### Penherst Keystone Mischief

Five nearest dams averaged 18,125 pounds of milk, 744 pounds of butter fat. Bull calves for sale out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Come and see our herd. G. J. Bahnmaier Leocompton, Kansas

### Entire Ayrshire Herd

for sale. All Willowmoor and Penhurst breeding. Write for prices and pedigrees. R. 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.

### Springdale Guernsey Farm

We offer at a very reasonable price to move him a yearling bull out of a splendid cow whose dam had a record of 640 pounds. Also some bull and heifer calves. KISSINGER BROS., OTTAWA, KAN., Rt. 6

## 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.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

### WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Springers and open. Excellent quality. Fully acclimated. Inspection invited. CARL PFUETZE, Manhattan, Kansas, Rt. 4

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

### Spotted Poland Sows & Gilts

Bred to farrow in September. Choice quality and breeding. Wm. H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

### Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

boars of various ages. Good breeding predominates. Champion boars head our herd. Drive over or write. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

### Choice Sows, Gilts Bred

to King Index and Fancy Wildfire for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Choice fall and spring boars, immune. Write for prices, description, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kas.

### DUROC SPRING BOARS

and gilts. Good individuals, pairs not related. Immuned. Guaranteed and priced right. WM. BOHLEN, DOWNS, KANSAS

### 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.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

### Reg. Hampshire Hogs

Spring boars and gilts for sale of A1 quality and type. J. H. Glotfelter, Emporia, Kan., Route 1

### 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

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

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

Change of copy as desired

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

On a rifle-range, a woman who had never handled a rifle before hit the bull's-eye with 14 of her 15 shots. It is not known what she was aiming at.

