

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Vol. 69. No. 25

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
JUN 15 1931
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ELLSWORTH—*Geographical Center*

IN THE far-famed valley of the Smoky Hill River is Ellsworth which is in the approximate geographical center of the state. It was founded in the days of the Indian and the buffalo and was one of the outposts of the hardy pioneer and the railroad builder. It has developed from the wild and turbulent "cow town" into a progressive and enterprising modern city whose miles of paved streets are shaded by stately trees. It was founded July, 1867. It now has a population of 2,500. Altitude 1,534 feet. Climatic conditions are favorable to industry, commerce and agriculture. Spring and fall weather rivals that of any locality in the world; the temperatures of July and August are modified by the dryness of the atmosphere and the prevailing southwest winds. The average annual precipitation is 29 inches. In the normal year there are 280 clear days, 52 partly cloudy, and 33 cloudy.

The public school system consists of a senior high school, junior high school and grade school. The high school is fully accredited by the state of Kansas and a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It offers courses in college preparatory, normal training and commercial.

Ellsworth has eight churches, representing all denominations usually found in mid-western



Stately Trees Line the Streets

cities. Thruout its history Ellsworth has been noted for sound and progressive thought in religious and social matters.

The Ellsworth hospital is one of the most modern and best equipped in Kansas.

Civic clubs in Ellsworth include the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club. Women are represented by the Business and Professional Women's Club.

Ellsworth county has an area of 720 square miles or 461,042 acres. 240,000 acres are under

cultivation, of which 200,000 are in wheat. The yearly crop valuation is in excess of 4 million dollars. The livestock industry is on a par with agriculture. Assessed valuation, \$30,000,000. Population, 11,000.

Here's what the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce says about Ellsworth:

"It is peopled by an industrious and prosperous citizenry who enjoy the blessing of every modern convenience. Two transcontinental railroads place the commerce of the world at our door. We have local and long distance telephone, electric power and light, abundance of pure crystal water, a sanitary sewer system and storm sewer.

"There are no better schools in Kansas. Church denominations and fraternal organizations are well represented. Our material needs are adequately supplied by progressive business men.

"An unusually high percentage of Ellsworth folks own their homes. The stranger within our gates finds that civic hospitality is a fact—a handclasp that has real meaning.

"Ellsworth is a good place to stop and a good place to stay. We welcome you."



Ellsworth's Chief Street Is Always Crowded

June 20, 1931

All Kansas Is Busy at Present

With Harvest at Hand We Appreciate the Value of Having Equipment in Good Working Condition

BY HENRY HATCH

THE author of the so-called popular jazz song of the day is able to make "Sweet Angelina" rhyme with "Harvest Time," but the only thing we ever have found that exactly coordinated with harvest time is plenty of hard work. That time is here right now. It is the one time of all the year when all of Kansas is busiest. The repair man and the dealer in repairs is especially so. It is one thing to "roam thru the golden grain with Sweet Angelina" and quite another thing to hot-foot it by a short cut to get to the nearest telephone to call the repair dealer to see whether he has part No. 3111, that has just broken on the combine.

The practical young man of today is more likely to be found hunking for a telephone to locate machine repairs than he is to be roaming with Angelina; and Angelina, if she is a practical farm girl, probably is in the kitchen peeling potatoes and otherwise getting things ready for a real meal.

Will Not Fix Itself

Harvest in this section of Kansas still is largely done with binders, and the one thing that usually gives most grief with a binder is the canvas. Years ago we learned above all else that it does not pay to worry along with patched-up canvas. Nothing can cause more delay, unless it is a knotter out of adjustment. The knotter can be repaired or adjusted but there is only one remedy for a torn or rotten canvas—a new one. Our knowledge of binders runs back to the days of the old "St. Paul," a machine of huge proportions that was in existence only a short time. The knotter on this actually had 54 working parts, and only one man in the county had anything like success in making it tie whenever it took a notion not to do so, as it so often did; all of which I still well remember, my job being to help shock and to tie every bundle that was found loose. As it was then, so it is today, if the knotter misses tying too many bundles and you cannot fix it yourself, take it at once to someone who can. No part of a machine was ever known to fix itself.

Must Look at Quality

While the price of farm machinery temporarily is out of line with present values placed upon that which the machinery helps to produce, there is one point which we never should overlook when making comparisons: The quality, durability and performance of the machine we buy today is at least 50 per cent better than the machine of 25 years ago. It is very common to hear someone say they could buy a machine costing \$50 now, for \$28 or \$30 a few years ago, yet if the two machines were placed side by side, both new, few would choose the old model at a lower price. It is easy to forget progress and improvement and remember only the price. I remember the first binder my father bought cost \$105, but I would be foolish to choose a duplicate of it today, at that price, in preference to the modern machine costing twice as much.

Better Lubrication System Helps

One of the greatest improvements made recently in machinery is the pressure greasing system as a replacement for the old open oiler with its lid cover that always was coming open and filling with dirt. The open oil cup really is an open invitation

for the collection of dirt, the greatest enemy of the moving shaft and its bearing. Real perfection will not come in the manufacture of farm machinery until every point of lubrication is provided with a greasing system that is done with a pressure grease gun, thru an opening that keeps out all dirt. The owner of a pressure greased farm machine has the maker of the motor car to thank for this system of lubrication replacing the dirt collectors that we have picked out for years in an attempt to get a chance to half oil a bearing, all the while erroneously calling them grease cups. Farm machine makers should not quit until they make every bearing of every machine pressure greased.

Are Glad to Be Farmers

The outstanding local event of the week was the joint meeting of Lyon and Coffey county Granges, this year held at Boston Grange Hall, located 10 miles southwest of Emporia. Here probably is the finest Grange Hall in Kansas, a tile building with oak floor above and basement below, erected by farm folks in a live farm community. The weather on the day of this meeting was ideal, bringing folks together from several surrounding counties, who enjoyed a ball game in the forenoon, a fine dinner at noon served by the ladies of Boston Grange on four long tables in the basement of the hall, then an afternoon of entertainment and speaking. A spirit of good feeling and optimism was expressed by a majority of the representative farmers from the several counties. All are glad they are on the farm in this period of world-wide de-

pression, and everyone could see a gradual but a certain clearing away of the financial clouds and were sure the sunshine of the better days ahead would shine first upon the farms.

Will Have Plenty of Feed

It is 30 miles from this farm to Boston Grange Hall. The trip was made on different roads in going and coming, but both routes proved the statement that is often made, "wheat and oats could not promise better." The acreage of each is slightly larger than is usual in this territory, especially of oats. While the immediate cash price will not be what it should be, we are soon to be assured of plenty of grain to feed, and after a year of shortage along this line we all are in a mood to appreciate the value of this, forgetting for the moment the dollars and cents part of it. Corn was backward in every field seen on this trip, for the ending of the first week in June, but our real growing corn weather is just ahead and the "catch up" will be rapid. A reduction in the acreage of alfalfa was noticeable on both routes, a natural follow-up of the wet seasons and the high price of seed. But with the price of seed nearly cut in two no doubt the acreage soon will come back to normal again, for the farmer who has once experienced the benefits of alfalfa will not farm long without it. Only few poor jobs of farming were seen on this 60-mile trip and every promise is for better days ahead.

More "Shock" Crops

BY W. A. ATCHISON

Since 1900, the Kansas acreage of legumes has increased materially. Not only has there been an increase in acreages established but the last 30-year period has witnessed the adoption and utilization of new crops which were not common at the beginning of the century. Our standbys in 1900 were alfalfa and Red clover, and even these two staples were not ex-

tensively grown within the state. Combined they occupied less than 500,000 acres out of a total of 23,208,000 acres which made up the state's fenced farm lands—slightly more than two-hundredths of the farmed area.

It was not until about 1915, that other members of the legume family were recorded as soil-improving plants to be found growing on Kansas fields. Cowpeas and Sweet clover plantings added 20,000 acres of legumes at this time. By 1925, soybeans were grown to the extent of nearly 11,000 acres and since that time have found a permanent place in crop rotations, particularly in the eastern half of the state. These five crops, then, formed our shock troops on the nitrogen fixation line.

In addition to being land improvers, these crops also have been about as reliable cash crops as have been found suited to Kansas conditions. Alfalfa has been marketed readily in the form of either seed or hay, the same has been the case with Red clover, but Sweet clover has appeared on the market mainly in the form of seed. Soybeans and cowpeas have mostly been grown for hay, but in recent years more than half of these crop acreages have been planted for grain or seed production. In Western Kansas, especially in the far northwest corner, a new legume has been introduced which is more strictly of the cash crop order. From small beginnings the acreage of pinto beans has increased until last season something like 12,000 acres were planted.

In 1915, we had not only the largest acreage of alfalfa the state ever boasted, but likewise had the highest percentage of legumes to other field crops ever recorded. Alfalfa totaled 1,359,498 acres that season and approximately 1½ acres out of every 20 in farms were occupied by some kind of legume. A rather considerable shifting in acreages is evident over the period of years. Alfalfa, for instance, occupied only some 276,000 acres in 1900, but rose to a total of nearly 1,360,000 acres in 1915. Since this later date our acreage has steadily declined—1,231,000 acres in 1920; 902,000 acres in 1925, and down to a trifle under 640,300 in 1930. Difficulty in maintaining stands has been the chief cause for such a decline. Red clover, too, has had difficulty in maintaining its position in the matter of acreage. In 1900, we had nearly 220,000 acres; in 1910, 179,440 acres, in 1920, only 67,500 acres, and in 1930 had added some ground to occupy nearly 90,000 acres of our farm land. The cowpea acreage has increased slightly and soybeans have added about 20,000 acres in the last five years.

Our total area of soil-improving crops in Kansas last year amounted to 1,015,425 acres out of a crop acreage of some 24½ millions. Our percentage thus has been lessened somewhat since 1915, but it is pleasing to know that in place of a two or a four legume crop possibility the Kansas program has broadened and now includes six chief crops, whose value last year amounted to approximately one-tenth of the total worth of field crops.

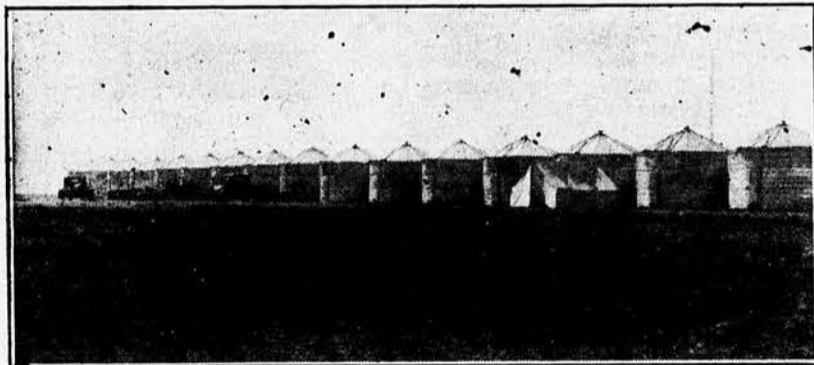
Orchards Need Care

BY R. J. BARNETT

Proper care of the young orchard requires that the owner make almost daily inspection of every tree in it. Just a few days' neglect may result in an attack by leaf eating insects, or a fungous disease, with the loss of all the leaves on some trees; go-phers may ruin trees almost over night; livestock may be getting into the orchard; or other troubles may threaten. Daily inspection is one of the prices of a good orchard.

Wire floors in brooder houses for chicks are proving successful.

Metal Grain Bins Help Storage Problem



This Northwest Kansas Farmer Has a Regular Battery of Grain Bins

IT IS a foregone conclusion that a big share of the Kansas wheat crop this season will be stored. Most authorities seem to think that due to the partial failure of the Canadian crop and the none too good prospect in the Northwest, wheat will be higher.

But be that as it may, there is going to be a storage problem, since the average farm in the Wheat Belt is not equipped to handle all the output of the combines.

Manufacturers of metal bins insist that this method is the cheapest storage and one at least is willing to do the financing wherever it is necessary.

Employing nearly a million-dollar surplus laid up in times of plenty as capital for financing steel grain bins to farmers is the farm aid plan of The Butler Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City.

The board of directors went on record as saying, "We have been dealing with farmers thru our dealers for more than 30 years and have lost very little money thru dishonesty. Now, we feel, is the time for those who are at all able to do all they can to be of assistance to grain farmers of the Middle West by aiding them in carrying their surplus crops over a period of time while prices are unfavorable. We feel that the surplus funds of our company will serve both customers and ourselves thru this farmers' first aid policy. Give the American farmer value received, and a way to make money out of that value and he is a good credit risk."

The Butler plan will permit farmers to buy grain storage bins on easy terms over a period of from five months to a full year and is a new departure in the grain bin business.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

June 20, 1931

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Capper Award for Insect Control

\$5,000 Prize to L. O. Howard; Identified Disease Carriers

THE man to receive the second annual Capper Agricultural Award for distinguished service to American agriculture has been selected. He is Dr. L. O. Howard, chief from 1894 to 1927 of the department of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. According to the Capper award committee, his most outstanding benefaction to the agriculture and the welfare of this country is his contribution of insect control measures.

Doctor Howard organized and developed the biological method of insect control. In this he has long been recognized as the outstanding leader not only in the United States, but also in the world. His method of insect control contributes millions of dollars annually in preventing loss to the citrus fruit industry in California, Texas and Florida and in Hawaii. He further discovered that mosquitoes, house flies, and other insects carry diseases malignant to the human race, and identified the carriers of malaria and yellow fever germs.

Leland Ossian Howard was born at Rockford, Ill., in 1857. He received his bachelor of science degree in 1887 from Cornell University, and since then has been honored by numerous college degrees and honorary awards from other countries. His home is in Washington, D. C.

The Capper prize consists of \$5,000 in cash and a gold medal designed by the National Fine Arts Commission, the same commission that designs Congressional Medals of Honor. Senator Capper, publisher of Kansas Farmer said in establishing the agricultural award last year that his objective is to provide a concrete expression of gratitude to some of the people who make contributions of national importance to American agri-

By G. E. Ferris

culture, and to assist in stimulating public appreciation of unusually fine service to our basic industry. Dr. S. M. Babcock of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, received the first annual

The New York Times; Dr. H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee; Dr. Walter T. Swingle, plant physiologist with the United States Department of Agriculture, and James T. Jardine, director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station are serving on the committee.

Other awards have been set up by public-spirited men for literary work, for work in the interests of peace, for advancement in science and for exploration. The man, or woman, who performs distinguished service for agriculture certainly deserves recognition. The agriculturist has been the backbone of every nation since the beginning of time. Without him the people could not exist. A sudden arrest of farming in this country would starve the entire people.

Today more than half the population live in cities and towns and are employed in pursuits other than farming. This vast population, which has no part in the production of the foodstuffs which it must consume, thinks little, if at all, of the labor of the farmer.

Indeed, too often there is the feeling in the heart of the city dweller and industrial worker that he is forced to pay too high for the food he must eat. Such a feeling has manifested itself at times thru the representatives in Congress of great urban populations when legislation has been up for consideration.

The American farmer has played a part of vast importance in the history of the nation. In the industrial and commercial development of the country, the farmer must not be lost to sight and memory. The country still must rely upon him. The Capper award is a fitting recognition of the man who strives to improve and to further develop agriculture.



Senator Arthur Capper, Left, Is Donor of the \$5,000 Capper Award for Distinguished Service to American Agriculture, Which Will Be Presented to L. O. Howard, Center, for His Discovery of Insect Control Measures. Right Is F. D. Farrell, Chairman of the Capper Award Committee That Selected Doctor Howard

award last year for his discovery of a test to indicate the amount of butterfat in milk.

The committee of awards that selected Doctor Howard from more than 200 eligible nominees, includes some of the most distinguished students of agriculture and practical business men in the country. Its chairman is F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State College. Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company; Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad; John H. Finley, associate editor of

Was "Melting-Pot" of Co-op Ideas

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THIRTY-THREE states were represented at the annual sessions of the American Institute of co-operation held at Manhattan last week. More than 1,300 leaders in this work in these states gathered for the purpose of studying how individual farmers and various groups can work together more advantageously for the benefit of agriculture primarily, but as well for the benefit of consumers, so this great buying public will be a better customer of agriculture.

Something like 100 nationally-known speakers were brought before the institute to give this important body a fund of facts gleaned from uncompromising experience. These included such leading figures as Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture; Jams C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board; F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State College of Agriculture; Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas; L. J. Taber, Columbus, O., master of the National Grange; Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., chairman of the institute and many officials of the successful co-operatives of the country.

From the very first day the institute was primed to its major function as a "melting pot" for co-operation facts and ideas. This the seventh similar session of the organization, apparently used its six days of conferences and instructive addresses for the maximum of benefit. The his-

tory and accomplishments of the co-operative movement were studied, mistakes were brought to light in a manner that should help to discard them in the future and the entire program as it is known today was given careful scrutiny. Faulty construction was torn down and plans laid for more substantial building for the future.

Every morning was given over to a general assembly in which all delegates studied the development of co-operation in America, possibilities of adjusting production to demand, merchandising problems, financing and risk bearing, and evaluation of the work of the Federal Farm Board. Every afternoon various groups met in conferences in which subjects of particular interest to them were discussed and criticised.

On the opening day, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde gave some pertinent facts that indicate the stiff competition American agriculture must meet. "Here is a powerful fact," he said. "About 90 per cent of the products of American farms are directly affected by foreign competition." From that statement alone, it is obvious that the Kansas farmer and the American farmer must balance his production to meet demand, and that he must have a quality of product that will find a good market.

Further the secretary remarked: "The American farmer's opportunity to produce crops for foreign sale at a profit is limited. Of all agricultural products, wheat is the most vulnerable. Our advantage in wheat production over our competitors is not great. Our low-cost wheat land is small in comparison with the limitless areas in Canada, Australia, Russia and Argentina. Of America's entire export trade, agriculture contributes one-third. This amounts to 16 per cent of the total value of our farm production. These facts cannot be ignored whenever the problems of American agriculture are considered."

But the situation is far from hopeless and co-operation seems to be the factor that will adjust things to a better balance. Quoting the secretary further: "Today the American farmer demands an American standard of living. Such a standard of living is possible. Indeed, we must attain it. But the farmer himself must not defeat it. His production plans must start with consideration of the economic demand of the market. Adhering to that procedure all along the line, we then can organize agriculture so that the American farmer can reach the golden goal of economic equality."

In extending a hearty welcome to the institute, President F. D. Farrell of the agricultural col-

(Continued on Page 11)

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KANSAS FARMER

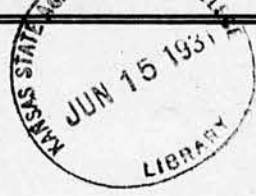
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE just read the letter of J. H. Laird in Passing Comment of May 23. While I agree with most everything that Mr. Laird says, I think he is mistaken in his opinion of the economic effect of the gas engine.

"I was fairly well acquainted with conditions in this country from 1880 to 1898 when the gas engine still was a dream. During that period labor was poorly paid and strenuous, and the hours were long for the men and work animals. Prices of farm products were low. I have seen eggs sell for 4 cents a dozen; butter for 10 cents a pound; corn for 15 cents a bushel and a 200-pound hog for \$5.

"Of course, prices were not that low all of the time but prices in general were lower than at present. Hard work is a sovereign remedy when intelligently directed, but with conditions as they are at present, hard work is not an infallible remedy for all troubles by any means. In my opinion the World War put times out of joint and nearly wrecked our so-called Christian civilization. Now the world is reaping the aftermath of that cataclysm.—Frank Gray, Alamosa, Colo."

I agree with Mr. Gray that the World War was a tremendous factor in bringing about the present social and economic conditions, but it was not the only factor. With the labor-saving machinery of the present the productive capacity of industry has been increased in the aggregate I think at least ten fold, as compared with the productive capacity of 50 years ago. I believe if I were to say 25 times it would be nearer the fact. In other words, while the individual man power of the world has increased probably 50 per cent in the last half century, less individual man power is needed to supply the increased population with the necessities of life than was required to supply the lesser population 50 years ago. A part of the slack has been taken up by the creation or development of new needs or at least new wants. It requires more to supply the wants of the average citizen in the United States and his family than was required 50 years ago, but not enough more to equal the difference in capacity of industry to produce.

Also, while the incomes of those employed in profitable labor have very considerably increased within the last 50 years, the increase is not equal to the increased capacity to produce. Furthermore, while new industries have come into being creating new employment, the increased number of employes does not equal the number let out of jobs by reason of the increased efficiency of machines. So that we have the anomalous condition of a greater abundance of goods necessary to supply the needs and wants of people than ever before, with a larger per cent of unemployment and therefore a larger inability to pay for the goods produced.

We therefore are faced with two alternatives: either to scrap the machines and go back to the old methods of production or find some way to provide employment at liberal wages for those now unemployed. Communism offers a solution. The Communist says let the state own and operate all industries, employ all labor and divide the proceeds of productive industry equally among all the citizens of the state. But if the state owns and operates all productive industries it necessarily must dictate the conditions under which labor shall be performed and that in turn means an absolute despotism. I do not believe that more than a small minority of the people of the United States are willing to submit to such a despotism, but that does not solve the problem.

The man who is willing to work but who is out of a job is not in a frame of mind to reason dispassionately on the subject of unemployment. He is likely to become desperate and even may conclude that it would be better for him and his family to live under the most despotic government if it guarantees him and his family a living,

than to live in a free democratic government without the opportunity to earn a living. This is a land of big business, and big business must take a large part in solving this problem. The Government can help, comparatively small businesses can help, for while big businesses do dominate there still are a multitude of small businesses which employ a great deal of labor in the aggregate.

I am a firm believer in the idea that no man who is willing and able to work should be deprived of the opportunity; in other words, there should be no such thing as involuntary unemployment on the part of any man or woman who is physically and mentally competent to work.

Now, notwithstanding the fact that machines have taken the place of millions of men there still is a great deal of work that would be of benefit if done which is not being done. There is



enough of that kind of work in my opinion to take up all the slack, to employ all the unemployed. For example, there is the beautification of our highways, not absolutely necessary perhaps, but it would be worth all it would cost. There are dozens of things I can think of that would be an advantage to the country if done but they must be undertaken in a public and systematic way. If they were undertaken in an efficient way, not only would the problem of unemployment be solved but this country would enter upon an era of prosperity such as it never has known in the past. And at the same time we would preserve our liberties which should be dear to every American.

A Guess About Wheat

HERE is just a guess. You can take it for what it is worth and it may not be worth a thing. But nevertheless it is my guess that within six months from now wheat will be selling right here in Kansas for 75 cents a bushel, and it is my further guess that within a year from this date wheat will sell in Kansas for \$1 a bushel. If you ask me how I know I answer that I do not know and do not pretend that I have any sources of information that are not open to any fairly well read and fairly intelligent citizen. I merely reiterate the statement that it is my guess.

Is Recognized in Kansas

Having lived with A as a common-law wife for five years and having worked faithfully, both indoors and out, helped in all work and cared for A during sickness, in other words, acted as a real, true, faithful wife in every respect, has B any say-so concerning

any property owned by A? Can A sell without B's consent, and in case of A's death, would the wife, B, be entitled to any estate left by A? A. C. W.

A common-law marriage is recognized in this state, and the common-law wife, if she can prove that relationship, is entitled to all the rights that any other wife is entitled to under the laws of Kansas. A could not give a good and sufficient deed to his land unless his common law wife joined in it.

How About the Constitution?

Was the constitution of the United States based upon commerce or agriculture? If neither what was it based upon? Reader.

The Constitution of the United States was neither based upon commerce nor agriculture. The purpose of it is fairly set forth in the preamble itself which reads as follows:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Of course, the development of commerce and agriculture were necessary to the general welfare but so was the protection of personal liberty. Indeed that was more essential than the development of commerce or agriculture.

Governor Has Pardon Power

Is there any law whereby a man can get out of jail when he is confined there on account of not being able to pay for the support of a child? H. G.

The governor of the state has the general pardon power. The governor may pardon, parole, or commute the sentence of any person convicted in any court in this state of any offense against any law thereof and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe in the pardon, parole, or commutation of sentence. But no such pardon or parole or commutation of sentence shall be granted except upon notice to the trial judge, prosecuting attorney of the county in which the conviction was had, nor until after notice shall have first been given for 30 days of such application for pardon, parole, or commutation of sentence by publishing such notice in the official county paper of such county.

No Pull-With Government

What is your opinion of the many institutions which claim that they can prepare one for Government civil service examinations? Could they have any influence in obtaining a position for one after you had successfully passed an examination? Interested.

I have no doubt that in many cases the training given by these institutions is very helpful to persons wishing to take civil service examinations, but if they claim that they can obtain government jobs for those who are examined, my opinion is that they are claiming more than the facts warrant. I do not believe they have any such pull with the government at all.

Note Outlaws in Five Years

If A buys a harvesting machine from B and pays a certain amount down and gives a note for the balance, how long can this note run until it is outlawed? Who should C buy the machine from if the note was outlawed, A or B? Is it safe to buy it from B? S. B.

Under the laws of Kansas, the note will outlaw in five years from the date of its maturity, unless some payments in the way of interest or principal are made upon it subsequent to the date of its maturity. In that event, the statute of limitations would begin to run from the date of the last payment. If suit is not brought upon the note within five years from the date of its

maturity or last payment on it, then the machine would belong to A, and he could plead the statute of limitations if suit was brought, and in that event the machine could not be levied upon. It must be remembered, however, that the statute of limitations must be pleaded. In this case, nothing is said about there being any mortgage on the machine. Therefore, suit would have to be brought on the note; and if A pleads the statute of limitations, no levy could be made upon either this machine or other property held by A.

Wife's Consent Necessary

If the husband mortgages the wheat crop, but the wife does not join in the mortgage, can she get part of the crop? If so, what does she have to do to obtain it? E. T.

Exempt property cannot be mortgaged without the consent of both husband and wife. Part of the exempt property, under the Kansas law, is food necessary to support the family for one year, either in store or it may be growing. My opinion is that the part of this wheat that is necessary for the support of the family is exempt and that a mortgage on the growing crop is not valid so far as this exemption is concerned, and that the wife would have the right to declare that she had not joined in the execution of this mortgage and claim a part of the wheat as exempt property necessary to supply the family with food, and forbid the holder of the mortgage from taking that part of this wheat crop.

A Deficiency Judgment

If A owns a farm and has a mortgage on it, and also owns a tractor and has it mortgaged to B, can B put a lien on this farm, if A lets B have the tractor and B thinks it is not worth as much as the mortgage on it? E. H.

No. A has a right to demand that B sell this tractor if he takes it on his chattel mortgage, and if at the sale after being advertised as the law requires, the tractor does not sell for enough to pay A's debt, B in that case would have a right to a deficiency judgment, and that judg-

ment would become a lien on any real estate of A's which is not a part of his homestead. The Men, of course, would be subject to any prior mortgage.

Must Keep the Contract

A lets B have land to farm on shares. B puts in half of it in crops and lets the rest go. Can A put in the rest of the said crop? Can A have any action against B for not living up to his contract? J. O. C.

Of course, the renter is held to his contract, just the same as the landlord. If he fails to live up to the terms of that contract, he would first be subject to ouster and might be subject to an action for damages as well.

U. S. Not a Member

Is the United States a member of the League of Nations? What is the difference between the League of Nations and the World Court? E. W. L.

The United States is not a member of the League of Nations. Neither is it at this time a member of the World Court. The question of ratifying the protocols which will make it a mem-



ber of the World Court will come up in the next session of Congress. The World Court is in a way connected with the League of Nations and at the same time is not a part of that League. The members of the World Court are elected by the nations who are members of the League of Nations, but an outside nation like the United States may be permitted to participate in the World Court without being a member of the League.

To Get Road Opened

I live one-half mile from the county road, and our land lies on both sides of the section line road that has never been opened. Am I compelled to buy and maintain a private road to get out to the county road, or does the township have to provide an outlet without any expense to me? Taxpayer.

I am not certain what taxpayer means by a section line road. If he means that a section line requires that there should be a road opened along that section line, he is mistaken. There are a few counties in Kansas that by a special act of the legislature are permitted and directed to open roads along section lines, but Riley county is not one of them. Unless a road has been regularly opened, the mere fact that there is a section line running thru taxpayer's land does not give him any special road privileges. Of course, it is his privilege to get the road opened along this section line by a petition.

For Disturbing the Peace

A and B were working together on a construction gang. While at work one day they began to quarrel. A few blows were struck. B struck at A first. B is only 19 years old, but is clothing and caring for himself. A is a married man. Could B have A arrested for striking him? Subscriber.

If A was attacked by B, he, of course, had a right to defend himself, and if it was necessary to strike B in the course of this defense, A would be justified. Legally, however, A had, of course, no right to fight, unless it was in self-defense, and in event it was not necessary for him to strike back at B, then both B and A might be arrested for fighting and disturbing the peace.

More Taxes But Less Cash

WE SPENT 13½ billion dollars for government last year—state, national and local—and increased taxes 600 million dollars. That will interest you if you are a taxpayer. And everybody is a taxpayer unless he is a dependent or is in the cemetery.

What we paid in various kinds of taxes for various kinds of government last year was about one-sixth of the nation's entire income.

It is not likely to be any less in the ensuing year.

That probably means you will have to spend something more than one-sixth of every dollar you get for taxes during the next year or two, especially if you own real estate; for, relatively speaking, the smaller taxpayer pays more taxes than the wealthy owner of stocks and bonds, notwithstanding the Federal income tax.

It is so much easier to boost taxes half a billion dollars in one year than it is to lower them that much—or half that much, or a quarter that much—that we ought to do some hard and sober thinking about it.

On top of this, Uncle Sam has just had to borrow 800 million dollars at 3½ per cent for a long term of years, to meet the year's expenses of the Washington government. He also is obliged by law to pay off this year 440 million dollars of the public debt that we incurred in the war.

The Federal Government's expenses have greatly increased, while its revenues, due to the depressed state of business, have as greatly decreased. Because of the world-wide depression from which we are just beginning to emerge, all the greater nations are facing deficits at this time.

The government at Washington—as well as our city, state and county governments—is spending immense sums on public-improvement programs to provide work for the thousands who are out of employment.

Some of this, of course, comes back to us after helping others whose need is greater than ours.

But while the Washington government alone is spending 724 million dollars on public works this year, besides incurring other heavy expenditures to meet the year's emergencies, the Government's customs receipts are 159 million dollars less than they were last year; its income tax collections have dropped 320 million dollars; its postal receipts have fallen off 50 million dollars, and its

miscellaneous revenue has shrunk 52 million dollars.

That adds up into a total loss of revenue in one year, of more than 581 million dollars.

You see how much easier it is to add a half billion dollars in taxes than it is to reduce taxes an equal amount.

That is true at any time. But it is much more difficult to reduce taxes in times like these.

Yet somehow, this must be done. And that word "must" not only applies to Federal Governments but to all state and local governments.

With a huge Treasury shortage facing Congress and the country, President Hoover finds the time propitious to carry out his long cherished purpose of simplifying and consolidating the machinery of the national government.

There is no task a President might do that is so sorely needed.

This will greatly improve the efficiency of the public service while making a considerable saving possible.

The President began last winter by reorganizing all the work of the Veterans' Administration into a single department instead of a number of overlapping bureaus.

The resultant saving will be 10 million dollars annually.

He has reduced the Army in numbers but not in efficiency. He has abolished many former frontier army posts which have been absorbing government revenues for years after their usefulness had passed. Similarly the Navy and other governmental departments and bureaus are eliminating wastes and cutting out the deadwood of bureaucracy, under his keen eye.

Thru departmental economies alone, President Hoover expects to cut 345 million dollars from the Government's expenditures. And this is only the beginning of the job of simplifying the machinery of the Government, as the President sees it.

By the time Congress meets next winter, President Hoover will have a simplifying program ready and recommendations for Congress to consider. And Congress, I think, will be under the necessity of doing its part and okaying a large part of the President's program.

Local, state and national government have grown by a sort of accretion, ever since the first American government was instituted, until we

have some kind of an official, or government agent, for every 10 persons in the country.

In the 19th Century government was largely a matter of finding jobs for political henchmen. There were two kinds of appointees for every responsible place—one to do the work, the other to do the grandstanding and draw most of the salary.

Then, as the country developed and expanded, it became necessary for all our systems of government to take over certain extra functions, from time to time. So began the growth of boards, commissions and bureaus, some of them clothed with such arbitrary powers that they were independent of the governmental agency that created them.

Many of these extra agencies of government, like those frontier forts which were so necessary when they were created, became useless as time passed for any actual purpose except costing money. Yet they have been allowed to continue because legislatures and congresses find them useful in politics or haven't the political courage to end their existence and the expense of maintaining them.

The people have their part to play in putting thru these reforms. Other Presidents have wished to do what President Hoover now is attempting to do with much success so far, but have accomplished little.

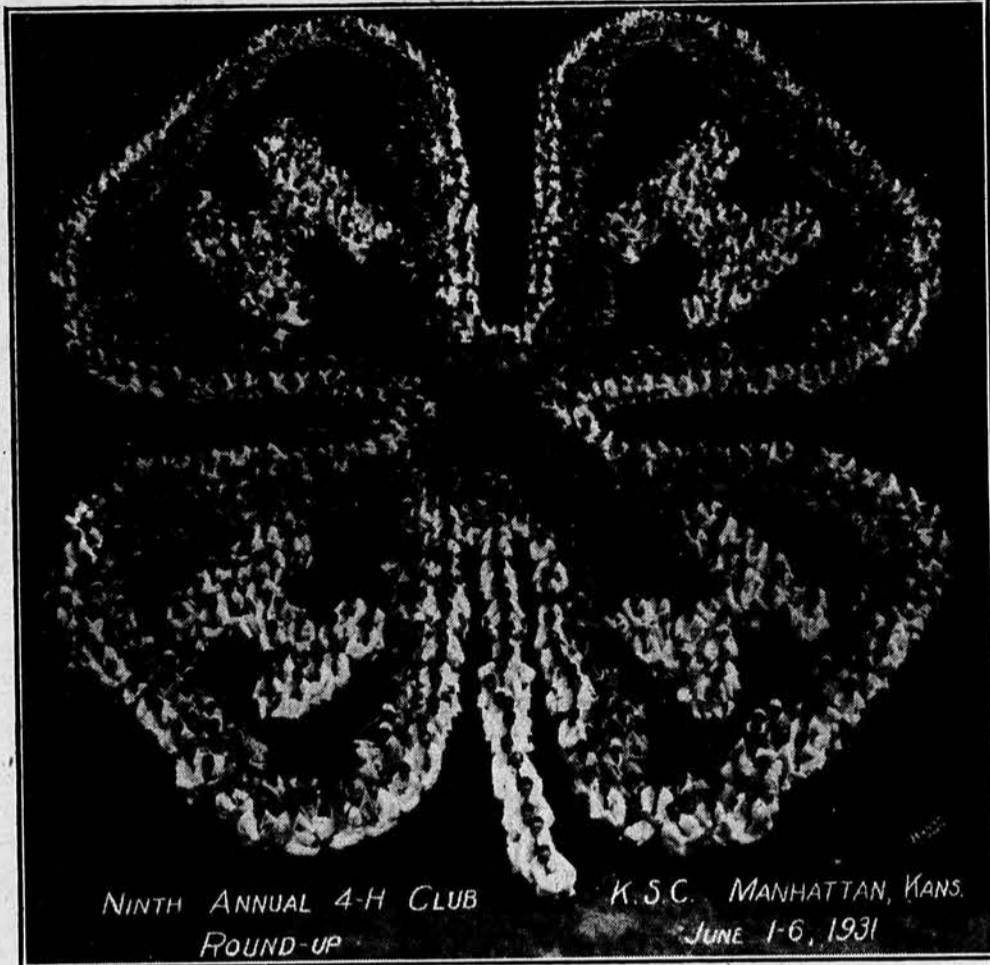
In a democracy, the people themselves are the real government. Public officials are merely the agents of the people's will.

Therefore, when the people fail to support aggressively the man, or men, in office who would reorganize and simplify their over-expanded and archaic systems of government and reduce their expenses—they must expect to pay the penalty in more taxes and yet more taxes, if they do not rally around him.

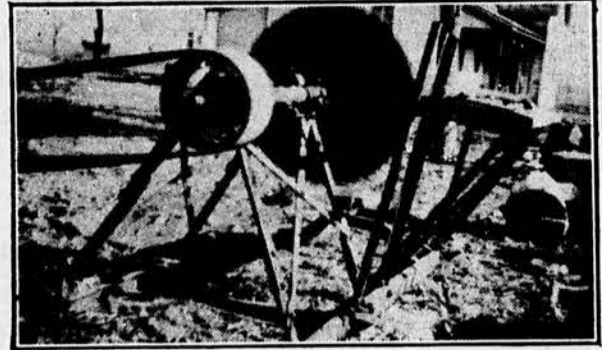
I am thankful to say I think the people generally are getting wiser and wiser to this fact. And therein lies our hope of some day obtaining a dollar's worth of genuine service for every dollar paid out for a tax receipt.

Arthur Capper

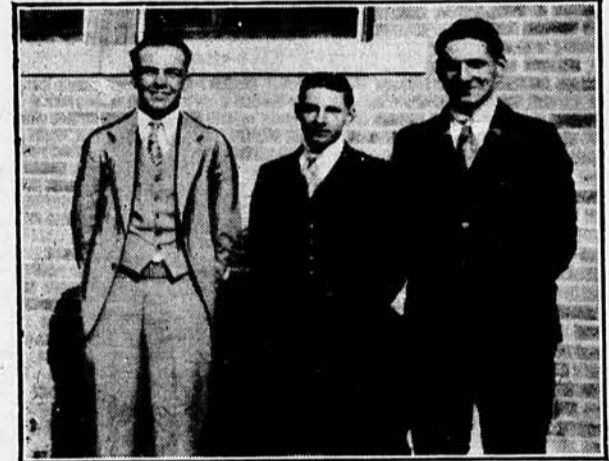
Rural Kansas in Pictures



Here Are 1,175 4-H Club Boys and Girls From Every Section of Kansas as They Posed in the Lucky Four-Leaf Clover Formation During the Annual Round-up Week at K. S. A. C., Manhattan, June 1 to 6. All Are Leaders in Club Work. Note All Are in Neat Uniforms



Home-Made Saw Built by Walter Anderson and His Brothers, Chanute, Last Winter in Spare Time. It Is Made of Parts of a Motor Car Frame, an Old Combine, Buggy Tires, Mowing Machine, and a Separator Pulley. An Old Auto Supplies Power



Leonard Jensen, Everett Kallaus and His Brother, Robert, of Kinsley, the Jolly Jackson 4-H Club Trio, Playing Piano, Violin and Guitar. They Have Been on the Air, Too



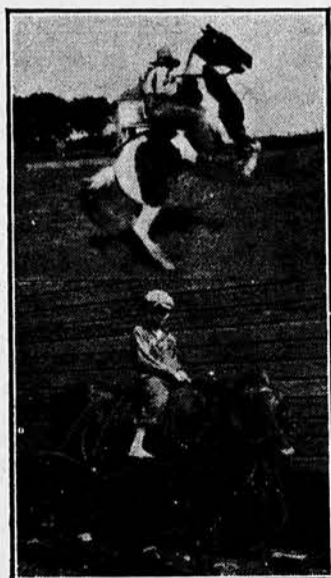
These Are the Healthiest! Lloyd E. Forsee, 15, Saline County, and Nadine Brown, Lyon County, Who Placed Highest Among the 34 Boys and 27 Girls Representing 40 Counties in the Health Contest at the Recent 4-H Club Round-up, Manhattan. Lloyd's Score Was 99.5, and Nadine's 98.55



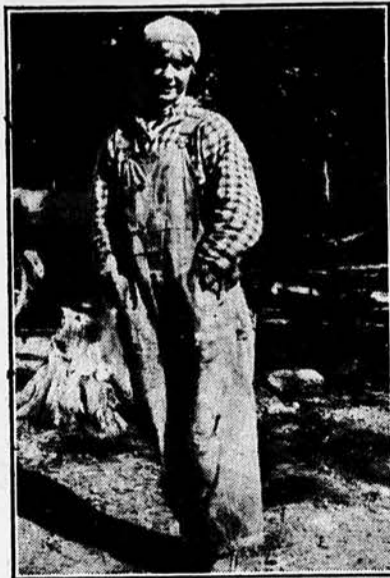
Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., Secretary of the American Institute of Co-operation, Which Held Such Successful Meetings at Agricultural College Last Week



Leo Loewen, Peabody, Altho Only 10 Years Old, Proves With This Exhibit That He Is a Real Trapper, and That He Knows How to Take Care of Hides After He Gets Them



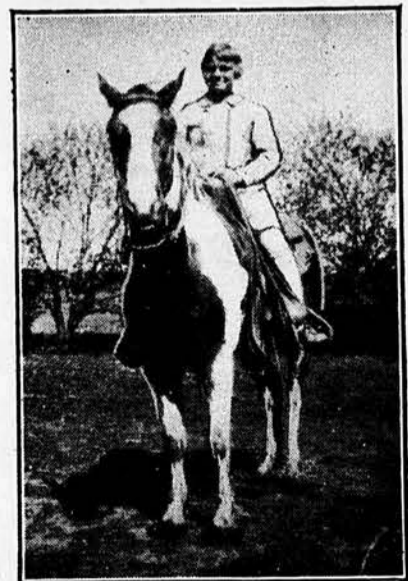
Quite a Contrast! Above, Norman Elniff, Randall, Enjoys Training Lively Ponies. Below, John Flaherty, Frankfort, Traveling Slower



Martha Verhague, Stilwell, in Her Working Togs and Ready for Tending the Hotbeds. She Is a Real Gardener and Helps With the Success of Her Father's Truck Farm



Evidently Alma Schepmann, Holyrood, and Ruth Witte, Sylvan Grove, Thought That Together They Would Make a Good Farm Hand



Fern Matile, Madison, and "Lindy," Ready to Go After the Cows, One of Their Helpful Evening Chores

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

As We View Current Farm News

Beef Train Will Carry Latest Information to Kansas Grazing Areas

BLUESTEM, bluegrass and the short-grass grazing areas of Kansas will be parade grounds for the Santa Fe Beef Cattle Festival Train from August 24 to September 5. A nine-coach, all-steel educational train will carry an exhibition and speaking program that will boost for an improved beef production program in Kansas.

Exhibits and talks will stress correct types of beef cattle, wintering of the cow herd, time of year for calving, methods of feeding and the feeds used, as well as control of beef cattle diseases and insects. Other phases of economical beef production to be considered will include the study of market trends and market conditions, and the planning and building of farm and feed-lot equipment.

Special exhibits will feature beef utilization of interest to the homemaker and the work being done in the 4-H beef clubs of the state.

The beef train is being sponsored by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway; Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce; Kansas City Stock Yards company, Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas State Board of Agriculture; Kansas Livestock Association; Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association; Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association; Aberdeen Angus Cattle Breeders' Association; Kansas City Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas City Producers' Livestock Commission Company; St. Joseph Producers' Livestock Commission Company, St. Joseph, Mo., and the Kansas State College. The itinerary of the train includes stops at:

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

Beets Beat Depression

A GUARANTEED price for a farm product is so attractive in these times that this season is going to see a record-breaking crop, near Garden City, of sugar beets—the only crop contracted for a certain price before being seeded. More than 9,000 acres of beets will be grown for The Garden City Company, which usually has only 5,000 to 6,000 acres. The minimum price will be \$6 a ton. Last fall numbers of farmers dug from 15 to 22 tons of beets an acre, making them more money than any of their other crops.

Many never trying beets before arranged to plant a few acres this season. It will be the biggest year since the local factory started in 1906, and the acreage about 50 per cent larger than last year. Most of the beets have been

planted. With many fields up far enough they are being thinned and hoed by Mexican laborers. Ample irrigation water gives assurance of a good yield. Harvest will not begin before the first frost next fall.

Propose Insurance Change

THE proposal that hail insurance policies for farmers should carry a 20 per cent loss deductible clause instead of the 5 per cent minimum loss clause now commonly used, and that the total insurance in the policy should apply on the other 80 per cent of the crop, was made by V. N. Valgren of the U. S. Department of Agriculture addressing the International Conference of Hail Insurance Commissioners at Denver, Colorado, June 1.

Mr. Valgren expressed the belief that "such a hail insurance policy, with the cost of insurance duly reflecting the savings to the insurance or-



ganization, would be an advantageous buy for the farmer. It would enable him to obtain and to carry substantial protection against all severe cases of hail damage at a cost representing a fraction only of what it now costs him to carry hail protection with a 5 per cent or 10 per cent minimum loss clause.

"Cases of damage falling below 20 per cent, or even 25 per cent, of the crop normally can be borne by the individual without serious distress. In any case, at least a 10 per cent damage can be so borne. I am convinced that to insure against any contingency the results of which one can bear without serious inconvenience or distress, is a form of waste and extravagance, whereas to go without insurance against the more serious contingencies, except when forced to do so by necessity, is unwarranted recklessness."

This Sells More Meat

PACKAGED meats labeled with a U. S. Department of Agriculture certificate of quality is the latest innovation in the retailing of meats. Retail sales under this new system, which is used by a group of food stores in New York, have been reported as having increased from 20 to 40 per cent in individual stores. There are 85 stores in the group.

The meat is examined by a Government grader at a central plant where every wholesale cut is stamped with the appropriate "U. S." grade. Every cut is placed in a sanitary package, or carton covered with a transparent wrapper and a Government grade label is affixed so that the consumer may see at a glance the Government certificate of quality. The packages then are placed in a special refrigerated container and distributed among retail stores.

This innovation is an extension of the beef grading and stamping service inaugurated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics several years ago for the purpose of carrying the grade designation from packer to consumer. Consumers in a dozen or more cities now can buy individual cuts of beef and lamb stamped with a Government certificate of quality. The service is self-supporting from the standpoint of Federal expense as it is paid for by the packers and dealers who use it. Indicative of its growing popularity is the fact that in the last month more than 12 million pounds of beef was Government graded and stamped. This obviously helps consumption.

Kansas Conditions Sound

FINANCIAL and employment conditions in Kansas are so far above conditions in the rest of the country that the term depression as applied to this state is totally unwarranted, explains Carroll B. Merriam, newly elected director of the Santa Fe railway, and prominent Topeka banker.

"A report from Harve Motter, Federal internal revenue collector for Kansas, shows Kansas collected a million dollars more in income taxes last year than in any previous year," he said.

"Farm values never were inflated here after the war and during the high prosperity era, as they were in Iowa and other Corn Belt states, and consequently the deflation and subsequent depression did not affect farmers in this state as seriously as in others. This was because crops were only normal in Kansas during the inflation period."

Tourists of the Air

FRANK W. ROBL, Ellinwood, representative of the Washington, D. C., biological survey captures and bands thousands of wild ducks every year. He keeps a record of each duck as to the breed and the details of the duck. Out of 5,000 banded so far this season he has received replies from 500 of them. From a string of 28 pintails within nine months after freeing the birds he received word about three of them. One had been shot at Bering, Alaska, on the Arctic ocean. One was shot at San Diego, Calif., while the third one was shot at Jasper, S. C. On March 19, Robl banded a duck and turned it loose. Just a month later the duck was shot at Nome, Alaska.

Berries at \$1,900 an Acre

HERE is one man who is not worrying about the price of wheat. A. H. Broderson, who lives on a farm southeast of Wellington, is harvesting a bumper crop of strawberries.

He has one-fourth of an acre planted in berries from which he will pick 100 crates. He is receiving \$4.75 a crate or \$475 gross from his small patch. This is at the rate of \$1,900 an acre. In addition, he has 600 hens which netted him \$800 during the first six months of this year.

A Double Reducing Exercise

THE present wheat situation raises the question of farm plans for next year. The wheat crop of 1932 will be seeded within a few months. Many farmers are planning to increase the acreage of other crops and in this way reduce their wheat and by following more diversified farming, they probably will reduce their costs of producing wheat. This logical reasoning comes from Dr. W. E. Grimes, agricultural economics head at the Kansas State College.

Terraces While You Wait

COSTS always are held down when a job is done efficiently in the least possible time. W. W. Sellars of Washington county, reports having built terraces to protect 12 acres of sloping land in 27 hours, using a 15-30 tractor and a 6-foot grader. Two men were required to operate the rig.

The Coming of Cosgrove

BY LAURIE YORK ERSKINE

COSGROVE, having parted with Hazel Farley at the court house, had waited for Gaines to rejoin him. Gaines, however, hot upon the trail which the judge had revealed to him, was gone to solve the problem of Farley's leniency, and Cosgrove waited in vain. In this manner he avoided the crowd which had loitered about the court house for some time after the sensational examination, and, finally deciding to return to his house alone, encountered few of his fellow townsmen between the court house steps and the public flivver which he engaged to drive him home.

It was characteristic of Cosgrove that from the moment he had perceived that Farley had determined to press this outrageous charge of murder, his mind had been occupied by nothing else but his prospective defense. He was familiar enough with the processes of law to know that the vicissitudes of jail, indictment, and examination, ludicrously as they had been parodied by the local authorities, were merely preliminary formalities to be ignored as of small account in the imperative demand for a preparation of his defense. So his mind had busily occupied itself with that preparation throught the week he had spent in jail, and was busily occupied now with a tireless rehearsal of every detail which could be used for or against him, and the psychological moment for its use. He had found that on the whole he had a good case; a case which, if he took the peculiarities of local prejudice into account and used them wisely, should confound Farley and his cohorts before the court and the community.

Preoccupied with these considerations he took no notice of the dour silence which the driver of his flivver maintained, and was ignorant, too, of the silent, speculating glances with which he was followed by those who saw him on the street. If he had noticed them, he would not have been perturbed. He had already allowed for them in his mind and was deliberately planning to appeal to the very emotions which engendered them as he mentally reviewed, built up, arranged, and rearranged the material which made his case.

Arriving at his house he at once set about unpacking the cases of books which he found had arrived while he had been in jail. As he took them in armfuls from the cases he set aside certain volumes vital to his needs and piled the rest in neat pyramids against the walls. He chuckled happily as he reflected upon the good fortune which had brought these volumes to his hand in the hour when he most desperately needed them. And in the added luck which set him free to use them: And then, kneeling among the books, he pondered for a space upon the cause for that unexpected freedom. He was far too efficient, to dwell for long on a matter he could not fathom, and by the time Gaines' messenger arrived, he had unpacked the last volume of his legal ammunition and was plunged in a profound study of ruling and procedure, as practiced in the courts of his state.

Thus occupied, he made an interesting picture when considered in contrast, say, with Cosgrove flat on the ground and gun blazing, as he disarmed Cliff Lederer; or in contrast with that Cosgrove who, blue eyes ablaze, poured death upon the treacherous Klein. Immersed in his books he had the studious, clerical aspect of a young man who, presented with a gun, might conceivably be at a loss regarding the end from which the bullet was projected. His pince-nez sparkled brightly in the sunlight which shot, slantwise, across the room, and his bowed shoulders were slim, his flaxen hair rumped as he

ran his fingers thru it. When Gaines' messenger arrived, he had to knock long upon the door before he disturbed this scholastic young man.

Cosgrove tore open the envelope which the youngster handed him.

"Stay around the house till I come. Important news to give you. John Gaines."

That was all. Cosgrove frowned over it. It was very clear, but it contained little explanation. Cosgrove crumpled up the paper and threw it away.

"If you see Mr. Gaines," he told the messenger, "tell him I'll be here." And he returned to his books. A very efficient young man, this Cosgrove.

"They're After You!"

When Gaines and Hazel came at nine o'clock that night to Cosgrove's house they found him still engrossed; still bent over the books, his glasses glistening now in the light of a kerosene lamp, and the remains of a hasty supper on the chair beside his table. They had thrown open the door without ceremony, and he turned to them

without betraying what his action might have been had they proved enemies. He gazed at them brightly thru the lenses of those deceptive glasses.

"You're tired," was his greeting for the girl. And she was. So was Gaines. They had been working all afternoon and had come to him without having eaten since midday.

"No," she said, her eyes burning feverishly. "Not tired. Bradley, you've got to go! They're after you!" She turned desperately to Gaines. "Tell him!" she cried.

Cosgrove turned to Gaines, alert for the alarm he had heard in her voice, for the pressing news which had brought that cry from her.

"Letting you out on bail was a trick of Farley's," explained Gaines, hurriedly. "It was his move. He asked Fairlove to do it. See?"

"No, I don't," said Cosgrove.

"Well, it was to take you out of the sheriff's hands. Out of his hands, out of his protection. Do you see that?" Gaines' eyes were screwed up in a quizzical, eager grimace. His voice hammered the words home upon Cosgrove with a booming emphasis. "They're planning to lynch you!"

At this Cosgrove stood for a moment silent, looking from Gaines to the girl.

"Well," he said at last, and quietly. "When?"

"Tonight!" cried Hazel. "They're meeting at the Bar Nothing ranch tonight! Lederer's rounding them up!" Still Cosgrove stood immovable.

"But when they get here," said Gaines, heavily, "they'll find the bird flown. We've been at it all afternoon, Brad, and we've got your trail fixed so that there's ain't a tracker on earth can follow it. You can't get out by train, see, because they'll watch the station. And they'll watch the roads, likewise. But there's a back road over to the west that I could drive the car thru blindfolded, and we'll run you over to White Butte by it. There's a horse waitin' for you there, and we've arranged horses likewise at Taggard and Two Aces. You ride from one to the other, and at Two Aces you can get a flivver that'll see you over the state line before morning. Come on. I'll be back here before they make a start, and you can leave it to me to fix things up after you're gone!"

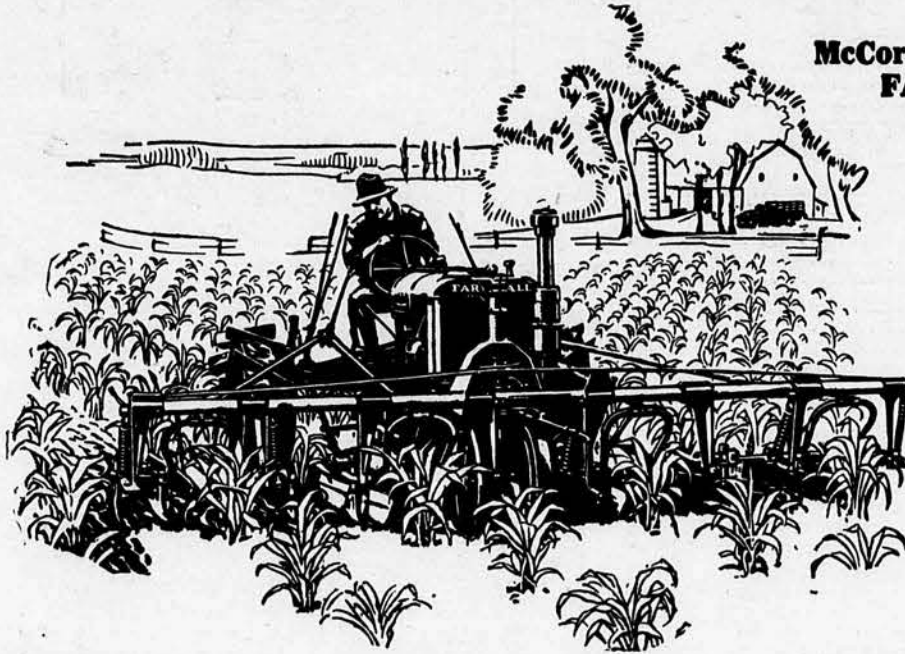
But Cosgrove was staring at the girl. She had sunk into a chair, and he stood looking down upon her.

"When's the time they've fixed for this event?" he asked.

(Continued on Page 18)

Begin Now to Cut Your Costs —with a FARMALL

The
McCormick-Deering
FARMALL



The FARMALL
cultivates 2 or 4
rows. This 4-row
outfit cleans 33 to
50 acres a day; in
later cultivatings,
50 to 65 acres.



OUR success this year is going to depend largely on how much productive work you can get done in fast time with little labor. Some men make it cost very little to put in and harvest their crops, and they get a good profit whatever the price. *Your profit will be determined by how low you can cut your costs.*

In this vital matter of cost reduction, thousands have found the popular McCormick-Deering FARMALL absolutely indispensable. The FARMALL is a real all-purpose tractor. It tackles all power jobs, draw-bar, belt, and power take-off—it is ready for all machines, all jobs, and all crops, including planting and cultivating of row crops. It replaces 6 to 10 horses and 2 to 3 men. It plows up to 9 acres a day, plants up to 45 acres a day, cultivates up to 65 acres a day, cuts a 14-ft. swath of hay with Farmall mower and trailer mower, and handles all haying jobs. Many men farm up to 200 acres—alone—with the FARMALL.

Don't postpone FARMALL ownership and efficiency. Invest in a FARMALL—begin now to cut your costs. Read what Arthur Anderson, of Valley, Neb., did. He is one among thousands who are enthusiastic about this tractor. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about liberal terms on the FARMALL—the 3-annual-payment plan.

FARMALL Cuts Corn Costs to \$5.73 per Acre

In 1930, Arthur Anderson, Valley, Neb., a FARMALL tractor owner, produced 130 acres of corn at an actual cost, exclusive of land charges, of \$5.73 per acre. The government average cost per acre on farms with similar yields is \$12.98. Mr. Anderson's yield totaled 3,900 bushels, the cost per bushel being a fraction more than 19 cents. His costs included: tractor expense; 15 days' labor plowing and harrowing, 4½ days' disking, 4 days' planting with a 4-row planter, 18 days' cultivating with a 2-row cultivator, and 9 days' harvesting; and seed, overhead, machinery other than the tractor, and hauling.

This is one example among many we have on file, all furnished us by McCormick-Deering tractor owners. Copy of booklet containing them will be mailed on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois
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Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States.

Spud Growers Study Fertilizers

Seed Types and Seed Treatment Also Were Observed by Kaw Valley Group on Annual Tour

COMMERCIAL fertilizer had some eloquent speakers to plead its worthy case during the 11th annual Kaw Valley potato tour, June 8 to 9. The most effective speeches, however, were not delivered during the noon hour program, altho even these were made happier by palatable box lunches served on shady lawns. What really spoke so loudly that every grower sat up and took notice were the fertilized rows of potatoes themselves. There they stood right by the unfertilized rows, yet what a difference! They towered higher, spread wider and showed by their abundance of blossoms that they were farther advanced than their less favored neighbors. Maybe, as some say, a larger plant doesn't always mean larger and more potatoes, but the more than 200 potato growers, who made all or a part of this tour, were given something to think about. It is likely, too, that most of them will be on hand for the 11th annual Kansas Potato Show at Kansas City, Kan., November 4, 5 and 6 to see whether the present indications are borne out in actual yields. After all, as E. H. Leker, extension plant pathologist of Kansas State College pointed out, what really counts is the harvest.

Nine Plots Were Included

Nine fertilizer test plots were visited on as many different farms scattered up and down the Kaw valley. Each plot shows five grades of fertilizer composed of varying amounts of nitrogen, phosphate and potash. The application in the first plot consisted of 22 pounds of nitrogen, 93 pounds of phosphate and no potash; in the second, nitrogen 22, phosphate 43 and potash none; in the third, nitrogen 22, phosphate 43 and potash 50; in the fourth, nitrogen none, phosphate 43 and potash 50; in the fifth, nitrogen 22, phosphate 43 and nitrogen 22.

E. H. Leker, extension plant pathologist, Dr. M. C. Sewell, associate professor of soils, and L. E. Melchers of the plant pathology department, all of Kansas State College, were in charge of the experimental work studied by the tourists. County agents in the counties visited assisted the men from the college.

Four different types of seed treatment were studied on the tour. Two of them, hot formaldehyde and corrosive sublimate, are standard methods. The other two, acid corrosive sublimate and Sana Seed, a commercial preparation, are new.

Among the seed types observed were certified, field inspected, commercial, Speaker Jr., Theden Jr., and Browning home-grown cold storage. The junior types came from crops planted the last of July and harvested just before frost. One conclusion very readily deduced from a study of seed types is that it is possible to get very satisfactory results from commercial seed, and also that it is possible to get very unsatisfactory results in the way of a bad stand and irregular sized plants. The certified and field inspected types showed much more uniformity.

The Tests Are Thoro

The chief purpose of the annual Kaw Valley potato tour is to demonstrate that practices recommended by the state college are good. The nine tests in fertilizers, for example, are being made on nine different farms, under typical field conditions and in varying types of soil. In other words, the test is a thoro one. Of course, the growers gain much from an exchange of experiences while making the tour. When the initial trip was made 11 years ago, only three cars were re-

quired to carry the passengers. This year there were dozens of cars in the train.

Farms visited on the tour included those of M. T. Kelsey, Silver Lake; Floyd Cochran, Topeka; Myron Kelsey, Topeka; Quinlan Bros., Newman; Clyde Husted, Lawrence; W. R. Stinner, Lawrence; O. O. Browning, Linwood; Theodore Grees, De Soto; James Trant, Edwardsville; George Bigham and Speaker Bros., Kansas City, Kan.

A Chance for Soybeans

BY WALTER J. DALY
Mound City, Kansas

With plenty of summer rain soybeans will make a good crop of hay when planted after the wheat or oats crop is harvested. Without some July and August rain the beans are, of course, a failure. Last year beans planted in this way were a complete failure. The year before, due to a dry July and August, they also made very little hay. However, in 1927 and 1928 very good yields were obtained by planting soybeans after wheat or oats.

There seems to be considerable gamble to this practice, but enough probability of success to make it worth while to the man who is short of legume hay.

The ground should be disked right after harvest and the beans planted as soon as possible. Virginia or A. K. would be the best varieties to use. They should be inoculated and seeded with a grain drill or double-rowed with a corn planter. About 35 pounds to the acre should be planted when double-rowed, or 60 pounds to the acre with a grain drill.

It's Best to Thin

BY R. J. BARNETT

To many people it seems almost a crime to pick off a part of the small fruits on peach or apple trees which are carrying a heavy load of fruit. However, careful experiments have proved that the thinning of peaches to a distance of 6 inches between fruits, and apples to only one fruit on one-half of the spurs on the tree will reduce the cost of picking enough to pay the cost of thinning and will give fruit of more value because of its increased size and color.

Good Floor for Grain

BY W. G. WARD

Concrete floors are practical for grain storage buildings. Such floors should be constructed so as to break the contact with soil moisture. A layer of hollow tile, or several inches of coarse, crushed rock, makes a desirable base. Another method is to imbed a layer of waterproof paper or roll roofing in the concrete floor.

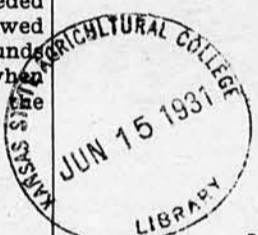
To Fight Straw Worm

BY E. G. KELLY

The wheat straw worm has damaged many wheat fields this summer. The pest has been on the increase for the last few years and will get another good start unless there is some definite step taken to control it. Proper tillage is recommended. Follow the combine with the disc, or "one-way," and then use the moldboard plow as soon as possible. It is not advisable to burn the straw to hasten the decay of the stubble.



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Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

At this season of year a drive of several hundred miles thru the Wheat Belt makes one marvel at how it all came about. Walls of waving grain on either side of the road for miles and miles with scarcely a break. To the sides the grain extends as far as the horizon. It is a thing a person not used to seeing it wonders about. For the most part the wheat is fairly good but there is a great deal of it that will not yield much. Dry weather has injured it in many localities and at present some moisture is generally needed to make it fill properly. Some of the thickest fields locally are showing some burning. From reports we have gathered from our western wheat farmers it is possible the yield of wheat for the state is estimated too high yet. There will be a heavy storage of wheat on the farms this season. Grain bins are all empty and additional farm storage is being provided. Bins of all sizes and descriptions are going to be used. We know one person who is constructing a 50,000-bushel bin. He figures if wheat goes up 5 cents a bushel it will pay for the storage cost. A great deal of the crop in the west will be stored in the great out-of-doors with the sky for a covering. Altho out-of-doors storage seems like a very wasteful method, it really is not. Wheat will not wet in but a fraction of an inch from a heavy rain. The main loss is at the edges and from the ground. In the last 30 years there never was a time when the market prospects were as uncertain as they are now. No one seems to know or have much idea about what is ahead. Farm storage will help to relieve the congestion.

The first cutting of alfalfa on our 30 acres is in the barn and in the stack without being damaged from rain. Usually the first crop is the one that gets wet if any does. The crop was scarcely as mature as we would like to have it when cut, but the worms were eating it up. I never have seen the worms as thick as they were this season. There were from a few to dozens on each square foot of ground. They have eaten every bit of the new growth and the field looks completely dead. Until it rains the new crop will not get started. What the worms will do to the crops of alfalfa is a problem. In the last week a number of farmers have sown new alfalfa and it is just coming up and the chances are that the worms will do considerable damage to the new crop since the plants are so small and tender. Our first cutting was very good quality. The crop probably yielded three-quarters ton to the acre. Alfalfa hay in the field is being advertised for as low as \$4 a ton, which seems very cheap. Baled alfalfa can be bought for \$8 a ton in the field. Chances are that those who will have to buy feed for next winter would do well to have bought some of the first cutting while it is so cheap.

A few more days and Kansas will license her automobile drivers. Since the license fee does not amount to much people are not saying much about it. About all that is said is that pretty soon we will have to have a license to do most anything. However, the new law gives the careful driver his inning. Formerly the careful driver has had to content himself with grinding his teeth and descriptive language for the speeding road hog. Little could be done about it. Under the new law the road hog can be arrested and his license taken away. The careful driver has many times vowed emphatically just what he would do if he ever got a chance. Now that he has a chance will he take it?

The county commissioners of Pawnee county at the last monthly meeting passed the following tax resolu-

tion: Resolved: That all penalties accruing on the last half of the 1930 taxes will be remitted if said taxes are paid in full by July 25, 1931. This will give the farmers time to harvest their wheat to pay their taxes which will be a great help.

We note that Governor Woodring recently received a letter from an Italian family living at Corona, Kan., asking him to help dispose of raw silk they were producing. This is a strange request from Kansas but it indicates possibilities. For many years we have thought the Agricultural College could do more to help develop industry in Kansas by finding some use for the plants that naturally grow or can be grown in the state. We recently heard that a carload of alfalfa seed was bought in a nearby county by some eastern dye manufacturer. Surely there are many valuable products that could be made from our present crops and those that might be grown. Livestock, crops and poultry improvement are very important, but it seems more attention should be given to the chemistry and by-products development. In many industries the by-products are where the profit is made. It would have been well to provide in the Wheat Belt program

some time on the part of those who can and have the time and equipment to attempt to work out some new products that can be produced in the Wheat Belt. New income must supplement the wheat income of the past.

Decline in Farm Taxes

For the first time in 17 years average taxes to the acre on farm land generally in the United States declined last year.

Tax declines are rare, the tendency of taxes being generally to increase in times of peace something like 2 per cent a year. From 1915 to 1930 they increased at a much greater rate, as high in some years as 25 per cent. But last year there was an actual reduction. The decline was slight, amounting to 40 cents only on every \$100 of tax. Yet it was at least not an increase. The farmer obtains no relief, since the decline in prices of farm products in 1930 was much greater.

In 1913 it is reported by a Federal Government survey the average farm tax in the United States was 68 cents on every \$100 of true value of the farm. By 1924 it had nearly doubled, to \$1.22 on every \$100 of value. By

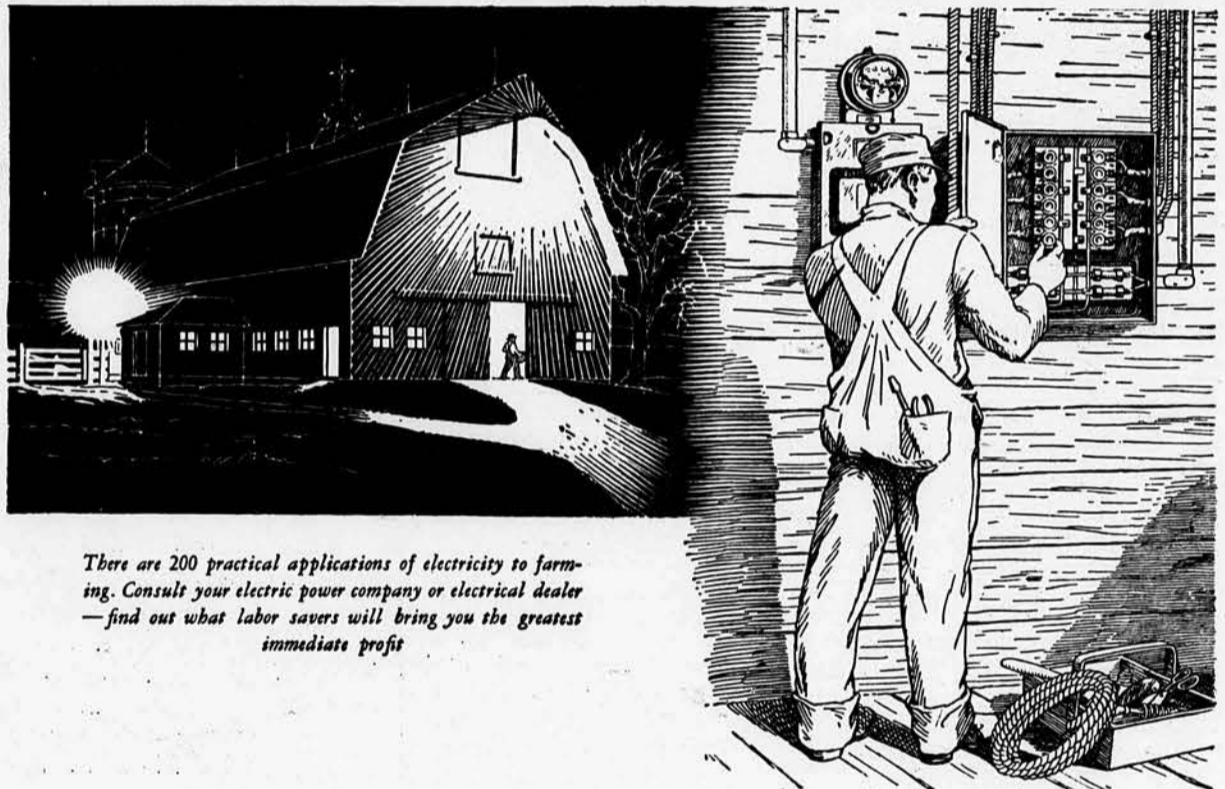
1929 it had increased to \$1.46, or more than double 1913. The value of farm land declined in the United States 8 per cent last year, so that while the average tax rate declined, yet the taxes amounted to more than \$1.50 on true valuation as estimated by the government survey. The average farmer paid slightly less tax, but the tax was higher on the value of the property. In Kansas this year the assessment of land declined upwards of 120 million dollars.

There is some approach to equity in the reduction of assessed valuation of land, but farmers or other burdened taxpayers who hope to obtain tax relief under a general property tax constituting some 80 per cent of all taxes, are counting chickens that will never be hatched. Tax equity will come from better methods of taxation.

New Style

Her veil of rose-point lace, made especially while in Venice, was caught cap fashion to her hair with fragrant orange blossoms.—Alabama paper.

The effectiveness of lightning rods depends on whether a good ground connection is maintained.



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The first thing to be sure of is that the wiring in the buildings and yard is adequate. Your wiring should be planned and installed with sufficient capacity and numerous outlets to meet reasonable future needs. It is less expensive to do this than to alter the wiring later in order to accommodate new electric equipment.

The simple, easy, economical way to be sure of all these advantages is to specify the G-E Wiring System. It is designed by experts to meet any electrical requirements. The G-E Wiring System employs only the

best materials. It affords safety; it provides enough switches and outlets all conveniently located — wires heavy enough to do their job. It is the real answer to the wiring problem.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC
SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Was "Melting-Pot"

(Continued from Page 3)

lege, said: "Farmers are learning that there are many things which they can do only thru organized group action. This lesson has been learned sufficiently well so that farmers now engaged in co-operative activities are numbered by millions and the volume of business conducted annually by farmers' co-operative organizations is measured in billions of dollars. Most of the co-operative business activity involves the marketing of farm products, but the business of purchasing farm supplies co-operatively has grown until its volume is not far from a half billion dollars annually. Additional activities in insurance, finance and other fields amount each year to many millions more."

Need Still Greater Effort

While co-operation has made great strides in the past, there still is need for a tremendous amount of effort in this direction. Mark the word of Edward A. O'Neal, Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who altho unable at the last minute to attend the institute, sent a thoughtful message. "Citing reasons for the urgent need of organization," his message read, "I wish to show that agriculture is only one-third organized, while labor is 60 per cent and industry 75 per cent organized. This difference in degree of organization is responsible in part for the great difference in the respective parts of the national income received by agriculture as compared with other groups. The total national income for 1930, was some 90 billions of dollars. Industry received 56 per cent, labor 27 per cent and agriculture only 17 per cent. A fair distribution of the national income would give 42 per cent to industry, 25 per cent to labor and 33 per cent to agriculture. The difference between 33 per cent and what we actually are receiving is 5 billions of dollars."

One important feature of institute week was a regular morning broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up of radio stations, so the entire country could catch the atmosphere of the meetings. One of the strongest supporters of agriculture in the entire country, Senator Arthur Capper, spoke to the nation on one of these broadcasts. "Unless farming can be made to pay, a death blow will be dealt American civilization," he said. And he was not the only authority who during the week emphasized the fact that everyone should be deeply concerned over the welfare of agriculture, our foundation industry. "I regard co-operation as the road out for agriculture," Senator Capper continued, "and it is a matter of pride that my name has been attached as co-author to national legislation that has made it possible for co-operative marketing to live and to grow into the important factor it has become in our national life." He then reviewed the progress of Federal legislation and discussed the Capper-Volstead co-operative marketing act which made it possible for co-operatives to form into associations doing business in interstate trade without being subject to prosecution just because of their form.

Not a Compromise Measure

Discussing later legislative developments, the senator said: "Congress also, after five years of hard fighting, enacted the Agricultural Marketing Act. This was not a compromise measure. It was a measure that recognized the value, the necessity of co-operative marketing if the individual farmer was not to be swallowed up by organized finance, business, industry, transportation and labor. There is little place in the economic scheme of things today for the individual who cannot co-operate, who refuses to organize. I want to keep the individual farmer, too. He is the

backbone of our civilization. But unless he will, and I am glad to say I believe he will, co-operate with other individual farmers, he is going to be completely out of the picture. I believe there is a growing realization in eastern industrial and business circles that there can be no permanent return of prosperity unless and until the farmer's purchasing power returns. So if farmers join the co-operative movement and demonstrate they mean business, the industrial East will be inclined to acquiesce in that decision."

The value of the Federal Farm Board came in for a great deal of discussion during the week. Perhaps it is well to consider what Robin Hood, secretary-treasurer of the National Co-operative council, had to say before the institute. "Large-scale co-operative associations have increased their volume of business 28.8 per cent since the Federal Farm Board was established," he declared. Accompanying this was an increase of 33.4 per cent in membership. Despite a drop of about 18 per cent in farm price levels, the value of commodities handled co-operatively increased 4.2 per cent in the two years."

Saved 100 Million Dollars

Answering critics of the Government's program in support of the grain market, Chairman Stone, of the Federal Farm Board, said: "Stabilization operations in wheat of the 1930 crop have placed 100 million dollars to the credit side of the American people. A possible loss of 50 million dollars may have to be written against the revolving fund when this grain is sold, but I am willing to swap 50 million dollars for 100 million any time."

"To judge the whole stabilization in wheat fairly, take the number of bushels of cash wheat sold between November 15 and March 1, multiply it by the number of cents to the bushel it sold for above world prices, and you will place on the credit side, 50 million dollars. By doing the same thing on the number of bushels of cash wheat sold between March 1 and the end of the crop year, you will put another 50 million dollars on the credit side of the balance sheet. All the gain in price has not been reflected directly back to the farmer, but every grower who sold his wheat during this period got the benefit of the increased price. The Grain Stabilization Corporation, the Federal agency which has been supporting the grain market, bought wheat from anyone who had it for sale. This had to be done to maintain the price."

"Had the Farm Board stood by idly, had it refused to check or cushion the decline in price, and had a catastrophe resulted, the Farm Board would have been in an indefensible position and subject to severe criticism."

"The Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board are steps in the right direction," declared L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, "and the machinery set up should be of value thru the years. Like all new legislation, amendments and changes may be needed, but the organized farmer serves notice on the nation that if and when the act is amended, it will be done by its friends and not by the enemies of rural welfare. We have heard much of 'dumping' recently. Co-operative marketing is agriculture's anti-dumping protection. Some day we farmers will merchandise instead of dump our products."

Lost in the Woods

While sawing wood at his home yesterday, W. T. Wood, of 126 Station Drive, Woodbury, cut his left thumb. The wound was sutured at the Underwood Hospital.—Woodbury (N. J.) paper.

Sandy in Wonderland

A man recently played the bagpipes in a cake containing six lions.—Vancouver Daily Province.

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No matter where you live, this marvelous refrigerator will bring to your kitchen the greatest of modern home conveniences. No outside connection of any kind—no electricity, no pipes, no drains. And no moving parts to get out of order. Oil heat supplies its cold.

Saving with Superfex

Superfex keeps foods fresh, insures wholesome appetizing meals. Saves cooking time—keeps left-overs for days, not necessary to serve at the next meal. Fewer trips to markets, and no tiresome steps to makeshifts for food cooling. Ice cubes, too, and delicious frozen desserts! A Superfex does all this at a weekly operating cost of about as little as the price of 50 pounds of ice.

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**HERE AND THERE
IN KANSAS**
by
Jesse R. Johnson



The Battle of Beecher's Island in Colorado is Closely Connected With Early Kansas History

JUST a short drive across the Colorado line west of Cheyenne county, Kansas, lies the scene of one of the most thrilling Indian fights of the early history of the West. The spot is Beecher's Island on the Arickaree river in Yuma county, Colorado.

I recently visited this section and stood on the sand-dunes overlooking the battlefield where J. J. Peate, United States scout, reined in his horse as the advance guard of a rescue party from Fort Wallace, Kan. which was to gain fame as the relief of as gallant a band of men as ever fought for their country.

Nine days before the arrival of the rescue party, Colonel George A. Forsyth and a band of 50 scouts were attacked by more than 1,000 Indians. Sixteen of them were wounded during the first hour of the battle and all but 23 had been killed or wounded before the end of the third day. During the nine days they had subsisted entirely on horse meat and soup made from the head of a young coyote.

Altho Colonel Forsyth already had served his country valiantly in the Civil War, it was this fight starting on September 17, 1867 that gained him the recognition assuring his promotion to a generalship.

It isn't so hard to die surrounded by family and friends with the realization that suffering will end with death and that on the morrow the minister will eulogize and friends will forget the faults and extol the virtues of the departed.

But out where man's existence was more primitive, resistance to death was greater. Infected wounds, gnawing hunger and the sickly odor of decaying flesh offered the only immediate reward for living, but there still was less inducement to die. Death meant a scalp decorating the ridge pole of an Indian teepee or a body devoured by wild animals. And worst of all, the knowledge that no one would know of the sacrifice made to extend the mile-posts of civilization. Thus it was with Forsyth's men. So the decreasing numbers of starved and wounded heroes struggled the harder to live.

A Very Dangerous Task

When night came following the first day's battle, Forsyth called for volunteers to undertake the seemingly impossible task of breaking thru the lines and carrying a message to Fort Wallace, 110 miles away. Every horse and mule belonging to the scouts already had been killed or stampeded so the journey must be made on foot. Every scout present volunteered to undertake the journey and a 19-year-old boy by the name of Jack Stillwell, and Pierre Trudeau, a trapper, were selected to make the hazardous trial.

They left the island soon after midnight, walking backward in their stocking feet with their boots swung around their necks. Traveling at night and hiding in the daytime, they reached Fort Wallace in three days. Some days later Forsyth, himself seriously wounded in three places, called all of the men to his side who had not been wounded and begged them to leave the island and save themselves if possible. He suggested that they had plenty of ammunition and their chances of escaping were fairly good. He believed it was use-

less for them to sacrifice their lives along with those who could not go on account of their wounds. But the offer was not accepted or even considered.

The Scouts "Dug In"

Those of the scouts who were religiously inclined saw the hand of God in the selection of the battle field. The scouts were camped for the night on the north bank of the Arickaree. When aroused the following morning by an attempt of the Indians to stampede their horses, orders were given to saddle at once and move to the island in the middle of the almost dry stream. The horses and mules were tied in a circle to the bushes on the island and the scouts lay down inside the circle. By digging in the sand with tin pans they were able to throw up quite a formidable breastwork. That is, each man dug a pit for himself, in which he was fairly well protected.

While hundreds of savages kept up a steady fire from the sage brush and tall grass near the island, Roman Nose, the giant chief of the Cheyennes riding at the head of 500 select warriors, repeatedly charged the island. But the deep sand in the river bed lessened their horses' speed and made the unerring aim of the scouts more effective. Roman Nose was killed in one of these unsuccessful charges.

Were Without Medical Attention

Dr. J. H. Mooers, the only surgeon with the scouts, was mortally wounded the first day, leaving the men without medical attention the entire time of the siege.

Lieutenant Fred H. Beecher, a nephew of the famous Henry Ward Beecher, was killed early in the engagement. Thomas Murphy of Corbin, Kan., who passed away two years ago was the last survivor of the Beecher Island battle.

Of the men who were first to the rescue with Colonel Carpenter's command only John J. Peate and Ruben Waller of El Dorado, survive. Mr. Peate lives at Beverly, where he located in 1866. He still owns the claim he took when he first came. He did scout work for the government some time before the battle of Beecher Island and only missed participating in the battle owing to a mistaken order on the part of another.

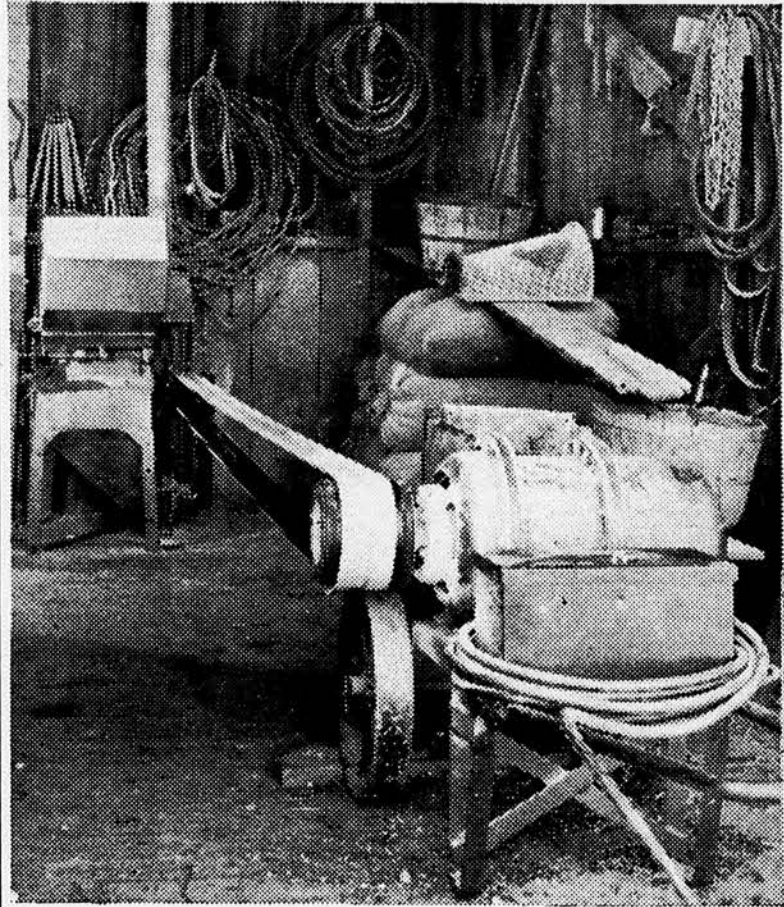
Riding ahead of the troops as a scout he was the first man to set foot on the island and recalls vividly the haggard faced, wretched but determined men remaining. Mr. Peate is 82 years old now. He enjoys good health and delights to recall the big part his comrades had in the early affairs of the state, mentioning only casually what he himself did.

Rye Takes Its Toll

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

Rye is very prevalent in many of the wheat fields of Kansas, and because of its presence the farmer will receive a lower price for the grain. The most effective methods of eradicating rye from wheat fields are to summer-fallow the land for a year or to use it for row crops for one or more years, and then use only rye-free seed when the field again is seeded to wheat.

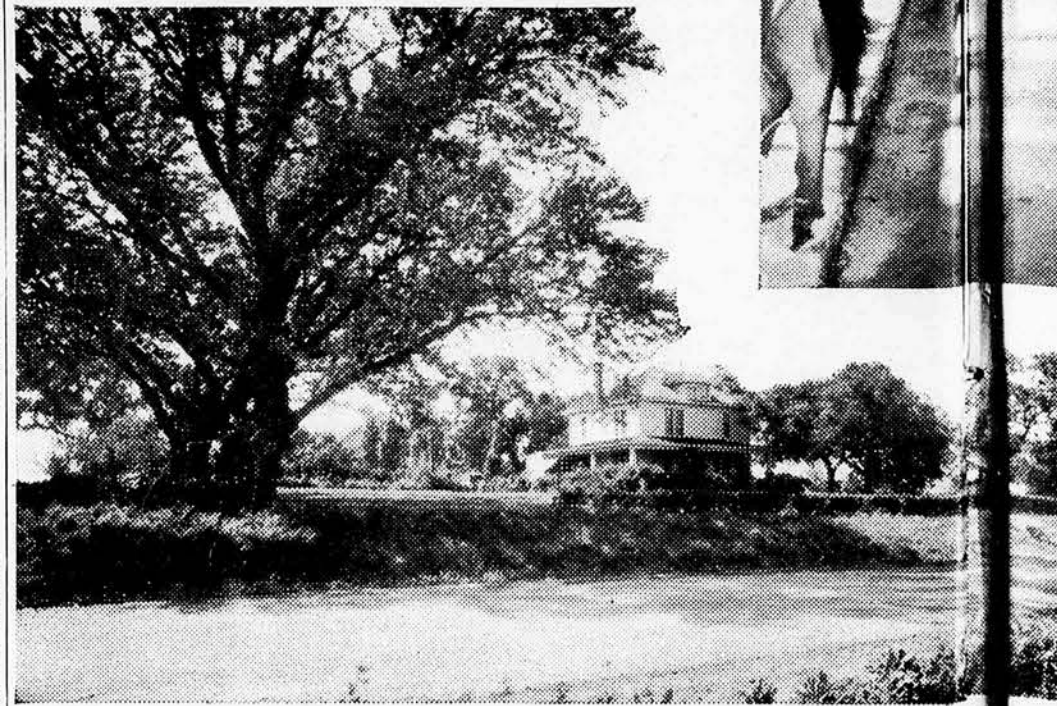
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ELECTRICITY—

The housewife's most willing servant in the farm home.

The standards of the home make the standards of the community and nation. Since Kansas is distinctly agricultural, the rural home formulates our standards. Electricity gives the farm woman all the necessities, conveniences, and pleasures that the city woman enjoys, with none of the unpleasantness of city life. It brings her running water, good light, power for washing, cleaning and churning, heating for ironing, cooking and heating water. Many people seem to have the idea that electricity is a luxury. Perhaps some forms of electricity are, but electricity itself is no luxury, it is a necessity.



ELECTRICITY... the farm... new ease and economy... ing daily tasks... power can be added... any farm job at... in time and labor... proved by actual... average farm con...

Already many... been electrified. In... a number of pho... electric power... farmsteads. Mil... grinding, cooling... few of the cho...

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For Health, Genuine Com

ELECTRICITY Do Your Chores!

Electric power has come to the farm. It brings with it ease and economy in performing tasks and chores. Electric power can be adapted to practically any job at a resulting saving in time and labor. This has been proved by actual experiments under farm conditions.

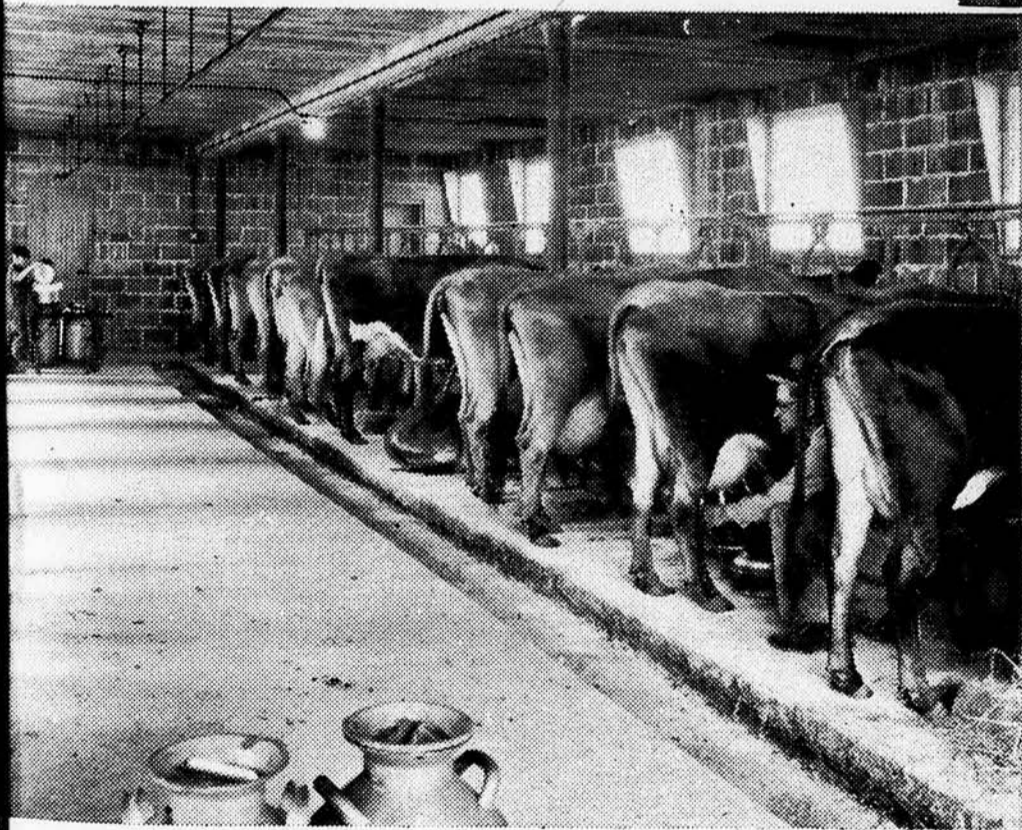
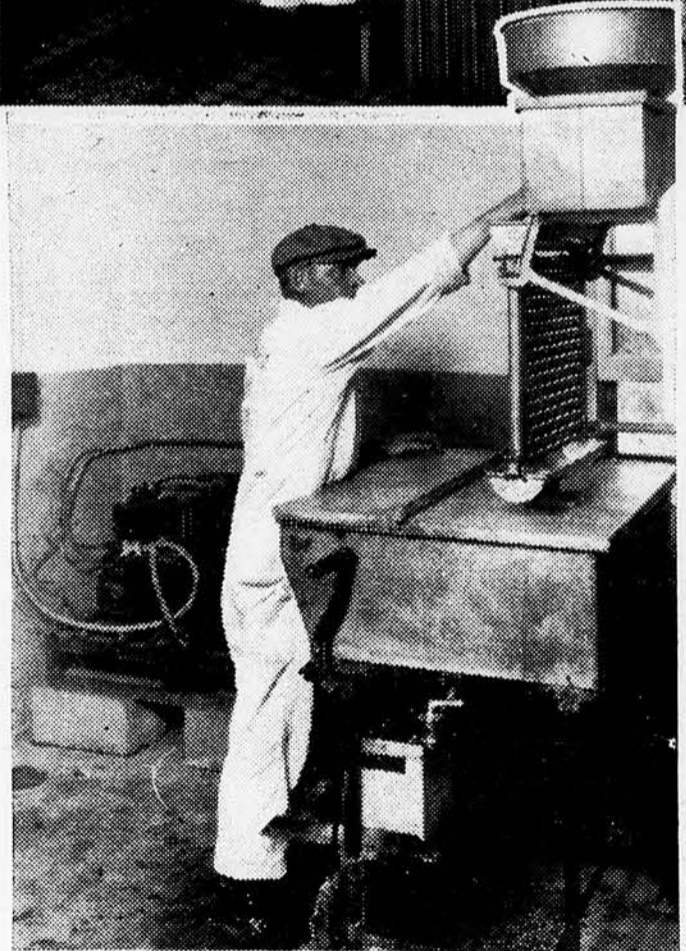
Already many Kansas farms have been electrified. Reproduced here are a number of photos showing use of electric power on various Kansas farms. Milking, cooking, feed grinding, cooling—these are but a few of the chores which Kansas

farmers have found can be done more quickly and satisfactorily by use of electrical equipment. Likely there are many satisfied users in your own neighborhood.

Why not electrify your farm? It can be done at small cost. Electricity will bring you new comforts and conveniences as well as save you money by reducing the manual labor required to operate the farm.

Write your power company for information concerning the electrification of your farm. Your inquiries will entail no obligation.

This Announcement Published by the Public Service Companies of Kansas



The Pictures—

UPPER LEFT—Photograph showing electrically operated feed grinder in use on an eastern Kansas farm. This installation is very typical of what any farmer might easily have and as a matter of fact a good many do have.

LOWER LEFT—View of home on an eastern Kansas dairy farm. Electrification assures untold comforts and conveniences on the farmstead as well as permits economies in time and labor as applied to farm operation.

CENTER—Photograph showing the milking barn on a farm in eastern Kansas. On this farm electric milking machines are

used to milk 27 Jersey cows, and the milk is delivered to a local bottler for distribution.

UPPER RIGHT—This photo shows the electric range in the kitchen of a prosperous, electrified Kansas farm. The range was installed in the summer of 1929 shortly after service was installed. An electric refrigerator also is used which it was not possible to show from the angle at which this photograph was taken.

LOWER RIGHT—Photograph taken in the dairy room of an eastern Kansas dairy farm. It shows the electrical equipment for refrigeration, the aerator and bottler.

Comfort, and Economy ELECTRIFY Your Farm!



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



These Frozen Desserts Are Nourishing as Well as Refreshing

DSSERT isn't just dessert if it happens to be frozen—it's a treat. Ask any youngster. On the farm where cream and eggs are not a luxury, frozen desserts should be the rule rather than the exception. What is a greater, more refreshing balm when the mercury soars skyward than a frozen delicacy? Homemade ice cream in the making of which every member of the family takes his turn at the crank needs no eulogizing. It is delicious beyond a doubt. But the mixtures that are packed in ice and salt or frozen in the trays of an electric refrigerator are gaining in popularity. Perhaps it is because they can be prepared early in the morning, packed in a few minutes and forgotten until time for serving.

Fortunately for homes not blessed with an electric refrigerator, ice is available in most localities. Ice and a bag of coarse salt—table salt

Cinderellas

Every maiden is a Cinderella,
Who waits for a Prince Charming who
shall come,
And bring her home to "Happy-ever-after,"
When dawn dispels the night, and dreams
are done.

Every lad has found an unmatched slipper
Somewhere along a curving silver stair.
Every lad is seeking Cinderella—
Songs on her lips, and star-dust in her hair!
—Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni.

is not satisfactory—and a container or mold for freezing, is the equipment necessary. Any of the tempting desserts that are concocted in the electric refrigerator may be made with this simple equipment. The same recipes are used. Pack the mixture into your mold or container and cover with waxed paper. For a more perfect seal, dip a strip of cotton material into melted fat and wrap around the joining of lid and can. At least 1 part of salt to 3 of ice should be used, and the mold should be entirely covered.

Ice cream, as it is usually made, is not entirely satisfactory frozen in an electric refrigerator or ice and salt pack, for it must be stirred frequently and even then often contains icy crystals. The recipes with a gelatin basis, or where whipped cream is the foundation such as parfaits or mousses are the most satisfactory. Just as in cake making, experience and a dependable foundation recipe assure the greatest success.

Mousses are similar to parfaits and can be used in the same way but we like the recipe for pineapple mousse especially well.

Pineapple Mousse

2 cups crushed pineapple with juice	2 tablespoons gelatin
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar	2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons water	Pinch salt
2 cups thick cream	

Heat the pineapple to boiling and add the sugar, lemon juice and gelatin which has been soaked in the cold water. Cool and when the mixture begins to congeal, fold in the cream, beaten stiff. Pour in electric refrigerator trays or into mold or container with tight-fitting lid and pack in ice and salt.

Citrus fruits are universally liked. Perhaps that is why this concoction which is called Manhattan Pudding always pleases.

Silver Parfait

We like to use the recipe for what we call silver parfait for it is delicious no matter what fruit or flavoring is added.

Boil 1 cup sugar and $\frac{3}{8}$ cup water until it threads. Pour slowly over a stiffly beaten egg white and beat until cool. Add a pinch of salt and fruit or flavoring and combine with 1 pint heavy cream, chilled and whipped. Pour into electric refrigerator trays or into mold or container with a tight-fitting lid and pack in ice and coarse salt.

By Florence Miller Johnson

Add 1 teaspoon vanilla to the above recipe and you will have the basis for innumerable concoctions. Top with chocolate or caramel sauce, with fresh berries, crushed and sweetened, or preserves if you wish, and the memories of its flavor will linger long. Or the crushed fruit or preserves or thick chocolate or caramel sauce (about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup) may be frozen with the mixture. Try adding 2 cups crushed fresh peaches and 1 teaspoon almond extract, or 1 cup crushed bananas and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Or caramelize 3 tablespoons sugar and add with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pecans or black walnuts.

Manhattan Pudding

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups orange juice	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups powdered sugar
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice	$\frac{3}{8}$ cup almonds
1 teaspoon vanilla	1 pint heavy cream
Pinch salt	

Blanch the almonds, brown in the oven and chop. Mix the fruit juices and about half the sugar together. Let stand until the sugar is dissolved. Pour mixture into refrigerator trays or into a mold or container with a tight-fitting lid. Whip the cream and add the rest of the sugar, vanilla and almonds. Pour over the first mixture and freeze, either in an electric refrigerator or packed in ice and salt.

Learning to Modernize

FARM women thruout Kansas were greatly interested in the messages brought to them this month by Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, national director of the American Farm Bureau Federation's home and community service department. Mrs. Sewell said, in part:

"There is an imperative need for modernizing the average American farm home, but a woeful lack of knowledge of how to go about it. . . . farm women want their homes bright and cheerful and up-to-date. . . . The depression of the last few years has, however, prevented, or rather delayed, the fulfillment of our dreams. Now, however, with the promise of better days ahead, farm women are daring to hope that the long-promised changes can be made, and made soon."

Youthful Model



Dress designs which are youthful appeal to the eye and taste, as well. It is not always that a dress pattern can be versatile enough to be used either for an afternoon frock, morning frock or street dress. But No. 7148 is such a pattern. It is adaptable to any of these three styles. Has a snugly fitting waist and a perfect V neck and pointed outline. The skirt has a low placed flounce fullness and a shorter flounce that is applied in a pointed outline at the hip.

Cotton prints, shantung, printed organdy, figured georgette or flat crepe, or any plain material are suggested for making up this pattern.

No. 7148 is designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. The 18 year size requires $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 39 inch material.

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

The Home Modernization contest, which the American Farm Bureau Federation is conducting, is attempting to point the way. This project brings to our Chicago offices daily a hundred letters from farm women who reveal their plans for improving their homes. Outstanding among the things they think most essential is the demand for bathrooms and sewage disposal devices for the farm home.

"Electricity comes next as an essential in home improvement plans of the farm housewife. Every woman on our more than 6,000,000 farms is looking forward to the time when she won't have to fill the kerosene lamps any more. She is thinking of the time when she can press a button and set the washing machine or the cream separator into action. She is trying to imagine what electric refrigeration and an electric stove will mean to her. Many farm women are now on the high lines. But we are working and every year the total number grows larger and larger, so that ultimately we farm women are confident that those dreams can come true."



(Editor's Note. The Charm Shop is open for your every beauty problem. Please feel free to write to us. Your questions will be answered thru this column, but no names will be signed.)

WOMEN wonder why their skins become leathery-looking during the summer. Yet probably if they would just think a few moments they would realize that too much exposure to sun and drying winds is the answer to the question.

A complete bleaching program for the skin from time to time is recommended. This will help to ward off an accumulation of freckles. This program is followed by washing the skin with buttermilk every night, allowing the milk to dry before rinsing it off with cold water. Once a week, or oftener, if the skin discolors quickly, apply a standard brand of bleach.

The purpose of the standard bleach is to flake off the outer surface skin at a faster rate than it would come off alone. If the skin seems irritated when the bleach is applied the bleach should be removed immediately.

Mild bleaches work slower and may be used as an overnight treatment on skins which are generally free of blackheads. For skins infected with large pores a bleach which can be removed in half an hour or less is best.

A light sprinkling of freckles or tan may be treated with home remedies. The fresh juice of a lemon has a decidedly bleaching effect upon the skin, but is much better if combined with some other substance to offset the tendency of lemon to dry out the skin. But be sure to follow this rule always—do not continue the use of any bleach which irritates the skin.

But maybe you will try following the program and find that your freckles just won't budge. Then select a make-up which will harmonize with the freckles rather than contrast with them. Do not use a white or light shade of powder, but choose one which blends with the freckles. A brilliant shade of rouge will detract attention from them, too.

I have a leaflet giving a list of seven home-made bleaches, which every woman who is planning to get rid of freckles this year, will want to have. The price of the leaflet is 2 cents and may be secured by writing to Naida Gardner, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Choice Recipes Will Vary Menus

These Delicious Dishes Have Been Tested by Farm Women

EVERY month our "Best Recipe Contest" brings in many outstanding recipes from over the state. From time to time I intend to print a few of these for your files. It is the custom to pay \$5 for the best recipe submitted every month. I am paying, also, \$1 for every other recipe printed. Why not try your luck sometime? Your recipe might be selected as the best or printed as next best. Contributions are sent to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Editor, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Here are the promised recipes. I hope you enjoy them.

Cherry Roll

½ teaspoon salt	1½ cups sifted flour
½ cup milk	2 tablespoons butter
2 teaspoons baking powder	2 cups red cherries, pitted and drained

Sift dry ingredients together three times. Cut in butter. Add milk gradually to make soft dough. Roll ¼ inch thick. Cover with cherries. Roll and press edges together. Cut in 1½ inch

Mix well and add the egg whites, vanilla and whipped cream. Pour into sponge cake case. Chill for several hours. Arrange on a serving platter and top and surround with the strawberries, which have been chilled and mixed with the confectioner's sugar.

Johnson County. Mary Van Keirsbilck.

Down Valley View Farm Way



"And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days."

Do you remember when you had to memorize that quotation in school? I always got along all right with it until I came to the part: "Every clod feels a stir of might, an instinct within it that reaches and towers," I never could sense the meaning of those two lines! I always just hoped and trusted that I could remember the words in order and the marks long enough to write them and get a grade.

But I know the full meaning of them now. On these perfect days I want to go out and move mountains. Having no literal mountains to move I have just been out hoeing, setting out late cabbage, tomato, and mango plants, arranging some stepping stones, and such things. All the time I have been doing this, tho, I have had a sneaking desire to be shiftless, and lazy, and just to dawdle around for a few hours. And I keep thinking I shall do that very thing tomorrow.

Now with the advent of warm weather we begin to plan menus considerably different from those we have been serving. Almost everyone, I believe, likes a good potato salad. I always keep a large jar of cooked salad dressing in the ice box, and then salads are chiefly a matter of temperament! Most salads must be served as soon as prepared, unless they are of the molded variety, but I think potato salad is improved by standing. It should be well seasoned and plenty

of dressing should be used. I prefer the potatoes diced, rather small, and I use hard boiled eggs, mangos or pimentos, onions, celery seed, some chopped pickle or chow-chow, and if I have a jar of olives opened I like to put in some chopped olive.

I had a good rag rug, made from some fast blue and some dyed orange rags. The orange had faded with repeated washings, and the rug was quite useless, because it was so colorless. I got a package of green dye and dyed it the other day. Now I have a new rug. Try this sometime.

These are canning days. Kansas Farmer has a few helps for this season. These leaflets are 2 cents each and may be obtained from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. "Oven Canning," "Canning Fruits and Vegetables," "Planning a Canning Budget," and "Summertime Jams and Jellies."

Fashion Notes for Milady

BY HELEN LAWRENCE

NO WOMAN is willing to admit that she is a "style slave," yet we all scan the magazines for hints as to what the other women are wearing and what we will have to wear to be in the best of style. Here are a few hints as to what the best dressed woman will wear this summer.

Embroidered dresses are much in vogue for smart afternoon gatherings and informal evening frocks. The new models are usually in chiffon or in light muslin, entirely scattered with rayon embroidered eyelets in the same color, or more often, in contrasting shades.

Charming and youthful berets are found in pastel-colored rayon shantung, marked by a bow of self-material placed at the neckline, below one ear.

Taffeta berets will be in full vogue this summer. A number of milliners are already showing models in black, navy blue or brown taffeta trimmed with honeycomb work. Supple rayon taffeta has the preference for this type of hat.

To Clean a Refrigerator

Everything put into the refrigerator should be clean.

Remove paper wrappings from food.

Wipe bottles, jars, bowls or other food containers.

Wipe fruit and wash vegetables.

Wipe up immediately any food which is spilled.

If an electric refrigerator, after freezing mixtures have been removed from ice trays, clean trays thoroly before refilling with water.

Occasionally—about once a week—remove food and wash shelves and lining walls with warm water in which a little borax or soda has been dissolved.

Wash outside of refrigerator with warm water and mild soap.

slices, put in greased pans, pour cherry sauce over them. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit) for 30 minutes, basting often. Serve hot.

Cherry Sauce

1 cup sugar	1 tablespoon flour
1 cup cherry juice	1 cup water
1 tablespoon butter	

Cook one minute.

Chase County. Mrs. W. T. Wyatt.

Stuffed Eggs

Boil eggs hard, cut in half lengthwise, place the yolks in a bowl and mash fine with salt, pepper, butter and a little milk. If onion is liked add a very little, minced fine. Roll into balls and fill the eggs, binding the halves together with the white of a raw egg. Roll in cracker dust, then in raw eggs, and in crackers again, and fry brown in boiling lard, like a cruller. Drain on a napkin and serve either on a bed of toast or garnished with parsley.

Reno County. Mrs. J. A. McVermed.

Rice Balls

2 pounds hamburger	Salt and pepper to taste
1 can tomatoes	
1½ cups uncooked rice	

Mix hamburger, rice, salt and pepper. Make in soft balls and place in a baking dish, pour tomatoes over the balls and bake one hour. Serve hot.

Jefferson County. Mrs. Wm. Puckett.

Strawberry Ice Box Cake

1 round sponge cake	1 teaspoon vanilla
3 tablespoons flour	3 tablespoons cold water
2 egg yolks	½ cup confectioner's sugar
2 egg whites, beaten	1 tablespoon granulated gelatin
½ cup sugar	3 cups strawberries, washed and hulled
¼ teaspoon salt	
1½ cups milk	
1 cup of whipped cream	

The sponge cake should be 24 hours old. Remove the center crumbs so a round case remains. Mix the sugar and flour, add salt, yolks of eggs, and milk. Cook in a double boiler, until thick and creamy. Stir frequently. Add gelatin, which has been soaked 5 minutes with the water.

Building a Playground

By Lucile Berry Wolf

A THREE-year-old visitor was inspecting the very modest playground that our little girl delights in.

"You have a swing?" she asked, and Ruth Ann said "Yes."

"You have a teeter board?" The answer was affirmative, again.

"But where is your big school?" she inquired with wide eyes, as if the only legitimate place for a teeter board was in a school yard.

Every farm has space and materials at hand to make a playground which a city child would envy. A little effort at making the dooryard attractive for play will solve the problem of keeping the small children away from the barns and outbuildings. It is a matter of assembling things in one place, so that mother may know where the little ones are without constant thought.

The things small children enjoy most are: a spot of soft earth or sand, and tools with which to dig; a place to climb; a tub of water; a swing; something to pull; something to ride; something alive; something off the ground on which to play; a chance to jump and land comfortably; materials with which to build. Assemble opportunities for such glorious pursuits under a shady tree, and the spot will draw and hold the children as the honey pot attracts flies.

A well anchored short ladder is not dangerous for children after they have gone up and down a few times. If a ladder can be placed well off

the ground in a horizontal position, it will provide endless amusement. One may safely allow a child to do anything in the way of climbing and balancing which he undertakes to do of his own volition, as a child rarely undertakes a physical feat he is unable to accomplish unless urged into it by older children.

A large wooden box is most valuable in the play yard. By a turn of the imagination it becomes a house for the girls, or a tractor or threshing machine or "locomotive" for the boys.

A low spring board may be improvised of a limber board, tilted and fastened at the lower end. A pile of straw for the young adventurers to land in after the jump, makes it irresistible. A very simple device is a board raised off the ground by supports at either end. It may be held only a few inches up for the toddlers, or a few feet for the older child, who will use it for a table, or will delight to walk and bounce upon it.

An old wooden gate set up in the play yard is ideal for climbing. A well padded saw horse with reins becomes a

Man-O-War when the children mount it for a ride.

A see-saw is used by one child equally as well as by two. He walks it, and balances it, and jumps upon it tirelessly.

These common devices with balls and some boxes and planks to build with, and vehicles to ride upon, will give any country family the equivalent of the most up-to-date nursery school playground.



Puzzle Fun for the Little Folks



A great big cup of sunshine
And tablespoons of smiles,
Will make delicious frosting
That spreads for many miles.

We Hear From Lorena

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is February 26. My teacher's name is Miss Cersovsky. I have four brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Richard, Kenneth, Willus and Justin. My sister's name is Bernadette. We milk 13 cows. I milk three every morning and evening. I haven't any pets. I like to read the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Oakley, Kan.

Try to Guess These

- What profession is a postman? He is a man of letters.
- Which is the most positive word? Certain.
- How is a poultry dealer compelled to earn his living? By fowl means.
- When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it is rung for dinner.
- If you were invited out to dine, and found nothing on the table but a beet, what would you say? That beats (beet's) all.
- What food is cause for a display of grief? Onions.
- What is nature's contribution to the table? Water.
- Unable to think, unable to speak,

- yet tells the truth to all the world? A true balance, or pair of scales.
- What table article are chips from the old block? Tooth-picks.
- What is the best key to a good dinner? Turkey.
- What food is pressed fluid? Cheese.
- What is the greatest thing to take before singing? Breath.
- Why is the letter W like scandal? Because it makes ill "will."
- What insect frequents district schools? The spelling bee.
- What age belongs to travelers? Baggage.

Goes to Rosean School

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My birthday is March 23. I go to Rosean school. My teacher's name is Miss Houk. I like her very much. For pets I have a pony and two dogs. The pony's name is Nell and the dogs' names are Fin and Wiggle. I have two brothers. Their names are Byron and Stanley. I enjoy read-

ing the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Emporia, Kan.
Marjorie Storrer.

Irene Writes to Us

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is October 27. I have three sisters and three brothers. I have a sister and brother that are twins. They are 5 years old. My teacher's name is Miss Pickard. I go to the Brantford school. I have 1 mile to go to school. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys. I will try to answer all the letters I receive.
Clyde, Kan.
Irene Anderson.

Dog's Name Is Rover

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Layman. My birthday is July 27. For pets I have two cats. Their names are Blackie and Minnie. I have a dog

named Rover. I have three brothers. Their names are Paul, Floyd and Chester. I have one sister. Her name is Ruth. I wish some of the boys my age would write to me.
Arlington, Kan. Robert Ravens.

A CAT TALE

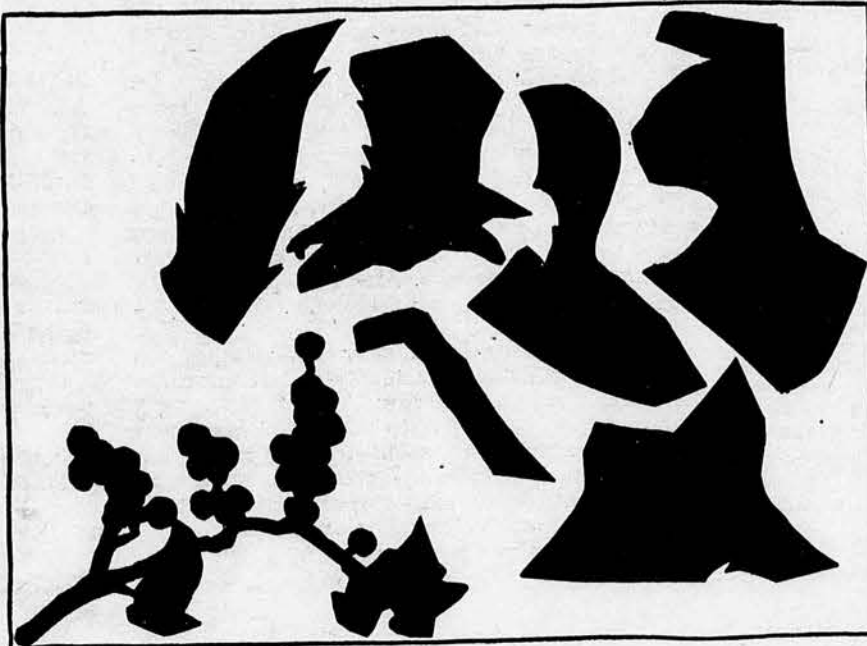
Jack found a little white cat in the wood. It was hungry. Jack gave it a cup of milk. The cat was cold too. Jack wrapped it in a blanket and put it in a basket behind the door. That night after Jack had gone to bed and was fast asleep, the cat slipped quietly into the pantry. Jack has been kind to me thought the cat so I shall catch the naughty cat that has been eating his food. The cat caught the mouse and the little girl was glad. You may stay at our house always, said the cat. "Purr Purr" said the cat. "Thank you, Jack. You are a kind boy."
With Lolita

Takes Music Lessons

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I haven't any sisters or brothers. My birthday is July 22. Have I a twin? I take music lessons. I go to town school and like school very well.
Phillipsburg, Kan.
Margie Shields.

Has a Pet Bantam

I like to go to school. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is March 30. I have three sisters and two brothers. My sisters' names are Lola Bell, Mildred and Marjorie. One of my brothers is 8 years old and the other one is 4 weeks old. I enjoy reading the children's page. There are 17 children that go to our school. For pets I have a calf, a Bantam hen and a cat named Pinky. We have eight cattle.
Keyser, Colo.
Dorothy Marie Ager.



If you will fit these pieces together properly you will see an animal, which declared that "The grapes he could not reach were sour." Send the completed picture 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—Not a New "Thythem"



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

In Case of Serious Accident "Keep Your Head," Lend All Possible Aid and Call the Doctor

I DON'T like to drive into the country," said the city woman. "I dread being so far away from everyone. Think of having a bad accident and being a dozen miles from the nearest doctor. What could one do?"

I suppose the very first thing is to try to keep one's head. It will help you to do this if you really believe the fact that few accidents are beyond hope of relief and few are as bad as they appear at first sight. Keep your head. Be brave. Conquer your shudders and go at once to see just how you can help. Send for a doctor, of course; but if the victim is in a state of collapse or is losing blood, do not leave him, even to send for help, until you first have attempted to give what aid you can.

Hemorrhage you can stop by pressure. Make pressure between the wound and the heart first; but if you do not get quick results don't despair. Change your pressure to another likely place. Do it two or three times if necessary. You soon will hit the right spot, altho you know nothing of anatomy or physiology and cannot tell the difference between an artery and a vein. Remember that the pressure required to check the bleeding of a big vessel is considerable. Do not be afraid to use a little force in the interest of the sufferer.

If there is collapse, lose no time in reviving the patient. Make him comfortable. Improve his circulation by the application of heat, either external or internal.

Never try to raise a recumbent person who is unconscious. Nine times in ten the prone position is the better. You cannot improve upon that. But you can straighten the patient out,

as an umpire. There is something to be said on both sides, for doctors are very human and some of those who practice a specialty do become blind to everything else. If you know your specialist to be an honest man, take his word rather than that of the man who wishes you to take medicine to cure catarrh. Catarrh usually is symptomatic of some deeper disturbance and seldom can be cured by medicine. It requires the removal of any diseased tissues and then the general building up of the entire system.

Try Reducing Your Weight

What makes me get so tired over nothing? I am 33 years old, the mother of four children under 9 years old. I weigh around 230 pounds and am 5 feet, 7 inches tall. Mrs. H.

You are about 80 pounds overweight. It may be a family characteristic, but you should reduce at least 50 pounds of it. Gradually reduce your diet and your weight to 180 pounds and see how much better you feel. Do not try too sudden a reduction. Take six months to it.

Vaccine Is Worth Trying

Do you consider that the vaccine treatment for hay fever is a positive success? I tried it with our home doctor this year but it has not worked well. I am wondering whether the fault lay with the doctor. S. J. M.

The vaccine treatment against hay fever is worth trial by any sufferer, altho so far it does not produce a large percentage of cures. I believe the doctors who make a specialty of this and similar forms of work get a better list of cures than the general practitioner, but even they have a

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. Who is Amelita Galli-Curci?
2. What is the meaning of the word, "inspissate"?
3. What is the "Great White Way"?
4. What was the 1931 Pulitzer prize novel?
5. What is a Devil Dog?
6. What is De Molay?
7. When and where do the commanders of the Nautilus and the Graf Zeppelin plan to meet?
8. What is the largest island in the world?
9. What is the Federal Food and Drug Act?
10. Who was Rosa Bonheur?
11. One nautical mile contains how many feet?
12. Who is to take the place of Milton Amrine as warden of the state penitentiary at Lansing?

(Answers found on Page 23)

cover him up and apply heat. Do not attempt to force liquids down the throat of an unconscious person.

If there is a broken limb, don't attempt to set it if a doctor is anywhere available. What you can do is to straighten the limbs gently, without force, and cradle the injured member in a pillow supported by splints. You may accomplish a great deal for the patient in this way.

Then wait patiently for the doctor, keeping the patient in as good spirits as possible and stimulating him with hot drinks.

Should Remove Diseased Tissue

Our family doctor wants to give me a course of treatments to cure catarrh. I consulted a throat specialist and he says if I had my bad tonsils out I shall need no treatments. Please say. S. D. G.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? I dislike to be called on to act

great many failures. There are a fair share of cures and I think it worth a trial, but I suggest that you have your home doctor refer you to one who gives such work special attention.

Belt Will Not Work

Can you please tell me whether an electric belt is a good treatment for nervous debility, indigestion, backache, impaired circulation, and if so, a reliable electric company? F. W. C.

There is no electric belt made that is of much more value than carrying a horse chestnut in the pocket. Electricity often is a good remedy for some of the things that you mention but it cannot be taken thru an electric belt.

Getting a Move On

CHEESE BEGINS TO SHOW MORE LIFE
—Montreal Gazette.

In this sweeping Miracle Bargain Sale, the Chicago Mail Order Company is slashing its prices to the limit — rewarding faithful friends and new customers in Kansas with Miraculous Cut-price Bargains that challenge all comparison . . . watch for your copy of this great sale book! Don't let anything keep you from getting your share of this gigantic outpour of bumper Bargains — the greatest money-saving event in our 42 years of square dealing.

We are mailing our great Miracle Bargain Sale Book to Thrifty Kansas families now—so if you do not receive YOUR COPY in a few days, just drop us a postal request, and we'll mail the sale book to you at once—don't miss this opportunity to save money . . . and lots of it!

Dress Better for Much Less Money!

—buy from our choice selection of everything for the family to wear — hats, dresses, coats, men's wear, underwear, shoes, hosiery — everything you need . . . all new, clean, quality merchandise, at guaranteed lowest prices in America!

Order at our risk—we guarantee satisfaction or return your money. Miracle Sale ends August 31, 1931. Get your share of the Big Bargains. Shop through our sale book — save as you buy . . . and remember if you don't get your copy in a few days, drop us a postal request . . . we'll send you one. You simply must have this great sale book.

CHICAGO MAIL ORDER CO.
DEPT. F-252 Chicago, Ill.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

TALKING about putting stumbling blocks before people, what about the movies? Educators assert that the moving pictures have more influence on children than the home, the school and the church, all put together. And what do they see when they go to the movies?

They see some very wonderful pictures. There are scenes of wild life, such as those of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson and others that are an education for any child. There are castles that build imagination such as Doug Fairbanks in the Thief of Bagdad. There are movies that teach the diabolism of war, like "All Quiet on the Western Front," which are of immense value to anyone who will do a bit of thinking as he sees the picture, or afterward. Hundreds of films are wholesome, positive, entertaining and at times thrilling. If such always were shown, the movie would be the greatest invention of the age. But unfortunately that is not the case.

In Chicago in 1928, the board of censors made cuts from films totaling 6,470. Of these, nearly 2,000 were scenes of assault with guns with intent to kill. About 200 were assaults with knives. A large number were scenes of hanging. Almost as many were scenes of horror—clawing out eyes and biting off ears. Nearly 1,000 were scenes of nudity or semi-nudity, while several hundred were attacks on women for immoral purposes.

If this is not putting a stumbling block in front of little children, one would like to know what is. If the Master's retribution were carried out, there would be a good many millstones needed, to tie about the necks of movie barons, while they were hurled into the sea.

How serious the effects of such pictures on children are, people are only beginning to realize. Not long ago a train was derailed, the engineer being killed and several passengers killed or injured. The derailment had been done by three boys about 15 years old, who had seen a train thrown from the track on the screen, and they wanted to try it. Prof. Fred Eastman gives the statements of a number of boys and girls. A boy of 14 said, "I liked especially the torturing and killing." Boy of 16: "I liked it where guys get killed with dynamite." A boy scout said, after he had seen a mystery play, "I didn't sleep for a week. I dreamed of skeletons." Another boy, quoted by Prof. Eastman in the same article in the Christian Century says, "It makes you nuts to see so many movies," while a delinquent boy said, "Movies make most anything seem all right. Things that look bad on the outside don't seem so bad in the movies." A 16-year-old girl said, "Those pictures with hot love-making in them; they make girls and boys sitting together get up and walk out, go off somewhere, you know."

When Bill Hays took over the control of the moving picture industry, great things were expected. But nothing has happened, except that things have gone on just the same, or perhaps a bit worse. Nothing less than an earthquake will reform the movies because of the enormous amounts of money made in them. But the earthquake might better happen to the movies than to the children and youth who go to see them.

To turn for a moment to our old enemy, Old Man Drinkerdown, here is an interesting bit. It shows why it is that the bad things about prohibition are heralded far and wide, while the good is not known. Two men in England made speeches about American prohibition. Both are well known, Sir Arthur Yapp and Sir Arthur Balfour. Balfour attacked prohibition and Yapp defended it. The next day

18 British papers made mention of one or both of the speeches. Balfour's speech against prohibition received 95 inches of space, while Yapp's speech was given 5½ inches, or only one-seventeenth as much.

What L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, says, is to the point: "As a dairyman, interested in dairying all my life, I desire to turn again to the problems of agriculture, and we find that in 1917 the milk consumed was 754.8 pounds per capita, while the milk consumed in 1927 was 967.3 pounds. Those figures were arrived at by taking the statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and translating butter, ice cream, cheese and other milk products into raw milk on the basis of tables universally accepted in agriculture. Thus we find there has been an increase in consumption during the last 10 years of 212.5 pounds of milk to the individual thruout the United States." There are plenty of good things to be said about prohibition if we will only take the pains to find them, and not believe every wild story we hear about the failure of the 18th Amendment.

Lesson for June 21—The Sin of Causing Others to Stumble. Romans 14:13-23.
Golden Text: "It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." Romans 14:21.

One Way Weeds Start

BY J. C. MOHLER

One farmer hunted out some cheap Red clover seed this year, and obtained exactly what he was after. The seed was cheap because it contained 36 different kinds of weed seeds, some of them of a most noxious character.

This case was brought to light thru the inspection service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. As a consequence the seed was returned to the seller who made a "duplicate" shipment. This second shipment showed nearly as many weed seeds as the first, for on the basis of the sample examined, 1 pound contained 8,616 noxious weed seeds, as follows: 402 of dodder, 7,190 of curled dock, 894 of buckhorn, 49 of Black Mustard and 65 charlock.

Multiply these amounts by 12 and the result will be the approximate number of each kind to the acre in seeding, as 12 pounds of Red clover to the acre is about the average rate of planting. Using tested seed will protect Kansas farmers. Weeds take a greater toll of agriculture than any other thing that grows out of the ground.

Our grandfathers used to miss a stage coach, which meant waiting a week for another one, without getting excited. But today we complain if we miss one section of a revolving door, the college engineers remark.

THEFTS REPORTED

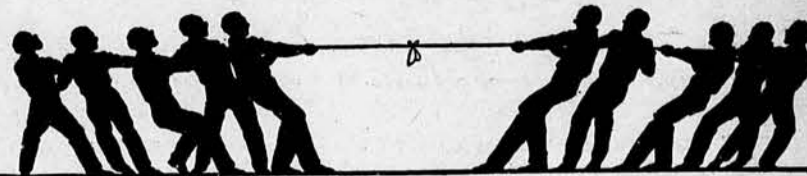
Telephone your sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

J. E. Crist, Holcomb. Seventy hens, White Leghorn and White Wyandotte mixed. An additional reward of \$25 offered by owner.

George Snyder, Fulton. Three-months-old red heifer calf.

John H. Moore, Medicine Lodge. Dark blue suit, shirt, shoes, socks, and a bill fold containing \$15.

N. L. Vernon, Corning. Gopher gun.
D. W. Thomas, Lounsburg. Chickens.
William C. Young, Paola. Appliqued work on aprons and bed spreads and several pieces of fine drawnwork.
W. R. Snell, Little River. Between 75 and 100 Buff Minorca hens.
J. W. Schoenthaler, Ellis. About 75 bushels of wheat.



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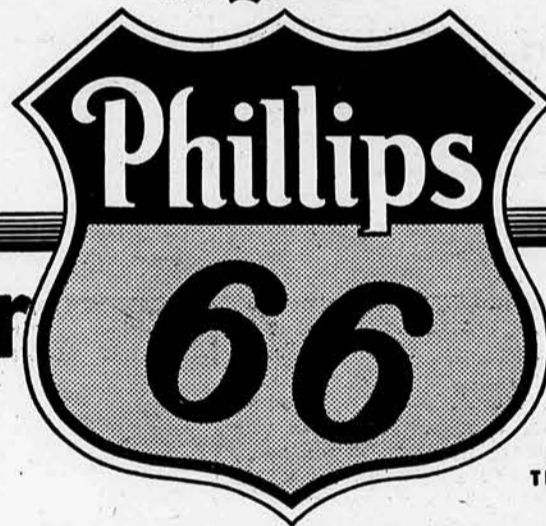
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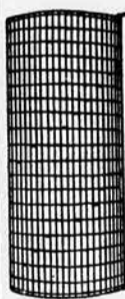
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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Farm Crops and Markets

Cattle Movement 18 Per Cent Under Last Year—Pasture Feed Excellent—Wheat Figures Lower

THE spring movement of cattle to the pastures in the Blue Stem—Flint Hills—and Osage sections of Kansas and Oklahoma is estimated at 18 per cent less than last year, according to a report issued by the state and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

The number of cattle on pastures is estimated at 386,000 head compared with 471,000 last year, 478,000 two years ago and the five-year average (1925-1929) of 439,000 head. Pasture feed is excellent in both sections. Cattle moving in from the southwest were in very good condition, while last year the cattle were thin. Cattle moved in late, the May receipts being heavier than May, 1930.

Kansas winter wheat prospects declined during May. The forecast of production is 167,776,000 bushels compared with 173,768,000 bushels forecast a month ago, 158,422,000 bushels produced last year and 130,748,000 bushels the 1925-29 five-year average production. This report is released by F. K. Reed of the United States Department of Agriculture and J. C. Mohler of the state board of agriculture. The condition of the crop as of June 1, is reported as 83 per cent of normal. This compares with 92 per cent a month ago, 69 per cent on June 1, last year and the five-year June 1, average of 69 per cent. The June 1, condition this year indicates a probable average yield of 14 bushels an acre. The average yield last year was 13.5 bushels and the 10-year average 13.1 bushels an acre.

The condition of corn was estimated at 75 per cent of normal, compared with 77 per cent a year ago. Much corn was planted early, but due to poor germination, frost injury, crusted soil, washing and cut worm injury, much more than the usual amount of replanting was necessary, resulting in average planting dates a little later than normal and about the same as last year. Oats is placed at 85 per cent normal, the highest recorded since 1920 when the crop registered 89 per cent. Barley is rated at 77 per cent, compared with 79 per cent last year; rye at 88 per cent, with last year's figure at 78, while alfalfa stands at 79 per cent.

Crop prospects for the United States are: Winter wheat 84.3 per cent and production 649,115,000 bushels against 604 million last year and the 1925-29 average of 547 million bushels. Rye production this year 43,766,000 bushels, last year, 50,200,000 bushels. Condition all spring wheat 67.9 per cent, oats, 84.7 per cent, peach production this year 78,091,000 bushels, last year 53,300,000 bushels. Pears this year 23,572,000 bushels, last year 25,700,000 bushels.

Anderson—We have enough rain to finish the oats and wheat crops. Corn is in good condition and alfalfa made a fair first cutting. Clover and timothy are very thin. Butterfat, 17c; egg, 11c.—G. W. Kilinger.

Atchison—We need a good rain. No outside help is needed so far. Wheat is good, oats is showing smut and alfalfa is not very rank. Cattle are looking fine as are pigs and chickens. The potato crop promises a good yield.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—The army worm and cutworm are doing a great deal of damage to gardens, potatoes and alfalfa. Some of the first cutting of alfalfa has been baled and shipped to market.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—Early this month we had a rain that measured from 1/2 inch to 4 inches in various sections of the county. This washed out considerable corn and covered some, making replanting necessary. Wheat, barley and oats are in good condition. First cutting of alfalfa will be made soon. It will be a little light in yield.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—A good rain would be appreciated. Potatoes are in full bloom, and it looks as if wheat harvest must be near. Corn and feed crops are showing up well in most places.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Douglas—Early cherries and gooseberries are ripe and strawberries are about gone. Wheat and oats have made rapid growth in the last month. Corn has been cultivated and is making good growth.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Cowley—Considerable replanting is being done because of heavy rains. Cut-

worms have destroyed corn that had been cultivated three times. Alfalfa has started again. Cattle are doing exceptionally well this spring. Cream, 16c to 26c; eggs, 8c to 14c; broilers, 13c to 18c; hens, 9c to 12c; wheat, 48c; corn, 40c to 44c; oats, 29c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Dickinson—Hall has damaged the wheat considerably. Oats has come out well since the recent rains when the crop was not damaged. Harvest will start about June 20. Corn is looking good but is small for this time of year. Army worms and cutworms have held back the second alfalfa crop. Potato bugs are doing some damage.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—We need a good rain and farmers are waiting to plant feed until they do get some moisture. Alfalfa cutting is the big job at present. Cutworms did a lot of damage to this crop as well as to gardens. Wheat, 56c; corn, 45c; butterfat, 21c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We are in need of a good rain. Wheat is headed out but the crop is not

quite as good as it was last year. There has been some loss by hail. Row crops are growing nicely. Wheat, 55c; corn, 40c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 10c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—Wheat has been ripening too rapidly to make good berries. Oats and barley need more rain. Corn is a fair stand and feed crops are beginning to come up. Wheat, 55c; corn, 45c; cream, 19c; eggs, 12c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Wheat is looking fine but there is some rust. Oats is showing up well. The pig crop seems to be fairly good this year. Cutworms still are working in the gardens. In our school district teachers' wages were increased. Corn, 50c; wheat, 50c to 55c; butterfat, 13c to 16c; eggs, 10c to 13c; hens, 10c to 13c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Hamilton—Corn and sorghums all were planted by June 15. Prospects for a good average yield of wheat in this county are good. Subsoil moisture is plentiful, but we should have another rain soon. Alfalfa and meadows look fine. There isn't much demand for harvest hands unless they are experienced with machinery.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—The weather is dry. Corn cultivation is progressing but the crop is quite small. Wheat still is looking fine and some barley is being cut. Wheat, 50c; corn, 52c; oats, 25c; butter, 20c; eggs, 10c; potatoes, \$1.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—We need a good rain. Oats, wheat and barley look fine. Some corn had to be replanted. The first crop of alfalfa has been cut and stacked. Corn, 45c; wheat, 45c to 55c; oats, 25c; eggs, 9c; cream, 16c; hens, 10c to 13c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Weather has been favorable and farm work is progressing nicely. Some corn had to be replanted. Cutworms are troublesome. Livestock is healthy. Strawberries and cherries are plentiful. Eggs, 12c; butterfat, 19c; hens, 11c to 14c.—Mrs. Bertha B. Whitelaw.

Lane—We have had a number of local rains lately. Corn has made a fair stand. Not much replanting of row crops. Wheat prospects are excellent and pastures are good.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—We are getting about the right amount of moisture to keep crops growing nicely. Many acres of wheat looked so doubtful so far as paying expenses were concerned, that they were plowed up and put into other crops. Corn plowing and putting up alfalfa have been the big jobs recently.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Dry weather helped the job of planting corn and kafir. Several fields of corn have been cultivated and the stand is good in most fields. Wheat and oats are ripening rapidly and there will be an early harvest. Heads of grain are good. Potatoes and gardens are doing very well. Eggs, 9c to 12c; hens, 9c to 13c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—This county has excellent crop prospects. Harvest will start soon in barley fields with wheat and oats to handle after that is finished. Gardens are doing well and pastures are in good condition. Eggs, 8c to 12c; cream, 19c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—We need a good rain. Bugs and worms are the worst they have been for years. The first cutting of alfalfa is all up in good condition. Corn all has been worked once. Corn, 40c; wheat, 40c; new potatoes, \$1.60; cream, 20c; eggs, 12c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—There has been sufficient moisture for all growing crops. Some volunteer oats have been cut and wheat harvest is on. Flax is in full bloom and it looks very promising. There will be a large acreage of cowpeas and soybeans planted. Potatoes are in excellent condition. Strawberries soon will be gone. Wheat, 70c; corn, 60c; kafir, 60c; prairie hay, \$7.50; alfalfa, \$15; hens, 13c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 16c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—We are having ideal hay weather and most of the crop is in the stack, or baled. A good rain, is needed for spring crops. Everything is swinging into harvest work.—James McHill.

Osborne—We are needing moisture as the wind has dried the soil. Wheat promises well. Most potatoes are fine, pastures are good and livestock is doing well. Eggs, 10c; cream, 17c; springs, 20c; hens, 10c to 15c; wheat, 55c; shelled corn, 40c.—Roy Haworth.

Pawnee—Row crops need rain. Farmers are busy getting ready for harvest. Alfalfa made an average first cutting and in the bale is worth \$8. Oats and barley will be short. Eggs, 10c; cream, 20c; wheat, 45c; milk, 27c; hens, 8c to 11c.—Paul Haney.

Rice—Most of the county received a good rain last week and hail did considerable damage in some localities. Loss is estimated as high as 60 per cent in some cases. Wheat promises a good crop and harvest will begin July 1. Other crops are doing well and early cherries are being picked. Wheat, 40c; eggs, 12c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Grain sorghums are practically all planted. Wheat is maturing rapidly. Some fields are needing moisture badly. Wheat, 58c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 19c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Scott—Row crops are about all planted and corn is up in good condition. A good
(Continued on Page 23)

Co-op Institute Highlights

STABILIZATION operations in wheat of the 1930 crop have placed \$100 million dollars to the credit side of the American people. Every grower who sold his wheat during this period got the benefit of the increased price.—James C. Stone, Chairman, Federal Farm Board.

Today the American farmer demands an American standard of living. Such a standard of living is possible. But the farmer himself must not defeat it. His production plans must start with consideration of the economic demand of the market.—Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture.

I regard co-operation as the road out for agriculture. I believe there is a growing realization in eastern industrial and business circles that there can be no permanent return of prosperity unless and until the farmers' purchasing power returns.—Senator Arthur Capper.

We have not fully realized that in any semi-public enterprise the public must be kept informed of the plans and purposes, and kept constantly in touch with its program and achievements.—C. O. Moser, New Orleans, Vice President, American Cotton Co-operative Association.

Large-scale co-operative associations have increased their volume of business 28.8 per cent since the Federal Farm Board was established, and membership 33.4 per cent.—Robin Hood, Secretary, National Co-operative Council, Washington, D. C.

The most successful co-operative associations are those whose members are best informed regarding the problems of their associations.—Clyde Edmonds, General Manager, Utah Poultry Producers Co-operative Association.

Farmers are learning that there are many things which they can do only thru organized group action.—F. D. Farrell, President, Kansas State College of Agriculture.

A higher level of profits in the livestock industry can be gained only by organized action on the part of producers to deal with production and marketing.—C. B. Denman, Federal Farm Board.

Bringing about a better adjustment of the acreage of wheat to market requirements is a responsibility of farmers' organizations.—E. J. Bell, Jr., Federal Farm Board.

The greatest advantage farmers obtain thru co-operative buying is not in getting cheaper supplies but in controlling quality of feed, fertilizer and other materials which they use.—Quentin Reynolds, General Manager, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.

If producers are to market their wheat effectively they must sell it 12 months in every year, because wheat is consumed the year around.—E. R. Downie, General Manager, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association.

We agree that "the law of supply and demand" cannot be repealed. The effect of this immutable law, however, can be materially altered by tinkering with "supply" on the one hand and with "demand" on the other.—Paul S. Armstrong, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles.

The essential capital of a co-operative corporation is not to be found in its capital stock, but in the control which the association may have over the commodity.—Stanley Reed, Federal Farm Board general counsel.

Stabilization of the flow to market takes much of the gamble out of livestock production.—C. G. Randell, Federal Farm Board, in charge of livestock and wool marketing.

Once put producers in position to develop vigorous consumer advertising campaigns and the problem of merchandising is half solved.—H. L. Robinson, general manager, Potato Growers' Association, Hastings, Fla.

Agriculture is only one-third organized while labor is 60 per cent and industry 76 per cent organized.—Edward A. O'Neal, Chicago, president American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board are steps in the right direction.—L. J. Taber, Columbus, O., master, National Grange.

What's Doing Next Week at WIBW

Artists Who Broadcast Are Human Just Like the Rest of Us, as These Paragraphs Will Tell

SO MANY musical numbers are played during "Hank Simmons' Show Boat" that a huge blackboard is used to record their names and the cues that precede them. The average runs to about 30 selections to the program.

The Juvenile players in the "Adventures of Helen and Mary" added a silent witness to their cast the other day, to whom they appended the name "Stephen." Stephen is a small kitten that Pat Ryan, leading lady of the company, picked up and brought to the studio. He was adopted and comes to every rehearsal and broadcast, the children taking turns in caring for him.

Tony Wons, master of ceremonies for the New Camel Quarter Hour over WIBW, retains a passion for woods and lakes that he developed in childhood, out in Northern Wisconsin. So for his first vacation in two years preliminary to starting the new program, he disappeared into the woods with fishing tackle and forgot to leave a forwarding address. Now that he's back, you can hear him read his scrapbook every morning at 7:30.

WIBW now is broadcasting 19 orchestras weekly, from remote points occupying a total of 24 hours. Nine orchestras are to be heard from midtown Manhattan, two from Greenwich Village, three from Westchester, another from Long Island, one from Chicago, and two from Canada.

Harry C. Browne, conductor and originator of Hank Simmons' Showboat has received a letter addressed to Great Bend, Miss., where the Show Boat theoretically was tied up for an April broadcast.

As with Morton Downey, Kate Smith, hearty songbird from Georgia, heard every Saturday evening over WIBW at 5, and every Sunday evening at 6:15, finds that radio popularity and stage success go hand in hand. After concluding a week of personal appearances at the Brooklyn Theater, Kate soon will become a headliner at the Capitol Theater, where she made her debut in 1925. When she started her broadcasts in the spot once held down by Downey, she featured as her first number his popular signature song, "Wabash Moon." Incidentally her theme is another moon song, "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain." The moon songs still are leading and Morton Downey introduces the New Camel Quarter Hour with "Carolina Moon."

"The Three Doctors," merry funsters from Chicago, now will be heard on WIBW six days a week at 1:30 p. m.

Altho some dismay was registered by the trio when informed that their performances were to be doubled, Dr. Pratt quickly came to the fore with a labor saving idea.

"We have," said the Doc, "some 5,000 names in our files, submitted by fans who wish to join our 'Hear Your-Name-Read-Over-the-Chain-Radio-Club.' As soon as we get 5,000 more, we shall instruct our announcer to begin reading them. According to my calculations, it will take about six weeks for that number to be read over the air. By that time, of course, nobody will be listening to the program, and we all can go back to bed."

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians have returned to the air as a sustaining feature over WIBW.

They now are broadcasting their music from the Hollywood Gardens, New York. Following Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians into the Hollywood Gardens will be an impressive array of the country's more popular orchestras, including Ben Bernie and his Boys; Irving Aaronson's Commanders, Ted Weems and his Orchestra, and the Coon-Sanders Night-hawks. All will be heard over WIBW.

Play-by-play accounts of the Ryder Cup Golf matches in which eight leading American professionals will oppose eight British golfers at the Scioto Country Club, Columbus, O., will be broadcast over WIBW on June 26 and 27.

Speaking of acrobatics! The other night just before time for Peters Shoe Company's program to come on the air via chain, the connecting chain wires on the operator's panel broke. No time to fix it then and Peters Parade was a commercial program. Wait Radtke, studio operator, slipped behind the panel, stood on his head and shoulders and held the two wires together, letting the program go on the air. He says 15 minutes never seemed so long before. A studio program followed, and time was available to fix the difficulty before the next program.

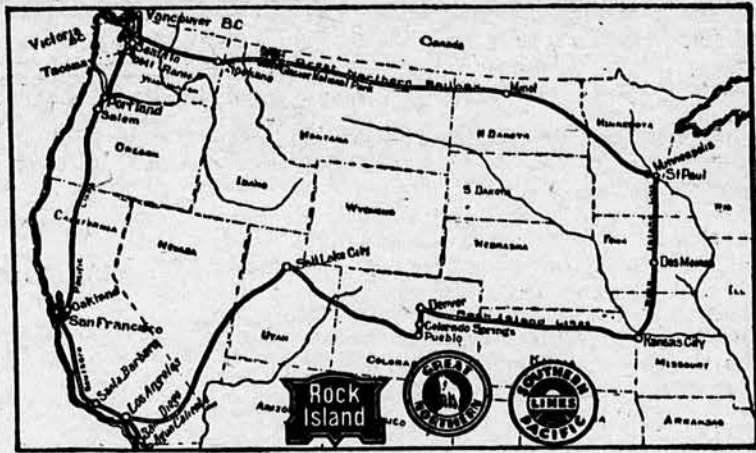
Daily Except Sunday

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
- 11:45 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave (except Friday)
- 6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; News
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- 11:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 11:30 p. m.—Kanoa Hawaiians

Highlights Next Week

- SUNDAY, JUNE 21**
- 3:30 p. m.—Pastorale
 - 5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
 - 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
 - 7:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music
 - 8:00 p. m.—WIBW Hour
 - 8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries
 - 9:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar
 - 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- MONDAY, JUNE 22**
- 3:30 p. m.—Dodge Twins
 - 8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
 - 8:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour
 - 9:00 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra
- TUESDAY, JUNE 23**
- 1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
 - 6:15 p. m.—Round Towners with Irene Beasley
 - 7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
 - 8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
 - 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ
 - 10:15 p. m.—Romanelli and Orchestra
- WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24**
- 3:30 p. m.—Ben and Helen
 - 3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and Orchestra
 - 7:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
 - 7:30 p. m.—Arabesque
 - 8:45 p. m.—The Bon Bons
 - 9:45 p. m.—Will Osborne and Orchestra
- THURSDAY, JUNE 25**
- 3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
 - 8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
 - 9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremo Military Band
 - 9:30 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour
 - 9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup
- FRIDAY, JUNE 26**
- 8:00 p. m.—Farmers Union program
 - 9:00 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson and Orchestra
 - 10:15 p. m.—George Olsen and Orchestra
 - 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- SATURDAY, JUNE 27**
- 6:15 p. m.—Henry Burbig
 - 7:00 p. m.—Ben Alley, with Ann Leaf at the Organ
 - 7:30 p. m.—National Forum
 - 8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat

LOOK at This Map!



HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO TAKE THIS TRIP?

Follow the route of the 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour on the map above and imagine going on this wonderful 8,000 mile journey. Then plan to go with our happy crowd. The cost is low so all can go. You travel in an escorted party in an all-Pullman train. Everything arranged at one low rate—meals, berths, sight-seeing tours, steamship trip. No baggage nor hotel worries—only one ticket to buy—no tips to pay. Time is from August 8th to 24th—when you can best get away.

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The Tour Under Three Flags

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R. F. D. or Street.....

City..... State.....



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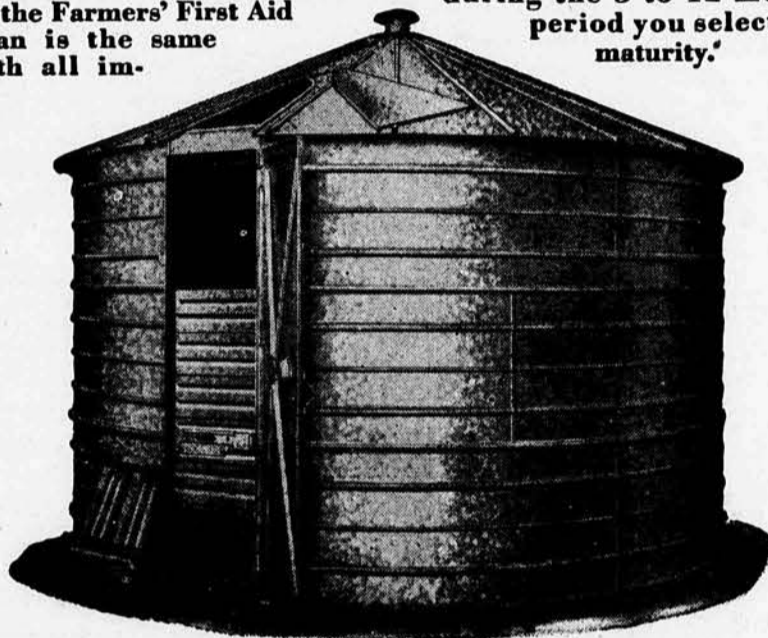
- Sand, Will James (former price \$2.50) 75c
 - Jim the Conqueror, Peter B. Kyne (former price \$2) .75c
 - The Selbys, Anne Green (former price \$2.50) 75c
- Send Your Book Orders to Us: We Pay Postage
- CAPPER BOOK SERVICE TOPEKA, KANSAS**

WILL SELL GRAIN BINS ON 5 TO 12 MONTHS TERMS

Economy Bin Prices, Freight Paid, Less than Last Year's Cash Prices

The Economy Grain Bin offered under 5 to 12 month terms of the Farmers' First Aid Plan is the same with all im-

provements which we have sold for many years. The 5 to 12 month term prices are lower than those at which they sold for cash last year—in fact, lower than for many years past. They are delivered prices—no freight to pay. You pay no interest during the 5 to 12 month period you select for maturity.



DELIVERED PRICES

Under 5 to 12 Months' Terms of Farmers' First Aid Plan

	10x8 500 Bu. Economy Grade Bin	14x8 1000 Bu. Economy Grade Bin	14x11 1330 Bu. Economy Grade Bin
"Sale Price" All Cash	\$75.00	\$108.00	\$128.00
"Sale Price" 15 per cent Cash Bal. 5 mo.	78.75	113.40	134.40
"Sale Price" 15 per cent Cash Bal. 6 mo.	79.50	114.50	135.70
"Sale Price" 15 per cent Cash Bal. 7 mo.	80.25	115.50	137.00
"Sale Price" 15 per cent Cash Bal. 8 mo.	81.00	116.55	138.25
"Sale Price" 15 per cent Cash Bal. 9 mo.	81.75	117.75	139.50
"Sale Price" 15 per cent Cash Bal. 10 mo.	82.50	118.80	140.80
"Sale Price" 15 per cent Cash Bal. 11 mo.	83.25	119.90	142.10
"Sale Price" 15 per cent Cash Bal. 12 mo.	84.00	121.00	143.35

Contract sale prices above are freight paid into States of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. Delivered prices in other states quoted on request.

CONGESTED TERMINALS— THREATENED EMBARGOES— SAGGING PRICES—CAUSE LARGEST GRAIN BIN MANU- FACTURER TO MAKE SURPLUS AVAILABLE THROUGH FARMERS' FIRST AID PLAN TO HELP FAR- MERS CARRY CROPS

FOR THIRTY years factories of the Butler Manufacturing Company have been supplying ready-made steel bins for storage of grain on the farm. Each year Butler bins protect millions of bushels of grain from rats, fire and weather as well as preserve its protein value, regulate moisture content and cut loss from shrinkage. Butler files contain photographs and letters from owners testifying to 20 year records of durability. All kinds of grain including combine wheat and kaffir are successfully conditioned in them.

This year we find many farmers with splendid crops and insufficient or unsafe storage facilities. The process of re-adjusting their businesses to the new world-wide economic situation has extended their working capital to the utmost. They face further losses if forced to convert their new wealth on the sagging market. The handicap of threatened embargoes on grain shipments confronts them. We do not feel that such farmers should be forced to make this sacrifice for the want of efficient and safe grain storage facilities. We believe they should have the opportunity of waiting for more equitable markets which may come as a result of threatening crop conditions in other wheat producing nations. We believe the farming industry will move forward regardless of present prices for farm products. We believe this is a good time to employ our rainy day reserve to a good purpose and have accordingly invested it in steel which our two factories are converting into

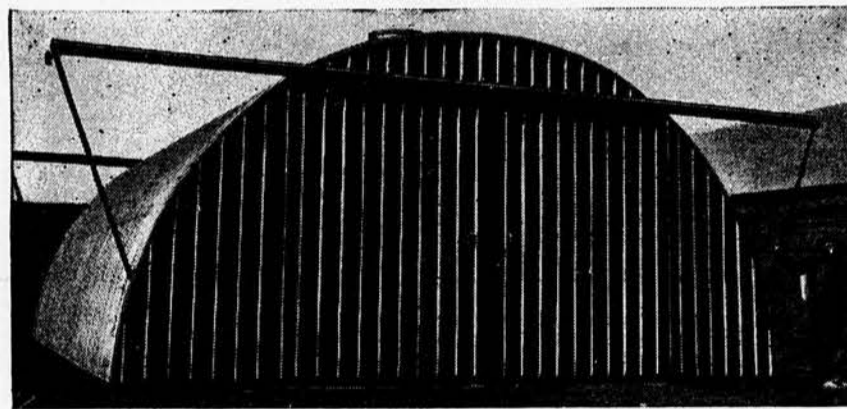
Butler Economy Galvanized Steel Grain Bins, ready-made, ready to quickly install on the farm and fill with grain. Thousands of these will be made available to farmers through hardware, implement, lumber and other dealers on 5 to 12 month terms under our Farmers' First Aid Plan. Read every word of this announcement for details. A small advance in the price of grain will pay for farm storage facilities which will last from 20 to 30 years or longer. You can have anywhere from 5 to 12 months terms.

Dealer's Endorsement all that is Necessary to get 5 to 12 Months Terms

Nearly twenty thousand dealers have been notified of our Farmers' First Aid Plan and are in a position to extend 5 to 12 months terms on Economy Grain Bins and Butler-Dixie Farm Elevators. All that is necessary is your dealer's endorsement on a simple sales contract which will bear no interest up to whatever date of maturity you yourself name, just so it is from 5 to 12 months. We have done away with all red tape in making our Farmers' First Aid Fund available to farmers. If you want further information before you talk to your dealer just clip the coupon in the corner and mail it to our nearest factory.

Grain Quickly and Cheaply Handled with BUTLER-DIXIE FARM ELEVATOR

Handiest, greatest labor, time and money saver since the combine. Elevates 300 to 750 bushels per hour into storage or box cars. Airs, cleans and conditions all small grain. Makes turning quick and easy. Only one moving part and it is carried in Timken double roller bearing. Choice of truck or low worm fed hopper. Ask your dealer or send coupon now for 5 to 12 month Farmers' First Aid Terms. New low prices.



Round Roof Com- bination Grain and Implement Shelter

Structural steel frame and galvanized, panel corrugated side and roof sections come complete, ready to quickly and easily install. One of the most useful and economical buildings for farm purposes. Affords fire-safe, rat-proof, weather-tight shelter for all grains and for machinery. Large sliding steel door. Sizes for every farm need. Limited number available on 5 to 12 month Farmers' First Aid Terms. See your dealer or send the coupon.

One-Half of Factory Pro- duction Will be Sold on Terms

At least one-half of the thousands of grain bins produced by our two large factories at Kansas City and Minneapolis will be sold on the 5 to 12 month terms of our Farmers' First Aid Plan. Thousands of Economy Bins and Butler-Dixie Farm Elevators will be available but we cannot at this time promise Farmers' First Aid Terms on more than half of our factory production. All farmers desiring to take advantage of it are urged to make reservations with their dealers or with the coupon below.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1204 Eastern Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.

904 Sixth Ave., S. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send full information regarding your Farmers' First Aid Plan.

Particularly interested in _____ months terms on _____, _____ Econ-
omy Ready-made Steel Bins. _____ Butler-Dixie Farm Elevator.
How many capacity

Round Roof Combination Grain and Implement Shelter _____ foot x _____ foot.

Be sure to fill in name of dealer here

My name is _____

Address _____ State _____