

KANSAS FARMER

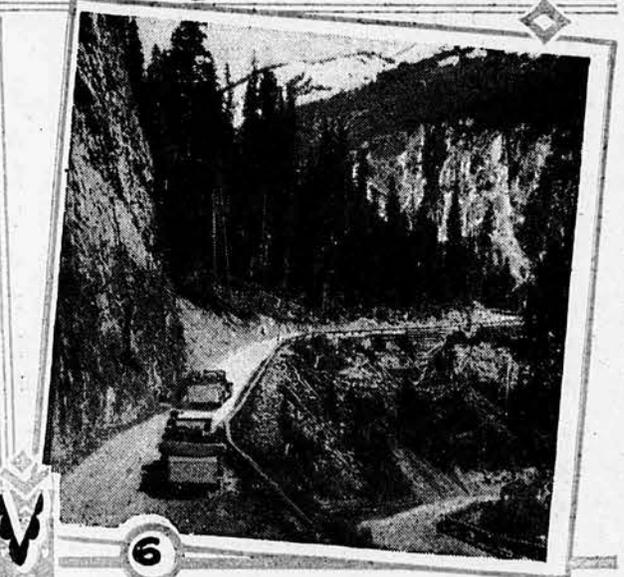
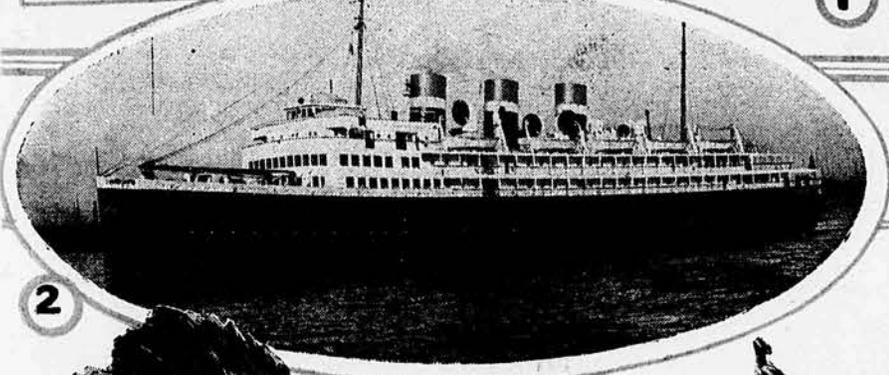
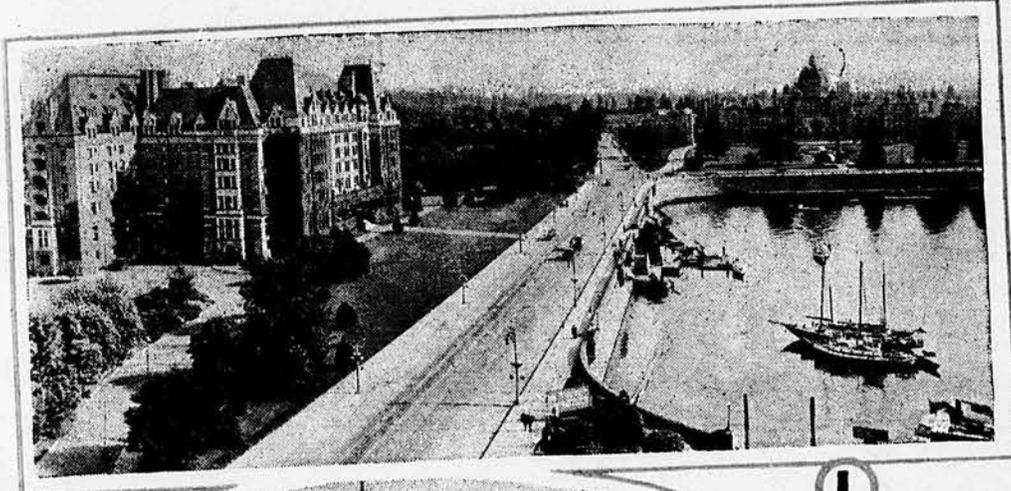
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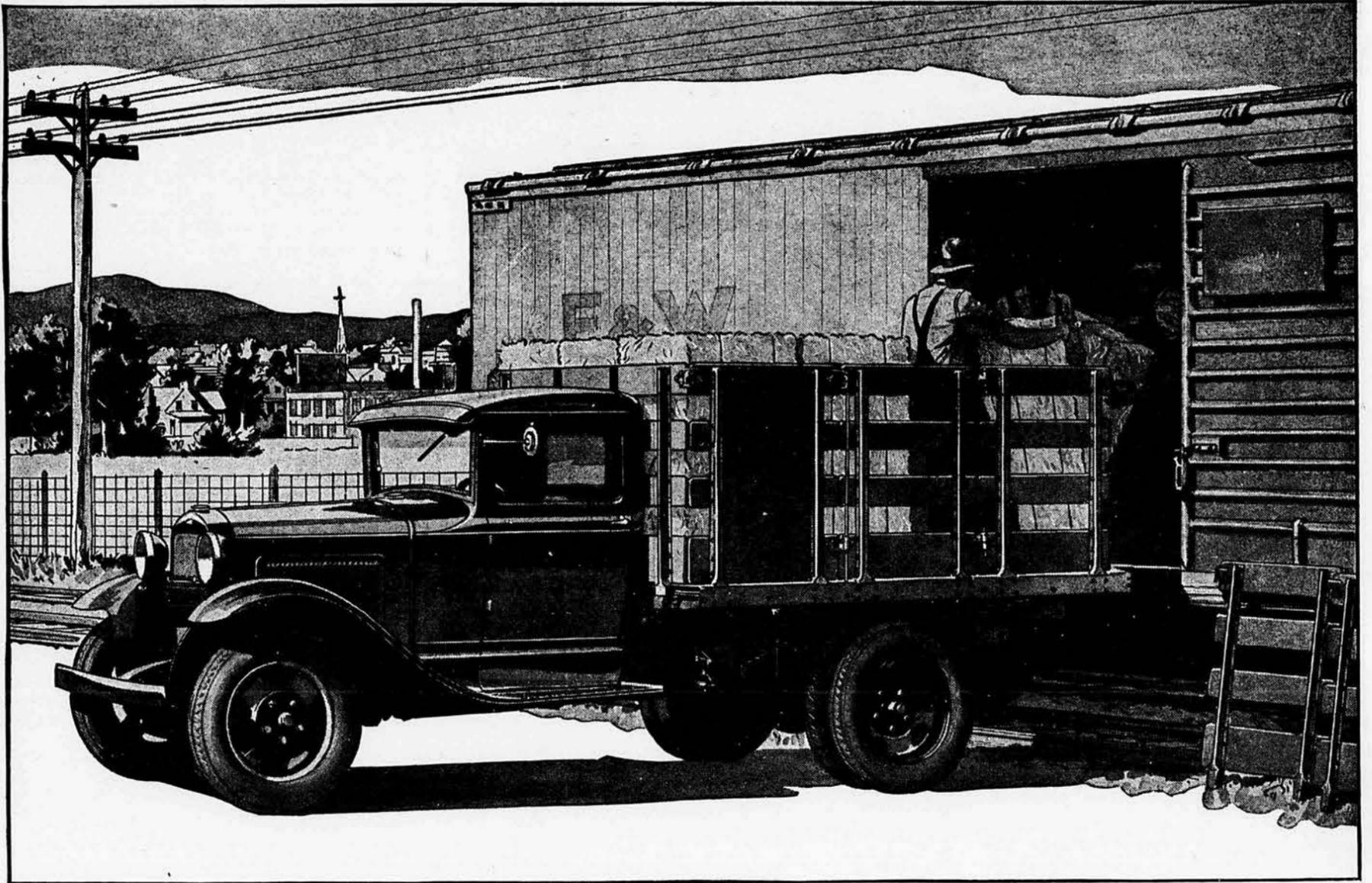


Scenes on the "Jayhawker" Tour

(See Page 15)

Reaping Profits

WITH A FORD TRUCK



ON A FARM, you need a truck that is strong and reliable . . . one that is able to take a full load of your products and get them to town early . . . a truck that is economical, adding profit to each trip to market, and keeping down the cost of hauling feed, fertilizer, and other supplies back to the farm. The Ford 1½-ton truck is strong, reliable and economical to operate, built for hard work to which farm trucks are subjected.

In performance, too, the Ford is designed for conditions on a farm. Its 40-horse-power engine, 4-speed transmission and heavy-duty rear axle provide abundant power and strength to pull loads up hills and over open

fields, and ample speed to save time on the smooth road to market or elevator.

The Ford 1½-ton truck, available with two wheelbases, is equipped with stake-sides, or with a combination body using grain-sides or stock-racks. There is a choice of open or closed cabs, and high or low rear-axle gear-ratios, while dual rear wheels and a power take-off mounted on the transmission are available at small cost.

Your local Ford dealer will be glad to show you these trucks. You may purchase a Ford truck on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

★ HAULING FOR NEIGHBORS ★ AT ODD TIMES BRINGS EXTRA PROFIT

A farmer in Michigan tells how he further reduces the cost of owning and running a Ford truck by helping his neighbors during spare time. Often, when he has taken his own products to market, he is able to pick up a load of feed, fertilizer or machinery and deliver it to a neighboring farm, making a nominal charge for the service. In many ways, he is able to make his Ford truck pay extra profit . . . and at all times, the cost of operating his Ford is so low that he can offer this hauling service at small cost and still be dollars ahead.



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

August 1, 1931

Number 31

Marshal Cash Producing Forces

Balanced Agriculture and Factories Point Way to the Upward Trail

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

TIME out! Eastern Kansas calls a halt in the great game of agriculture to count up its score. On August 6, everybody interested in this business is urged to attend "Farm Products Utilization Day" at Lawrence. A big parade, 20 bands, nationally-known speakers and an interesting lot of exhibits all will combine to focus attention on two things: that Eastern Kansas grows wonderful crops, but can do better; and that more farm products can be processed thru Kansas factories for a wider and ultimately more profitable market.

It will be a day in which Eastern Kansas counts its blessings—and looks around for other worlds to conquer. It all started when two great forces decided about the same time that something ought to be done—the agricultural college and the Kansas Chamber of Commerce. The college planned an Eastern Kansas program to be carried for five years, aimed at balance and stability in agriculture. For a number of years this institution has sponsored many projects, such as liming, crop rotation, balanced rations for livestock, culling herds and flocks, and all have met with grand success. However, to a large extent most of these projects have been carried independently of other closely related practices. Soil fertility, crop rotation and growing legumes were stressed in crop production campaigns without a definite tie-up with livestock management and feeding practices which were being advocated in the same localities at the same time. As the work progressed it became apparent that none of these projects were complete within themselves. So the college has been busy on a program of knot tying.

The Kansas Chamber of Commerce decided that more factories for making additional products from Kansas crops had a place in the state. An extensive survey made this fact certain. Better marketing practices also got into the line of thinking and talking. Chamber of Commerce officials and college specialists discovered their programs overlapped, shook hands over their mutual agreement to work out an all-inclusive campaign and got busy. Like "Topsy" the thing grew until it now includes the agricultural college, the principal farm organizations, the Chamber of Commerce and the state university.

To Present New Plan

And August 6 is the "hop-off" day for the official Eastern Kansas Program, with Lawrence being selected as the scene of the big event because of its central location. In the forenoon a parade will demonstrate ways in which farm products can be utilized to advantage. Bands from 20 towns have been invited to take part. A lunch consisting of Kansas farm products will be served at cost in South Park at noon. A large number of booths will be set up to show how farm products already are getting attention from local manufacturers. In the afternoon the agricultural program presentation will be the big feature, with the evening turned over to figuring out more industries for Kansas that will depend on farm products. A more thoro and systematic utilization of Kansas products in the home also will be stressed.

An important group of speakers will be present, including Gov. Harry Woodring, Senator Arthur Capper, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Victor Murdock, Wichita editor; Ralph O'Neal, national commander of the American Legion; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas

State Board of Agriculture; Ralph Snyder, president of the state Farm Bureau; Cal G. Ward, president, Kansas Farmers' Union; C. C. Cogswell, master, state Grange, and H. Umberger, director of extension, Kansas State College. At least 30,000 people are expected.

"For 10 years we have been working on an Eastern Kansas program," college officials point out. "Now is the time to develop this to its fullest extent and fit it to the needs of this section of the state. All programs of the past, agricultural and industrial, will be correlated. The best farming practices will be pushed and information will be sought out that shows where agricultural products processing plants should be established, as well as where they shouldn't be, which is just as important."

Increased satisfaction and contentment, a higher type of rural life, balance and stability of agriculture, permanent and regular incomes, a combination of crop and livestock farming that will return the greatest net income, attractive farm homes, proper relationship of every farm department—all of these have a part in the big program. Soil management and crop production problems will be attacked, with liming of acid soils to make possible the growing of legumes, use of fertilizers to increase crop yields and lower production costs, the use of rotations to maintain and increase soil fertility and to control plant diseases and insects, adapted seed, improved seeding practices, the adoption of a cropping system that will provide for the economic production of livestock as well as for cash crops, and the control of erosion.

Things Eastern Kansas Has Done

MORE than a half million acres of farm land have received generous applications of lime and have been growing legumes for soil improvement purposes.

Growers in 35 counties marketed finished creep-fed calves at less than 10 months old, which is 2 to 5 months younger than the average; the average sale price was approximately \$2 a hundred higher, and the cost of producing this beef was about \$1 a hundred less than by the usual method.

In the Brown-Doniphan County Cow Testing Association, the feed cost of producing a pound of butterfat for members starting their second year of testing averaged 17.8 cents, as compared with 28 cents for the eight new members. This means a saving of \$39 a month for every association member after one year of testing.

During 1930 poultry inspectors handled nearly a million hens for accreditation and certification. This work brings flock owners a premium of 10 to 50 cents a dozen on their eggs. In a year like 1931 it has more than doubled the return from the eggs when compared with average market price.

The Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association formed as a co-operative in 1930, handled 47 per cent of the total crop and 60 per cent of carlot shipments in the valley.

Bank deposits at Linn increased from \$325,000 in 1920 to \$400,000 in 1930, due largely to the co-operative creamery established there.

The use of certified potato seed and later field inspected seed in the Kaw Valley has increased yields 30 to 50 bushels an acre.

The control of hog cholera has resulted in a saving of 25 per cent of hog production losses.

Approximately 100,000 birds in Kansas breeding flocks were tested for disease last year.

Estimated new seedings of legumes in 1931 include: alfalfa, 150,000 acres; Sweet clover, 200,000; soybeans, 100,000. A total of 450,000 acres.

At Lawrence, August 6

AN INTENSIVE five-year agricultural program has been worked out for Eastern Kansas by the Kansas State College, Kansas University, the State Chamber of Commerce and the farm organizations. This includes more satisfactory production methods, better marketing and the construction of processing plants for farm products. This will be presented on August 6, at Lawrence. The article on this page explains the details of the day's events and the entire five-year program.

The five-year livestock management program will be given chief consideration as a profitable method of marketing crops. Prevention of diseases, sanitation, feeding balanced rations, management and sales based on market demand, selection and development of high class breeding stock, proper maintenance of herds, creep-feeding, use of the silo, culling herds and flocks, increasing demand thru advertising campaigns, building processing plants, adequate housing and equipment, selling on a grade basis and co-operative marketing, all will receive close attention in the production and management of hogs, beef cattle, dairy herds, poultry flocks and sheep flocks.

The importance of farm gardens and orchards will be emphasized as a means of reducing living costs and returning extra revenue. Industries that can definitely serve the needs of Kansas agriculture will be sought out, and farm accounts will point the way to a profitable reorganization on hundreds of farms, as they have done in the past.

Will such a program work? The answer is "it has," in projects of the past. Let's take a look at some of the evidence leading to this conclusion:

40,000 Apply Lime

More than 70,000 samples of soil have been tested in the last 10 years disclosing the fact that 90 per cent of the farm land in the eastern one-third of Kansas is deficient in lime. By way of correcting this more than a quarter million tons of agricultural limestone have been applied, involving the co-operation of 40,000 farmers.

In 1927, one farmer was working with the agricultural college in creep-feeding calves. In 1930, there were 192 co-operators creep-feeding 9,468 calves.

The Strong-Trumbo dairy herd in Washington county has made an average increase in production of 38 pounds of butterfat a year over a 6-year period, mostly due to better feeding; some due to care, culling and breeding. Many other herds have done as well.

In five years, 1926 to 1930, a total of 3,636 new strawloft poultry houses have been constructed in Kansas—with a large percentage in Eastern Kansas. Many have not been reported to county agents, and this figure does not include many in non-Farm Bureau counties. During the same period 3,629 old buildings have been remodeled to incorporate the features of the Kansas strawloft. More than 80 per cent of the new houses now being constructed are of this type. A total of 6,342 brooder houses have

(Continued on Page 7)

KANSAS FARMER

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE unemployment situation is appalling, and it seems to be almost world wide," writes Frank Gray of Alamosa, Colo. "The editor of Passing Comment and many other writers place a part of the blame for unemployment on the rapid development of labor saving machinery. Follow this argument to its logical conclusion and you can easily prove that mankind would better have remained up in the trees like other branches of the ape family. Maybe you are right at that. The other apes have had enough sense not to engage in a World War."

It does not follow because the development of improved machinery has temporarily resulted in an increase of unemployment that it is a bad thing or that it would be better for the world if machinery had never been invented. No doubt Mr. Gray enjoys driving over the improved roads in Colorado, but while those roads were being built the traveling public had to put up temporarily with rough and often dangerous detours. For the time being travel was harder and more difficult and dangerous than over the old unimproved roads. Would Mr. Gray therefore say that it would be better for the world if no improved road making machinery had ever been invented and no improved highways constructed?

The invention of the automobile has unquestionably greatly increased the percentage of violent deaths. In fact, more Americans are killed every year by automobiles or as the result of automobile accidents than were killed in the World War. But it does not follow that the world would be better off if all the automobiles were destroyed.

There probably is a greater percentage of unemployment in the world than ever before, but not a greater amount of suffering. The forces of charity were never so well organized or so effective as they are now. There may be people in Kansas and Colorado who are hungry, but there is not a single man, woman or child that really needs to be hungry; if their wants are known they will be supplied. There never has been so much attention paid to sanitation and general health as right now. Within my recollection the average of human life in the United States has nearly doubled. Sixty years ago the life expectancy of a child born even here in the United States was about 35 years; now it is nearly 60. Within a generation there has been a social and economic revolution, but it was impossible to scrap the industrial machinery of the world and

put in its place new machinery that will easily accomplish as much in one day as the old machinery could accomplish in 10 days and do it with one tenth of the man power without causing rather violent dislocations. The wonder to me is not that we have a great deal of unemployment but that we do not have far more than we do. There are still a great many disagreeable and dangerous detours, but the highways of commerce are getting in better shape. There cannot be readjustment without loss, and suffering.

All of us are held to a greater extent than we realize by the dead hands of the past. We still

the whole it consumes about twice as much as it produces, but it should be kept in mind that we do not produce carpet wools in this country; all of these are imported, and on carpet wool there is no duty. The United States does produce slightly over three-fourths of the combing and clothing wools it consumes.

As the foreign wool growers loaded this country up with cheap wool just before the Fordney-McCumber tariff law was enacted, that surplus has affected the price ever since, altho importations have fallen off to a third of the peak imports of 1922-23.

It also must be kept in mind that the world-wide depression has affected the price of wool along with all other farm products, but if there were no stored surplus of foreign wool in the United States I have no doubt the price would be twice as high.

Now my conclusion is that this is a good time to stock up on sheep. The surplus of wool is growing less. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that while the amount of wool available for consumption in the United States in 1929 was 639,000,000 pounds, in 1930 it was only 558,300,000 pounds, a decline of 80 million pounds. If that rate of decline continues the price of wool is bound to rise! And our people are becoming greater mutton eaters every year. My advice is for every Kansas farmer to get a few good ewes now while the price is low. They will make him money.

To Control the Bindweed

I have been told a new law was passed some time ago which compels landowners to kill bindweed where they have it on their land. Can you tell me how the law reads concerning this weed?
 F. B.

The last legislature passed an act relating to the control and eradication of bindweed. The first section of this law provides that the boards of county commissioners of the various counties are authorized and directed, when so requested in writing by 20 per cent of the resident landowners of any township in such county, to provide material and equipment for the eradication and control of field bindweed.

The second section provides for the use of the formula prescribed and recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Section 3 makes it the duty of the state highway commission, the board of county commissioners in each county, and the township boards



cling to old traditions, old prejudices, old follies; the most pernicious of these is the tradition that war is necessary and that we must spend billions of dollars in preparation for bloodshed and destruction of property. This is the most harmful delusion that ever cursed humanity.

Why Is Wool So Low?

I HAVE had a few letters from Kansas wool growers complaining about the low price of wool and calling for an explanation. They ask if the production of domestic wool in the United States is greater than the demand, and if not, why does wool sell for less than the tariff?

That is an interesting question, but not difficult to answer. I will say first that the supply of wool grown here in the United States is not sufficient to supply the demand, and at the same time the price of wool is less than the tariff. The old Payne-Aldrich tariff law imposed a tariff of 11 to 12 cents a pound on imported wool in the grease and 22 to 24 cents a pound on washed wool. In 1913 the Underwood tariff law placed wool on the free list, and during the next two years the number of sheep on the farms in the United States was reduced by 5 million. Then came the World War, which stimulated the price of wool, and at the close of the war the number of sheep in the United States had increased until it practically equaled the number shown by statistical returns in 1913. Immediately after the war, however, the number of sheep began to decline rapidly.

In 1922 the Fordney-McCumber tariff was enacted, imposing a duty of 31 cents a pound on clean wool. In anticipation of this tariff the wool growers of Australia and other foreign wool growing countries stored immense amount of wool in the United States. This importation reached its peak in 1922-23 just before the new tariff went into effect the importations for that year amounting to the enormous total of 525,473,000 pounds.

This country has never produced enough wool to satisfy its own consumption requirements. On



and road overseers, railroad companies, or their authorized agents, to destroy all field bindweed along the highway or the right of way in their respective jurisdictions. The same section provides that each landowner shall eradicate or cause to be eradicated bindweed on infested land to an amount equal to 2 per cent of all the infested land owned by him in said county each year. This section further provides that should any owner of bindweed infested land fail to comply with the provisions of this act within a year from the date the act takes effect, the county commissioners of such county shall enter upon said land and eradicate the bindweed in an amount equal to 2 per cent of the infested area of said land each year at the expense of such landowner. The law further provides that the county commissioners shall each year eradicate an amount of not less than 2 per cent of the bindweed on infested land in addition to that paid for by the landowners.

Summing this up then, the first step is to have

a petition asking the county commissioners to take steps to eradicate the bindweed. Secondly, the state highway commissioners, county commissioners, township highway commissioners and railroads are required to eradicate the bindweed along the public roads and the railroad right of way. Third, the private citizen who has land infested with bindweed is required to eradicate the bindweed each year or two per cent of the amount of land so infested, and in addition to that the county commissioners are required to eradicate an additional 2 per cent.

At the Next Term

1—How long does one have to wait after applying for a divorce before the divorce can be obtained? 2—Does a man hired by the month have to do chores on a farm on Sunday? X. Y. Z.

1—A divorce action is started in the district court by filing a petition and having a summons issued to the party sued. The party sued has a

right to 30 days in which to answer. If no answer is filed in 30 days the suit may proceed at the first term of the district court held after the expiration of the 30 days. The shortest time which one can have after applying for a divorce to have the matter tried is 30 days or perhaps 31 days. If there is no court in session at the expiration of 30 days the case cannot be tried until the next ensuing term of court.

2—Our statute in regard to Sunday labor says: "Every person who shall either labor himself or compel his apprentice, servant or any other person under his charge or control to labor or perform any work other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other works of necessity or charity, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding \$25."

The chores would be regarded as works of necessity, and if the hired man was employed by the month his employer could require him to do these necessary chores on Sunday.

Market Gambling Hurts Business

TWO years of business depression have opened the eyes of the country to the evils of gambling in the nation's exchanges, as nothing else could. In 1929, before the stock market crash, both America and Europe were expending enormous sums daily in gambling and in huge stock-jobbing transactions on the New York Stock Exchange.

When the crash came thousands upon thousands of people in the United States and in Europe lost more than they could afford to lose, many lost their all. It must be admitted these losses have been felt by business in every part of the world, and have had much to do with prolonging the depression.

And repeatedly since the crash it has been necessary for the Stock Exchange's governing committee to warn short-selling speculators in stocks that they are going too far. These warnings always have come after some particularly flagrant spree of short-selling had increased the country's depression psychology and injured legitimate trade.

So well informed a newspaper as the New York Evening Post, no later than July 23, reports that 25 big operators in the stock market had received letters requesting them to refrain from upsetting the market during the European crisis.

The Investment Bulletin of the Alexander Hamilton Institute recently declared that at present prices in Wall Street, you could buy some of the leading corporations in America, collect the liquid assets, fire the help, give away the real estate, plants and machinery, pay all debts and retire with a fortune.

Which shows the damage the professional speculator can and does inflict on real values while "taking profits" for himself.

Wheat Crop Is "Sold" 18½ Times

Recently Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, one of the largest banks in the United States, in addressing an international conference of business men in Washington, said:

"Every layman knows that when the total capitalization of a corporation is traded in once a week, or over a period of a year, from 5 to 30 times, the sales are not made for the account of one who owns and wants to sell nor are the purchases made for those who desire to buy and actually receive the securities. If I am wrong in believing that the present system should be changed, then a large percentage of the people are wrong, for almost all believe the same thing."

Mr. Traylor urged complete abolition of so-called floor trading in the stock market, which he characterized as "plain crap shooting"—gambling.

What, Mr. Traylor would have done on the Stock Exchange I would have done on the grain exchanges.

As our grain exchanges are now conducted they are used for gambling purposes more than for legitimate business, for the scuttling of values—often in times of stress to the wrecking of conditions which were tending to promote healthy and prosperous trade.

For instance, in a period of over-production, how can it possibly benefit anybody but the market gamblers to "sell" 18½ times more wheat in a year than this country has ever produced?

Recently when the Associated Press made known the fact in the newspapers of the United States that in the forthcoming session of Congress I would press the passage of my bill to abolish vicious practices on grain exchanges, in other words, grain gambling, I was astonished

by the commendation this brought me by mail and telegraph from business men in different parts of the country.

When I started out alone and unaided 12 years ago to correct this abuse in the big grain markets, not one business man of my acquaintance gave me any hope or encouragement. Few even agreed with me. The only man before me who had attempted such remedial legislation in Congress had been driven out of public life and died in obscurity.

The speculative element, which is in control of the exchanges from one end of the country to the other, made it very hot for me. Such a well-entrenched system is of course well organized, financially and otherwise, and has its magazine and newspaper mouthpieces in every trade center.

It was hard sledding to get anything done either in or out of Congress. The first law I was able to get thru, was declared unconstitutional. The next one, the Capper-Tincher Act was the opening wedge. It brought the day-by-day transactions of the grain exchanges under the inspection of the Department of Agriculture and these markets under some public supervision.

Here's the President's Position

But now, how times have changed! The other day the President of the United States gave this statement to the press:

"It has come to my knowledge that certain persons are selling short in our commodity markets, particularly in wheat.

"I do not refer to the ordinary hedging transactions, which are a sound part of our marketing system. I do not refer to the legitimate grain trade. I refer to a limited number of speculators.

"I am not expressing my views upon the economics of short-selling in normal times.

"If these gentlemen have that sense of patriotism which outruns immediate profits, and a desire to see the country recover, they will close up these transactions and desist from their manipulations.

"The confidence imposed upon me by law as a public official does not permit me to expose their names to the public. If I could, I would gladly do so."

No reasonable person will doubt the President's appeal is fully warranted. He was in possession of the facts before he spoke.

A further indication of how sentiment has changed in regard to unlimited market speculation was the timely action of a Western city's chamber of commerce in telegraphing the President its resolutions of approval.

Meanwhile my proposed amendment to the Grain Futures Act had received the indorsement of Alexander Legge, when, as chairman of the Farm Board, he appeared before the Senate Agricultural Committee. It also has the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture and of all the national farm organizations.

But most remarkable of all is the recent admission of the Chicago Board of Trade's defender, in and out of season, The Chicago Journal of Commerce, that the abuses of the present market system must be mitigated by the exchanges themselves or they will be by governmental regulation. That is the fair inference to be gleaned from its column editorial on short-selling in its issue of July 13. Heretofore this Journal has always abused me roundly. But in this editorial it said:

"The present (board of trade) machinery, can be used to take extravagant advantage of the prevailing sentiment, whether bullish or bearish. As long as a trader can sell anything short with-

out restrictions, or engage with equal freedom in long buying, he will do it if it seems profitable. This is true not only in the commodity but on the security exchange. The practices that conduce to a distortion of intrinsic values, whether on the long or the short side, should be mitigated by the exchanges themselves, rather than by any governmental agency.

"The Capper bill may be passed and quite likely with Mr. Hoover's support. The consequences would be bad for the farmer (?) but the direct blow would fall on the grain exchanges. They would be prudent to avoid it. Let them immediately assay the value of the amendments suggested by their own friends. . . . Any trading practice that permits a distortion of present values is a vulnerable point in the exchanges, and they should remedy it."

That is the most straight-forward and frank statement I ever have read on this subject in a board of trade publication.

The speculative grain trade heretofore has always declared that unrestricted speculation was necessary to provide a so-called "liquid market."

In the year 1929 transactions in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade alone footed up approximately 15 billion bushels. Which would seem to be quite liquid enough for the millers who consume about 600 million bushels of wheat in a year and who constantly need to hedge little more than 100 million bushels by forward sales of flour.

My bill to stop market-wrecking, does not show lack of faith in the Agricultural Marketing Act. That act cannot operate to minimize gambling in grain until a very considerable majority of the growers have become members of cooperative marketing associations.

2 Million Bushels a Day

My amendment prohibits sales of grain for speculative purposes by any person in excess of 2 million bushels in any one future in a single day.

It is further provided that the Secretary of Agriculture may, by giving 30 days' notice, lessen this amount if after investigation he finds such limitations are necessary, as might occur in an organized attempt to manipulate the market.

This prohibition and rule does not apply to bona fide hedging transactions, but only to such speculative devices as "spreads" or "straddles." It interferes only with the gamblers. The market is left broadly "liquid" for all legitimate purposes.

Another important provision requires that whenever new rules for the conduct of the market are adopted by boards of trade, they must have the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture before being put into effect.

So far under the present Grain Futures Act, the market administration of the United States Department of Agriculture has at no time used its powers to the detriment of the market. It is not believable that the Department with its corps of able economists and market experts, would ever do anything to injuriously affect the grain exchanges as market places. The only desire is to have them more directly responsive to supply and demand and less at the mercy of market scuttlers and wreckers who grow rich by making farmers poor.

Such an institution is not a market, it is a "racket," and the injury and loss it inflicts annually upon business and industry in the United States is incalculable.

Arthur Capper

As We View Current Farm News

Apple Dunking in Northeast Kansas This Fall Will Remove the Death Mists

APPLES must be sprayed. The laws of nature demand this. If they aren't some little bug gets them. Or diseases jostle one another in their rush to take a pot shot at the quality of the fruit. Also apples must be bathed in the most approved manner for interstate trade. If they aren't some Federal inspector will spot them most likely and then the law will take its course with the grower. The big book of pure food regulation says so. Therefore, apple dunking will be a popular indoor sport this fall in Northeastern Kansas.

The crop will be a huge one this year, as trees are bending under all varieties, so that growers are talking about thinning the fruit somewhat. Quality will be good. These orchards have been cultivated, pruned and fertilized, and power equipment or hand sprays have spread their several death mists that effectively ward off apple enemies. And it's this spraying that makes the washing necessary, the law says. It leaves a film or residue on the fruit that authorities believe may be harmful to human health.

Growers are ready to comply with every word of the law. Doniphan county is a good example. In the Troy district, the town that proudly, and rightly, boasts of being the center of 10,000 acres of excellent orchards, G. W. Kinkead, Theodore Wagner, F. W. Kotsch, Meck Brazelton, Kinsey & Hunter, C. Culp, Jr., and Kennedy & Hagenbuch have installed or are putting in new washing machines. Some other growers have gone together to buy a machine.

\$12,000 From the Farm Board

Over at Wathena and Blair co-operative associations have been formed, two good-sized buildings are under construction that will be used for washing and packing plants and new equipment will be installed and ready for business when the picking season opens.

L. A. Libel, a Wathena banker, started the co-operative idea. Twenty-five growers in the vicinity of his town have formed one organization under the Federal Farm Board plan, and a 100 by 200 foot plant is being built now that will have a capacity for handling 400 to 500 cars of apples in a season. This will represent an investment of \$27,000, of which \$12,000 is being obtained thru the Farm Board; \$15,000 was raised locally.

"This co-operative plan should be of great help to the members," Mr. Libel assured, "because it will mean that every one of them will have the best facilities for handling the crop. Equipment for washing and grading is rather expensive, and would have been pretty much of an added burden to some folks. As it is every apple will be handled in an expert manner that will meet all the requirements of the law, and they will be properly packed and graded, which will help from the standpoint of appearance and no doubt cut losses to a minimum." Indeed, this is a very interesting and promising undertaking. The whole thing will be operated on a businesslike basis. After operating expenses have been deducted, a revolving fund will be set up equal to 32 per cent of the invested capital. And everything will be done to bring members the greatest amount of profit and satisfaction in handling their crop.

On to the Ultimate Consumer

While the primary purpose of the organization was to provide adequate washing, grading and packing facilities for growers, that may take a back seat in the future for another idea that comes with efficient co-operative effort—that of following the apple crop farther along the line to the ultimate consumer. It is hoped that thru co-operative action better distribution will result and the market will be stimulated. Such was the case with the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association. Before this organization was formed for marketing, most of the potatoes went to Chicago. Frequently this market was glutted and the price dropped. In 1930, the Kaw Valley potato men reached 125 new markets with their crop. The result was that the price didn't fluctuate so drastically as in other years.

Perhaps the apple marketing is different. Mr. Libel indicates as much when he said: "We have a tremendous territory to supply with apples and we are fortunately located for marketing. We can meet any competition we may have in quality and freight rates. Our section of the

country is very thoroly adapted to growing fruits economically. Then it must be remembered that it requires 8 to 10 years to bring an orchard into bearing and, of course, this eliminates some competition that would be present with a crop like potatoes." However, he is keeping a weather eye on the marketing possibilities.

The new association at Wathena, as well as the one at Blair, which has 20 members, proposes to handle non-member's apples on a grower's contract, all fruit to receive the same consideration. "We have 25 members here at Wathena," Mr. Libel related again, "but it is quite likely we will handle apples for three times that number of growers, or say 75 per cent of the crop in the Wathena district. With so much work to do we need a large plant. At peak load it will be necessary to ship 15 to 18 carloads of apples a day, working 24 hours with two crews. Blair and Wathena will use the same brand for their packs and the same marketing agreement."

It costs from 3 to 6 cents a bushel to give apples a bath, according to Mr. Libel. First they



go into an acid solution, then clear water, after which they are dried and polished by a series of brushes. In bushel baskets, as a rule, they go to market as U. S. No. 1; U. S. No. 2, or "Off Grade." This district is fortunate in having a wide diversification of fruits. If the association is successful with the apples it may undertake the handling of berries.

A Fine Season for Rats?

RATS likely will do far more damage in the next few months in Kansas than in any season on record. With a production of 200 million bushels of wheat, most of which is being held on the farms, the opportunity for these pests is the best the state has ever seen. J. F. Moyer, a grain man of Dodge City, for example, forecast, on page 2 of the Kansas Farmer of last week, that 80 per cent of the crop of Southwest Kansas would be stored in the country. Ample use should be made of the ordinary enemies of rats, such as cats and dogs, and the destruction of their nests. But because of the extraordinary surplus and the inefficient methods of storage, the main reliance must be placed on commercial preparations.

Poison Bait for 'Hoppers

LEONARD F. NEFF of Washington, the county farm agent of Washington county, is conducting an aggressive campaign against grasshoppers. These pests are doing considerable damage in that county. He is suggesting that farmers take, "20 pounds of bran; 1 pound of White arsenic, Paris green or London purple; 2 quarts of sirup or cheap molasses; three oranges or lemons or 1 quart of canned tomatoes; and 3 1/2 gallons of water. In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran, White arsenic, Paris green or London purple thoroly in a wash tub while dry.

Squeeze the juice of the oranges, lemons or tomatoes into the water, chop the remaining pulp and the peel to fine bits, or run thru a meat grinder, and add to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water, and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time to dampen the mash thoroly. It should be sown broadcast early in the morning; the amount suggested will cover 4 or 5 acres."

Crude Oil for Bugs

CHINCH bugs would have taken 35 acres of kafir on the V. S. Cantrell farm, Woodson county, this summer, but a creosote line was run and the bugs were burned with gasoline. Cheap crude oil, according to M. C. Axelton of Yates Center, the county farm agent, makes a money-saving base for the creosote. He believes a person can cut down the amount of creosote by a third on the "second run." "Run crude oil for two or three days first so it will work down to a good base," he advises. "Then run creosote in the usual way. On the morning of the second-day run the line with crude oil. This releases the creosote fumes that remain from the day before. In the afternoon use creosote again." That is pouring the oil on troublesome bugs.

Sells Crop of Fish

THE farm owned and operated by E. P. Mathias, Burlington, offers unusual diversification. During the year he markets a good many fish from his private lake, and nets \$400 by selling the rights to hunt ducks in season. Of his 160 acres, 75 are in water, and because of the cash return and pleasure he gets he would just as soon have the water as land in its place. Other crops include a 15-acre orchard, 25 stands of bees, poultry, 20 acres of alfalfa, five milk cows, 1 acre of strawberries and some ground given over to nursery stock.

Found an Early Tomato

A NUMBER of Atchison county farmers are trying a new variety of tomatoes this year. It is called "Break-'O-Day," and vines seen last week showed eight to 12 marketable tomatoes, as against six to eight tomatoes on some other popular varieties. "I believe we have something here," observed Joe M. Goodwin, county agent. "They are a week to 10 days earlier than anything else in the county, and that is the big point."

A \$4 to \$1 Return

FOR every \$1 invested in poultry last year, Mrs. James Nelson, Atchison, received \$4.61 in return. Average sales to the hen were \$10.10. This is a trapped flock of unusual quality. Many cases of eggs were sold on special orders for 10 cents an egg, and a good number at 25 cents an egg, obviously for hatching purposes. One batch of 30 chicks was sold for \$1.50 apiece. Inquiries and sales this year were good, with old customers coming back strong. The American public generally is ready to pay for quality in anything it wants.

On the Trail of Lespedeza

THE Kansas farmers who have been on the trail of Korean lespedeza in Kentucky and Tennessee, mentioned on page 6 last week, had a very successful trip and a fine time. They received a great deal of attention from the folks back there, and considerable newspaper attention; especially in the Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle. The party was under the leadership of T. F. Yost of Fort Scott, the county farm agent of Bourbon county, which has been a leader in the growing of this legume.

Ordinary Drill Is Best?

DELMAR DURR, who lives 8 miles east of Dighton, sowed a field of wheat last fall with two drills; a deep furrow drill and an ordinary drill. The wheat planted with the ordinary

drill outyielded the deep furrow drill 3 bushels an acre. A similar test was run by Roy Durr on a 320-acre field south of Amy; there was no difference in yield. In 1929 Harry Richards, who lives 3 miles east of Dighton, made the same test; the wheat planted with the ordinary drill made 3 bushels more an acre in 1930.

A Profit of \$235.62 a Month

A PROFIT of \$235.62 a month was obtained by Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Hogue of Washington county from February to May on their flock of Rhode Island Red chickens. They sold eggs extensively to hatcheries; much of the income, however, came from fries. They started February 1 with a flock of 650 birds.

Call Halt on Washing

COFFEY county is swinging into a terracing program to save top soil and to stop the runoff of needed rainfall. Up to 1931 some 995 acres had been protected, while so far this year 1,013 acres have been terraced. Fifty-one men have done some of the work and will do more. Forty "new" men plan to tackle the job this fall.

Briefly Told

THE boiler of the steam threshing outfit owned by John Burson exploded a few days ago when the machine was being operated on the farm of James Fitzgerald of Muscotah; Mr. Burson and Tilden Robinson were injured severely; the machine was a total wreck.

Mrs. Earl Price of Republic has developed a modern way of raising turkeys. They are trained to fly to the top of her car when the coops are opened in the morning. Atop the car, they are taken to an alfalfa field, where they spend the day catching bugs.

Fred Cooper of Lyons was plowing corn recently with a tractor; he drove into a weed patch, and over a bank he had not noticed on account of the weeds. The tractor turned over, caught fire and was damaged considerably. Mr. Cooper jumped to safety.

In a letter to the editor last week, W. M. Zieber of Pawnee Rock, who runs a nursery and also raises wheat, suggested that there must be a limitation on the acreage one can farm, to aid in the fight against corporation farming.

The Cheyenne Bottoms near Great Bend are almost dry; the water is only 2 feet deep, according to Seth L. Way, of the Kansas Fish and Game Department. Apparently the fish are doomed. The ducks have departed.

Harry C. Baird of Dighton, the county farm agent of Lane county, says that "no one seems to be in a hurry to prepare for the 1932 harvest." He reports that thousands of acres in Lane county will not be touched this fall.

Vance M. Rucker of Manhattan, extension marketing specialist, Kansas State College, said last week that farmers who expect to purchase western lambs should be in no hurry, as the market is likely to be "much lower."

Twenty monkeys were stealing apples last week in the orchard of W. H. Wetzler of Kansas City; they had escaped from an enclosure at Winnwood Lake. They seldom took more than one bite from an apple.

Bindweed patches on 16 Pratt county farms were sprayed a few days ago; 1,280 pounds of sodium chlorate were required. O. W. Greene of Pratt, the county farm agent, is in general charge of the work.

A table prepared at the Nebraska Experiment Station indicates that when hogs sell at \$6.50 a hundred gains made from wheat will give a return of 80 cents a bushel; \$7, 88 cents; \$7.50, 96 cents; and \$8, \$1.04.

E. M. Wright of Wichita suggested in a letter a few days ago, as did Kansas Farmer on page 2 last week, that taxes for next year must be reduced greatly.

Jake Filbert has a pile of wheat on his farm northeast of Dighton that tested 14.6 per cent protein. It will sell at a premium of about 10 cents a bushel.

E. F. Hogan, who lives 16 miles southwest of Beloit, has an unusually fine Sweet clover pasture, on which he is running both sheep and

pigs. The seed was planted alone last spring, on land that had been in cane, following a light disking. Mr. Hogan says that he will not even disk the field next time he plants Sweet clover.

Wheat grown on disked stubble land on the Fort Hays Experiment Station has produced an average of 6.9 bushels an acre; on fields plowed early and prepared properly the average yield has been 18.2 bushels.

Mrs. Arthur Johnson of Delphos, raised 508 out of 532 Rhode Island Red chicks hatched this spring. Sixteen of the 24 which died came from a setting of low vitality and were so weak they never took food.

A bulletin dealing with the grinding of grain and roughage has been issued by the agricultural college; a copy may be obtained on application to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.

Delegates from four states will attend the Arkansas Valley Congress, which will be held September 22 at Hutchinson, to consider the agricultural and industrial development of the valley.

A snake 4 feet long invaded the home of H. E. Garner of Caldwell a few days ago, eating one of Mrs. Garner's canaries and killing another. Mr. Garner attended to the execution with a spade.

Avery T. Hoover, Dickinson county, says the farmers of Central Kansas cannot afford to give up wheat. If the price is good, they can sell it at a profit; if it is low, they can feed it at a profit.

The Bureau of the Census made public its 1930 data on farms last week. The United States had 6,288,648 farms last year, which contained an average of 156.9 acres; in 1920, 6,448,343 farms,



that averaged 148.2 acres. The average farm value was \$7,613, or \$48.52 an acre, last year; in 1920, the average farm value was \$10,282, and the acre value \$69.38.

James W. Linn of Manhattan, the extension dairyman with the Kansas State College, urged last week that dairymen make more of an effort to allow night grazing, to avoid heat and flies.

About 1,300 acres is growing potatoes this year in Scott county; they will produce 400 carloads, according to Asleigh Boles, of the agricultural department of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

A 5-year old Holstein cow owned by John Niblo of Muscotah produced 599.4 pounds of butterfat and 18,359 pounds of milk, in 10 months and eight days, on a test completed recently.

On the farm of Alfred Heining in Sedgwick county the yield of wheat following Sweet clover was 33.8 bushels, as compared to 17.8 bushels on soil which had not grown the legume.

William Rankin of Neodesha, an extensive wheat producer, who had a good crop this year, will feed it all on the farm, mostly to hogs.

F. E. Howlett of Wallace, a foreman for the Wheat Farming Company, used three combines this year behind one tractor.

On the farm of M. J. Bigham of Wyandotte county liming increased the yield of alfalfa on the second cutting from 2,100 pounds of hay to 5,000 pounds. Albert Brune of the same county

increased the hay yield 2½ times by an application of 1½ tons of lime. These increases are extremes, but tests generally have shown that the use of lime pays well.

Hugh Powell of Coffeyville is conducting an aggressive campaign thru the columns of The Coffeyville Journal to urge the planting of fall gardens.

Howard Allman of Manhattan has topped the Kansas City market twice recently with his Hereford yearlings, once at \$9.72, the other time at \$8.50.

Two citizens of Coffeyville, Dr. Roy L. McConnell and Mrs. Lizzie Bothwell, were scratched and bitten by a cat suffering from rabies a few days ago.

Plant lice have been unusually destructive recently in the cantaloupe fields near Wellington; growers are making an extensive use of Black Leaf 40.

Oats on a 2¼-acre field 3 miles southwest of Garnett on the farm of Frank Smerchek yielded 99 bushels; a field of 18 acres adjoining made 93 bushels.

The Sweet clover seed harvest was on generally in Kansas this week; most growers are cutting when half to three-fourths of the seed pods are brown.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture is broadcasting the potato market daily at 12:15 p. m. over Station WIBW.

Oats on the farm of Congressman W. P. Lambertson of Fairview averaged 92 bushels an acre.

A catfish weighing 42 pounds was caught by William Lloyd of Concordia a few days ago.

The National Dairy Exposition will be held October 10 to 18 at St. Louis.

Kansas supplies half the cattle received on the Kansas City market.

Marshal Producing Forces

(Continued from Page 3)

been reported during this period. In two years 2,447 sanitary runways for baby chicks have been put into use.

A Kansas farm woman found last year that time spent in the garden resulted in a return of \$2.11 to the hour, based on the food value of the products which were supplied for the family table.

Exactly 693 co-operators adopted improved practices in vegetable and fruit gardens last year, 2,107 stored fresh fruits and vegetables for winter use and 123 storage cellars were built or remodeled.

The Linn Co-operative Creamery, Linn, has grown from an output of 112,390 pounds of butter in 1919, with \$51,884 paid producers for butterfat, to 1,203,607 pounds of butter for the year ending February 1, 1931, with \$313,591.20 paid for butterfat.

Record books covering incomes from 2,622 farms from 1924 to 1929, check up on the value of legumes. Average net profit on 439 farms having no legumes amounted to \$1,795. Average crop acres to the farm was 225. On 1,543 farms with 8 per cent of the crop acres in legumes, the average net income amounted to \$1,972, or nearly \$200 more. Again crop acres averaged 225. The average net income of 459 farms having 21 per cent of their crop acres in legumes was \$2,526, an increase of \$544 over the 8 per cent farms and \$725 over farms having no legumes at all.

During 1931, 481 men have received training in terracing; 272 of these men have surveyed and built terraces on 15,000 acres so far this year.

In 1918 only 50 acres of potatoes in the Kaw Valley were planted with treated seed, and very little certified seed was used. In 1931, at least 8,000 acres were planted with treated seed. This represents about 60 to 65 per cent of the commercial acreage in the valley. At least 80 per cent of the Kaw Valley crop in 1931 was planted with good grade seed.

Eradication of tuberculosis in Kansas is being rapidly accomplished. Fifty-four counties now are accredited; 30 have been re-accredited after a period of three years, and two have been re-accredited for the second time.

These facts and hundreds more that can be sighted prove beyond a doubt that features included in the Eastern Kansas Program will work, and that farmers are willing and capable of adopting them.

In the Wake of the News

Wheat Prices Advance Slowly; Only 10,000 Bushels Have Been Sold at Ellinwood

THE wheat holding campaign in Kansas is getting results! Prices are turning slowly upward, as forecast on pages 2 and 8 of last week's issue. The big pressure on the market has been relieved. Reports from all over the state indicate that a large proportion of the folks are selling no wheat, such as Ben Unruh, John Bowman and Charles Bell of Pawnee Rock. Peter Scheufler of Ellinwood says that only about 10,000 bushels of wheat has been sold in that community. Henry Drehle of Great Bend declares he will not sell a bushel of his crop until there is a substantial rise in prices. J. H. and W. M. Feldman of Nekoma, Rush county, have stored all their wheat, as have most of the other producers in that section. Practically all the leading wheat producers at Pratt, such as J. C. Banbury, Clarence Hillard and Charles Onstott, are holding the crop.

That's the Kansas answer to the ruinous prices offered by the international wheat trade. If the markets don't return to normal levels the wheat will be fed on the farms. In the meantime, the price of hogs is firm, and the folks who have followed the feeding suggestions on page 2 for the issue of July 18 already have a substantial profit in the mortgage lifters. The hog market will remain on attractive levels for perhaps six weeks longer.

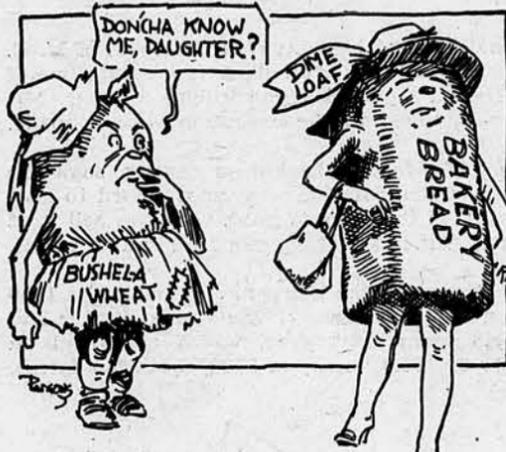
Wheat is Worth 75 Cents?

ALEXANDER LEGGE, president of the International Harvester Company, offered last week to take wheat at 75 cents a bushel, Chicago billing, as half payment on wheat machinery. George Broomhall, the famous international wheat outlook statistician compiled a chart last week showing the variations of wheat prices in the last 5 centuries, which confirmed the general knowledge that the great and violent fluctuations in wheat prices are caused largely by wars. He quoted prices from the Sixteenth Century as low as 8 cents a bushel! James C. Stone, the chairman of the Federal Farm Board declared last week,

in a talk over the Columbia Broadcasting System, that, "we cannot rely on luck or magic to clear up the world wheat situation." Substantial improvement in markets will require "a material reduction in world production and increases in consumption."

A Sharp Cut in Acreage

THERE will be a heavy cut in the wheat acreage in Kansas for next year. J. M. McReynolds of Montezuma, an extensive wheat producer in Gray and Stanton counties, says that, "every land owner in our country is holding all he can of this year's crop and is planning to summer fallow about a third of the acreage next year."



HIGHTONING THE POOR RELATION

Summer fallowing offers a fine plan of providing immediate relief; it at least takes the land out of production until June, 1933. S. C. Hill, who owns 3,000 acres in Ford county, will reduce his

production next year by 30 per cent. L. F. Henry of Dodge City will cut his acreage next year a third. Fred Mann of Dodge City will reduce his acreage a fourth.

Crop specialists with the Kansas State College last week declared that a cut of 20 per cent in the state's wheat acreage is imperative. They say that in Eastern Kansas and in Central Kansas where the crop is cut with binders the acreage should be replaced with other crops, "except as it is needed as a nurse crop for legumes and grasses, for rotation purposes, for bedding straw or as grain for feed." They also suggested that there should be a big cut in the acreage on sandy soil in Central and Western Kansas "where grain of a high milling quality cannot be produced." More attention to crop rotations is urged generally especially with the "sorghums and leguminous crops such as Sweet clover and alfalfa." And "summer fallowing should be recognized as a highly desirable practice for the western part of the Wheat Belt" up to 20 per cent of the acreage. The specialists also urge greater attention to livestock and a larger use of wheat for pasture and as a grain for farm animals.

8 Bushels; 100 Pounds Gain

FARMERS and experiment stations agree that there is an extraordinary opportunity in feeding wheat to hogs these days. F. W. Bell, of the Kansas State College of Manhattan showed last week on page 7 that 8 bushels of wheat will make 100 pounds of gain with hogs on good pasture. The Nebraska Experiment Station says that when hogs are selling for \$6.50 wheat is worth 80 cents a bushel as a feed. With hogs at \$7 it is worth 88 cents. William Rankin of Neodesha, an extensive wheat producer, is expecting to buy a carload of stock hogs in Missouri. Warren Scott of Piper, Wyandotte county, reports an excellent demand for stock hogs on the part of farmers who raised wheat this year. O. F. EcGougle of Nickerson likes wheat better than corn for hog feed.

On the "Gypsy Trail" to the West

By John F. Case

WHEN we decided to drive to Yellowstone Park via Denver and return by way of the Black Hills I went looking for information. A page advertisement in the Kansas Farmer attracted my attention, and the oil company appealed to sent me marked maps of every state to be visited, arranged to have my mail cared for at stations a day's drive apart and put its organization at our disposal. Continental and similar organizations ensured the success of our trip. The men were uniformly courteous and accommodating and their information reliable. We thank them.

Leaving Wright City, Mo., June 13 we returned June 28. The mileage record showed 3,880 miles, with 1,891 to the Yellowstone Park East entrance via Colorado Springs, Denver and Cheyenne; 286 miles in the Park and 1,703 back home. That's a "right smart" jaunt in 16 days. Our longest day's drive was 385, our shortest 250 miles. There wasn't a mile of really bad road on the entire trip nor a dirt road that could not have been driven in mud if necessary.

Used 246 Gallons of Gas

We drove a big special six four speed sedan, and the trip was made at a surprisingly low transportation cost. We consumed 246 gallons of gas, costing \$46.17, and bought 6 gallons and 3 quarts of oil for \$7.55. This made the operating cost under 1½ cents a mile and, including many miles of mountain driving, only a fraction under 16 miles to the gallon of gas. Prices ran from 11 to 25 cents a gallon. Gas is cheap. On concrete and smooth gravel we averaged 48 miles an hour. In a heavy car with good driving such a speed can be maintained with safety. We saw only one accident. A Western Kansas truck taking a curve at 60 spilled egg cases into the next county.

There are five persons in our family, three adults, two "high schoolers." We took bedding—not enough—and a camp-out outfit, but put up at country hotels and cabin camps. And now for the most surprising part. We lived well and had comfortable beds. Our food cost was \$78.25, and lodging \$59.50, for 14 days and nights. Less than

\$1 a night a person for lodging, a little over \$1 a day for food. But our bedding helped cut camp cabin cost and our food preparation, which figured about 20 cents a meal a person, saved several dollars. We were entertained by friends two days and two nights. Going as we did you can safely count on spending not more than \$2 a day a person on food and lodging. Transportation, food and lodging cost us \$191.47, or less than \$40 each. Add on \$20 for the two days out and still its only a little more than \$40.

But, of course, that isn't all. We paid \$4.40 for tire repairs, \$1.10 storage and \$2.40 for work on the car. But near Cody, Wyo., a sharp rock went thru our battery like a bullet. Happens often out there. A new battery cost \$10. And the

worst was yet to come farther along on the trail.

We started with three tires having 14,000 miles, one new and a spare with a boot. Coming back thru Western Nebraska I was hitting 50 when the rear tire with the boot "blew." Acting like a whip-cracker, the heavily laden trunk behind spun us all over the road. No harm done—but no fun for anyone. Ten miles farther a puncture. Try patching a tire at 110 in the shade! All right if you have a big boy to do it, as I did, but at Rushville we bought three new tires at the bargain price of \$33. So add \$50.90 to expense. You might add \$10 toll at Pike's Peak and \$3 Park admission, which would bring total trip cost to \$255.37. Still cheap. In fact, we actually spent about \$280, which included souvenirs, some fishing equipment and miscellany. When five persons can travel near 4,000 miles thru seven states for less than \$60 that's economical vacationing.

Up Pike's Peak in 2½ Hours

We found the tourists camps sanitary, convenient and comfortable, with the exception of the first night when we drove late before looking. Take notice: Stop early and look 'em over. Furnished cabins will cost around \$1 a person, or 50 to 75 cents if you have bedding. Most camps have stoves, so you can cook. We didn't fancy the "community" shower bath, and I preferred hotels, where our average charge was \$1 a person with two rooms, one with bath, and cot included. At Colorado Springs we had two beautiful all-modern cabin rooms furnished—electric stoves and kitchenette—for \$4.50 a night. Competition is keen in the cabin camp line.

Colorado Springs is beautiful and interesting, and its enterprising citizens scent a tourist 10 miles away. But don't let 'em talk you out of too much money. Sight seeing car drivers will warn you against the perils of driving to the top of Pike's Peak, then charge you \$5 for the trip and \$2 toll. We drove the 18 miles and more than 14,000-foot climb in 2½ hours. Take it slow, watch the curves. That \$25 saved paid for half our trip gas. Don't miss the Peak drive but know your car.



Glenwood Hot Springs, Colo., in the Heart of the Rockies, Showing the Colorado River, With the Hotel Colorado at the Right

A SWITCH IN TRACTOR OILS IS SAVING MONEY FOR THIS FARMER

YOU'RE just where this man was a little more than a year ago, if you're not using New Polarine in your tractor. He got a big surprise when he tried this new oil. But here, read his letter for yourself.



Carl Huss and his tractor in which he has proved the money-saving value of New Polarine.

ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" resists dilution. Consequently, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays.

Afton, Iowa
Nov. 15, 1930

Standard Oil Company (Indiana),
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

For the past two years I have been using a brand of motor oil which is well known and sold by one of your competitors, but this past summer, your agent here insisted that I try some of the New Polarine, which I did. I find that it lasts longer, gives me more power and costs about 20¢ per gallon less.

I am today placing an order for one barrel of your New Polarine Motor Oil for March, 1931 delivery.

I want to assure you that if every farmer in Iowa used your product there would be less motor trouble on the farms.

Yours truly,
CARL HUSS
(Signed)

And thousands of other farmers have had the same experience. Actually, more farmers in the Middle West are using New Polarine than are using any other brand of tractor oil.

There's only one reason for this—results! Results, that save them money!

New Polarine stands up so well because it's made differently than most oils. It's wholly distilled. It's a "purebred." It's just naturally heavy—whereas most oils contain undistilled parts of the crude, added to give them a heavier body.

Get a hold of the Standard Oil tank wagon driver. Have him tell you some more about this cost-cutting oil that so many of your neighbors are using.

Save Extra Money on Our Future Order Plan

New POLARINE MOTOR OIL



New Iso-Vis equals New Polarine in every way and besides will not thin out from dilution.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

Highest Freight Rates in History!

But Still Officials Declare They Must Have 15 Per Cent More Income

AT THIS time, with wheat selling for less than in the memory of any of us who have gray hair, the farmer is looking for a friend. He knows it cannot be the railroads, who are asking for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates for hauling this low priced wheat, they who are already getting a higher haulage rate than ever before in the history of railroading. When asked, at a rate hearing, if he thought it fair to ask the farmer to stand this extra cost of getting his crop to market at this time, a prominent railroad official said, "I don't believe the movement of crops to market would be curtailed over the railroads with a 15 per cent advance in rates in effect." A friend in need is a friend indeed, and certainly the railroads can no longer pose as a friend to the farmer, after trying to load a 15 per cent increase in hauling expense on the 1931 wheat crop, which is already selling below cost of production. What are we going to do about it?

More Business for Trucks

There is but one thing we can do about it. We can divert every cent's worth of business possible from the railroads. Ten years ago it was impractical to talk about diverting business from the railroads, for there was then no place but the railroads to go with it, but today we have truck lines and truck owners by the thousands ready to do our hauling, and where practical to do so our business should be given them as a direct protest against the railroads' hoggish demand for an increase in rates at a time when they are already getting the highest price in history for hauling a crop that is returning the producer the lowest price ever known. At a recent rate hearing, it was shown that out of the surplus piled up by the railroads in the last 15 years they could pay regular dividends for the next seven years, without a cent of operating profit in the meantime. For an industry that has fared so well at the hands of the public to ask the farmer to pay them a 15 per cent increase in freight for hauling his 30-cent wheat is hoggishness with a big H, and we should ever remember this demand made upon us at a time when we should receive rather than give. By their acts we shall know them, and by their acts the railroads can no longer pose as a friend of the farmer.

Half Crop of Alfalfa

Our second cutting of alfalfa, once promising better than the first, was cut exactly in two by dry weather. Some fields also were damaged by web worms. A few men are waiting on the cutting of the second crop, wondering if it will make seed worthy of the harvest as such. Our 20 acres of new seeding was cut later than older seeding for its first crop, making the second crop late in starting. A fine rain just after cutting started it off in great shape, but at this the rain stopped, and it is not possible to grow a very great crop of alfalfa in mid-summer on one rain, so the middle of July went by without the second cutting being done, and, today, we are wondering if it should be done for the good of the stand until it does rain. The seed crop does not promise anything great, thru lack of bloom. Otherwise, the weather has been ideal for the filling of seed pods.

We'll Lose Two Corn Crops?

This is one year when we laid by our corn without knowing we were doing so. Most of our acreage was given a good third cultivation following the last June rain. Our plans then were to complete the harvest and go

By Henry Hatch

back to cultivating before threshing, but no more rains fell, threshing came right along, and now the corn has laid itself by—still without rain since its June cultivation. We have been most unfortunate in this particular neighborhood to have been missed by all the fleeting showers, and now we are dry with a promise of no more corn than we had last year. It will be a tough blow if we must miss two corn crops in succession, but those with wheat and oats, altho realizing little from these crops

in real cash, will have grain to feed if the corn is lost. Small grain saved our hides last year, and it seems now as if it would do so this year, likewise. The farmer depending wholly upon corn realizes the seriousness of his situation as these critical days go by without rain. It is best to depend upon more than one crop.

Little Feed in Pastures

The drouth is having a telling effect on pastures, proof positive that it never pays to become too over-en-

thusiastic as to how much stock a pasture will carry nicely thru the season. June promised more grass than the cattle could eat, and folks talked of the hay stacks they might build later from the less eaten spots in their pastures, but July has put a stop to making hay in the pastures. The prairie hay crop in the meadows is fair—just about three-fourths of an average tonnage—but as a commercial proposition there is no hay business left. The freight rate on hay is so high that a farmer 400 miles away who has seen his hay crop dry up to nothing cannot afford to pay us the cost of mowing, raking, bucking, baling and hauling to the station, all of which is labor that enters into the business of making hay for a commercial market. Some folks say there is no hay business left because the truck and the tractor have replaced horses and stopped the demand. This is true to some extent, but the biggest thing that is wrong with the hay business is the high freight rate. A fellow may be without hay 200 miles from the best hay crop that ever grew, yet he cannot afford to buy it because the freight he would have to pay the railroads for hauling it to him is prohibitive. He cannot buy, the producer cannot sell, all because of high freight rates, so the commercial prairie hay business here no longer exists.

22-Inch Machine: 990 Bushels

The work of threshing the big wheat and oats crop was finished this year almost without a stop because of the weather. With our little machine, we started on Friday, July 3, and continued with it every day except Sundays until Monday night, July 20. Most of this time the weather was so dry the wagons were loading by 7 o'clock in the morning. This is unusual, as threshing from the shock is work that often cannot be started until 10 o'clock, many years. While there was much straw to put thru, there also was a good return of grain. Our best afternoon run was an even 500 bushels of wheat, and our best forenoon run was 990 bushels of oats, neither of which is bad for a 22-inch machine powered by a Farmall tractor. Every machine owner has been making good runs, due to the fine threshing weather, and the price of 3 cents for oats and 5 for wheat has returned a good wage to the thresherman who has not had too much of a repair bill to meet. The cost of repairs is no less than when wheat was selling for \$2 a bushel, and new machines are nearly as high. Were this not so the thresherman could do his work for much less, but to follow the game all thru a series of years, good weather and bad, big straw with little grain as well as good straw with heavy grain, there is never a very big bag of gold at the end of the thresherman's rainbow.

County Tax Rate to \$4.98

When farmers put enough pressure on county commissioners, along the lines suggested by H. C. Colglazier of Larned on page 15 of the Kansas Farmer for July 25, they get results. The commissioners in Rice county met at Lyons a few days ago and made the county levy \$4.98 on the thousand, as compared with \$5.15 last year and \$5.73 in 1929. Do you want lower taxes next year? See your county commissioners at once. Immediate action is imperative.

Oats Made 102 Bushels

Oats on the farm of Francis Foster, who lives south of Topeka, threshed last week, made 102 bushels an acre.

Repaired the Combines With Wire!

Will Our Modern Machinery Go Down "the Long, Long Trail," Like Prehistoric Beasts?

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

MOST of the combines in Kansas have gone back into hibernation for another year. As one saw the tractors and combines moving across the fields one could not help seeing some likeness in them to the great beasts that once inhabited this country. Those prehistoric animals that weighed from 40 to 60 tons probably made about as much noise ambling along as a tractor and combine. Their great bony feet likely left as deep prints in the earth as the lugs of the tractor. The comparatively small power unit in the tractor compares favorably with the small brain centers the great animals possessed. Like the animals of the past combines are most frequently seen alone or in pairs. Occasionally they are in bunches. Will the combine, like the prehistoric animals, ever become extinct? Limiting the food supplies of people and animals has caused them to change their habits or perish in the past. With wheat selling below 30 cents their usefulness as a source of income is not adequate to maintain a general use of combines. Either the income must grow or the use of large power machinery must become history. The losses to the farmers of Kansas in the past year in the use of high priced power equipment has been enormous. Another year of low prices and high operating costs will rapidly deplete the number of power units. Two years' wear with little repair will reduce a large amount of equipment to junk. Machinery went into harvest in the poorest condition in history. If it had not been for some baling wire, or even barbed wire, harvest could not have been finished in many cases.

Great Spirit Told of Hell

It has occurred to me that someone should write an obituary on the death of Kernel Wheat. The following words seems appropriate.

Kernel Wheat died at his Wheat Belt farm June 1, 1931. The sudden passing of Mr. Wheat was a severe shock to his family and host of friends. For some time the Kernel had been ailing, and a number of specialists had advised various diets and forms of rest, but the family failed to get the old gentleman to respond. The main cause of death probably was over-exertion. The family vainly tried to get him to cease a part of his active life, but for about 6,000 years he had managed his own business and traveled extensively; Mr. Wheat was a great home builder, a pioneer of the prairies and a provider for his family.

For some time the falling condition of health of the Kernel had been a source of argument and disagreement among the doctors and specialists.

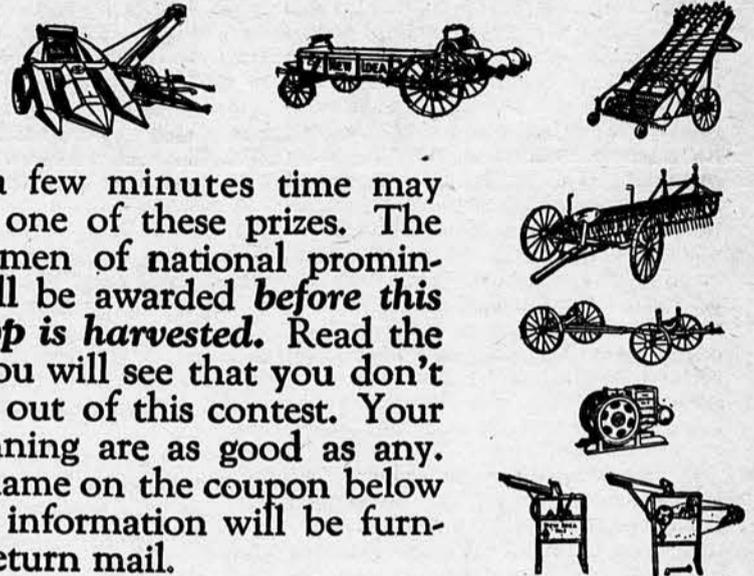
One specialist thought foot rot might ultimately cause his death. Another specialist had found various other jests affecting his health. Rotation of exercise was suggested as a means to restore vigor. One scientist suggested that Helminthosporium might be dangerous. The family recalled that at a meeting at Dodge City last July a year ago the Great Spirit told them something about Hell, but the matter was given little consideration until his sudden death. A few years ago it was discovered that Mr. Wheat had protein pressure. Sometimes it was high and sometimes low. The variation caused the family considerable worry. The family is convinced that his death was due largely to over-exertion, a lack of distribution of the food supplies and internal parasites commonly known as grain gamblers and speculators.

Only last May a family reunion was held at Larned for the old gentlemen. The doctors had various suggestions for the health of Mr. Wheat, and the family was impressed with the fact that the condition of the patient was very serious. A five year health chart was worked out, and the family agreed to try to follow it, but Mr. Wheat passed away before it could be tried. At the Larned reunion it was decided to hold another meeting next year, but since the sudden death of Mr. Wheat has occurred the next year's meeting will be in the form of a memorial celebration. A large number of friends attended the funeral services. Among the mourners were seen the Banks family, Loans family, Machinery family and the widow, Mrs. Financy Corporation. The floral decoration was a massive bank of color and decorations, consisting of beautiful real estate and chattel mortgages securely tied to all the belongings of the Wheat family. The remains will lay in state for some time. Meanwhile the members of the family will try to adjust themselves to the absence of the great and most noble old gentlemen.

Big Alfalfa Seed Crop?

A large acreage of alfalfa is being left for seed in Pawnee county. The weather conditions so far has been favorable for a fair crop. A good seed crop would be of a great benefit to the farmers of the county, since seed probably will sell at a fair price.

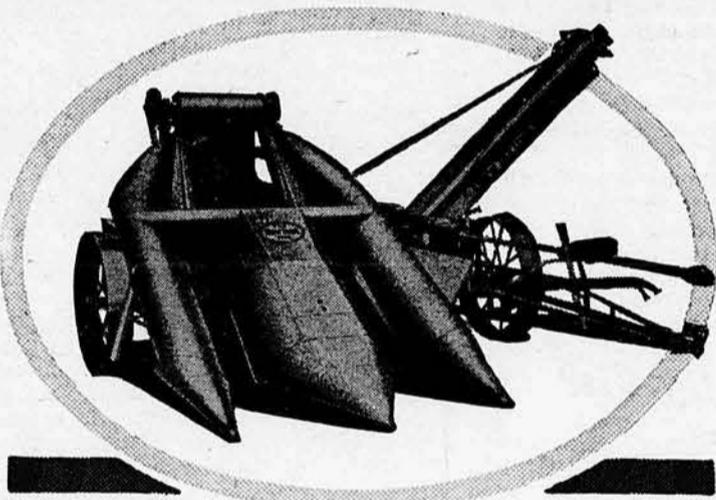
Every Corn Farmer wants one of These PRIZES



FIRST PRIZE—\$1000.00 CASH! Thirty-five other cash prizes! Thirty-nine valuable merchandise prizes—and a *Surprise Reward for every contestant* whether he wins a prize or not. Here is a contest "for Corn Farmers only." You don't have to be a Champion Corn Grower. You don't have to buy anything from us or sell anything for us. If you grow corn regularly, you are eligible to compete. The rules are simple and easy to follow. A little careful

thinking and a few minutes time may easily win you one of these prizes. The Judges will be men of national prominence. Prizes will be awarded *before this year's corn crop is harvested.* Read the prize list and you will see that you don't want to be left out of this contest. Your chances of winning are as good as any. Send in your name on the coupon below and all needed information will be furnished you by return mail.

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NEW IDEA ^{TWO ROW} Corn Picker

SAVES TIME
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NO need to hire a lot of extra hands for the corn harvest, or to start picking before the ears are fully ripened. Thousands of farmers have proved that one man, with a NEW IDEA Two-Row Picker can harvest 12 to 18 acres per day. That gives you plenty of time to finish before bad weather sets in.

And don't forget that the NEW IDEA picks *clean*. It finds every ear on the stalk—even the nubbins. You get extra bushels per acre—as well as extra speed—with the NEW IDEA.

Now as to cost. Allowing generously for interest, depreciation and all operating expenses, the NEW IDEA puts corn on the wagon at just about half the cost of the best hand labor. The NEW IDEA is a universal machine. It has harvested on more farms and at a lower cost than any other two-row picker. Will operate in soft fields. Any two-plow tractor will handle it. *And no added weight on tractor.*

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NEW IDEA
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Here are the Prizes — 1st, \$1,000.00 CASH. 2nd and 3rd, each one a NEW IDEA Two-Row Corn Picker. 4th, NEW IDEA Spreader with Lime Attachment. 5th, NEW IDEA Spreader with Feed Safety. 6th and 7th, each one NEW IDEA Spreader. 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, each one NEW IDEA Easyway Hay Loader. 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, each one NEW IDEA Hay Rake. 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, each

one NEW IDEA All-Steel Harvest Wagon. 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, each one NEW IDEA Vari-Speed Engine. 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, each one NEW IDEA Two-Hole Corn Sheller. 28th to 40th, inclusive, each one NEW IDEA One-Hole Corn Sheller. 41st to 75th, inclusive, each \$5.00 Cash. The whole prize list—cash and merchandise—amounts to \$5004.50.

CONTEST CLOSING AT MIDNIGHT, AUG. 15, 1931

There is still plenty of time to enter this contest. Sending in your name puts you under no obligations of any sort. And if you care to compete, you are sure of a little "surprise" whether you win or not. Judges will be the Hon. Arthur Capper, U. S. Senator, Publisher of the Capper Publications; Ex-Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie, member Federal Farm Board, Publisher of the Nebraska Farmer; Mr. John P. Wallace, Publisher of Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Prizes awarded promptly.

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Spreaders, Corn Pickers, Transplanters, Husker-Shredders, All-Steel Harvest Wagons, Lime Spreaders, Portable and Bucket Elevators, Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Hay Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Gasoline Engines.

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TIME
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Enter my name in your Corn Farmers' Prize Contest and send me full particulars at once.

Name _____

Address _____

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Size of Farm _____ Corn Acreage This Year _____

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

IN RESPONSE to the clumsy manipulations of Lederer, the car lurched forward, and thus surrounded by armed enemies, Cosgrove started upon the most fantastic motor ride ever a man enjoyed.

And he did enjoy it. With his queer, exuberant appreciation of everything human, everything absurd, and everything dangerous, he sat in the flickering darkness of the tonneau and drank in the events of that drive as an epicure might drink rare wine. It stimulated him, it seemed to arouse his mind to high flights of impish imagery which spilled from his lips in remarks that touched Lederer to the raw and bewildered the simple hirelings who vigilantly prodded him with their guns. Instinctively rather than by reasoned craft, he thus prepared in the minds of his captors a foundation of rare nervous excitement for whatever plan of action his alert mind might conceive. While the car trundled thru the darkness his mind played with every phase of his condition as a juggler plays with little colored balls, but he knew that to miss or fumble in his jugglery would bring quick death. It was that which stimulated him.

Lederer was a poor driver. The motor car was not yet ubiquitous upon the range, and Lederer felt more secure upon the meaneast of horses than he felt behind the wheel of these incomprehensible and fire-eating machines. Every change of gear was to Lederer a hazard and a miracle, while the workings of the engine were as mysterious as they were, under his control, an agony. He variously choked the engine, starved it, raced it, and killed it dead. He traveled few rods without feeling the necessity for readjusting his throttle or his gears, and since every readjustment caused him to neglect the wheel, his journey was a series of swerves, and, as the road was rough, a series of stalls, lurches and back-breaking jolts. Meanwhile the engine screamed, grunted, wheezed and protested to an accompaniment of exasperated curses from the driver.

"You won't make any time by talking to it," said Cosgrove. "It can't hear you, and if it could I'll bet it wouldn't like it."

Lederer shut up abruptly. Words were futile to express the mingled emotions which arose in his throat and choked him. The car swerved and bounced furiously onward. Suddenly a raucous pounding started in the engine. Lederer, alarmed, shifted his gears for the nineteenth time, and gritted his teeth as they shrieked a protest. The car stopped with a sickening lurch.

"Don't slow up on my account!" cried Cosgrove in his ear, for the lurch had thrown him forward. It had also flung his two guardians forward with their revolvers waving wildly in the air. With a hand on an arm of each man, Cosgrove steadied them.

"If you take those guns away from me," he remarked, "I might run away." And his voice brimmed with mirth.

Lederer did something and the car shot forward and crossed the road. Lederer frantically yanked at the wheel, and the car swerved wildly until its wheels struck a hub-deep rut, and with an alarming creak of strained axles, it was torn from that swerve into a plunge forward. Lederer hung grimly to the wheel and with set face strove to keep it straight, ignoring the pounding in the engine. The man to Cosgrove's left swore with alarm and resentment for Cosgrove's mockery. The man to his right laughed uneasily.

"You certainly pack a hell of a nerve," he chuckled.

"If he moves, shoot him!" bellowed Lederer suddenly, and Cosgrove frowned. It was plain that Lederer

was not easily to be taken off his guard this night.

He noticed that they had long since left behind the rolling grasslands which had lured men to create the settlement of Manford. They were now in rough, rising country, climbing painfully upon unmetaled roads. Cosgrove knew that they were headed for the desolation of the mountains.

"If you're going to hang me," he said silkily, "you needn't run me so far out. They're sure to find the body wherever you leave it."

No answer. The car lurched crazily, like a ship in rough sea. Mutely it indicated the agitation for which Lederer could find no words. But this did not please Cosgrove. He desired Lederer to speak. He was determined to know what the plans for the evening were.

"Also," he continued, "you're a bigger fool than I thought you were. Gaines is going to start gunning for you as soon as I turn up missing. You might just as well commit suicide as hang me."

He spoke with an astounding effect of complete disinterest. He suggested that he was advising Lederer as to the disposition of a third person. The men on either side of him stared at him in bewilderment. Lederer fought a murmuringly profane but vain battle to keep his mouth shut. It was vain because exasperation overcame him.

"You Won't Be There!"

"Don't worry . . ." he cursed. "We ain't goin' to hang you!" Which was exactly what Cosgrove wanted to know. He smiled.

Lederer cursed as he ran the car into a hole and nearly lost his seat. "She bucks like a locoed steer!" he snarled.

"Like Thunderbolt," cried Cosgrove immediately. Lederer swore so that their progress became a series of jolts and curses. Meanwhile in the back

back in time to set 'em on the trail when they turn out to hunt you down as a fugitive from justice. When that trial's called you'll still be takin' the air!" pressed Lederer, spitefully. "Keep him covered, boys!" he yelled as the car swerved and he felt the men in the tonneau flung like a dead cargo in their seats.

"I can't get the air if I'm covered," objected Cosgrove mildly; but he was thinking that if Lederer had his way and he was not in the court room as he had promised, the trial would go against him. And he had promised! He had given his bond to be there!

In a strange manner, born of a fighting ancestry, this challenge to his honor stirred him more than the menace of death had done. He had not doubted his ability to escape that fancied peril, but this challenge was a thing more immediate, more pressingly important. He plied his mind in a fury of urgent conjecture; like a caged animal seeking a weakness in the bars, his mind beat about for a way out of this dilemma. But he did not betray his agitation. That was another attribute he had derived from ancestors who sailed and fought with Drake.

He sat calmly wedged between the men who pressed him with their guns, and as the minutes passed in agonies of rough driving, he spoke only to tease Lederer when that exasperated wheelman cursed the circumstances which kept down his speed and baffled his clumsy driving. It appeared as if nothing occupied the captive's mind save the coining of these bland, facetious comments.

"If you're leaving me out in the mountains," he said, conversationally, "we can all walk in together."

No answer from the harried chauffeur.

"Because if you don't ruin the engine, you're sure to wreck the car," explained Cosgrove.

Lederer muttered uncomplimentary remarks about the roads. He had been

stuck!" Only he said it ungracefully, excommunicating himself from every church in the English language as he did so. Cosgrove laughed.

"Probably something's the matter," suggested Cosgrove helpfully; but he said it with his heart leaping in his breast and the realization upon him that his chance had come.

"I'll Take You Back"

The three men in the tonneau sat in silence while Lederer abandoned himself to an orgy of profanity. While he swore he manipulated throttle, spark, and starter in a vain attempt to conjure the stalled engine into life. Nothing moved but the starter.

"You'll burn out your batteries," warned Cosgrove.

Lederer turned a glare of unquenchable malediction upon the speaker.

"I s'pose you know all about automobiles, too!" he snarled.

"Sure," quoth Cosgrove promptly. Lederer turned back to his futile manipulations, muttering darkly as the starter squealed in vain.

"You'll have a heap of explaining to do when they come out to look for me and find you here," Cosgrove pointed out cheerfully.

Lederer made no printable reply.

"If you want to call off this clever little plan of yours," continued Cosgrove, "I'll start the car for you. I want to get back, and the way things stand now, you want to get back too, if you've got any brains left after this jolting."

Lederer fell into silence. "Of course, if I shouldn't get back in time," said Cosgrove, "the explanations would be up to you."

There was a pause. The keen night air hung in dry stillness about them. The silence was broken only by the silvery tinkle of a small stream which passed beside the road; the stream which had brought them to this pass.

"All right," growled Lederer at last. "Get this car goin', an' I'll take you back."

"That's a promise," cried Cosgrove with his blue eyes all ablaze.

"Shore!" snarled Lederer, and Cosgrove knew just how little that promise was worth. He had no illusions regarding Lederer's good faith, but it was no part of his strategy to betray this. At Lederer's assurance, he took command of the situation in a manner that overcame the deathly stillness, the hopeless inertia of the group with electric energy.

"You two men get down to that stream and bring back your hats full of water," he cried. "That's what your engine needs."

And he leaped from the tonneau in a manner which completely overcame the hesitation of his guardians.

"Go on, boys," urged Lederer, and Cosgrove knew that his low-pitched voice and narrowed eyes conveyed to the men that Cosgrove was still their prisoner. "Leave him to me, I've got him covered," was the assurance which his words conveyed.

As the men stumbled off to the water, Cosgrove, ignoring Lederer completely, but not unconscious of the fact that that gentleman's hand hovered at the butt of his gun, strode to the front of the car and unscrewed the radiator cap. It was piping hot so that he had to remove his coat and use it to guard his hand. When he took the cap off, hot steam burst forth under high pressure.

"As a chauffeur you'd make a good plain cook," he mocked.

Lederer strode down upon him with repressed anger choking his voice and flushing his swarthy face.

"Keep your mouth shut!" he said thickly. "I can stand it to have this party called off, but I can't stand any more of your lip. Talk down, or I won't be responsible for what I do!"

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. How does Kansas rank in the meat packing industry?
2. What is the Eiffel Tower?
3. Who was Russell Conwell?
4. What method was pursued by cowboys to stop a stampede?
5. What is the meaning of (a) cavalry, (b) Calvary?
6. Who is Braggadocchio?
7. What is a "moron"?
8. What does "Pentateuch" mean?
9. What state is nearest to Kansas in population?
10. Who was the author of "Utopia" (a Paradise on earth.)
11. Who were the Cyclops?
12. Where did Holstein cattle originate?

(Answers on Page 18)

seat Cosgrove's thoughts flashed like chain lightning.

So they were not going to hang him. Why this journey then? If he was not kidnaped for a hanging it seemed to resolve itself into a mere kidnaping. Why? To keep him out of court!

Immediately upon the thought, Cosgrove proceeded to test it.

"If this is just a drive for the night air," he said, "you ought to have made it another night. There's a trial tomorrow, you know."

Lederer, his every nerve raw to the touch of Cosgrove's voice, fell into the trap instantly.

"You won't be there!" he snapped, and the exultation in his voice betrayed him more than the words. Cosgrove was now convinced of his enemy's purpose. "I'm goin' to leave you out in the mountains, and get

running for some time now in second speed, and the car was roaring with a pounding engine up a roadway as rough as it was steep. At the sound of Cosgrove's gentle voice, Lederer saw the road before him give way suddenly to a perceptible dip, and the dip was filled with disaster. It indicated a not uncommon phenomenon in mountain roads whereby a stream in flood, seeking its natural level, placidly uses the roadway for its bed. The flood in this case had long since departed, but it had left that dip in the road; and sliding into it, Lederer found that in neither first, second nor neutral would his car go farther. Shaking itself like a dog emerging from a bath, Lederer's car slid into a sickly but definite repose.

Lederer cursed. "She's busted up!" he roared. "She's

"Grab that water," cried Cosgrove, and Lederer turned at this command to find his men clumsily laden with limp receptacles full of water at his elbow. He grabbed one and spilled it.

"Go easy!" snapped Cosgrove. "Give me that!" And taking the hat full of water from the second man, he skillfully began to pour its contents into the radiator. While he poured he glanced from time to time at Lederer, who stood with a hypnotized eye upon the water-filled hat in his hands. Cosgrove's eyes were alight with mirth. The huge hat which he held in his own hand contained more than enough water for his purpose and having filled the radiator to overflowing, he emptied it upon the road and returned it to its owner. He screwed on the radiator cap and calling the men to follow him, he darted to the rear of the car, leaving Lederer with the hat full of water still in his hand.

He dived into the tonneau and heaved the seat from its place to rummage under the seat for what he sought. "Where's the chains?" he roared.

"The what?" cried the bewildered cow-puncher at his elbow.

"Chains! Wheel chains! Non-skid chains! Where are they?"

But the cow-puncher knew nothing about chains. They had never heard of chains as a part of a motor car's equipment.

Cosgrove darted out of the tonneau and confronted Lederer still with the hat full of water clutched in his hands. He burst out laughing.

"Gee, I forgot!" he cried. "We don't need that! Drop that! Where d'you keep the chains?"

Lederer flung the water out upon the roadway and flung after it the hat which its owner ruefully reclaimed from the dust of the road.

"They're under the front seat," growled Lederer, and endeavored to slay Cosgrove with a look which Cosgrove didn't even see, for he plunged into the front seat as he had plunged into the rear. In a moment he came forth with the chains in his hands.

"Now then," he cried, "come back here, Lederer, and lay out these chains with me! You two fellows stand by on either side of the car! . . . Here!" He indicated positions on either side of the front wheels, and darted to the rear. "Come on, Lederer!" he cried. It appeared that he did not notice the fact that Lederer lingered for a moment to murmur to his men; it appeared that he did not hear the words which Lederer spoke in his low, growling voice. As a matter of fact neither movement nor words escaped his notice.

Still Playing With Death

"Don't let him bobble this deal, boys," growled Lederer. "Keep yore guns ready, an' if I whistle, shoot!" So Cosgrove knew that he was still playing with death.

When Lederer arrived at the rear of the machine he found Cosgrove on his knees in the mud with one set of chains spread out behind the left hind wheel. The other set lay in a heap behind the right wheel.

"Now just spread that one out like this is!" ordered Cosgrove. "Ever put on chains before?"

"No." Lederer had never done anything with a car before but drive it between the ranch and Manford streets.

"Well, just stand by and we'll soon fix 'em," said Cosgrove kindly. He arose from his knees and darted forward again to release the brakes. "Now when I say so, I want you to push the car slowly back!" he informed the two cattlemen; and was down on his knees again with the devil twinkling in his eye, and his hands close together on the chain which was stretched out before him.

"What you've got to do," he informed Lederer, who had already spread out his chain, "is to hold it straight like this. Put your hands on

it like mine are and gradually work them back until the car is rolled right on to the chains. See?"

Lederer grunted. "All right!" yelled Cosgrove. "Push!"

There was a slight pause, and then slowly the car began to roll backward on to the chains. By inches it rolled, and as it rolled Cosgrove seemed to poise on his knees as tho for a leap. Suddenly he seemed to plunge forward as tho for a tackle.

"Look out!" he roared, and as the startled cattlemen stopped pushing, he threw himself upon the chain which Lederer held, and yanked it violently from the ground. Lederer, startled, sprang upward, but his attempt to leap to his feet and reach for his gun was foiled by the fact that his hands were caught in the meshes of the chain. With the weight of his body Cosgrove threw Lederer against the wheel of the car and with a lightning, incredibly strong gesture adjusted the slack of the chain so that Lederer's enmeshed hands were chained and shackled to the wheel. Lederer cursed loudly, and as he did so, Cosgrove slipped his gun from its holster and put it into his own pocket. The two gunmen came rushing to the rear.

"Don't lose your heads!" cried Cos-

grove in seeming fright. "Lederer's caught in the chains. He's chained to the wheel!"

The symbolism of that cry struck his sensibility as so apt that he had trouble then in subduing an impulse to laugh aloud.

"Tools!" he cried to the men. "Where are the tools?" And he led the way to another plunge into the tonneau. At his heels one of the men crowded against him. On the opposite side of the tonneau the other nearly catapulted his head against Cosgrove's. They all ignored the blasphemous accusations of Lederer, chained to the wheel.

Cosgrove threw open the door and rummaged in the box which the removal of the seat had exposed. The man behind him stood grasping the side of the doorway, excitedly awaiting his instructions. With one foot Cosgrove suddenly slammed the door. A roar of inarticulate agony arose. The man behind him danced with his fingers mashed in the door jamb.

"What the . . ." cried the man opposite, and picking up the heavy seat Cosgrove flung it upon him with all his might. Down went the man under this attack, and Cosgrove whirled to catapult himself upon the injured man behind him whose crippled fingers gave him no chance whatever.

In an instant Cosgrove had his gun, and in another instant he had plunged thru the car to present two weapons to a cow-puncher who clambered to his feet without breath or fight left in him. While Lederer's body writhed at the right hind wheel, Cosgrove took from his captors the last vestige of their armament.

"Now if you boys will climb into the front seat," he said politely, "I'll show you that a little careful driving will have this car out of the mud and back in Manford within two hours." And as he said it he glimpsed the gray light which in the eastern sky proclaimed the dawn.

"We got to speed right along," he said, and made as if to climb into the driver's seat.

"Hey!" the cry came hoarsely from behind the car.

"You ain't goin' to ride over Cliff?" queried he of the crippled hand, aghast.

Cosgrove strode to the rear of the car and gazed down upon the captive.

"Take your choice," he said. "I'll drag you in behind the car, or you can walk."

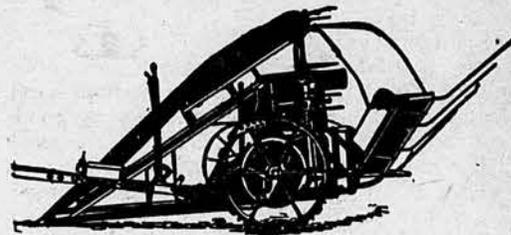
There was an interlude of blasphemy. Then; "I'll walk," said Lederer. Whereupon Cosgrove showed the men how they could release him.

(Continued on Page 18)

When the Corn is at its Richest Stage

Fill Your Silo with the New No. 12-A

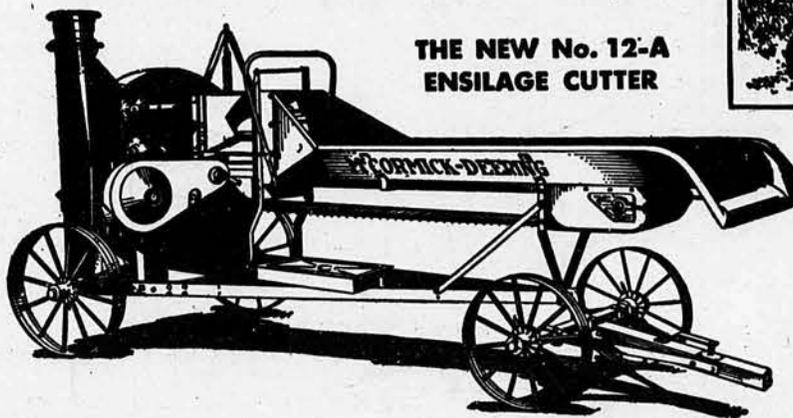
McCORMICK-DEERING Ensilage Cutter



THE more you know about ensilage cutters, the more you'll like this New McCormick-Deering No. 12-A. It has a boiler-plate steel flywheel assuring safety at all working speeds. The fans and knives are a part of the flywheel—cutting and blowing are done in one operation. A high feed throat and the distinctive paddle roll materially aid in feeding the machine. Length of cut is controlled by an enclosed automobile-type transmission running in oil, which provides different lengths by the shift of a lever, eliminating the necessity of changing gears.

When cutting 1/2-inch lengths, the New No. 12-A has a capacity of from 10 to 16 tons per hour, operating at 600 to 700 r. p. m. with 12 to 20 h. p. at the belt. Call on the McCormick-Deering dealer for full information, prices, etc., on this new, improved cutter.

[Write for Ensilage Cutter Mailing Folder A-369-U]



THE NEW No. 12-A
ENSILAGE CUTTER

THE McCormick-Deering line gives you a choice of vertical or horizontal corn binders; also a vertical type for short corn. All types do fast, thorough work, whatever the condition of the field. They cut clean and bind uniform easy-to-handle bundles. Either type can be equipped with a bundle loader. In addition to the new No. 12-A, the line also offers ensilage cutters in three sizes, in capacities ranging from 3 to 25 tons per hour; power 4 to 30 h. p. All have boiler-plate steel flywheels.



**Ask about the McCormick-Deering
Running Ensilage Harvester**

—it's the new machine that makes ensilage right in the field. Operates entirely by power from the tractor engine through the tractor power take-off. It makes better ensilage more economically because it does a "once over and it's all over" job.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)
Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka,
Wichita, Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States.





Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Pick-Up Picnic Lunches Will Always Win in Popularity

PICNICS that require a lot of preparation too often never take place. For the busy mother of a family fond of outdoor meals the pick-up picnic lunch or supper has a lot to recommend it. The success of this type of meal depends largely on the kitchen emergency shelf. Sandwiches, fruit and cookies form the basic menu of most pick-up picnics and for it such ingredients as are not on hand for day-in-and-day-out cookery will require little space in the pantry or refrigerator.

Sufficient bread for sandwiches may be pretty well taken for granted, but it is well to keep some crackers on hand to eke out a scanty supply. As a matter of fact it is always a good idea to underestimate rather than overestimate the sandwiches that will be needed for a picnic (left-over sandwiches are so hard to dispose of). A box of crackers with a jar of peanut butter or cheese may be taken along to fill any empty space that the sandwiches may leave.

There is a wide variety of cheese available in jars or tinfoil packages, splendid to keep on hand for picnic use. Peanut butter always is good. Such canned meats as tongue, ham, and corned beef either may be used as a sandwich filling or taken along as an accompaniment to plain bread and butter sandwiches. If possible keep tinned meats in the refrigerator so that they will be appetizingly cold when needed.

Picnics aren't picnics for most people without olives, green, stuffed or ripe, or a favorite brand of pickle. Either olives or pickles are easily kept on the picnic shelf.

Fruit, like bread, usually is available in summer time, while for the cooky accompaniment one may keep on hand a packaged assortment that will provide a different kind of cooky for everyone. Or variety easily may be obtained with plain wafers of any sort by spreading them with jam or jelly and putting together in sandwich form. Ginger wafers or snaps are good fixed in this manner with marshmallow cream for the filling. Graham crackers put together with powdered sugar icing are good.

If you like hot food for your picnic, no matter how impromptu it is, cans of beans or spaghetti require little heating. Canned chile con carne is a good choice if you want something more unusual, and it is always easy to fry eggs for a hot sandwich.

Thermos bottles are as helpful for the picnic lunch hurriedly prepared as for the one planned in advance. A really ideal combination is a gallon jar for carrying water and a smaller size for a hot beverage. Wide mouthed jars in which food may be carried are obtainable too.

Waxed paper for wrapping sandwiches, paper plates and cups, or tin cups and spoons always should be included on the picnic emergency shelf. A can of evaporated milk, a covered jar of sugar, and, if you are fond of taking raw tomatoes on your pick-up picnics, small but well-filled salt and pepper shakers, will prevent last minute forgetfulness.

The Charm Shop

BY NAIDA GARDNER

BEFORE taking a bath, one should know the effect of water and temperature on the body; how the blood vessels act when influenced by heat or cold. Extremely cold water applied to the skin tends to contract the capillaries, thus forcing the blood from the surface of the body. Then the heart has to work hard to bring the blood back. This is the reason for the remark, "A cold bath is stimulating—but dangerous."

Applying hot water to the skin works directly opposite and drives the blood to the surface. Warm or tepid water leaves no marked change of temperature and is thus best for the average person.

By Elizabeth Shaffer

The general rule for bathing is this: Take what agrees with you. Judge the temperature of your bath by your own reaction to it. Our leaflet, "Baths—Why, When and How" gives some hints on bathing for cleanliness and comfort. The price of the leaflet is 2 cents.

Beauty's Question Box

Why is it that my face does not hold powder unless I use a liquid base? *Fay.*

A good many skin textures, which cannot be placed under any special type, must have a powder base in order to hold powder. I am sending you a list of powder bases which are successful on any type of skin.

Any of the above remedies are yours for the asking. Simply inclose a 2 cent stamp and address Naida Gardner, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

When Cake Travels

BY CHARLOTTE E. BIESTER

WHEN Miss Mae Crandall, home management leader of the State Line Farm Bureau unit, Stilwell, takes a cake to a pot-luck dinner she never worries lest the frosting will be spoiled enroute. She places the cake on a corrugated cardboard, which has been covered with waxed paper and cut the size of a marshmallow box. By using the base of the box as a cover, the cake is bound to carry perfectly.

Other women have adopted the same practice for pie and other types of covered dish food. In the summer picnic season, the box is an indispensable part of the picnic equipment. It will carry food for the meal. Then the soiled dishes can be packed in it.

Pleasing Summer Dresses

DRESSES which express trimness and service for house or home duties have an especial appeal to the housewife who has a few spare moments to do her own sewing.

No. 7122. A Delightful Morning Frock. De-



signed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

No. 7128. Smart Style for the Growing Girl. Designed for ages 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

No. 7123.—Dainty House Dress with Comfortable Lines. Designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Get Ready for School

SCHOOL doors will be opening soon. Boys and girls will be taking the trail that leads thru the grades and high school and college. Mothers and fathers will be thinking, in the next month, about the money that must be spent to provide new school clothes and books and equipment. Farm mothers with their usual resourcefulness,

Holding Community Fairs

BY AMY KELLY

State Home Demonstration Leader, K. S. A. C.

If you are having a fair in your community for the first time or reviving one of previous years you will find the following suggestions of help:

Use the one judge system for each department.

Have a superintendent who is systematic and orderly.

Close your entries at the time advertised.

Safely guard your exhibits. They may be priceless to exhibitors.

Do not let exhibits be removed until the close of the fair.

Provide glass cases to display food products and textile articles that are likely to be injured by flies or dust.

In addition to providing premiums for adults, have some for young girls. Many of them like to exhibit and take great pride in preparing their products for the fair.

If you will plan your exhibits around the popular interest of the women in your community, you will have a successful fair.

will figure out some method by which these school necessities are to be attained. I know they will because I know farm women. One of them saw that I was headed toward the school house every term regardless of floods and drouths and low prices.

Along with these new clothes and books we should feel sure that we have done all we could to send the child to school in the best health possible. This means that we should visit the doctor sometime soon and check up on defects. Eyes that need glasses are responsible often-times for failure in school work. The child who is underweight cannot successfully carry the heavy school program. Tonsils or teeth may need attention. That every child should start to school guarded against diphtheria and smallpox is an accepted fact. If, for some reason your children have not been vaccinated or immunized for diphtheria it is well to have this done. Perhaps you will be one of those rare mothers who will find that Johnny doesn't need a bit of medical or dental attention. If so, you are lucky—for awhile. But physical check-ups should be the part of the pre-school program. Only a child who enjoys abundant health can be expected to make the grade satisfactorily in the long school journey.—R. A. N.

Do You Know That

THE biscuits used on top of the meat or chicken pie will be especially light if shaped with a doughnut cutter? This is a message from the cafeteria on the campus at the Kansas State Agricultural college, where many delicious meat pies are made in the course of a year.

So long as we love, we serve. So long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.—R. L. Stevenson.

Wonder Tour Thru Adventureland

Reservations Must Be Made At Once For the Low Cost 1931 "Jayhawker Tour"

ON AUGUST 8 more than 100 folks will be starting on a wonder tour thru some of the most scenic spots in America, Canada and Mexico. They will travel more than 8,000 thrilling miles thru lands long famous as places of vivid beauty and gripping historical interest.

These people will be traveling on the "Jayhawker Tour," special train under the sponsorship of Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist. The tours sponsored by these publications during the last three years have established a reputation for giving great travel value at low cost. But the 1931 tour surpasses anything ever before offered, at a marvelously low cost. There still is time to send in your reservation and to make your plans for joining the happy group that will take advantage of this bargain tour.

Finest Accommodations Offered

But don't be misled! Altho we've called it a "bargain" tour it will in no sense be cheapened or stinted. The

The Cover This Week

The photographs on the front cover of this issue depict scenes along the route of the 1931 "Jayhawker Tour." The following paragraphs explain the pictures by number.

1. Waterfront, Victoria, B. C. Empress Hotel at left.
2. S. S. "Prince David," the luxurious coastwise steamer that will carry the party from Vancouver via Victoria to Seattle.
3. One of a thousand scenic beauties that will be viewed by the traveling Jayhawkers.
4. Famous warriors of the Blackfeet Tribe will entertain the party at Glacier National Park.
5. Members of the tour may swim at such beautiful Pacific coast beaches as that pictured here.
6. Scenic mountain drives will thrill members of the touring party.

finest accommodations will be offered in every respect. The party will travel on a top-notch special train with first-class sleeping and dining cars, and will stop at the finest hotels in each of the large cities visited. Everything will be first quality thruout the journey.

Here's the route that will be followed. Members of the fourth annual Jayhawker Tour party will board the special train in the Kansas City Union

Station, leaving at 8:30 p. m., August 8 over the Rock Island Railroad.

Then the Twin Cities

The next morning at 10 o'clock the train will be met in St. Paul by motor buses that will take the party on a sight-seeing tour of the famous Twin Cities. Luncheon will be served at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, and the tour will be continued during the afternoon to scenic spots in the lake area. The party will be returned to the Curtis Hotel for the evening meal.

The train leaves Minneapolis at 8:00 p. m., August 9, and speeds across North Dakota and Northern Montana thru historic and scenic country, arriving at 7:30 a. m., August 11 in Glacier National Park, the Land of the Shining Mountains. A glorious day will be spent amid the wonders of this magnificent resort.

High Spots of the Tour

Space does not permit a detailed description of each days travel but the remaining* high-spots are Spokane, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., Seattle, Tacoma and Mt. Rainier, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Then famous Agua Caliente in Old Mexico. On the homeward trip, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs and Denver. And then home to treasure a lasting memory of one pleasure trip that really deserved the name.

Low Cost Rates

The all-expense rates for the Jayhawker Tour from Kansas City and return are as follows:

One person in upper berth.....	\$279.25
One person in lower berth.....	298.95
Two persons in lower berth (each) ..	283.25
Two persons in compartment (each) ..	309.75
Three persons in compartment (each) ..	302.25
Two persons in drawing room (each) ..	329.75
Three persons in drawing room (each) ..	320.25
Four persons in drawing room (each) ..	310.25

Children 12 years and over full fare. Rates for children under 12 years upon application.

Rates quoted above are applicable from Kansas City. Correspondingly low rates from your home town upon application.

One Cost Covers All

Remember, the entire cost is covered by a lump sum, which includes rail and Pullman fares, motor and boat fares, meals in dining cars and hotels, lodging, sightseeing and national park tours—in fact all expenses, even tips, except the incidental and personal items such as laundry and postage stamps.

The tour will be in charge of the Tour Directors of the Kansas Farmer and well-informed, experienced railroad representatives. Mail your reservation now!

DETACH AND MAIL THIS RESERVATION BLANK TODAY!
TOUR DIRECTOR, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Please make the following reservations for me on the Jayhawker Tour. (Indicate with an X the Pullman accommodations you desire.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> One in Upper Berth | <input type="checkbox"/> Three in Compartment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One in Lower Berth | <input type="checkbox"/> Two in Drawing Room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Two in Lower Berth | <input type="checkbox"/> Three in Drawing Room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Two in Compartment | <input type="checkbox"/> Four in Drawing Room |

Name..... Street Address.....

City..... State..... R. F. D.....

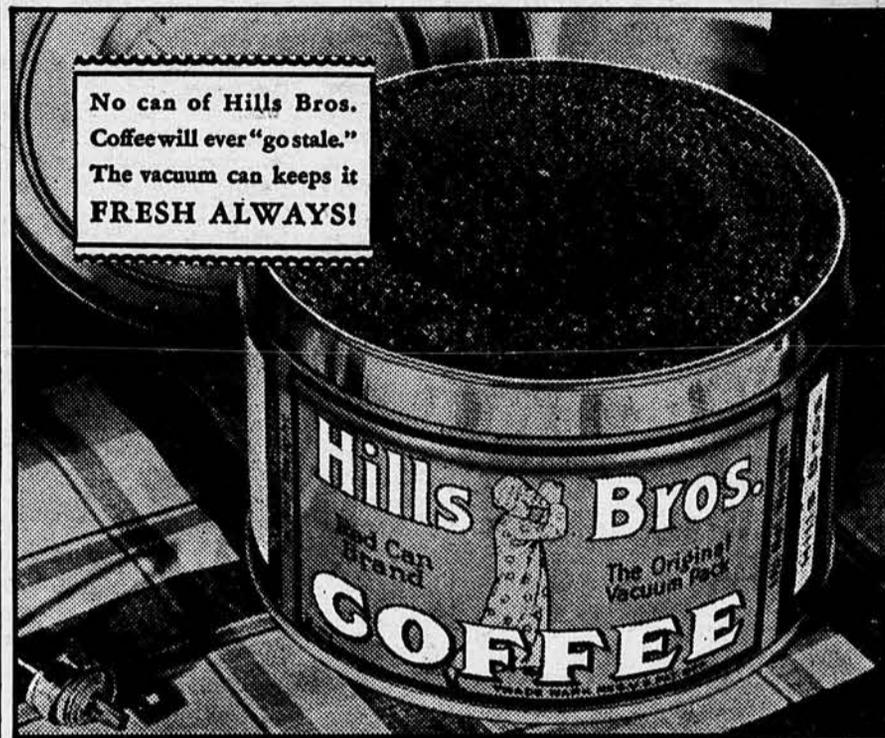
MY TRAVELING COMPANIONS (IF ANY) WILL BE

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1..... | 3..... |
| 2..... | 4..... |

As the accuracy of the hour-glass depends upon an even, continuous flow . . .

a little at a time

. . . so the uniform flavor of Hills Bros. Coffee is produced by Controlled Roasting—the patented process that roasts evenly, continuously . . . a little at a time.



No can of Hills Bros. Coffee will ever "go stale." The vacuum can keeps it **FRESH ALWAYS!**

Controlled Roasting prevents variation in flavor . . .

Patented process roasts Hills Bros Coffee the same always

"A little at a time"—instead of in bulk—is the principle of Controlled Roasting

Roasting coffee in small quantities, under exact heat-control, is the secret of a perfect, unvarying flavor. Hills Bros. invented and patented the only process that permits this sort of roasting. It is called Controlled Roasting. It's a process by which Hills Bros. Coffee passes through the roasters evenly, continuously—a little at a time. Every berry in the blend receives a perfect, unvarying roast. Naturally, then, every bracing cupful of Hills Bros. Coffee has the same marvelous flavor. And it is a flavor no other coffee has, because

no other is roasted this way.

Hills Bros. Coffee is always fresh too. Air, which destroys the flavor of coffee, is removed and kept out of Hills Bros.' vacuum cans. Ordinary, "air-tight" cans won't keep coffee fresh. But Hills Bros. Coffee is always as fresh as when it comes from the roasters.

The fragrant wisps of steam floating up from a cup of Hills Bros. forecast a coffee flavor you never dreamed of. Drink a cupful and see! Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name, and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.

HILLS BROS COFFEE

Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc. 215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri

Puzzle Fun for the Little Folks

Musical Instrument



This man is playing an accordion. In the following sentences are hidden seven other musical instruments. Can you tell what they are? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

1. That is good stuff, if eaten hot.
2. There is a man doling out coppers to the poor.
3. Vivi, vivi, O linger longer.
4. Stop. I anointed him yesterday.
5. Do not scorn Ethiopians.
6. He lived in that cell over a year.
7. Is that a goose or gander?

To Keep You Guessing

What is the great motive for traveling? The loco-motive.

When does a man sit down to a melancholy dessert? When he sits down to wine and to pine.

When is an elevator not an elevator? When it is going down.

Why is an elevator man like an aeronaut? Because his life is all ups and downs.

What are the three most forcible letters in the alphabet? N. R. G.

What does an envelope say when it is licked? Just shuts up and says nothing about it.

When does a farmer perform a miracle? When he turns his horse to grass, and also when he turns his cow to pasture.

Why are your eyes like friends sep-

arated by distant climes? They correspond, but never meet.

There's a word composed of three letters alone,

Which reads backwards and forwards the same;

It expresses the sentiments warm from the heart,

And to beauty lays principal claim. Eye.

What is the difference between one yard and two yards? A fence.

What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The fin-is.

What is the most popular paper at a summer resort? Fly paper.

What is the difference between fog and a falling star? One is a mist on earth, the other is missed in heaven.

If a man shot at two frogs and killed one, what would the other one do? Croak.

When are two apples alike? When pared.

Why is an island like the letter T? Because it is in the midst of water.

We Hear From Maxine

I go to Rosehill school. I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher last term was Miss Zink. I have four brothers. I live on an 80-acre farm. My age and birthday are the same as Lucille Barnhill of Hunter, Kan. My birthday is October 20.

Canton, Kan.



Mother: "Did you divide your banana with brother?"
Bobble: "Yep! I gave him the skin and I kept the inside!"

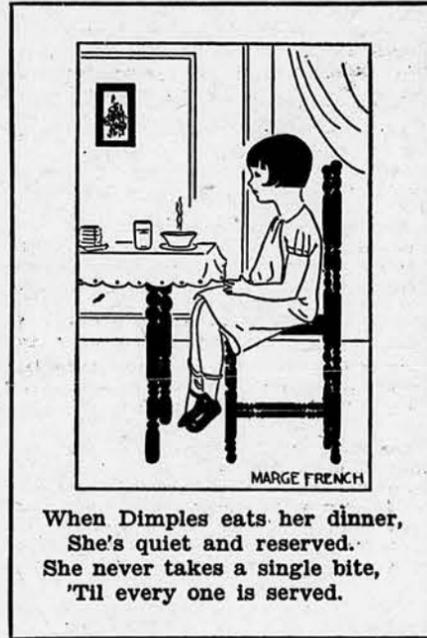
Has a Police Dog

I am 10 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is June 20.

I live 1/2 mile from school. Our school was out April 16. I go to Pleasant Valley school, District 7. I have a Police dog. His name is Rex. I also have four cats. I take music lessons. I enjoy the lessons. My teacher's name is

1 1/2 miles from school. My teacher the last term was Mrs. McCarthy. There are 11 in our school—five boys and six girls. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age.

Rantoul, Kan.



When Dimples eats her dinner,
She's quiet and reserved.
She never takes a single bite,
'Til every one is served.

Mrs. Andersen. I like to read the girls' and boys' page. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Wilson, Kan.

Goldy and Bob, Pets

I am 9 years old. I go to District 80 school. My teacher the past term was Mr. Moore. I have a pony named Goldy and a dog named Bob. He is a good ratter.

Smith Center, Kan.

Rides Pony to School

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Baker school. I like my teacher very much. For pets I have a pony named Buck and a dog named Mack and four cats named Fluff, Tabby, Muggins and Nigger. I like to go to school very much. I live

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. The singular of these; 2. Have you? 3. Isle; 4. A dish.

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

Dog's Name Is Sport

I am 10 years old and will be in the fifth grade next year. My teacher last term was Miss Shaw. I liked her very much. For pets I have two cats and a dog. The cats' names are Spots and Tommy and the dog's name is Sport.

Wamego, Kan.



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



The Hoovers—No Fool Fish Can Get Fresh With Dotty

Farm Crops and Markets

Less Wheat Plowing Than Usual Was Done in July; the Acreage is Being Reduced

LESS July plowing than usual was done this year. A part of this was due to dry weather; many farmers, however, are planning to reduce their wheat acreage. Corn is growing well, except in the extensive dry areas; it is evident that the crop will be spotted. Grasshoppers are doing a great deal of damage in many communities in Central and Western Kansas. There is a splendid demand for pigs, mostly from wheat growers. J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture observed last week that there was an interesting effect of high freight rates on farm products in that oats in Eastern Kansas and wheat farther west were selling at the same price, 25 cents a bushel.

Allen—Oats made an average of 40 bushels an acre. The market is offering 15 cents a bushel; little is being sold, except an occasional lot at 25 cents. Wheat made 20 bushels and is bringing 28 cents; very little is being sold. Flax made 7 bushels and is bringing \$1.15. Corn is doing well, except that it needs rain; Chinch bugs are doing some damage.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barton—Farmers are busy plowing and putting up hay. The weather is hot and dry; a good rain is needed. Butterfat, 19c; eggs, 10c to 11c; wheat, 28c; alfalfa hay, \$6.—Alice Everett.

Butler—A 3-inch rain a few days ago has been of great help to all growing crops. Corn is doing well. Grain yields are quite satisfactory. Cattle are making fine gains. Wheat, 30c; cream, 20c; eggs, 12c.—Aaron Thomas.

Cheyenne—A general rain came a few days ago; it was needed badly; crops have since been making a better growth. The second crop of alfalfa is short. Grasshoppers have been doing considerable damage, altho there is a vigorous county-wide campaign on against them. Most farmers are holding the bulk of their wheat in hopes of higher prices. Butterfat, 18c; wheat, 25c; barley, 18c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Dry weather continues, except for occasional showers, which are helping to keep the corn green. The potato crop was light. The fruit needs more moisture. Threshing is finished, except with a few farmers who stacked their wheat. About the usual acreage of wheat will be sown this year.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—The weather has been dry and hot, altho we have had the benefit of occasional showers. Grain yields were good. Wheat, 35c; oats, 20c; heavy hens, 12c; eggs, 7c, 10c and 14c; butterfat, 17c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Dickinson—The weather has been dry and hot; parts of the county have received showers, but the south section is dry. Corn is suffering for lack of moisture; very little progress has been made with plowing. In some communities the wheat averaged 20 bushels an acre, in others from 10 to 18. Oats yields were quite good. Wheat, 30c; oats, 15c.—F. M. Lorson.

Finney—Crops need moisture. Wheat yields were unusually good. Truck crops are selling at about the same prices as last year. Eggs, 12c; heavy hens, 13c; broilers, 18c; hogs, \$6.75; alfalfa hay, \$5.—Mrs. Cressie Zerke.

Franklin—We received a good rain last week, which was very helpful. Grain crops were good; wheat yields as large as 60 bushels an acre have been reported. Some grain was stacked, but most of it was threshed from the shock. Cattle are not doing well on pasture; flies are numerous. Some walnut logs are being shipped. The second crop of alfalfa was quite satisfactory and the third has made a good start. Roads were washed badly by the rain. The potato crop was light. Wheat, 25c to 35c; oats, 15c; corn, 45c; eggs, 8c to 15c; butterfat, 12c to 15c; butter, 24c to 27c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Summer crops need rain. Wheat averaged 12 bushels an acre; oats, barley and rye crops were quite satisfactory. Gardens are in fairly good condition where irrigated. Pastures contain considerable grass. Livestock is doing well, except that flies are numerous. No wheat ground has been prepared as yet.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Wheat made from 8 to 30 bushels an acre, the average was about 15. The weather has been hot and dry; we need a good rain. Not much plowing has been done for next year's wheat crop. Corn, 38c; wheat, 27c; eggs, 10c; creams, 16c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—The weather continues hot and dry; a good rain is needed. Fine progress has been made with threshing. Not much wheat is going to market. Wheat, 29c;

corn, 45c to 48c; oats, 17c; barley, 28c; cream, 13c to 15c; eggs, 16c; hens, 10c to 14c; potatoes, \$1; cabbage, 2c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Corn, kafir and cane are making a fine growth, but a good rain would be helpful. Most of the wheat has been stored on the farms. Wheat, 29c; corn, 40c; oats, 20c; barley, 25c; grass fat steers, 5c; hogs, \$6; bran, 90c; shorts, \$1.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—We have received several showers recently, and corn is making a good growth. The second crop of alfalfa was light. Wheat threshing was delayed by the rains. Plant lice are abundant on melon vines. Potato digging has been stopped by the selling association, in the interest of higher prices later. Some chicken stealing has been reported. Some farmers are hauling stock water. Oats, 20c; eggs, 17c; apples, \$1.25; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25 a cwt.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Three inches of rain came last week; corn has been doing well since then. All vegetation is in fine condition.—J. N. McLane.

Leavenworth—Threshing is mostly all done; a great deal of wheat is being fed. Late gardens are doing well. Harvest hands received 20 cents an hour, 30 cents with a team. Weeds are a menace this year; they have made an unusually rapid growth. Eggs, 12c; cream, 20c; shorts, 75c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—There was a good rain in the northwest part of the county a few days ago. Flax is making from 8 to 10 bushels an acre, oats from 20 to 44. Wheat, 25c to 40c; oats, 15c to 25c; flax, \$1.15 to \$1.35; cream, 20c; eggs, 11c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—A good general rain is needed. Fine progress has been made with the threshing. Wheat, 31c; oats, 20c.—E. R. Griffith.

Mitchell—Corn needs more rain. Farmers are busy plowing for wheat. The weather has been dry and hot. Wheat, 30c; eggs, 12c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. G. M. Anderson.

Osage—Corn is making a fine growth; the soil contains ample moisture. Pastures are short, due to dry weather in the first part of July, and the second crop of alfalfa was light. Farmers are busy threshing; grain yields are fairly good, especially with wheat. There is an unusually good fruit crop. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 11c; springs, 18c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—We have had some local showers recently; corn and the feed crops are doing well. Farmers are busy preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. A great deal of wheat is being fed. Hogs are scarce. Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales, considering conditions.—Roy Haworth.

Pawnee—Row crops need rain badly. More moisture also is needed by the folks who are preparing for next year's wheat crop; some plowing and onewaying has been done. Many wheat fires have occurred. Pastures are short. Roads are in fine condition. Roosters, 5c; eggs, 10c; wheat, 30c.—Paul Haney.

Rice—Rain is needed badly for all growing crops. Pastures are short. Alfalfa yields are light. Wheat, 26c; eggs, 13c; hens, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Spring crops are doing well; most sections of the county have received local showers. Rapid progress is being made in preparing the wheat ground; the acreage will be cut somewhat. Grain yields were good this year. Wheat, 27c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 18c.—William Crottinger.

Russell—A good general rain is needed; everything is suffering for lack of moisture. Cows are declining in their milk flow, and flies are abundant. There is a great deal of unemployment in the oil fields. Eggs, 12c; potatoes, 40c a peck; butterfat, 18c.—Mary Bushell.

Stanton—We had a fine rain a few days ago which was very helpful to the row crops. Wheat averaged about 15 bushels an acre. Wheat, 30c.—R. L. Creamer.

Sumner—The weather has been hot and dry. Pastures do not contain any great amount of feed. Web worms have been damaging the young alfalfa. More rain is needed. Chinch bugs are numerous. Most farmers are holding their grain. Wheat, 26c; corn, 40c; kafir, 50c; oats, 15c; hogs, \$6.90; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wallace—Corn is doing well, but more rain would be welcome. Farmers are just finishing harvest; it was later than usual this year. A great deal of wheat will be fed this year. Wheat, 24c to 29c; barley, 15c.—Everett Hughes.

Wyandotte—Farmers are busy threshing; wheat is making 23 to 39 bushels an acre, oats from 50 to 75 bushels. Oats is of fine quality; some of the wheat is bleached. Potatoes are making about a half crop. Farmers are leasing farms for next year. The weather has been very hot. Pastures are holding out well. Stock hogs are in demand.—Warren Scott.

any
way you
look at
it...

THERE are few foods you can buy that give you as much satisfaction for your money as Kellogg's Corn Flakes.

Out of a single package you get many delicious servings—at a cost of only a few cents.

Kellogg's are delightful for breakfast or lunch, with milk or cream, fruits or honey added.

Great for the children's evening meal—or for a tasty snack before going to bed. So healthful and easy to digest.

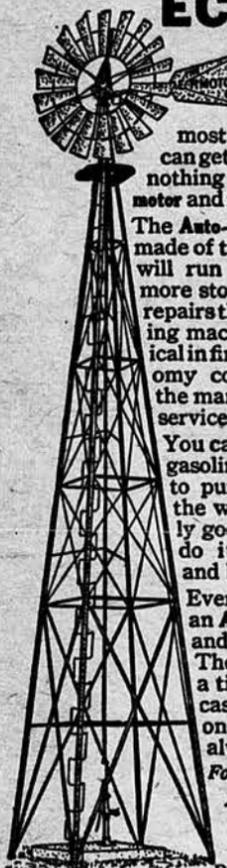
No other corn flakes have ever been able to duplicate Kellogg's own matchless crispness and flavor.

That is why wise buyers will accept no substitute for genuine Kellogg's. They know that imitations are never "just like" the original of all corn flakes. Look for the red-and-green package at your grocer's. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

The world's most popular ready-to-eat cereal—and a real farm product. It takes a whole year's bumper crop from 700 acres of corn to supply just one day's demand for Kellogg's. About 2,500,000 quarts of milk and cream are used daily. And tons of orchard fruits and berries.



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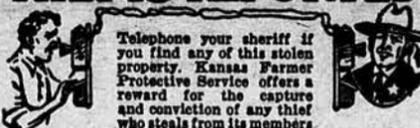
If you need power for pumping water, the Aermotor is the cheapest and most reliable power you can get. It costs practically nothing to operate an Aermotor and it lasts for a lifetime. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is well made of the best materials. It will run more years, stand more storms and need fewer repairs than any other pumping machine. It is economical in first cost and the economy continues right thru the many years of constant service.

You cannot afford to burn gasoline or buy electricity to pump any well where the wind exposure is fairly good. An Aermotor will do it for you cheaper and better.

Every moving part of an Aermotor is constantly and completely oiled. The gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.**
2500 Roosevelt Rd.
CHICAGO

Branch Houses:
Dallas Des Moines Oakland
Kansas City Minneapolis



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.

Roy Sprang, Effingham. Rubber separator belt four inches wide, three rubber belts 6 inches wide, one of the three belts has metal lace split from end about 3 or 4 inches in center and another is burned in center. Two leather separator belts 2 inches wide, one leather belt 6 inches wide with lace loop chewed off by mice.

Joseph M. Henry, Fairview. Elgin watch, flashlight, two strings of beads, oatmeal box of sugar, box of rolled oats, a ham, lard, apples, loaf of bread and flour.

Mrs. Wilbur A. McCune, Stafford. Two hundred young White Rock chickens, weighing about 2 pounds each.

Grant Ewing, Waterville. Savage repeating rifle, 30-caliber. Silver finished Concertone band trumpet. New, heavy weight, stiff brimmed white straw hat, size 7 1/2 and a new, grey felt hat, size 7 1/2.

Clarence Lacey, Meriden. Gasoline pump and hose.

Adolph G. Hamske, Atchison. White gold wrist watch, jeweler's mark "12-29" scratched in case. Usa Lite, two cell flashlight.

J. E. Schertz, Newton. Crosley, six-tube bandbox radio, bronze color. Musccone speaker, bronze color and A, B and C batteries.

Ira E. Evans, Macksville. Maroon colored Model A Ford, engine numbered 3,226,938, license numbered 79-760. Fisk tires on front wheels and Fisk and Good-year on rear wheels. Black wire wheels. One awning on front, green and white in color and two red and white awnings on rear.

Harry Wolfe, Lewis. Canvas used in covering a 20-foot Holt combine.

Jess Worley, Bird City. Gasoline, grease gun, pliers, punches, goggles, Trim o wrench and grease cans. Wrenches out of a header.

Mrs. Emmet Spear, Oberlin. Two male Persian Angora cats. One is black, the other is white.

From Station WIBW

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

Daily Except Sunday

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Musicals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
- 7:00 a. m.—The Commuters
- 7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrap Book
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:02 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue
- 11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
- 11:45 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
- 2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Comfy Time
- 6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life; Baseball, News
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 9:15 p. m.—Pryor's Cremo Military Band
- 9:30 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- 11:00 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
- 11:30 p. m.—Midnight Reveries

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2

- 9:15 a. m.—The Lady From Louisiana
- 10:00 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis
- 10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
- 11:30 a. m.—Columbia Little Symphony
- 12:30 p. m.—Gypsy Trail
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:15 p. m.—Symphonic Hour
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour
- 3:15 p. m.—Pastorale
- 4:00 p. m.—Around the Samovar
- 4:45 p. m.—Speed Demons From Chicago
- 5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
- 5:45 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters

- 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
 - 6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and Her Suwannee Music
 - 8:15 p. m.—WIBW Minstrels
 - 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour
- MONDAY, AUGUST 3**
- 11:15 a. m.—Earl Carpenter and His Orchestra
 - 2:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band
 - 3:45 p. m.—Jolly Jugglers
 - 7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program
 - 8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
 - 8:30 p. m.—Arabesque—K. P. & L. Co.
 - 9:00 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson and His Orchestra

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4

- 3:00 p. m.—Frank Ross—Songs
- 6:15 p. m.—Roundtowners
- 7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
- 8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
- 10:15 p. m.—Romanelli and His Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5

- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
- 1:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
- 2:45 p. m.—American School of the Air
- 3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
- 7:30 p. m.—State Grange Program
- 8:15 p. m.—Rhythm Choristers
- 8:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6

- 3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
- 6:15 p. m.—The Columbians
- 7:15 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 7:30 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Orchestra

Answers to Questions on Page 12

1. Second in the United States.
2. An iron tower built for the Exposition of 1889 in Paris, France.
3. American clergyman, author of the famous lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," which he delivered thousands of times.
4. The herd leaders were started in a huge circle, which was gradually narrowed. This was called "milling."
5. (a) That part of a military force which serves on horseback.
(b) The place, outside of the ancient city of Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified.
6. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene" a character who personifies vain boasting.
7. A person belonging to that group of the feeble-minded whose mental level is that of the normal child of from 8 to 12 years of age inclusive.
8. The first five books of the Old Testament.
9. Arkansas, population 1,854,482; Kansas, 1,879,946.
10. Sir Thomas More.
11. A race of giants having one eye in the middle of the forehead, fabled to inhabit Sicily.
12. The Holsteins have been bred for 2,000 years in Holland.

- 8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
 - 9:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
 - 9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup
 - 10:15 p. m.—Guy Lombardo
- FRIDAY, AUGUST 7**
- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
 - 3:30 p. m.—John Kelvin, Tenor
 - 3:45 a. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
 - 7:45 p. m.—Whispering Jack Smith
 - 8:00 p. m.—Farmers Union Program
 - 8:30 p. m.—Poet's Gold
 - 9:45 p. m.—Coon Sanders' Orchestra
 - 10:15 p. m.—Ben Bernie's Orchestra
- SATURDAY, AUGUST 8**
- 2:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ
 - 4:00 p. m.—Ted Husings, Sportsliants
 - 4:30 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
 - 4:45 p. m.—Bird and Vash
 - 6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith, Suwannee Music
 - 7:00 p. m.—Hernandez Brothers

Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 13)

"You fellows, I'm taking in," he explained. "You've got a story that ought to interest the jury a whole lot."

They protested, but their protests were of no avail. And when he had placed them in the car and deftly removed it from the mud by the same maneuver with which he turned it in the road, he whisked that car thru the rising sunlight so swiftly that even if they had entertained the thought of resisting him, the fear of mad speed in a vehicle they could not understand would have slain that thought at the moment of its conception.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Self-Feeding, Non-Clogging, Ball-Bearing, Gears Run in Oil.

GEHL
LOW SPEED
BIG CAPACITY
SILO FILLER

Wet leaves cannot wind up on lower roller. Improved sheet cut insures clean cutting.

A World's Record
The GEHL will cut and throw green corn 45 feet high at only 500 R. P. M., saving power costs, yet filling the highest silos rapidly. Electric power costs as low as \$1.75 per silo. Gasoline power cut ONE-HALF. Don't buy until you have our catalog and prices. Write today.

GEHL BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.
434 South Water Street, West Bend, Wisconsin

At a Low Harvest Price

AMERICAN HAMMER MILL

Get this hammer mill now at our extremely low harvest price; grind low priced wheat into finest feed for cattle and hogs. The American grinds anything grindable—corn, wheat, roughage. Makes better feed; saves money. Special inducement to first buyer in each community. Write today for free catalog and low prices.

AmericanScaleCo.
210A N. W. Exch. Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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ATTEND THE GEM CITY Business College QUINCY, ILL.

Write for Catalog

PLAYFORD Concrete Stave SILOS

LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR. Write us for prices and catalogue. We have territory open for live agents.

The Concrete Products Co., Inc.
Salina, Kansas

Notice Wheat Growers

If planning to sell, or have sold your cash wheat because of inadequate storage or other reasons and expect to replace with futures, we respectfully solicit your account. Correspondence invited.

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Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now. No Blowing in Eret Early. No Freezing. Immediate Shipment. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

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R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Stop Working for Others We Start Men in Business—

supply stocks and equipment on credit—teach Sales Methods that have enabled inexperienced people to acquire wealth, fine homes, farms, automobiles. Many in same locality over 25 years—hundreds average \$8000 annual business year after year. People must buy Rawleigh's 200 Home Necessities or pay more for inferior substitutes. Our 40 years reputation and "try-before-you-buy" plan makes easy sales. Over 42 million sold last year proves enormous demand. Now openings for some 1000 new Dealers. First come, first served. Only reliable men selected. Age 25 to 50. First send for convincing proof

The W. T. Rawleigh Co.
Dept. H-35-KMF Freeport, Illinois

Hay Fever and Asthma Treatment On Free Trial

ST. MARYS, Kan.—D. J. Lane, a druggist at 120 Lane Building, St. Marys, Kan., manufactures a treatment for Asthma and Hay Fever in which he has so much confidence that he sends a \$1.25 bottle by mail to anyone who will write him for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for this bottle after you are completely satisfied and the one taking the treatment to be the judge. Send your name and address today, stating which trouble you have.

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you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

Do this for animal health

SPRINKLE and spray Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant about barns and living quarters. (1) To keep down foul odors. (2) To destroy disease germs. (3) To kill lice and parasites. (4) To ward off contagious diseases.

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4 Magazines for \$1.75

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Woman's World... } **\$1.75**
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RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
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We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

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

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LEGHORNS, ANCONAS 5 1/2c, REDS 6 1/2c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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

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

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

RUSK'S CHICKS GUARANTEED TO LIVE four weeks 4 1/2c up. Blood-tested, State Accredited, Baby Chicks, 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 616, Windsor, Mo.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
FOR SALE—KANSAS ALFALFA SEED, Dependable. Frank Baum, Salina, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED OF ADAPTED VARIETIES for Kansas. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$6.00, GRIMM ALFALFA \$5.00, White Sweet Clover \$3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

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

ALFALFA SEED, HARDY TYPE COMMON variety, bushel 60-lb. bags free, \$5.40; \$7.60; \$9.40. Grimm variety \$8.00; \$11.00. White Sweet clover Scarified \$3.00; \$3.90. Red Clover \$11.40. Alsike \$10.80. Permanent pasture mixture, over 50% Clovers, 45-lb. bu. \$5.40. Order direct from this ad or write today for free samples. Mack McCollough, Box 622, Salina, Kan.

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

ONE MATCHLESS CLOVER HULLER IN A No. 1 shape. A. T. Floberg, Randolph, Kan.

NEW—12 INCH GANG PLOWS, \$75.00; 14 inch Sulky Plow \$65.00; two wheel push rakes \$30.00. Thos. Lee, Perry, Kan.

JOHN DEERE MODEL D USED TRACTOR, Grand Detour one-way disc. Hodgson Implement & Hardware, Little River, Kan.

TO TRADE—WALLS TRACTOR, GOOD CONDITION for a combine. Wanted. Chase furrow drill. H. S. Ausherman, Manchester, Kan.

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

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

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

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BULL AND COLLIE PUPPIES, \$5.00-\$7.00. Charley Sawyer, Fowler, Kan.

SHEPHERD COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL heeler \$4.00. F. A. Sparks, Princeton, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS—COLLIES, HEELERS. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

BOOKS
3000 VALUABLE FORMULAS \$1.00. G. D. Russell, Box 218, Whittensberg, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

TOBACCO
LEAF SMOKING TOBACCO, 10 POUNDS \$1.20. Pipe free. Angie Ford, Sedalia, Kentucky.

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

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

TOBACCO SALE—60 DAYS HAND PICKED chewing 10 pounds \$2.00, Select Best Smoking 10 pounds \$1.50, Mild Good Smoking 10 pounds \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED
CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS, SELLING like hot cakes. Agents coming money. Catalog free. Kississ Factory, K2, 2328W Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.

EDUCATIONAL
WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, Salary Range, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Oment Instruction Bureau, 865 St. Louis, Mo. quickly.

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD PAY POSITIONS as Pilots, Airplane Mechanics, Auto Mechanics, Electrical Mechanics, Radio Mechanics, Welders, after taking necessary training in this School. Learn where Lindbergh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying \$150 to \$500 per month. For catalog and complete information, write now to Lincoln Auto and Airplane School, 2740 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

MISCELLANEOUS
WANTED—NAMES OF MEN DESIRING steady outdoor Government jobs; \$1700-\$2400 year; vacation. Patrol parks; protect game. Write immediately. Delmar Institute, A-10, Denver, Colo.

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

LAND

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

COLORADO
OPPORTUNITIES—FOR SALE OR TRADE real bargains in Eastern Colorado farms and ranches. A. N. Mitchem, Eads, Colorado.

MISSOURI
100 ACRES \$3500.00. EASY TERMS. WELL improved, close in, good highways, rich blue grass and clover soil. Big list free. Marionville Land Company, Marionville, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND
LAND OPENINGS. FARMS IN MINNESOTA, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. Improved farms, small or large, new land at sound investment prices for grain, livestock, dairying, fruit, poultry. Rent or get a home while prices are low. Write for Free Book and details. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

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

DUROC HOGS
DUROCS Extra good, big, smooth gilts and sows bred to the outstanding Chief Fireworks, Sept. and Oct. farrow. Immured, reg. If you want the best in Durocs write G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

DUROC GILTS OF QUALITY soundness, size and bone. Easy feeding type for over 85 years. Bred to "Landmark" and "Aristocrat" for Aug., Sept., and Oct. farrow. Immured, Reg. Shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS
Henry's Big Type Polands Gilts to farrow in August and Sept. Also spring pigs either sex. Everything immune.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
DANDY SPOTTED POLAND bred gilts to farrow in September. Easy feeders. Also boar shot's priced right, registered free.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
HAMPSHIRE HERD BOAR also young boars and gilts. Registered.
O. H. RESER, HAMILTON, KANSAS

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

A Safe Investment

I receive many letters from readers of my publications, asking me how they may invest their surplus money so they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

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

Oct. 14—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, Abilene, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 21—St. Marys College, St. Marys, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager Herington, Kan.

Oct. 26—Fred Schell, Liberty, Mo. W. H. Mott, sale manager Herington, Kan.

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

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

Poland China Hogs
Sept. 26—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb.
Oct. 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion Oberlin, Kan.

Oct. 31—Friedley & Sons, Pawnee City, Nebr.
Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.
March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Oct. 26—N. T. Nelson, Atwood, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oroonoke, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
Oct. 22—Alton Waldkindsdorfer, Herndon, Kan.
Feb. 27—Petraace Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion.

Hampshire Hogs
Oct. 21—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

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

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

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

Kansas has raised a great crop of oats this year and many fields have averaged 100 bushels per acre.

Secretary Heide has announced the dates for the International at Chicago for November 28 to December 5.

Now is certainly the time to buy young breeding ewes. It was reported recently that young Texas ewes sold on the Kansas City market for \$3.10 each.

W. O. Kilmer, Kirwin, Kan., has bred registered Durocs for years and this summer is growing out a fine bunch of about 80 pigs of spring farrow. Mr. Kilmer also breeds registered Holstein cattle and has a nice herd.

A sale of registered Holsteins is being planned for Smith Center about October 23 and a fine lot of cattle will be sold in this sale. Particulars will be forthcoming in the near future. W. H. Mott will manage the sale.

The Illinois state fair at Springfield is to have two new cattle barns ready for the big beef cattle show this fall. Illinois is making total awards at this years fair of over \$221,000 and for the beef breeds alone \$27,000 will be paid in premiums.

Holstein breeders in the vicinity of Hutchinson have claimed October 2 for a combination sale and the several consignors are consigning 60 head to the sale. It will be held at the state fair grounds Hutchinson and W. H. Mott has been employed as sale manager.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
DRESSLER'S RECORD BULLS
Our herd averaged 858 lbs. fat in national herd improvement test, 1929, highest herd in United States to date. Splendid young bulls, dams' records 633 to 1018 lbs. fat. Sired by second prize bull at Topeka, 1930.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
GRASSLAND FARMS
POLLED SHORTHORNS
Choice females of all ages. Outstanding bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Prices will conform to present conditions. Come and see us.
ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
GUERNSEYS
Choice tested heifer calves by express—also carload yearlings. Selected from market.
GLENN CLARKE, SO. ST. PAUL, MINN.

JERSEY CATTLE
REG. JERSEY BULLS
Yellow fawn ready for service from dams with butter records of 537 lbs. Price \$50.
O. A. EWING, CONWAY SPRINGS, KAN.

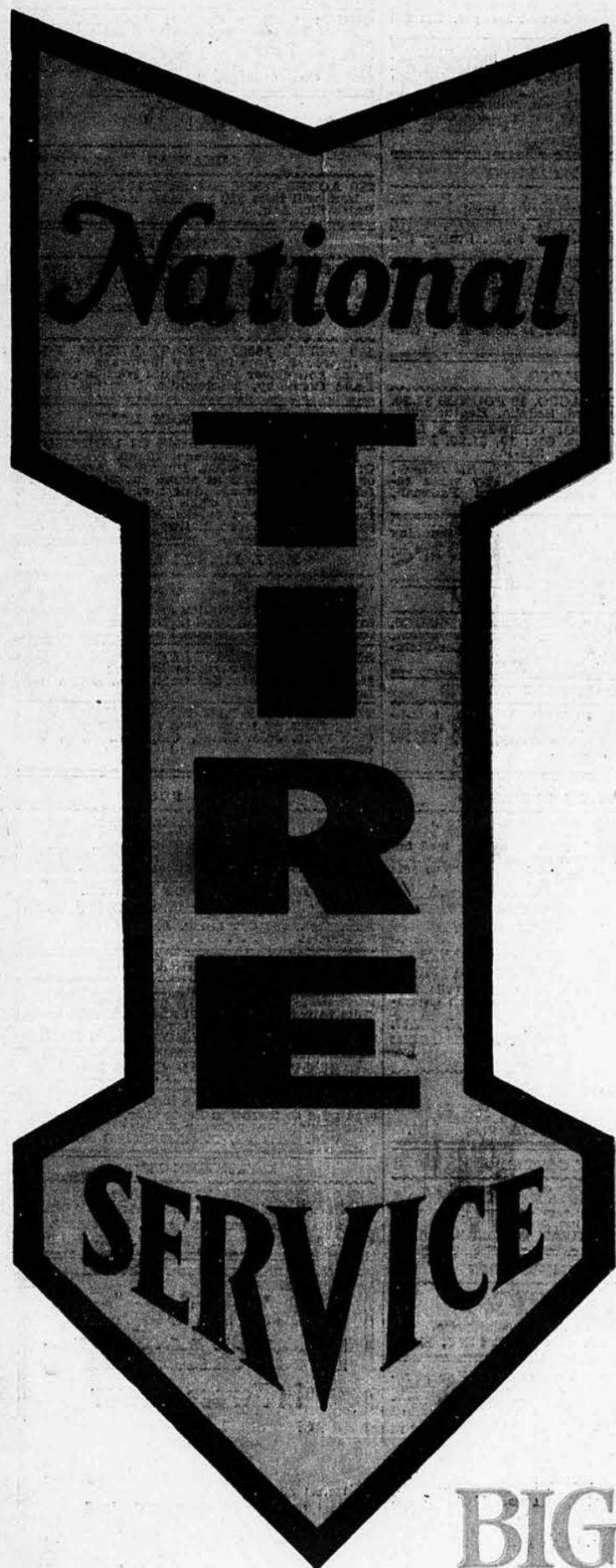
CHESTER WHITE HOGS
O. I. C. PIGS
Pedigreed. Either sex. Special price.
PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

N. L. Newcomb, Morrowville, Kan., recently purchased from Ransom Farm, Home-wood, Kan. Ransom's Golden Boy, a Guernsey bull whose dam holds the state record for butter production with a record of 620 pounds as a four year old. Her sire was junior and grand champion at the national dairy show in 1919. He has sired many other show winners.

Lloyd Swihart of Formoso, Kan., Jewel county, recently suffered a severe loss when 20 of his herd of registered Polled Shorthorns broke into a field of Sudan grass. Nine of the 20 head were dead the next morning. One of them was the fine show cow that has been shown in the leading shows of the country and was once the grand champion at the International.

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If you accept the savings and service you can get from any and all National Tire Stores, it means money in the bank for you—and we can prove it.



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With the tire (or battery) you buy at a "National" store you get *genuine insurance*, absolutely free, and good *everywhere*. Any tire injury—no matter what or how caused—will either be repaired *free* or the tire will be replaced—by any of 2,000 dealers. *You'll be ahead* because you *can't* spend money for repairs

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Since 2,000 "Orange Arrow" dealers have pooled their buying of best grade tires and batteries (*first-line* products, mind you) they sell them to you for *less* than they used to pay wholesale themselves. *You'll be ahead* on these lower prices!

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By an exclusive patented process, only these tires have *rubber-soaked* cord fabric—and any dealer can show you with the actual materials what strength this *soaking* in pure liquid rubber adds to cords, *You'll be ahead* on the extra mileage of these finer, sturdier tires and tubes!

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You'll find at least one National Tire Store nearby. The big Orange Arrow sign marks every one of them. There are fifty or more within your driving range and one every few miles along any main highway you may travel. Every one of them will honor your *free* insurance, make free repairs or replacements, surprise you with the extent and skill of the service. *You'll be ahead* because the entire National Tire Service wants to keep you happy by saving you money!

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BIG ORANGE ARROW