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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 34

BELOIT—“Queen City of the Solomon Valley”

BELOIT, the “Queen City of the Solomon Valley,” is the county seat of Mitchell county, Kansas, populated with 3,500 loyal boosters. Beloit prides itself in being privileged to enjoy most metropolitan conveniences and advantages without the undesirable features of a large city.

The city owns and successfully operates the electric light and water plants, which offer service at reasonable rates. Natural gas, telephone and telegraph service are supplied the community by dependable public utility companies.

Beloit is on three marked highways and is served by two railroads, several truck lines, a bus company and airplanes.

The Women's Civic Club, the Garden Club, Business and Professional Women's Club, the Rotary Club and leading fraternal organizations give active co-operation to the Chamber of Commerce in its progressive efforts in behalf of the town. There are 10

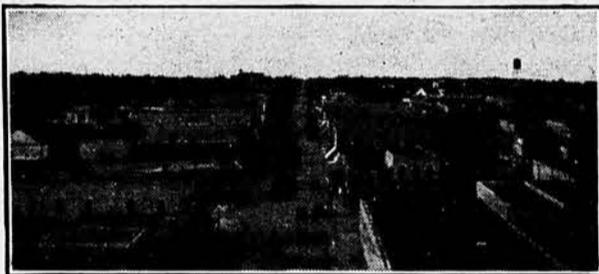
By L. F. Brewer

a home for about 200 girls. One of Beloit's most important institutions is the Community Hospital, built in co-operation with the Commonwealth Fund of New York City, at a cost of more than \$200,000. Equipment and furnishings are of the highest class, and the institution is operated under the standards of the American College of Surgeons.

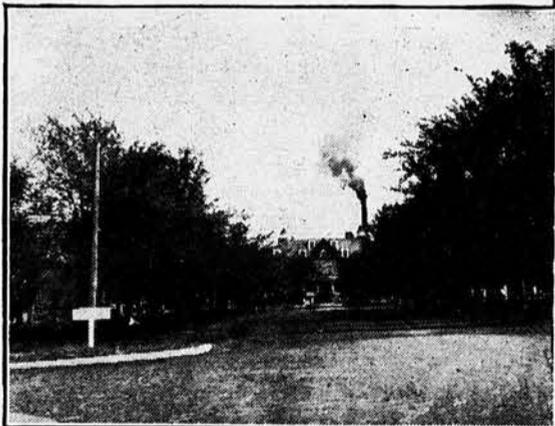
Beloit is served by two newspapers, a daily and a weekly,

with commercial printing departments.

Chautauqua Park, circled by the Solomon River, is a typical community center. A large club house is available for indoor gatherings, and the picnic facilities are ideal. There is a wading pool for youngsters. A large auditorium seating 2,000 persons is used for public entertainments. The Mitchell County Fair is held in the park, and the fair association owns a group of exhibition buildings on the grounds.



Bird's Eye View of Beloit



Left, State Girls' School Right, Community Hospital

church buildings, representing as many denominations. There are two grade school buildings, a modern public high school and a parochial grade and high school. The State School for Girls also is located in Beloit, providing

Beloit is an important grain and stock shipping center. There are three banks and two building and loan associations, with resources of more than 2¼ million dollars.

The county has a population of 11,915, with an assessed valuation of \$32,573,483.



In the Wake of the News

Let's Follow the Lead of Ralph Snyder, C. A. Ward and C. C. Cogswell in Taxation

FARMERS are getting to the bottom of this tax mess! Maybe that will be one of the salvage items from this infernal depression thru which we are going. In most counties they are obtaining an immediate reduction in taxes. That will help some. And the strangest facts are coming to light; as, for example, that the county levy in Jefferson county is \$8.68 a thousand, while in Jackson, next door, it is \$4.91. How come?

Naturally there are hundreds of ideas on what should be done with the effort at long-range improvements, such as the proposed elimination of township government, the commission form of government for counties, the consolidation of counties, and on income, inheritance and luxury taxes. But we have got to get down more definitely to specific objectives. Ralph Snyder, C. A. Ward and C. C. Cogswell have apparently developed the ability to work together very effectively. Might it not be wise if members of the Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union and Grange would give them a little better support in their taxation battles?

Anyhow we think the program farmers should follow was outlined well last week by Charles Scott in the Iola Register, under the caption, "Let's Have Action!" This is what he said:

If Governor Woodring and the Kansas legislature really want to do something for Kansas—let them fight, bleed and die for tax reform!

Let them clean up and clean out the state institutions so that they may be honestly and efficiently and economically run regardless of obligations to political hangers-on.

Let them fight for a consolidation of all the counties in the state into not more than half the number and for the elimination of townships altogether, effecting enormous savings in local administration expenses.

Let them push their income tax program for all it is worth. If Kansans really want to do something for Kansas, let them forget their petty differences and jealousies and work together for a complete reformation of the tax system—for as nearly an ideal system as possible built around these three points:

1. Let gasoline and automobile taxes pay all costs of roads and bridges.

2. Let a graduated income tax pay all costs of schools and education and state administration.

3. Let tangible property pay the balance for local administration.

If such a program could be put into operation in Kansas, people would hardly know that they were paying taxes, aside from those with big incomes who could well afford to pay. Private property would only be carrying about 25 per cent of the burden under which it now staggers. With a tax system like that Kansas would not have to worry about a "five-year program" of industrial and agricultural development—it would come of its own accord.

The income tax amendment to the constitution will in all probability be passed at the next election. But after that it will be up to the Governor and the legislature to shape a program of tax reform around it that will really do Kansas some good. May the Lord give them strength and wisdom!

Back to the Land?

IN THE Kansas Farmer of last week, on page 8, we forecast that city employees would live to a larger extent on small tracts, usually 5 acres, and mine a living out of the soil in connection with their more or less steady city employment. From the broad social aspect this is a desirable movement, altho it will be of no benefit to real farmers. Anyhow it is one of the current trends which must be kept in mind.

Hugh J. Powell declared a few days ago in The Coffeyville Journal that this project will do much to "solve the unemployment problem." He also thinks that "no one will get rich on a 5-acre tract, but neither will the industrious man fail to provide fairly well for his family if average intelligence is used and such industry employed as is necessary in any enterprise."

Mostly these "city farmers" will largely eliminate themselves as buyers of farm products. Any surplus they grow probably will be largely traded to other small producers.

Washington Folks Have Vision

ALARGE delegation from Washington county, including such outstanding men as F. C. McNitt, D. A. Kramer, T. C. Dodd and John Van Kirk, attended the Eastern Kansas Farm Products Utilization Day August 6 at Lawrence. But very little "new stuff" was encountered; the Washington county folks have been doing most of the things suggested "from their youth up," and have profited greatly therefrom. The Washington County Co-operative Creamery, for example, has consistently paid from 4 to 5 cents a pound for butterfat above the going scale. There

was a splendid exhibit at Lawrence showing this dairy development in Washington county, in charge of W. C. Farner of Washington, the dairy specialist with the Farm Bureau.

Leonard F. Neff of Washington, the farm agent of Washington county, is much in favor of the Eastern Kansas program, but he remarked last week that, "the idea of home manufacture to save double freight rates and other handling charges for Kansans is being carried out by hundreds of farmers in this county. Wheat is being exchanged for locally milled flour. Feeds for livestock are being mixed at home; fall gardens are being planted to supply the family with winter root crops; more garden crops and cheap meat than usual are being canned; useful articles are being made from flour and feed sacks; old furniture is being redecorated; more community meetings with home talent entertainment and instruction are being held; and farmers are wisely turning their first attention to the production of a direct living from the home farm for their families."

44 Real Alfalfa Growers!

SIXTY alfalfa fields in Pawnee county, owned by 44 farmers, will produce 75 per cent of the certified alfalfa seed in Kansas this year, according to E. B. Wells of Manhattan, the extension agronomist with the Kansas State College! Evidently they will make excellent profits, as Kansas Farmer indicated last week on page 18. But why, for the love of Mike, should the certified alfalfa seed business of Kansas practically



all go to Pawnee county? Of course that county has some outstanding farmers, but other counties do, too. Isn't it about time that the folks elsewhere should follow the trail which has been so well blazed by those in Pawnee? We pause for a reply.

Rats Have All Departed

THE premises of Thomas Koenke of Bremen are free from rats for the first time since 1906. They were unusually destructive all those years, especially to grain, pigs and chickens. He had tried many methods of control, such as traps, shooting and poison. The one finally successful was the use of kerosene. He sprayed it into the holes and then stamped them shut.

As the Kansas Farmer forecast on page 6 for August 1, this will be a fine season for rats. More vigorous control measures than usual are required. All the ordinary methods, "or what have you," should be used; probably the main reliance, however, must be placed on commercial preparations.

Gas Tax Exemption Is "Nuts"

THE July gas tax exemption figures are absolutely crazy. There is no logic in 'em. In Shawnee county average tractors and combines—adding the two figures together—pulled a tax exemption of \$13.74, as compared to \$2.84 in Wabunsee county, which is adjoining. In Sedgwick

it was \$10, in Harvey, \$2.84. Industrial uses made the difference? Yeah? Well, we won't argue about it. Let's consider Hamilton, where the exemption was \$35.79, as compared to \$11.89 in Kearny and \$8.35 in Finney. Do the farmers in Hamilton county run their tractors and combines four times as much as those in Finney?

Or take Rooks, where the exemption was \$11.35, as compared with \$4.70 in Graham on the west and \$2.90 in Osborne on the east.

Those figures and dozens of other similar comparisons are attracting a lot of attention in Kansas just now. We believe in tax exemption for gasoline that is not to be used on the roads. But just what is the explanation for these variations?

Kansas Vets Declare War

FRED HENNY of Hutchinson, the president of the 35th Division Association, is considerably agitated over the cast iron nerve of the state of Pennsylvania, which has placed a monument in Varennes, France, commemorating the valor of the Pennsylvania troops which captured the burg. The monument is all right, except for the minor detail that the place was taken at the point of the bayonet early in the morning of September 26, 1918, by a Kansas regiment, the 137th Infantry, of the 35th Division. Thus, we might remark in passing, is history manhandled. Doubtless the men of the 35th will have something to say about this unexpected outbreak when they meet for their annual reunion September 25 to 27 at Pittsburg—Kansas, not Pennsylvania! Anyhow we have a suggestion to Fred, and this is that if he doesn't watch out the Pennsylvania outfit will have a monument right up on top of Vauquois Hill, which will record, for all the world to see, the alleged fact that the place was taken by the heroic and embattled boys from the Keystone state. That is all it would take to make the party a success!

A Public Market at Dodge

A PUBLIC market was established at Dodge City last week for the truck growers. It will accommodate 50 trucks, and thus allow farmers to deal directly with the city folks. This is a fine idea, and it ought to be adopted generally by Kansas towns. But many places have tried it in the past, usually with indifferent results. That has been especially true in Topeka. What is wrong? Where does the fault lie, with the city people, with farmers, or both? We should be glad to hear from any one who has had practical experience with either the success or failure of public markets.

Farmers Fight Rate Hike

AGRICULTURE can't pay the proposed 15 per cent advance in freight rates. Day by day that fact is being written into the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the hearings in Washington. The National Grange, under the leadership of L. J. Taber, the master, and Fred Brenckman, its Washington representative, has been especially active in presenting evidence. The situation, briefly, is that agriculture paid a freight bill of \$898,854,000 last year, and 15 per cent more would add \$134,828,000 to that sum. A more detailed discussion of this problem may be found in the Kansas Farmer for August 8 on page 4.

Chinch Bug Outbreak in '32?

GUY M. TREDWAY of La Harpe reports that Chinch bugs are unusually numerous in Allen county. He believes it will be necessary for farmers to burn the waste grass next winter, or we may encounter a severe outbreak in '32. He reports that "on a recent stormy day the air was heavy with the odor of Chinch bugs!"

Better Save the Fodder?

IN HIS August crop report, J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture records the smallest hay yields since 1926. This is in marked contrast to the state's extraordinary crops of wheat, oats, corn and grain sorghums. Apparently Kansas will produce 1,964,000 tons of tame hay this year, as compared to 2,126,000 tons in 1930. Evidently this will be a good season to save the fodder in the corn and sorghum fields.

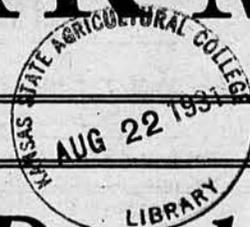
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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"Makin' Hay" Isn't a Dead Game

Without This Crop Kansas Would Have Been \$5,417,747 Poorer Last Year

IS PRAIRIE hay out of the picture? This question may sound like a dead language to many folks, but a different light is thrown on the subject with a visit to Woodson county, the center of production in the United States for this crop. "It isn't a dead game by any means," asserts Henry Peters of Yates Center. "On the contrary it is about as good as any of our crops in normal years."

Much the same attitude is taken by C. D. Robbins of Rose. "Our hay still is an important crop for several good markets," he assured. "The present price is the lowest in history, but prairie has been one of our best paying crops in the past." In times like the present no price is normal, and this crop no doubt will swing back to a more satisfactory basis the same as others. H. T. Laidlaw of Yates Center indicated the extent of his acreage—it runs 2 miles without a break—as the question was put to him. "Prairie hay does about as well as anything else," he said, agreeing with Mr. Peters, whose statement he had not heard. So there we have the answer straight from representative men who have grown the crop for years and who still see something worth while in it.

There isn't any question that it has lost out to some youngsters in the line of crops as modern methods of feeding and farming have made progress. And for the state as a whole it may not be considered as much of a revenue producer. In fact, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture report for July says "the wild hay acreage continued to decline, and now totals 821,000 acres against 864,000 last year. Production is indicated as 780,000 tons, compared to 804,000 tons last year."

However, without this crop Kansas would have been poorer by \$5,417,747.34 last year, unless something else at least as profitable had taken its place. And in Woodson county prairie hay is one of the most important crops. Last year the county had 42,553 acres, which yielded a ton to the acre, valued at \$344,679.30, or an average of \$8.10 a ton. Coffey county had 24,000 acres with a market value of more than \$186,000. In this county, Gridley, Dunaway, Kyle and Crotty figure as four of the largest shipping points in the state and country. Greenwood and Wilson counties each have more than 20,000 acres.

Rolling acres of hay land do not present an equal to the awe inspiring ocean of wheat in

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

Western Kansas, with huge combines lumbering along in harvest. Yet one must stop to ponder that prairie hay is nature's first dual purpose crop, offered for grazing or harvesting for consumption elsewhere. It has had and will continue to have at least some advantage over crops that must be seeded on prepared land. Wild hay offers a crop simply for the cost of harvest. Power machinery is busy now packing the hay in bales and trucks are hauling those bales away to be shipped or stored. This crop comes from marginal land so far as other crops are concerned. Hay men are not talking of plowing up the meadows because there still is profit in them. They think too much good hay land already has been broken.

"There will be a good tonnage put up in the county this season," assures M. C. Axelton of

penses for the inspector. This will be a big help to farmers in the county because many of them have contracts with the Government, and all of this hay is bought on grade. Our men will know when their cars leave here exactly what grade they will get on their hay at destination. The market likely will not be so encouraging as last year, and the tonnage may be less. Quite a little hay goes to Kansas City on consignment, some to southern states, to stock yards and good deal to the Government. It is interesting to note, incidentally, that where the acreage has been over-pastured, some farmers are trying Korean Lespedeza. This will keep green during considerable hot weather, and I believe it has some real possibilities here.

"It is costing about \$2.50 a ton to mow, rake and bale prairie hay this year as against \$3.50 in 1930. The quality of hay is good, stands are very satisfactory and the color is excellent. Prairie hay has lost out to tame hay to a large extent. There is so much difference between the protein and mineral contents in alfalfa and wild hay, for example. But there is another factor to consider. The decreased acreage of alfalfa and the uncertainty of the crop may be in favor of prairie. On the whole our hay is an important crop for this section and it lacks a lot of being shelved."

Mr. Laidlaw has 2,290 acres, with 1,500 acres in prairie grass. "It is a good crop from the standpoint of quality and quantity and it will cost about \$2.50 in the bale compared with \$3.25 last year," he states. It costs about 50 cents to haul and barn the crop, and he has capacity for 2,000 tons. As the hay goes into storage he grades it carefully, which causes less trouble when he decides to sell. A cow herd of 50 head with 100 steers and heifers are making a good showing on his farm. Creep-feeding has been tried here with success.

Mr. Robbins and Mr. Peters, both big producers, agree that the new federal inspection will be of benefit to them by cutting actual cash losses. In the past when they have shipped hay that didn't meet certain specifications, thru no fault of their own, they lost money on it and were out hauling charges. Much loss will be eliminated under the new system. Mr. Robbins had one of the new combine bailers working on his place for a while this year and can see merits in it.

WHAT is the future for the prairie hay market? Have high freight rates and the use of trucks in the cities instead of horses ruined the former profitable outlets? Or will prairie hay "come back" into the profit column when economic conditions become normal? Would it be better for outstanding hay producers like H. T. Laidlaw of Yates Center to embark still more extensively in cattle raising? In this article Mr. Gilkeson presents the views of representative men on these problems. We should be delighted to hear from anyone who has still other thoughts on this business.

Yates Center, the Woodson county farm agent. "The market isn't so promising, but we will have quality and quantity. From July 1 last year to June 30, 1931, we shipped 1,750 carloads of baled hay, or 20,000 tons. We have 1,500 farms in the county, and 50 per cent of them can or do produce hay to sell on the market. With so many folks interested in the crop it certainly means something.

"One thing we have done this year is to put in federal inspection at the car. The cost of this amounts to \$1.50 a car plus some traveling ex-

Beef Train Starts Next Monday

A PRACTICAL solution for the troubles of the cattle raisers will be offered on the Santa Fe "Beef Festival Train," which makes its first stop at 9 a. m. next Monday morning at Valley Falls. This is the most outstanding extension train ever operated in Kansas; it was described in detail on page 3 for July 25. One hour at every stop will be filled with the speaking program and 2 hours will be allowed for viewing the exhibits. Among the headline speakers will be J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; J. H. Mercer, Topeka, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; H. Umberger, dean of extension, Kansas State College; John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, J. J. Moxley, W. H. Atzenweiler, J. W. Lumb, E. G. Kelly, A. J. Schoth, Conie Foote, Georgianna H. Smurthwaite, L. C. Williams and Marguerite Harper, all of the college; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City; J. F. Jarrell of the Santa Fe; Fred Morgan, Alta Vista, Kansas beef production champion; John Dickson, Miller, second place winner in the beef contest; George Catts, of the Kansas City, Mo., chamber of Commerce, and Walter Lewis, Larned, the world's champion 4-H club livestock judge.

Two carloads of livestock will make up one

section of the exhibits. This includes Ion, the grand champion Hereford cow at the American Royal last year, owned by R. H. Hazlett of Eldorado, a Shorthorn bull from the farm of John Rogier of Whitewater; a Shorthorn cow from the herd of Sam Amcoats of Clay Center; an Angus bull owned by J. H. Hollinger of Chapman; and an Angus cow from the herd of A. J. Schuler

Here Are the Train Stops

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

of Chapman. Creep-feeding will be featured strongly, in both the exhibits and talks. Especially will it be explained by Fred Morgan of Alta Vista, the Kansas beef production champion for 1930, who last year produced 716-pound calves at 9½ months-old that sold for \$13.50 a hundred December 8 at Kansas City.

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

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

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WHAT about the money question?" asks a reader. There is a money question. There always has been since mankind began to try to find something which might be used to facilitate trade. Originally all trade was merely barter. One savage possessed something which another savage wanted. If the second savage was able to take by force what he wanted he did not bother about giving the other savage anything in exchange; he simply took what he desired regardless of the objections of the other savage and probably killed the protester.

But as primitive governments began to be organized—first the family, then the tribe—the primal law of individual might was modified; it became easier to get things by trade than by force in a good many cases. Then primitive man began to build boats and construct carts and train the lower animals, such as the dog and the horse, to haul his rude vehicle loaded with his property. Men began to make sails out of skins and discovered that they could make the wind drive their boats. Then the primitive business men began to travel farther away from home and trade their merchandise with other tribes. That extended trade but made direct barter more difficult, and somebody evidently suggested that if they could get hold of a commodity that was universally desired it might be used as a medium of exchange. There were two metals that filled the bill, gold and silver; they were beautiful and ductile; easy to fashion into ornaments and comparatively rare. These qualities made them universally desirable, so that in time gold and silver came to be almost universally used as mediums of exchange. Because they were rare and beautiful and easily fashioned into things that all people desired they had a large intrinsic value in proportion to their bulk. As orderly governments developed it occurred to the wise men of these governments that it would be advisable to make these metals into coins and inscribe on the coins the image of the sovereign. This enhanced the power and prestige of the sovereign and also advertised both him and his kingdom; it was good propaganda.

Then Came the Banks

AS GOVERNMENTS grew and civilization became more orderly banks developed as a natural consequence. The bank was a great idea; it concentrated the wealth of the country in the form of money which was gathered into the bank where it could be gotten at easily and quickly when needed. Gradually there evolved the bill of exchange. When nations were at peace with each

other and trade was carried on between them it was a great convenience to permit a bank in one country to draw a bill of exchange on a bank in another country which could be presented to the bank on which it was drawn and thus save the merchant trader from the necessity for carrying the actual gold and silver required to pay for goods bought in the other country.

As civilization advanced, as wealth increased and business became more widespread and complicated, the banks came more and more to control money and the means of exchange.

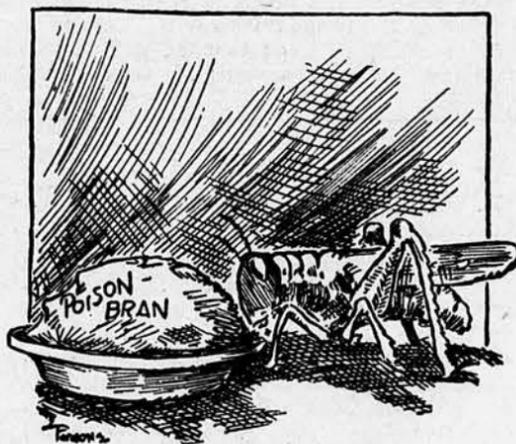
The old idea that money must have intrinsic value still persisted, altho it became evident that

need, must have intrinsic value and can be redeemed only in gold. True there are folks who insist that it should be redeemed in silver as well as gold, but the silver advocates are less logical than the gold advocates.

It has been said that money is a measure of values; if so it is a most unsatisfactory measure. A yardstick is a measure of length; it is just the same length now that it was when first invented. If a merchant were to measure cloth for his customer with a stick that sometimes was 72 inches long and sometimes only 18 inches long and still insist that it was a yardstick he would be brought before the probate court and tried for insanity.

If two farmers raise corn and one has a surplus, say of 1,000 bushels, while his neighbor needs a thousand bushels to feed the hogs he has on hand, the second might go to his neighbor who has the surplus and say to him, "I would like to take your extra corn and pay you back in corn out of my next year's crop. In addition to the 1,000 bushels I borrow I will give you next year as many additional bushels as will amount to a fair rate of interest on your capital represented by this corn."

That would be a fair deal. But suppose the corn borrowed was selling on the market at 50 cents a bushel and when the time came for payment the first farmer could not demand twice as many bushels of corn, because he had agreed to take corn for pay. The thousand bushels of corn which the second farmer returns has just as much intrinsic value as the thousand he borrowed. It has a constant value while the dollars which would have paid for the corn when borrowed has doubled in purchasing power. If the dollar is a measure of value it should be as constant as the intrinsic value of that it measures.



IF THIS VARMINT COMES YOUR WAY, DON'T NEGLECT TO FEED HIM—THE RIGHT GROCERIES

a very large part of the volume of trade in all civilized countries, at any rate in all of the great commercial nations, was transacted with bank paper and not with money at all.

Theoretically this bank paper is supposed to be redeemed in gold; practically very little of it is ever so redeemed. Bank paper is passed thru the clearing houses, cancelled by other bank paper and the entire transaction settled without the exchange of a single dollar of either gold or silver.

But we still cling to the ancient idea that gold is the only money of redemption and that all valid obligations must be redeemed in that metal. This fiction would do no particular harm were it not for the fact that every once in a while a sort of panic spreads thru the financial world. Men begin to wonder if it is possible to redeem all the outstanding obligations that are payable in gold (as a matter of fact it is impossible) and then the panic spreads. Nobody worries about a bank in which he has money deposited until a report is circulated that the bank cannot pay its depositors. Then every depositor wants his money. The business world is not concerned about the amount of gold there is in existence until the report is circulated that there is not enough gold to pay the outstanding obligations, and immediately the scramble for gold begins.

Naturally the whole financial structure is threatened. Logically if all commercial paper payable in gold must be paid in that metal then the world is bankrupt. There is not enough gold in all the vaults of the world to pay 10 cents on the dollar of the outstanding obligations which promise to pay the holders in gold.

Why then does this age old fiction that bonds and other commercial paper must be redeemed in gold continue, when we know that such redemption is impossible?

There are several reasons. The first is that we are held by the dead hands of the past; we still believe that money, which has but one legitimate function, and that is to facilitate the exchange of those things which the people of the world

Local Manufacturing Needed

VICTOR MURDOCK of Wichita, editor of The Wichita Eagle and the former Congressman from the old Seventh District, delivered perhaps the principal address at the Eastern Kansas Farm Products Utilization Day August 6 at Lawrence. He urged the more extensive development of manufacturing in Kansas. We now are mostly sending our raw products hundreds or perhaps thousands of miles away; we then buy them back at a price which includes a whole series of freight charges, manufacturing costs and profits.

Of course Victor is right. He is not announcing anything new, but it is a truth that needs to



be repeated again and again. The farsighted statesmen among the founders of our republic urged the development of manufacturing for the reason that the country which depends on producing raw materials to be shipped out of the country and manufactured elsewhere is at the mercy of the country which does the manufacturing. That is really the only sound argument in favor of a tariff.

Tariffs Will Be Eliminated?

BOTH political parties are committed to the doctrine of high tariffs. I read many of the debates in Congress on the Smoot-Hawley tariff, and if I had not known which of the speakers were Republicans and which were Democrats I could not have told from their speeches. There was no question of fundamental principles involved. But the world is getting "fed up" on tariffs. I make the prediction that within 25 years practically every tariff wall between nations will be broken down. National isolation will be found to be neither practicable nor desirable, and trade will be as free between nations as it is now between the states.

Why Not Recognize Russia?

A READER asks if I am in favor of the American Government recognizing Russia. Certainly I am. Russia recognized would not be half the menace to the peace and prosperity of the world that it is today. Sooner or later we will recognize Russia. Why not now?

Truthful James Returns

A MANUSCRIPT purporting to be a strictly authentic account of his life from the date of his birth has been furnished by Truthful James, of which this is the first chapter. "I was born—the exact date is immaterial—in fact I was so busy with my birth that I failed to make a note of the exact date. I might say also that I was not furnished with any writing material, not even a pencil. Neither did I have full control of the situation. Coming suddenly among entire strangers, the situation was rather embarrassing to me, tho I am compelled to say that none of those present at the time of my arrival seemed to care a hoot whether I was embarrassed or not. In fact, they commenced to circulate lies about me right from the beginning.

"I had an older brother who had arrived some three years prior to my advent. They brought him into the room to look me over. He didn't seem, as I now recall, to be much impressed with my appearance. I remember that he took one

look at me and then asked my mother what it was and she said that the angels had brought him a little brother. 'Well,' he said, 'I don't want it. Tell them angels to take it back and bring me a dog.' My brother never was much of a grammarian. Quite a number of women came to see me. I blush yet when I think of what those women did to me. They didn't have any regard for my feelings. They insisted on kissing me without asking permission—and all of them had been eating onions.

"Those first days, extending over several weeks in fact, were very trying. I have heard and read a good deal about the advantages of a milk diet. A lot of the medical birds talk as if everybody would be healthy if they would only drink plenty



of milk. I can tell them from personal experience that milk as an exclusive diet isn't what it is cracked up to be. I made a record quite early in the dairy business. My mother used to say that I was the only child she ever saw who could spit out more milk than it had swallowed in the first place. She should have been proud of this superiority on the part of her son—but she wasn't.

"I also have heard and read a great deal about the benefit of fresh air. Maybe the air I got wasn't fresh—anyway it didn't agree with me. The only satisfaction I got out of it was when I heard my father say that he would bet a dollar against four bits that no kid of my age ever carried as much wind on his stomach as I did. Yet instead

of being proud of my capacity it seemed to peeve him. At that time Weston was making his reputation as the champion walker of the world. My father said that maybe Weston could beat him on a cross country walk but he would bet even money that if he could get Weston in a room with him and let each one of them carry a baby and sing as they walked that he could beat Weston 10 laps in a hundred.

"My father was a good man, but he didn't seem to appreciate me as much as he should. Within an hour after I was born I heard one of the women who were present, without any good reason for being present so far as I could see, say that I looked exactly like my father. It seemed to rile him. He said, 'That damned old hen ought to have her eyes examined. She's going blind.'

"My father was rather stuck on his personal appearance. He occasionally dropped a remark which indicated that he thought my mother was a lucky woman to get such a handsome man. The remark of this woman about my striking resemblance seemed to jar him."

The second chapter of this biography will appear next week.

Parents' Consent Is Needed

Can a young man 18 years old be legally married without his parents' consent? A.

While you do not say whether this young man lives in Kansas, I assume he does. In Kansas the consent of the parents or guardian is required where a male is under 21 years or the female under 18, also the consent of the probate judge where the male is under 18 or the female under 16.

However, if the young man should represent that he is of age, making affidavit thereto, and the probate court relying upon his affidavit should issue the license and perform the marriage ceremony, the young man might be convicted of false swearing, but that would not annul the marriage.

Gasoline Is "Necessary?"

If A made a debt when 18 years old to B for gasoline, could B collect this debt after A was of age? R. C.

A minor is responsible for a debt contracted for necessities, and if the court held that gasoline was a necessary article, this minor would be bound for it after he became of age. Also where a minor has contracted a debt, he must repudiate that debt within one year after he obtains his majority, otherwise he becomes liable for the payment of the debt, just as if he had contracted the debt after he had reached his majority.

"Free Play" of Supply and Demand

JUST when the Chicago Board of Trade had again explained to the country that the grain pit is a market place for grain, instead of more often a colossal poker game, two members of the board forced corn for July delivery about 24 cents above the actual cash market.

One trader is reported to have been a million winner by that "squeeze."

But others lost 10 cents a bushel or more on every bushel of "paper" corn they "sold" early in the month expecting to buy it back cheaper, make good their deal, and pocket the difference in the form of a nice profit.

Gambling in corn in July sometimes is dangerous.

Sold Too Many Times

Yet these gentlemen would probably assure any investigating committee that farm product prices are established on the Chicago Board of Trade by the free play of supply and demand.

How many, many times has that been piously reiterated!

This sort of "demand" was so great one recent year that 15 billion bushels of wheat alone was bought and sold on the Chicago exchange in that year.

And still stranger to relate, this country's wheat farmers were bothered with a wheat surplus that year as usual, altho in just one of this country's grain markets nearly 19 times as much wheat had been sold as the entire United States had produced that season.

If this enormous volume of trading had even been approximately genuine, what a mere "grease spot" would any wheat surplus that year, this year, or any other year, have been in such a market.

If even a reasonable fraction of its dealings

had represented bona fide ownership, or legitimate hedging, there wouldn't have been any surplus left.

Abuses have crept into the board-of-trade system and have been allowed to stay because gambling deals also pay a commission and doubtless many more of them than does legitimate trading.

Gamblers seldom are reformed. We might allow everybody to gamble in grain who wants to. It is almost as simple a process as shooting craps, and you can be accommodated almost anywhere in the United States. But most of the time in order to play the game successfully you have to be a gambling short-seller. And the professional short-seller knocks down the farmer's fair price and injures the country's most vital industry as well as an innocent bystander, the man who grows the crop.

If we are going to put this nation on a basis of enduring prosperity and keep it there, the vicious practices on its exchanges will have to cease.

But I am afraid we shall be expecting too much if we expect the beneficiaries of these practices to reform them.

Therefore I shall press my bill to regulate the conduct of the grain exchanges.

World Wheat Crop Less

Just now a world wheat crop of 250 million to 300 million bushels less than last year is forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Surplus old wheat may total 100 million bushels more than last year, but supplies in importing countries probably are smaller.

For us the fly in the ointment is the effort being made by wheat importing countries to produce their own bread, or as much of it as possible. German flour must be 97 per cent from German

wheat. Italy's millers must use 95 per cent of Italian wheat. Those of France and Sweden are limited to 15 per cent of imported wheat.

The demand for mixing usually is for hard wheat, the kind that grows in Kansas, but such restrictions make the world wheat situation worse by reducing consumption, increasing domestic production and limiting imports.

Farm Industry Still Solvent

Despite a long series of blows, the American farm industry is "still solvent," and better times are coming for the American farmer. So says Alexander Legge head of the International Harvester Company, and I know he speaks with much authority.

He finds only about 22 per cent of cultivated land is mortgaged, a better showing than several other industries can make.

The steady increase of population will continue to "enlarge domestic demand for farm products."

The constant spread of co-operative farm marketing will tend to establish fair prices and do away with unregulated dumping.

The farm depression of the early '90s resulted in a recovery which continued for 20 years. The present depression has lasted longer, which indicates its end can not be far off.

There is said to be a law of action and reaction. Also a law of compensation.

It looks as if the time had come for these laws to step in and take effect. There is such a fine opportunity for them to work.

Arthur Capper

As We View Current Farm News

Kansas Cattle Feeders Are Operating at 80 Per Cent of Last Year's Record

KANSAS farmers are grain feeding 80 per cent as many cattle as they had in the lots a year ago; the average for the 11 Corn Belt states is 87.4 per cent, according to F. K. Reed of Topeka, the Kansas statistician representing the United States Department of Agriculture. Will it pay to feed extensively this year? Or would it be better to make an effort to feed on contract, as the folks in Dickinson county are doing, as was mentioned on page 14 for August 8? Outstanding Kansas cattlemen, such as Capt. Dan Casement of Manhattan expect to make a big use of wheat. Does the low price of that grain present an unusual opportunity in cattle feeding this year?

Our guess is that the future course of business will have much to do with the results. Obviously



INTERLOCKING INTERESTS

it would be a fine idea for prospective cattle feeders to keep closely in touch with the business trends up until the time they actually embark in the project, to aid them in coming to a decision. Cattle are low priced and feed is cheap; the number of animals in feed lots is much below normal. But what will the finished animals bring?

"The Weevil Will Get You"

THE extension insect control specialist of the Kansas State College, E. G. Kelly of Manhattan, urged a liberal fumigation of grain with carbon bisulphide last week, at the first appearance of weevil damage. If the bin is tight 1 pound should be sufficient for 400 cubic feet at a temperature of 80 degrees, and about 300 cubic feet between 70 and 80 degrees. It is impracticable to use carbon bisulphide at a temperature under 60 degrees.

Favors McNary-Haugen Bill

EDWARD A. O'NEAL, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, announced last week that the federation would urge that Congress pass the McNary-Haugen Bill, which contains the equalization fee, at its next session.

11,000 Bushels: 500 Acres

AFARMER living near Plainville, B. C. Slason, raised 11,000 bushels of wheat this year on 500 acres. He will cut his acreage for next year in half.

There Was the Dodder!

SHERMAN HOAR of Great Bend, the farm agent of Barton county, observed last week that, "the old saying, 'it pays to plant good seed,' still holds true. This was brought out clearly here a few days ago when an alfalfa field was

inspected for certification and turned down because it contained dodder." But the farmer had thought he was buying good seed! Mr. Hoar said it was extremely important that farmers should plant really good alfalfa seed this fall. They can get in touch with the growers of certified seed thru Mr. Hoar, C. H. Stinson of Larned, the county farm agent in Pawnee—which apparently will produce 75 per cent of the certified seed in Kansas this year—or any other county farm agent.

Luther Will Irrigate Beets

FOREST LUTHER of Cimarron, the state highway commissioner for Southwest Kansas, has installed two irrigation plants, which will deliver about 1,000 gallons a minute each, to irrigate sugar beets and other crops. He also is building a mammoth oval top barn that will have a storage capacity for 50,000 bushels of wheat.

\$24,000 for 582 Acres

A STATE lake and park of 582 acres—the lake will cover 150 acres—will be established 14 miles northeast of Emporia. The State Fish and Game Commission paid \$24,000 for the land a few days ago to W. P. Burnap, J. B. Fagin, Edward Hoyt, O. H. McKinley and Irvie Phillips, an average of \$40 an acre.

To Destroy the Cotton?

THE Federal Farm Board suggested in telegrams to the governors of 14 southern states last week that the growers should destroy a third of this year's cotton acreage. If this is done the board will hold its '30 cotton off the market for a year.

August Is the Culling Season

HARRY C. BAIRD, of Dighton, the farm agent of Lane county, suggested last week that this is a good time "to cull old hens heavily and make room in the laying house for early hatched pullets." And he called attention to the fact that "well-matured pullets will lay more eggs next year than old hens." Mr. Baird is urging that farmers use this laying ration: Yellow corn or kafir, 100 pounds; wheat, 100 pounds; oats or barley, 100 pounds; meal malt, 75 pounds; and alfalfa leaf meal, 25 pounds. The three grains

should be ground together fine. The mash should be before the hens all the time. Three gallons of milk a day for 100 hens may be used in place of 50 pounds of the meat meal.

Fine Crop of Apples

MRS. RAY LONGACRE of Tonganoxie reports that Leavenworth county has a splendid apple crop, and that "the only worry seems to be whether people will have the money to buy it." Charles Scott of Topeka, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, thinks that Northeast Kansas has produced the best crop of high quality apples in its history. F. K. Reed of Topeka, the Kansas statistician for the United States Depart-



GENT SEEMS TO BE INTERESTED IN ANOTHER TYPE OF CLEANER

ment of Agriculture, forecasts a Kansas apple crop this year of 1,747,000 bushels, as compared to 601,000 bushels in 1930. This apparently is an "old-fashioned apple year."

1,230 Cars to Cassoday!

MORE carloads of cattle are unloaded at Cassoday, in the heart of the Bluestem Belt, than at any other point between Wichita and Kansas City; 1,230 cars were received this year, 1,280 in 1930. They come mostly from Texas, under the feeding-in-transit rate, and go on to Kansas City at a cost of 8½ cents a hundred, as compared to the ordinary charge of 20½ cents. Cattle make good gains on the Bluestem grass; the cars contain from 35 to 40 animals when they arrive; they usually depart with 24 to 28.

Killed 100 Rattlesnakes!

MORE than 100 rattlesnakes were killed in the last few days by threshing crews on the farms of George O. Dellard and J. T. Tucker in Greenwood county. They were under wheat shocks and had from six to nine rattles; no one was bitten.

1,800 Yearlings at \$6

WILLIAM MILLAR of Belvidere sold 1,800 Hereford yearlings a few days ago for delivery early in October to Horace Adams of Maple Hill at \$6 a hundred, f. o. b. Belvidere. They probably will average 725 pounds at that time.

Briefly Told

A DELEGATION headed by Grant Kelsey, Harry Eddy, F. O. Blecha and Mrs. J. F. Cecil appeared before the commissioners of Shawnee county last week to request the board to refrain from cutting the budget for the Shawnee County Farm Bureau below \$5,500. They pointed, among other



A CHANGE OF SCENERY IS GOOD FOR EVERYONE

things, to the fact that the average yield of potatoes in Shawnee has increased 36 bushels an acre since the bureau was established 13 years ago.

John Frost of Blue Rapids, an official of the Kansas Farmers Union, wrote a vigorous defense of the Federal Farm Board, under the title of "Lynching the Farm Board," that was printed last week in The Kansas Union Farmer. He traced the progress of the wheat stabilization efforts and showed their effect in raising farm prices, and then remarked that, "the greatest good done by the Farm Board has been the encouragement given to the formation of co-operative marketing associations." He closed with the observation that the farm problem will be solved, "not by men who cuss, but by men who think."

The stop of the Santa Fe Beef Festival Train—described in detail on page 3 for July 25—at Wakarusa August 24 will be a big event to the Auburn 4-H and Capper Clubs. The young folks are boosting for a big crowd at the train, and have entered three girls, Minnie Meinders, Marguerite Whitten and Alta May Irwin, in the "Prairie Queen Contest."

The editor of the Arkansas City Traveler declares that "one of our favorite beliefs has been in the efficiency of the water witch." But near Kansas City a few days ago, "drillers for water wells followed the advice of a water witch twice, and got dry holes." And so the editor fears that, "the peach trees in the vicinity of Kansas City haven't been living right!"

F. E. Pearl of Hutchinson remarked last week that Kansas should be making a greater effort to capture the New York egg market. He believes that organization to supply a quality product in large amounts is the first need, and he suggested that a state-wide convention should be called to take the first steps in the project.

J. A. Elberson of Sedgwick obtained a gross return of \$50 an acre last year from his alfalfa hay and seed crops. Several other farmers near Sedgwick, such as C. A. Seamon, also did unusually well on this legume. The net result is that there is a great interest in Harvey county in increasing the acreage of alfalfa.

Wheatland, a dwarf variety of sorghum growing on the farm of C. L. Hendricks of Walnut Creek township, Mitchell county, is heading at a height of 2 feet. This crop, which is attracting considerable attention in Central and Western Kansas, has been developed with the idea that it would be suitable for harvesting with a combine.

The State Dairy Products Exposition will be a big feature of the Kansas State Fair this year, which will be held September 19 to 25 at Hutchinson. It will occupy a space 448 feet long and 100 feet wide under the grandstand; O. J. Gould of Topeka, the state dairy commissioner, will be in charge.

The county commissioners of Lane county raised the annual allowance to the Lane County Farm Bureau a few days ago from \$1,200 to \$2,000. We might remark in passing that in Harry Baird of Dighton that county has one of the outstanding county farm agents of the state.

Leo Breeden of Great Bend will reduce his wheat acreage 20 per cent this fall; he grew 4,000 bushels this season on the same fields that produced 2,500 bushels in 1930. Mr. Breeden has a herd of Milking Shorthorns that has been far more profitable in the last few years than wheat.

George W. Hinds of Hutchinson, the farm agent in Reno, believes the wheat acreage of that county will be cut from 390,000 acres (as of 1931) to 310,000 acres this fall. "The decrease might be as much as 30 per cent if the dry weather continues," Mr. Hinds observed last week.

J. E. Douce and Francis King of Washington county are constructing terraces these days. Both farmers have built terraces in past years; they are now extending the project to provide a system of drainage for their sloping fields that will conserve both soil and moisture.

Dr. W. H. Larrimer, an entomologist with the United States Department of Agriculture, forecast this week that Kansas would encounter a destructive grasshopper plague in '32 unless we have a cold and rainy autumn, which would aid greatly in destroying the eggs.

About 50,000 fish a week are being removed from the Cheyenne Bottoms near Great Bend, by the State Fish and Game Department, under the

direction of Seth W. Way, fish culturist. They are being placed mostly in Lake Barton and Walnut Creek.

F. E. Ertel of Lowe township, Washington county, has a splendid stand of Sweet clover on terraced land which was sown last spring without a nurse crop on disked wheat stubble. It is more than a foot high, and will provide an abundance of fall pasture.

Frank Evans of Salt Lake City was appointed a few days ago by President Hoover to the place on the Federal Farm Board formerly occupied by C. C. Teague of California, the fruits and vegetable member, who resigned last June.

Fred Jagelman of Great Bend bought an improved quarter section in Barton county just before harvest for \$10,000, and sold it a few days ago for \$12,000. He has since purchased an unimproved quarter section near Great Bend for \$12,000.

Grass cattle shipments from the Flint Hills are about at their peak; they have been moving in considerable numbers since August 1, mostly at from \$5 to \$5.75 a hundred. Animals made fine gains this year, as the grass was better than usual.

J. S. Glass of Manhattan, who is connected with the rural engineering department of the Kansas State College, said last week that Kansas farmers have terraced 30,000 acres in the last two years.

E. G. Kelly of Manhattan, the extension control specialist with the Kansas State College, expressed considerable satisfaction a few days ago over the relatively fine showing Kansas has made this year in grasshopper control, as compared with other states. He believes it is due largely to the thoro understanding among farmers as to

be quite an event. A program may be obtained from Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

W. F. Pickett of Manhattan urged last week that apple growers take full advantage of their huge yield of fine quality fruit to make creditable exhibits at the fairs; this should help greatly in selling their unusually big crop.

Oats on the farm of Lee Fox of Sanford threshed out 129 bushels an acre this year. According to A. A. Doerr of Larned, this is the highest yield in Pawnee county since 1870.

R. W. McBurney of Beloit, the farm agent of Mitchell county, reports that farmers are unusually active this year in applying poison bran mash to control grasshoppers.

Emil Anderson of Brantford township, Washington county, harvested 40 bushels of wheat an acre this year on land where Sweet clover was plowed under last year.

A. W. Knott of Independence, the farm agent of Montgomery county, forecast last week that the wheat acreage of that county would be cut 15 per cent this fall.

T. C. Cole of Barnard believes that "it is up to the farmer to remedy his condition as best he can." He suggests that the wheat acreage be cut 50 per cent.

A Leghorn hen owned by the Wright Poultry Farm at Garden City and entered in the National Egg Laying Contest has produced 234 eggs since November 1.

The veterans of the 353rd Infantry, the Sunflower Regiment of the 89th Division, will meet September 5 to 7 in Hutchinson for their annual reunion.

Fred Williams of Darlow started with 18 Ayrshires—the pick from his herd of 50—a few days ago on his fourth annual trip to the West Coast fairs.

Leroy Moss of Beloit thinks that without the use of his roughage grinder, "it would take twice as much feed to carry our sheep thru the winter."

Roman Nisely of Hutchinson, 6 years old, pulled a wire to start a windmill a few days ago; just then lightning struck the tower, and killed him.

Ray L. Graves of Salina, the farm agent of Saline county, thinks the wheat acreage of that county will be cut 25 per cent.

J. E. Belo of Concordia was injured seriously last week while plowing with a tractor; he was dragged 200 yards by the plow.

Edward Kohlmeir of Linn was scalded badly a few days ago when he unscrewed the radiator cap from a hot tractor.

Six Jerseys owned by Chester Denton of Denton gave an average butterfat production of 37.2 pounds in July.

Alfalfa hay prices have advanced \$1 a ton at Garden City; the alfalfa hay mills are paying \$6 a ton.

D. K. Baty of Plains has offered to supply 5 carloads of wheat free to needy families in Wichita.

A Holstein cow owned by Tonnes Torkelson of Everest produced 70.4 pounds of butterfat in July.

C. D. Miller of Salina, an extensive wheat grower, will cut his acreage 40 per cent this fall.

Northeastern Kansas probably has produced the best apple crop in its history this year.

Twenty-five farmers in Cloud county have entered the state 5-acre corn yield contest.

The temperature at Coffeyville went down to 48 degrees one night last week!

The Saline River was out of its banks last week north of Hays!

Holton has received 9.4 inches of rain in the last three weeks.

Merle Kistler of Eldorado caught a 22½ pound carp last week.

Kansas has 20 million acres of native pastures.



TO MARY SPAKE HER LITTLE LAMB: "I'M FEELING NOT SO WELL; THESE WINTER CLOTHES IN SUMMER-TIME KEEP ME AS HOT AS A BAKED POTATO. THEY ARE SHEARING LAMBS IN WALL STREET— WHY AIN'T YOU SHEARING ME?" "THE MARKET, ANSWERS MARY, "AIN'T WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE; BUT CHEER UP SHEEPIE, JUST A SPELL—THE TIMES ARE SOMEWHAT SLACK, YOU'LL LOSE YOUR FUR ERE LONG, OLD THING— OUR MARKET'S COMING BACK!"

how to handle this pest. Grasshopper control work was started here in 1918; Mr. Kelly thinks that 95 per cent of the farmers in the 78 farm bureau counties know how to mix poison bran mash. And if they don't they can find the method on page 6 of the Kansas Farmer for August 1.

John Love of Emporia purchased an ox yoke made by his father, James Love, in 1869, a few days ago from Frank Specht of Olpe. Farm power has made considerable progress since the days of '69!

William C. Hall of Coffeyville, who is comparatively short, has developed a strain of Yellow Dent corn which produces ears shoulder high, even in the fertile valley of the Verdigris.

Sheridan county farmers own 346½ bulls, according to the reports to the State Tax Commission at Topeka. The commissioners would like to know the whereabouts of that other ½ bull!

Hogs on the farm of Frank Lund of Glen Elder turned up some human bones a few days ago, probably of two white men murdered by Indians.

The Second Land Valuation Conference will be held November 13 and 14 at Manhattan. This will

From Station WIBW

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

Daily Except Sunday

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Musicales
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
- 7:00 a. m.—The Commuters
- 7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:02 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
- 11:45 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Comfy Time
- 6:00 p. m.—Baseball Extra; News
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 9:15 p. m.—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.—The Dream Boat
- 11:30 p. m.—Midnight Reveries

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23

- 9:15 a. m.—Edna Thomas
- 10:00 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis
- 10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
- 10:45 a. m.—The Vagabonds
- 11:30 a. m.—Columbia Little Symphony
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:15 p. m.—Symphonic Hour
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour
- 3:15 p. m.—Mary Charles
- 3:30 p. m.—Pastorale
- 4:00 p. m.—Chicago Knights
- 4:45 p. m.—Brooks and Ross
- 5:00 p. m.—New World Symphony
- 5:15 p. m.—Fray and Braggiotti
- 5:45 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
- 6:15 p. m.—Suwannee Music
- 7:30 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
- 8:15 p. m.—WIBW Minstrels
- 8:45 p. m.—The Gauchos
- 9:30 p. m.—Lyman Orchestra
- 10:15 p. m.—Sanders Orchestra

MONDAY, AUGUST 24

- 2:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band
- 3:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
- 3:30 p. m.—Golf Interview
- 4:00 p. m.—Views and Interviews
- 4:15 p. m.—Suwannee Music
- 7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program
- 8:00 p. m.—Free Fair Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Arabesque K. P. & L. Co.
- 9:00 p. m.—Henderson Orchestra

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25

- 9:45 a. m.—Dr. John C. A. Gerster
- 2:15 p. m.—Four Clubmen
- 2:45 p. m.—Phil Fishers Orchestra
- 3:00 p. m.—Frank Ross—Songs
- 4:00 p. m.—The Vagabonds
- 4:15 p. m.—Jack Miller, Songs
- 8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Chronicles
- 8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26

- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
- 11:30 a. m.—Atlantic City Musicales
- 3:30 p. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra
- 4:00 p. m.—"Going to Press"
- 8:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour
- 9:00 p. m.—Carpenter Orchestra
- 10:15 p. m.—Sanders Orchestra

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27

- 1:45 p. m.—Ben and Helen
- 3:30 p. m.—Kathryn Parsons
- 3:45 p. m.—Meet the Artist
- 4:00 p. m.—Frank Ross—Songs
- 4:15 p. m.—Osborne Orchestra
- 6:15 p. m.—The Columbians
- 7:30 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
- 8:30 p. m.—KMBC Anniversary Program
- 9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup
- 10:15 p. m.—Royal Canadians

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28

- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
- 2:45 p. m.—Edna Thomas
- 3:00 p. m.—Jewish Art Program
- 3:30 p. m.—John Kelvin—Irish Tenor
- 4:00 p. m.—Carpenter Orchestra
- 8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union Program
- 8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar
- 9:00 p. m.—Denny Orchestra
- 10:15 p. m.—Lyman Orchestra

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29

- 7:45 a. m.—Morning Minstrels
- 9:45 a. m.—Columbia Revue
- 10:00 a. m.—Bigelow Orchestra
- 10:30 a. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra
- 1:45 p. m.—Saturday Syncopators
- 2:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf
- 3:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea
- 4:00 p. m.—Winegar's Barn Orchestra
- 4:45 p. m.—Bird and Vash
- 6:15 p. m.—Henry Burbig
- 7:00 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 7:30 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
- 8:00 p. m.—Simmons Show Boat
- 9:45 p. m.—Osborne Orchestra
- 10:15 p. m.—Lombardo Orchestra

Maybe the Hawley-Smoot law is not perfect, but the Tariff Commission is always ready to correct mistakes and relieve distress. It has reduced the duty on Salvation Army bonnets.



(Left) A demonstration near Parsons, Kansas, showing how electric power is used to feed grinding. In this case soybean hay was processed through the device.

(Right) An eastern farmstead. Note the power lines which serve the farm home, electricity and also provide for operating many living devices.

Electricity—Cuts Bridges

THE electric power line is a symbol of progress. It is the distinguishing characteristic of the modern farm. To the natural advantages of farm living are now added the conveniences of electrification which formerly were enjoyed only in cities.

Electricity Now Available at Low Cost for Farm Use

Today, power lines are extending so rapidly into the rural districts that electricity will soon be available for practically any farm in this territory at a very low cost. No

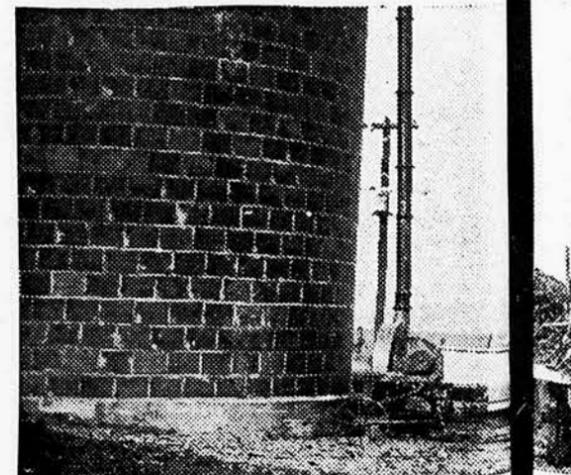
longer is there any farm without modern conveniences saving devices. Act now to see how economical electricity is for the farm.

Tests Show Economy of Electricity

There are many instances where electric power reduces the cost of farm operations. As one farmer stated, "I never hope to find a machine that will perform much a month's work for \$15 or \$20 a month."

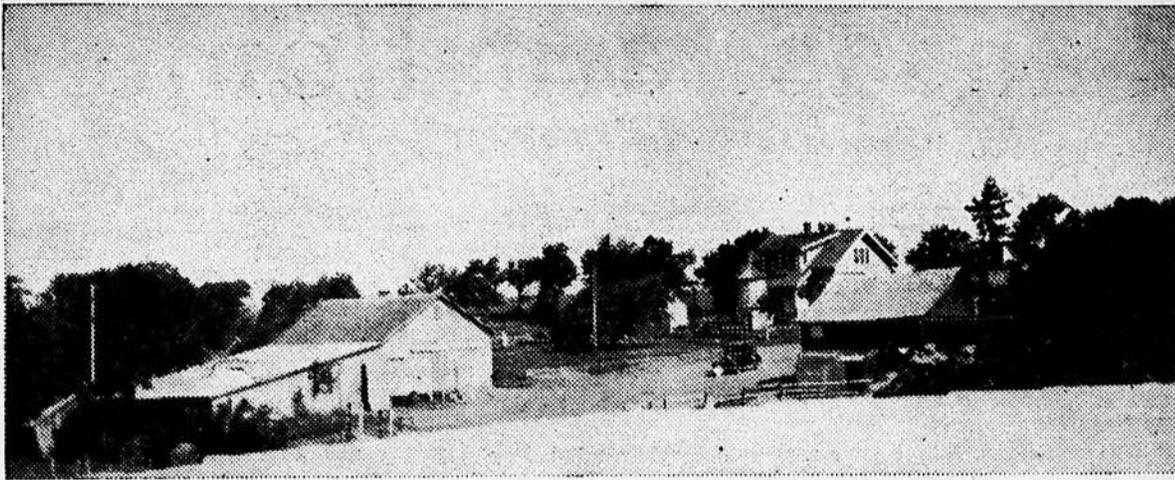


Electricity brings new comfort and conveniences to the farm. Here is a view in an eastern Kansas farm showing an electric range which has replaced the old type of wood-burning stove.

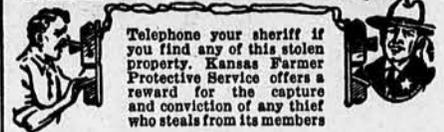


Published by the Electric Public Utilities Companies of Kansas

For Health, Genuine Comfort, and...



THEFTS REPORTED



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

G. E. Maxwell, Ulysses. Twelve in. 7-ton capacity Blackhawk hydraulic bus jack, stolen from combine. Painted red, but paint worn off. Name plate missing, but screws which held it in place are on handle on side. Twelve in. Crescent wrench also taken.

W. E. Davis, Russell. Front wheel and spindle of a Wallace tractor, other parts damaged and broken.

C. S. Gray, Kenneth. Set of 1 1/4 in. leather breeching harness, metal hames, nickel plated, metal links on ends of tugs.

D. L. Camey, Colby. One complete set McCormick Deering combine tools, 1 complete set McCormick Deering tractor tools: 1/2 lb. ballpeen hammer, 1 hack saw, 1 pr. tin snips, 1 pr. side cutting pliers (new) 1 pr. 10 in. pliers, 1 18 in. pipe wrench, 1 8 in. Crescent wrench with 2 notches cut on back, 1 Zerk gun (grease) several "S" and end wrenches, 1 set of 5 punches ranging from 3-16 in. up to 1/2 in., 1 offset punch, 1 18 in. cold chisel, 3 smaller cold chisels. These were taken in an old model "T" Ford tool box with wooden bottom.

John Suhler, Sharon. Fifty White Wyandotte fries, weight about 3 pounds.

George March, Burrton. Single row James Villi disc cultivator, iron two-horse John Deere double tree.

Lew Griffing, Topeka. Twenty-four White Rock pullets.

Claude H. Wager, Hope. Durant 4-cylinder coach, 1928 model. Bluish green body, black wheels and fenders. Top newly dressed. New Riverside Power-grip tires on rear, Goodyear all-weather tires in front. License No. 18-2308, engine No. 503070. American Legion emblem on radiator, also Goodyear safety league emblem. Glass cracked in left headlight, left front rim and spare rim painted aluminum. Call 4575, T. P. Bess.

J. L. Torrence, Reading. Four-year old Jersey cow. Dark brown in color with large ears and teats. Very gentle.

L. E. Beale, Powhattan. Goodyear All-weather 29 by 4.40 tire.

W. W. Washburn, Garland. A truck load of mixed corn, 20 jars of canned fruit.

Fred Root, Tecumseh. Eleven bushels of potatoes.

R. L. Heape, Cherryvale. Double-barreled 12 gauge shotgun.

Thos. Stamm, Wellington. Set of heavy breeching harness, 1 1/4 inch traces with chain links, steel hames with large nickel balls at top. One ball gone. Back strap on one side broken. Twenty foot lines. Also one pair white cord fly nets. One pair of hair faced collars, one 23 in. and other 22 in.

Mrs. Lavern Rohrer, Culver. Two months old steer calf, red all over with white on stomach and tip of tail.

Lee Goldsmith, Osage City. New wheel and 30 by 4-50 Firestone tire taken from model A Ford.

Clifford Tiemeyer, Clifton. One Alemite grease gun with flexible hose, 2 5 gallon gasoline cans and one gallon of tractor oil.

Alvin Amthauer, Junction City. Dash lamp and jewel dash lamp clamp.

L. B. Courter, Edgerton. One pair of double-trees.

A. H. Sutton, Independence. Fifty bushels of oats.

Henry Base, Bridgeport. Fifteen gallon oil barrel, containing five gallons oil; \$5.00 grease gun practically new; pliers, chisels, wrenches, hammer, screw drivers.

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.

Tells of Apple Insects

The Most Important Apple Insects, a revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,270-F, just issued, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

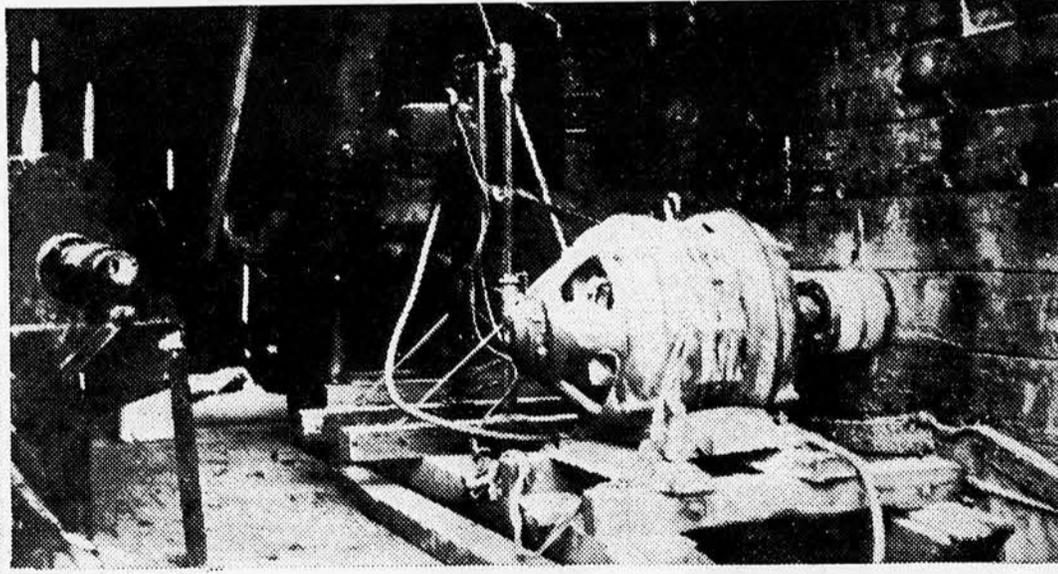
New Wheat Terminal

A new terminal elevator has just been opened at Wellington; it cost \$150,000 and has a capacity of 6 car-loads an hour.

Farm Operation Costs and City Comforts to Farm Homes!

Have YOUR Farm Electrified Now!

Look at the pictures reproduced here. They are actual photographs of electrical equipment in use on Kansas farms. They represent just a few of the many conveniences which you can enjoy on your own farm by having it electrified. The cost is slight, both for installation and operation. Consult your power company at once. You will be given complete information concerning farm electrification, and your inquiry will entail no obligation whatsoever.



(Left) Filling silo by use of a 5-horsepower electric motor. This photograph was taken on a farm near Tonganoxie, Kansas. Electric power is available at such low cost that it is almost indispensable in the operation of a modern farm.

(Right) This shows the diversified use of electricity on an eastern Kansas farm. There are countless ways in which electric power saves time and money in accomplishing farm tasks.



Economy ELECTRIFY Your Farm!



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Salads, Crisp and Colorful, Are the Order of the Day

THE salad, cold, crisp and colorful as it is, served with a sandwich, a fruit and a drink, makes the ideal late summer supper. If it is thoughtfully planned, it is a balanced meal, one rich in vitamins and minerals. The ingredients of the salad may be prepared in the morning to be mixed just before serving, stored away in a cold place with the sandwich

Free Government Bulletins

Any of our Government bulletins are sent out free of charge, upon request. Address the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

- 511. Farm Bookkeeping
- 622. Basket Willow Culture
- 658. Cockroaches
- 717. Food for Young Children
- 734. Flytraps and Their Operation
- 740. House Ants
- 754. The Bedbug
- 847. Potato Storage Houses
- 876. Making Butter on the Farm
- 879. Home Storage of Vegetables
- 900. Homemade Fruit Butters
- 960. Cream Cheese

filling fruit and cold drink, and forgotten until the family gathers for the evening meal.

Salad is so versatile that any cook who is willing to let her fancy wander a bit can evolve a tempting plate from whatever may be on hand, providing she has an up-to-date emergency shelf and the indispensable jar of salad dressing. The farm cook is blessed usually with a bountiful garden and a good supply of eggs, and she nearly always has a bowl of fresh cottage cheese, which is adapted to so many variations. Lettuce, which is usually the salad base, isn't always available in midsummer. But the cabbage we have always with us. No longer is it considered a plebeian vegetable. Raw cabbage ranks with orange juice and tomatoes as a rich source of vitamin C. Use it for your salad base, or minced parsley, for the crisp green we must have.

Tomatoes perhaps are the most popular salad vegetable. Scoop out the centers or better yet, cut in quarters about three-fourths of the way down so that the quarters fall apart, and fill the centers with almost anything you can mix from what you have on hand. Any left-over meat, or hard cooked eggs or cottage cheese, mixed with celery, cucumber or green pepper and a little onion makes a delicious and nourishing salad. Cold roast pork chicken, ham and tongue and all the varieties of canned fish are salad possibilities. Try rice and salmon, half and half, seasoned according to your fancy. Almost all cooked vegetables mixed with meat or egg, seasoned and served on a bed of shredded lettuce or cabbage become delightful salads.

When Decorating Salads

Sometimes salads are not tasty because they are under-seasoned or colorless. Aside from salt, pepper, cayenne and mustard, I like to have celery seed on hand for salad seasonings. It is a good celery substitute and adds a piquant flavor to almost all meat and vegetable combinations. A colorless salad sprinkled with a bit of paprika becomes appealing. Diced pickled beets, grated raw carrots or red mango curls are other colorful garnishes.

Salad dressing recipes are numerous and each has its admirers. The dressing may be mixed with the ingredients, served on top or below the salad, or passed at the table for individual service. Follow your fancy.

Sandwiches are as variable as salads. For special occasions, the crusts of the bread may be removed or the bread may be toasted or cut with fancy cookie cutters. Children like the animal

By Florence Miller Johnson

shapes. Adapt your sandwich to your salad. For a heavy meat salad, a vegetable sandwich is best, or vice versa. Tomatoes, cabbage slaw, cucumbers or lettuce sandwiches, well buttered and spread with a little dressing, are palatable with meat salads. Any left-over cold meat, mixed with dressing is a pleasing filling for sandwiches with a vegetable salad. Hot toasted cheese or bacon sandwiches always please. The three deck sandwiches that include vegetables and meat or cheese are almost a meal in themselves and are delightful with a light salad, perhaps with a gelatine base.

Our "Salad Suggestion" leaflet is 4 cents. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Living 24 Hours a Day

BY VERNETTA FAIRBAIRN
Home Demonstration Agent, Montgomery County

HOW to Live on 24 Hours a Day" is the subject of a lesson on Time Schedules that is being studied by the farm bureau women of Montgomery county. This is an effort to overhaul the job of housekeeping and living.

Every woman has three assets: Her time, her energy and her money. To each one of us alike is given 24 hours a day to do with according to our own plan. Just how each woman will arrange her schedule will be determined by what she would like to have out of every 24 hours for herself and her family.

These women believe that, no matter how busy or tired a woman may be, there is one task that every housekeeper should do and do well—her own thinking!

These 400 women will write out their time schedules this month and check and revise them during the next 12 weeks. This is an effort to discover "short cuts" in daily tasks. Every woman is measuring the distance she walks in a year in carrying water from the well, or in performing similar tasks. One woman found that she walked 17½ miles a year needlessly, by keeping her dish pan hanging on the porch instead of by the sink.

The primary purpose of the time schedule is that these farm women may have more time for leisure, rest, reading and recreation.

Sweater for School Wear

ALMOST every woman enjoys having a bit of fancywork on hand. Something she can pick up and put down, utilizing odd moments. If you have a young girl in school, you'll be interested in a knitted sweater for her. It is of the slip-over type, and will be just the thing for the cool days which are bound to come. Here are the color combinations and amounts of yarn that



have been worked out in a model sweater, like the design shown. Seven balls Navy, No. 114, one ball each of Scarlet, No. 411, and Tan, No. 532. Along with this you'll need a pair of

celluloid knitting needles, No. 5, and a pair of steel knitting needles, No. 12.

A knitted sweater like this would make the young girl an ideal Christmas gift. This may seem an advance holiday suggestion, but it is worth considering.

Homemade Fly Trap Works

BY MRS. LAURA I. WINTER
Home Demonstration Agent

RECENTLY a leaders' training meeting was held at the Waco community house. Waco is one of the Sedgwick county communities having a community house which is quite complete except for screens. At this meeting a commercial firm sent a representative to demonstrate salad dressings. Incidentally, Mrs. A. B. Palmer of Derby brought along a homemade fly trap. Both demonstrations worked perfectly. The flies liked the salads, and after the trap was duly baited, it was soon filled. The sight was enough to arouse the enthusiasm of the Waco members who called a special meeting to make fly traps. There is no question of the success of fly traps catching flies since there have been more than 100 made in Sedgwick county in the last two months.

We have a leaflet telling how to construct a homemade fly trap. It is yours for the postage, 2 cents. Order from Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST



(Send your short-cuts in home management to the Homemakers' Helpchest, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. We pay \$1 for every item printed.)

Filling for Jelly Roll

A delicious filling for jelly roll is made by boiling together until thick ½ cup sugar, 1 cup sour cream, ½ cup chopped figs. Add ½ cup chopped nuts after removing from the fire. Spread on hot cake and roll as for any jelly roll.—Mrs. Geo. F. Bahnmaier, Lecompton, Kan.

Making Pillow Slips

When the center of sheets wear out first I make pillow slips of the ends, using the hems of the sheets for hems of the pillow cases.—Mrs. J. F. Farrington, Chetopa, Kan.

Pure Honey Will Granulate

Nearly all pure honey will granulate in cold weather, but can be restored to fluid state by placing container in hot water on stove until the honey melts. Care must be taken that the water does not boil, as that overheats the honey and injures the flavor. Keep in a warm dry room. Do not keep in a cellar or ice box.—Maggie Clemmons, Huntsville, Missouri.

Uses Crochet Thread

I use crochet thread No. 30 for most of the buttonholes in our clothing. I find that they are much more quickly made and wear as well.—Mrs. Alma Seiwald, Lawrence, Kan.

When Kerosene Is Spilled

As soon as kerosene is spilled on a carpet or rug cover the entire surface where the oil is with corn meal an inch deep and leave 24 hours. Then remove and apply fresh meal and let that remain 3 or 4 days, when the oil will all be absorbed by the meal. Remove the meal and sweep thoroughly.—Maggie Clemmons, Huntsville, Missouri.

Floss \$0.55 per skein
Celluloid Needles \$0.15
Steel Needles 0.20
Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

The Coming of Cosgrove

BY LAURIE YORK ERSKINE

IN THE fantastic education whereby Cosgrove had prepared himself for the encounters of the range, there had been included many hours in court. Hours and days spent in a tireless attention to the intricate verbal warfare of the most astute attorneys in the world; hours in which he absorbed the technic and procedure of civil trials, criminal trials, trials by jury and trials in camera. But no trial he had ever seen, no trial he had ever heard or read of, had been like this trial which he fought for his life in the court room of Manford.

With the same wave of its hand that had dismissed long since the small matter of law and order which frowned upon gun fights and cattle stealing, this archaic community had at the same time dismissed the formalities of trial by jury. No man had been tried for murder in Manford since the courthouse was built; and as a result that edifice had become nothing more than a club house for the politicians. It was directly due to the comforts it provided in this capacity that every male member of the community was an ardent politician; but not one of them was a lawyer.

Judge Fairlove had only the haziest idea of judicial procedure; Ben Creevy, the prosecuting attorney, had never prosecuted a man for murder before in his life; and Riordan, Cosgrove's counsel, suffered quite palpably from an advanced attack of stage fright. Cosgrove perceived early in the proceedings that he could without any considerable effort entangle these legal gentlemen in such a web of technical errors as to assure himself, should his case be lost, of a retrial on technical grounds. But there was an element in that court room which warned him just as early that such a course would be futile. That it could be worse than futile.

As he listened to the indictment with which Creevy in a hardly audible voice opened the proceedings, and heard the throng which crammed the court room murmur its avid desire that the prosecutor speak more loudly; as he heard that murmur rise in harsh, forbidding waves of sound in response to the charges Creevy roared forth against the defendant, Cosgrove knew that to obscure the trial with technical interruptions, to hold back that mob with legal meshes could be not merely futile, but suicidal. He had not seen the rush for the doors which had followed his failure to appear that morning, but as he heard the massed people of Manford rise to the charges which Creevy, with Farley at his elbow, flung upon him, he knew that beyond law or lawyers, judge or jury, his fate lay in the hands of that mob. He knew that, regardless of legal technicalities, a conviction would mean death.

"Louder! Talk louder! Speak so's we can hear, Ben!"

The voice of the mob arose in terse cries above the disconsolate murmur of the crowd. Creevy, who had been laboriously following a typewritten document which he held in his hand, dropped the document to gaze, perturbed, upon his audience. The jury he totally ignored.

"Come on, Ben, you heard 'em. Talk up so's they can hear," adjured his honor, palpably solicitous of the next election. "This court," he added sentimentally, "is a court for the people."

With a gesture that flung the typewritten sheets upon the table, Creevy abandoned formality and addressed the people's court extemporaneously.

"We ain't goin' to stop short at showing you folks that this defendant . . ." he glanced at Cosgrove here as much as to say, "this convicted murderer," ". . . shot down and killed our friend, Jake Klein, while said Jake was unarmed and orf his guard;

but we're goin' to show you, moreover, that he came into Manford for no other reason than to put out of his way every man, woman, or child that stood between him and the thing he was brought here to obtain."

Mechanically Cosgrove leapt to his feet.

"Your honor, I object!" he cried.

"Don't interrupt the attorney for the people!" roared the judge. And an answering murmur arose from the court room to uphold him. Cosgrove sat down.

"We're goin' to show you that to obtain this thing he was brought here for, the defendant came to Manford under cover on the night that Mason Farley was shot in the back and murdered. He was here in Manford that night, and looked to get out without being seen by nobody. But he was seen! And we're goin' to let you hear witnesses that will prove it. An' we'll show how he came back again like it was his first visit to this town and how the first thing he did was to inveigle Lederer into a gun fight. In that gun fight he took advantage of Cliff an' mighty near murdered Lederer like he did the others. . . ."

"Your honor . . ." Cosgrove was

on his feet again, only to have his objection cut short by the slam of the law book his honor used as a gavel. Following the slam of that book there was an instant of electric silence in the room. Judge Fairlove broke it.

"If you interrupt the attorney again, Mr. Cosgrove, you'll have to leave this court room," snapped his honor, sternly.

By Act of Trickery

"But, your honor, I'm the defendant!" cried Cosgrove.

A murmur arose from the mob. The prosecuting attorney lifted one hand in a majestic gesture and the murmur died away.

"The defendant's within his rights," pronounced Creevy solemnly. "If he ain't in the court room you can't try him."

Slam! It was his honor's gavel.

"All right, go on, Ben. Only don't interrupt him again, young feller. This is a mighty good speech."

And a murmur of assent from the court room indicated that on that particular point of law the people of Manford saw eye to eye with his honor the judge.

"By trickery, then, this defendant mighty near murdered Cliff Lederer like he did the others, only Cliff was lucky, he just got winged in the arm.

And then, while a peaceful group of our citizens was gathered together at

a meeting where he wasn't even invited, while they sat peacefully reading the will of Mase Farley—and I want you to remember that—they were reading the will of Mason Farley who was murdered on the same night as this defendant came into town under cover—under cover, remember—while that group of peaceful citizens sat peacefully reading that will, this defendant, Cosgrove, who wasn't even invited to attend that meeting, what does he do? He whips out a gun when Jake Klein ain't prepared nor even armed, and shoots him down without provocation in cold blood! In cold blood he shoots him down! And I'm going to show you witnesses who will prove that Jake Klein didn't have any weapon on him to shoot back with!"

Creevy brought his voice to this climax with a tremendous effect of manly and righteous indignation. His audience responded with a manifestation of emotion and like indignation which did it credit. There were women present who burst into tears, and there was not a man in the court room who did not in that moment feel that the formalities of a trial by jury were a tedious imposition upon the righteous impulse toward spirited and arbitrary action. But with the same majestic gesture that had done justice to the claims of the defendant, Creevy stilled the mob once more.

Away with hot-day weariness!

Here's the *wake-up food*

Cool and refreshing!



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

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The Wake-up Food

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION



Outlasts 4 ordinary Posts



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forget them"

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—mentioned by advertisers in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. These booklets will give you helpful information on farm implements, automobiles, household supplies, foods and other products used on the farm. When writing the advertisers say that you saw their products advertised in

KANSAS FARMER

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," cried the inspired attorney for the people, "why did this defendant come like a snake in the grass to inflict these murderous misdeeds upon our peaceful community? I've told you he was brought here to obtain something! I've told you that he was imported from the degenerate backwash of a great city into this free and open country of red-blooded men, to remove from the pathway every man, woman, or child who stood in the way of the thing he was brought here to obtain. Now what was that thing? Ladies and gentlemen, I'm goin' to show you it was nothing more nor less than the fortune, the goods and chattels, and cattle and ranch lands of Mason Farley!"

A tumult rising to cries that had the grotesque quality of cheers gave him applause to this astonishing statement, and the attorney for the people, stimulated by this applause, plunged on.

"That's what it was he came to obtain! There is in this court room, ladies and gentlemen, a fair girl. A beautiful and cultured specimen of all that is beautiful and cultured in this fair and beautiful state! Gentlemen, she is the daughter of Mason Farley!"

At this the attorney for the people paused, and intoxicated by the fountain of his own exuberance, breathed hard. While he breathed hard the people of Manford consoled themselves with the sight of the daughter of Mason Farley. Cosgrove, seething with an almost ungovernable rage, contemplated this spectacle with an effort of will that kept him in his chair against an impulse to leap upon the complacent orator and cram the words back into his throat. Only the knowledge that to do so would be to impress upon the mob an effect of guilt, conquered the passion which moved in him. So he glanced at the girl, and seeing her proudly returning the scrutiny of the court room, he turned squarely upon the prosecutor and smiled. Creevy blushed.

"She is . . . yes . . . the daughter. . . Well, ladies and gentlemen," the attorney for the people floundered for a moment in a confusion of embarrassment. But the sound of his own voice rallied him. "But better for Mason Farley," he cried, "that she had never been born . . . that she had never come to bless his home with the presence of all that is cultured and . . . beautiful. . . Anyway, ladies and gentlemen, all I'm going to do is tell you the facts. There ain't no need to state anything that isn't actual facts. And after I've given you the facts you can judge for yourselves."

He stopped for a moment to glare defiantly at Cosgrove, who cheerfully smiled back at him. Again he blushed. Again he saved himself with the sound of his voice. But that smile of Cosgrove's was disconcerting. There was a menace and a prophecy in that smile. Creevy wondered as he spoke whether he had been wise to listen to Farley's insistence that the name of the girl be introduced in this manner. She seemed very proud and confident against him as she sat there with her chin tilted bravely.

On Important Business

But Creevy knew he had gone too far for drawing back.

"In a court of law," he cried, "accusations have got to be proved, an' I'm goin' to prove to you that Hazel Farley and her father, Mason Farley, had bad blood between them for weeks before he died. I'm goin' to show that there was talk of his cuttin' her out of his will, and then I'm goin' to prove here on the witness stand that she wrote a letter to this here defendant askin' him to come and see her on important business. You'll want to know what that important business was. Well, I'm goin' to show you that the night Cosgrove answered that call and came to this

peaceful community was the night Mason Farley was murdered! But listen to this, folks, an' remember! He came too late! Mason Farley was murdered too late! For when his will was opened he had already cut her out of it!"

Tremendous stir. Vast outburst of indignation from Manford's peaceful folk. Creevy elated. Cosgrove, eyes blazing, on his feet.

"Your honor, this trial has nothing to do with Mason Farley's murder!" Slam! went his honor's law book.

"Order in this court; I want order!" But objection and the judge's loud demand for order were alike lost in the clamor with which the people of Manford noised their indignation and applause. Divining the futility and danger of his anger, Cosgrove retired.

"He had cut her out of it!" roared Creevy, elated. "But there was still a chance of this defendant getting the thing he had come for. The will named as beneficiaries our friends Cliff Lederer, Wert Farley, and Jake Klein. But, listen to this, ladies an' gentlemen, it went further than that. Listen to me while I read orf a clause of that will!" . . . he referred to papers.

"In the event of death. . . Can you hear me? Can every good citizen of this here community hear what I am reading?"

"In the event of death! Remember them words; they're important. In the event of death of any of these three beneficiaries, his share will revert to my daughter, Hazel Farley. Do you hear that? Do you understand what it means? . . . Well, I'm going to show you how, after the murder of Mason Farley, defendant tried to kill Cliff Lederer! In the event of whose death his share would go to the girl who wanted Cosgrove to come here for important reasons! Then I'm goin' to show how he. . ."

Cosgrove leapt to his feet, determined that this calumny should cease. "This is a parody of justice!" he cried.

A forbidding murmur arose from the court room.

"How he shot down Klein in cold blood!" Creevy was shouting his indictment out against the clamor of the court room, against the voice of defendant, court, and seething, clamorous mob.

"I'm goin' to show. . ."

"That speech must be barred from the records!"

Cosgrove wheeled to bring the power of his voice, his flaming personality, to bear upon the crowded court room.

"You are here for justice, and he gives you slander!"

"Sit down!" roared his honor. "The name of a woman has never been slandered in this state. Do you sit there and allow it?"

The thunder of Cosgrove's voice brought a sudden silence, and Creevy leaped into that silence to shriek forth the climax of his charge.

"He murdered Klein in cold blood to win that girl a fortune!"

A deathlike stillness followed.

"Now let him shout, and yell, like as if he was mad! Now let him try and lead you out of a cool regard for justice! Now let him prove to you that these things I've said are false. I'm goin' to give him lots of witness he can question. Let him prove it by them! Let him prove that he was not brought here out of the city streets to shoot down the bravest and best two-fisted fightin' men we have in this great open country! To shoot 'em down in the back! Let him prove that that ain't so!"

And as if completely exhausted, utterly spent by the ardor of his cause, Ben Creevy, prosecutor for the people of Manford, tottered to the table. The tumult which followed as the seething court room indicated its enthusiasm for this first exciting act of the drama it had come to see, revived him somewhat. A hoarse voice

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from the rear of the room further stimulated him by a raucous repetition of "Prove it! Prove it!" which arose above the tumult of many voices.

His honor slammed down his volume and ordered quiet. The tumult died down, the raucous challenge ceased, and Creevy arose once more. "Call Wert Farley!" he shouted.

The Examination Starts

Farley strode up to the witness stand with a great air of self-confidence; of victory already won. Cosgrove turned from him as soon as Farley had been sworn, and glanced at the girl who sat some way down the row of chairs occupied by the witnesses. He had thought to find her despondent, and had in mind the transmission of a cheering smile, but she sat leaning forward with her hands clasped before her, her elbows on the arms of the chair. Her eyes were alight with a vivacious interest in every movement, her attention riveted upon every word spoken. She seemed to have forgotten the crowd at her back, having ears for only the witness and the attorney for the people.

Creevy started his examination in the manner of a conjuror about to do tricks before an audience of whose sympathy he was absolutely confident.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, persisting in his determination to constitute the mob his judge and jury, "everything I said to you just now has got to be proved by witnesses I shall call into that witness box, and the defendant, he's got to prove his case by witnesses likewise. If he wants to he can cross-examine the witnesses I call after I get done with 'em. . . Now, Wert, I don't have to remind you you're under oath. Tell me when you first saw this here defendant, Cosgrove."

"I knew him when he was a kid." "All right. Do you remember if there was anything but the most friendly feeling between his father and your brother, Mason Farley?"

This brought a ripple of laughter from the court, and the ripple of laughter brought a prompt slam from his honor's gavel. Judge Fairlove was a little disappointed at the small part he had to play in this drama. It seemed to him that Creevy was getting all the lines.

"They hated each other like poison," said Farley.

"Would it seem a natural thing for Cosgrove to shoot your brother?"

"I object!" cried Cosgrove.

"Overruled," snapped his honor.

"Natural as drouth in the dry season," said Farley.

"Now when this defendant got older he went away?"

"Shore, he went away to learn law."

"And you didn't see him till when?"

"The night Mason Farley was murdered."

"And how come you saw him then?"

Deathly silence in court room while Farley tells in detail how he met Cosgrove at the station the night of the murder without knowing it was Cosgrove.

"I had a hunch it was him that did it," he explained.

"Then how long was it before Cosgrove came back to Manford?"

"A week. I met him at the station with Gaines. Gaines was a friend of his old man."

"And did you accuse him of being here the night of the murder?"

"Shore I did."

"What did he say?"

"He had to admit it. John Gaines was there."

"Then what?"

"He turned up to the reading of the will."

"Why?"

Farley leered slyly. "I'd ruther not answer that question," he said.

A moment of silence while Creevy frowned, and the court room hung on every sound.

"You must," snapped Creevy suddenly.

"I'd ruther not," frowned Farley.

"Why not?"

"Well . . . y'see, she's my brother's gal."

Perceptible stir in the court room. Admiration for Farley's delicacy.

"I'm sorry, Wert, but I got to ask you to answer that question."

Farley appeals to a higher court. "Do I have to, your honor?"

Portentous frown from his honor. "Answer Mr. Creevy's question, Wert."

"All right, if I got to." Farley spoke with a great show of distaste. "Cosgrove came to that will reading because my niece, Hazel, claims to have hired him as her lawyer."

Perceptible stir in court room as a babel of voices make comment on this incriminating fact. Great surprise on part of people's attorney.

"Her lawyer? But you didn't tell me she'd even met this defendant before!"

"Shore. It was to see her he came into town the night Mase was murdered." This with a sneer.

"How do you know that?"

"Cosgrove said so. So did she. It's common talk."

"So he was at the will reading as her lawyer. Did he act peaceable while the will was read?"

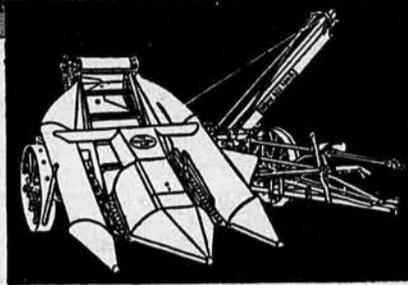
"He did not. He started out by shootin' Cliff Lederer. . ."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Cow Herds Offer Sure Profits

But Speculators Preferred to Pay \$40 for a Steer and Sell 'Im Later for \$90!

By Henry Hatch

WHAT'S the matter with the cattle business?" asks a Butler county reader. "Nearly half the big cattle operators I know are due for the loss of their entire life savings when they cash in and settle for the cattle they have on hand, and the rest of the cattlemen are losing thousands on the cattle they have handled during the past two years. Should not the cattle industry be stabilized the same as the wheat industry, if such a thing as stabilizing is possible with any industry?" The Butler county friend is right, if there is any stabilizing done the beef producer of the country is just as much entitled to it as is the wheat grower; and for that matter, the cotton grower of the South, who also is living on a thin shaving, is entitled to his share of the help. We seem to be passing thru a period of depression that is hitting us all, and all of us are looking for help and all feel entitled to it.

Lost Their Life Savings

But what is the matter with the cattle business? There has been too much speculation, too much bidding up of prices by those who no longer grow cattle but who wish to handle cattle, some of them in a big way. When the feeder ships his fat cattle to market, then turns around and pays as much a hundred in the city yards for feeders to ship back to his farm, he is bringing upon himself a loss, and no known agency, governmental or otherwise, could or should go into the business of guaranteeing that there would be no loss when such a transaction takes place. A few years of advancing prices put the speculating bug into everyone's system, into the cattleman's apparently the worst of all, and it was only the natural order of things that when values turned the other way and each load of cattle sent to market brought less than the one which went before, that losses should take place and according to the scope of operations they have been greater or smaller. Those who have operated in a large way find this loss has wiped out their life's savings.

Future Is Not Discouraging

Thousands of folks are now wondering if there is a safe system of handling cattle. I believe there is. It is to grow up a herd of good cows, as nearly purebred as possible—at least, not scrubs—and to count on the increase from this cow herd to bring in the profits. No one has ever gone broke handling cattle in this way and no one ever will, providing the business is carried along on conservative lines and reasonably good care is given the herd and the calf crop when attention is needed. This system does not promise the chance for any vast profits as did the system of buying and selling cattle when values were climbing steadily higher every month, and it does mean some more work, especially during calving time but the increase which is represented by the calf crop is what might be called a "sure thing." All over Kansas are folks who have made some money in cattle every year whether good or bad, by handling cattle in this way, and the future of the cattle business today does not look discouraging to them.

Kept Purebred Hereford Bulls

The cattle on this farm have been handled in this way since "the Hatch family" came into possession of it, 35 years ago. There is still in the present herd a faint trace of the blood lines of the first cows bought,

but for many years we have kept nothing but purebred Hereford bulls, and now the 50 cows are decidedly "whitefaced," and many are well on up to a purebred line. Some years the calf crop has been fed and sold as baby beef, many times the best of the heifer calves have been kept and grown into cows to replace older ones sold, and at other times the entire calf crop has been sold at the ending of the pasture season. In any event, the cattle sold have represented a net cash income that has charged against it only our own labor, the grazing of our own grass and the consumption of home grown feed, except some cottonseed used in years of poor forage crops. During the years of high prices our "sell off" brought good returns, but nothing like those of the fellow who had bought steers for \$40 a head, kept them but a short time and cashed them in for \$90 and \$100 a head. The speculator cattleman was making money hand-over-fist then—we were plugging along and had to be content with smaller profits, the greater than ever made before. Since the slump in cattle prices came, the buyer and seller of cattle has seen his profits of the high time entirely wiped out by the deflation, and in some cases more with it, for too many kept enlarging operations as profits piled up and were caught loaded to the limit when prices dropped. So the cow herd plan of handling cattle is the slower process, but it is the safer and the surer of a profit, and in following it lies the way out of the present cattle depression for the average farmer-cattleman. The drouth demon still has this

immediate locality by the throat, and while good rains have fallen but a few miles away, our portion has been only dust settling sprinkles. While there is good corn within 30 miles of us we have been compelled to see our chance for a 1931 corn crop wither away in the heat of these early August days, leaving us a present prospect not a whole lot better than that of last year, which we all realize was poor enough. Our plans for "pulling thru" must be a follow up of those of last year's, which means putting most of the crop in the shock and feeding it to cattle. Grain for the hogs must come from the wheat bins. For those who are in debt and made corn their major crop, the future months are admittedly not bright and if there is a "debt holiday" to be declared to anyone it should be to these hard-working Kansas farmers who thru no fault of their own are growing no corn this year, rather than to go across the Atlantic with it to Germany. The dry, warm days that cut deep into our corn prospects also dried up our hay crops, both the prairie and alfalfa, and we have been working overtime to get it in the barn as quickly as possible. The last acres of prairie grass cut was hay in dryness before reached by the sickle, and the rake followed closely behind the mower. This, however, will make good cattle hay. Realizing our troubles are local, the neighbors are looking toward the future with hope and anticipation that it must be better ahead, since it cannot well be worse, and to keep plugging along, doing the best we can with what we have, offers the only way out.

City Folks Boost Wheat Surplus

Why Should Business Men be Allowed to Ruin the Farmers' Markets by Speculation?

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

A NEW viewpoint of the wheat surplus problem was brought to mind after reading a clipping a friend sent us last week. It is an angle that has been little discussed so far, but from the farmers' standpoint it is worth giving some consideration. The article referred to the business man land speculator—the fellow who has a business or profession in town and who has accumulated some extra capital and has gone out and bought western land so he could speculate in wheat and the rise of land values.

This type of speculation stimulated the opportunity for wheat production. To make it easy for the renter, the speculator either paid the renter for breaking the sod or else gave him all of the first year's crop. It caused renters to till more soil than if they were the owners. Very likely if the business man speculator had remained within his own field thousands of acres of sod would still be unbroken because the farmers would not have been able to buy and break out so much sod. Larned probably is representative of a large number of towns in Kansas and a rough guess would be that 75 per cent of the business men have speculated in western wheat growing.

It seems as if a man ought to be able to make or invest money any way he pleases so long as it is legitimate. But let us look at this rule

from the other direction. What would the business man say and do if a few of the farmers came into town and bought a barber or hardware business, sold a few groceries or started a drug store? That is different, but how much different? Unless a farmer raises his own produce, most towns have an ordinance that requires a license fee to sell it? We have heard of a few farmers who sell machinery and repairs, and they have been called "bootleggers." We farmers probably are a little more refined, and just call the business man who has gotten over into our line a speculator. In reality the business man who has invested capital in wheat production has worked a hardship on his own business. If it is not right for the farmer to come into town and start a sideline in competition with other businesses it is not right for the business man to come out into the country and enter farming in competition with the man who lives upon the farm. There is no argument about the former part of the statement.

We farmers will have to wake up and protect our business. If we had our way about it every single mother's son that comes out into the country to sell anything would be required to have a permit and a license, and the fees would go to help keep up the township roads. As it is anybody can come out in the country and sell any-

thing under the sun. For our own protection it may be necessary to levy some kind of a tax on the speculator who has helped to break our markets. If the farmers had been unaided by speculative capital there is some doubt that there would be much surplus. It is estimated by one authority that 80 per cent of the land in Kansas west of Dodge City is owned and operated by the business man speculator who thought there was money in wheat raising. Altho this suggestion represents only a little that is wrong with the wheat growing business, we do believe farmers should give some thought to it.

Early Days Were Hard, Too

A few days ago we received a most interesting book containing the life history of the author, J. Wesley Smith, a resident of Ottawa for several years. Mr. Smith is 90 years old, and the book was completed last year. It contains the important events of the man's life during the last 89 years. We deem it a rare privilege to have the opportunity to read the details of so long a life. Mr. Smith relates his experiences in going by wagon train from Omaha to California in 1863. There were no railroads west of St. Joseph. The trip west took him thru six territories—Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. It took the wagon train 100 days to make the 1,800 miles. On July 27, 1867, Mr. Smith landed by stage coach at Ottawa from Lawrence. It took about a day to make the 28 miles from Lawrence to Ottawa. There were no bridges and the roads were bad. The pioneer days are vividly described thru the book. It was easy to notice many differences in the way people lived then and now. In those days, it seemed, honesty between men and neighbors was a virtue. Now it is passed over too lightly. Men borrowed and lent money, food and machinery and paid promptly. The early settlers were more neighborly than present day farmers. It is difficult for people today to realize the hardships and toil these pioneers encountered. These early pioneers are fast passing from the stage of life's great drama, and to talk with them or read such a well written record as Mr. Smith has left is a privilege we have at present but will not have many years longer. I take my hat off to the men and women who had the grit to stay with the pioneer life and carve the foundations upon which our present state rests. No tribute or honor is too great to pay those who yet remain.

4 Inches of Rain Helped

Four inches of rain during the last week have put the wheat ground in fine condition. In fact it is too wet to work for a few days. Altho it is about a month late, most of the land locally will be prepared about as usual. A number of farmers who have burned the stubble are just going to use the diggers to loosen up the top a bit.

Snow in the Roads?

The wide practice of burning wheat stubble will bring on another serious problem next March. The chances are that we will have considerable snow this winter, since last winter was so open. If that should be the case we can expect to have the most miles of badly drifted roads we have had in many years. It will make a lot of bad roads all winter. Road maintenance costs will be increased. Since there is so little stubble left to hold the snow we can expect to meet it in the roads.



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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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FULLETS, 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

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH. HIGHEST prices. Information free. Southwest Gold & Silver Co., Box 68B, Fort Worth, Tex.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

The H. A. Dressler herd of Holsteins at Lebo, Kan., with a record of 658 pounds of butterfat in one year, surely justifies Mr. Dressler in the statement that his herd is the highest producing herd in the United States. He is advertising young bulls of serviceable age for sale out of these high producing cows.

J. A. Sanderson, Ononogue, Kan., who breeds spotted Poland Chinas and who by the way has a fine string of boars for sale at private treaty this fall has recently bought a new herd boar. He is a junior boar pig and Joe found him in the Columbia Stock farm herd at Kansas City, Mo. He is sired by the champion, Good News, and he will be shown at the Northwest Kansas fairs and will be mated to daughters and granddaughters of Ajax for his February 18 bred sow sale.

I have just received a very interesting letter from Henry Woody of Barnard, Kan. Henry has bought a section of land six miles north of Vine Creek in Ottawa county where he expects to grow registered Herefords and registered Durocs on a larger scale than ever. His Hereford herd is one of the best bred herds in the country and numbers over 100 head of registered cattle. He has just bought a new herd boar from an Iowa breeder to head his Duroc herd and to Henry the future for the pure bred livestock business looks very bright.

Comrade, senior and grand champion Chester White boar at Hutchinson 1929, is the leading herd boar in use in the Albion Waldkenderfer herd of Chester White hogs at Herndon,

BABY CHICKS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

HARVEST QUEEN SOFT WHEAT, FOR COMBINES. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

BLOOMING SIZE REGAL LILY BULBS SOLD reasonable. Louisa Todd, Nehalem, Ore.

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

ALFALFA \$7.25; WHITE SCARIFIED SWEET Clover \$3.75; Timothy \$2.25. 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.

SEED WHEAT PRODUCERS

Sell your seed wheat through the Classified Department. Reach 120,000 farmers through Kansas Farmer. Start advertising now. See Special four time rate in table at top of page. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED 12-20 Twin City Tractor for repairs. Fred Dauber, North Topeka.

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.

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.E. Photo Co., Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kan., and this years crop of spring pigs sired by him would recommend him to the most exacting breeder. Albion will show at the Northwest Kansas fairs and the Southwest Nebraska fairs and at the end of the fair circuits he will hold his boar and gilt sale. The date is October 22 and the sale will be held at Culbertson, Neb., just over the state line from Rawlins county.

A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., has recently purchased from the Hagler Ranch, Hagler, Neb., a young bull that is a half brother to Brownale Premier, the valuable show and breeding bull that he had the misfortune to lose this spring. Brownale Premier was a son of Edelyn Premier and had been a consistent winner in all of the leading shows. His new bull is by Edelyn Premier and his name is Royal Seal. Mr. Shallenberger will not hold a sale this fall but will sell his surplus at private sale. The herd will be at the leading shows again this fall.

Leo Breeden of Great Bend writes to say the Milking Shorthorns have stood the hot weather much better than last year. Flies are not as bad as they are some seasons and the pasture is good. Cows in milk have held up well and the young stock are gaining a little now on sudan pasture and a light grain ration. Mr. Breeden's five year partnership ends this fall and a dispersion sale will be held on the Breeden farm October 8th. More than half of the offering will be sired by Otis Chieftain and descended from daughters of Pine Valley Viscount whose dam had an official milk record of 14,734 pounds.

I have just received a letter from Congressman James G. Strong of Blue Rapids, Kan., with the information that two cows in his herd recently produced in 30 days 100 pounds of butterfat. This is a real record for production and is a Washington county C. T. A. Record. Mr. Strong says this is practically twice the

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.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT

REBUILT CREAM SEPARATORS, PORTABLE milking machines just like new. Real bargains. Easy terms. Write for list. F. A. Doyle, Winfield, Pa.

DOGS

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

GERMAN POLICE, BRED, KIDS DOG. Natural heeler. Christ Huck, Jr. Ogallah, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD, AND RAT TERRIER puppies. Special prices this month. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kans.

TOBACCO

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.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-M Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building, directly opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

HONEY

NEW HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5; 2 CANS \$9. Sample 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 LB. \$4.50; 120, \$8.50. Strained \$7.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS, SELLING like hot cakes. Agents coining money. Catalog free. Mission 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, Ozment Instruction Bureau, 365, 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, Neb.

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Bulls For Sale
One five year old herd sire, Fern's Financial Count Rex (318746). One extra good 18 months old bull. Two eight months old bull calves. For immediate sale at attractive prices.
Garrott & Bliss, Atwood, Kan. Rt. 1, Box 17

Registered Jerseys

for sale. Two cows five years old. Heifer two years old. All heavy milkers. Male two years old. M. E. HILLEARY, ULYSSES, KANSAS

SHEEP AND GOATS

Registered Hampshire Rams
Priced reasonable.
HAROLD E. STAADT, OTTAWA, KANSAS

One Reg. Saanan Doe

from the famous Mohr herd. Good milker. Nannie Canaordia, 2 years old, just fresh, price reasonable. Minch Hatchery, Beloit, Kan.

Whiteface Cattle Wanted

1 car cows, 2 cars 1931 calves. Give price and full particulars. Address
H. S. BLAKE, 133 Western Ave., Topeka, Kan.

weight of both cows and about four pounds of butter per day. Because his herd is getting large for his farm, Mr. Strong has claimed November 2 for a public sale in which he will sell around 45 head of cattle. In this sale will be 15 splendid sons of his former national champion, Carnation Inka Matador. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

LAND

COLORADO

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

KANSAS

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE OR TRADE. LEE Schesser, Calvert, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, near Emporia, \$4,000. Other bargains. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

160 A. IMPROVED FARM, THE NORTH-west one-fourth of section twenty-seven, eighteen, twelve, 8 miles northeast Emporia, Kansas. Fine for poultry, dairy, etc. Write your offer to H. C. Ferris, Udall, Kan.

SECTION ALL WHEAT \$20 PER ACRE. Made eighteen thousand bushels this year. Ready for another crop. Will put to wheat best way and let all crop go at \$20. Corn 40 bu. adjoining land. Just in Colorado, south of Kanorado. Rent at 25c per bu. better than eleven hundred. Wheat will come again. Good land paying nearly 10% at 25c per bu. beats 3% time deposit in times like these. J. P. Thurman, 601 Schweitzer Building, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FARMS: THE best farm in Lyon county, 267 acres Neosho River bottom. Mostly cleared timber land. Best of alfalfa and corn land. Modern 8 room house for grain, new house, lots and sheds for 350 cattle, unfalling water. Plenty of barns, granaries, etc., two miles from Emporia on paved road. 126 acres Allen Creek bottom land, fine alfalfa or corn land. Sheds and lots for 350 cattle. Modern 7 room house—new. Modern chicken equipment for 1,000 chickens, unfalling water system, three miles from Emporia on paved road. Emporia is one of Kansas best school towns. Am pricing these farms to sell. C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.

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.

TEXAS

MR. FARMER: MAKE MONEY IN TEXAS Panhandle! Low production costs, low tax, low priced land, ideal climate, mild winters, full season. Your opportunity is here. Send for illustrated literature. Chamber of Commerce, Dalhart, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

LAND OPENINGS. 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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

80 ACRE FARM, GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, nice small house, adjoining Denver City limits. Water rights. \$4950. 3 yr. \$3500 Loan 6%. Small amount will handle or will trade. Andrew Cull, 317 Franklin, Topeka, Kans.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

FARMS WANTED FOR DETAILS, SEND farm description, lowest cash price. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

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

DUBOC HOGS

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

Duroc Boars OF QUALITY—Soundness, size and bone. Sired by the Great Boars "Big Prospect," "Landmark," "Aristocrat," "Goliath." Easy feeding type for over 35 years. Immuned, reg., shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

Chester White Bred Gilts

and Tried Sows for sale; also a good fall boar and a good yearling boar. Will sell Kansas Prospect, our good herd boar. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.

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.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS
20 bulls and heifers. Bulls in \$200 class \$50. One tried horned bull.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

Farm Crops and Markets

The August Forecast Indicates Kansas Will Gather 119,394,000 Bushels of Corn This Year

THE August Government crop report indicates a corn yield in Kansas this year of 119,394,000 bushels, as compared to a production last year of 82,908,000 bushels, and a 1925-29 average of 126,793,000 bushels. Corn production for the United States is estimated at 2,775,301,000 bushels, as compared with a production of 2,094,000,000 bushels in 1930. Kansas grew 223,497,000 bushels of wheat this year; last season's crop was 166,185,000 bushels. The acre yield this year was 17.8 bushels, the highest since 1914.

Kansas farmers harvested 49,352,000 bushels of oats this year, as compared to 40,341,000 bushels in 1930, and a 1925-29 average of 34,210,000. The barley crop was 10,540,000 bushels; 10,580,000 in 1930. Flax growers produced 403,000 bushels; 270,000 in '30. Grain sorghums are in good condition; we likely will harvest 23,760,000 bushels, as compared with 14,300,000 bushels in 1930.

Barton—We have had some local showers but a good general rain is needed. Crops have been standing the relatively dry weather very well. Eggs, 11c; wheat, 30c; butterfat, 20c.—Alice Everett.

Clay—A 3-inch rain a few days ago was of great help to crops. Corn, however, had been injured considerably by dry weather. Most of the farmers who own tractors are thru plowing; those who are doing this work with horses appreciate the additional moisture!—Ralph L. Macy.

Decatur—A 4-inch rain recently was of great help to growing crops. Farmers are preparing land for wheat; the acreage will be reduced. Corn, 32c; wheat, 26c; bran, 70c; shorts, 80c; hens, 11c to 14c; broilers, 14c to 17c; eggs, 9c; cream, 21c.—Mrs. Stella Newbold.

Dickinson—Recent rains have been of great help to the sorghums, pastures and to the folks who were plowing for wheat. Corn was injured seriously by the dry weather; we will husk about a fourth of a crop. Wheat, 30c.—F. M. Lorson.

Ellis—Recent rains have been of great value. There still is a great deal of plowing to be done for wheat; the acreage will be cut 25 per cent. Wheat, 23c; corn, 40c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 20c.—C. F. Erbort.

Finney—We had a 3-inch rain a few days ago. A large alfalfa seed crop will be produced this year. Grasshoppers have been numerous, but the wet, cool weather is bringing these pests under control. This county produced 4 million bushels of wheat in 1931; the acreage will be cut considerably. Much of this year's crop was injured by piling it on the ground. Eggs, 15c; broilers, 20c; tomatoes, \$3.—Mrs. Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—Recent rains have been of great help to growing crops, but more moisture is needed. This county is free from tuberculosis in its livestock. Farmers are putting up prairie hay. Flies are numerous. The 4-H Clubs are active. Wheat, 37c; oats, 15c; corn, 45c; butterfat, 18c to 21c; eggs, 11c to 15c; heavy hens, 16c; roosters, 8c; bran, 49c; shorts, 69c; flour, 65c to 85c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—General rains have been of great help to the corn and have put the soil in fairly good condition for plowing. The average yield of wheat here was 11 bushels, and the grain was of fine quality. The acreage will be reduced about 25 per cent. Livestock is doing well. The alfalfa hay crop was light. If we get more rain soon feed will be plentiful. Wheat, 25c.—John I. Aldrich.

Harper—Farmers are busy plowing for wheat; the acreage will be cut considerably. Dry weather injured the corn greatly. Feed crops are doing well. The third crop of alfalfa is growing slowly. Wheat, 30c; butterfat, 21c; oats, 15c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Recent rains have been of great help to the growing crops and have made plowing much easier. The weather was cool last week. Wheat, 29c; corn, 45c; oats, 17c; bran, 50c; shorts, 65c; cream, 17c to 20c; eggs, 10c to 18c; hens, 10c to 14c; springs, 14c to 18c; potatoes, \$1.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Recent rains have improved all crop prospects. Considerable plowing is being done. Apple trees are loaded. A good crop of tobacco will be produced in the northeast part of the county.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We have had plenty of rain recently; crops are making a splendid growth. Corn, 39c; wheat, 30c; bran, 65c; shorts, 70c; eggs, 11c; cream, 21c.—J. D. Stosz.

Johnson—Recent rains have been of great help to the crops. Corn will produce a good yield, altho it was injured by the dry

weather in July. Kafir is doing very well. The ground is in excellent condition for wheat plowing. Ground wheat, 80c; bran, 53c; hens, 15c; peaches, \$1.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—A large delegation from this county attended the Kansas Farm Products Utilization Day August 6 at Lawrence. We were very glad to hear Arthur Capper speak, for we admire him greatly. There will be a fine apple crop this year. The potato crop was good, but there was a heavy spoilage. We have had several rains (and many picnics) and the folks are feeling pretty good despite the low prices. More late gardens than usual are being planted this year. A taxpayers' meeting was held a few days ago at Tonganoxie.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—The weather was cool last week. More rain is needed; the soil is too dry to plow. Feeders are buying wheat extensively, and the grain is selling at from 45 to 50 cents a bushel. Oats, 25c; flax, \$1; eggs, 13c; cream, 20c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Local showers have been of great help to the crops, especially corn, which is making a good growth. Farmers are plowing for wheat. The folks are quite pleased over the good yields of wheat and oats.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Recent rains have been of great help to crops. The weather was much cooler last week. Peaches, \$1.39 to \$1.59.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—We have had fine rains, and crops are doing well. Prairie hay will be scarce and higher in price. Wheat, 28c; corn, 40c; cream, 22c; eggs, 6c to 18c; flour, \$1.05; shorts, 80c.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Recent rains have improved the corn outlook greatly. Threshing is finished; wheat yields were fairly good, and the oats crop was much above normal. Pastures are short but livestock is doing well. The hay crop will be light. Market sales are well attended and the prices are generally good. Corn, 45c; wheat, 35c; oats, 17c; hens, 9c to 14c; springs, 20c; cream, 24c; eggs, 13c.—W. T. Case.

Ness—Dry weather continues; we have had only a few local showers. Kafir and the feed crops need rain badly; corn is about ruined. A small rise in the price of wheat started some grain to market last week.—James McHill.

Osage—Recent showers have been very helpful to crops, but a general rain is needed to "soak" the soil. Pastures are short. Corn is spotted; in some communities it is in fairly good condition, in others it has been injured seriously. Kafir is heading in fine shape. No grasshopper damage has been reported. Practically no grain is being marketed.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—This county has had considerable rain, and the corn and feed crops are making an excellent growth. Pastures are green and livestock is doing well. The nights are cool. There has been no damage from 'hoppers. Farmers are busy with the wheat ground; the acreage will be reduced somewhat. Wheat, 25c; peaches, \$1.55 to \$1.70; oats, 15c.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—We have had some good rains, and the sorghums and pastures are making a good growth. We will have some corn, altho it was injured considerably by the dry weather.—A. A. Tennyson.

Republic—Another fine rain a few days ago improved the crop outlook greatly. Some corn fields were damaged by the dry weather before the rains started. Considerable plowing is being done, with the soil in excellent condition. Some rye and wheat have been sown for fall pasture. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 16c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Recent showers have been of great help to the crops. Very little plowing has been done; part of the land will be left until next year, and then planted to spring crops or summer fallowed. There is a fine interest here in the 4-H Club and Farm Bureau work. Wheat, 29c; eggs, 13c; hens, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—A few local rains recently have helped the grain sorghums and feed crops greatly in some localities, but a good general rain is needed. Corn was damaged by the dry weather. Wheat, 28c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 18c.—William Crotinger.

Wilson—Some farmers have plowed their wheat land; others, however, are waiting for rain, to make the work easier. Some wheat has been planted for early pasture. We have had light showers; a general rain is needed. The third crop of alfalfa was light. Many farmers are feeding ground wheat.—Arthur Meriwether.

Wyandotte—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and crops are making a splendid growth; corn should produce a bumper crop. Threshing is completed; very little grain was stacked. Kafir and feterita will yield a big crop of both grain and fodder. Farmers are plowing for wheat; a normal acreage will be planted. Apple trees have an excellent crop; picking will give work to many people this fall. Several new silos have been erected this summer.—Warren Scott.

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