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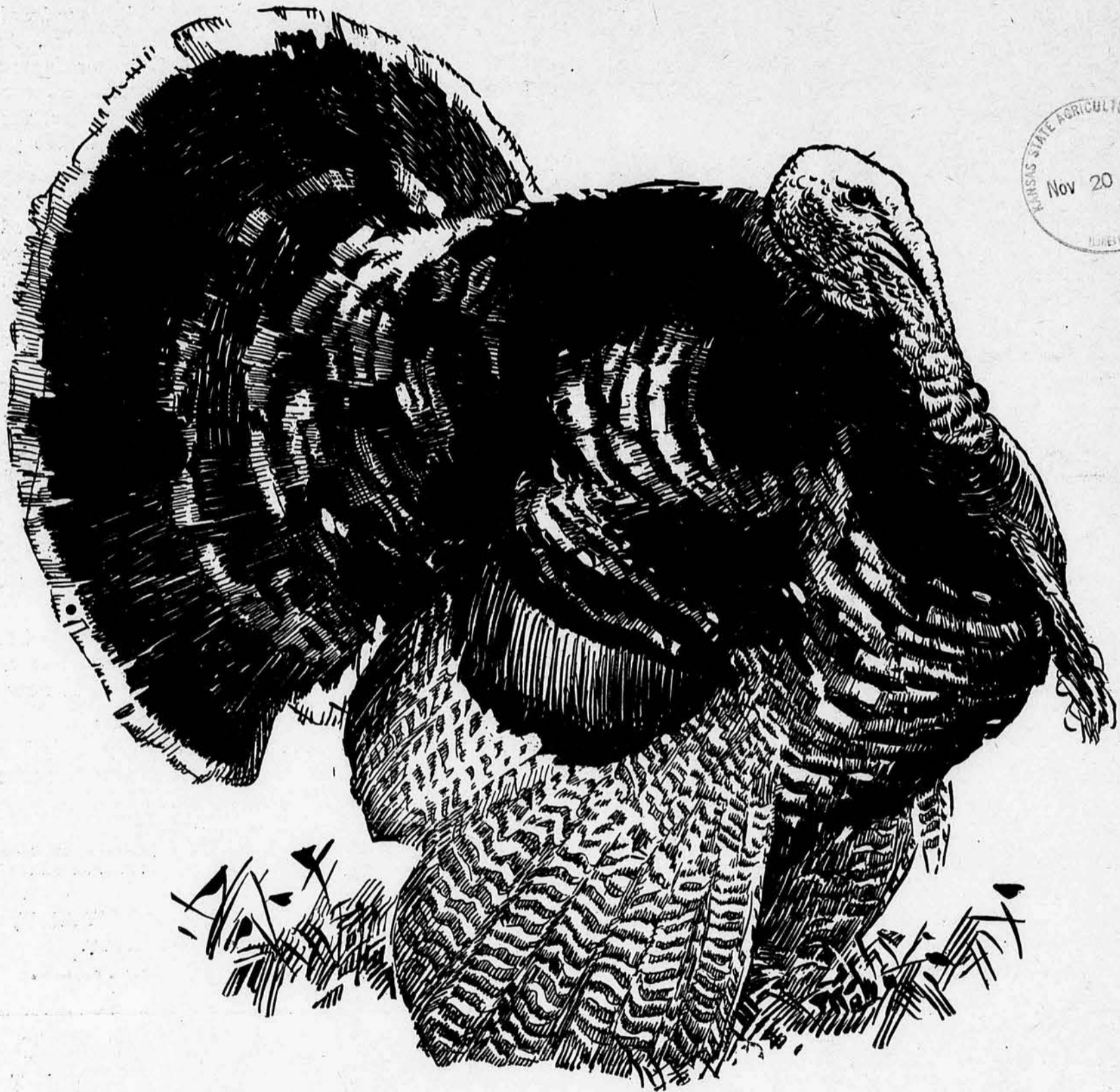
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

November 22, 1930

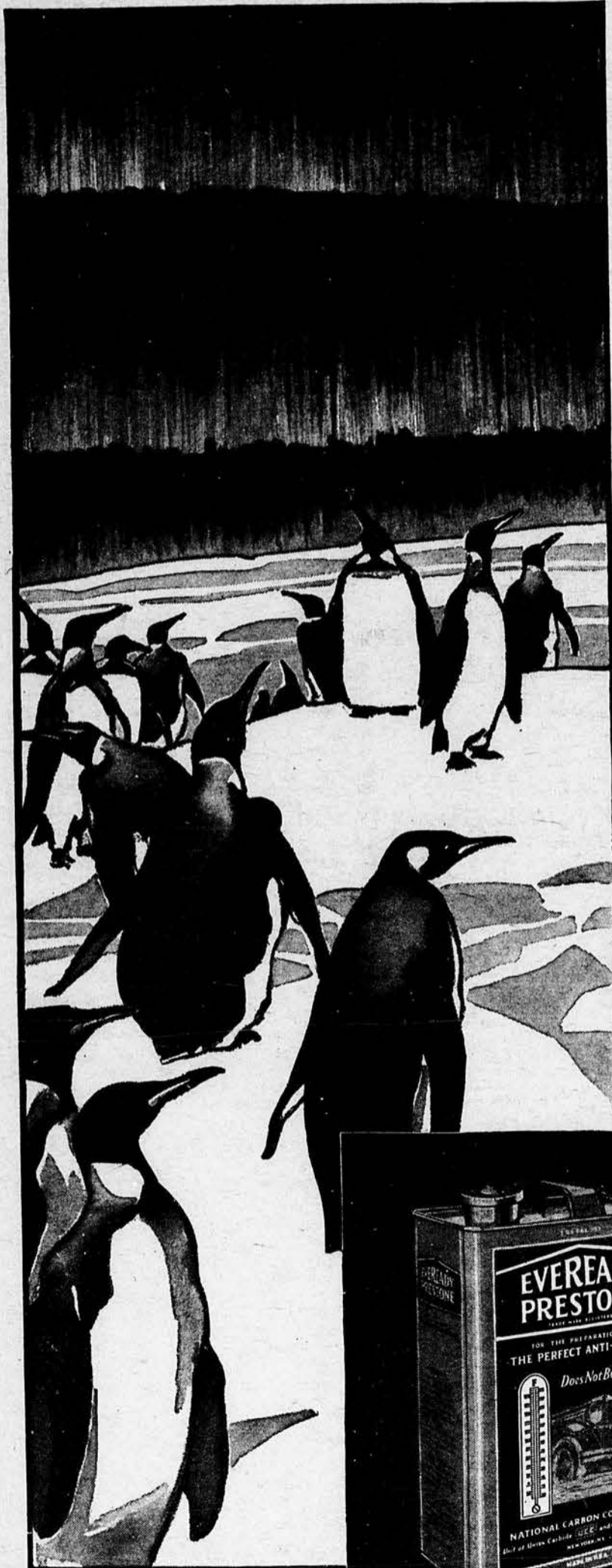
Number 47



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Nov 20 '30
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* * *

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9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Nov 20 '30

Volume 68

November, 22, 1930

Number 47

Stanek Husked Way to Victory

Thousands Attended National Event Sponsored This Year by Kansas Farmer

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

FIRST honors in the seventh annual National Corn Husking Contest, staged on November 14, in Norton county, were earned by Fred Stanek of Webster county, Iowa. This is the fourth time that Stanek has led the field, and his record for 1930 beats anything he ever has done before in the national event. Without question this was the greatest show of its kind ever held in the United States, and it drew the largest crowd ever assembled at one time in Northwestern Kansas. All parking space on the contest farm was filled to capacity long before the starting signal was heard, adjoining fields and farmsteads were opened for hundreds upon hundreds of cars and roads in all directions were lined with automobiles up to as much as 4 miles away.

The national contest is sponsored every year by the Capper Publications and the Standard Farm papers, with Kansas Farmer, Topeka, in charge this year. This was the first time the national show ever has come to Kansas, and it will rotate among the other Corn Belt states before paying a return engagement. For months Kansas Farmer representatives, the Norton County Farm Bureau and the Norton Chamber of Commerce worked on the details of the "world series" of the corn field. Regular press releases were sent to papers all over the United States, radio announcements were made frequently, and a contact committee at Norton visited many towns in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska to tell about the event. Window posters and windshield stickers further informed an interested public about the coming event.

Were Careful of the Corn

Three weeks of ideal Northwestern Kansas weather tempted folks to visit the contest, and an excellent day dawned for the big show. It is rather difficult to estimate the number of folks in a gathering of such huge proportions, but it is safe to say that between 40,000 and 50,000 were on hand. And a more pleasant, orderly crowd never has been seen any place. While hundreds of folks walked thru the field before the contest, they evidently were exceedingly careful not to break down the corn the champions were to husk.

After careful search thruout the state, Kansas Farmer deemed it wise to place the national contest on the F. W. Palmer farm in Norton county. Mr. Palmer had an excellent field of corn ready, that would yield between 55 and 60 bushels an acre. This field was farmed exclusively by power, and even in taking out the six rows between the lands in which the huskers worked, Mr. Palmer used a two-row corn picker and then cut down the stalks with a tractor drawn disk. Kansas Farmer, Norton county, Northwestern Kansas and all the state farm papers concerned are grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer for all they did and for their fine hospitality.

Once started this national contest grew to huge proportions. It certainly wasn't a one-county show, because all of Northwestern Kansas joined in making this contest of 1930 something to remember for years to come. Schools and business houses in surrounding towns closed for the day, 13

towns sent their bands and about 25 communities entered floats in the parade at Norton before the contest, the parade at the Palmer farm and later placed them with other displays in the long row of agricultural exhibits. The efforts of folks in Northwestern Kansas combined to give national husking contest visitors a very wonderful, but entirely true, picture of their section of the state. Out there the country is big and the folks who live there know how to do things.

Many, many features of the event were new and interesting. As has been said before, this was the first national contest ever held in Kansas. It was a new job and a tremendous one, but Norton and Northwestern Kansas, co-operating with Kansas Farmer, did a beautiful job. Everything went off like clock-work, no one was injured and it has been reported that not a single automobile was damaged. All of those things speak for the efficiency of the many, many folks who

worked so diligently for success. When the Kansas Farmer representative explained to the folks at Norton exactly what a contest of this nature required, Dr. C. W. Cole, president of the Norton Chamber of Commerce, and Fred J. Sykes, the Norton County Farm Bureau agent, promptly said everything necessary would be done. That was exactly the way everything marched along on contest day from early morning and on thru the banquet in the evening, given by the Chamber of Commerce to visiting huskers, newspaper men and others. Kansas Farmer doesn't believe it humanly possible to put on a more successful contest than this one at Norton.

As the big day arrived there was no fear that things would turn up at the last minute undone. At the final check-up meeting the day before the contest, every single committee chairman promptly reported that all the work assigned to his committee was done. And the representatives of the various newspapers concerned found many new things added to the contest this year. These things simply prove further that Northwestern Kansas knows how to make progress.

Used Fine Matched Teams

A fine sun came out very early in the morning to drive away some threatening clouds, and gave Northwestern Kansas an excellent contest day. A public address system, made possible by a local donation, kept the thousands of contest visitors informed regarding everything that was taking place. Fourteen men were eligible to the contest this year, but one man from Indiana found it impossible to enter. After the fine parade of agricultural floats at the Palmer farm, beautifully matched teams, all drawing new wagons pulled into line and marched along the edge of the contest field to turn in at the land assigned them. Horse lovers from every state represented took real delight in seeing such well-groomed animals, and it must be that the owners who drove those teams, and gave their time, felt a real pride in their fine horses.

Exactly 1 minute before the men were to start husking an air bomb sounded the "get ready" signal. Then at exactly 11:45 o'clock a second bomb started those 13 state champions in one of the hardest, speediest corn-field battles they ever had entered. Every single man fought to the limit, and the wagons kept so even across the field that everyone knew it would be a close race. Not only was the contest a fine sight for folks who attended, but for thousands upon thousands of radio fans as well, who heard a word picture over 51 radio stations thruout the nation that are a part of the great National Broadcasting System. M. H. Peterson and Wallace Butterworth, noted announcers, told everything that was going on, and Butterworth even carried a microphone out into the field so the radio audience could hear the ears of corn hit the bangboards and hear the champions rip those plump ears free from their husks. Six moving picture outfits were on hand to make a record of the event, and two of the companies made "talking" pictures. The clicking of many additional cameras

(Continued on Page 22)



Above, Contestants From Seven States Who Competed in the Seventh Annual National Corn Husking Contest. Left to Right, Back Row: Harold Holmes, Illinois; C. J. Simon, Kansas; Guy Simms, Nebraska; Fred Stanek, Iowa; Lawrence House, Kansas; Martin Christensen, Nebraska, and Ray Hanson, Minnesota. Front Row: Harry Etter, Indiana; Glenn Washburn, Missouri; Clyde Tague, Iowa; Orville Welch, Illinois; Ellsworth Kapp, Missouri, and Theodore Balko, Minnesota. Center, a Movie Man "Shooting" Some of the Contest Visitors Who Took Advantage of a Wheat Straw Stack on the Palmer Farm. Below, More Visitors Admiring the Matched Teams and New Wagons Northwestern Kansas Provided for the Contest. This Seventh Annual National Contest Was Sponsored This Year by Kansas Farmer, With Norton County and All of Northwestern Kansas Co-operating

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

ON OCTOBER 31 I made a talk at the close of Farmers' Week in Columbia, Missouri, on the subject, "Count Your Blessings." Those who listened to the speech seemed to like it. I thought it was a fairly good speech myself and thinking perhaps my readers may enjoy reading it, I am putting it into print. It is really longer than my space permits, but I do not know what to cut out of it and so I am imposing all of it on you.

Count Your Blessings

SOLOMON, once king of Israel, has been credited with being the author of the Proverbs and the Book of Ecclesiastes, and as such supposed author obtained the reputation of being the wisest man of all history. I was brought up to believe that, but in my more mature years I have come to have serious doubts about it. No man with the matrimonial record of King Solomon is entitled to a reputation for great wisdom. In all probability some subordinate wrote the Proverbs and the Book of Ecclesiastes; probably some wise-cracker around the royal palace whose name does not appear in the record at all. However, it is not material who wrote the Proverbs; they rank and will always rank in literature as an astounding collection of wise observations, showing that whoever did originate them had a profound understanding of human nature, of the faults and frailties of mankind in general, of human weakness and human strength, and of the good and evil that is inherent in the children of men.

It has been a good many years since I first read or perhaps heard read this statement from the Book of Ecclesiastes: "Say not thou what is the cause that the former days were better than these, for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

To put the same thought in modern slang, the person making that observation or asking that question was talking thru his hat. I can imagine the crowd of loafers that gathered on the street corner in Jerusalem, engaged in futile discussion such as street corner crowds always engage in; some of the most dyspeptic talking about the hard times and telling how much better it used to be, and that unless something was done about it everything would go to the dogs. So down thru the ages since Solomon ruled over the kingdom of Israel in pomp and glory, surrounded by the multitude of fawning courtiers and his fifteen hundred wives and concubines, there have been those who continuously harped on the decadence of the then present time and descanted on the superiority of the past.

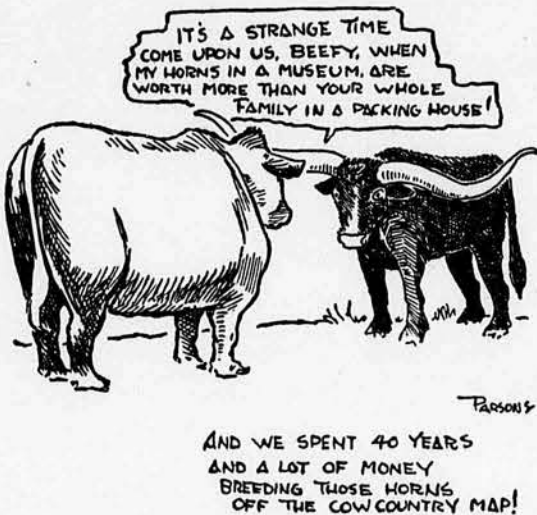
Now I will admit that the pessimist has his uses. If there were no complainers those in control of public affairs might and probably would grow entirely too self-satisfied; cease to make any effort to right the wrongs that always exist in this imperfect world, tend to grow indolent, overbearing, utterly selfish and probably corrupt. There is not much to choose on the one hand between the man who is afflicted with chronic belly-ache and a liver that is always out of order, who is so occupied in hunting for noxious weeds and unsightly crawling things that he never notices the trees in their leafy beauty or the flowers with their exquisite coloring and sweet perfume, who hears only the mournful call of the turtle-dove and never heeds the cheerful song of the singing bird, or the extreme optimist on the other hand who never discovers anything is wrong with anything, who laughs when there is nothing to laugh about, who overworks the Pollyanna injunction to keep smiling until his countenance takes on a fixed and idiotic grin that is almost as exasperating as the disgusting belching of the confirmed and dyspeptic pessimist.

Just now, however, the pessimists, especially among the farmers, seem to be having their inning. One might suppose that never in the history of this country has the farming industry

been so depressed or the outlook so hopeless as at the present time. That is the reason why I have chosen for my text, "Count Your Blessings." "Say not thou, what is the cause that the former times were better than these, for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

I have been a resident of this world quite a number of years—long enough to have witnessed tremendous economic, social and educational changes. Changes so astounding that I hardly can realize that they possibly could have happened within the limited time in which they have occurred.

I was born on an Ohio farm at a time when the most modern piece of farm machinery was a one-wheeled mowing machine. Just why the inventors of that mower put on only one wheel and supported the sickle-bar with a sled runner I do not know, but that perhaps is as easily explained as it would be to give a reason why the early makes of automobiles had the door in the back end of the car. My father, who was a pretty progressive farmer for his time, bought the first mowing machine that came into our neighborhood. By the time I was old enough to recollect things, the old Ketcham mower had been replaced by the first make of the Buckeye mower.



It was about as heavy as an ordinary farm wagon but it was a tremendous improvement over the old scythe. At the dawn of my recollection there was no reaper in use. A hard-headed Scotch-Irish farmer by the name of McCormick, who had vision and brains, was working on his invention but it had not yet been put into use. The Buckeye mower people attached a platform and reel to their mower. The reel knocked the grain down on the platform. A man strapped himself to a post at the back end of the platform and with a fork raked off the grain in what he called bundles to be bound by the binders following the machine. I will say here that the man who stood tied to that post, bumping along over the rough furrowed field, did not need any stomach massage when his day's work was over.

But even after I had grown to be quite a chunk of a lad the greater part of the wheat was still cut with cradles. I was not big enough to swing a cradle but I was big enough to rake after a cradler and then while the cradler and the man who was binding after me were taking a rest I was supposed to go to the house and get a jug of fresh water. In those good old days the farm boy was not supposed to get tired.

So you see my recollection goes back to the end of the old age of individualism. I saw almost the beginning of the age of machinery. I have no complaint to make of the conditions of my boyhood. I had no harder time than other farm boys, in fact not so hard as a good many, for my father was a kindly man and, considering his means, a generous one. I loved him with a whole-hearted devotion and after the lapse of almost

half a century since he went to his long rest I still cherish his memory.

The difficulties we had to contend with were those resulting from the conditions of the times. Fortunately we did not realize that we were suffering any particular hardships because we did not know that there could be anything better.

Work on the farm was nearly all laborious and a good deal of it monotonous. The hours of labor were long. The farmer who did not rise, summer and winter, before the sun was looked upon as a slacker by his neighbors who rose regularly at 4 o'clock in the morning and worked until 9 o'clock at night. The rest of the time they wasted in slumber—that is, the men did. The farm wife did not get to bed for about an hour later. She spent the extra hour in such pleasant recreation as darning the men's socks and patching their clothes.

Difficult for the Women

THE fact is that the lot of the farm women was harder than that of the men. Today at the age of 40 the average woman may look her best. She dresses so well that it is hard to distinguish her from her flapper daughter and that applies to many farm wives and their daughters as well as to the town women of more leisure. In those old days long hours, hard labor and the bearing of many children made the average farm woman look old at 40. Very often she had lost most of her teeth, her skin was rough and her hair, streaked with gray, was tied up in an unlovely knot on top of her head. Her best dress, and she rarely had more than one company dress, was apt to be of coarse material and unfashionably cut. Her hands were red and gnarled with toil, so when she did visit in town she showed at a disadvantage compared with her better-dressed and less toil-worn town sister. As a result she suffered from a town complex.

The farm people, at least those of the locality in which I was reared, were mostly religious and their brand of religion was as drab, harsh and uninteresting as was the life of constant toil they led. It was generally based on the theory that man at best was a poor worm of the dust; that he was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity and prone to evil as the sparks are to fly upward—the more miserable he was here on earth the more assurance he had of a heaven hereafter. The heaven pictured to me was that of an assembly of supposed saints dressed in night gowns wearing uncomfortable crowns and playing harps unceasingly thru the recurring cycles of eternity. Most of the supposed saints I knew could not have distinguished one tune from another and never played on a harp or any other kind of musical instrument. In fact, 99 per cent of them had never seen a harp, except a jewsharp. Even as a boy it occurred to me that if God was satisfied with that kind of melody He must have a poor ear for music and, also, that hell must indeed be horrible if it was worse than such a heaven as that.

The farm of my boyhood supplied practically all the needs of the family. We had very little money, but then we needed very little. Some must be raised to pay taxes, but taxes were light because the cost of public improvements was small and the salaries of public officials were meager. We had schools but in many country districts the school year was not more than four months and more often only three. Teachers' wages were often not more than \$25 a month, often less. Sometimes they were as low as \$10 a month. In some cases the teacher was expected to board around. If a man teacher, he was expected to sleep with one of the boys. I presume that no one here ever had the experience of trying to sleep with a healthy country boy. If you have had then you have had some experience that ought to help fit you for a center-rush on a football team.

Modern sanitation in those times had not been heard of. All the children at the country schools took slates to school on which to do their sums, as they called the exercises in arithmetic. When the sum was worked the boy spit on the slate and rubbed out the figures with his sleeve. I might say, also, that the same sleeve answered the purpose of a handkerchief. It was not uncommon to dig the family well in the draw below the barn lot. Typhoid was a common disease and often fatal, but death was regarded as a visitation of Providence. It was accepted as a matter of course, as having been foreordained from the councils of eternity before time began. In the country district there was generally at least one family that supported a large insect population and it was often my lot to share a seat in school with one of these boys. He was a generous lad and of such as he had he gave freely. Then my good mother took me in hand. Armed with two deadly weapons, one called a "starter" and the other a "catcher," she harrowed my youthful scalp while the smooth surface of the fine-toothed comb grew red with the blood of the slain. I have always attributed my early baldness to this heroic treatment. My mother loosened the soil about the roots of my hair and when I came to Kansas the wind blew the hair away. Lice were not the only source of worry. Generally there were one or two cases of the itch to begin with and these two cases were enough to supply the school before the winter ended. The erroneous impression prevailed that this was a blood disease and to purify our life currents we were fed on a decoction of mixed sulfur and molasses. I unwillingly devoured so much of this decoction that I smelled like a sulfur spring at a health resort and did not dare to scratch my back against an iron post for fear I would strike fire.

I said that the farmer and his family of that day had little money. When he needed meat for the winter he took a cow that was old and well stricken in years, to use a Scriptural description, maybe 15 or 16 years old, fattened her and butchered her in the fall. The meat was pickled or "corned" or dried, and during the long winter months it afforded him and his family both nourishment and exercise. I can tell whether a man of 70 was fed on the country cow beef by the development of his jaw muscles. When an animal was slaughtered the hide was not sold in the market. It was taken to the local tanner who immersed it in a vat filled with tanning liquor, the tannin being derived from ground oak bark. When that vat was filled with raw hides in the process of being tanned you could smell it for a mile. After the tanning was completed, the tanner took his toll in leather and returned the remainder to the farmer. The farmer in turn took it to the local shoemaker for him to make into the family footwear. The shoemaker generally received his pay in leather.

The farmer who had sheep took a part of his clip to the local woolen mill where it was manufactured into cloth or rolls to be spun into yarn by the housewife. She was also the tailoress of

the family. Her garments were fashioned on the cut and try plan. My mother wasn't a skilled tailoress and when she fitted me with a pair of pants they were apt to bulge out as far in front as in the back, so that when I was headed for the country temple of learning one couldn't tell by looking at me whether I was going to school or coming home.

Practically all the business of the farmer was done by swapping products. There was no freight rate problem and very few traffic problems, for the mass of farm folk simply didn't travel. I was a boy of nearly 14 before I took my first ride on a railroad train, a distance of 14 miles. Since then I have ridden a great many thousand miles. I have visited every state in the United States with the exception of four and



every province of Canada with the exception of two in the far north. But never have I experienced so thrilling and exciting an adventure as that ride of 14 miles on a local freight train.

Country butter was traded for groceries, the price in trade often being 10 cents a pound or less. The grocer had no method of cold storage and mingled the butter with his other stock so that it absorbed the odors of all of them and within three days acquired a strength that Samson might have envied before he yielded to the wiles of Delilah. When put on the table of the small town boarding house it was necessary to chain it to the festal board in order to keep it from attacking the boarders. Such hens as we had laid their eggs when and where they pleased. For perhaps two months there was a plethora of eggs that sold at the country grocery store for 5 or 6 cents a dozen, but during about nine months in the year we went without eggs. The hens, incited by the natural urge to increase and multiply, having laid what they considered sufficient eggs for a setting, proceeded to sit with

a persistence worthy of a better cause. If a nest was robbed, that did not abate the maternal instinct and often the would-be mother brooded over a discarded doorknob, bits of eggshell-colored glass and a few stones, apparently with some vague intent of hatching out a miniature house.

There simply was no such thing as a fairly good country road except during the brief period when there was sleighing. In the winter when there was no snow the road consisted of frozen humps over which the farm wagon rattled slowly along as the weary horses stumbled over the bumpy surface. In the spring came the thaw when the bottom fell out of the roads in the Sandusky bottoms. Sometimes the mud was hub deep and it required a good team of horses to pull an empty wagon. When the mud dried up, then came the dust, often 2 or 3 inches deep, which rose around the slowly moving wagon like the pillar of cloud that accompanied the daily progress of the Children of Israel on their journey from Egyptian bondage toward the Promised Land. In these days when the price of beef cattle goes below 10 cents a pound the sound of complaint is heard from ocean to ocean. In those good old days good beef steers often sold for less than 3 cents a pound and the same thing can be said of good fat hogs. It could not be said that the farmer of those times paid less for what he had to buy. Coal-oil, sugar, tea and coffee cost more when I was a boy than they do now. I can buy a better hand-me-down suit, a far better fit and better looking in every way, for less money than I had to pay for my one Sunday-go-to-meeting suit of those days. You can buy coarse plow shoes and much better overalls now for no greater price than they could be bought for then.

If farmers and their families were willing to work as hard now and live as economically as they lived then and work with our modern up-to-date machinery they could raise better crops and make and save three times as much money as the farmers of my boyhood. I do not expect them to live that way. I do not want them to. I know that they can and ought to enjoy the conveniences and even luxuries of modern life. And if they are good business men they can do that and still prosper. This is far from being a perfect world. Man born of woman is still of few days and full of trouble, and perhaps that will always be so. But having lived in this world three-quarters of a century and almost a third of that time on the farm on which I was born, and having witnessed the development of this marvelous age, I declare that with all its faults it is the best age of all the ages since the world began, or else my experience is at fault and history is a lie. Count your blessings. "Say not thou what is the cause that the former days were better than these for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

With the advancement of our civilization, life becomes more complex. To succeed requires a greater degree of knowledge and intelligence. The race is to the swift and battles to the strong.

Thwarting the People

IN PHILADELPHIA, November 4, the Vare machine rolled up a plurality of nearly 200,000 votes for Governor Pinchot's Democratic opponent. This was in a city that for 35 years had polled heavy Republican majorities.

The machine voted 'em in "blocks." That is, in groups, in large numbers. It was a striking exhibition of boss control.

In a previous election Vare had defeated United States Senator Pepper with the Philadelphia vote, running as a candidate himself. That was the election which followed Pennsylvania's famous 3-million-dollar primary.

Governor Pinchot signed Vare's election certificate as required by law, but intimated there had not been an honest election. And Vare was denied his seat in the Senate because of excessive expenditure of money.

Pennsylvania has re-elected Pinchot for governor despite the Vare machine's blocks of votes. And that is creditable to those of its citizens who vote as free men.

We have popular rule in this country—with reservations. Our great cities are run by political dictators who make or break candidates, decide what bond issues shall pass, who shall be elected—all in the interest of the machine. The iron hand of the political boss is seen or felt in every election in most of the big cities.

In the good old days when the world traveled slowly, "playing politics" was the customary thing for public men and political parties in the United States. Politics then was frankly on the "spoils" basis. Government was not then the huge

administrative business it has since become, and frequently the game was played to the limit.

Political machines and boss rule were the inevitable result. They still survive in the Tammany-kind of organizations that rule New York, Chicago and other great cities. They even control the courts which with political graft is the chief reason such cities are centers of lawlessness.

However, in states, towns and counties the old political favoritism is waning, such as jobs for incompetents, public contracts for friends, misuse of public funds, the acceptance of bribes, and slow and slovenly methods of doing public business.

These are means by which the public business is disorganized and the taxpayer plundered thru inefficiency where he is not robbed outright, or his money wasted.

More than 431 cities and towns in the United States now have city managers, also 20 or more counties have county managers. Their numbers are increasing.

The end of ward and district bossism in cities is foreseen. When men especially trained in government take over their administration, the big cities will get business-like government.

Some of us will live to see it. Already we are beginning to see it at work in a few cities.

The Federal Government now is conducted like a great business which it is. What it chiefly needs is simplifying thruout, as two great departments of the Government already have been simplified by direction of President Hoover.

What has happened is this. The world has made tremendous advances in speed and efficiency during the last generation and is gathering momentum as it goes forward. There are millions more people in it and in this country. Everything is on a bigger scale. Waste is more costly, dawdlers are left behind.

All our old methods of government have to be quickened, made correspondingly effective. There is, or should be, no time to play politics. When the people have rendered their verdict both parties should abide by it. When campaigns are over Democrats and Republicans should unite in support of programs promised the voters, make them better if possible, but put them thru.

No business can get anywhere if half of those engaged in it are trying to hinder or prevent the other half from getting any work done—and government from township to Washington now is a business.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the formal declaration of seven Democratic leaders that the country's present situation affords no excuse for political jockeying, or "rocking the boat." They say they will co-operate with the administration in behalf of the public good.

That is patriotism, but it also is sound sense. I should like to call it the new Americanism.

Arthur Capper

Rural Kansas in Pictures



On November 5, Kansas Farmer Held the Fourth Annual Kansas State Corn Husking Contest Near Goodland in Sherman County. With the Fine Co-operation of Folks in That Progressive County and in All of Northwestern Kansas, This Year's Event Was Made One of the Largest and One of the Most Successful Ever Staged in the United States. These Pictures Give Glimpses of This Huge Show. 1—Some of the Largest and One of the Most Successful Ever Staged in the United States. 2, 3 and 4—Views of the Crowd. 5—Weighing in a Husker's Load. 6—Sorting Gleanings. 7—Five Winners, Left to Right, C. J. Simon, Barber County; Lawrence House, Sherman; W. R. Babcock, Phillips; H. F. Roepke, Pottawatomie, and Frank Moore, Jackson. 8, 9, 10 and 11—Officials, Referees, Gleaners and Water Boys

As We View Current Farm News

Master of National Grange Assails Grain Gambling Before Delegates From 13 States

WITH the keynote "equality for agriculture," the sixty-fourth annual convention of the National Grange opened November 12 at Rochester, N. Y., and delegates from 30 states heard Louis J. Taber, national master, assail the speculation in grain on the Chicago board of trade in his annual address. Taber said:

"As long as this present system remains, with its violent price manipulations, it is obvious that there must be a method of protection by hedging for the safeguarding of the buyer and the processor, but when hedging and short selling take the form of speculation and gambling in the necessities of life, the public is injured.

"Unfortunately for the American farmer, our present marketing structure operates with no concern as to the price he receives. It is a sad commentary on our present boasted wheat marketing program that during the recent period of agriculture's greatest depression, and the grain grower's consequent distress, the Chicago board of trade erected a building costing 12 million dollars, while the producers suffered near annihilation."

The Grange master offered six suggestions to accomplish the readjustment which he said was needed to help agriculture establish itself on a firm, economic basis. They were, briefly: Stabilization of values. A higher price level for farm commodities. More justly distributed system of taxation. Extension of the federal farm loan system. Readjustment of the nation's freight rate structure. Restriction of irrigation and conservation of natural resources.

Now That Election Is Over

NOW that the election is out of the way, the Wathena Times hands out a practical suggestion that should interest all corn growers: "Seed corn should be selected by this time and should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated place so that it will become thoroly cured before severe freezing weather."

"And may we add a word?" cuts in E. E. Kelley, editor of the Kansas Grass Roots column in The Topeka Daily Capital. "See that your radiator has its winter supply of alcohol or other non-freeze mixture before severe freezing weather."

Legge Denies Resignation

CHAIRMAN LEGGE of the farm board denies recent rumors that he had resigned. He indicates, however, that he will resign before the expiration of the six-year term to which he was appointed a year ago last summer. Mr. Legge points out that he already has served as chairman longer than the year he agreed upon in accepting the appointment from President Hoover. While he gave no indication as to when he would submit his resignation, he says, "I will resign sometime if I am not fired in the meanwhile."

Creep Fed Calves Thrive

CHASE county stockmen who are raising pure-blood herds are more than pleased with the creep feeding method of raising calves which many now are using altogether. Many farmers and cattle raisers have tried the creep-fed method on a part of their herds, and the old method with the balance and they have found, without exception, that creep-fed calves out-weigh and out-sell the others.

A Lily Pool, Too

FIFTEEN years ago Frank Schaffer had a "city job" in Pratt. Today, on his 480-acre farm, he has one of the finest rural homes in Western Kansas, of brick construction. Nearby are 253 evergreens, a lily pool and a flower garden. Mr. Schaffer is a real "dirt" farmer; dairying and wheat supply much of the income.

Reed Prods Farm Board

ARMISTICE day marked a renewal of hostile activities, rather than peace steps, between Governor Reed and Chairman Legge of the Fed-

eral Farm Board. Governor Reed believes that the stabilization feature was included in the agricultural marketing act, to meet just such a situation as we now are facing. It is his further belief that the present price of wheat is below the intrinsic value of that grain and that the farm board has power to stabilize the market by purchase of grain without chance of loss to itself.

Tells of Corn Futures

THE great increase in trading in corn futures in the United States since 1923 has led the Grain Futures Administration to study such trading, principally on the Chicago Board of Trade. The results have been published in Technical Bulletin 199-T, Trading in Corn Futures. Daily reports of



trading information covering more than five years, from June 22, 1923, to September 30, 1928, have been analyzed and summarized in the bulletin. Copies of Technical Bulletin 199-T may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Land Bank Sells Farms

THAT farmers in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District are not disheartened as to the future of the farming business is indicated by the fact that The Federal Land Bank of Wichita sold 174 farms during the 12 months ended September 30, 1930, as compared with 119 farms sold during the preceding 12 months, and 80 farms sold during the 12 months ended September 30, 1928.

These are farms which the Bank acquired through foreclosure of loans which became delinquent.

From time of organization in April, 1917, until August 31, 1930, The Federal Land Bank of

Are You Mentally Fit?

1. What famous Kansan distinguished himself in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War?
2. Who wrote the lines, "The quality of mercy is not strained; it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath"?
3. Where is Oberammergau and why is it famous?
4. What is the rule for determining leap year?
5. Who wrote, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
6. Where are the five state schools of Kansas located?
7. What are the two most famous poems written by the ancient Greeks?
8. What is bronze?
9. "To a Wild Rose" was written by what American pianist and composer?
10. To whom was the expression, "Check and double check" be credited?
11. What American author won the 1930 Nobel literature prize?
12. Where in Kansas are Cheyenne Bottoms? (Answers found on page 19)

Wichita closed 39,968 loans. In all, the bank has acquired title to 793 farms as a result of having made these loans.

The bank now owns 233 farms. Of these farms, 97 are in Colorado, 37 are in Kansas, 30 are in New Mexico, and 69 are in Oklahoma.

These farms are for sale to the first persons who offer what they are worth at the present time.

A sufficient down payment to make the sale a real one will be required in each case. Terms of payment of the balance vary with individual cases, but they will be made to give purchasers opportunity to establish their families in farm homes of their own.

Wheat Fed Hogs Win

THE fact that hogs will fatten on cracked wheat was demonstrated in Wichita last week when a pen of Poland China porkers averaging 244 pounds at 6 months old carried off the grand champion award in the fat hogs division of the Kansas National Livestock show. The hogs were raised and fed out by E. B. Thurston of Elmdale. He used a strict ration of cracked wheat and protein supplement.

\$230,600,455 From Gas Taxes

THE 48 states and the District of Columbia collected an average tax of 3.39 cents a gallon on 6,809,863,076 gallons of gasoline during the first six months of 1930. The highest tax was 6 cents a gallon, the lowest 2 cents. The estimated income from this source for the year is 515 million dollars.

For the Kansas Dairymen

AN UNUSUALLY good bulletin on the feeding of dairy cows has just been issued by the Government; it should be of interest to every Kansas dairymen. This is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,626-F, Feeding Dairy Cows, and it may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Organize Against Thievery

IN THE last few weeks a long series of burglaries have occurred in Pratt and the surrounding community. Citizens are forming protective clubs in various neighborhoods, each member taking turns at watching. This will doubtless be a good winter to have a lot of shotguns loaded with salt and pepper.

KDKA 10 Years Old

THE 10th anniversary program of Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, was observed November 3. This was the world's first broadcasting station. It also was the first station to broadcast farm programs.

Studying Taxing Units

STATE Chamber of Commerce committees are making a thoro study of all existing taxing units, with a view of bringing about savings in the tax dollar. It has been reported by various members of the sub-committee that vigilance on the part of the citizens generally is essential to the economies desired.

Teague to Keep Post

THE resignation of C. C. Teague, member of the federal farm board, scheduled for this December 15, has been postponed until July 15, 1931. Mr. Teague has written President Hoover to that effect. He accepted the appointment July 15, 1929, intending to serve for one year.

Both Occupy Governor's Box

AT THE Kansas National Horse show, held in connection with the Kansas National Livestock show last week in Wichita, both Harry Woodring and Frank Haucke shared the governor's box. Neither cared to discuss politics.

"Best Show Ever Held in Kansas"

In the National at Wichita Last Week Competition Was Unusually Strong

By J. M. Parks

ANY way you look at it, the 14th National Livestock Show held at Wichita last week was one in which the management and the exhibitors may take great pride. It had size. "Every year it is the proper thing to say that the show is 'bigger and better' than it was last year," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, superintendent of livestock exhibits. "And there is no question but that the Kansas National this year was the biggest ever held west of the Missouri River."

"We've outgrown our quarters," declared A. J. Schoth, assistant state 4-H club leader, "and more space will have to be provided." Mr. Schoth said that the number of 4-H club exhibits was fully double that of any former year. In the baby beef department alone there were 180 entries—the largest array of purebred baby beeves ever exhibited in any Kansas show ring.

And there was no doubt about it, the junior exhibitors were the "life of the party." Perhaps the high point of the show came Tuesday night

bitious youth. It was a case where overalls met tuxedos and crowded them completely out of the spotlight. In fact, the more than 700 boys and girls representing Kansas and Northern Oklahoma almost ran away with the show.

More than 150 head of 4-H club baby beeves were sold the last day of the show, for an average of \$13.80 a hundred. The top price was received by Carl Davy of Huron, owner of the grand champion Hereford calf. The animal

Dr. W. H. Riddell, superintendent of the dairy breed exhibits, expressed much enthusiasm over the quality of the dairy cattle shown. He said that several of the very best dairy herds in America were present. Until this year the only dairy breeds given full class ratings at the Kansas National have been Holsteins and Jerseys. The addition of Ayrshires and Guernseys made the dairy exhibi-

were 41 Ayrshires and 72 Guernseys entered.

One of the biggest surprises of the show was the extremely large number of sheep. Harry Reed, in charge of the sheep department, declared that every inch of space allowed for the sheep division was occupied, and several additional pens had to be constructed. There were 800 head of sheep on the floor—twice the number shown last year.



1. 4-H Club State Champion Livestock Judging Team, Pawnee. Left to Right: Russell Conard, Walter Lewis, John Cline, and Alternate Joe Lewis

2. Border King of Roberts—Senior and Grand Champion Guernsey Bull, Owned by Glenciff Farms, Independence, Kan.



3. Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Is Owner of the Best Five Hereford Bulls Shown by One Exhibitor at the National. Holding the Winning Animals are Left to Right: Dan Smith, Secretary of the National Livestock Show; Frank (Chief) Haucke, Reserve Governor; Harry Woodring, Governor-Elect, (Order Reversible); Senator-Elect George McGill, and Robert H. Hazlett

4. Gov. Clyde M. Reed Congratulating Carl Davy, Whose Hereford Calf Placed First Among 4-H Baby Beeves

5. Collyne Clipper Star—Senior and Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, Owned by F. W. Hubbell, Des Moines, Iowa

when 16 year-old Carl Davy of Huron, Kan., stood in the arena by the side of his grand champion Hereford calf and received congratulatory hand-clasps from Gov. Clyde Reed, United States Senator-Elect George McGill, and governors to be, or not to be, Harry Woodring and Frank Haucke. The thundering applause which accompanied the incident was indicative of the good wishes for the am-

was bought by the Cudahy Packing Company at \$51 a hundred. Jay Williams of Burden received second highest price for his Hereford. The Jacob Dold Packing Company was the buyer, and \$23 a hundred was the price. The reserve grand champion fed by Kenneth Johnson of Norton sold to the Lassen Hotel, Wichita, at \$19 a hundred.

bition one of the major departments of the show. Some of the best cattle in the Ayrshire group came from herds in Kansas, including the Fairfield Farms, Topeka; Gordon E. Mahoney, Shawnee; and W. S. Robinson, Nashville. Then at the top of the list were 18 head from the famous herd of Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis. There

During the week, 250 purebred Whitefaces passed under the critical eyes of the judges in the Forum arena. When the judging was completed, C. P. Graves, Georgetown, Ky., possessed the purple ribbon indicating that his bull, Rosemont Mischief, had been declared senior and grand champion. (Continued on Page 21)



4-H Club High Honor Boys and Girls and Winners of Missouri Pacific Railroad Prizes. Left to Right: John Peters, Sedgwick; Samuel Croft, Harper; Urban Simon, Sedgwick; Max Gatton, Cowley; Vivian Rossiter, Cloud; Willis Wenrich, Sumner; Kenneth Johnson, Norton; Jay Williams, Cowley; Carl Davy, Atchison

Husking Weather Has Been Fine

Market Price of Grain Crops Keeps on Level With Buying Power of Consumers

BY HARLEY HATCH

FOR the last two weeks we have had the best corn husking weather I have ever seen—and no corn to husk. Hold on; I forgot about 8 acres down on the creek. We have been getting some hog feed out of this and find it making 15 bushels to the acre. There will be about 12 acres of corn in the shock which must be looked over if we are to have seed for next year's crop. The downward course of grain prices is a surprise to many. Who would have thought at the height of the drouth last August that corn would sell on the December futures market in Kansas City for 69 cents a bushel? If we had to ship out corn instead of shipping it in we would be getting about 55 cents a bushel for it. A letter from an uncle living in the best part of the Illinois corn belt says their husking is well along with corn making from 40 to 50 bushels. Living only about 50 miles from the Chicago market, the best they can get is 65 cents for wheat, and oats are down to 27 cents a bushel. Corn sells right along with wheat.

Oil Well Log Shows Geology

Breakdown after breakdown has been the misfortune of those who are drilling a well on this farm. Going down to 75 feet in the first 1½ days, we thought the next day would reach the depth of 110 feet which would tell the tale. That was two weeks ago and the drillers still have about 15 feet to go. They also have what appears to be a wrecked machine and it is thought that a new machine will have to be brought in to finish the hole. So far as the well has been drilled it shows an almost exact duplication of the formation of the oil well 250 rods northwest. If this duplication is carried out to the 125 foot level we will be very glad, for at that depth in the oil well there was plenty of good fresh water in the hole. To those who would like to know what is under this part of the country I give a copy of the log of the oil well to a depth of 125 feet. It is as follows: Soil, 5 feet; shale, 50 feet; limestone, 45 feet; shale, 10 feet; limestone, 8 feet and then 12 feet of porous sandy rock was struck which it was estimated would make between 75 and 100 barrels of water a day. The drillers on the well at the buildings are down 2 feet in the last 8-foot layer of limestone. We are waiting to see if the duplication continues and if the 12-foot water bearing strata will be found.

State College Has Seed Lists

I have a letter from a Reno county friend who asks where seed of 6-rowed spring barley can be secured. I do not know of any farmers who have such seed for sale as barley no longer is grown here. It could, no doubt, be secured from northern seed houses and there probably are plenty of growers in Northwest Kansas who have seed for sale. A good plan to follow for those wanting seed of any kind is to write to the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. They have lists of farmers who have all kinds of home-grown farm seeds for sale and they are very glad to send the names and addresses of seed growers nearest the party inquiring. We have given spring barley two trials on this farm and find the great drawback in growing it here is chinch bugs. A chinch bug will come clear from Southern Oklahoma if he hears of a patch of spring barley in this locality. A mixture of barley with oats does not seem to be touched by the bugs. A number of farmers here gave winter barley a trial sev-

eral years ago and for two years had the best of success raising around 45 bushels to the acre. Then followed several seasons in which the barley winter-killed and no further attempt to grow it has been made.

Should Supplement Rough Feeds

For the last six weeks I have been, in a way, sizing up the rough feed on the farms of this and neighboring counties as shown by the shocks in the field and stacks in the meadows. This is not so sure a way to estimate the supply as it formerly was because more and more hay is being stored in barns and this year a large acreage of corn was put in temporary silos. The feed supply will depend in many instances on how well the feed has kept in these temporary silos. If much of this silage is spoiled the feed shortage will be greater than now appears on the surface. A number of farmers who have little stock have much more feed than they will use. They put up all their fodder in an endeavor to get some cash return from it. But for every one of such instances I believe there are two who have not feed enough to take their stock thru even an average winter. In such cases I believe it to be a wise policy to feed more sparingly of the rough feed, adding to it a grain ration. For this, cottonseed meal or cake probably is not only the best but the cheapest. If cottonseed is used, considerable straw can be used to take the place of fodder, especially during the good weather of early winter. Baled prairie hay now is worth \$10 a ton here and fodder will sell on a like scale before winter is over. This should indicate a larger feeding of cottonseed, especially at present prices.

We Like Our Feed Mill

The longer we use it, the better pleased we are with the forage mill bought this fall. We have two racks, one holding corn fodder, the other cane. This is fed into the mill, first corn and then cane. There is virtually no grain on the corn fodder but the cane is quite well seeded altho the seed is not entirely mature. Into this mixture we feed enough cottonseed meal to make 1 pound of cottonseed meal at each feeding for each cow. There are 66 cows and for a feed we cut a 26-inch wagon box full well tramped in and piled against a throw board. This is fed in bunks and the cows eat it to the last scrap and as greedily as if it were grain. Probably the cottonseed seasons it up somewhat but they eat everything even to that dropped on the ground. The resulting feed saving is, even in the best of feedyards, at least 35 per cent, and in wet weather I have no doubt 50 per cent of the feed would be saved. To cut this amount of feed, it takes from 15 to 20 minutes and the fuel used in the all-purpose tractor is about 1 gallon of gasoline. Since the cool weather has arrived we use gasoline for such jobs instead of distillate. The only objection I see to this way of handing feed is the cost of the mill which, like all farm machinery, is clear out of line with the price of farm products.

Eggs for Home Demand Only

First grade eggs are 30 cents here; butterfat 29 cents. Local receipts of eggs are barely sufficient to supply home demand. Those who ship their butterfat net around 5 cents more a pound than do those who sell to local cream stations. For the first time in several years the local price paid for prairie hay pays expenses and leaves something for the man who put it up.



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The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

NOW, a big frog in a small puddle never ventures farther than the confines of his puddle. Silas Babson did not gamble; he played certainties for small but steady margins of profit; he shrank from playing a big game for big profits, since such games demanded risks he could not face with equanimity. His rise to the position he occupied in Forlorn Valley at the time of Rance Kershaw's death was, therefore, slow but sure.

Only once had Babson lost his perspective on values and that was during the Great War, and for this it would seem he was not to be blamed, since all of his fellow countrymen lost theirs simultaneously. The rapid advance in the price of farm commodities had brought the usual boom of prosperity to Forlorn Valley. Farmers who had been content with automobiles costing less than a thousand dollars now bought cars costing more than three thousand and, if they didn't have quite money enough on hand to pay for these luxuries, borrowed it from the Bank of Valley Center. The bank, sharing in the general and unusual prosperity, presently had a glut of money on deposit and, since banks exist by lending the funds deposited with them, Babson, with so much money on hand, and faced with the problem of making that money pay dividends, let down his guard, so to speak, and lent money on farm mortgages, the loans being based on war-time land values, which, of course, were from seventy-five to one hundred per cent higher than the pre-war values. And, since he had trained himself not to lend his bank's money on collateral beyond the confines of his arena of operations where every risk, moral and material, was an open book to him, it followed that Forlorn Valley absorbed all the money he had. Lulled into a feeling of security by the evanescent prosperity of the time, the farmers were all anxious to borrow to further grandiose schemes, and, since they were quite confident of increasing profits and their ability to repay, they made no objection when Babson raised his interest rate two per cent.

It was, really, the opportunity to make that extra two per cent that had caused Babson to let down his guard. It is probable, too, that he was too busy being patriotic to give to his business his customary careful consideration. As the Prominent Citizen of Forlorn Valley his days were spent Liberty Bonding, Red Crossing, Near East Relieving, spy-baiting, spy-chasing, food-conservation preaching, four-minute speaking, and community singing. The hysteria of the times claimed him, and he enjoyed every moment of them because they afforded him the unexampled opportunity to be noble which his smug nature craved.

When the post-war deflation period arrived and the values of farms and farm products dropped almost overnight below the pre-war marks, Mr. Babson became a pacifist. As he contemplated the bank's unsecured notes and frozen assets in the shape of mortgages on farms for eighty per cent of their present value and that value an exceedingly doubtful one, Babson had a very clear vision of hard times in the immediate offing. And there was nothing that he could do about it, really. If he foreclosed his mortgages he would have the farms on his hands—likewise their taxes and the loss of interest; and after a while the superintendent of state banks would force him to charge them off to profit and loss or carry them at one dollar in his statement of assets. Such action would make enemies for him, also, and a bank dislikes the making of enemies. So, even as Sinbad the Sailor was saddled with the Little Old Man of

the Sea, so was Silas Babson saddled with Forlorn Valley. As the controlling owner of the Bank of Valley Center he had, figuratively, to carry his customers on his back.

It ruined his rest and spoiled his disposition, for he lived in daily fear of a run on his bank and that would spell ruin. He loathed himself for not having affiliated his bank with the Federal Reserve system . . . such excellent insurance when disaster threatened. And now, when he tried to make amends for that old error the conservatism of the Federal Reserve fellows defeated him.

For the succeeding four years Mr. Babson's commercial progress was tintured with the caution manifest on the part of a hen-pecked husband coming home slightly intoxicated and seeking to avoid a squeaky spot in the stairs that may betray him to his wife. Then the pendulum commenced to swing the other way very slowly, and one day early in 1926 Mr. Babson was heard humming a little croon of his own devising as he worked at his desk. This was because a brilliant thought had just leaped into his harried brain.

The Receiver of All Goldbricks

He had decided to transfer his financial burdens to the capable hands of the rightful receiver of all goldbricks, to wit, the government Mr. Babson had served so faithfully and hysterically during the war. The excellence of his plan for salvation almost caused him to whoop aloud. From the Federal Land Banks established by the Government to aid the stricken farmers and stock-raisers he would induce his debtors to borrow on mortgage, at five and a half per cent, sufficient funds to pay off the existing mortgages at eight per cent held by the Bank of Valley Center. To sweeten the deal Mr. Babson even

considered waiving the accumulated and unpaid interest for a couple of years. All he wanted back was the principle of his foolish loans, for with that in his vaults he knew his bank would be quite safe. Yes, sir, that was the ticket. A forty-year loan at five and a half per cent on the yearly amortization plan.

Promptly he bulldozed a farmer into making application for such a loan and with commendable celerity a Government farm appraiser came up from San Francisco to inspect the proffered collateral. It required something less than thirty seconds for this individual to make his appraisal and decision.

"The government," he said, "will not consider lending money on California farms which are listed as dry-farming lands."

"But these lands are irrigated," Mr. Babson reminded him gently, as one reminds a child of a minor peccadillo.

"Yes, so I observe, but from deep wells. But as more and more wells are bored and the farming in this valley tends more and more toward intensive cropping, thus requiring more and more water for irrigation, the water levels will recede and the cost of pumping the water to the surface will increase proportionately with the lift until a point will be reached where the water will be tintured with red ink. Following a succession of dry years, or subnormal snowfall in the mountains hereabout, a still greater and more rapid recession of the water will take place. We have ample evidence to prove our conclusion, Mr. Babson—hence, such lands as these are listed as dry-farming lands and constitute a loan risk the Government is unwilling to assume. It will lend only on lands that are surface irrigated and with an assured and continuous source of water supply."

Speak Up for Agriculture

**National Public Speaking Contest for Farm Boys.
\$1,200 in Awards With \$500 for Championship**

FOUR young orators representing as many sections of the United States participated in wordy combat at the American Royal, November 17. This, the first public speaking contest for farm boys, is sponsored by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Capper Farm Press. Senator Arthur Capper offers annual prizes of \$500, \$300, \$200 and \$100 which he awards the winners in person. The contest was held in the Shrine Temple in Kansas City, Mo., and broadcast over a nation wide hookup of the Columbia chain.

Contestants represented 125,000 vocational agriculture students enrolled as members of the Future Farmers of America, student organization with nation wide membership. They first competed in state, then in regional contests which were held in Phoenix, Ariz., Springfield, Mass., St. Louis, Mo., and Athens, Ga., all 48 states

being represented. All are seniors in high school and officers in their local F. F. A. organizations.

The West was represented by Robert Jones, Hooper, Weber county, Utah, whose subject is "The Future of the American Farmer." He came by plane to Kansas City, accompanying members of the Utah Stock Judging team. David K. Warfield, jr., 16 years old and an Eagle Scout, represented the East with his talk on "Rural Electrification." His home is Muddy Creek Fork, Pa. North and Central region had as its representative Edward Drace, Keytesville, Mo. Edward, 17, is president of his local F. F. A. and in personal charge of the home farm as his father is blind. His topic was "Equalization of Taxes as a Source of Farm Relief." From the South traveled Bill Smith, Mt. Zion, Ga., to talk on "Equalization of Taxes as a Farm Relief Measure."



From Left to Right: Robert Jones, Hooper, Utah; David Warfield, Jr., Muddy Creek Fork, Pa.; Bill Smith, Mt. Zion, Ga.; Edward Drace, Keytesville, Mo.

Whereupon the devilish appraiser got into his automobile and departed, leaving Silas Babson to his despair.

"So I've lent money on dry farms because I was jackass enough to consider them irrigated farms," Babson almost moaned. "Good gracious! I wonder if there's anything in that man's talk of a recession of the water levels."

He made a survey of the water situation and discovered to his horror that the water levels were indeed receding. Where ten-horse-power motors once operated the pumps, thirty and forty-horse-power motors were now installed; the original lift of thirty feet had increased to sixty, and the situation was general all over Forlorn Valley.

"Creeping paralysis! That's what it is," he soliloquized. "And the Bank of Valley Center is the richest patient and will have to pay the heaviest bill for medical attention."

And he went home and had an attack of nervous prostration that lasted three months. Inasmuch as he confided in no one, old Dr. John Donaldson, who attended him, ascribed his illness to twenty years of unselfish devotion to the interests of Forlorn Valley and none at all to himself. He prescribed for Silas Babson the first vacation in twenty years, and, to the worthy doctor's vast surprise, was roundly cursed for his pains. For, under stress, and strictly in private, Mr. Babson was a master of profanity.

Must Have Surface Irrigation

Ill as he was, depressed as he was, the old ability to scheme his way out of a tight hole did not desert Silas Babson. He reduced his situation to its lowest common divisor. If surface irrigation, from a neverfailing and ample source of water supply, could be brought to the lands of Forlorn Valley, then Forlorn Valley lands would be classed by a hideous government as irrigated lands, whose value would immediately return to the old war-time figure—but with this difference. The values, as irrigated lands, would be real, whereas the war-time values, based on the high price of the products of the lands, had been temporary—hence fictitious. And the Federal Land Banks would then have no hesitancy in lending up to fifty per cent of the appraised value, at which figure the bank need not consider rebating its accumulated interest charges.

The situation was perfectly clear; therefore, the thing to do was to secure surface irrigation for Forlorn Valley.

"Eden Valley Creek," Babson cried aloud, and pounded the bedclothes with his fist. "A dam in that gorge in the lower end of Eden Valley, kept perennially at a high level by the flood waters of Eden Valley Creek and led thru a tunnel or a canal cut thru the low hills on the northern rim and down into Forlorn Valley, will do the trick."

Babson had shot quail and fished in Eden Valley for many years and knew the country perfectly. Indeed, before Forlorn Valley had gone in for irrigation from deep wells he had pondered the desirability of acquiring the Eden Valley Creek water.

The next problem was that of acquiring the water, but this Babson did not regard as a difficult one. He had but to acquire the dam site from young Nathan Tichenor, sole owner of the Bar H Land and Cattle Company, whose lands stretched from the dam site far up Eden Valley. The land which would be inundated by the lake which would be formed when the dam should be built was next to worthless; Babson decided the Bar H Land and Cattle Company would be delighted to get rid of it at a price not exceeding ten dollars an acre, altho

(Continued on Page 16)

You Will Enjoy New Play Series

WIBW's Little Theater Group Brings You Everything From Mystery to Air Adventures

YOUR station with the four friendly letters, WIBW, endeavoring to meet the demands of the great radio audience, now is presenting an excellent series of dramatic plays. Soon you will be enjoying one of these fine features every day and all of these plays are to be offered by WIBW's own "Little Theater" group.

"Air Adventures," the first of the series, is presented every Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., and deals with thrilling adventures in the air, and the men who are making the air lanes safe for travel and industry in general.

"Behind the Headlines," every Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., a special feature of The Topeka Daily Capital, presents a current story from the day's news.

"Campus Nights," Friday night, 9:30 o'clock, brings incidents of interest from college life and romance and thrills, sometimes a bit unexpected.

"Ellen and Roger," Tuesday afternoon, 3:45 o'clock, introduces two imitable motion picture fans, whose adventures in seeking a career for Ellen, are sure to fascinate.

Every Thursday night, at 8, a prize-winning play of the Farm Bureau, interesting episodes from the lives of the country people, is given.

Soon "Scotland Yards," the great mystery thriller of the Dell Publishing Company will be heard weekly over WIBW. And here is the daily program for next week:

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicales (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
- 9:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator
- 10:00 a. m.—Matinale
- 11:45 a. m.—London Broadcast (CBS)
- 12:45 p. m.—Show Hits
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 2:15 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour
- 5:30 p. m.—Musical Interludes
- 6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
- 7:00 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
- 9:00 p. m.—Toscha Seidel Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Program (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24

- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical (KSAC)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Timely Topics"
- 12:15 p. m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 2:00 p. m.—Master Melodies
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 7:00 p. m.—Albert Fenoglio
- 7:30 p. m.—Plymouth Program
- 8:00 p. m.—Tracy Test
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors Club
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:15 p. m.—Columbia's Radio Column

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25

- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:45 a. m.—Melody Parade (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 1:30 p. m.—American School of Air (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Tea Timers
- 3:45 p. m.—Ellen and Roger
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:00 p. m.—Political Situation (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 7:30 p. m.—Air Adventures
- 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 9:15 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26

- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:15 a. m.—Little Crow Program
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical (KSAC)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 2:00 p. m.—Master Melodies
- 2:30 p. m.—Syncopated Silhouettes (CBS)
- 3:45 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers
- 6:15 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 7:00 p. m.—Willard Battery Program
- 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 7:30 p. m.—News Acting
- 7:45 p. m.—Burbig's Syncopated History
- 8:00 p. m.—State Grange Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Detroit Symphony Orchestra
- 10:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27

- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes

- 6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:45 a. m.—The Melody Parade (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Courtship of Miles Standish
- 10:00 a. m.—Thanksgiving Service (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:45 p. m.—Penn-Cornell Football Game
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:45 p. m.—Melody Magic (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Our Changing World (CBS)
- 5:45 p. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
- 6:00 p. m.—Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau Play
- 9:00 p. m.—Crystal Gazer
- 9:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman Orchestra
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:15 p. m.—Columbia's Radio Column

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28

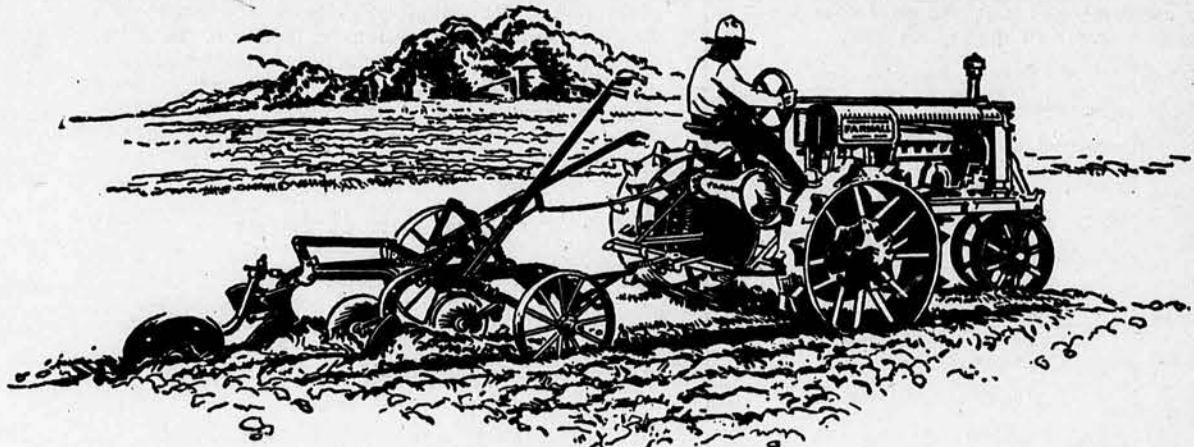
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:15 a. m.—Little Crow Program
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Jersey Cereal Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 2:00 p. m.—Master Melodies
- 2:30 p. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra
- 2:45 p. m.—Columbia Educational Feature (CBS)
- 3:45 p. m.—Thirty Minute Men (CBS)

- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 7:00 p. m.—Sunshine Trio
- 7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yards
- 8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union
- 8:30 p. m.—Robert Service Orchestra
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:15 p. m.—Columbia's Radio Column
- 10:30 p. m.—Romanelli Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29

- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:45 a. m.—The Melody Parade (CBS)
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Department
- 1:30 p. m.—Army-Notre Dame Football Game (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 5:00 p. m.—Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:00 p. m.—Football Scores (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 7:00 p. m.—Albert Fenoglio
- 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons Show Boat (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo (CBS)
- 11:00 p. m.—Midnight Frolic

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Do you know the Full Meaning of "FARMALL" and "Farmall EQUIPMENT"?

THE FARMALL Tractor, by itself, is a general-utility power plant for any farm. Farmall Equipment is designed to make additional use of the power of the FARMALL Tractor—that's why it increases the value of the FARMALL.

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a planter, cultivator, and perhaps a duster. You will want a power mower if you have hay, and you may have use for a sweep rake. Potato growers can use a cultivator and the new power-drive digger. Farmall hitches make it easy to use much of the machinery already on the farm.

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McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL TRACTORS



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Traditional Dishes Take the Lead in Menu-Planning for Thanksgiving Day

NO DINNER receives more thought and attention than that of November's last Thursday. Old-fashioned, traditional dishes always are in demand on this occasion. Folks expect them and are disappointed if they are missing. So the recipes for new fangled combinations of food may well be put aside for use at a later date.

The wise menu planner, in her quest for the old, never is forgetful of present standards of

By Nell B. Nichols

spoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/8 teaspoon cloves, 1/8 teaspoon allspice, 2 eggs and 2 1/4 cups milk. Strain the pumpkin if cooked at home. Add to it the sugar, salt and spices. Mix and add slightly beaten eggs and then the milk. Bake in a buttered pudding dish for 50 minutes, or until firm, using a moderate oven. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Cranberry sauce may be cooked if you prefer, but it is wonderfully good made from the raw berries. Put them thru a food chopper. To 1 cup of the pulp add 1 cup of sugar. Mix thoroly and let stand two days in a cool place before serving.

One of my favorite pumpkin pies is made with this recipe. To 2 cups of cooked or canned pumpkin add 3 egg yolks and 1 cup of brown sugar. Add all the spices, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 1/4 teaspoon cloves, 1/4 teaspoon allspice, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, 1/4 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon ginger. Add 2 cups scalded milk. Then fold in 3 egg whites, beaten stiff. Pour into a pastry lined pie plate. Bake for 10 minutes in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit) then reduce the heat to 325 degrees Fahrenheit and bake for 30 minutes. In serving, arrange small mounds of unsweetened whipped cream on the center of each piece. Drop a little honey on the center of each mound of cream and serve at once.

Hose for Winter

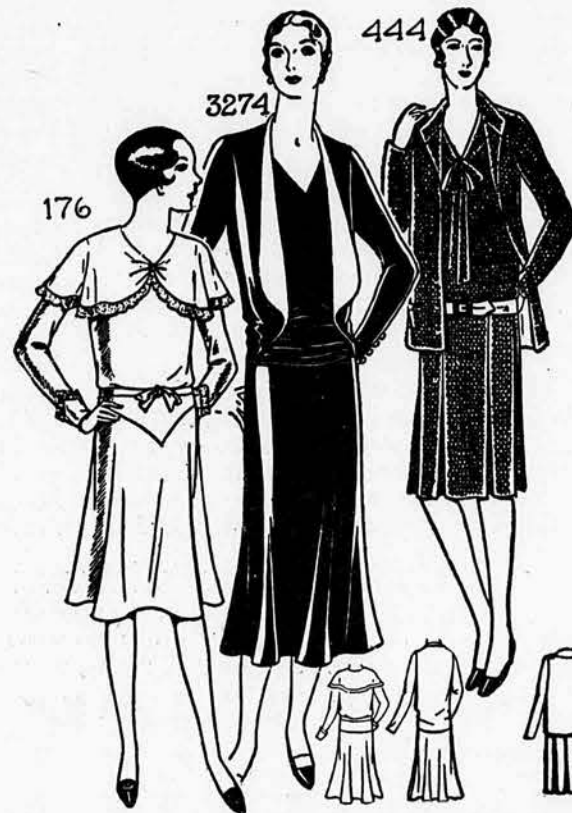
THE indications are that silk stockings for this winter will be in darker shades such as chocolate brown, nigger brown and iron gray. However, when embroidered clocks appear on stockings, they will be in a lighter shade.

Long Waist Is Featured

CLASS room models may be on the flaring skirt type, or an ensemble with box plaits. The all-day frock is so much in demand now for the older woman, and examples of each of these styles are shown here.

3274—A bolero type dress for the woman of discriminating tastes. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

444—Clever ensemble for school wear. Fea-



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

tures self-trimming. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

176—A dainty dress for school wear. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.



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

WHEN hands have been exposed to the cold winter air they become rough and chapped. Then they voice a cry of mercy and expect us to do something for them to relieve the pain. And oftentimes the pain gets so intense from neglect that the remedy used has to be almost as painful as the hands themselves in order to give relief.

If much of the work is done outdoors, some protection is possible by wearing gloves, but even this will fail in severe weather.

A heavy cream or hand lotion rubbed well into the hands at night and cotton gloves worn until morning, will bring an extremely gratifying result and the day will be started with an apparently new pair of hands. Vaseline, olive oil, cuticle oil, or mutton tallow are also good remedies for the under-glove treatment.

Cold, red hands are not necessarily caused from exposure. Tight or thin gloves may be the cause of such a condition and may therefore be corrected.

A good habit to acquire is that of thinking seriously before plunging your hands into water, because this makes the chapping doubly serious. Therefore, a good plan to follow in your work about the house if you know you will be going outdoors later, is to wear rubber gloves. For dirty, grimy work, choose a soap to work with which will not irritate the skin any more than necessary. After the grimy work is completed, rinse the skin thoroly and dry, then rub well with a small amount of vinegar. If the grime is ground into the hands they should be rubbed with damp cornmeal then rinsed off and washed with a mild soap.

I feel sure that no one successfully escapes having chapped hands during the wintertime. But I would like to tell you of two excellent remedies which you can prepare for yourself at small cost to help relieve the pain your hands receive during the winter. Write a personal letter to me asking for these two formulas. Inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request to Barbara Wilson, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Beauty's Question Box

I have exceptionally oily hair, and my sister has dry hair with a noticeable amount of dandruff. Naturally, we cannot use the same kind of shampoo, and am wondering if you will advise what kind each of us should use. Mary Ellen.

No, you could not use the same kind of shampoo on different types of hair. I am sending you a form called "Shopping for Hair Beauty" which gives not only the right shampoo for oily and dry hair, but for blonde and white hair also. Any woman wishing to have this list may have it by writing to this department and inclosing an addressed, stamped envelope with the request.

The muscles in my neck have become sagged in the last few months and I should like to know of something which will firm them again. Mrs. E. G. P.

I am sending an exercise which you will find helpful. I'll be glad to send it to anyone desiring it. Send postage, please.

Real Help in Leaflets

If you are looking for the things which will help you most this winter, you will find this list of leaflets of real help in choosing new food ideas, caring for your clothes and home, and giving entertainments which you have planned. You may have any of these leaflets for 2 cents each, or the complete list of 12 leaflets for 20 cents. Check the leaflets which you want, sign your name, and inclose the list in an envelope addressed to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

- Box Suppers
- Sandwiches
- Quantity Cookery
- School Lunches
- Party Refreshments
- Palmistry
- Songs for Club Groups
- Apples
- Meat Canning
- How Our Folks Cure Meat
- Candy Recipes
- Dry Cleaning

diet and health. She stresses quality rather than quantity. The table is not crowded with many different foods.

Rich sauces, hot breads, several varieties of meats, fried foods and heavy, sweet desserts that once found their way to the festive table are replaced by fruits and vegetables. Fruit now appears in the first course as a cocktail. It stimulates the appetite, due to its content of vitamin B, known as the appetite vitamin. Sometimes it is employed in pie. When pie is on the program, the young children have the filling served to them in individual baking dishes. If cooked in the same oven with pies for the grownups, these miniature editions without crusts will be tempting.

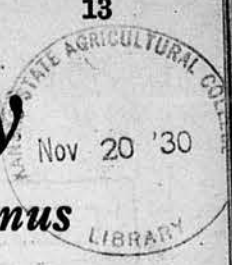
Here are a few menus for the great feast:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Roast Turkey | Fruit Cocktail | Dressing |
| Cranberry Jelly | Sweet Potatoes | Creamed Onions |
| Coffee | Perfection Salad | Milk |
| | Pumpkin Pie | |
| | Nuts and Raisins | |
| Tomato Soup | | Saltines |
| Roast Duck | | Sweet Potatoes |
| | Orange Sherbet | |
| | Buttered Wax Beans | |
| | Celery Curls | |
| | Pumpkin Pudding with Whipped Cream | |
| | Tiny Popcorn Balls for Children | |
| Coffee | | Milk |
| | Fruit Cocktail | |
| Roast Goose | Mashed Potato Stuffing | |
| | Frozen Apple Sauce or Baked Apples | |
| Hubbard Squash | Pineapple Salad | |
| Ice Cream | Nuts and Raisins | |
| Coffee | | Milk |
| | Orange Juice | |
| Roast Chicken | | Dressing |
| | Mashed Potatoes and Gravy | |
| | Apples and Cabbage Salad | |
| Cranberry Sauce | Creamed Carrots and Peas | |
| | Pumpkin Pie or Tarts | |
| Mints | Coffee | Nuts |
| | | Milk |

To make the pumpkin pudding use 2 1/2 cups cooked or canned pumpkin, 3/4 cup sugar, 1 tea-

Spanish Cookery Lends Variety

These Dishes Are Not Difficult and They Add Zest to Ordinary Winter Menus



I HAVE studied up on Spanish cookery and have found that the dishes are not nearly so difficult as they seem to be and certainly do add variety and zest to winter menus. We do not care for the Spanish dishes in hot weather, but at least one is found on our table every day in the winter.

In Mexico many kinds of seasonings, peppers and other condiments are purchased, that cannot be secured in most stores in this country. For that reason we will have better success by using chili powders that contain the various seasonings already mixed.

The following dishes are popular with us and often appear on our table. Remember that real

By Mrs. Norman Davis

the leftover beans are combined, an onion added sometimes, simmered for a while, seasoned with chili powder and served hot with crackers. Left-over vegetables and cereals may be used in such a stew and no one but yourself will be the wiser.

Give Children Their Dreams

BY LUCILLE BERRY WOLF

HOME atmosphere decides the child's attitude toward society. What kind of a citizen will your child be? Open hearted, progressive-minded, or wary, suspicious and grasping? The answer is in the attitude of one or the other parent.

The sustaining oxygen of the compound will always be an honest affection between the members of the family circle. Some psychologists are quite worried at any expression of affection in the home, especially of a maternal sort. They talk of "smother love" and its effects with grievous faces. Well, let them. The sensible run of parents will always express an abiding interest and love toward their children in such a way that it can be understood. Some children need assurance and wise demonstration, and some never question parental affection.

The atmosphere of a room soon becomes stale if the windows are not opened frequently to let in fresh air. Just so, there must be a moving current of vitalizing interests into every home. Many children are stifled by the narrow, gossiping conversation of the home circle, limited to the day's work and its profits, critical judgments of others, inconsequential details of neighborhood affairs. The surest basis for balance and happiness in life is one of early and genuine interest in as large a range of subjects as possible. Give the boy his dreams of African hunts, and the exploits of astronomers, explorers, inventors and missionaries. Don't laugh at daughter when she clips pictures of Ethel Barrymore or Mary Pickford to hang in her room. You hung up Marlowe and Bernhardt and Terry, don't you remember?

What does money have to do with creating atmosphere in the home? Not so much. A starving family may be living in so rich an atmosphere of love and idealism that some children of wealthy parents seem paupers in comparison. The thing that does seem to make a difference

is the amount of tension in regard to expenditures, living or longing beyond the income.

"Everything would be all right," some one says, "but a family keeps us so busy!"

A Harvard dean, speaking to women, said recently, "We must learn to subordinate the requirements of the house to the requirements of the humans in it."

To be sure, constant neglect of necessary household machinery does not solve the problem. It takes a good engine to run smoothly and it must be well cared for. You must have a good organization in a household, maintained for the comfort of the family, and not out of pride in unshakable domestic routine. It may mean simple standards indeed, but it must mean time and opportunity for growth of every member of the family including parents. Don't expect children to develop well in the same atmosphere in which parents are suffocating spiritually or intellectually of overwork or financial strain.

Mannish Suit for Sonny

Boys will be boys! And they do like to be garbed in mannish togs just like dad's. This model is an English sack suit, having a collarless coat with an open neckline and buttons down the center front with rounded corners at the lower edge. It has a real pocket at each side with a pocket above for a perky handkerchief. The straight shorts are pressed in a crease at the front. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



The boy's suit pictured above may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The price is 15 cents.

Mexican frijoles (beans) are much superior to any other kind for these dishes.

Chili Con Carne

Cook a pint of Mexican beans until tender. When nearly done chop or grind 1 pound of fat and lean pork, 1½ pounds steak, 2 good sized onions and 1 dry chili pepper, 2 quarts of unstrained tomatoes and add to the beans with salt and pepper to taste, and add 2 or 3 tablespoons chili powder, according to taste. Cook at a simmering temperature until the meat is nearly done, then sample and add more chili powder if necessary. Serve hot with crackers.

Mexican Stew

Any kind of lean meat may be used for this. The Mexican often uses mutton. Grind a pound of this, season with salt and pepper and form into little cakes. Put 2 cups tomatoes in a pan with an onion that has been sliced and fried brown. Add 1 quart of water, a finely chopped chili pepper, salt and pepper to taste, and as much chili powder as is needed to give it the desired "heat." When it boils, carefully place the meat cakes in it and set it on the back of the stove where it can simmer. A shallow pan should be used for this purpose. Half an hour before serving add 3 good sized potatoes, peeled and diced. Finish cooking and serve hot with brown bread and butter. If you cannot get chili pepper in your locality it may be omitted from either recipe, by using more chili powder.

Spanish Omelet

The sauce is prepared first by frying an onion to a golden brown, preferably in bacon grease, adding a quart of tomatoes, 2 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper to taste and 1 tablespoon chili powder. Allow this to simmer on the stove for an hour. Fifteen minutes before time to serve, prepare the omelet. Scald a cup of milk and pour it over a cup of finely crumbed bread. Add 2 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper, the well beaten yolks of 6 eggs, and lastly, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake as usual in a very quick oven, serve on a deep platter, folded once, with the sauce poured around it.

I often make a plain omelet and give it a different touch by sprinkling it with chili powder as soon as it is poured in the baking pan. All the leftover meat I have in the wintertime, and all

Women's Service Corner

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

Where Can I Get a Book of Stunts?

Will you please tell me where I can find a book of contests and stunts suitable for an afternoon or evening club meeting?
Mrs. L. A. K.

I have a catalog giving the names of such books and will be glad to send you the name of the company if you will inclose an addressed envelope with your request, to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Cheese Brings a Good Market

As there will be a quantity of extra milk on our farm this winter, I am planning to make cheese for a market. I should like to have your recipes for cheddar and cottage cheese.
Mrs. R. S. M.

Directions for making cheddar cheese, cottage cheese, and a cheese press are inclosed here. These will be sent to anyone else wishing them. Address Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Inclose a 2-cent stamp please.

Cupboards Go Modern

By Katherine Goepfinger

THE kitchen that overcomes drudgery, prevents wasted time and is pleasing to the eye, is the one that is modern. It need not necessarily be new.

Storage facilities for utensils and materials are utility features that can play an important part in reducing fatigue and mileage in kitchen activities. Built-in cupboard shelves make it possible to store food and equipment conveniently near the places where they are used. If cupboards are built up to the ceiling, there will be no space left for dust to collect. The highest shelf however should not be more than six feet from the floor and the bottom shelf should not be closer than four inches to the floor. If a space is left at the bottom of the cabinet for the feet, it is much more comfortable to work.

In a cupboard where hooks or nails have been driven for the purpose of hanging certain pieces of equipment (such as beaters, strainers, scissors and cumbersome articles) it is a good idea to designate the place of each one by drawing an outline of it on the wall below the nail. Then, no matter who is drying the dishes, these things will be found in their right places.

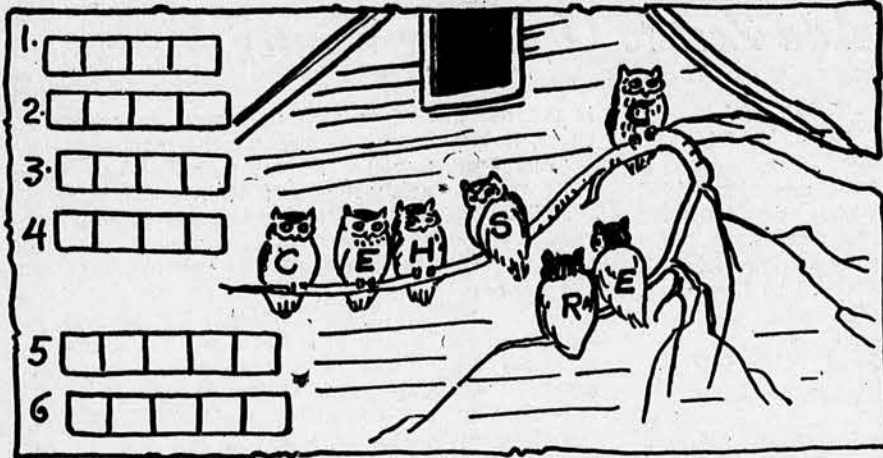


Food and equipment are more readily accessible and are easier to keep in order if shelves and drawers are not too deep. The shelves should be just wide and high enough for the things that are kept on them. Work tables, for the center of the kitchen, are now made with cabinets beneath that are accessible from either side. When cupboards are in a dark corner, it is easier to find articles if the shelves and walls are finished in an enamel paint of light color.

Kitchen shelves and drawers that become spotted and sticky should always be kept washable with a fresh paint or varnish finish or oilcloth pasted on the shelves is easy to clean. Women who have timed themselves to see how much longer it takes to put clean paper on the shelves than to wipe oilcloth pasted on, found that on an average it required four times as long.

Pasting the oilcloth on instead of tacking, makes cleaning easier, gives a neater appearance and assures a longer life. The front edge of the oilcloth should extend over the edge of the shelf and about 1 inch under it. Any color scheme may be carried out since all dealers are carrying varied designs and colors in oilcloth.

Puzzle Fun for the Little Folks



When the letters on the owls are put in the right order they spell the kind of owls these are.

The blank spaces are to be filled with six words which end in "owl." The definitions are as follows:

1. A chicken
2. A deep dish
3. Cheek or jaw
4. Cry of a wolf or dog
5. To roam about stealthily
6. A grumbling sound

Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Helen Has Two Sisters

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I like to go to school very well. My teacher's name is Miss Downie. I like her very much. I go to Oak View school. I live about 1/2 mile from school. I have two sisters. Their names are Verla Valentine and Betty Lou. For pets I have a pony named Prince, two dogs named Pup and Trixie, a kitten named Tommy, a calf named Jersey and some little chickens. I enjoy the children's page very much. I would like to hear from some of the girls.
Helen M. Say.
Ogden, Kan.

farm. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Topeka, Kan. Thelma Duvall.

Likes His Teacher

I am 7 years old and go to Stippville school. I have about 1/4 mile to go to school. I am in the second grade. My teacher's name is Miss Davison. She is my cousin. I like her very much. For pets I have a white rat terrier dog named Don, a gray kitty named Tabby, two pigs named Peggy and Betty and about 36 chickens. I have two brothers. Thomas is 14 years old and Maurice is 13 years old. They are in high school. My birthday is February 12. Have I a twin?
Robert H. Riseling.
Columbus, Kan.

The "Buzz" Game

This is a very old game, but is always a great favorite. The players sit in a circle and begin to count in turn, but when the number 7 or any number in which the figure 7 or any multiple of 7 is reached, they say "Buzz" instead of whatever the number may be. As, for instance, supposing the players have counted up to 12, the next player will say "13," the next "Buzz" because 14 is a multiple of 7. The next player would then say "15," the next "16," and the next "Buzz" because the figure 7 occurs in the number 17. If one of the players forgets to say "Buzz" at the proper time, he is out. The game then starts over again with the remaining players, and so it continues until there is but one person remaining.



Elenor Has Two Goats

I am 9 years old. I live on a farm about 6 1/2 miles from McPherson, Kan. I have four brothers. Their names are Abe, Nathaniel, Theodore and Karl. I have two sisters named Hazel and Rebecca. I have a pet calf named Betsy and a cat named Fritzie and two goats named Dew Drop and Snow

Drop. I live 2 miles from school. My teacher's name is Miss Haight. I like her very much. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age.
Elenor L. Kubin.
Ellsworth, Kan.

McPherson, Kan.

Marjory Writes to Us

I am 11 years old and go to Halls Summit school, District No. 80. I am in the eighth grade. I ride my horse after the cows every evening. My horse's name is Jim. He is 23 years old. I like to play croquet. I would like to hear from some of the girls. I haven't any brothers or sisters.
Marjory McFadden.
Halls Summit, Kan.

We Hear From Willard

I am in the seventh grade. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister's name is Dorothy and my brothers' names are Phillip and David. For pets I have a puppy, a calf and some chickens.
Willard R. McFarlan.
Burlingame, Kan.

Rides Horseback

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Cushman. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are La Verna, Leona and Alvin. For pets I have two cats, two dogs and a pony. I like to ride horseback. I get the cows with

The Phantom Turkey

BY LOIE E. BRANDOM

HAROLD'S mother and sisters had been very busy all day in the kitchen, from whence came tempting odors from time to time that told him Thanksgiving was only two days off. All the uncles, aunties and cousins from the city were to spend Thanksgiving day with them in the big farm house and Grandma and Grandpa were to come that very evening.



My, what a cheerful bustle of jolly preparations for the event had been going on! What a lot of cleaning and baking! But the big turkey which had been Harold's special charge was to be the crowning feature of the feast. "Be sure and shut the gate of the pen tight after you; we want to dress him the first thing in the morning," Harold's mother called as he started out with the feed for the big fellow's supper.

"You beauty!" Harold exclaimed a few minutes later as he stood stroking the turkey's sleek, shining feather coat. "You are too fine a fellow to be eaten. I'm sure you would take a blue ribbon at any poultry show in the country. I'm afraid I can't be very thankful if I have to sit at the table and see you eaten when any old goose would do just as well."

That night Harold's sleep was troubled. He dreamed his big turkey friend had turned white with worry over the coming event and that long after he had graced the Thanksgiving table for the feast, this same fowl wandered, a ghostly reminder, about the yard and pens that had known him before that fateful day. He was struggling in his dreams to console

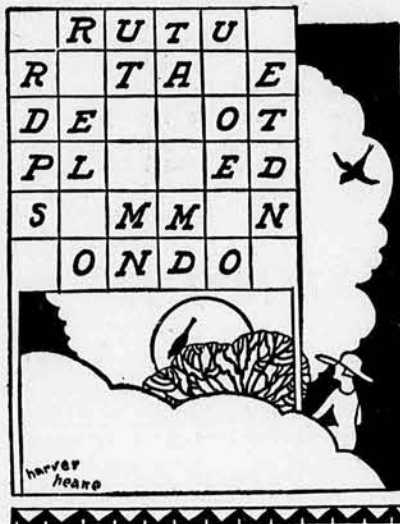


Baked Corn

Dear Little Cooks: I always thought baked corn was baked corn until I found the recipe for Baked Corn Supreme and I know you will like it much better too.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 can corn | 1 small mango, |
| 1 egg beaten | ground |
| separately | 1/2 cup toasted |
| 1/4 cup milk | ground bread |
| 1/4 cup grated | crumbs |
| cheese | Salt and pepper |
| | to taste |

Mix corn, mango, bread crumbs, milk, seasoning and egg beaten separately. Sprinkle grated cheese on top and bake in an oven at 450 degrees. Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.



If you will fill in the diagonal that runs from the top left to the bottom right with the name of an eastern city in the United States, and the diagonal that runs from the top right to the bottom left with the name of a city in the northern part of the same country you will find you have six perfect words running across your square. Can you figure out what they are? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Likes to Go to School

I am 11 years old and in the ninth grade. I go to Crane Junior High school. I have two sisters named Parthene and Laurayne. They are younger than I am. They are 9 and 7 years old. Parthene is in the sixth grade and Laurayne is in the fourth grade. I have three canaries named Bobby, Dickie and Honey. My sisters and I have a German Police dog named Buster. I like to go to school and I like my teacher. During the summer I stay with my grandparents on the



could be found of the sleek, dark coated aristocrat who apparently had overnight turned into this ghostly captive.

When the uncles, aunties and cousins were gathered around the loaded table the next day enjoying the turkey that was the crowning event of the feast they were told the story of the phantom turkey and laughed heartily at Harold's queer dream. But no one saw the sly exchange of merry glances that passed between the boy and



his grandpa, and it was not until weeks later, when a letter came from that dear, jolly, still youthful member of the family, telling of the blue ribbon Harold's big turkey had won at the state poultry show that the others discovered the joke.



Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

Kidneys Get the Blame for Sickness Many Times When They Are Not in the Least Guilty

NEXT to the stomach the kidneys are the organs that get most blame for the various ills that we suffer. Not only are the kidneys blamed for all the distress brought by any disturbance of their function, but also for every pain felt in the back, every touch of bladder trouble, and anything that upsets the ease of urination. The kidney trouble of young children, for example, perhaps means that they wet the bed. This is just a bad habit, generally, and seldom indicates any weakness of the kidneys. The kidney trouble of women may be something that has come after a difficult childbirth. Repair of the lacerations received in labor will clear it up. The "kidney trouble" of old men, that gets them up in the night, usually means enlargement of the prostate gland. Most such cases need surgical care.

You will see by the foregoing that the things commonly spoken of as kidney trouble may have nothing to do with the kidneys, but relate only to the bladder. It is true that if the bladder becomes infected it will react upon the kidneys later on. But think how foolish it would be to take medicine having a specific effect upon the kidneys for any such trouble.

"Floating kidney," too, is now a popular ailment, altho often quite imaginary. All kidneys are more or less "floating," for the kidney does not hold a firmly fixed position in the body. A floating kidney is one that has so much latitude in its mooring that it may give rise to symptoms of pain and interference with kidney function. Unless these symptoms are severe it should be ignored. Sometimes feeding the patient to the point of fatness produces internal fat that serves to embed the kidney. The only other treatment is surgical but rarely is it advisable.

In view of all these misunderstandings and in the hope that some of them may be cleared up in your minds, I have prepared a special letter, "Hints About Kidney Trouble." Any subscriber who sends a request to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., together with a stamped, addressed reply envelope, may have a copy.

An Operation May Help

Would like to have some questions answered thru your column concerning cataract of the eye. Is it advisable to have the eye operated on? Just one eye is affected. Is it a scum that grows over the sight? Will glasses be of any benefit to relieve the eye strain? E. B.

Cataract is not a scum growing over the eye but is a disease which causes the eye lens to become opaque and no longer will reflect light. There is no home treatment. Glasses will not relieve an advanced case, but are very useful after an operation for removal of the cataract. A good eye doctor can tell you when it is advisable to have the operation performed. In most cases it is well worthwhile.

It Might Prove Useless

I have discovered that the juice from green walnut hulls will cure ringworms, eczema and kill poison ivy. Has this ever been used before? Do you think this will always prove a safe and sure remedy? V. B. J.

Medical men often think they have made great discoveries in the use of agents to cure disease. If they jump right into print with them the great chance is that others will find nothing in their claims. So they work away year after year, testing their remedies under every conceivable condition before announcing them. Even

then such discoveries often fail to stand the test of time. There is no reason why you should not continue to try out your discovery but do not be disappointed if it fails.

Cut Down on Your Food

I am a girl 19 years old and am 5 feet, 7 inches tall and weigh about 185 pounds. Should I do something to reduce my weight? Also, I have had bad tonsils for two years. S. H. W.

You are about 50 pounds overweight and would certainly feel much

better and stronger thru reducing your weight. No doubt you eat too much. Cut down your eating one-fifth, by weight, and be especially sparing about the use of fats, cream, butter, sugars and starches. If you have suffered with your tonsils for two years you should have them removed.

Should Have Tonsils Removed

My daughter, age 23, has so much tonsillitis that doctors say she should have them removed. Some tell us taking out the tonsils will ruin her voice. Is there any truth in that? Is there danger of cold going into the lungs after having the tonsils removed? J. R. C.

At your daughter's age the tonsils have completed their function and if not distressed are beginning to atrophy. They would, therefore, play no part in the tones of her voice. If they do not undergo normal atrophy it is because they are diseased and their removal will be more likely to improve than to injure the voice. In such

a case the danger of "taking cold" or of a cold "going to the lungs" would be less than greater.

Poisoning Gophers

Nearly 10 bushels of poisoned grain was issued from the office of the Washington County Farm Bureau at Washington, Kan., during the first 10 days of November. According to County Agent Leonard F. Neff, this amount of poison will destroy approximately 10,000 gophers. On this basis it will save Washington county nearly \$1,000 of bounty money. The poisoned grain cost about \$40.

Never More True

Farmers who milk only their best cows this winter will be money ahead. At present prices of butterfat only the high-producing cows can be expected to make a fair return on the feed consumed.



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SUNFLOWER COAL

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The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 10)

as grazing land it was not worth that. However, Babson decided, he would pay ten dollars an acre, since only a fool would permit a mere twenty thousand dollars or so to interfere with the orderly consummation of a million-dollar enterprise. A million dollars? Chicken-feed! There were hydroelectric possibilities inherent in the enterprise that would be worth millions alone . . . He must approach this delicate matter cautiously. . . . It would never do to let a single soul in Forlorn Valley suspect his ambitious plans. . . . No, indeed, he must work out the preliminaries of this deal alone. . . . If Nate Tichenor should ever suspect the purpose Babson had in view the young outlaw would demand a preposterous price for his worthless land, and that would necessitate the formation of an irrigation district in Forlorn Valley and a fight in the open, with a resultant loss of profit for Silas Babson. An irrigation district was a public-service utility, in addition to being a political subdivision of the state, and accordingly was empowered to acquire by a condemnation suit, at a price set by a jury, the lands Nate Tichenor might—and could—decline to sell to an individual.

Not Good Business

The banker pondered further. It would not be good business to approach Nate Tichenor with a request for a price on the lower portion of the Bar H ranch only. He might suspect something and scheme a holdup. No, the thing to do was to buy the Bar H ranch in its entirety. . . . By Jupiter, there was an idea for you! Tichenor had been an absentee landlord ever since leasing the Bar H ranch to Rance Kershaw. Also, since leaving Eden Valley to enlist in 1917, he had not returned . . . in all probability he would never return. Why should he? Evidently he had been weary of the cattle business in 1920, else he would not have leased his ranch and sold his cattle to his enemy. That argued he would scarcely be interested in returning to Eden Valley again and engaging in the cattle business. He would have to stock his ranch again—and with the cattle business still in the doldrums Tichenor would

not be likely to consider that. It was reasonable to suppose young Tichenor had had enough battle in France; that after nine years in the outside world he would not return to fight the Kershaws, to weary himself, in dry years, with the problem of water for irrigation. No, sir, he would not! When the old concrete diversion dam of the Bar H ranch had gone out in the freshet of March, 1917, the Tichenor hopes had gone down Eden Valley Creek with the broken fragments of the dam. It would cost \$50,000 to erect another diversion dam, and an additional half-million to restock the ranch with cattle, restore fences and buildings, and provide new equipment to operate. Then, too, there was the matter of operating capital. Of course Babson knew Nate Tichenor, as the heir to the Bar H, had inherited sufficient to do all these things if he desired—and provided he still retained his inheritance or had added to it. The question was: had he? If he had not—and even if he had—an offer for the ranch must sound sweet to his ears. Rance Kershaw was a financial wreck and could not possibly continue his lease of the Bar H, and it would be several years, doubtless, before a new tenant could be found for it. Taxes and interest on the investment? Hum-um-m! These had to be considered. Yes, Nate Tichenor would sell the Bar H at a fair price—exorbitant, considering the present status of the cattle industry—rather than hang on to a frozen asset and pay taxes on it. He would prefer to let go the scene of the Hensley griefs and bitter memories. He was the last of his clan and civilized by now, doubtless. Why should he hang on to it?

Mr. Babson decided instantly to buy the Bar H, if he had to pawn his wife's piano to aid in raising the money for the enterprise—that is, if Tichenor demanded all cash. Babson hoped he would not, because it would be easier for Babson thus. With the title to the ranch vested in him—no, a dummy, for Babson must not appear in the deal—it would be a simple matter to sell the dam and lake-sites to the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District for a cash consideration that would leave him the remainder of the ranch without cost! He'd run cattle on it himself then and he wouldn't have to fight Rance Kershaw for water in dry years, either. For he had Rance where the hair was short.

He considered the Kershaw ranch and decided he would not bother to acquire that, even if he had the money to buy it cheap. It was worth not a penny less than a million dollars, but the Savings Bank of San Francisco held a two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar first mortgage on it, the mortgage was due, Rance Kershaw (Babson knew) could not meet it, Babson doubted if he could refund it in these trying times, and hence, it would be foreclosed. Well, he might pick it up for the amount of the mortgage at the sheriff's sale. He did not require the Kershaw ranch for the sake of its water rights, thank God, but to control the water it was an absolute necessity for him to acquire the Bar H. Once the water had flowed down thru the Kershaw ranch the Kershaws had no further interest in it; but it had to be impounded on the Bar H before it escaped off into the bad lands to the east and was lost.

In the darkest hours of adversity courageous and resourceful men usually can auto-hypnotize themselves into a childlike faith in the cloud with the silver lining. Long years of power had instilled arrogance in Silas Babson, and optimism is ever the hand-maiden of arrogance. Having decided on his course of action, he fell into a refreshing slumber; the next morning he rose at six o'clock, as usual, did his setting-up exercises, ate a hearty breakfast, watered his lawn, and was down at the bank at eight o'clock, looking quite his old self and wearing a white rose in his lapel. Emblematic of hope, doubtless.

Lease Would Expire

Shortly after the bank opened crippled Rance Kershaw limped in to borrow a thousand dollars to meet his monthly payroll. Babson demurred to lending it, but finally compromised with a warning that such indiscriminate borrowing would have to cease very soon, and urged Kershaw to sell some half-fat steers and reduce his indebtedness before the bank examiner should get around to his next semi-annual inspection of the bank.

"By the way," he said, as he initialed his approval on the note and sent it over to Henry Rookby, the receiving teller, paying teller, and cashier, to credit to Kershaw's account, "are you going to retain your lease of the Bar H ranch?"

"I think not," Kershaw replied with

an embarrassed grin. "It expires next month, but I'll be hanged if I know where I can get the money to pay for a year in advance."

"Better retrench," Babson advised. "Let the Bar H ranch go, sell off half your cattle, even at the present low prices, get out of debt, quit paying interest and be happy. Where does Nate Tichenor reside now?"

"I don't know. I only know his lawyer's address. Why do you ask?"

"There was a man from San Francisco in here some time back. He'd been looking at the Bar H ranch and had a notion he'd like to buy it. I think he's some rich fellow who wants to buy it for a plaything—raise a few high-class cattle and horses and have a splendid hunting and fishing preserve." Babson smiled his most winning smile. "I thought perhaps I might get in touch with Tichenor, negotiate a sale of his ranch for him and clean up a few dollars in commission. As you know, I have a real-estate broker's license. However," he added virtuously, "I didn't want to take any step in the matter until I knew I wouldn't be tossing a monkey-wrench into your machinery, Rance. And yet, if you renew the lease it may militate against a sale."

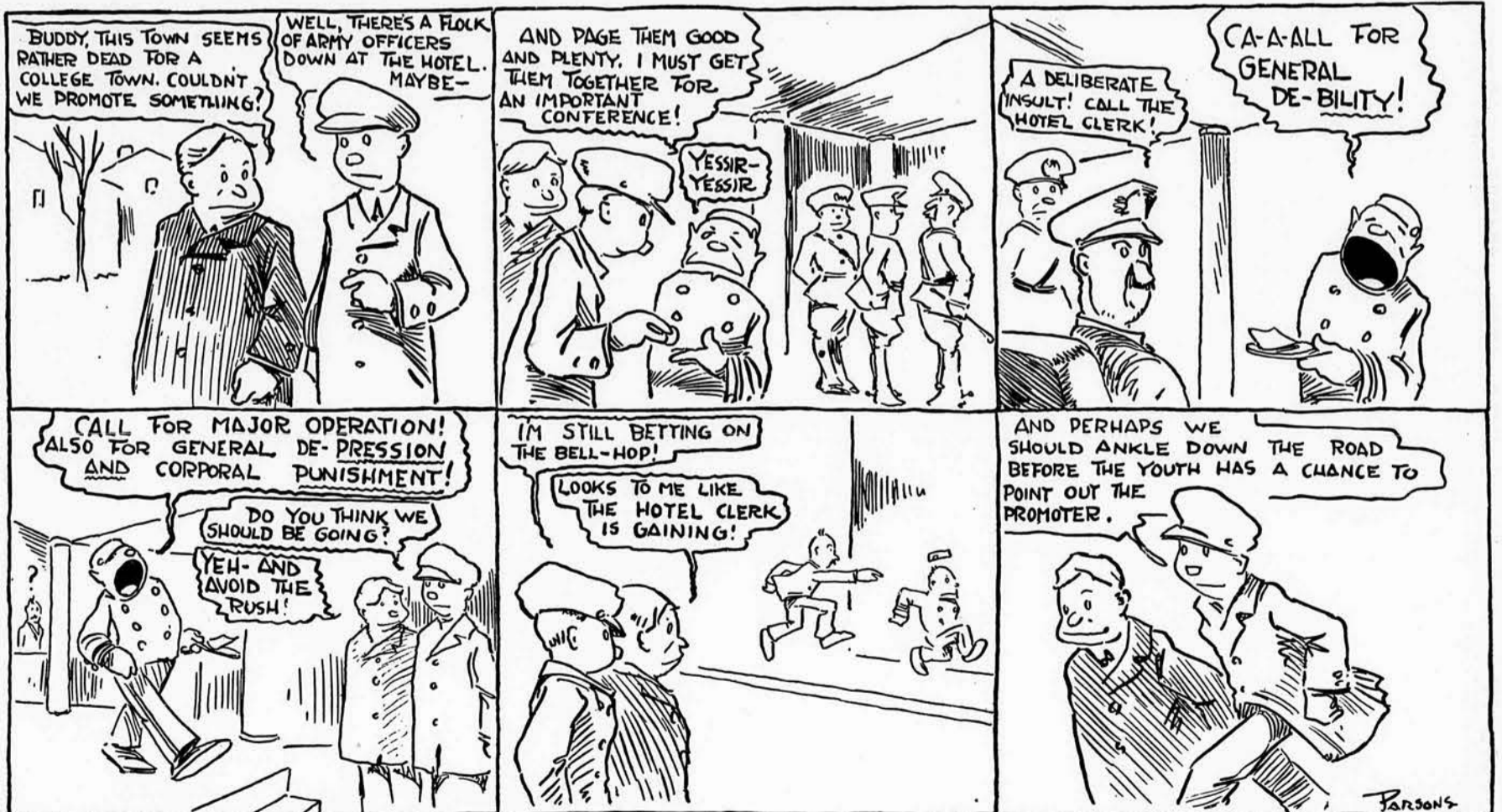
"Go ahead," Rance Kershaw replied sadly. "I'm not going to renew the lease. You've been pretty good to me, Silas, and I won't stand in the way of your turnin' a profit."

"Thanks," Babson murmured. "And this lawyer's address?"

Kershaw gave it to him, and a week later an attorney in San Francisco wrote Nate Tichenor, in care of the latter's attorney, requesting a price on the Bar H ranch in behalf of a client of his.

Ten days later Babson knew that the Bar H ranch was not for sale; whereat the banker had an immediate return of his former nervousness and depression and went home at noon. The situation was thoroly beyond his comprehension; he had decided Nate Tichenor would sell the Bar H ranch and Nate Tichenor had disappointed him; and whenever anybody disappointed Babson after Babson had decided he must not be disappointed, the Babson glands of internal secretion immediately started working overtime, with resultant upset to his bodily chemistry, accompanied by severe headache and profanity.

(Continued on Page 17)



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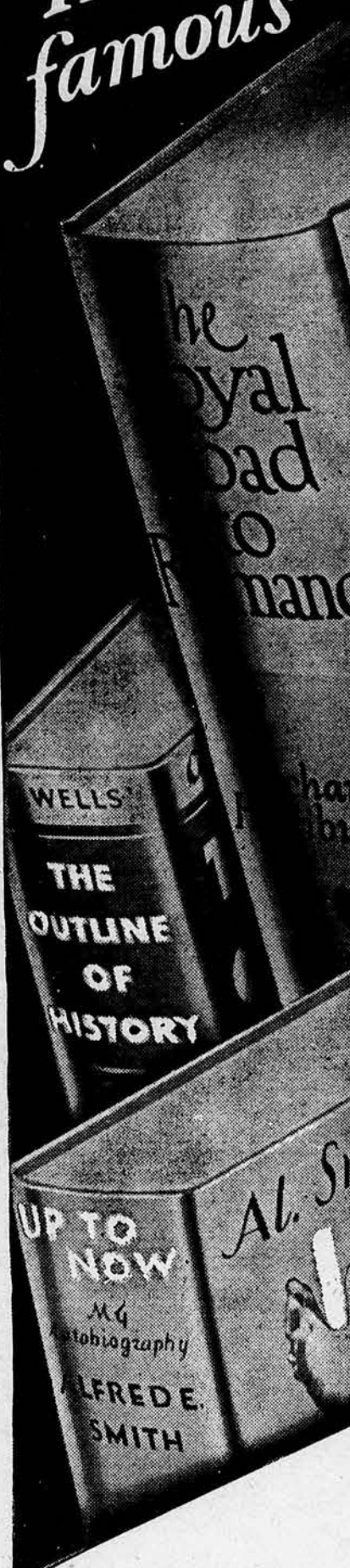
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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Extreme Reduction in Numbers of Layers Does Not at Present Appear to Be Necessary

PRICES of live poultry may be strengthened somewhat during the next few months by the decreasing supplies in cold storage, according to George Montgomery, of the department of agricultural economics, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Receipts of dressed poultry have been approximately the same as those last year. However, storage supplies have been reduced each month until on October 1, the cold storage supplies of dressed poultry were about 70 per cent of those of the corresponding date a year ago. The present situation is somewhat similar to 1927, when prices were low in June and improved slightly during the latter half of the year.

Any improvement in the present business situation should be reflected favorably in the demand for high quality eggs and for dressed poultry.

Poultry producers tend to increase their production in years following high prices and to decrease production in years following low prices to an undue extent. It is desirable that a more orderly program of production be followed. Looking forward to next season, a moderate decrease in numbers of layers appears to be justified, but extreme reduction does not appear to be necessary. It might be as great a mistake to make radical reductions in poultry numbers now as it was to make rapid increases in them during the last year.

Culling Is Important Work

In handling the farm flock, first we cull closely for production. We keep only well-developed, strong birds for breeders; early hatched pullets, and year old hens preferred. In order not to introduce diseases we mate our best male with a dozen extra-good hens and raise some good cockerels for breeders. Once in a while we get new blood from a certified flock that is healthy and highly recommended and even then we have to watch for all sorts of new flaws and cull off all weak or undesirable chickens.

Then I like to feed so as to grow large frames and not rush the pullets into production, as they are better able to stand the strain of producing, the cold and cloudy weather, and the effect of being housed. If retarded and not allowed to begin laying until the first or middle of September, you will have a hearty bunch of layers that will not be so easily thrown into a moult or so susceptible to colds. Exercise is a very important factor too, in order that the layers will produce many eggs. I can depend on a great number of eggs, due to the fact that my hens are well-developed.

The cockerels should be large, and well-developed. They should not be allowed to rough it on half ration and a drink when the sun thaws the ice. They do better if the roosters are together thru the fall and winter, as they are less likely to fight.

What is the best breed? That question is a deep subject. We prefer the White Langshan. The pullet begins laying while young and grows into a large hen if properly fed, and she lays a great many high priced eggs. Her brothers make delicious broilers at 2 to 2 1/4 pounds in 8 weeks. Up to the time he is 4 pounds, he is tender and customers are eager for him to come to market. And if there is a slump in prices, he then can be turned into a capon for 10 cents and some care, and as a capon he will command a good price.

We find that the White Langshans like a longer day than the winter

months afford, so we turn on electric lights about 6 o'clock in the morning, and if the day is cloudy, in the evening too, until they have eaten.

The successful man or woman who raises chickens must be on the job early and late. It is necessary to be a keen observer, have a keen ear to listen for a sneeze or cough and take care of that immediately. Use the shovel and broom and stick until everything is clean, dry and limed, with clean straw for litter. And this is just the beginning. The marketing end is to be mastered, and that too, is a problem. Mrs. Minnie Tucker. Independence, Kan.

Sherman County Girl Leads

Showing a net profit of \$669.53 at the close of a 12 months' record kept on her flock of 188 Rhode Island Reds, Lucile M. Piper of Goodland, Sherman county, has been named the Kansas state champion 4-H poultry club member for 1930 in a state-wide contest on the economical production of poultry products, it is announced by M. H. Coe, state club leader of Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

As a reward for this achievement she will receive a prize educational trip to the ninth annual National Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Congress and the Chicago Coliseum Poultry Exposition to be held in Chicago, December 1 to 5.

Lucile's club record will be judged along with those of all state poultry champions competing for two college scholarships of \$300 and \$200 each,

keep them in a box covered with bran so they cannot evaporate. I still turn the eggs while they are setting, as they are so large a hen cannot properly turn them. After 15 days I soak the eggs about one minute in lukewarm water every three days, and I soak them every day the last two or three days. I never have hatched a crippled gosling. The reason I believe is the care I give my setting eggs.

After the goslings are 36 hours old I feed stale bread soaked in milk or water, three or four times daily, and plenty of green grass. Plenty of water is necessary, but be careful they do not get damp as that will chill them and cause cramps. When the goslings are about 2 weeks old I change from bread to cornmeal mixed crumbly with milk, and at this age the goslings are getting plenty of grass and need only one or two light feeds daily. I pen-fatten my geese for the holiday market. They take on fat rapidly and with very little expense. I dressed some for the meat markets, getting 25 cents a pound for them. The balance I sold to the consumer for 20 cents a pound.

This year they averaged \$2.40 each and cost me \$1 each to raise. Considering the feed and time spent in caring for geese there is more money in them than any other poultry, but one cannot raise them as they do chickens in a pen. They must have range. Derby, Kan. Charles Cates.

Raised 50 Per Cent More

Day-old chicks have proved more profitable to us than farm-hatched chicks. Here are our reasons: the expense of operating the incubator, the price of eggs, the difficulty of getting the kind of eggs you want and at the exact time they are wanted, the risk of the hatchability of those eggs, and the time spent in caring for the incubator.

Our experience with incubators has been that many eggs do not hatch.

Answers to Questions on Page 7

1. Colonel Fred Funston.
2. William Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice."
3. Upper Bavaria, Germany. Famous because the Passion Play is enacted there every tenth year and is witnessed by travelers from all over the world.
4. Any year that can be divided by four except century years ending in 00.
5. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
6. University of Kansas, Lawrence; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; State Teachers' Colleges at Emporia, Pittsburg, and Hays.
7. The Iliad and the Odyssey.
8. An alloy of copper and tin.
9. Edward MacDowell.
10. Amos 'n' Andy, famous radio team.
11. Sinclair Lewis for his book, "Babbitt."
12. Between Great Bend and Holsington in Barton county.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Kathryn Ingmire, Coffeyville; J. S. Brazelton, Troy; and Mrs. W. S. Heistand, Iola.

which will be awarded during the week of the National 4-H Club Congress.

Lucile is 17 years old and has been a poultry club member for six years. Her club record shows total receipts of \$926.12 from her club flock for the year ending August 31, 1930. During the seven years that she has been a 4-H Club member she has completed 20 different club projects.

Care Means Good Money

We let our breeding geese have the same range the chickens have, and we give them a small amount of corn every day in cold weather. One must care for breeding geese properly to have success with goslings.

About the first of February I give them mash containing 20 per cent meat scraps, mixed crumbly with water or milk, just about what they will clean up once a day. This has a tendency to start the geese to lay early.

I keep my eggs no longer than 10 days, turning them every day and I

This item alone if figured out for several hatches amounts to quite a sum.

Then several hatches of different ages are a trouble and worry. The stronger chicks always are trampling the weaker ones. They are so much more trouble to feed and care for, and last but not one of the greatest reasons in favor of the day-old chicks, is the equal chance of the chicks over disease. The farm hatched are of different ages and the later ones have a run or yard that already has had infection from a previous flock. Their chance is greatly lessened to grow to market age.

Last year we raised to market age 50 per cent more chicks, by using the day-old chicks and the Hendriks method of feeding, than we did the year before by using the farm-hatched chick of all ages in several different groups. Martha Royce. Prescott, Kan.

Admiral Byrd is said to be looking for a quiet place in which he can write his book. He didn't know when he was well off.



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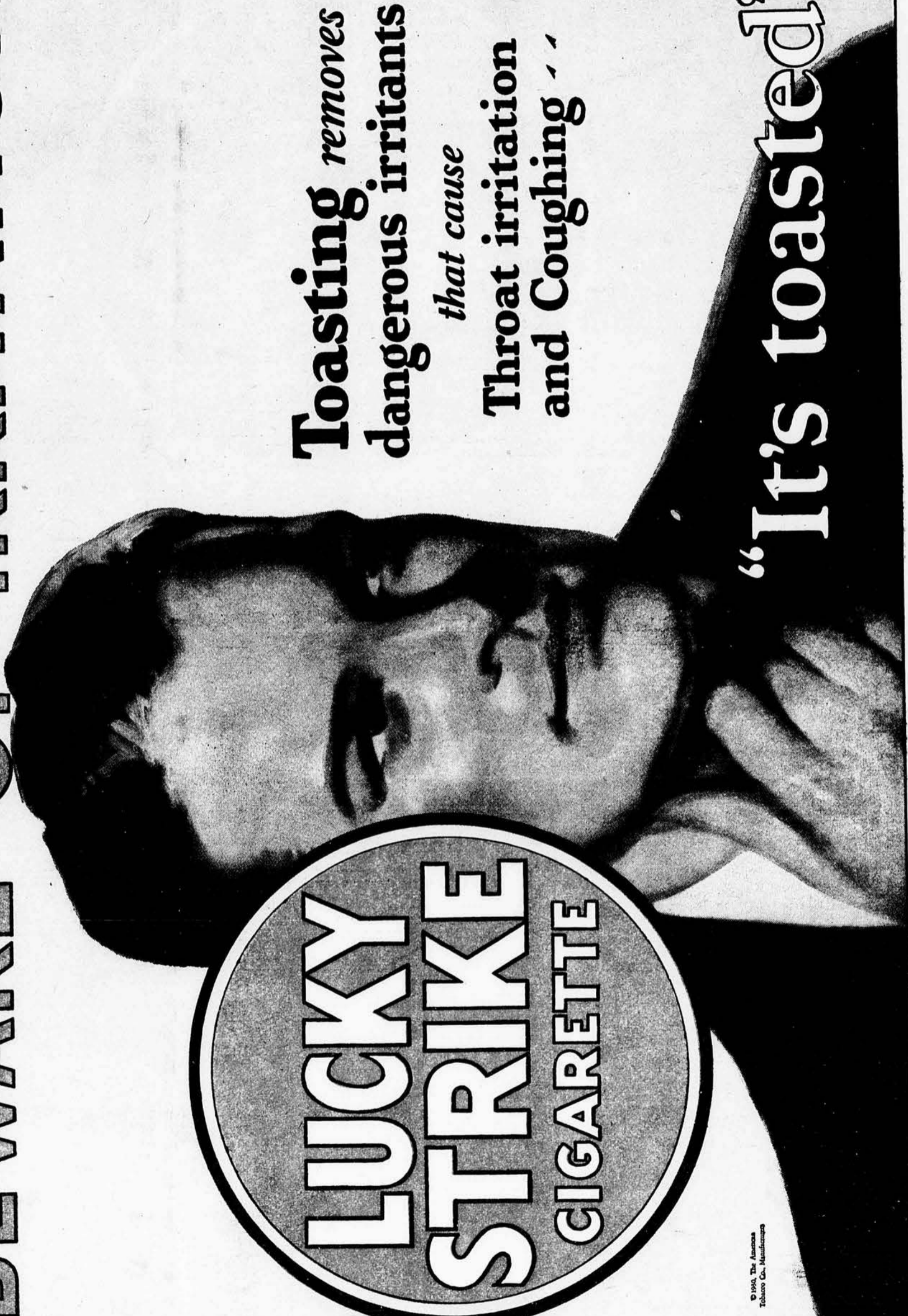
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