

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 48



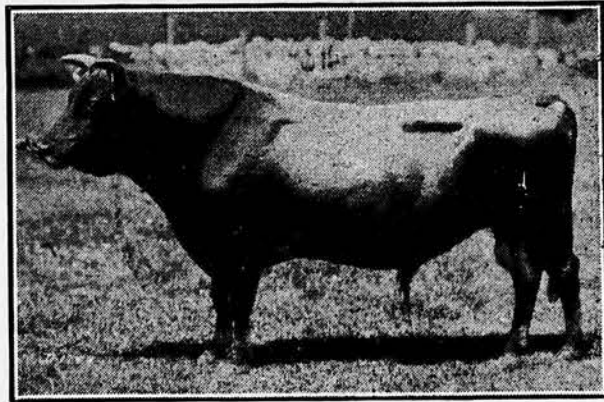
Opportunities That Are Sound

THERE never was a better time than the present for Kansas farmers to focus all dairy activities on an improvement program that not only will bring immediate returns, but also will build on a sound basis for a prosperous future which is bound to come.

At no time in recent years has there been such an excellent opportunity to buy good bulls so cheaply. Right now a low-producing cow can be sent to market and be replaced with a good animal for much less than before. In addition, properly balanced rations are more than ever economical.

Attention to these factors has meant extra profit when prices were on a much higher level—it can be doubly valuable now. Better bulls, better foundation stock and improved feeding, will widen the margin between cost of production and market prices. There are numerous convincing examples.

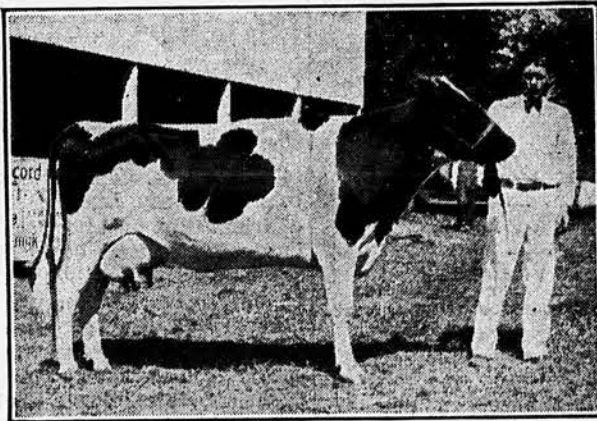
J. O. Shufflebarger, of Atchison, received \$252.46 more profit from his cows last year as compared with the year before. Four unprofitable cows were culled from the herd, every animal was fed a balanced ration in proportion to her production, dry cows received grain to condition them, and for years a purebred bull has headed the herd. Accurate records will show when a cow should be sold as unprofitable.



Chief Raleigh's Sultan

L. C. Roenigk, Clay Center, has tackled every problem his books have brought to light. Steady improvement has been his reward. One of his purebred cows produced 584 pounds of

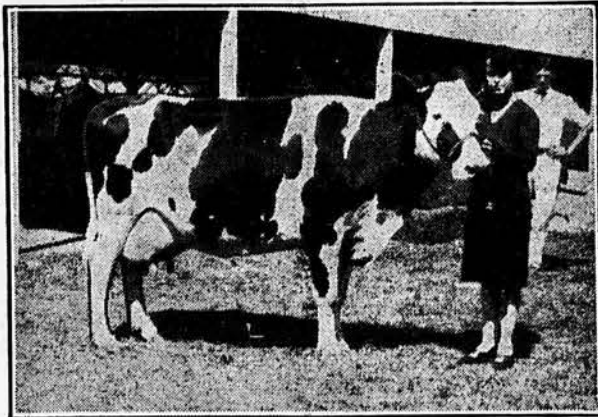
butterfat and made a profit over feed costs of \$230.66 one year recently. Another animal manufactured 544 pounds of butterfat and earned a profit over feed costs of \$205.14. During the same period another Clay County cow of the same breed but not in the Roenigk herd, on which records were kept for comparison—



L. C. Roenigk's 544-Pound Producer

an animal that probably wouldn't have been thrown out of the average herd where no records were kept—produced 144.6 pounds of butterfat and a profit of \$47.67 over feed costs. It would take 28½ cows like her to equal eight cows in the Roenigk herd, and 32 to make as much profit.

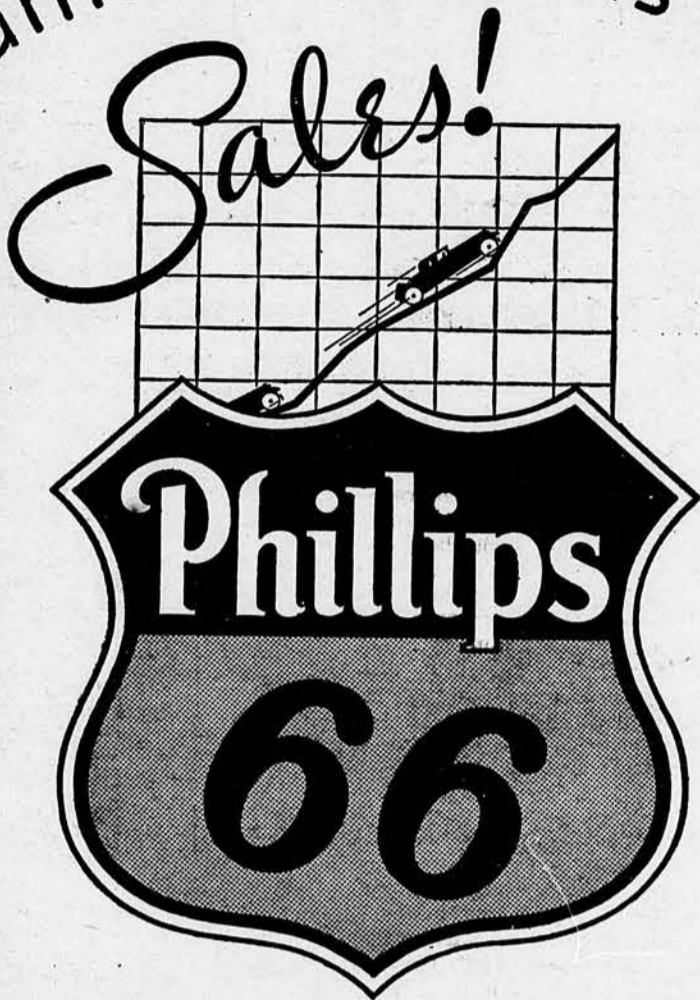
The value of a good bull can be seen in the records of Chief Raleigh's Sultan, used by the Kansas State College, Manhattan; Beale Bros., Colony; L. M. Hewitt, Pleasanton, and Albert H. Knoepfel, Colony. Eight comparisons made between his daughters and their dams show an average increase in favor of the daughters of 2,171 pounds of milk, 108 pounds of butterfat and \$57.20. Importance of good breeding, balanced feeding and strict culling never was more apparent than at present, nor have opportunities for improvement been more sound.



This Cow Earned Roenigk \$230.66 Over Feed



amazing gains in



"HIGHEST TEST"
at the price of
ordinary gasoline

Controlled Volatility gives GRAVITY
from 60.6° to 71.4° TO MATCH WEATHER

Also Phillips  regular price of
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THE all-time record for winning the greatest number of car owners in the shortest time, undoubtedly belongs to Phillips 66 . . . the greater gasoline.

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Why not give your motor a real chance to show what's in it? Make a test. You will quickly feel the difference if you stop for a trial tankful at the Orange and Black 66 shield. PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY, Bartlesville, Okla.

Phill-up with Phillips

Have you tried Phillips 66 Motor Oil?
100% Paraffin base... a grade for
every car... 30¢ a quart

Weather Mistakes Are Common

If We Could Look Ahead and See What Is Coming
Many of the Farmer's Troubles Would Be Solved

BY HENRY HATCH

DIVIDING the year into four seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter, I do not believe there is a farmer in Kansas but who must admit he has made at least one mistake for each of these seasons. A large number of them, to take into consideration a series of years, are weather mistakes. We make mistakes because the weather has been different than we expected it to be. There never has been a three-month period but that we can look back over it and say, "if I had known it was going to be that way I wouldn't have done as I did."

Pasture Would Have Paid

A year ago was a wonderful season for anything sown for winter pasture. A farmer in this county carried a hundred head of calves thru the winter almost wholly on 60 acres of wheat pasture. There was scarcely a week all winter when wheat or oats or rye did not make a growth. Everyone said we could not expect another winter like it, but up to now this year has given us almost an exact counterpart of it. Volunteer oats have made even more growth than they did last year, and my mistake was in not sowing a 15-acre field close by the cattle yards thickly in oats in September, especially for cattle pasture this fall and winter. Even if nothing had been realized from it afterwards, the feed provided up to December 1, would have much more than paid for the labor and seed. Of course, a change may come at any time, but here we are well past the middle of November and the frosts we have had have only singed the surface of vegetation. It is outdoing the mildness of last year's mild autumn.

Always Subject to Change

Referring again to mistakes, we all make 'em. Some are costly in dollars and cents, some cost us the loss of friendship, and now and then there is a mistake that costs life itself. In addition to those that mean the loss of friendship or life, we as farmers make many that are due entirely to a sudden turn of the weather, so of course it is difficult to profit by these. Somehow, it looks as if the best we can do is to just take a shot at some things, trusting to luck that the weather will make our guess the right one. No other business is so subject to change by the weather as is the farmer's.

Sudden Drop Hurts Less

A lingering lowering of prices is worse than a sudden drop from a high to a low level. The sudden drop hits hard and heavy when it does come, but the sooner we reach the known bottom the sooner we can expect some profit, altho it may be small for awhile, from the upturn. This can best be illustrated by taking cattle for an example. When there is a gradual decline over a period of many months, the loss may not be so heavy at any one time, but the regularity of the thing soon gets on one's nerves. A fellow becomes discouraged after a succession of losses, altho they may all be small ones, and he does not feel like going ahead with new ventures. The big drop may make him feel groggy for awhile, but he soon is alive to the fact that the bottom has been reached, and he can see a profit in what is handled on a steady or slowly rising market.

Cattle Future Looks Better

The outlook for cattle now seems better than it has been for some months. I was out with a farm owner last week

who purchased 30 head of thrifty young Hereford calves, averaging probably around 325 pounds, for \$20 a head. With wheat, oats, alfalfa hay and plenty of wheat pasture, all produced on his farm for winter feeding, this man has a much better chance for a nice profit in these cattle than he could possibly have had in a similar bunch bought at the prevailing price of a year ago. He is buying at a low price, with conditions favoring a better price when ready for market some months in the future.

Bottom Has Been Reached

Three years ago I sold my calf crop from the cows at weaning time for slightly more than \$40 a head, a price a little better than double that paid by my friend last week. The ultimate feeder of the \$40 calves lost money because the price of cattle began to come down. Two years ago I got a little over \$30 for my calf crop, and again the ultimate feeder lost money because cattle still were coming down in price. Last year I sold out for approximately \$24 a head, and the feeder said he neither made nor lost, but he obtained a good gain on cheap wheat pasture or he would have lost. So it can be seen that the drop from \$40 to \$20 calves has been a long drawn-out affair, and the decline has been rather gradual, averaging about \$10 a year. This year I am keeping my calves because it seems the bottom has been reached, and from now on we should expect a steady or perhaps a slightly higher market.

Should Oust the "Plunger"

If the type of cattleman known as the "plunger" could be eliminated, would the business be on a better basis? Likely so. This fellow goes into it in a big way. He handles as many cattle at a time as the average farmer handles in 10 years. He buys and sells, all the while carrying on a game of speculation. If his 500 cattle were distributed to 10 farms, with 50 to a farm, there would be just as many cattle to eventually go to market, but the chances are they would be in stronger hands and might be marketed in a more orderly manner. At least, the 10 farms would be more fertile farms in a few years for having those cattle fed on them. And thru it all 10 farmers would have a job that should return some profit to their bank accounts and fertility to their soil.

Why Gamble With Grain?

The business of the farmer would be much better off if the speculator would let him alone, both as to livestock and grain. I think the farmers of our nation some day will realize more than they do now the debt of gratitude they owe Senator Capper for his constant fight on the grain speculator and gambler. If those fellows must gamble, let them dump kegs of 8 penny nails on tables in their trade buildings and juggle them back and forth between them as a means of barter, but let the products of our labor, our wheat, oats and corn alone. Only he who has the actual grain to sell should sell, and only he who receives the actual grain, either on the date of purchase or at some future date, should be a legitimate purchaser. It is the unnatural ups and downs of the speculative market that brings uncertainty to the farmer. One nifty speculator on the "bear" side of the wheat market now can do our price more injury than does the chance surplus, due to an unusual yield, of 50,000 actual farmers.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

November 28, 1931

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Kansas Was Kept First at Royal

The Management Laughed to See the Juniors Run Away With the Show

By J. M. Parks

KEEP Kansas First! That terse slogan blazing forth in gorgeous colors from placards, posters and banners greeted the eyes of Jayhawkers on Kansas Day at the American Royal Livestock Show which was held in Kansas City November 14 to 21. The purpose of the slogan was to keep alive the spirit of friendly rivalry which resulted last year in the Sunflower state's winning the attendance cup from Missouri. Governor Harry Woodring was there to lend dignity to the occasion. The great pavilion was filled well-nigh to capacity with thousands of loyal Kansans bedecked with sunflowers and red feathers. A dozen junior Kansas hands marched in splendor up and down the arena making the vaulted roof quiver in unison to such music as only young Kansans can produce. Despite her heroic efforts, our sister state to the east was unable the next day to overcome the lead, and Kansas was kept first.

Following the victorious Kansas Day, other things happened. That slogan, "Keep Kansas First," somehow lingered in the minds of Kansas exhibitors. A host of them, led by Robert H. Hazlett, of Eldorado, and Dan Casement, of Manhattan, seemed to get the idea that Kansas was to be kept first in prize winning as well as in attendance. So they proceeded to capture about all the firsts of major importance offered at the show. But, before mentioning these in detail, let it be said that the 33rd American Royal Livestock Show was very gratifying, indeed, both to officials and to visitors. The attendance, as a whole, was not quite up to some past records, but critical stockmen and experts were generally agreed that the exhibits surpassed all former high marks so far as quality was concerned.

Building for the Future

When Frank H. Servatius, secretary of the American Royal, was asked for his opinion of the show this year, he replied, emphatically, with exposed palms and flashing gray eyes, "If you'll allow me to say what I want to say, it will be that we officials are thrilled to the utmost over the tremendous growth and brilliant achievements of the boys' and girls' farm organizations. It matters not to us," he continued, "whether they are members of the 4-H club, vocational agriculture students, or future farmers. Everything else here is secondary to the interests of the more than 3,000 junior farmers from 36 states and Hawaii. It's true," he went on, "that we've had more and better support from all sources, more general co-operation, the exhibits are better and larger, the horse show is more spectacular, but this surprising advancement among the youngsters is more far-reaching than all the other features put together. With them, we are building for the future."

Perhaps the most exalted moment experienced in the arena during the whole show came when exactly 200 beautiful Herefords were led in the ring to compete for the Kansas City Stockyard's trophy cup offered for the best 10 head of Herefords owned by one exhibitor. The cup must be won three times by the same exhibitor

before it becomes his property. It was won in '23 by Hahnwald of Colorado, in '24 by Largent of Texas, in '25 by Cook of Montana, in '26 by Ken-Caryl Ranch of Colorado, in '27 by Camden of Kentucky, in '28 by Ken-Caryl Ranch of Colorado, in '29 by Robert H. Hazlett of Kansas and in '30 by Van Natta of Indiana. Most of these herds, much improved since '23, were represented in this year's contest. Altogether that galaxy of white-faces which caused the throng of 6,000 spectators to lean forward in open-mouthed admiration constituted the cream of the 20 best herds of Herefords to be found from Pennsylvania to California.

The judge, E. A. Trowbridge of Columbia, Mo., seemed almost baffled at the task of pointing out the best group of 10 where all came so near to perfection. But only a round or two of the arena settled the question. The judge raised his magic wand which possesses the power of announcing winners and when it came to rest it was pointing directly at

Robert Hazlett, the veteran Eldorado stockman, who has spent 28 years in developing what at that instant was being proclaimed the best herd of Herefords in the country.

As Hazlett and his masterpieces came forward a shout of applause went up from the pavilion. Friends rushed in to clasp his hand and were waved back by cameramen eager for a picture. One couple, a man and a woman, more lucky than the others or more persistent in their attempt, reached him and with hands on his shoulders told him how happy they were to see him win. In response, Mr. Hazlett deliberately took from his pocket a large white handkerchief, shook the folds out of it and—but why go into details? The main point, is Robert Hazlett had kept Kansas first and that was enough.

On the same day, down at the stockyards, another contest was attracting much attention. About 100 carlots of fat beef cattle were being judged. All breeds were represented. In the past, highest honors have gone around from

state to state but usually Dan Casement, of Manhattan, popularly known as "Dan of the Red Vest," has won. Last year, A. A. Schmidt of Kansas City, Mo., lost to Casement on the mere fact that one of his 15 Angus calves was not quite perfectly formed. This year, Schmidt again won first in Aberdeen Angus, Symms Brothers of Troy, Kan., took first in Shorthorns and "Dan of the Red Vest" took first in Herefords. Then came the final test with grand championship at stake. Schmidt and Casement evinced their anxiety by trying to joke and quote poetry while the decision was being made. Then came the judges' winning tap and again it fell on the shoulder of "Dan of the Red Vest." Once more Kansas was kept first.

Still another rivalry of outstanding importance was in progress. It was the inter-collegiate meat judging contest. Pitted against each other were the judging teams representing five state colleges. They were the teams from Iowa State College, University of Illinois, University of Missouri, Pennsylvania State College and Kansas State College. The meat judging trophy had gone from state to state but Kansas had never entered a team able to bring home the bacon. This time, however, all the men on the Kansas team: Alfred Helm, Chanute; Lawrence Morgan, Manhattan, and Ralph Munson, Junction City, were more determined to keep Kansas first—and they did! The final results showed the Kansas team, which was coached by Professor D. L. Mackintosh, had to its credit 2,338 points while the Iowa team came in second with 2,287, Illinois third with 2,281, Missouri fourth with 2,221, and Pennsylvania fifth with 2,165.

Then, just because Thanksgiving was near at hand, Mrs. Albert Schmidt, Bernard, Kan., capped the climax by winning first place in the turkey contest with one of her large Narragansett gobblers.

Parsons Was Right at Top

In the F. F. A. public speaking contest, sponsored by Senator Arthur Capper, our Kansas boy, Earl Parsons of Winfield, who was the third boy up, had a strangle hold on first place until the Massachusetts contestant, Hugh H. Conn, proved to be a Daniel Webster reincarnated and swept the judges off their feet with an eloquence rarely equaled in this generation. Earl had to be content with second place. It was consoling, however, to know that he had out-ranked by a small margin Keith Rhodes of Utah, the best young speaker from that section of the country which produced Senator Borah, and had surpassed by a large number of points Randall Tootle of Georgia, representing the Old South, which gave to the world John C. Calhoun and Henry Grady.

But these by no means were the only ones who helped to keep Kansas first. In the 4-H club contest, Lester Auld, Wakefield, took first with his Shorthorn, and later captured the championship. Roy Freeland, of Effingham, landed a first in fat market swine.

In the contest among the vocational
(Continued on Page 14)

What Folks Were Saying at the Royal

THE well-finished livestock of today, as compared with the long horn, ill-bred, steer, scrub sheep and razor-back hogs, typical of a generation ago, is the outgrowth of the principles constantly taught by the American Royal Livestock Show since its inception.—C. F. Pack, President, Kansas American Royal League.

I am mighty glad to own cattle worthy of winning this cup.—Robert H. Hazlett, Eldorado.—On winning the cup offered by the Kansas City Stockyards Company for the best 10 head of Herefords owned by one exhibitor.

Stockmen in this country are unafraid of the future. So long as our stock growers continue to show champions or near champions such as are exhibited here, I have no fear for our future prosperity. Kansas farmers have improved their livestock because they have found it pays to do so.—Governor Harry Woodring, in his Kansas Day address.

It is safe to say that in the present era of low prices for cattle, the farmer who creep-fed and sold his calves to packers made money, where those who sold them to feeders, or themselves fed bought calves in the old way, lost or perhaps broke even.—J. J. Moxley, Kansas State College.

Our Government is co-operating with school districts to afford proper instruction for its high school boys and girls who wish to learn more about agriculture—the most fundamental of all human occupations. Of the vocational groups in agriculture, the Future Farmers of America, whose representatives you see before you, is the official organization. You, the winners of this year's contest, can justly pride yourself upon being the finest flower of this training.—Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to the winners in the Future Farmers' contest.

It always pays to come to the Royal, if for no other reason than to keep up our optimism concerning the future.—S. P. Tolbot, Centerville, Kan.

For 20 years I went yearly to England to buy improved types of sheep, but today America stands supreme in sheep type.—Geo. McKerron, Pewaukee, Wis., for 66 years an exhibitor of sheep.

Feed never has been cheaper. Eggs that cost 9 or 10 cents to produce are selling at around 28 cents at present.—T. W. Noland, Director, Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.

Horses are about the only commodity raised on the American farm that has increased in value during the last year.—Wayne Densmore, Secretary, Horse Association of America.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

BIMETALISM is an attempt to do the impossible. While it admits the difference in the commodity values of two metals, it attempts to arbitrarily establish a ratio of values between them for money purposes different than their ratio values as commodities. Whenever such an arbitrary ratio is established the cheaper metal always has and always will drive the dearer out of circulation.

Why should any advocate of bimetalism suppose that anyone will take gold bullion having a commodity value of \$100 to the mint and have it coined into 100 dollars, when he can take silver bullion having a commodity value of \$100 to the mint and have it coined into more than 100 dollars? That the cheaper metal will drive the dearer out of use as a metal when there is an arbitrary coinage ratio, is not a mere theory. It is fact demonstrated time after time by experience when the leading commercial nations were attempting to maintain a bimetallic standard of money.

We will have either a gold standard or a silver standard, make no mistake about that. The only question to consider is which is the better standard. I am clearly of the opinion that a silver standard would mean a greater volume of money and make the payment of debts easier. I am not at all certain that this would not be a benefit to the majority of people. The world seems to me to be bearing an intolerable burden of debt, and a money system that would lighten that burden might be a blessing. I think there are strong arguments that can be urged in favor of a silver standard rather than a gold standard, but all talk of a bimetallic standard is foolishness.

Might Cut Cost 40 Per Cent

IF OUR State Constitution were amended so as to provide for one house of the Legislature composed of 30 members instead of 165, each member of the single house to draw an annual salary of \$1,200 a year with \$300 more or so much thereof as might be required to pay necessary traveling expenses; this single legislative body to meet biennially in regular session but also to be called together in special session either by the Governor when he deemed such special session advisable or necessary, or upon a call signed by two-thirds of the members of the legislative body, the legislative expenses of the state would or should be reduced fully 50 per cent as compared with legislative expenses at present. And in my opinion such laws as would be enacted would be far more carefully considered and fewer in number. Furthermore my opinion is that such an amendment to the Constitution, if submitted to the people, would be ratified by a majority.

If the total number of district judges was reduced to 25 instead of the present number of 39, and all of these judges were placed under the direction of the Supreme Court to be sent to hold court in the various places where district courts are held, a saving could be effected of at least \$75,000 a year.

If our higher educational institutions were made self-supporting, that is, required to pay expenses from tuitions paid by the students attending them, 40 per cent of the legislative appropriations would be eliminated.

If township organizations were abolished and the state divided into 50 counties instead of 105, I have no doubt the expense of local government could be very materially reduced, I would say at least 25 per cent.

If there could be systematic consolidation of school districts in the state, a complete reorganization of our high school system, abolishing all

high schools that are not necessary, reducing the teaching force and at the same time making it far more efficient, I have no doubt our school taxes, which at present make up more than 40 per cent of our entire tax burden, could be reduced by at least 25 per cent.

In short I do not have much doubt that it would be possible to conduct our public business at a cost 25 to 40 per cent less than the present cost, and at the same time conduct it more efficiently and effectively than it is being conducted now.

"Will this be done?" asks a reader. Maybe so, but my guess is that it will not be. This is not because public officials are dishonest grafters; very few of them are that. Neither is it because people generally do not want lower taxes, but because any of the changes I have suggested will run up against conflicting interests. Any proposed change that will let a large number of persons out of jobs necessarily will have a hard road to travel. Consolidation of counties for example, would result in very decided depreciation

the standard of 60 pounds he received no premium. I am not an expert in grading wheat; in fact I must confess that I know very little about it. I suppose that weight is only one of the things to be considered in grading wheat. It might weigh 60 pounds or even more to the bushel and yet not grade as No. 1. But certainly if the wheat is No. 1, in other respects and weighs above the standard the grower ought to get a premium on his wheat equal the deduction from the average market price he has to suffer in case his wheat is under weight; provided, of course, that the over-weight in the one case equals the under weight in the other.

Luck Has a Big Part

THE man who happens to be successful in a business way is very likely to think that his success is very largely, if not entirely, due to his superior ability. Of course, natural or acquired ability coupled with industry, shrewdness and perseverance are important factors in business success, but luck also plays an important part. Many a man has grown rich, not because of any particular ability, but by reason of a fortunate location or other favorable circumstances. The course of men's lives is largely determined by chance rather than as the result of a well-thought-out and consistently followed plan. How many men of 50 are doing the thing they planned to do when they were 21? I do not happen to know of one but no doubt there are some. When I hear a man boasting about what he has accomplished I know that he is over-estimating his abilities and underrating his luck.

Encourage Frank Discussion

A SHORT time ago I listened to a university professor talk on the subject of Socialism. It seemed to me to be an exceedingly fair, dispassionate discussion of the theory of Socialism. I do not know whether or not the professor calls himself a Socialist. I rather think he does not. No doubt he favors a good many things that are called socialistic and for that matter so do a vast majority of the American people. Comparatively few, in my opinion, subscribe to the socialistic doctrine of abolition of private property and public ownership of all property and all industry. I am pretty sure that this professor does not believe that either. I understand that a Kansas editor has made a bitter attack on this professor, denouncing his talk as "un-American." The editor did not hear the address. If he had I think he would not have written and published the article. If state educational institutions are to suppress free speech on the part of the faculty then we had better have no higher educational institutions. Frank, fair minded discussion should be encouraged rather than suppressed.

Would Inherit Thru a Will

A and B are husband and wife. C is B's brother. B and C's mother died when C was 7 years old. C made his home with A and B and worked until he was 18, but was not adopted. Would C inherit any of A's and B's estate at their death?
 A. B. C.

Unless C was adopted he could inherit from A only by will. He would not inherit under the Kansas law of descents and distributions unless A and B had neither children nor parents living at the time of their death. If they had neither parents nor children living, then C, being a brother of B, would inherit B's property under the law of descents and distributions, or his share of her property as one of her brothers, the brothers and sisters in that case being the nearest surviving relatives. Unless again if A and B had no children and B died before A without will, then all of her property would go to her surviving husband, and in that case C could inherit nothing unless A chose to will it to him.

Every-Other-Week Issues

FOLLOWING the example of most state farm papers, Kansas Farmer will begin publication next month on an every-other-week basis, with issues on December 12 and 26, and continuing on that schedule for the next few months. In making this move it is merely coming in line with the changes which already have been made in Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Colorado, Oklahoma and Missouri have been on a twice-a-month basis for some time, and Texas changes January 1.

During the time we are on this schedule subscriptions will be extended to cover the full number of issues for which the subscriber has paid. The subscription rate will be \$1 for two years. When economic conditions improve, as they are certain to do presently, we will return to a weekly basis.

The farm papers, just like the farm folks, have some real problems to meet these days. We must all adjust ourselves to the conditions which exist. This change will allow us to print larger papers, and thus render a better service to Kansas agriculture than would be practicable on the old system.

of property values in the county-seat towns which would lose the county seats, and in all probability the people who would figure that such a change would result in financial loss to them would be able to defeat the enactment of such a law. The reorganization of our school system would be defeated for the same reason.

You say this opposition is selfish and unpatriotic. Possibly so, but most of us are decidedly selfish. It is very much easier, I have observed, to be altruistic when it doesn't cost you anything personally. The average individual can easily see what immediately affects his interest and that is likely to weigh more with him than the general public good.

Should Work Both Ways

A PROMINENT Cowley county farmer complained to me last week that the millers were not treating the wheat farmers fairly. He said that if the farmer brought his wheat to the mill and it fell even a fraction of a pound under the standard weight of 60 pounds, the farmer had to suffer a considerable dock in price. But if the wheat weighed out even 3 or 4 pounds over

West Must Present a United Front

In a Radio Farewell to the Home Folks Senator Capper Urges Politics be Forgotten

Senator Arthur Capper left for Washington, Sunday night, November 22, to take up his work for the winter, and to attend the preliminary meetings of the Senate Agricultural Committee preceding the meeting of Congress December 7. Before taking his train Sunday night Senator Capper delivered this farewell address to the people of Kansas over WIBW.

DEAR Kansas Friends—The time has arrived once more for me to bid you goodby. Just 15 minutes after I leave this microphone I shall board the train for Washington to take up my work for the winter. Or perhaps it would be better to say "take up your work" for that is really what it is.

It is not easy for one to tear himself away from his home and his friends, whom he loves, even to sit in the halls of Congress. The only comfort I get out of it is that I am going there to represent you in governmental affairs and do the best I can, as God gives me the light, to do the right thing.

A long, hard, stormy session is in prospect, the most trying session in years. There are an unusual number of crucial and perplexing questions on which more than 500 men must make decisions. If political partisans, sparring for party advantage, place obstacles in the way, the "going" will be very difficult.

Not a Time to Play Politics

This coming Congress will have the opportunity to practice what it has been preaching in recent years. Republicans and Democrats alike have been urging everybody to co-operate, especially the farmers. Now it is up to all of us in Congress to do a little co-operating among ourselves—Republicans and Democrats—in a working union for the common good; serving America unitedly and unselfishly.

A partisan Congress can do the country great harm and little or nothing of good.

A co-operating Congress that will suspend partisan activities and have in mind the general good of the country in its time of need, will put patriotism above partisan advantage. That will put statesmanship above politics and is the best thing that could happen.

Let me say that I propose to co-operate with any member, any group or any party that has anything to offer for the general good. That it may be offered by a Democrat will not cause me to shy from it. Oftentimes something good comes out of Israel.

West Must Show the East

The West must make itself felt more than ever in the coming Congress. It must present a united front for the things needed to restore prosperity to agriculture. This is not a selfish matter. A prosperous Western agriculture, for instance, means prosperity for Eastern industry. It is purchasing power that counts. If the West can get fair prices for its agricultural products it can pay fair prices for Eastern industrial products. If it is flat on its back—selling its products for less than the cost of production—it has no money to buy anything from the East or from any other place, and as a consequence industry also languishes.

For years I have been urging the financial, industrial and political leaders of the East to take an American-wide view of the situation and join us in giving equality to agriculture. All I have asked was that agriculture be treated as a big brother to industry—not as a step-child. Nothing, it seems to me, could impress on the East the necessity of such a policy as such a time as we are passing thru now.

I have said during all 12 years I have been in the Senate, and I am going back to say it once more and keep on saying it, that we will never have prosperity in this country until the farmer gets a fair share of the national income—a fair price for his products.

Big Fight on the Farm Board

In my opinion the Co-operative Marketing Act should be strengthened to enable agricultural producers to have more say in the marketing of their products. Changes in the law should be made by its friends, not by its enemies. There will be a big fight made by grain dealers and by grain gamblers to repeal the law entirely, but they will not succeed.

A strong effort will be made to abolish the Farm Board. But this probably won't be done. There is no doubt but that Congress will searchingly investigate the workings of the Farm Board. That is all right. We want the facts not only to

silence the critics, if the board makes a good case for itself, but to show up any shortcomings of the board if it has any, and correct them. Also to learn if any amendments are needed to make the farm marketing plan more workable.

I am in favor of adding the equalization fee plan to the law, to enable the producers of grain to handle their surpluses in their own way at their own expense. That is exactly what the equalization plan means. It will be a big step toward placing agriculture on an equality with industry.

Gamblers Would Ditch Market Act

The grain gamblers and their allies who are fighting to ditch the Farm Board and the Agricultural Marketing Act, and any other law intended to help the farmer, cry "Take the Government out of business." That is simply the old cry of "Wolf"! The fact is they don't want to take the Government out of business, except to take its support away from the farm business. They still want to keep the Government in the banking business thru the Federal Reserve Bank. They want to keep it in the railroad business thru the guarantee of profits in the Esch-Cummins act. They want to keep it in the shipping business thru the shipping act; they want above all, to keep it in industrial business thru the tariff law. They want the protecting wing of the Government thrown around all of the business they are engaged in. But they don't want it thrown around agriculture or oil—the two big industries of the West.

If they are going to take the Government out of business so far as agriculture is concerned, then let's apply that rule to all alike.

Oil Will Be a Burning Issue

I propose to introduce and push a bill to put a tariff on oil as well as an embargo on shipping in foreign oil when we have a huge over-supply of our own oil here at home. Thousands of our oil men have been forced into bankruptcy; our army of laborers in the oil fields have been driven out of work to starve; the various lines of business that depend upon oil-field payrolls have become as stagnant as a frog pond. And why? Just to let a lot of greedy men who live in another part of the United States pile up more millions by bringing into this country oil produced by peon labor to sell in competition with Mid-Western oil produced by American labor seeking to maintain an American standard of living.

Our oil producers are necessarily anxious for the Government to get in the oil business, thru the protective tariff route, the same as it has in other businesses, because their salvation depends on it. And a lot of us are going to the limit to see that this is done. Either that or we are going to take the Government out of the steel business, the railroad business, the shipping business and a lot of other businesses that now enjoy its tariff protection. What is sauce for the Western goose is sauce for the Eastern gander. And the tariff barons back East may as well understand it now, as later.

Tax Million-Dollar Incomes

I shall also support a bill to increase the income tax on big incomes. This tax should be levied in proportion to ability to pay. The higher salary a man draws the higher proportionate tax he should pay. It seems to me that a man making a clear million dollars a year, for instance, could afford to turn back, say, one-fourth of it to help his government, without being pinched. It is the little fellow, with a family, and with a comparatively small income who should be favored. Most any of us would be glad to turn back one-fourth of our incomes if we were making a million dollars a year.

And it is equally important that inheritance taxes be increased to break up the much too swollen fortunes of the idle rich. This is one sure way of keeping our national wealth from ultimately falling into the hands of a few very rich families instead of benefiting the nation. The increase of income taxes on large incomes, an inheritance tax on swollen fortunes, and strict economy, will help balance the nation's expense budget and wipe out the deficit.

Sale Tax Just Another Scheme

I am opposed to a sales tax because it is just another scheme which permits the wealthy to pass a tax on to the common man. I trust the Kansas legislature will turn the sales tax down cold. I

also hope that the voters of Kansas will adopt the income tax amendment at the election next year and will not permit themselves to be fooled again by the big corporations.

In these times, when the farmer, the small business man and the home-owner are having a hard time to meet their taxes, it seems outrageous to me that well-paid government officials should be exempt from paying an income tax. The provision of the law which exempts them should be repealed this winter—not against the ordinary employe or small salaried man, but against the high-salary officials. A man with a big-salaried government job ought to do a little for his country.

Drive Gamblers Out of Market

Another bill I shall press hard is the one to abolish short selling on the stock exchanges and the grain pits. It is the only way I know of to put the grain and stock gamblers out of business and stop them from preying on the American public. There is a legitimate line of business for the stock exchanges and the grain pits to do—the actual trading in stocks and grain, with attendant and legitimate hedging transactions.

Such legitimate trading constitutes only a small part of their operations. The stock and grain gamblers virtually monopolize the exchanges and manipulate the markets in a way to bring disaster or injury to the business and industry of the country and "skin" the farmers. Yet we suppress gaming in poker and faro and let the market gamblers ply their swindling games unmolested. We must abolish the short-selling and drive the gamblers out in order to provide this nation with honest markets.

Power Interests and the Wets

I shall oppose giving the big power interests a monopoly of the country's resources. I will support any plan to prevent such a catastrophe. The natural resources of America belong to the people and should not become the sole property of any private monopoly. The power combination is eternally trying to get its paws on our resources and only the everlasting vigilance of the people will stop it from doing so.

The wet and dry fight will come up again, as usual. But the wets won't get anywhere. National Prohibition has come to stay. The longer it is in effect the better the people like it. We are making progress cleaning out the Capone gangs. Just imagine, if you can, the calamity that would rest upon our people now if saloons or grog shops—the breeders of and the hot houses of crime—were twice or three times as plentiful as filling stations, and were taking in more money, while luring men, already out of employment, into spending their last cent for booze, when their children at home were in need of bread. Thank God we are spared this great calamity in these troublous times. If anything is done, the Volstead act will be strengthened this winter; not weakened.

Put an Embargo on War Supplies

The Kellogg peace pact originated in America, as did Europe's League of Nations. Both are being put to a severe test in the Japanese-Chinese trouble, now bordering on war. Both countries are members of the League of Nations, organized to prevent war; both have signed the Kellogg peace pact, to outlaw war. If it should develop that one or the other, or that both, have no respect for these pledges, then the next thing for the American Congress to do is to adopt the Capper resolution placing an embargo on the shipment of munitions and other war supplies to any belligerent nation that has violated the Kellogg peace pact. I shall press this resolution hard this winter and hope for its adoption. I shall also support the disarmament program and stand with the President in his efforts to economize by cutting out enormous appropriations for battleships.

Better Times Are on the Way

We are going to have better times. They may come slower than we would like. But they are coming. My fondest hope is that agriculture will get back on its feet; that fair prices for farm products will be restored, increasing buying power and wiping out unemployment; that taxes will be reduced and equalized; that business of all kinds will be restored to an even keel. This is my prayer for Kansas and her loyal people.

In the meantime, in Washington, I shall try to carry on as you would have me carry on. Wishing you all the greatest measure of health, of happiness and of success, I will say goodby and God bless you all.

As We View Current Farm News

Producing 997 Bushels of Apples an Acre Won Dixon a Championship

SOME of the best apples exhibited at the recent third annual meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Conference held at St. Joseph, came from Kansas. This show includes Missouri and Nebraska as well. Charles A. Scott, secretary of the Kansas society, states that the quality of the fruit was the finest ever entered in any Missouri Valley show.

In the orchard production class the awards were as follows for Kansas growers: Geo. W. Kinkead, of Troy, first on an acre of 14-year-old Stayman Winesaps that yielded 604½ bushels; F. O. Kincaid, of Atchison, second on an acre of 29-year-old Winesaps that made 528 bushels; Ezra Shields, Wathena, third on an acre of 12-year-old Jonathans and Delicious that yielded 298 bushels; F. W. Dixon, of Holton, fourth on an acre of 14-year-old Stayman Winesaps that made 997 bushels; W. O. Schuler, of Wathena, fifth on an acre of 13-year-old Ganos that produced 405 bushels; W. D. Dana, of Muncie, sixth on an acre of 10-year-old Golden Delicious that yielded 303 bushels.

Points considered in placing these awards included condition of the orchard during the last growing season and the methods employed in management as well as quality and yield of fruit. The yield in all cases represents hand-picked fruit at the time of harvest and did not include windfalls or drops, which in many instances would have materially increased the yield.

Frank W. Dixon, of Holton, won first honors in the yield from a measured acre, which was on his 997 bushels of Stayman Winesaps from the 14-year-old trees.

As evidence of the high quality of the Kansas apple crop of the season just past, the following figures show the results of the co-operative association grades of the crop grown by Dubach Bros., of Wathena. Out of 2,649 bushels of Delicious, 70 per cent graded U. S. No. 1, 82½ per cent of the Golden Delicious made the top grade, as did 90.3 per cent of the Ganos. Of the 2,632 bushels of Winesaps, 62 per cent graded No. 1, while 54 per cent of the 1,330 bushels of Stayman Winesaps were firsts. The Jonathans, York Imperials and Rome Beauties were graded U. S. Commercial thruout. The total yield from this 70-acre orchard of 12 to 14-year-old trees was 15,861 bushels, or an average of 226 bushels to the acre.

Sumner Gets Poultry Profit

SOME 6,694 head of poultry on 29 Sumner county farms now are wearing the approved bands of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. L. B. Stants, state inspector, working with L. M. Knight, county agent, completed inspection of these flocks last week. Birds were examined for breeding disqualifications, vigor and production. A total of 2,153 birds, or 24 per cent, were removed as unfit for breeders. The 36 flocks completing records this year made an average production of 161 eggs and a net profit of \$1.38 to the hen. The highest average net profit to the hen was \$2.46 and the most profitable flock returned \$724.78 net profit to the owner. Sumner county ranks second in the state in number of certified and accredited flocks.

Taber Is Grange Master

LOUIS J. TABER, Columbus, O., was re-elected master of the National Grange at the organization's annual convention at Madison, Wis., last week. He has served for the last eight years in this capacity and was the first to be elected for a fifth term of two years. The convention also re-elected Mrs. C. C. Cogswell, Pretty Prairie, Kan., as Flora.

Washington Climbs to Top

ACCORDING to F. E. Ertel, president of the Washington County Farm Bureau, the annual meeting of his organization on December 9, completes the fifteenth year of activity in the county. During this time marked agricultural progress has been made.

The dairy program sponsored by the bureau has given Washington county an outstanding position in Kansas as a dairy center. Fifteen years

ago there were few purebred dairy cattle in the county; however 2,500 cattle have been shipped in under the direction of the Farm Bureau. Now Washington supplies foundation cattle to many sections of the state, and has built up a reputation for having more cows with high records, more proved bulls and more cows on test than any other county in Kansas.

This excellent dairy program has been supplemented with such a vigorous crop production educational campaign that the county now is second in the acreage of Sweet clover and third in alfalfa production in the state.

Here also was developed the well-known Washington County System of feeding hogs which enables feeders to produce pork more economically. This year one 4-H club boy reports having made his litter average 239 pounds in six months. Fifteen years ago such a feat by most anyone would have been a record. The sound program of diversified farming followed in Washington county makes for a high standard of living. This county is reported as leading the state in per cent of taxes paid on time in 1931.

Will Buy No More Eggs

MERCHANTS of White City have agreed to discontinue buying eggs from producers. This action is heralded by the merchants as a move for the betterment of market facilities and service in their trade territory. Following a meeting at which this action was taken, the merchants made the following announcement to the farmers of the White City territory:

"The merchants of White City are adopting a new plan for the betterment of market facilities



Before Leaving for Kansas City to Attend the American Royal, as a Result of Their Having Won the Free Trips Offered by Senator Capper to the Most Outstanding Capper Club Boy and Girl in the State, the Winners Were the Guests of the Senator at a Luncheon in Topeka. This Picture Was Made in Front of the Capper Publications Building While They Were Visiting in the Capital City. To the Right of Senator Capper Is Cylvia Hammett of Marshall County and to His Left Is Virginia Wagner of Franklin County

and service in their trade territory to the producers of eggs and poultry products.

"We are fully aware of the fact that we have trained and competent cash buyers of produce in White City, who are equipped to handle your produce properly and all of which are in a position to pay the highest market prices available, consistent with quality, at all seasons.

"We are constantly striving to develop conditions that will promote more prosperous times for our community, and we feel that by adopting the following plan we will be in a better position to serve your needs more efficiently and at the same time develop a spirit of harmony and cooperation that will result in better understandings and better times for White City and community.

"Therefore, we have decided to discontinue the practice of buying eggs at our stores, beginning on Monday, November 23, and we recommend that you patronize our local produce buyers with your poultry and eggs. Our local buyers will keep you supplied with eggs of all grades for our trade and anyone wishing to buy eggs for home consumption may do so at any store or produce house as before."

Grew 80,000 Tons of Beets

THIS year's campaign at the Garden City sugar factory is one of the smoothest running in the history of the factory, which was started 26 years ago.

Operations began at the plant October 22, and since that time an average of 1,000 tons of beets daily have been ground and converted into sugar. The sugar content has been improving gradually from the time beet harvest started, a week before the factory opened. The last averages were a fraction above 14 per cent.

The yield has been better than was expected also, and it is estimated that the total crop in the Garden City district this year will be more than 80,000 tons. The total output from the Garden City factory this year will be approximately 20 million pounds.

Baby Beef Brought \$90

MAX STANLEY, of Dighton, a 4-H club member, exhibited his Shorthorn steer at Wichita two weeks ago and sold it for something more than \$90. By good feeding Max demonstrated that there is a profit to be made in feeding baby beef if emphasis is placed on the one word "fat." The calf was only 14 months old when sold, weighed a little more than 900 pounds and sold at \$10.50 a hundred. Last summer while on feed the steer took a notion to grow instead of rounding out in finish as his owner desired. Despite careful feeding the animal insisted on more frame instead of finish. When the other county 4-H calves were taken to the State Fair, Max decided to feed his for the Wichita show.

Briefly Told

FARMERS in Linn county applied 1,319 tons of agricultural lime from November 1, 1930, to November 1 this year; the previous year it was 3,500 tons. Considerable lime will be purchased this year; E. M. Jameson of Centerville township, for example, now is spreading 70 tons. Owners of lime pulverizers in Linn township have reduced the charge for grinding to \$1 a ton.

A. M. Cummings of Fowler grew 40 acres of Wheatland milo this year that made 25 bushels an acre. He cut his wheat acreage 20 per cent this fall in favor of this new combine kafir, Atlas sorgo and Blackhull kafir. He has 50 Hampshire sows, and has just finished fencing a quarter section hog-tight so the porkers will have clean range. The porkers pasture the wheat in the winter, and Sweet clover or Sudan in the warmer months.

George S. Knapp of Topeka, the chief engineer in the Division of Water Resources, reports that many folks are taking advantage of the law passed in 1927, which allows a reduction of \$75 in the assessed valuation of a farm for every foot of storage capacity provided by dams—if they have the approval of the Division of Water Resources before they are built.

In a corn variety test conducted this year by Hudson Brothers in Ellsworth county, these results were obtained: Cassel White, 32 bushels an acre; Hays Golden, 30.4; Harmon White, 30.2; Freed's White, 29; 1,982, (white), 28; Reed's Yellow, 26.2; Local Yellow, 26.2; 1,979, (yellow), 25.6; Pride of Saline, 25.6; Local White, 22.6; Hibred Yellow, 21.

The depression is a hard jolt on the gophers. In October the clerk of Edwards county paid out \$650 in bounties. Florence Irwin, clerk, knows of one man who was unemployed until he thought of catching gophers for the county. Since then

he has been very much employed, and it is returning him an average of \$1.50 a day.

Joseph Hollerick of Tipton has a 10-acre field of wheat planted September 22 that has turned brown, due to Hessian fly damage. Ten flies, mostly in the flaxseed stage, were found in a single plant. No damage is apparent on October planting, beside the earlier wheat. The fly free date for Tipton is October 2.

A new \$100,000 high school building is being erected at Tribune. It will be known as the Greeley County Community High School, since taxes from the entire county will pay for it. There will be 14 class rooms, an auditorium that will seat nearly 1,000 persons and a large gymnasium.

Last week Asa Messinger, Pittsburg, called a coal utilization meeting at Lawrence. Its purpose was to plan a campaign to advertise Kansas coal to Kansans, so the industry will improve and miners now idle will be put back to work. Kansas products for Kansans should be a good motto thruout.

R. W. Vogt, Tribune, reports that only 75 per cent as much ground was prepared for wheat this fall in Greeley county as a year ago, and that a good deal of this was not seeded. Last year he had 800 acres but has reduced to 575 this fall, the balance of the land going to fallow and feed crops.

A group of neighbors arrived at the farm of Orin Wiggins of Parsons one morning a few days ago, with 13 wagons, and husked his 20 acres of corn, which made 500 bushels, by 2 p. m. Mr. Wiggins' right arm was broken recently while he was cranking his car.

Twenty-two head of registered Holsteins owned by A. M. Cummings of Fowler were pastured on Sudan grass and cane last summer and produced better than ever before. This was the high herd in the Clarke-Meade-Gray-Ford county association in September.

Joseph Synovec of Washington county harrowed half of a field he was preparing for alfalfa last summer twice—rains prevented him handling it as he wished. The remainder was harrowed but once. The stand is by far the best on the field harrowed twice.

Bert Trostle of Nickerson grew 70 acres of Wheatland milo this year, the largest field of that crop in Kansas. It made 30 bushels an acre. Wheatland is well adapted to harvesting with a combine; it was developed at the Hays Experiment Station.

The Giareau Trading Post, near Pleasanton, has been given to the Kansas Historical Society by John A. Hall of Pleasanton. The American Fur Company began trading with the Indians on the site of the post, which is on the Marais des Cygnes river, in 1834.

E. E. Edwards killed 14 large rattlesnakes a few days ago on the Edwards Ranch, 18 miles northwest of Goodland. Evidently the pests had gathered into winter quarters in a hole in the prairie, and had come to the surface to sun themselves.

An increase in wheat yields of 7.1 bushels an acre has been the reward to farmers in Sumner county who have been growing Sweet clover and following this soil improving crop with wheat. Records kept on 80 fields for four years prove this.

G. T. Davis, Washington county, produced 240-pound hogs in 6½ months under the Washington County System. "I like it," he said, "because it balances every bite and does not give any hog a chance to eat too much tankage and cut profits."

John A. Simpson, of Oklahoma City, was unanimously re-elected president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, at the Des Moines, Ia., meeting. Simpson was graduated from the Kansas University law school.

Reduced railroad passenger rates have been granted by transportation companies covering 13 central and southwest states for the seventh annual Southwest Road Show and School, which will be held in Wichita, February 23 to 26.

Harry Tice, Mitchell county, is studying the matter of feeding ground limestone to cattle to make up for his lack of alfalfa hay. In last year's feeding tests at the agricultural college at Manhattan, the addition of one-tenth pound of pow-

dered limestone in the ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal and silage made a marginal difference to the steer of \$7.35 over steers without limestone. Alfalfa is high in lime content, so it is not necessary to feed ground limestone with the hay.

Prof. F. W. Bell of Manhattan, a member of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State College, will judge livestock the first week in December at the Great Western Live Stock Show at Los Angeles, Calif.

R. F. Brock, Greensburg, has a map believed to have been made in 1881. It does not show Kiowa county, and the only settlement in the region that now is Kiowa county was the postoffice at Soldier creek on the Rockefeller ranch. Many bound-



aries have been changed as well as some names. Kansas county now is Morton, Arapahoe is Haskell, St. John is Logan and Sequoyah is Finney. His map that was made in 1854, shows nothing settled past Kansas City and old Westport.

The very best way to control chinch bugs, according to E. G. Kelly of the agricultural college, is to burn the grass in which they live. This should be done before Christmas to protect the 1932 corn and wheat crops.

Joe Gerber of Fowler farms 500 acres to wheat, but depends on his nine Holsteins and 100 White Wyandottes a good deal for income insurance. A 100-ton silo filled with kafir every year holds down on dairy feed costs.

Eight boxes of clothing were shipped a few days ago by the Kansas Farmers' Union from Salina to Jamestown, N. D., for distribution to farmers in the drouth stricken areas in North Dakota and Montana.

The NBC Farm and Home Hour (11:30 to 12:30 noon, C. S. T.) will be given over largely to a broadcast from the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, for the week beginning November 30.

Max Flinner of Jarbalo has insulated his poultry house against cold weather. Two years ago a bad period of weather cut the production from his White Leghorn flock more than it cost him to insulate.

Despite the dry weather, 19 of the 27 5-acre corn projects in Franklin county finished the project. A corn show will be held December 11 and 12 at Ottawa under the auspices of the Farm Bureau.

The Saline county 4-H Club livestock judging team took first place last week at the Kansas National Live Stock Show at Wichita; it was composed of Charles Cane, Ralph Dent and John Carlin.

John Sinclear of Hiawatha has finished husking corn on a field where Sweet clover was plowed under last spring; it made 45 bushels an

acre. He gives most of the credit for this fairly good yield to the humus and nitrogen supplied by the clover; he says that three years ago, when the field was in oats, the stalks were not high enough to bind.

Five hundred head of shoats were shipped to Tribune recently by A. E. Smith and Aaron Burnside from Mitchell, S. Dak. That section usually is a good hog territory, but crop failures hit this year.

A. J. Brady and his son, Paul, of Franklin county, have one of the largest turkey flocks in Kansas again this season. They will market a total of 1,600 for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Wilma Crispin, Eunice Wilson, Freda Warren, Merle Crispin, Kenneth Ortman, Beth Byers and Ruth Schultz of Jewell county, won trips to the American Royal as 4-H club project champions.

The value of 4-H club projects in Mitchell county this year amounted to \$10,669, with baby beef taking the lead, followed by swine. Just 320 projects were carried by the 210 members.

F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State College at Manhattan, was named vice president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges at the organization's meeting in Chicago last week.

Out of every 100 buildings struck by lightning only two are protected by rods, official figures show. Lightning causes an annual loss of 12 million dollars in the United States.

The Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery Association of Kansas City has more than 5,000 members; it marketed 2,225,151 dozen eggs last year, and 259,814 pounds of poultry.

Dan D. Casement of Manhattan will exhibit two carloads of Hereford yearling steers at the International Live Stock Exposition, November 28 to December 5 at Chicago.

A flock of pelicans and sea gulls has been "hanging around" the marshes near Hoisington recently. The water is shallow, which made the fishing good.

Nuckolls Brothers of Burdett are building a barn 40 feet wide and 100 feet long; it will be used mostly for grain storage and as an implement shed.

Moisture stored in the kernels of pop corn is converted into steam when the corn is heated, and the pressure of this steam makes pop corn pop.

The early commercial potato crop this year in 19 important potato-growing states, totaled 48,600,000 bushels—13 per cent more than last year.

The Norton County Poultry Association will hold its annual show December 3 to 5 at Lenora, with the co-operation of the Lenora Lyons Club.

W. A. Long of Fowler is feeding 2,500 lambs on pasture. He fed wheat last year, and believes it is 10 to 15 per cent better than corn.

The White Plymouth Rock flock owned by Mrs. Lewis Heller of Hunter produced an average of 142 eggs for the year ending October 1.

Diamonds in Ford county are worth \$25,320 and according to the county assessment returns, most of them are owned by farm folks.

About 70 per cent of the meadow fescue seed in Kansas has been sold, mostly at from 2½ to 3 cents a pound, basis of clean seed.

The Munden Rabbitry of Munden has a Silver Fox doe which gave birth to 16 "bunnies" some time ago, and has raised 13 of them.

O. H. Hatfield of Copeland always fallows some wheat land. "The good effects show up for two and three seasons," he asserts.

A barn on the farm of Morgan Yeager of Ray was destroyed by fire a few days ago, probably caused by a falling meteor.

Thomas Gaynor of Hiawatha sold his creep-fed calves on the St. Joseph market a few days ago for \$9.50 a hundred.

Mrs. R. W. Thyer, Blue Mound, raised 116 ducks with two hens and a drake this year. Did anyone beat this?

A. J. Spears of Hunter is planning a six-months feed with cattle, starting in January.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Are You Looking for New Ways to Use Milk in Family Meals?

MOST mothers perpetually are on the lookout for new ways of using milk in family meals. Have you ever thought of cooking meat in it? Chicken, cut in pieces, dipped in flour and browned in fat is delectable if placed in a casserole and baked until very tender in the food beverage. And so is fish.

If you ever buy halibut, you will find it is tasty baked in milk. Place the fish in a buttered baking dish and sprinkle it with salt and chopped parsley. Dot with butter. Pour a rich milk over the fish, using enough to cover the bottom of the baking dish. Cover and place in a hot oven and cook no longer than 20 minutes. The fish may be served with escalloped potatoes and buttered spinach or cabbage, shredded fine and cooked no longer than eight minutes in an uncovered kettle in rapidly boiling salted water. Cottage cheese and lettuce make a fine salad and canned peaches and cookies a proper dessert.

Stews are especially appetizing on chilly days. Lamb may be used in this manner. The breast of lamb, cut in small pieces, is unusually good cooked in milk. Here is the recipe.

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| 2 pounds lamb | 3 teaspoons parsley, |
| ½ cup hot fat | minced |
| ½ cup flour | 1 quart milk |
| 3 teaspoons salt | |

Dip every piece of meat in the flour and brown in hot fat until there is a rich brown crust on all sides. Pour off the excess fat. Add the milk, salt and parsley and cover the skillet. Cook gently

A Beauty Contest for All

FOR the past several months I have been giving hints and answering questions concerning beauty. Now it is my turn to listen to you. I want you to write a letter telling what your biggest beauty problem was and how you treated it, with the results. This problem might be hair, superfluous hair, complexion, figure, hands, feet, and so on. Whatever your problem, there will be others who will welcome your suggestions and try for the same results as yours. There will be surprise prizes for the three best letters, and the best of the three will be printed in the Charm Shop. Write letters of about 200 words only, please, and address Naida Gardner, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The contest closes December 15.

over a slow fire until the meat is very tender. This will take 1 hour at the minimum. Add more milk during the cooking if necessary to prevent the meat from sticking.

What should the menu be if the lamb stew is to be the main dish? Either boiled or mashed potatoes are a fine accompaniment as is escalloped tomatoes or buttered asparagus, canned. The salad might well be of cabbage and pineapple. If a dessert is needed, why not have a caramel jelly?

Caramel Jelly

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|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 tablespoon gelatine | ¼ cup sugar |
| ¼ cup cold milk | 1½ cups cream, hot |
| ¼ cup sugar | ¼ teaspoon salt |
| ¼ cup water, hot | |

Soak the gelatine in the cold milk. Caramelize 1 of the ¼ cups of sugar in a heavy pan over a hot fire, stirring constantly until the sugar is dissolved. Then add the ¼ cup of hot water and cook until the mixture is smooth. Heat the cream in a double boiler. Dissolve the other ¼ cup of sugar in the cream and then add the gelatine and the caramel. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Add the salt and strain into one large or several small molds, which have first been wet in cold water. Chill. Unmold and serve with or without chopped nut meats, sprinkled over the top.

By Nell B. Nichols

A small spoonful of whipped cream on every dessert dresses it up a bit.

With milk or weak cocoa to drink, these two menus are whole family meals. They are appropriate both for children and for adults.

Holiday Salads

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

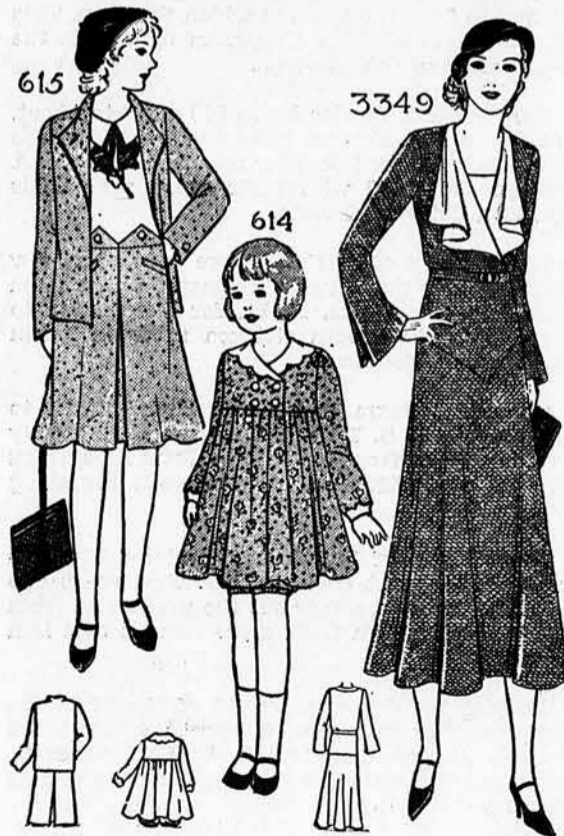
OUR holiday salads are no problem for every fall we can the "makings," pears with cranberries. One trial and you will do likewise, I feel quite sure. Use approximately 12 pears to a quart of cranberries. Stew the pears in a medium sirup. When tender, remove from the sirup and add enough water to the liquid to make 2 cups, and 1½ cups sugar. Bring to a boil and add the cranberries. Cook slowly until the berries are transparent and tender. Then put the pears back into the kettle and bring all to a brisk boil. Seal in hot, sterilized jars. When ready to use, put a half pear with a few spoonfuls of cranberries on a lettuce leaf, top with a bit of salad dressing and sprinkle with chopped nuts. You will find this spicy salad as delicious as it is colorful and very appropriate for the holiday season. Served in sherbet glasses and topped with whipped cream and nuts, it makes a pleasing dessert.

Wool Is Favorite for Winter

NEVER have light weight woolens enjoyed their existence as much as now. No longer do we think of wool as a skirt material or for a strictly sports type of dress. Now the lighter weights are used for afternoon dresses and are accepted for any occasion.

615—Jacket frock. Has cunning tuck-in blouse. Skirt has inverted plait at center-front and center-back. Jacket is straight. Designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

614—For the tiny girl. Two rows of buttons give a double breasted effect to the brief bodice



with lapped fronts. Sleeves are full. Cuffs and collar scalloped. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

3349—Sports model. Suit-like dress with flaring slit sleeves. Vest and softly falling jabot

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

revers add to the cross-over bodice. Pointed treatment of the hips is slimming. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST



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

Protecting Paint Brushes

Instead of putting paint brushes in turpentine clean them thoroly in kerosene. Then wash them in soapsuds and rinse. This leaves the brushes free from paint. Shake them well and smooth out the bristles. When dry wrap in heavy paper.—Mrs. Loyd Williams, Zavalia county, Texas.

To Clean Porcelain

To remove ugly stains from your sink, drain board and bathtub rub briskly with emery cloth.

Best Recipe for November

THE prize of \$5 which is offered each month for the best recipe submitted to the Home Department of Kansas Farmer goes to Mrs. J. Steele of Garnett, Kansas, for November. Her recipe for Unbaked Fruit Cake is made as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 2 pounds raisins | 2 pounds dates |
| 2 pounds nut meats | ½ pound figs |

Put all fruit and nut meats thru food-chopper, add spices if desired, add 1 cup powdered sugar, juice of 1 orange and a little of the grated rind if desired. Mix well, with hands, into a loaf. Pack in a flat pan with a weight over it for 2 days or until well set. Wrap in wax paper and put in a covered container if it is to be kept for a time.

This department is open for recipes at any time. Send in your Best Recipe and contest for the prize. Address Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

You will be pleased with the results.—Mrs. Loyd Williams, Zavalia county, Texas.

Bread Temperatures

To insure even temperatures and quick rising for lightbread set the bread mixer or container in a pan of warm water. This is easily regulated and promotes a quick growth of yeast plants.—Mrs. Carl Carlson, Yuma county, Colorado.

Washing a Child's Hair

When washing a child's hair have the child lie on a table on his back with his head extending over the end of the table. Use a folded towel for a pillow, place the basin on a stool under his head and proceed with the washing. This ends the crying from soap in the eyes. It means much cleaner hair and changes a difficult task into an easy one.—Lillian Kendall, Dickinson county, Kansas.

To Store Apples

To keep apples thru the winter try storing them in cream cans. Put the lid on tightly. The apples will gather a lot of moisture but they do not rust the can, and the apples will not rot. They will keep nicely until spring.—Mrs. George Bickel, Kiowa county, Colorado.

Whole Wheat Cereal

When cooking graham or whole wheat breakfast food you can keep it from lumping if you stir it with a wire egg beater.—Mrs. George Bickel, Kiowa county, Colorado.

The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 9)

polite; Rosa gloomily knitted worsted socks and watched Justus Godfrey, her husband, with the passionate jealousy that comes in equal measure from either excessive love or excessive hate.

When he sat tranquil, her large, cold eyes bored into him, inquiring as to his mental processes; when he stirred himself and moved, the eyes demanded what new extravagance of temperament, what new infidelity, was contemplated.

As the friendly salutes were exchanged, Hubert glanced from the picture of apparent ease and contentment in the family circle to the more encouraging sight of Hector sawing firewood and piling it up between the cabin and the horse shed.

"That boy better quit his frivolous amusements out there," he said with unveiled irony, "and get busy calking up your mansion, folks. It's November, and this ain't Florida."

Young Mr. Godfrey scowled resentfully, saying nothing.

"Nothing to fret about, brother," said Eustace, neither hurt nor alarmed. "I been talkin' with old-timers; they don't know what winter is, out here. Roses bloomin' in the front yard Chris'mas; cattle still grazin'. Gets pretty cold once'n awhile, but it don't last."

"Sometimes a foot or two of snow, but melts right off. What you think we come out here for anyhow? I was right down sick o' being snowed-in five or six months of the year; them New England winters takes the heart right out of a feller."

"All right, if you're satisfied, neighbor," chuckled Hubert; "but it may come kind o' hard on the women folks. Your house looks like it will keep out rain all right, but it's different with wind and snow—and the cold. I'd anchor those shakes down to the roof so's they'd stand a gale. The mud's falling out of your walls now. You ought to drive shakes into every seam and calk it all up again. I've lived in log huts."

"Easy enough to give advice when you're living at a hotel," remarked Mr. Godfrey.

"Hector and I are going to plaster up the house some more tomorrow, Mr. Dawson," spoke up the slender, rather frail looking Hetty, glaring contemptuously at her father and her brother-in-law. "We know it isn't ready for winter, and Hector was cutting shakes 'most all day yesterday."

"Trouble is, we have so many things to upset us all the time," said Mrs. Leeds apologetically. "I guess the men folks get sort o' discouraged and down in the mouth, an' you can't really blame 'em."

"A couple of high an' mighty gents stopped by here a week ago, and made out they was going to clear us right out o' house and home. Said Eustace wasn't carrying out no improvements and had not established his claim no more. It's pretty hard, if you go 'n' build a house and barn for some lazy loafer to come an' take away from 'er."

"It was all hocus-pocus!" declared Eustace. "Tried to scare me, but I ain't scared so easy. Told 'em my son-in-law was a lawyer, and we'd go right off to Lecompton and see the judge about it. They said they'd be right back with a deputy sheriff, but they haven't come yet."

"I told them what the law was," muttered Godfrey with sullen dignity. "They can't require a man to build houses and barns, and get crops growing in the ground, all in a minute, with the winter coming on."

"You've got guns, haven't you?" inquired Hubert a little disgustedly.

"That's the law round here—guns and knives, hatchets and pitchforks; anything you can lay a hand to. If it was my claim, those fellers wouldn't be back with any sheriff; they wouldn't a' got away. There's just one proper

method of handling claim jumpers the whole world over: a shooting iron settles disputes for good, and there's no lawyers' fees."

Just Friendly Advice

"Some people shoot mostly with their mouths," muttered Godfrey.

"Aw, come now, son," whined Eustace, "Mr. Dawson didn't go for to start any trouble; he's giving friendly advice, such as it is. I've always been a God-fearin', peaceable kind of feller, and I ain't used to all this fussin' and shootin', that's all. Live and let live, says I."

Hubert gazed at the ill-humored Godfrey for a moment with frank disfavor, then shrugged his broad shoulders and turned to Reuel with a grimace that expressed his feelings toward the entire Leeds clan.

The two visitors prepared to mount and ride away, but paused as two other men from Lawrence came cantering briskly toward the cabin. The new arrivals were Luther Roberts and Dr. Zenas Vincent, and they greeted the group rather gravely.

"I'm rounding up all the folks that came out with us from the East," Roberts announced as he dismounted. "There's fresh trouble coming up every day—every minute, now—and the only halfway safe place for any northerner is right in town. I'd advise you people to make everything snug here and go along into Lawrence right off."

"It would be good-by to this place—and all our work for nothing!" objected Eustace.

"Stay here, and you may lose your lives as well as your home," said Roberts harshly. "Sheriff Jones is starting a war over that Branson case. He claims that it was rebellion and treason for us take Branson away from him, when he'd arrested him on a warrant, and he's asked Governor Shannon for three thousand militia to put down insurrection."

"Shannon is playing up to pro-slavery men and making no bones of it, and he's authorized the organization of the militia."

"Three thousand!" exclaimed Eustace incredulously. "Where'd they get that many?"

"Don't have to get them!" snapped Roberts impatiently. "There were more than that on their way in from Missouri before Jones made the call. Every border ruffian that's got a gun is headed for Lawrence, and we've got to fight them or pull up stakes and go back where we came from."

"We know what we're about, Mr. Leeds," spoke up Doctor Vincent. "You will find us pretty well organized in town, and we got a big consignment of Sharpe's rifles smuggled over the river. We're building some earthworks around the town, and it'll take more than three thousand to get in without making a stiff fight for it."

Eustace Leeds changed like a chameleon. His ruddy, round and beaming countenance was suddenly elongated, and its colors turned to a sickly ashen pallor.

"Well, Mr. Roberts, I kind o' figger that we folks better stay right here," he said. "I didn't sign up to come out here for any war, and I've got my family to look out for. If a man keeps the peace and 'tends to his own affairs, I guess he'll be left alone pretty much; and I don't see much sense in taking sides in this row."

"If you must know how I feel about it, why, I don't care a continental what the southern folks do with the niggers. If they want slaves, let 'em have 'em; I'll always have to do my own work anyhow—like I have since I was old enough to walk."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Walter Bigger of Dalbeattie, Scotland, will judge fat cattle at the International Live Stock Exposition, November 28 to December 5 at Chicago. Three judges come from Canada, the others from 17 states. About 12,000 farm animals will be shown in the 22 acres of exhibition space.



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LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

Walz Picked Ayrshires for Western Kansas Conditions and Now Has a Quality Herd of 300 Head

After many years of intimate association with breeders of all kinds of purebred registered cattle, I am convinced that it is the breeder's enthusiasm for the breed that counts more than any special merit one breed may have over another.

An outstanding example of what can be accomplished by anyone when thoroughly sold on his breed is that of Frank J. Walz, of Hays. After studying the problem and satisfying himself that the Ayrshire was the best cow for Western Kansas, he went to work to build a great herd out there and he has done the job well.

The herd now numbers more than 300 head. About 100 calves were dropped this year. They are kept on three different ranches. The milk is sold in Hays to a wholesale dealer and retailed by him. Mr. Walz and his sons have sold breeding stock to nearly every state outside of the extreme east and northeast.

Their first bull came from the Kansas Agricultural College and was a son of College Maude, with an advanced register record of 14,344 pounds of milk and 669 pounds of butter. Two other bulls came from the college, and then Pennrose War Star, a son of Pennrose Man O' War, was purchased and placed at the head of the herd.

Other Eastern herds were drawn upon for both sires and breeding females until many of the most noted blood lines were added. Records of production always were studied before purchases were made.

Among the most valuable and prized females in the herd at this time is a large number of daughters, granddaughters and other descendants of the great sire Henderson Dairy King, whose dam had an official record of 20,042 pounds of milk and 803 pounds of butter in one year. Henderson Dairy King was one of the most valuable Ayrshire sires ever brought to Kansas. Among other purchases was a carload of females from the University of West Virginia. The Walz cattle are handled under ordinary farm conditions, but they have plenty to eat and have such care as is necessary for cattle of their hardiness. The Ayrshire breed originated in Scotland more than 200 years ago. They were developed under climatic conditions that assured hardiness.

The Walz family has sold large numbers of bulls to be used on grade beef herds, where small bunches of farm cows are maintained in a sort of dual purpose capacity. The claim is made that they cross better with beef cattle and fit into this sort of farm program better than any other dairy breed.

A DESIRE on the part of the Sisters who manage the St. Joseph Orphanage at Abilene, to have plenty of good milk for the children of the home led to the building of one of the great herds of Registered Holstein cattle in this state. And this is direct proof of the oft repeated statement that the desire to obtain mere wealth itself is not always the incentive to do the better things in life.

In 1918, a few cows and an outstanding herd bull were bought from one of the best herds in Missouri. The best heifers were preserved and other good bulls purchased from time to time and the herd now numbers 70 head, despite the fact that several sales were held.

Thirty or more cows are in milk all the time. Sixty or 70 children are in the home and they consume daily an average of one quart of milk. Last year about 2,000 pounds of butter was churned and used in the home. The surplus milk is sold in town and the skim milk fed to calves and hogs.

One hundred pigs are farrowed every year, litters come in the fall and early spring and go on the market at 6 months old weighing about 200 pounds. Of course, a sufficient number always are butchered and the meat cured for use. Calves also are fattened and slaughtered. Steaks and sausage are prepared and placed in cold storage so the children have a supply of fresh meat all year.

Eggs from several hundred hens also go into storage and supply the winter needs.

The Holstein herd was the high herd of 25 or more cows for average butterfat in Kansas last year and won the Dingman silver trophy offered in that class.

The home farm comprises several hundred acres, upon which stands probably \$10,000 worth of barns, dairy equipment, hay sheds and silos. And every dollar it cost has been paid out of the earnings from the sale of products after the needs of the home have been supplied.

The big farm and herd is under the direct management and supervision of one of the Sisters. She carefully reads all dairy and farm papers and studies all of the Government bulletins she can obtain.

IT IS encouraging to note the careful manner in which buyers take hold of registered livestock in the sales this fall. The old recklessness has almost entirely disappeared from the sale ring. In other days animals often were sold with little regard to their value from the standpoint of individual value. If the pedigree suited a buyer the animal sold high regardless of what kind he was.

Certain families, because of extensive past publicity, sold far beyond their value, while others classified as plain breeding sold low. There is a strong tendency now to overlook fads in breeding and give closer attention to individual merit.

In times of depression farmers and breeders come to know the danger of boom prices. They realize that anything well bought is half sold, and that too wide a margin between purebred and commercial values is dangerous. This, I think, is a good indication. The purebred business has suffered more from extreme high prices than it ever has from lack of appreciation on the part of the buying public.

I believe, however, that there never was a time when farmers had a better understanding of the importance of securing good sires. The inferior or grade bull is a luxury that farmers cannot afford under present price levels. It takes quality to make market tops now, and quality can be obtained only by using good sires.

IN THE FIELD
By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The breeders' Holstein sale to be held in the Forum at Wichita on Wednesday, December 9, will contain many attractions in the shape of good herd bull material and fresh cows and heifers. The advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer gives data concerning the blood lines and the cattle Mr. Mott says are

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David McRose fell in love with pretty Ross Collins. Ross in turn loved David but was afraid that marriage would end her independence. Dr. Sam must intervene before a solution is found.
- They Also Serve**—Peter B. Kyne
Mr. Kyne is a Californian and proud of it. He has been a soldier, a business man, a lumberman and a newspaper man. He represents all that is virile and admirable in our national fiction.
- Jalna** —Mazo De La Roche
An Atlantic Monthly prize winning story. A saga of an old Patriarchal Canadian family. This remarkable story led the best selling list for many months.
- God and the Groceryman** —Harold Bell Wright
A keen critical analysis of the changes that have entered into American life. This book not only presents the conditions of a church today but also the experiences of the people in it.
- Burning Beauty**—Temple Bailey
Beautiful Virginia Oliphant was loved by two lions, Michael with his true devotion and Tony with his millions. Just who won?

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The creator of Penrod and Alice Adams is looked upon today as the dean of American authors. His books are enjoyed by the plain everyday citizen as well as by the highbrows.

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Famous as a novelist and writer for the stage and screen. Her stories are known to millions of readers. The first one was written with a typewriter on one knee and a baby on the other.
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- Margaret Pedler**
Thousands of girls and women look for each new Pedler book because of their never-falling promise of entertainment. She began writing when she was about fifteen years old.

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Edmund Lowe

Who can forget **Edmund Lowe** as "Sergeant Quirt" in "**What Price Glory?**" That mighty role made Eddie famous in filmland—and he's more than held his own in a long line of talkie triumphs. We hope you saw him in the "**Spider.**" And be sure to see him in the Fox thriller, "**The Cisco Kid.**"

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You may be interested in knowing that not one cent was paid to Mr. Lowe to make the above statement. Mr. Lowe has been a smoker of LUCKY STRIKE cigarettes for 6 years. We hope the publicity herewith given will be as beneficial to him and to Fox, his producers, as his endorsement of LUCKIES is to you and to us.

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