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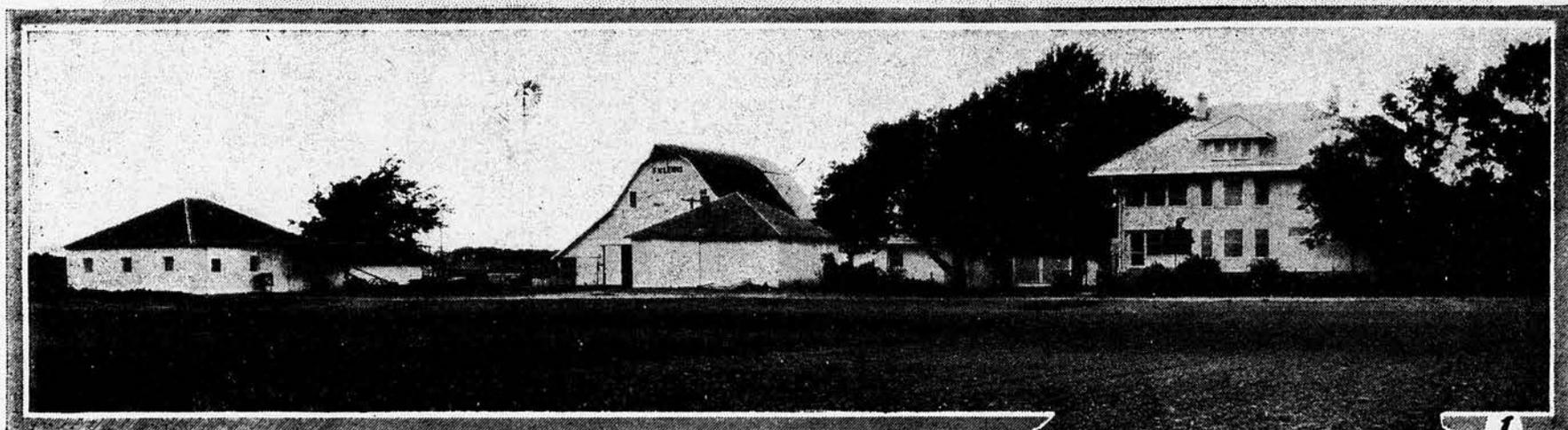
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

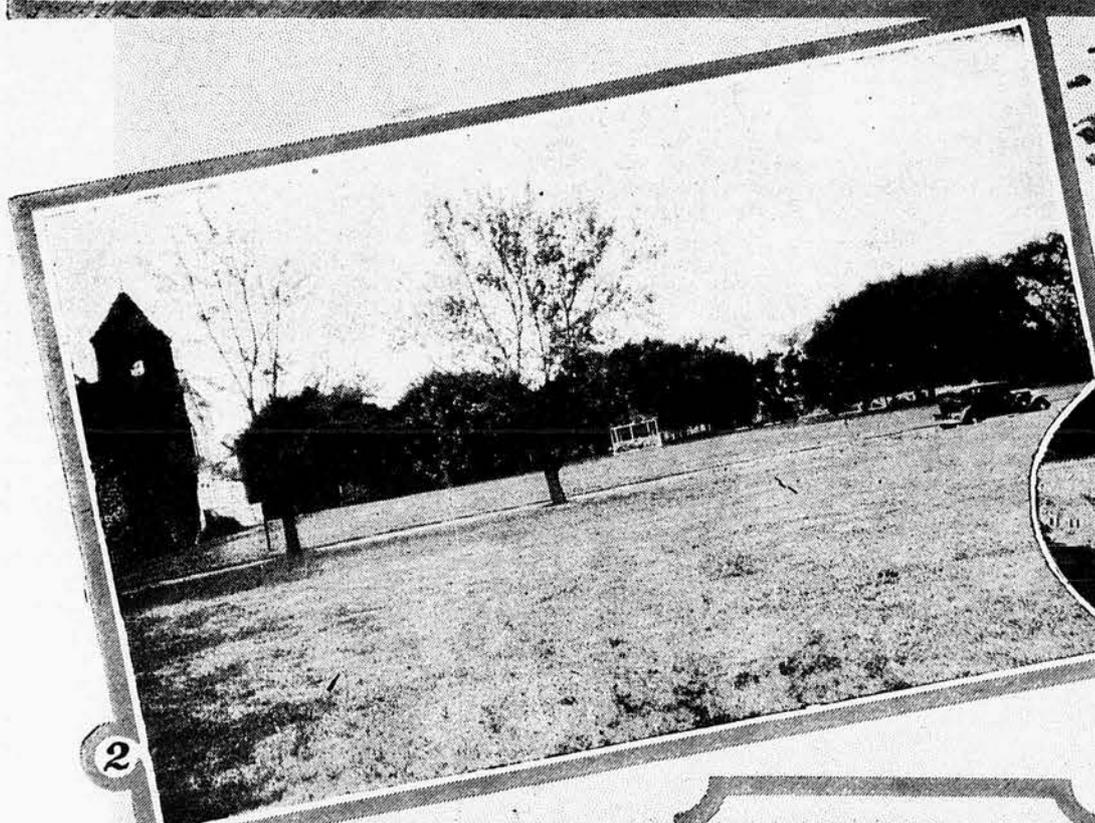
Volume 68

September 20, 1930

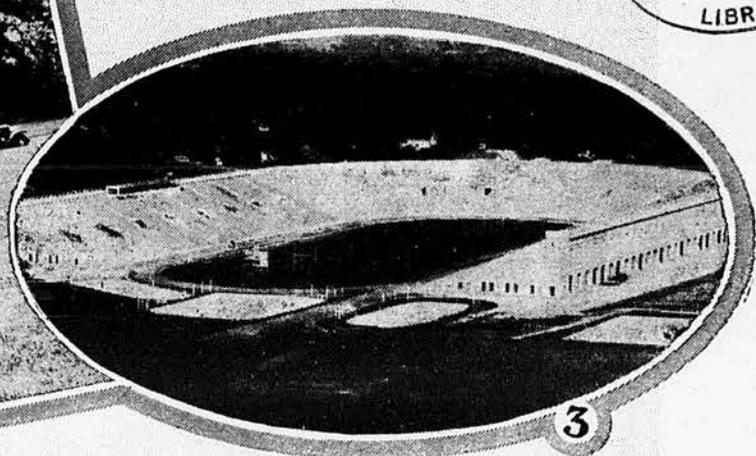
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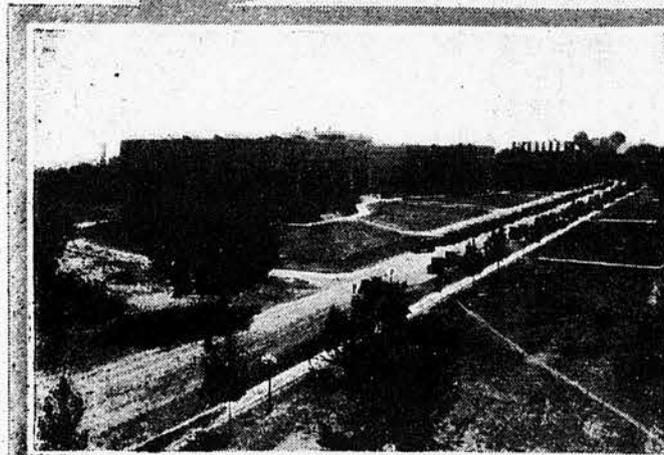


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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Sep 18 '30
LIBRARY



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- 1. Farm Home of F. V. Lewis, Near Lawrence
- 2. Campus Scene at Haskell Indian Institute
- 3. Stadium, University of Kansas
- 4. Administration Building, University of Kansas
- 5. Digging Kaw Valley Potatoes



5

Lawrence—Historic Kansas Educational Center

(See Page 8)

Fall Showers Were a Real Help!

Will the Law of Averages Place Us in the "Wet Spot" Before the Winter Is Over?

BY HARLEY HATCH

FINE showers have visited us during the last week; no heavy rain fell, but the total for seven days would not come far from 1½ inches, which is the first real moisture this locality has seen since June 15. We have been, in reality, the dry spot in Kansas; if the law of averages works out, as it usually does, we may be the wettest spot before the winter is over. The showery weather delayed corn cutting; on this farm there is yet 30 acres to cut, 25 of the lot being the best corn on the farm. Most of the silos have been filled here and about 35 per cent of the remaining fodder has been put in the shock; the rest will be. I have been on the trail of the rumors that some of the earliest siloed corn was spoiling, but I find that the bad silage is always in another neighborhood; I don't think any has spoiled. This welcome moisture will help to make a good seedbed for wheat on the plowed ground. Land where corn has been cut is in fine condition to sow to wheat now. The sooner we get it sown, the better wheat pasture we will have unless, as I said, we get that wet winter.

Higher Prices for Hay

It is possible that the reduction in freight rates to drouth stricken regions may have an important effect on the price of bluestem hay in this part of Kansas. This class of hay has been very cheap this summer; a neighbor filled his barn with hay of good quality, well baled, for \$6 a ton, the hay being taken right from the field. Since that time the price of hay has risen, and it now seems likely to rise much more. A Franklin county friend told me at the Coffey County Fair that the folks there had little or no hay, and had been going down to Colony for their supply. They now find that Kentucky is coming to Eastern Kansas for hay, and by the aid of the reduced rates are enabled to ship clear to that state for little more than it costs to ship short distances in Kansas. This situation will have two effects; our Franklin county friends will have to pay more for their hay, the Kentucky farmers will be enabled to buy much cheaper, and the hay producers of Eastern Kansas will find hay prices much increased before the coming winter is over. I expect to see hay that sold for \$6 a short time ago sell for double that money before next spring. This will be only fair for hay was, of all farm products, the lowest in price, value considered.

But Now We'll Feed 'Em

We have on hand 52 spring calves which, 30 days ago, we had fully intended to sell. The same quality of calves sold off the farm one year ago for \$40 a head. This year we had hoped to get \$28 a head, but saw that conditions were bad in the calf market in Kansas City, so we put a price of \$25 a head on the whole lot. They were thrifty calves, all dehorned and the males castrated, and we thought \$25 very cheap for them. But the market buyer could not see that amount in them, so we finally concluded to take a chance and feed them out. As soon as we came to that conclusion we found we could sell them for \$25, but we are going ahead with our feeding plans. We will have plenty of corn fodder carrying about 10 bushels of corn to the acre, plenty of bluestem hay and oats straw and oats, wheat and some corn, together with cottonseed meal to finish them. We will pick the best calf fodder we have for them, fodder of rather small

growth but having more ears than some of the larger fodder. We will cut this roughness up in ½-inch lengths in the forage mill and will mix it with ground oats, wheat and cottonseed to start. Later we will increase the grain, and for the last 60 days will use corn instead of wheat. So far as barn and lots are concerned we are well fixed for feeding that number of calves.

Alfalfa Is Still Alive

The showers that fell the last of the week were not heavy enough to enable us to sow wheat on the plowing that had been done in August. Had the land been summer fallowed, as was the field sown to alfalfa, there would have been moisture in plenty, but it was not, and the subsoil is very dry, altho there is moisture in the top 8 inches. It would be folly to sow wheat under those conditions for, dry as we are, it would take but a few warm days to sap all this top moisture. We are hoping for more rain so we can sow 21 acres close to the feed lots to wheat for winter pasture, and the sooner it is sown the more pasture we will have. But if the showers were not enough to fit the wheat land, they proved just what was needed to save the life of the alfalfa which we sowed a short time ago. The seed came up well, but hot weather followed and dried out completely the top 3 inches of soil. The little alfalfa plants made a brave fight to get their roots down to the moist dirt and they must have succeeded, as they still were alive when our latest showers came. We are hoping for a stand on this 20-acre field for we have put on it \$75 in seed, a 45-ton car of ground limestone, besides letting the land lie fallow one season. The lime and the rest will not hurt the land, however, even should the alfalfa fail. If it should it will be a fine place on which to sow soybeans next season.

Fodder Will Be Scarce

As the corn goes into shock and silo it is plain to be seen that fodder will be a scarcer article in this lo-

needed. Farmers are hoping for more rain and a late fall to cut off a month or more of feeding. On this farm we began feeding a light feed of fodder to the cattle on September 4, and expect to have to keep it up unless plentiful rains fall to start the grass. There is dried grass in plenty in our pastures, but cattle seem better satisfied if given a light feed in addition each day. The cows raising calves are yet in fine condition, and we want to have them go into the winter that way.

"Doodlebugs" Said No

The oil well being drilled on this farm is pretty nearly down to where oil ought to be—and probably isn't. A pretty good flow of gas was struck at 1,450 feet, so good that when a small cave-in bridged it out for a few minutes it collected enough force to blow the tools out of the hole when the bit opened it up. There is considerable interest in this well because it is in a field that never has been drilled, and is on structure which geologists say is good. I am almost certain it will be a failure, however, for two men with "doodlebugs" tested out the territory and said "no oil." "Doodlebugging" is, in my opinion, about on a par with water witching; in a territory where virtually all the wells drilled have been dry holes it is almost safe to predict another. It has been quite an experience to watch the drilling of this well. To put down such a well requires a \$25,000 equipment and the drilling cost of the 1,850-foot hole will be not far from \$7,000.

Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Is there any alfalfa hay for sale in Pawnee county and what will it cost on board car? That is the kind of calls that are coming thick and fast to local alfalfa growers the last few days. One grower said he had an order for two cars of hay to be shipped to a farmer in Southern Indiana. The wide trade territory caused by the drouth will give Pawnee county an opportunity to advertise her fine alfalfa hay. A number of tests have been made of the quality of the hay grown in this part of the state, and no better hay is grown anywhere.

For a number of years dairymen in Wisconsin have been buying many carloads of hay from Central and Western Kansas. Up the Pawnee Val-

to us in poultry and molasses stock foods it will cost us about \$72 a ton. Growers probably will receive from \$20 to \$35 a ton for the hay, depending on the time of selling and the quality of the hay. The fourth cutting probably will sell for the highest price.

Producers of alfalfa seed in Pawnee county, in co-operation with the local Farm Bureau have adopted a design to put on the tags that will be placed on each sack of seed shipped. The design will be used on advertising material and letterheads. The design has the shape of Pawnee county, bears the head of a Pawnee Indian Chief and the words, "Pawnee Chief Kansas Common Alfalfa Seed, Certified or Approved." A solid buff plate is run under the design which is in black. The face of the Indian Chief is a deep copper color.

Advertising pays big returns to lines other than agriculture: why would it not pay the average farmer to spend more for the service? I doubt if the average farmer spends \$25 in his lifetime for any kind of advertising. We believe if agriculture would adopt the methods of organization and advertising that business uses it would do much towards farm relief. It has long been an accepted truth by every one that, "united we stand, but divided we fall." Present day farm conditions are about 99 per cent the result of disunion in the past and at present. Small localities of farmers that have organized for a definite purpose of advertising and marketing have without exception made profitable returns under good management.

School opens this morning, and things have been in quite an uproar around this place. Books have been packed and repacked. It was no trouble to get the junior members of the family up this morning. The early rising almost resulted in an endurance contest while waiting for the bus to come. It was not known from which way the bus would come, so it required double work and some organization to watch both directions at once. About every 30 seconds one would inform the other that "here she comes," whereupon a rush in that direction resulted in the statement, "that ain't it either." From the amount of racket that has come from the front porch as I write one would think a tribe of Pawnee Indians was putting on a war dance. It doesn't seem possible that two small people could make so much noise and so many different sounds.

During the last few days a fire sale has been in progress at Larned. Some time ago one of the largest dry-goods stores burned, and the stock is being disposed of at a sale. The crowd that was present the first two days was a revelation to local business men. The management said they did not expect one third as many people to attend. Circus day could furnish no larger crowd. It was necessary to rope off an entire block to accommodate the crowd. Cars from all of the surrounding counties were in evidence. Professional shoplifters were on hand. One lady in the thickest of the jam was heard to remark that her feet had not touched the ground for an hour. The crowd was an evidence that people have a limited amount of money and are trying to make it go as far as possible. It also showed that people are needing things but are not buying them at the regular prices. It indicated, too, that people will be needing things badly when hard times are over and that they will buy when they have the money. Some authorities say hard times will pass in less than 12 months, and then will follow one of the greatest industrial development periods the country has ever witnessed.

Investigators find that rubber suffers from fatigue. Rubber tires.

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What city is located on Manhattan Island?
2. What is the esophagus?
3. Who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
4. Who has been called, "The Father of American Literature"?
5. Who is the British Ambassador to the United States?
6. What are the two most famous poems written by the ancient Greeks?
7. In ancient times what was the name of the modern Dardanelles?
8. What is the state bird of Kansas?
9. How did the state of Florida get its name?
10. How many amendments are there to the Constitution of the United States?
11. Name four common breeds of dairy cattle.
12. What is the standard coin of the United States?

(Answers are given on page 19)

cality than in any year since 1901. I know of several silos filled with upland corn which hold 50 and more acres, even before being refilled. The shocks in the fields are 35 per cent fewer in number than usual, and the fodder contents are at least 35 per cent less than a shock holds in a normal year. This means that the average field will not produce more than 50 per cent of the usual amount. This condition, combined with a 65 per cent hay crop, which is fast working to a higher price level, leads many men to believe that feed will be very scarce here before grass comes again. This is like California in being very unusual. We never before have been compelled to make use of but part of the roughness raised. Now every particle of feed of every sort will be

ley in Pawnee county are hundreds of acres of irrigated alfalfa that have produced thousands of tons of alfalfa this season. The growers have one of the best seed crops in the process of harvesting they have ever had. One grower I know has 90 acres, and the seed he has threshed so far has made 6 bushels an acre, and some of his acreage will beat 7 bushels an acre. In addition to the seed crop, this farmer will harvest four cuttings of hay. Little hay has been baled so far on account of the dryness of the hay. As soon as it rains and gets cooler, baling and shipping will start in earnest. Eastern feed mills are buying the alfalfa straw from the seed crop at good prices. The growers are netting \$4.50 a ton on the straw. When the alfalfa straw comes back

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

September 20, 1930

Number 38



Who Will Be Champion Husker?

\$200 Cash, Silver Trophy and a Free Trip to the National Contest Are Offered

THE annual state-wide contest to determine the best corn husker in Kansas will be held the first week in November, sponsored by Kansas Farmer, as usual. The corn crop had a hard battle with the drouth, but despite that there are many excellent fields of corn over the state, and 10 counties have sent Kansas Farmer hearty invitations to hold the state husking contest, the national contest, or both within their boundaries. And if you please, these counties boast fields that will average 50 to 75 bushels to the acre. There isn't any guesswork about this because a representative from Kansas Farmer has inspected such fields in company with local committees. A count has been made of ears to the row to make sure of the yield.

So county champions who enter the state husking contest this year may expect some good corn to husk, and if fields show up as well in the first week of November as they do now, some real husking records will be made. This year's contest will be outstanding in interest because, as in years past, counties offering locations will go the limit to make the occasion the biggest outdoor sporting event

doesn't hold that last year's champion will win again. The winner last year had to beat the state champion ahead of him; let's find the best husker in the state and back him in the national to show other states that we not only have good corn this year, but the best husker as well. Every single contestant will have a fair chance to show his ability.

The only sure way to find the state champion for 1930 is by bringing county champions to-

year for Lutz to place first. Last year he out-classed 28 other men since he had 1,804.5 pounds of corn on his load, after all deductions for husks and gleanings were made. And that isn't such a small load to be husked in exactly 80 minutes. Our second man last year in the state contest was Ira Critton of Crawford county, who had a total of 1,788.5 pounds to his credit after all deductions were made. You will remember that we had huskers in last year's contest from every section of the state and we will have again this year. Let's develop a world champion this fall—because it is the first year the national husking contest ever has come to Kansas. And when that state champion and the second man are found, let's go to the national and do some real boosting for Kansas.

Now it is time to talk about the county contests. Before we get to the state meet or the national, we must find the champion husker for every interested county. There are so many good huskers in the state that it would be impossible to get a field large enough to accommodate them in one big contest. So the thing to do is to hold county elimination contests, and then bring the county champions together in the big state meet. Only those living in a county will be allowed to enter that particular county contest, and the state meet will be restricted to the winners of county con-



tests only. However, if it works out better for two or more counties to go together and hold a sectional husking contest, that will be entirely satisfactory. In that case the high man from each county will be eligible for the state meet.

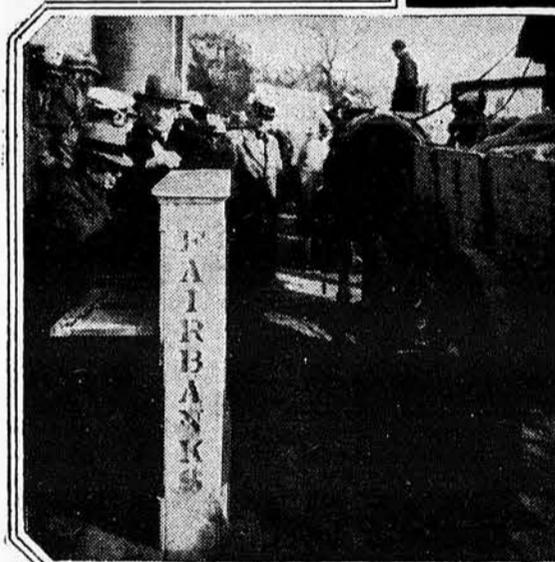
Every husker who wishes to get into the state contest and have a try at his share of the \$200 cash prize money, the trophy cup and the trip to the national contest, with the possibility of winning national honors

together in the big state meet, and letting them fight it out there. In this state-wide contest, Kansas Farmer offers \$200 in cash prizes. The top man will receive \$100, the silver cup and the free trip to the national. Second man will receive \$50; third man,

should get things started at once to find out who is the champion in his county. If you wish to get in on this, simply fill out the blank which you will find in this issue of Kansas Farmer, and mail it to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka.

After sending in your name get in touch with other huskers and get them to enroll as contestants. After that, talk the matter over of holding a county elimination corn-husking contest with your county agent if you have one, or the secretary of your local chamber of commerce, your vocational agriculture instructor in your local or county high school, the presidents of county farm organizations, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and any other organizations that will be interested. The big thing is to stir up interest in your county event. Why, last year, some contestants in the state meet had their ex-

(Continued on Page 21)



of the season. If you ever have attended a state meet you know what a fine treat is in store for you. The boosters will number into the thousands. We invite all of Kansas to witness this event, and right now we wish to urge every good corn husker in Kansas to make a try for a place in the big state contest.

Who will be this corn-husking champion of Kansas for 1930? He must be found, and when he is, he will receive a cash prize of \$100 from Kansas Farmer, a fine silver trophy cup from Senator Arthur Capper, and a trip with all expenses paid to the National Corn Husking Contest, which, mark you, will be held right in Kansas this year during the second week of November. There you have the entire layout. First, huskers have a chance at the state meet with its several cash prizes, and then the two high men in our state contest will match their strength and endurance against the two best huskers from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota, for the national championship and other cash prizes amounting to \$200. High man in this will receive \$100.

It may be that the best husker in Kansas lives in your county. Perhaps you who read this article can husk corn with no mean ability. It



\$25; fourth man, \$15, and fifth man, \$10. Certainly these prizes are worth working for, and there will be a world of sport in the contest.

Last year William J. Lutz, of Riley county, won the Kansas championship in the final contest held near Manhattan on November 6. He is the man who received the high money and who represented Kansas in the national contest which was held in Missouri. This was the second



The Photo at Top Shows Ralph Snyder, President of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, Who Stands at Left, Presenting the Capper Championship Cup to William J. Lutz, Riley County, State Husking Champion for 1929. Dan D. Casement, Owner and Operator of Juniata Farm, Riley County, Where the State Contest Was Held, Stands at Center. The Other Three Pictures Show Mr. Snyder, Dean L. E. Call and L. E. Willoughby, the Latter Two of the Agricultural College, Weighing Corn, Gleanings and Husks

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

AN OLD resident of Kansas was reported as saying that Kansas was the hottest and the coldest, the wettest and the driest, the richest and the poorest state in the Union. It must be admitted that we do have some climatic extremes here in Kansas, but there are other states that have more marked extremes than Kansas. One of these states is Washington. East of the Cascade Range there is small annual rainfall, in some parts extremely hot weather in the summer and sometimes extremely cold weather in the winter, while in parts of the state west of the Cascades there is an abundance of rainfall and an exceedingly equable climate.

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade or Coast Range lies what is called the "Inland Empire," with 200,000 square miles embracing Eastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon, Northern Idaho, Western Montana and Southern British Columbia. The metropolis of this empire is Spokane, which was founded in 1874 by James N. Glover, who bought a tract of land from two trappers. I do not know what he gave them, but probably not over \$25. He founded the town and lived to see it grow to a city of more than 100,000. It now has a population of 140,000, so the Spokaneans say, and they may be right—at any rate it is one of the finest cities the Jayhawkers visited on their trip. Furthermore, the Spokaneans were glad to see us, or acted as if they were. They have a Kansas Club, and it was out in force to welcome us. It is a good thing to be pleasantly disappointed. Of course I knew that Spokane was considerable of a town, but for some reason had not visualized it as anything at all remarkable or interesting.

Spokane, a City of Parks

WE WERE in Spokane 3½ hours, and out of that time nearly an hour was used in getting breakfast. I think every Jayhawker would have liked to stay there a full day. Spokane has 43 parks. What other city has as many in proportion to its size? It has the most beautiful sunken garden, as it is called, that I ever have seen. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery which I had not expected to see. It has tremendous waterpower furnished by the Spokane River, which also was considerable of a surprise to me. Maybe some readers of this moral and agricultural guide knew that nearly 300,000 horsepower has been developed in and near Spokane from this same Spokane River, but I did not know it.

Washington is a great state. The first settlements, mostly fur traders, located there about 1811. It has an area of a little more than 69,000 square miles, 13,000 square miles less than Kansas. It was admitted as a sovereign state in 1889. Its extreme length is 340 miles while its extreme width is 230 miles. It has a population of 1,600,000, and an estimated aggregate wealth of more than 5 billion dollars. It still has immense timber areas estimated at about 330 billion feet. The Spokane Inland Empire produces one-ninth of the nation's wheat crop, and one-fifth of the nation's apple crop. In Washington, with the exception of citrus fruits, can be grown every variety of grain, hay and fruit grown anywhere in the North Temperate Zone. Notwithstanding the fact that it is located in the northwest corner of the United States, as far north as Minnesota or North Dakota, it has a mild climate. There are, in my opinion, good opportunities for an energetic young man with reasonably good judgment in Washington.

I have always been interested in tunnels; they seem to be such remarkable demonstrations of engineering skill. It is almost incomprehensible to the lay mind that engineers can start at opposite sides of a great mountain range, setting two groups of men and machines at work at the same time, who drive at both ends of a hole that

must be miles in length and finally meet each other, neither varying from the line more than a small fraction of a foot. The tunnel starts with a mathematical calculation based on trigonometry, and there must not be any error in the figures.

The New Cascade Tunnel thru the Cascade Mountains, thru which the Jayhawkers passed, is the longest railroad tunnel thru mountains in the United States, and the fifth longest mountain railroad tunnel in the world.

The Simplon tunnel thru the Alps, connecting Switzerland with Italy, is the longest mountain tunnel in the world, 12.45 miles long. It required eight years to dig it and cost something over 21 million dollars. Next in length of the mountain railroad tunnels is the Saint Gothard, also bored thru the Alps between Switzerland and Italy, 9.33 miles in length; next is the Loetschberg, also bored thru the Swiss Alps, 9.05 miles in length; next in length is the Mont Cenis tunnel thru the Alps, 7.97 miles; then comes the new Cascade tunnel thru the Cascade Moun-



tains, 7.78 miles. The trains are pulled thru this tunnel with electric engines so that the passengers are not troubled with smoke and cinders.

A Tunnel 18.11 Miles Long

SPEAKING of tunnels, the longest are not bored thru mountains. The longest is the aqueduct which carried water to the inhabitants of New York City, a great tunnel 18.11 miles long, the longest tunnel in the world. There are three other tunnels of equal length, each 18 miles; the Hetch Hatchy Aqueduct at San Francisco, the Rothschoenberg tunnel which drains the mines in Saxony and the Shandaken aqueduct of Gilboa, Allaben, N. Y.

I ought to say something about the apple orchards of the Wenatchee Valley, where the folks say they raise the finest apples in Washington and ship 20,000 carloads annually, but the honest truth is that just as the train pulled into the station for a half hour stop I was engaged in trying to hold up the losing end of a game of checkers, and didn't see a single apple tree. A former Kansas man who has an apple orchard out there heard that I was on the train and kindly brought in a sack of apples and gave them to me. That is all I know about the "famous apple orchards of the Wenatchee Valley." The former Kansas man told me that his orchard was doing fairly well, but he did not seem to be boiling over with enthusiasm. I sincerely hope that he is making a fortune.

One of the towns that made a hit with the Jayhawkers was Longview. It is on the Columbia River about 60 miles below Portland and just across the border from Oregon. The town was laid out by R. A. Long, head of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City. You may think from this that it is a one-man town. Maybe it was for a while, but it has grown too big for that now. The fact is that the Anti-Long party elected the mayor and I think a majority of the council at the last election. However, the people of Longview admit that the Kansas City millionaire lumberman has done a lot for the town. Among other things, he built and paid for a fine high school building out of his own pocket and gave it to the town. The town is new, clean and ambitious. It is on the Columbia River 60 miles nearer the Pacific Ocean than Portland, and therefore all boats that go to Portland have to pass Longview. So Longview dreams of being a rival of the chief city of Oregon. Of course it has quite a long way to go before it gets into the Portland class, for the latter city has a population of about 300,000, while Longview's most ardent boosters do not claim 20,000 yet, but then the Longviewers say their town really has just begun to grow, and the town is so young that it did not get into the 1920 Government census. Anyway the Jayhawkers voted it a bully good town, and a number even talked of locating there.

All my life I have wanted to visit Oregon. There is something romantic about the name. When I was a lad it seemed to me the greatest adventure that could be imagined would be to go to Oregon. I imagined the long journey across the plains and mountains—Indians, buffalo, great bears and other fearsome beasts—and finally settling by the lordly Columbia or the only less delightful river, the Willamette—we used to be taught to place the emphasis on the last syllable, but whether it was called the Will-am-ETTE or Will-AM-ette it has a poetic and rhythmic sound.

I always had a longing to live near a great river and have not entirely gotten over it yet. And while I have visited most of the other states in the American Union, which I was not particularly crazy about, I waited until I was old and baldheaded before I realized the dream of my youth, and visited Oregon. I am not satisfied. I would like to go back there and stay not a day or two or a week or two but long enough so that I could travel up and down its magnificent rivers, climb to the top of the few outstanding mountain peaks and ride at leisure thru its sun-kissed and rich-soiled valleys.

Climatically Oregon claims that no other state is quite equal to it. The Oregonians say that mild, equable weather prevails the year round in practically all parts of the state. They admit that east of the Cascade Mountains the weather may get uncomfortably warm and dry at certain seasons, but aside from this particular region weather conditions couldn't be better if they were made to order; no cyclones, no tornadoes, no violent electrical storms and no floods. Long growing seasons, rains falling abundantly in the fall and winter months, plenty of moisture in the soil and a long rainless harvest; summer temperature averages 65 degrees and winter about 41. What could be better? they ask.

They tell you about the orchards of the Rogue River, Umpqua and Willamette Valleys, which yield an income of from \$500 to \$700 an acre, and they insist that there is no better dairy country in the world. They also say that here is the paradise of the sheep raiser, and that Oregon wool is superior in quality and the yield large. The clip, I was told, averages 9 pounds, which is a large yield.

They also claim that the average yield of wheat an acre is 25 bushels, which is above that of Kansas or any other great wheat producing state, and several bushels higher than the aver-

age in either the United States as a whole or Canada, which boasts of its acre yields. Here is a wheat story that knocks the persimmons: They claim that rich bottom lands in Columbia county have produced yields of 95 bushels an acre. In Yamhill county they claim a yield of 72 bushels an acre, while a number of farms of Western Oregon have yielded 60 bushels an acre. I am not vouching for these figures, I am just quoting the claims an Oregon man will make and look you right in the eye while he makes them. Maybe there are crop liars out there—I cannot say.

Lumbering, Largest Industry

OREGON claims also to have one-fifth of the standing timber in the United States. Lumbering is Oregon's greatest industry and supports a payroll of 45,000 people.

While Oregon never became as famous as California as a gold-producing state, it has produced 200 million dollars in gold and has large deposits of copper, cements, building stone, silver, asbestos and iron.

Columbia River salmon are famous. In 1928 Oregon's salmon pack was valued at 6 million dollars.

Among the scenic wonders the Oregonians mention are Crater Lake and almost innumerable other beautiful lakes and the Oregon caves; Mt. Hood, rising in solitary grandeur, and the "Three Sisters." Finally there is the Columbia River Highway. For 60 miles or more there is a perfect boulevard; on one side rolls the great river Columbia, on the other side are majestic cliffs, waterfalls hundreds of feet in height and deep glens of surpassing beauty. Perhaps there are more delightful drives than that along the brink of the Columbia—but I never have had the opportunity to see them, and so I am willing to bet that none of them outrank this driveway along one of the world's greatest rivers.

I am not devoting a great deal of time to cities. There are many beautiful cities in the United States and Canada, but after all, great cities are basically alike. They do not appeal to me so much as they seem to appeal to many

folks. I was country born and bred, and I think it is in my blood. I delight in almost any sort of rural beauty.

Rich, rolling farm lands, stretching away into the distance until they meet the bending sky, delight me. Rugged mountains with their precipitous sides, their peaks enshrouded with clouds or when the sun drives the mists away showing their white mantles of everlasting snow;



these attract but terrify me with their overpowering grandeur. The great ocean with its tides, the deep diapason of its everlasting voice as it dashes in ever recurring surges against the shore; the sweep of mighty rivers on their way to join the sea; the entrancing loveliness of peaceful lakes, gleaming in the sunlight, or lighted with magic beauty by the radiance of the silvery moon; all these have for me an attraction each of its own kind that I cannot express. But a great city is mechanical. It exemplifies the triumphs of man, it is true, but it also exhibits a continuous and terrific struggle, the striking contrasts of riches and poverty, of mag-

nificence and wealth, and pride and power, and also of sordid living and hopeless struggle. Life in the great city is unnatural, unhealthful. It is well for every man and woman to get back to nature when they can.

Nine Dogs and 100 Degrees

The city of Selden has passed an ordinance and has a dog pound within 20 feet of our house. This is a little building 12 by 14 feet with four little windows at the very top of the building. Nine dogs were shut up in this little building when the temperature was 100 degrees in the shade. They were shut up for three days. Some of them were in four days. Can anything be done about it?
G. N.

The only section of the statute which would seem to bear on a case of this kind is Section 1201 of Chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes treating on cruelty to animals. This section reads as follows:

"Whoever overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, cruelly beats, mutilates or kills an animal, or causes or procures an animal to be so overdriven, overloaded, driven when overloaded, overworked, tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance, cruelly beaten, mutilated, or killed, and whoever, having the charge or custody of an animal, either as owner or otherwise, inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon it, or unnecessarily fails to provide it with proper food, drink, shelter or protection from the weather, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$250, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The city government had an entire right to pass an ordinance providing for the impounding of dogs. Or it had a right to pass an ordinance requiring dogs to pay a city license, and in event the license was not duly paid the city might order the dogs to be killed. But that does not give either the city or the city marshal the right to torture a dog. And if as a matter of fact there were nine dogs shut up for three days in a room of this size during the torrid weather, it would seem to me to amount to cruelty, and to come within the provisions of the law I have quoted.

What's the Use of the Senate?

A Radio Talk by Senator Capper Over the Columbia Chain

IMAGINE a lot of you have asked yourselves this question. Before the people of Kansas sent me to the Senate some 12 years ago, I sometimes used to wonder about it myself.

Will Rogers once remarked of the Senate in a public address in Washington, "Well, all I can say of that bunch is that they open with prayer and close with an investigation."

Charles G. Dawes, while he was Vice President of the United States and president of the Senate, referred semi-affectionately to the Senate as "The Cave of the Winds."

I must admit that the Senators do a lot of talking. Senator LaFollette once talked for three days, but I did not hear all of it. However, so far as the welfare of the country is concerned, it is far better for the Senate to talk some legislation to death than to pass it because a small group has decided it ought to pass.

And if the Senate of the United States did not have the investigating habit, we would not have had the Fall-Doheny and the Sinclair oil scandals. The country never would have known about them. Neither would the people of the United States have retained any title to the naval oil reserves.

The more I study the Senate, the more convinced I am that the forefathers were wise when they gave this legislative body the power to balk in the harness, like a mule, when it felt like it.

No national legislation can be passed without the approval of the Senate. No treaties with foreign nations can bind this country for the future without the consent of two-thirds of the Senate. No federal officials of importance can be named without the consent—generally the advice and consent—of the Senate.

Of course, this frequently hampers a President. It makes the country impatient at times. But on the whole it is healthy.

Now I am a firm believer in the rule of majority. But also I believe in the rights of the minority. And except for the Supreme Court, members of which cannot be named without the advice and consent of the Senate, the Senate of the United States is the protector of minorities in this country against the sometimes hasty and

ill-considered desires of the majority. Also it is the protector of majority and minorities against possible usurpation—generally with the best of motives—which threaten to take away the power of the people themselves in this government.

Now Kansas, and other states in the Middle West agricultural region, are particularly interested, as I see it, in having the Senate continue to represent the states, rather than the whole population of the country. I wish to emphasize the importance of our scheme of government to Kansas and the other farm states with small populations.

Let's take a look at the two branches of the national legislature, say after the congressional re-apportionment which is due next year.

The Senate will have 96 members, two for each and every state.

The House will have 435 members, the number depending upon the population of each state.

Kansas will have two senators and seven congressmen.

New York will have two senators and 45 congressmen.

In voting power alone in the House, New York will have six and one-half times the strength of Kansas in legislation affecting the welfare of the people of Kansas.

But in the Senate Kansas and New York will have equal voting strength.

Let's put it another way. In the House New York will have 45 congressmen, Pennsylvania 35, Illinois 27, Ohio 24, Texas 21, California 20, Massachusetts 16, Michigan 17, New Jersey 14—these nine states out of the 48 will have 219 votes in the House, or one more than a majority.

But in the Senate these same nine states will have a total of 18 votes out of 96—less than one-fifth of the Senate strength; 31 votes short of a majority.

There you have in a nutshell, as I see it, one of the outstanding uses of the Senate of the United States, so far as this section of the country is concerned. The great West will always come nearer getting a square deal in the Senate than in the House when an economic issue is involved.

As a matter of fact, what I have just stated is only a part of the story.

Voting strength and actual legislative strength are not exactly the same, in practice. The actual strength of a few large and populous states in the House, for example, is even greater than their voting strength would indicate.

On account of the size of its membership, unlimited debate is impracticable. Hence committees have more nearly a final say in the House than in the Senate. A majority of the majority party on a committee controls a committee to a greater extent in the House than in the Senate. So that in practice several fewer than 17 states, in fact a dozen or 13 of the more populous industrial states, on occasion can, and generally do, dominate the House.

This is no criticism of the House. It is perfectly right and proper that one branch of the national legislature should represent the desires, and aspirations, the necessities of the industrial centers. But it also is proper that the other branch should be so organized as to represent the smaller groups.

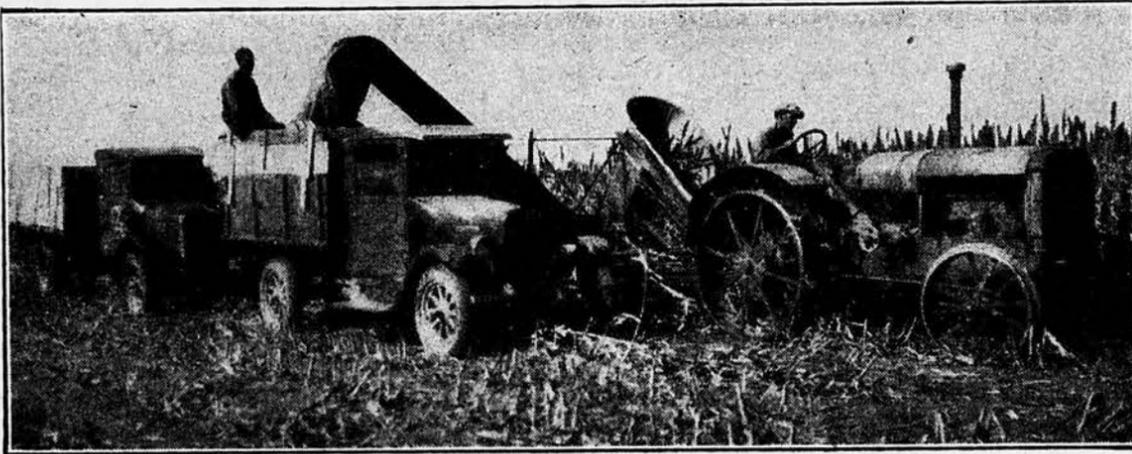
So I say the Senate is the bulwark of protection for the smaller states against possible political and legislative aggression by a few of the larger and more populous states.

It is much to be deplored but is nevertheless true, that sectional feeling is on the increase in the nation, the interests of Kansas and the Middle West demand that the power of the Senate in national affairs and international relations be not curtailed nor impaired.

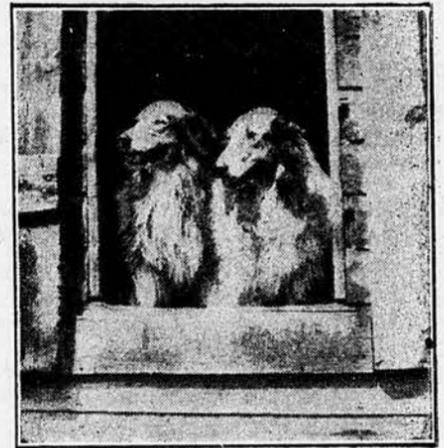
So, become impatient with the Senate whenever you feel like it, make fun of the Senate, even denounce the Senate when you feel like it, as the Senators do whenever they feel miffed, but don't forget the importance of a free and untrammelled Senate to the people of Kansas and the Middle West. And exercise what patience you can—as William Allen White likes to say, "Don't shoot the pianist; he is doing his best."

Some time in the next few weeks I shall try to tell you some of the things one Senator has done, or tried to do, during his stay in Washington, and also give you a few personal glimpses of some of the other Senators.

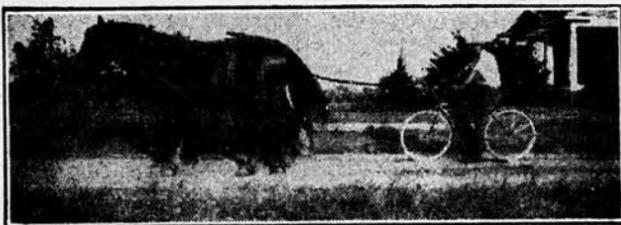
Rural Kansas in Pictures



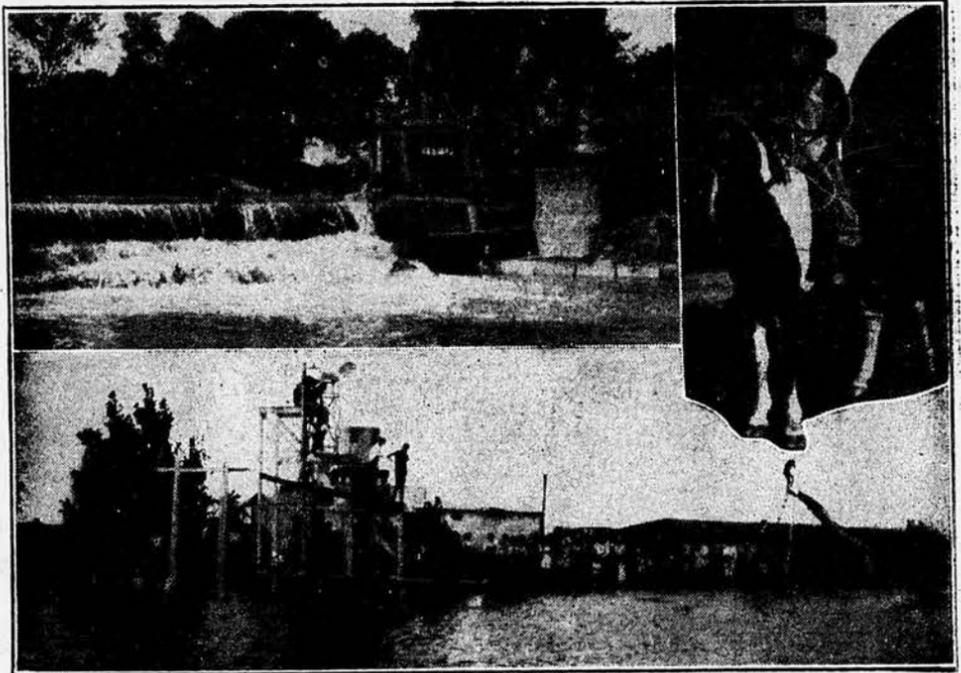
Here Is the Last Word in Making Silage. This Particular Picture Provides Further Proof That Agriculture Has Turned to Power in Order to Do a Better Job of Farming at a Lower Overhead Cost. Tractor, Silage Cutter and Trucks Make Short Work of This. The Photo Shown Here Was Taken on the C. B. Campbell Farm, Near Lakin. Some Farmers Have Expressed the Opinion That the Ensilage Harvester Is Comparable in Value to the Combine



You Might Think These Are Movie-Trained Dogs But They're Not. They Are Two Fine Scotch Collies Owned by Alva Mahannah, of Near Sedgwick. Who Doesn't Like a Good Dog?



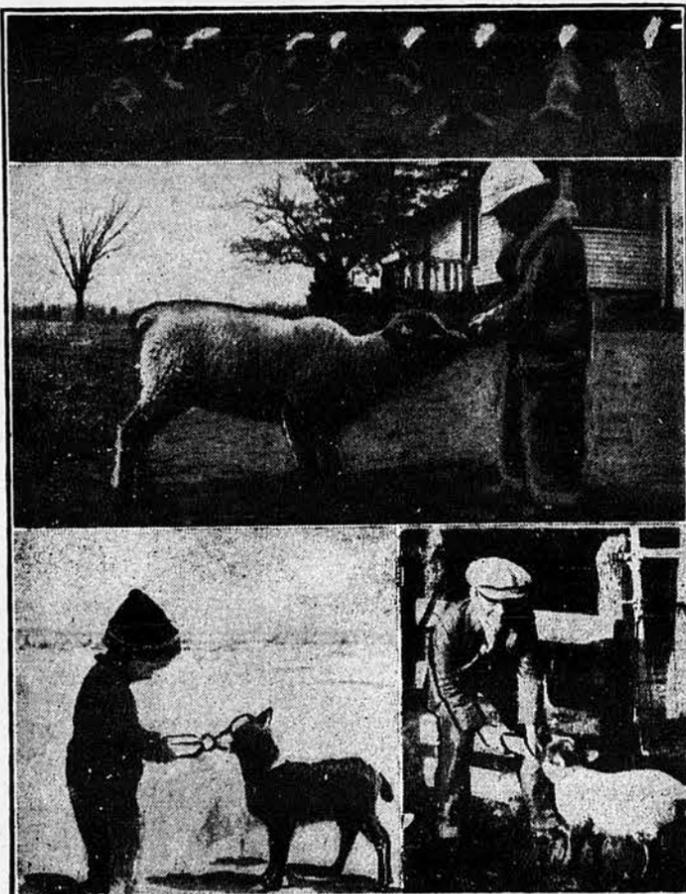
Millie Page of Hesston, Thinks Her 19-Year-Old Brother Is Rather Clever. She Sends This Picture Showing How He Drives His Team Back and Forth to the Field. Not a Bad Idea if You Have a Bicycle



Solomon River Water at This Dam Has Supplied Power for a Flour Mill at Delphos Since the Early '70s. Wheel and Dam Have Been Repaired, But This Is the Original Tower Shown at Left Above. Right, Jack Batman, 9, of Near Hoxie, in Riding Outfit and Aboard His Pony. There Is Lots of Fun in This Combination. The Swimming Pool Scene Was Taken at Hemstrom Park, 4 Miles North of Colby



Wild Rose 4-H Sewing Club of Cassoday. Left to Right, Marjorie Burk, Edna Mulanax, Juanita Gangiver, Pauline Harsh, Virginia Hoy and Lois Harsh. And These Club Girls Can Make Most Anything in the Line of Clothing



Bottle Babies! Note the Eight Pigs at Top and Board That Holds Their Bottles, Sent in by Mrs. M. N. Padley, Cherryvale. Next, Kenneth D. Thornton, Jackson County, Feeding His Pet Lamb. Left Below, Bobby Cott, Stevens County, and His Toggenberg Goat. Right, Edgar Shobe, Sumner County With His Pet Woolie



Customers Lined Up at the Edge of the Cherry Orchard on the T. M. Dutton Farm, Smith County, Ready to Help Harvest the Crop. There Were 35 Carloads of Folks on Hand When the Camera Clicked. Mr. Dutton Is One of the Best Orchardists in His Section of the State. "Making a Stir of Apple Butter," Is Quite the Right Title for the Lower Picture, Because That Is Exactly What Hester Potter, Robinson, Is Doing

4½ Per Cent Less Winter Wheat?

Low Yields Might Decrease the Crop of 1931 One-Fifth



FARMERS' intentions to reduce winter wheat seedings in many states appear to be in line with the recent outlook statement from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that extensive adjustment in wheat growing must be made if production is to be profitable to growers generally in the next six to 10 years. (See the World Wheat Outlook, 1930, and Facts That Farmers Should Consider, Miscellaneous Publication No. 95.) Further consideration may result in more extensive adjustments than indicated by farmers in August.

Farmers reporting as of August 15 indicated an intention to reduce the seedings of winter wheat this fall about 4½ per cent below the acreage seeded last fall. Should farmers carry out these intentions they would sow about 41,392,000 acres of winter wheat this fall. Average abandonment and average yields on this acreage would result in a crop of about 540 million bushels of winter wheat, or 47 million bushels less than the estimate of the 1930 winter wheat crop. This indicated production might be increased or decreased as much as 10 or 20 per cent with light abandonment and high yields as in 1926, or with heavy abandonment and low yields as in 1925. Notwithstanding these variations in yield and abandonment, the acreage planted is an important factor in determining the crop.

Seeding Less Than August Intentions

It is to be expected that the area seeded will vary somewhat from the intentions reported in August. The relation of intentions to actual seedings varies because of the weather and other conditions which may facilitate or limit the amount of wheat that farmers can seed. During the last seven years actual seedings have averaged 4 per cent less than the August intentions. In 1925 the seedings were 8 per cent less than intentions because of unfavorable conditions for seeding, but in 1923 the seedings were 3 per cent greater than intentions because of favorable conditions for seeding. A year ago fall seedings for the country as a whole amounted to almost exactly the area reported as intended in August. Undoubtedly some farmers change their plans between the middle of August and the time for seeding wheat. In planning seeding for the year, a farmer should take into account what other farmers are planning as well as the market outlook for wheat.

The area intended for fall seeding, as reported by farmers, is 3 per cent less than the average seedings of the five years, 1924-1928, and 13 per cent below the extensive seedings of 1927, but it is still a large area, it being 23 per cent above the pre-war average seedings of winter wheat.

Smaller Planting in Kansas?

Farmers of practically all of the more important soft red winter wheat states indicated an intention to seed less wheat than a year ago. Farmers of some of the central and southern wheat growing states, however, indicated intentions to increase plantings. These intentions to increase probably are due in part at least to the loss of new seedings of clover and grasses from drouth and to the need for winter pasture or an early grain crop to replace feed losses. Many of these states produce only small amounts of wheat, and frequently there is a wide difference between intentions and actual plantings. Owing to the continuation of the drouth conditions some farmers in these states may not be able to prepare the soil for seeding as much winter wheat as they have intended to sow, altho on certain types of soil in the drouth area ground is being broken without difficulty.

Should soft red winter wheat producers carry out their August intentions, average abandonment and average yields would result in a crop of about 170 million bushels, compared with 194 million bushels harvested in 1930, and a five-year average, 1924-1928, of 182 million bushels. A large carryover or yields above average might still bring the supply of soft red winter wheat for the 1931-32 marketing season up to or above the usual domestic requirements.

Farmers in the hard winter wheat states generally indicated intentions to make a material reduction in area seeded. Nebraska and Oklahoma farmers report intentions to decrease seedings 13 per cent. The seedings in these states in the last seven years have averaged very close to the intentions. Kansas, Colorado and Texas farmers also indicate intentions to reduce but to a

less extent. The intended planting of nearly 11,800,000 acres in Kansas represents a reduction of 7 per cent from the seedings of last fall, but it is still equal to the five-year average, 1924-1928.

Should the hard winter wheat producers carry out their August intentions, average abandonment and average yields would result in a hard red winter wheat crop of about 324 million bushels, as compared with 357 millions produced in 1930. This reduction in the crop, however, would still leave the hard red winter wheat crop about equal to the average in the five-year period 1924-1928.

An expansion of winter seedings in Washington as great as intended would result in an increase of seedings of winter wheat in the Far Northwestern and Pacific Coast region. The marked increase in the state of Washington is due in part to the fact that drouthy conditions a year ago reduced intended fall seedings, and in large part to the fact that heavy losses of wheat acreage in the spring permitted early preparation of soil and facilitated the shift of a large part of the wheat area in that state from spring to winter wheat. In Washington, however, actual seedings of winter wheat during the last seven years have averaged 11 per cent less than intentions, and a marked increase in seedings of fall wheat is likely to be offset in part by smaller spring wheat seedings, as in the last season smaller fall seedings were followed by much larger spring seedings.

The world wheat outlook has not changed materially in the last few months. Wheat stocks are large and prices have fallen to a very low level. The world's production for the current season still seems likely to be only slightly larger than that of the previous season. Larger crops in India and North America are likely to be more than offset by smaller crops in North Africa and Europe, but in the Southern Hemisphere the prospects are for crops better than harvested a year ago. A considerable reduction in the carryover of old wheat in Argentina and in Europe will very largely offset the increase in world production outside of Russia for the present season. Russia is shipping some wheat, and the supplies from that country are likely to be somewhat larger than in the last season.

Short Crop of Other Grain

The world's demand for wheat for the season is likely to be greater than in the last season. Shorter crops of other grains in Europe doubtless will result in an increase in the consumption of wheat, and a short corn crop in the United States is resulting in a great increase in the feeding of wheat. The world stocks of old wheat at the beginning of next season, therefore, are likely to be smaller than at the beginning of this season.

Looking forward to the 1931-32 marketing season, it should be observed that world production is continuing upon a high level. The 1929 crop was relatively short because of very low yields in Canada and Argentina, together with reduced crops in Australia and the United States. The 1930 crop is being held down close to that of 1929 by another poor harvest in Canada and by low yields in North Africa and several European countries. Average yields thruout the world on the basis of present acreage would result in crops larger than in the 1929 and 1930 seasons. Altho prices are not likely to continue indefinitely at the present low level, improvement in world demand, accompanying recovery from the worldwide business depression, may be offset in large part by larger supplies from Russia and better crops in other competing countries.

More Wheat Than People

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE
Secretary of Agriculture

HERE are two men, on adjoining farms, growing wheat as the main cash crop. Both farms have equally good land and market facilities. The difference between the two men is in their efficiency as producers.

One grower scrupulously uses only certified, adapted seed likely to produce high-quality wheat. His neighbor sows what comes out of his own granary, uninspected, uncertain as to pedigree. The first man prepares the seedbed carefully, watches safe sowing dates to avoid the Hessian fly, and adjusts his acreage with an

eye to probable demand. The second man ignores such considerations. He trusts to luck. If the price of wheat is high, he is likely to increase his acreage without a thought of the future needs for food.

These two men may be said to represent all the wheat growers of the United States. About all the two groups have in common, however, is a reliance on wheat as an important cash crop. Their dependence on the price of wheat varies according to their production costs. There have been years when the price was high enough to make wheat growing profitable to nearly all growers. There have been more years when only the most efficient producers made money on wheat.

Yet only a combination of efficiency, good land and good luck has kept some wheat growers in the profit group during the last decade. A much larger number of growers, equally efficient but handicapped by factors beyond their control, lost money.

Only 20 Per Cent More Population

Efficiency in production still pays better than inefficiency, but it pays nowhere near so well as it should. One reason for this is plain: the world's wheat production has increased 40 per cent since 1900, but its population has increased only about 20 per cent. Per capita consumption of wheat has decreased a fifth in the United States. It has increased in some foreign countries. It is true that because of increases in population the world uses from 50 to 70 million bushels more a year, but that is not enough to warrant any expansion of acreage for some time to come.

The world is producing more wheat than can be sold at prices that will profit the average grower. The export market reveals the situation vividly. In recent years the four main exporting countries—Canada, Australia, Argentina and the United States—have been throwing more and more wheat on the world market. Wheat and flour exports from Canada, Australia and Argentina in 1910-14 averaged 229 million bushels a year, but in the last five years they averaged 557 million bushels a year, an increase of 143 per cent. Wheat and flour exports from the United States during the same period increased 83 per cent, or from 105 million to about 192 million bushels a year.

In the face of this deluge of wheat, many of the nations of Europe, where most of the wheat exports go, have been struggling desperately to build up their own wheat production, despite obvious limitations in land and fertility. In the opinion of many men this struggle for self-sufficiency is futile. On the other hand, it goes on. Germany now has an import duty of 97 cents a bushel on wheat, Italy one of 86 cents, and France one of 85 cents.

That 97-Cent Duty!

Italy imported 19 million bushels of wheat during several months last winter, as compared with 63 million bushels during the same period the year before; Germany's imports showed a slight increase, 4 million bushels, but that was before the duty reached 97 cents. France's wheat imports dropped from 30 to 25 million bushels. For the European importing countries as a whole, wheat imports dropped from 442 million bushels in 1928-29 to 388 million bushels in the corresponding period of 1929-30.

In the light of these facts we see how the efficient, low-cost wheat grower is handicapped by the high-cost grower, whose wheat has helped to build up this costly surplus. That point in no way vitiates the necessity for efficiency in production. It is still pertinent to talk about reducing production costs by using power machinery and by increasing the yields—but certainly without increasing the acreage. There must be no let-up in the search for improved wheat varieties, more resistant to disease and winter-killing; for varieties certain to produce the quality of wheat the market demands. The loss from insect pests and diseases is still serious enough to cause concern.

To deny the necessity for reducing production costs is to talk nonsense. But the growers who have already reached a high state of efficiency in production quite properly cannot, in the present situation, stop there. They wish for profits, for some measure of price stabilization, and for important economies in marketing. They must rely largely on adjusting supply to demand.

Lawrence Will Live in History

University of Kansas' Growth Is Linked Closely With That of the 76-Year-Old "Free State" Town

LAWRENCE was founded August 1, 1854, as the western outpost for the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, in an effort to populate the debatable territory of Kansas with free-state advocates, by a party of 30 persons which spent its first few nights encamped on Mount Oread at the point where the K. U. Women's Dormitory now stands. The settlement was first called Wakarusa; later New Boston and finally Lawrence in honor of Amos A. Lawrence, treasurer of the New England Emigrant Aid Society.

On September 6, of the same year, a second party from New England under the leadership of Charles Robinson (afterward governor) arrived at Wakarusa. This party numbered about 200 and also was sent out by the Emigrant Aid Society. Other communities of free-state advocates were founded, but the Lawrence group seems to have been the most militant, and it was about Lawrence that much of the border strife centered in the six or seven years before the Civil War. The first houses were built by erecting two rows of saplings, bending their tops together and covering the resulting slopes with prairie grass. Some were covered with sod part way up the side, but apparently there were no real sod houses built here. The first log cabin was erected from small twisted logs found along the banks of the river, and was situated not far from the river bank. The first frame house was erected before the end of October.

The natural westward trend of emigration had brought many persons from Missouri, a recognized slave state, into the eastern part of Kansas, and it was in recognition of this tendency, and the ease with which Missourians could settle Kansas, that anti-slavery advocates of the north made especial efforts to send free-state men into the new territory. Thus Lawrence became the center of free-state activities, a "City of Refuge" for free-state advocates and the object of attack by those opposed to the free-state program.

Then Came Sheriff Jones

The first attack on Lawrence by pro-slavery forces was made May 21, 1856, by Sheriff Jones, whose party burned the Free-State Hotel, the houses of the "Herald of Freedom" and the Kansas Free Press and the home of Governor Robinson. The strife between these two factions continued, and on August 21, 1863, the Quantrill Raid on Lawrence took place.

Quantrill's party, numbering about 400, entered the town just at day-break. During the raid, which continued for about 4 hours, all but two of the 75 business houses on the main street were burned and nearly 100 residences were destroyed, the total property damage being estimated at 2 million dollars, and 143 Lawrence citizens were killed and 30 seriously wounded. So far as is known none of the invaders were killed, as the surprise was so complete that little resistance was offered.

Following this raid Lawrence was rapidly rebuilt, and today is a beautiful growing city with a population of 14,000 people. It is situated on the Kansas River about 40 miles from Kansas City on the east and 28 miles from Topeka, the capital of our state, on the west.

Lawrence is located in a highly diversified agricultural section where irrigation is not necessary. All field crops not requiring tropical or semi-tropical climates grow exceedingly well. The statement has often been made by many leading authorities

that the Kaw Valley is equal in productivity to the Valley of the Nile. North of the river the soil is of glacial formation, well adapted to all field crops and especially orcharding. South of the river the soil is of a sandy loam to a clay loam in character. The land is extremely well adapted to the growing of grain and hay crops, especially all legumes. The fact that practically the entire trade area is well adapted to the growing of legume crops makes the territory very desirable for dairying and all classes of livestock.

The location of the Kaw Valley Cannery affords a wonderful opportunity for the development of the vegetable industry here. The cannery furnishes a dependable market for a variety of vegetables such as spinach, peas, beans, beets, tomatoes, pumpkins, carrots and rhubarb. Canning starts in April, giving the advantage

of early money and quick turnover to the producer and land on which early vegetable crops are grown can be used for a second crop the same year.

Lawrence is located in the center of the Kaw Valley potato producing area, and is one of the principal shipping points of potatoes in the state. Up to the present time this year more than 2,200 cars of potatoes have been shipped from Lawrence.

To the north of the city is the fertile Kansas River Valley, and to the south is the beautiful Wakarusa Valley. Just east of the city the two valleys join in one vast area of rich farm land.

On the western limits of the city, and a part of it, is the famous Mt. Oread, upon which is located the University of Kansas. From this promontory, the city presents the appearance of a large wooded park, and the surrounding country presents one of the most wonderful pastoral views in the United States.

Lawrence is an educational center of Kansas. The University of Kansas, a state institution representing an investment of nearly 5 million dollars, and affording educational opportunities to about 5,550 young men and women annually, is located here. The

enrollment is increasing at the rate of about 8 per cent a year, as shown by the record for the last 10 years.

Haskell Institute, the largest Government Indian School in the United States, is located at Lawrence. It has an average enrollment of more than 1,000 Indians, and represents an investment of 1 million dollars.

Lawrence has a strictly modern school system, it having completed a new half-million-dollar high school in the fall of 1923, which, while it is not the largest in the state, is one of the most modern and best equipped. There is in addition a junior high school, manual training high school, and seven grade schools, with a total average enrollment of 3,850 yearly.

Any child may start in the kindergarten in Lawrence and complete his education in law, medicine, engineering, sciences, pedagogy, journalism, business, liberal and fine arts without leaving home.

There are 30 Lawrence churches representing an investment of nearly a million dollars in building and equipments, and having a membership of nearly 8,000, or more than half the entire population.

Lawrence is a progressive city. It has 59 miles of wide, paved streets.

THOUGHTFUL
People used to
say BE KIND TO DUMB
ANIMALS
To-day they also
say BE SQUARE
TO
YOUR MOTOR



Thrifty motorists know a little care will prolong the life of their motor car, giving them many additional thousands of miles of carefree motoring. For this reason look for the Blue BE SQUARE, it is the trade mark indicative of 70 years progress by Barnsdall, *The World's First Refiner*. Join the Be Square To Your Motor Club and have one of our attendants fasten to your car one of the attractive red, blue, and gold radiator emblems. . . It's free and entitles you to this superior service wherever you may drive.

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Thoughtful people used to say: Be Kind to Dumb Animals. . . now they also say: Be Square to Your Motor. Care will prolong the life of your motor. Rely upon Be Square Oils and Lubrication Service wherever you see the 'BE SQUARE'.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

EVERYBODY has heard sermons on the book of Jonah. I have heard some lively ones. The speakers maintained that the whale swallowed the prophet, and if you, the hearer and reader, did not swallow both the whale and the prophet, you would never get to heaven. When it was objected by some that whales, tho huge creatures, had small throats, the preachers went to books on zoology and studied up on the size of whalish oesophagi, and came back with the announcement that some whales could swallow a street car full of people. Others said that all this did not count, as the record says that, "the Lord prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah," hence it was immaterial what ordinary whales could do, as this one was especially designed to take care of the prophet.

Now-a-days the emphasis has ceased to be on the zoological aspect, and has passed to the general meaning of the whole book. Whatever one believes about Jonah's adventure with the fish, it is felt that his real adventure was in doing the will of God in overcoming his race prejudice. For he was, of course, a Hebrew, and he was sent to a city of Gentiles. To this day, among some branches of orthodox Jews, one is counted as dead if he or she marries into a Gentile family. It was no small deed that our prophet performed when he went boldly into a strange city, and a city of despised heathen (to Jews all Gentiles were heathen) warning them to flee the wrath to come. The good Jew of those times would be very happy to see the wrath come on the Gentiles, and the more wrath the better.

Jonah was going against the letter and the spirit of all his previous training, running back for centuries. It was a struggle that tore at his very heart, and it is not to be wondered at that he made a desperate attempt at escape, and that in the reaction afterward he requested that he might die. Putting ourselves in his place will be a wholesome exercise, and we will appreciate his act more feelingly.

Not long ago H. G. Wells, the novelist, was quoted as saying that race prejudice is the worst thing in the modern world. How intense this is, how unchristian it is, how much of hatred it occasions, is worth considering. How often do those hateful words escape our lips: "Dago," "Sheeny," "Wop," "Hunky," "Greaser." Unconsciously when we use such epithets, we acknowledge that we despise the class to whom we give these names. So ignorant and blind are many people that they imagine that the Italian who works on the railroad, who came over steerage and cannot read, represents all Italians. They forget that the great art of the world and much of the greatest literature has come out of Italy. And when they refer in contempt to the Jews they forget once more that Jews have occupied some of the most distinguished posts in our history, such as Morgenthau, recent minister to Turkey. They also forget that the Founder of the Christian religion belonged to this race, as did all the apostles.

The fact that people know so little of other countries often leads to race prejudice. We hear nasty things about another people, know so little about them that we cannot refute them, and conclude that they are a scurvy race anyway. We swallowed everything we heard about the Germans during the war, hook, line, bait, sinker and bobber. Yet when the American travels in Germany he sees nothing of these alleged traits, and receives more courteous treatment and more honest dealing than he does in some of the Allied countries.

A few years ago, in fact just before the war, my wife and I were in Eu-

rope. At the little London hotel there was an Irish woman staying who seemed to be blest with plenty of money. She and my wife used to sit and talk occasionally after the evening dinner. She inquired where we were from. "Ah!" said she, "Yes, America. I have a very dear cousin in America. He is in Chili." "But that is in South America," said my wife. "Well, now," said the Irish lady, "just what is the difference anyway between North America and South America?"

Ignorance as deep and blissful as

this will believe anything hateful about another people. Every country thinks it is the best, which is natural enough, but unhappily this means with many persons a contempt for other countries. We can say enough about Germany, England, France, and they return the compliment, while South American papers search the dictionary for adjectives with which to describe the badness of Uncle Sam. Christians ought to strive to imitate the example of Jonah, who, long, long ago overcame his race prejudices and strove to do good to an alien people.

Lesson for Sept. 21—Patriotism and World Brotherhood. Book of Jonah. Golden Text, Acts, 10:34, 35.

The man who sings his own praises is quite likely to be a soloist.

Game Income Up

The figures now being compiled for the Kansas Fish and Game Department's biennial report to the legislature show an increase of \$185,826.68 in income over the preceding biennium. The total receipts for the biennium ending July 1, 1930 were \$482,570.40. Of this amount 10 per cent was transferred to the General Revenue Fund to further reduce state taxes. There also was credited, to the school fund, \$6,735.75, as the result of 1,369 convictions for violating the fish and game laws.

Speaking of plastic surgery, isn't there some way to transfer bone from a statesman's head to his back?

\$1,000.00

in Cash Prizes for Rural School Pupils!

The Farm Insurance Committee, believing that the great work of farm fire prevention and protection is one in which rural school pupils are taking a lively interest, proposes to reward 42 of them by giving cash prizes for the best individual work done and the best story of this work under the caption "What We Have Done to Safeguard Our Farm Against Fire."

The contest is open to any pupil, boy or girl, in any rural, grade or high school, provided the contestants treat fire hazard conditions in farm homes and other farm buildings. You do not have to buy anything to become a competitor, and there is no obligation of any kind. Remember, the subject you are to write about is

"WHAT WE HAVE DONE TO SAFEGUARD OUR FARM AGAINST FIRE"

and the contest applies only to farm conditions. Your story may contain any number of words up to 500—not over that number. Your parents, teacher and others can help you. Write for booklet—"Burning Up Farm Wealth"—also pamphlet containing contest rules and suggestions, also special Home Inspection Blank for your guidance.

THE PRIZES:

First Cash Prize : : : : \$250.00
 Second Cash Prize : : : : 150.00
 Third Cash Prize : : : : 100.00
 Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Cash Prizes, each 50.00
 Six Cash Prizes, each : : : 25.00
 Ten Cash Prizes, each : : : 10.00
 Twenty Cash Prizes, each : : 5.00

THE JUDGES:

David J. Price, United States Department of Agriculture;
 Richard E. Vernor, Manager Fire Prevention Department, Western Actuarial Bureau;
 V. F. Hayden, Executive Secretary, Agricultural Publishers Association.

CONTEST CLOSSES DECEMBER 15, 1930

Complete instructions are given in the printed material named above. Write a letter, or post card, or fill out the coupon below, and mail today so you can prepare to win a prize.

Write for Booklet, Home Inspection Blank and Instructions: Address—

FARM INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Room 1029 - Insurance Exchange
 175 W. Jackson Blvd. - - Chicago, Illinois

Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
 American Insurance Company
 United States Fire Insurance Co.
 Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.
 Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.
 National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford
 Columbia Fire Underwriters Agency

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
 Continental Insurance Company
 Security Insurance Company, New Haven
 Great American Insurance Co.
 Aetna Insurance Company
 Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Company
 Home Insurance Company, New York

USE COUPON FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—
 FARM INSURANCE COMMITTEE,
 Insurance Exchange, 175 West Jackson Blvd., Room 1029
 Chicago, Ill.
 Please send complete information regarding the prize contest for rural school pupils to
 Name
 Postoffice
 R. F. D.
 State

There's New Activity in the Air

Fall Always Promises Better Radio Programs and WIBW Will Bring Them to You

FALL always is a favorite season because of the beauty of outdoors, the refreshing atmosphere, the opening of schools and colleges, fresh activities in most all lines, and then, just because it's a change. It also is more pleasant inside. After a hard day's work it feels like solid comfort to sit down in the easy chair, turn on the radio and enjoy the evening. Right in this connection you may rest assured that WIBW will bring you the best in music, entertainment, instruction, and of course, all of the big sporting events that start in the fall and continue thruout the winter.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

- 8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
- 8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator
- 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicales
- 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 10:30 a. m.—London Broadcast (CBS)
- 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—The Round Towners (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Quiet Harmonies (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—The Crocket Mountaineers
- 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
- 6:00 p. m.—Mayhew Lake and His Band
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
- 8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
- 10:10 p. m.—The Coral Islanders (CBS)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum.
- 11:15 a. m.—Keokil's Hawaiians
- 12:00 m.—Senator Arthur Capper
- 12:15 p. m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham
- 2:30 p. m.—Ebony Twins (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Carl Rupp and his Captivators
- 4:45 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 6:00 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Jayhawkers (Jayhawk Hotel)
- 8:30 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 9:30 p. m.—WTAR Anniversary Program
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—WTAR Anniversary Program
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum.
- 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Hour
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Keokil's Hawaiians
- 2:30 p. m.—Columbia Artists Recital
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Manhattan Towers' Orchestra
- 4:00 p. m.—Tucker and his Orchestra
- 4:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:45 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Jayhawkers (Jayhawk Hotel)
- 7:45 p. m.—State Farm Bureau
- 8:15 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour
- 9:00 p. m.—Song Story
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun
- 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour (CBS)
- 10:10 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum.

- 11:15 a. m.—Keokil's Hawaiians
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Columbia Male Trio (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Bill Schudt's Going to Press
- 4:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders
- 5:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Willard Battery Co. program
- 7:15 p. m.—Jayhawkers (Jayhawk Hotel)
- 8:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun
- 9:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene
- 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Hour
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Keokil's Hawaiians
- 2:30 p. m.—Melody Magic (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Manhattan Towers' Orchestra
- 4:00 p. m.—Harry Tucker's Orchestra
- 4:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:45 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Seidel and his Orchestra
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 8:00 p. m.—Burbig's Syncopated History
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun

- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Tremaine and his Orchestra
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum.
- 11:15 a. m.—Keokil's Hawaiians
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Dept.
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Columbia Male Trio (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders
- 4:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:45 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 6:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 8:00 p. m.—State Farmers' Union
- 8:30 p. m.—Keokil's Hawaiians

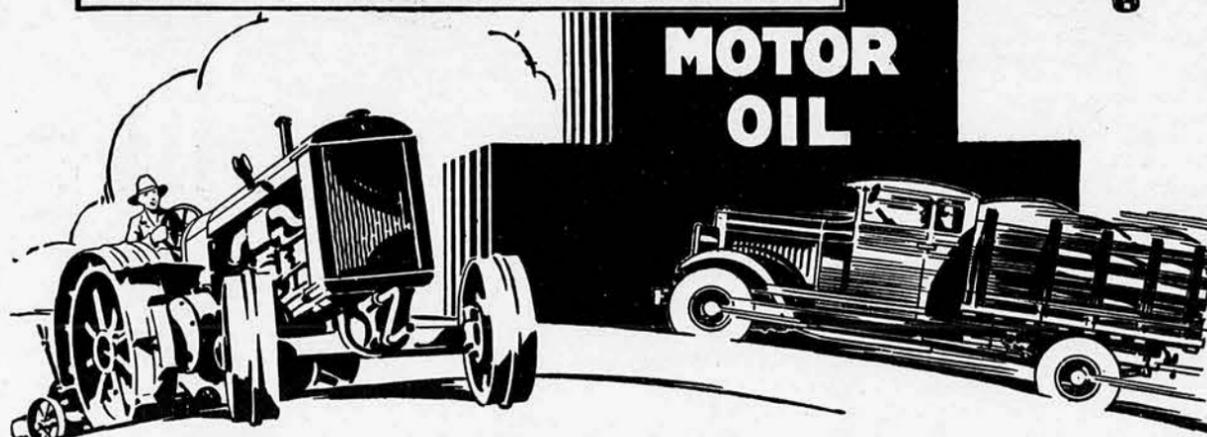
(Continued on Page 26)



"10-Test"

De-Carbonized

MOTOR OIL



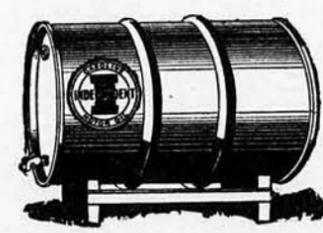
Stands the Gaff in Farm Trucks and Tractors!

When you start out with your tractor it must stand a hard, gruelling grind without let-up ... it must stand terrific heat and punishment. Unless your tractor engine is properly lubricated something will give way under the stress of friction. Then you lose time and money.

The new De-Carbonized "10-Test" Motor Oil provides double protection. It is a fine paraffin base oil. It is specially treated in the manufacturing process to reduce all carbon forming elements to a mere trace. This means fewer carbon troubles ... a cleaner, smoother-running motor. By this same process the lubricating values and the tough, heat-resisting qualities of the oil are improved to the maximum. This means perfect lubrication to every working part.

You'll find that INDEPENDENT "10-Test" Oil is the ideal lubricant for tractor, truck or motor car. It's guaranteed to give thorough satisfaction and it will save you money in the long run. Ask the INDEPENDENT Salesman in your locality.

The INDEPENDENT Salesman in your locality will bring you this fall a splendid money saving offer on your oil for next spring delivery. It will be well worth waiting for. Provide "10-Test" Oils for all of your Automotive equipment.



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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Poultry Thrived in Kansas This Year if We Judge by the Entries at the Free Fair Show

WITH nearly 2,000 birds entered, the 1930 poultry show at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, took its place as the largest in the history of the fair association. The building was double-decked from wall to wall and presented a great contrast to the shows of a few years back. Cases for displaying eggs were full and the overflow was stacked on tables. Seventy-five dozen eggs were entered in competition. The egg show, too, was a record breaker. Bantam classes were twice their normal size and 4-H club entries were the largest and finest ever exhibited at Topeka. Despite drouth and hot weather, poultry appeared to have thrived in Kansas.

The outstanding entry of the entire show was the string of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and the Red eggs exhibited by the Appeloffs of Hiawatha. Pullets and hens were taken out of the trapnests and brought to the fair to compete for honors in the exhibition and production classes. All five awards in the pullet class went to this flock. The first pullet was from a hen that has just completed a 302 R. O. P. record. She attracted more than usual attention. The flock also placed first and second pens and scattered awards thruout the other classes. First, second, and third Red eggs and sweepstakes brown-shelled eggs went to the Appeloffs. For the second consecutive year they have won best display in the American class.

The Rhode Island Red classes were the largest in the show. The entire center section of the room was occupied by the Reds. Mrs. A. H. Moon, Junction City; J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka; J. A. Bockenstette, Sabetha, and Mrs. John Whittleton, Emporia were other large exhibitors of Reds, each claiming their share of the awards. Mrs. M. Hendrickson of Atchison showed a fine string of Rose Comb Reds and won a nice list of awards.

A new exhibitor at the fair was L. P. Harris of Lincoln, Neb., who showed a wonderful line of Light and Dark Brown Leghorns. His entries were awarded best display in the Mediterranean class. Mrs. Viola Wendland, Winkler, was another of the new exhibitors winning many awards on her White Orpingtons and best display in English class.

The class of Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites was very large. The quality was outstanding and awards were divided among E. H. Steiner & Son, Sabetha; A. L. Bellinger, Hiawatha, and W. L. Masters, Burlingame.

The large Bantam classes were filled with birds from the flocks of August M. Mader, W. F. Caskey, Loren Bass and other Topeka breeders, as well as scattered entries from Missouri. The quality of the Bantams was wonderful.

Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, and Mrs. Sadie Miller, exhibitors of Anconas for several years, had nice strings of birds in the coops. They are maintaining the high standard of quality in their flocks and the awards in these classes are always difficult to decide.

In the egg class, The Stewart Ranch of Goodland sent the Sweepstakes White Shelled eggs. These exhibitors have won on their eggs in four out of five years. They were the large chalk-white eggs that bring the premium on the market.

The quality of the 4-H club entries is improving year after year. Many of the birds exhibited this year would have won in the open class. It was very gratifying to everyone connected with the fair to see the great improvement made in 4-H Club poultry.

Officials of the poultry department now are thinking about the necessity for extending the poultry building to the west limits of the grounds to take care of the increasing entries of birds. They are confident that 1931 will see a larger and better building for the birds.

Several Incomes From the Flock

We like to hatch our chicks because we think it is cheaper and we find it more satisfactory than buying them. They are put right from the incubator into the brooder, no chilling, crowding or shaking. We hatch for

our use in February, March and April, because by hatching early we have early-laying birds, which is very desirable. We have hard-coal brooders, and use the Hendriks Method of Raising Chicks, because in our opinion there is none better—and it is not expensive.

We fed our baby chicks a great deal of green stuff, which the Hendriks Method recommends, and skim-milk. It is an easy matter to raise the green stuff on the farm and we always have a surplus of skimmilk. This should be fed sour.

Only high-class, White Plymouth Rocks are kept because they are an all-purpose fowl, and we consider them extra hardy. The pullets begin laying at 5 to 7 months. They lay a large, brown egg and many of them. We caponize the cockerels, and they command a fancy price. Even just plain fries bring extra cash, because when dressed they are so very promising looking. Our broilers sell at a good profit to hotels and restaurants.

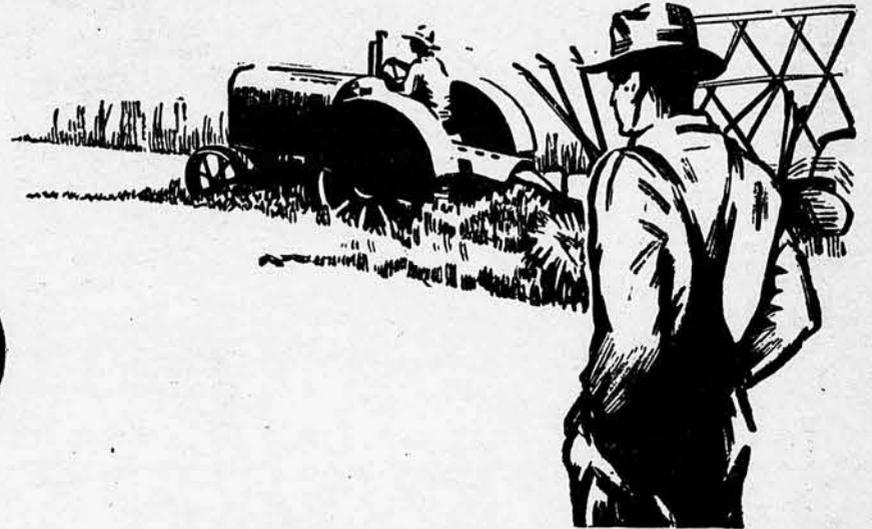
We always get 4 or 5 cents more a pound for heavy white chickens.

In order to make the farm flock pay better, we sell purebred eggs for hatching, purebred baby chicks and purebred cockerels for breeding purposes. Sometimes when we have a surplus we sell purebred pullets at a good price. My worst problem was mites and sitting hens.

For sitting hens we would advise building an all-slat coop. Raise it off the ground, put the hens in this coop, feed and water well, and they will change their minds about sitting in a very few days. The coops should be in a sheltered place, out of the rain.

In order to make the farm flock pay the birds must have sanitary, well-ventilated quarters, and plenty of clean water is necessary—warm water during the winter, and cool in summer. We give our chicks plenty of green stuff, oyster shell and grit, and see that they have exercise and sunshine.

Grace L. Thoman.
Russell, Kan.



THE SAME CROP

... Year After Year

In years past it was common practice to go into town for a load of coal only when the bin was empty and then to take whatever inexpensive coal the dealer had. If coal were always the same year after year this practice of "hit or miss" buying wouldn't cost the customer so much money. But unlabeled, inadequately prepared coals can be fairly pure one month and filled with impurities the next. The crop of Sunflower, genuine Cherokee coal, is the same year after year. Our cleaning plant labels only that coal which measures up to rigid standards. Guaranteed uniformity is a paramount reason for always choosing Sunflower coal. It is so easy just to specify, "Make that order for Sunflower". For the name of your nearest

Sunflower dealer, address 919-923 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SUNFLOWER COAL

Produced by

THE PITTSBURG AND MIDWAY COAL MINING CO.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Green Tomatoes Help Round Out the Winter Canning Budget

By Nelle G. Callahan

THE severe drouth of the late summer has played havoc with the ordinary yield of our choice big red tomatoes. This does not mean that many of our cans need lie idle on the shelves. There seems to be plenty of green tomatoes which will not have time to ripen before the frost.

In using green tomatoes it is quite necessary that the bitter tang be removed. This can be removed if the vegetable is allowed to stand a few hours in salt brine, brought to the boiling point in this same salt solution, then drained and plunged into cold water.

This is the way to make iced green tomato pickles: Soak for 24 hours, 7 pounds of sliced green tomatoes in 2 gallons of water in which 3 cups of lime have been dissolved. Drain and soak in fresh water for 4 hours, changing the water every hour. Drain. Place in a kettle 5 pounds of sugar, 3 pints vinegar and 1 teaspoon each of cloves, ginger, allspice, celery seed, mace and cinnamon. Bring this sirup to the boiling point. Pour this over the tomatoes, and let stand overnight. In the morning, boil for an hour and then seal in glass jars. One cup of raisins may be added about 10 minutes before canning, if desired. The lime used is just ordinary hydrated lime and is not injurious. It makes the tomatoes crisp, hence the name, "Iced." The pickle is wonderful.

Tomato Mincemeat

1 peck green tomatoes	5 pounds brown sugar
2 cups seeded raisins	1 cup boiled cider
2 tablespoons cinnamon	2 tablespoons salt
1 tablespoon cloves	¼ teaspoon black pepper
1 teaspoon allspice	1½ teaspoons nutmeg

Chop the tomatoes and pour off the juice. Cook them for 3½ hours, then add the other ingredients in the order given (across). Cook the entire mixture for 40 minutes and seal.

Tomato Oil Pickles

2 quarts small onions	½ teaspoon black pepper
1 cup salt	1 teaspoon ground mustard
1 tablespoon celery seed	2 pounds brown sugar
½ teaspoon cayenne	½ cup olive or salad oil
1 peck green tomatoes	½ pound mustard seed
1 teaspoon turmeric	1 quart vinegar
1 tablespoon cloves	

Slice the onions and tomatoes thin, sprinkle salt over them, and let stand overnight. In the morning, drain thoroly, place in a large sauce pan, and cover with mild vinegar. Simmer until the tomatoes and onions are tender, then drain. Tie the spices and seasonings in a cheesecloth and add brown sugar and 1 quart fresh vinegar. Boil 10 minutes and pour at once over the onions and tomatoes. Add the oil and mix thoroly. When cold, seal in jars.

Green Tomato Relish

½ peck green tomatoes	1 cup salt
6 large onions	1 large head of cabbage
6 large sweet peppers	4 stalks celery
red and green mixed	

Chop all the vegetables, add the salt, and let stand overnight. In the morning drain off all water or juice, add 4 sharp peppers, 7 cups light brown sugar, ½ box celery seed, and ½ box mustard seed. Boil the relish slowly for several hours, then bottle and seal.

Green Tomato Preserves

Cut the tomatoes in quarters, or in eighths if they are large. Sprinkle with salt, 1 tablespoon to the pound and let stand 4 hours. Bring to the boiling point, drain and rinse well thru cold water, then drain and weigh. For each pound, use 1½ cups granulated sugar, the thinly-shaved rind and the juice of half a lemon with a half-inch piece of dried ginger root. Combine all ingredients, cook gently until the tomatoes are tender and nearly transparent and then pack carefully into small jars.

Green tomato pie is a dessert that many folks enjoy. This is the way the real green tomato pie is made. Slice the green tomatoes in thin slices and sprinkle them with salt. Then pour over them about ½ cup water, and bring just to the boiling point. Drain, plunge into cold water, ice water is best, if available. Then rinse well and drain again thoroly. Line the pie plate with rich crust, pour into this 2 cups tomatoes, 1

cup brown sugar, 1 cup white sugar, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, ½ teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon allspice, and dot liberally with butter. Cover with crust and bake in moderate oven.



(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.)

SO LONG as our hair looks well for a few days after a "fresh shampoo" every two weeks we feel satisfied that we are doing nicely. But if the hair retains its oiliness in two or three days after shampooing you should realize that it is not in a natural state. Each night brush the hair thoroly with a clean brush and once a week massage the scalp with the finger tips. All of this creates stimulation. Do not use hot irons on the hair or use a comb having strong, sharp teeth. A tight hat will check your attempts at creating stimulation.

But your trouble may be not having enough oil. In this case the method of correction is the application of hot oil to the scalp.

Do you know how to give yourself a massage for over-oily hair, or apply a hot oil treatment for over-dry hair? I will be glad to send you directions for either or both of these. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to me for this information. Address Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Beauty's Question Box

Will you please tell me how I can reduce my double chin?
B. K. A.

A heavy double chin is a common enemy to beauty, but may be corrected by daily care. I am sending you a remedy which will be easy to follow. The remedy will be sent to any woman desiring it. Address this department and inclose a stamped envelope.

What can be done for a face when wrinkles have caused the skin to loosen and sag?
Mrs. W. C. B.

An aging or wrinkled skin is treated much like a dry skin. Be careful to get enough sleep and avoid nervous strain. As your skin lacks natural oil, try eating foods containing olive oil, butter and plenty of cream. If soap is used at all on your skin it should be a super-fatted one and the washing with warm water and soap should be followed by a thoro cold rinse and patting in of a little cold cream, tissue cream or a creamy skin lotion to protect it. I will tell you more about applying creams to your face to correct wrinkles if you will send a 2-cent stamp for a personal reply.

China Is Colorful

BY ANN PERSCHINSKE

FORTUNATE, indeed, is the housewife who is planning to replenish her china this fall. There are almost as many gay, colors in china and glassware to choose from as in milady's fall wardrobe. It is heartening to the housewife that she need no longer limit her decision to white china with a miniature floral design, or to crystal glassware as was formerly the case. The present-day dinner table may be as colorful and as cheerful as a flower garden.

Canary yellow and green are the two most popular colors in the new china. These colors appear only in breakfast sets, however. But the modern breakfast set is so complete that it may be used for informal entertainment as well. The yellow china is decorated with a lovely little floral design in bright colors. The green china comes only in a solid color and has no decoration.

I observed both of these open stock patterns in the 10 cent store, as well as various other lovely patterns in the white china. No piece exceeds 15 cents in price. I estimated that a set consisting of six large dinner plates, six cups and saucers, six cereal dishes, six salad plates, creamer and sugar bowl, meat platter and two medium sized bowls would come to \$4.35. This is a low price for a 35-piece set of dishes, particularly if one is seeking the inexpensive.

Colored glassware to match the china may be obtained from the 10 cent store, also. Of course, most homemakers wish to invest in better ware eventually, but the cheaper china and glassware are excellent for everyday use, and especially in homes where there are children. Children take more interest in food that is served in attractive dishes.

Long Sleeves for Fall

A LONG-SLEEVED frock made for fall wear may be worn thru the winter months as well. Here are important styles for a wee maiden and a street dress. A chic coat for cool fall days is shown also.

2636 features the molded bodice with curved seaming that slenderizes the hips. The skirt with snug shaping, shows a gradual widening with graceful fullness at the hem. The collar and flared cuffs show smart contrast of color. The self-fabric belt uses two buckles. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

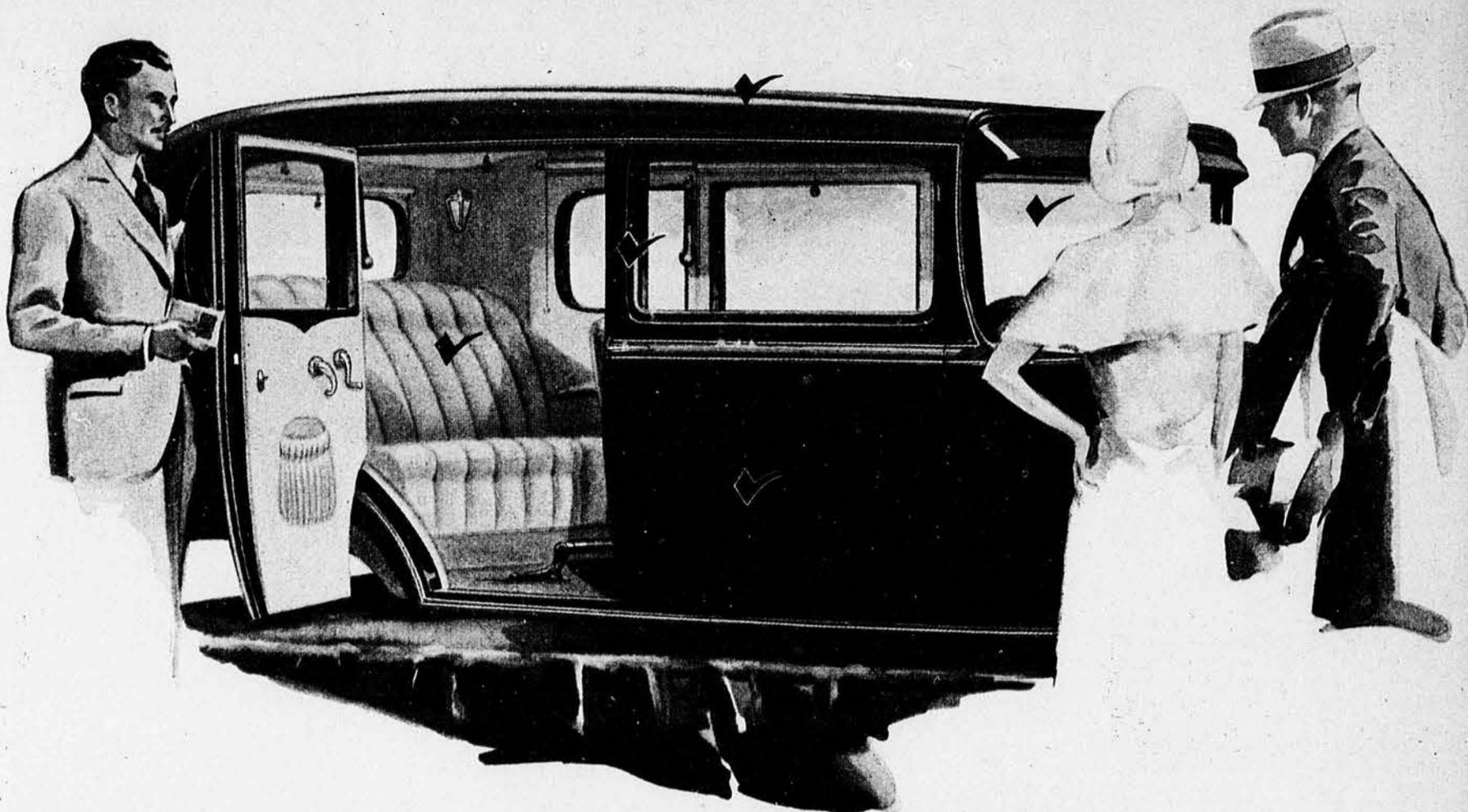
2635 is a smocked frock for small daughter. It affects shoulder yokes and provides a nice full-



ness to the skirt. It may be made with long or short puff sleeves. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

790 shows an interesting coat introducing a new slenderizing idea in cape that opens at the back. The shawl collar contributes further lengthened line. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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



You do not need to sacrifice
FISHER BODY *Extra Values*
 in the car you buy

Certain definite and visible extra values are built into every Fisher Body car. Note them carefully, and consider their actual worth before you decide on any car.

Then remember that you do not need to sacrifice these extra values in the car you buy.

Because the extra values of Body by Fisher are available in General Motors cars in every price field—the *only* cars with Body by Fisher.

*Check These Extra Values
 in Fisher Body Cars*

✓ **Fisher Wood and Steel Construction**—This type of construction joins the qualities of hardwood with those of steel. Over scientifically braced wood framework are mounted strong steel panels. Thus the wood reinforces the steel and the steel reinforces the wood. This is the only type of body construction that provides maximum strength, resiliency, durability and quietness.

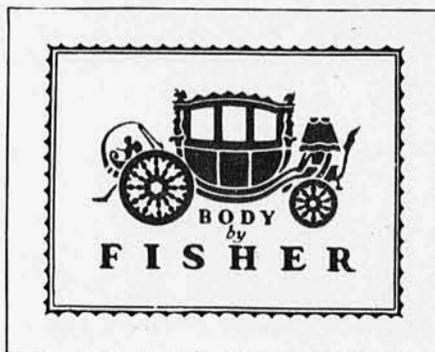
CADILLAC · LASALLE · BUICK · VIKING · OAKLAND
 OLDSMOBILE · PONTIAC · CHEVROLET
 GENERAL MOTORS

✓ **Fisher Roof Construction**—This well known type of Fisher bow and slat roof construction has been improved to meet the more exacting requirements of modern motoring for increased safety, durability and quietness. Strong steel braces at the sides and corners of the roof rails further strengthen the roof structure. Steel panels over the wood roof rails afford additional strength and greater beauty.

✓ **Fisher Interiors**—The finest and most durable fabrics obtainable are used for upholstering Fisher Bodies. Comfortable Fisher cushions with strong and resilient coil springs and the adjustable front seat provide an added degree of convenience and motoring comfort.

✓ **Clear Vision and Safety**—Clear and undistorted vision is afforded by the highest quality genuine plate glass used throughout Fisher Bodies. Fisher non-glare vision and ventilating windshield is a major safety factor, giving a wide range of clear vision through a single pane of plate glass and also reducing the annoying reflections of glare. The narrow pillar posts of unusual strength, also contribute to driving safety by eliminating the "blind" spot in the driver's range of vision.

✓ **Many Other Fisher Features**—Such features as the Protectalok door handles; window lifts that function easily and trouble-free door locks made of the finest materials obtainable, lend additional qualities of extra value to the more attractive style, the extra durability and greater comfort, convenience and safety of every car equipped with Body by Fisher.

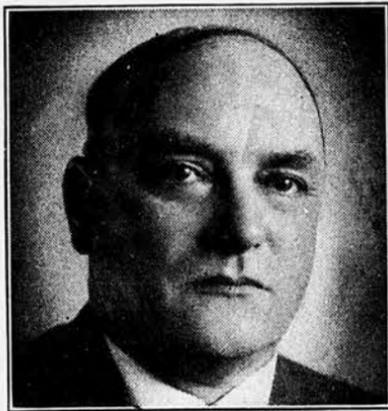


"Tests Show VITALIZED RUBBER has 2 to 3 times longer life"

Says the nationally known tire authority

Dr. K. J. Thompson

Ph.D., B.Sc.



Distinguished as a scholar, Dr. K. J. Thompson holds the following scientific degrees:

Ph.D., Leipsig, B.Sc., London and Wales, N. D. A.,—1851 Exposition Research Scholar. At present he is Director of Chemistry and Engineering for one of the leading tire manufacturers, and author of technical articles and bulletins on tire manufacture.

ONE of the recognized authorities on tire manufacture today is Dr. K. J. Thompson. International Scholar and Researcher, his achievements have played an important part in the development of modern tires. There are few men in America whose opinion carries equal weight.

He says, "Extensive flexing tests in my laboratory show conclusively that the 'Vitalizing' process employed in the manufacture of RIVERSIDE Tires gives rubber 2 to 3 times greater life. It enables it to resist ageing and makes it far tougher, stronger and more resilient. As a result we find the tire mileage in RIVERSIDE Tires greatly increased."

How rubber is vitalized

Rubber deteriorates with age, just as steel rusts. Both of these effects are caused by *oxidation*. Chemists found a way to prevent oxidation in steel—the result is *stainless steel*. Now they have found a way to retard oxidation of rubber by adding a new chemical agent, "anti-oxidant"—the result is "vitalized rubber."

"Anti-oxidant" keeps tires young and more elastic. Cracking and premature ageing are virtually overcome. "Sun-checking" and brittling are practically ended.

NEW UNLIMITED GUARANTEE

RIVERSIDE Tires have gone steadily forward for 19 years. Never has there been a time when their quality could be questioned. Their march of quality progress has been indicated by guarantees of 6,000—8,000—10,000—12,000—16,000 miles. This year guarantees were increased again, to 18,000—22,000—30,000 miles—the highest figures ever included in a binding tire guarantee. And still the quality improves!

They have now reached a degree of excellence where no mileage guarantee can indicate the true measure of service these tires will give. So now we demonstrate our faith in RIVERSIDES by the strongest, fairest tire guarantee ever written:

Every Riverside is guaranteed to give satisfactory service without limit as to time or mileage!

Over 30,000,000 tire miles of tests have convinced us that any customer buying RIVERSIDES will get far more than his money's worth. The new guarantee promises SATISFACTORY SERVICE — the biggest thing your tire money can buy.



Examples of Our Low Prices

SUPER-SERVICE RIVERSIDE
New Unlimited Guarantee
30x4.50 \$10⁹⁰ 33x6.00 \$18⁹⁵

SIX-PLY RIVERSIDE
New Unlimited Guarantee
30x4.50 \$8⁴⁵ 33x6.00 \$13⁶⁵

FOUR-PLY RIVERSIDE
New Unlimited Guarantee
29x4.40 \$5⁶⁵ 31x5.25 \$9⁹⁵

TRAIL BLAZER
New Unlimited Guarantee
29x4.40 \$4⁸⁵ 28x4.75 \$6³⁵

NEW HEAVY SERVICE TRUCK TIRE
30x5 \$19⁸⁵ 36x6 \$38⁹⁰

Sizes to fit all cars carried in stock and mounted free at all our Stores
Prices slightly higher in Texas

RIVERSIDE TIRES

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Nine Mail Order Stores and More Than 550 Retail Stores

Mail Order Stores at: Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth Denver Albany

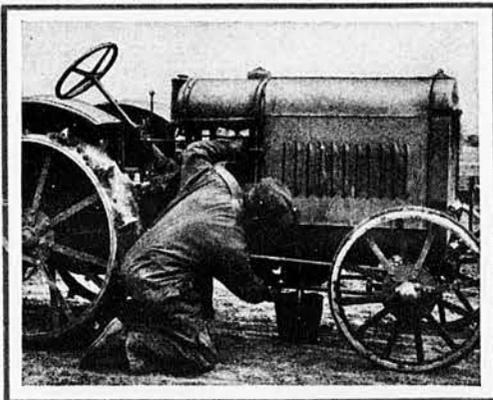


"A new set of rings—
first repairs she's
had in three years."



WHILE we were out at Mr. Hendry's* farm in North Dakota he had his tractor hooked up to a separator. The motor sounded mighty sweet. And we spoke of it. There's a surprise for you in his reply. He said, "I've been doing road work, threshing, plowing and feed grinding with this tractor for three years. I'm going to put a new set of rings in her this winter; the first repairs that I have bought, and then she'll be practically as good as new. Of course, she's had nothing in her except Mobiloil."

"Then you've never really had any tractor trouble at all!" we exclaimed. "Trouble? Yes sir! I've had just plenty of trouble. But not with this machine. You see, I had another tractor before I bought this one. In that one I used every kind of oil that came along. Well, I learned my lesson and it was an expensive one. At the end of three years that machine was a complete wreck. One might say the lesson cost me the price of a tractor."



"Yes sir! Besides cutting my repair expenses to a minimum this Mobiloil gives me extra savings by giving me more hours of running between drainings. It lasts longer in the crankcase."

What has your experience been?

Maybe you have had even better results than Mr. Hendry or maybe not quite so good. Anyway, it just goes to show what can be done when a tractor gets the proper care. And it shows that Mobiloil is perhaps the most important factor of all in keeping a tractor on the job over a number of years without unnecessary repairs.

Why, we know a farmer in Ohio who ran his tractor for six years before replacing the rings. The only answer is that he never used anything but Mobiloil during that time.

Now let's look to the transmission

You want to keep that tractor on the job for just as many years as possible. Careful attention to transmission lubrication will help tremendously. And still more important, an efficiently lubricated transmission helps keep the tractor working like new so that it will develop maximum power over a longer period of years.

If you will look in the instruction book which came with your tractor, you will see the important recommendation to renew the transmission oil at the end of every 500 or 600 hours. That means at least once every season.

When you drain the transmission case, be sure to wash it out well with kerosene. It's also a good idea to get in there with a brush and do a little scrubbing, too.

Then you are ready to put in fresh oil. Mobiloil "C" or Mobilgrease during the summer and Mobiloil "CW" during cold weather are specially made for this purpose. They will not break down under long, severe service. The engine load will be lightened and gear teeth protected from wear.

Important news concerning pressure fittings and grease cups

We have developed some new lubricants for those pressure fittings and grease cups. For instance, we have a new lubricant called Mobilgrease.

You are applying the grease gun or turning down grease cups once or twice every day. Try Mobilgrease on these pressure fittings. It creeps readily to all friction points. It does not wash out with rain. It stays on the job longer and lubricates better because of its unique composition. For grease cups use Mobilubricant. And to prevent water pump leaks use Voco Waterproof grease. It affords a perfect water pump packing gland

seal and will not clog the radiator.

Many of your other implements also carry pressure fittings and grease cups. Give them the care they need by making use of these new lubricants made by the manufacturers of Mobiloil.

Why does Mobiloil give such remarkable service?

In Mobiloil, ALL the essential properties of a full-duty oil are present and in correct proportion.

These properties are: **OILY CHARACTER**—provides moving parts with rich lubrication and holds down wear; **HEAT RESISTANCE**—lasts longer—keeps down oil consumption, and makes for economical use; **CARBON CONTROL**—keeps carbon deposits from piling up in your cylinders; **OXIDATION CONTROL**—keeps oil sys-



"These drums of Mobiloil with their convenient faucets give me a mighty handy season's supply of oil."

tems from clogging, and valves from sticking and gumming.

Next time you are in town, have your dealer consult his complete Mobiloil Chart, just to check up on the proper grades of Mobiloil to fit your own particular needs—for car, truck and tractor.

Also, have your dealer tell you about the economy and convenience of getting Mobiloil in 55-gallon or 30-gallon drums.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery



Mobiloil

Make this Chart your Guide

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's. Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32°F. (Freezing) to 0°F. (Zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1930		1929		1928		1927	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
PASSENGER CARS								
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 70, 77	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chrysler, Imperial	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chrysler, other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
De Soto	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Dodge Bros.	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Durant, 614	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Durant, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Erskine	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Ford, A	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Ford, T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Franklin	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Hudson	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash Twin Ig. 8, 490, Adv. 6, Sp. 6, Twin Ig. 6	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash, other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Oakland	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo (All Models)	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Studebaker Comr. 8	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Studebaker Pres. 8	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Studebaker, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Whippet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
MOTOR TRUCKS								
Autocar, 2 cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Autocar, 4 cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Autocar, 6 cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T, 150	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T, 803, 807	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Dodge Bros. 4 cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Bros., other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Federal, 106	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, x8, u5, w4, ul7, k3, ul5, w4, 4rw, rw, t20, 2rw, t20, t21, t2w, t3w	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, A	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Ford, T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. M. C., t10, t11, t15, t19	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. M. C., k10r, k15r, k17, k32, k52, k72, k102, k54	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. M. C., other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Garford	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Graham Bros.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Indiana, 41	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Indiana, 638, 628, 627, 627A, 627AW, 615, 615A, 400, 300, 200, 626	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ind., 140, 170, 195, 220, 611, 6111, 64, 89, 120	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Indiana, other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
International, 54c, 74c, 33, 43, 63, 103, 54DR, 74DR	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
International, 6SSD, SPD Intl., H54, H54C, H574, H574C, H5104C, 104C	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Internat'l, other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Mack, HJ, 8C	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Mack, other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Reo	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Republic, 15, 15w, 25, 25w, s25w, 30, 30w, 35, 35A, 35B	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 25-6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Service	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Stewart, 21, 21x, Buddy	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Stewart, other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Studebaker, 8 cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Studebaker, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 20, 15w, 20w, 20B	Arc							
White, 59, 60, 61	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
White, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Case, 25-45	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Case, other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Caterpillar	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Cletrac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Fordson	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Hart-Parr	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
John Deere	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
McCormick Deering	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Oil Pull	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Twin City	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Wallis	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL
For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, Mobilubricant, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Mobiloil Chart shown by all dealers.

*Not his real name



IT'S WISE TO CHOOSE A SIX

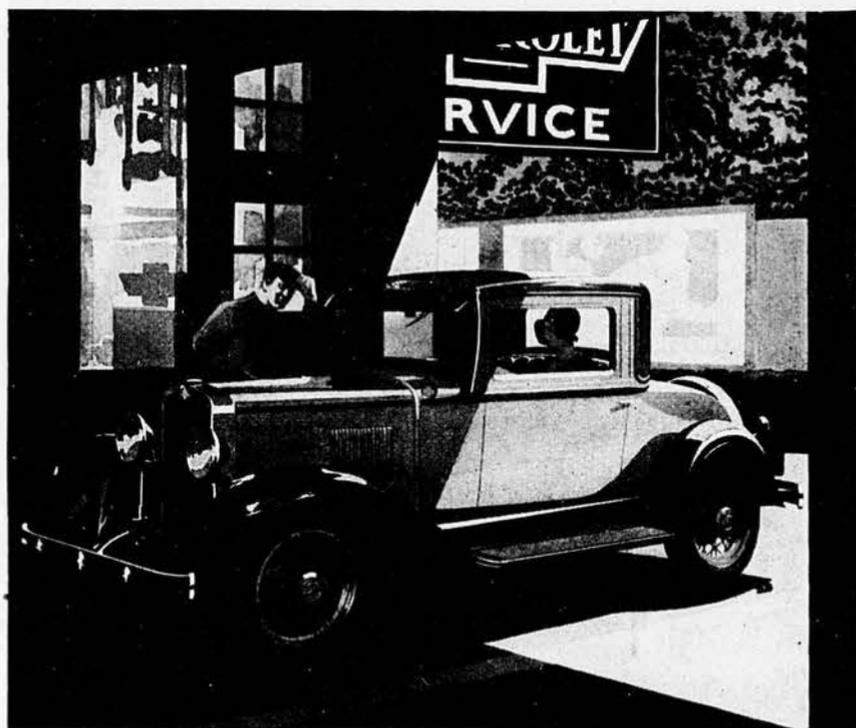
10,000 dealers offer you the protection of Chevrolet's new Service Policy

A new Service Policy—without question, one of the most liberal ever offered in the history of the automotive industry—has recently been adopted for the benefit of Chevrolet owners, and is now being carried out by more than 10,000 authorized Chevrolet service dealers in every section of the country.

Put into force as a signed agreement between the dealer and the purchaser, this new policy offers many advantages of special benefit to motor car owners who live on the farm.

It specifies, first of all, that every new Chevrolet car will be delivered to its owner in perfect condition—eliminating the necessity for frequent trips to the city for adjustment and inspection during the "breaking-in" period.

It provides for a free inspection and adjustment at the 500-mile mark, and free inspections every 1000 miles thereafter. It calls for replacements covered by Chevrolet's standard warranty,



The Sport Coupe, \$615, f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan



More than 10,000 Chevrolet dealer service stations cover every section of America

without a penny's cost to the owner for either parts or labor.

And it states that this replacement provision will be carried out by any Chevrolet dealer anywhere in the United States, regardless of where the car may have travelled during the period covered by the standard warranty.

Consider what it means to have a broad-gauged service policy like this to rely on. Consider its dollars-and-cents value, the protection it affords, the time it saves. And add to this the fact that only a car of *unusual quality and dependability* permits Chevrolet to offer so liberal a policy.

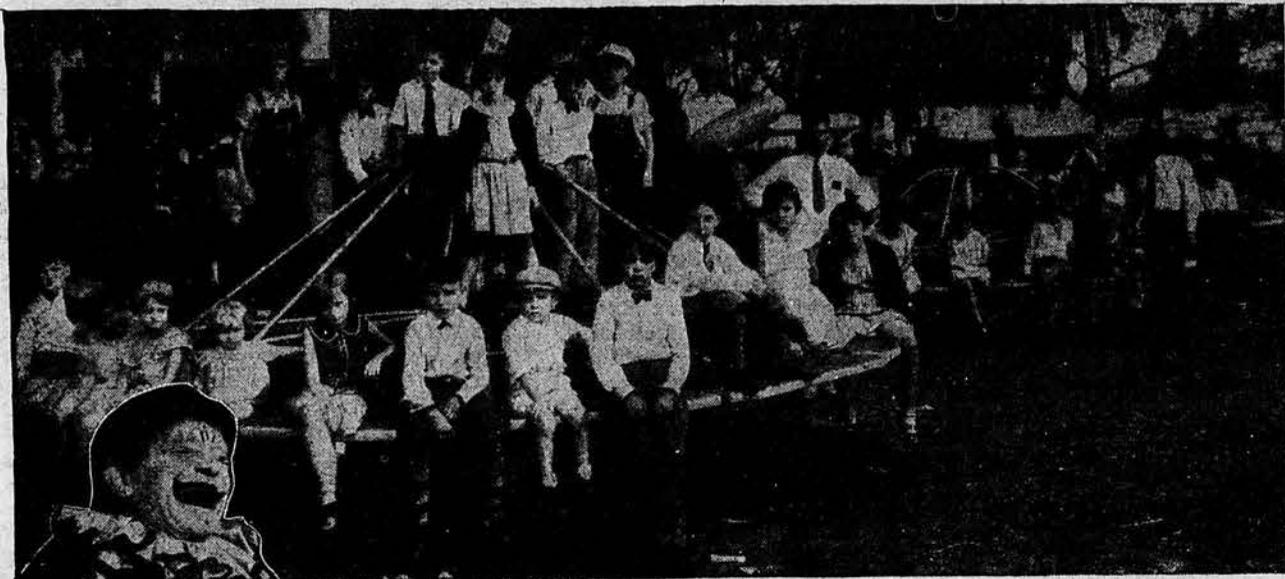
Before you consider any other low-priced automobile, be sure to investigate the many advantages of the Chevrolet Six. You'll find that, from every standpoint—price, comfort, safety, endurance and economy—it's an ideal choice for service on the farm.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

CHEVROLET SIX

Sport Roadster . . . \$515	Club Sedan . . . \$625	ROADSTER or PHAETON	Sedan Delivery . . . \$595	1½ Ton Chassis \$520
Coach \$565	Sedan \$675	\$495	Light Delivery Chassis \$365	With Cab \$625
Coupe \$565	Special Sedan . . \$685		Roadster Deliv'y \$440	Prices f. o. b. factory
Sport Coupe . . . \$615	(6 wire wheels standard on Special Sedan)		(Pick-up box extra)	Flint, Mich., special equipment extra

"Fair" Fun for the Children



Above: All Ready for a Merry-go-round Ride. Left: Cho Cho Entertaining His Friends



in a special steel railroad car. He is preserved with 10,000 gallons special fluid. Leviathan was very fond of fish, according to the man who was showing him. For breakfast he would eat a light meal, say half a ton of small fish. After a morning's swim he would have a ton of small fish for dinner; then a nap and more exercise, followed with a heavy supper, probably a ton and a half of small fish. Altho Mr. Whale has a very large mouth his throat is no larger than a man's fist so that is the reason he can eat but one small fish at a time.

Cho Cho, the Health Clown

The biggest event of the day for the girls and boys came at 4 o'clock when Cho Cho, the health clown, made his appearance. All at once there was an uproar of screams and the noise of several hundred little feet jumping up and down as Cho Cho came down the aisle. He finally gained the platform with his frying pan, jingle bells and basket. There he performed tricks that sent everyone into peals of laughter. Then he threw his frying pan away, telling the children that any fried food is injurious to their health. He asked them not to drink tea or coffee for it is too unhealthful, but milk, he said, is the most healthful food we can use, providing it is fresh and not the milk one can buy in cans.

In Cho Cho's basket were fruits and vegetables. He told them that radishes, cucumbers, green bananas, and peppers were not good for girls and boys so he threw them in the garbage pail. All green vegetables such as spinach, lettuce, parsley and other vegetables are good for children. Cho Cho showed his friends the way he makes a very healthful salad—by pouring a little honey on lettuce leaves or a slice of head lettuce. This is the way he said to make a Cho Cho sandwich: Between two slices of whole wheat bread which have peanut butter on them put lettuce leaves.

By this time the hour which had been allotted Cho Cho was up and he bid the girls and boys "Good Bye" for this year and said that he would see them all again next year.

babies' faces? Like human mothers she wanted her children to be clean, and certainly when there was so much company about.

Nor were the dogs and cats the only pets in the children's pet tent. There were fantail pigeons, parrots, guinea pigs, rabbits and all kinds of birds—and always a line of enthusiastic youngsters wishing they were the owners.

Miniature Airplane Contest

Every afternoon miniature airplane contests were held in a big field not very far from the Fair grounds. This is the fourth year for these contests. The winners in this contest will be eligible to enter the national tournament to be held in Atlantic City, October 10 and 11—so wasn't that something to work for?

In addition to the airplane contest there were music contests for children. These included piano, vocal, violin and quartets.

Ever See a Whale?

"Leviathan," the monster 60-ton gray whale recently captured off the coast of California was on exhibition. This monster was brought to the Fair

THE Kansas Free Fair was just the place for girls and boys to go if they were wanting to see a variety of things which would interest them. Of course, everything was interesting and held untold charm for little folks.

Of special interest were the animals in the pet stock tent. A mother Bull dog with her four baby puppies attracted most attention. She looked very cross and most of the children were afraid of her, but she wasn't

cross at all, for while I was there a visitor asked the attendant if she could pet the dog. He replied that the dog loved to be petted. Another dog, a new kind of dog, wasn't being passed up either. This was a German Snauser with seven baby puppies. The attendant told us that this dog was very jealous when anyone would pet the other dogs. The royal family of Persian cats of which there were 18 occupied a prominent place. Did you see the mother cat washing her

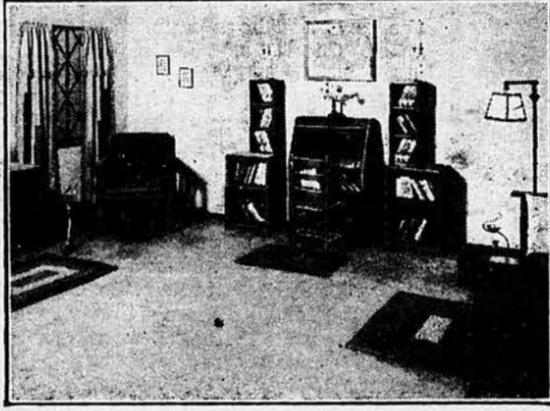


The Hoovers—There Are Things Worse Than a Few Thorns

The Free Fair Interested Women

Many Practical Homemaking Ideas Are Gathered From This Annual Event

TIMES have changed since I was a youngster. How well I remember our preparations, in those earlier years, for attendance at the fair held here in Topeka annually. We lived all of 8 miles out of town. But 8 miles were 8 miles in that day, and it took time to cover the distance with horses. We usually took a basket dinner and met the city aunt and cousins at the fair grounds, and then for a big day! How well I remember my sister and I, tired and happy, talking over the events of the outing as the carriage rambled home under starlit skies. We hoped,



The Living Room of the Better Homes Exhibit

always, to have a Shetland pony and a little wagon, someday. That desire was reborn with every trip to the fair.

As I walked the six blocks from my home this year and watched the parade of cars headed for the fairgrounds, I thought of the changes that have come in 20 years. It seems to me that fairs are interesting, for that very reason, for a history of fairs is a history of the progress of people. Every year as new inventions come into being and new ideas are worked out, the fairs show the effect by being in every sense, bigger and better.

Where to Park a Husband

Because I am so thoroly "sold" on electrical equipment for any home, I looked over these exhibits first. And, I might suggest that it would be to every farm woman's advantage, when she visits a fair, to park Mr. Husband right in front of the various electrical demonstrations, so that he will be fully exposed to the idea.

Electricity is better than a servant in the home. It is clean, efficient and silent. The old line about removing drudgery from the home and giving the housewife leisure time is no fairy tale. It actually does. Moreover, it makes for improved health. The overworked farm woman of yesterday was no story book character. The stoves, refrigerators, washers, sweepers, irons, and small household appliances are being manufactured in attractive designs and colors, with all up-to-the-minute improvements and at lower prices than ever. They would make any woman forget Biblical instruction. You can't help but want this equipment.

The Better Homes exhibit appealed to most women. Mrs. D. J. Kelly of Topeka furnished a bedroom in pink and blue against a gray background. There was the bed, dressing table, chest of drawers and chair. A hooked rug added to the attractiveness of the room. The total cost was \$60.05.

A living room in moderate modernistic fashion was furnished by Verna Anna McCue Wear of Topeka. It was well done and in good taste and arrangement. I was happy to secure a picture of this room and hope it may offer you a sugges-

tion. It seems to me that the bookcases could be made at home quite easily.

All farm women are interested in the work of the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. This work is done under the direction of Miss Amy Kelly of Manhattan. Every year this department has a few booths from different counties showing in one way or another the college program. Montgomery county, of which Miss Vernetta Fairbairn is home demonstration agent, placed first this year with the booth depicting a scene from the play "The Prodigal Son." This play was put on recently by Montgomery county farm bureau women and demonstrates the value of dramatics as entertainment for the rural community. Other booths placed in this order: Leavenworth, second; Miami, third; Allen, fourth, and Franklin, fifth.

Club Exhibits Were Fine

If anyone is inclined to lose faith in the younger generation, I would suggest that he visit the Boys' and Girls' Exhibit Building during a fair. Young America, at least the rural part of it, is interested in many worthwhile things. The canning and clothing exhibits this year were the best ever. Perhaps the two outstanding entries were by club girls from Geary county.

One, exhibited by Marie Norman of Chapman, was intriguing. It was the study corner of her room. All the furniture of her room has been purchased with money earned from club activities. This includes the bed, dresser and chairs. The study corner has for its furnishings a lovely walnut desk, made from Marie's grandmother's 75 year old dining room table, which the family had been using in the basement. The table was rescued and the desk is the result. The chair matches perfectly. Marie upholstered and refinished this herself. She also decorated two lovely wastebaskets for this corner. An attractive picture over the desk and a lamp complete the arrangement. Need I mention that a blue ribbon adorned this exhibit?

Gladys Zumbrum of Dwight won a blue ribbon on her clothing exhibit. This included an afternoon dress, the club uniform and a complete school outfit. The latter is an ensemble, with hat, shoes and gloves that go nicely with it. Everything about it is in excellent taste and the work is beautiful. The complete outfit cost \$25.

Judging Better Babies

The buildings housing the Better Babies and Fitter Families were centers of interest. These events were not on a competitive basis this year. However, children were entered from 6 months to 6 years. They were given a free and thoro examination (ask the children) and mothers were advised as to correction of defects, health habits, and aided with diet problems. Miss Mary Alexander, supervisor of the Public Health Association of Topeka told me that she had 275 entries, and, as usual, was well pleased with the behavior of most of the babies and hopes for good results from the clinic. Dr. Florence Sherbon of the University of Kansas had charge of the Fitter Families examinations. Families competed against their own records only, but were awarded medals if they scored a certain number of points.

There was material enough for a book in the Culinary and Textile Building, but I want to tell you especially about the needlework exhibit of which Miss Gussie Fuller of Topeka had charge. She'll need a building of her own next year. There were nearly 5,000 pieces of needlework entered. About 300 of these were quilts of which

52 were prize winners. One quilt, 102 years old, attracted a great deal of attention. It was entered by Mrs. C. F. Shedden of Gardner.

Two doll quilts, one of the necktie and one of the rising sun patterns, won ribbons. A pair of curtains in petit point was entered by Mrs. A. R. Atkinson of Frankfort. This was unusual work as no frames had been used in the making. Mrs. Atkinson entered a nursery quilt, also. The designs for this were Mother Goose characters.

Mrs. Will Kretsinger of Emporia won sweepstakes on a quilt of original design. It was figured with conventional orchid flowers and was sprinkled with yellow butterflies. One outstanding piece of work was a plain white quilt, entered by Mrs. J. M. Sanderson of Topeka for the quilting alone.

What with the vast array of cakes, cookies, pies, candy and so on, this building was a poor place for anyone hoping to diet. I wish I had space to print all the ribbon winners, but sufficient to say that there were many, and that, if eyes are to be trusted, the judges knew their foods.

Lack of space prevents more than a mention of the skilful work of the blind, the exhibition of beautiful paintings and china and the interesting collection of antiques. I do want to mention an old bottle in the form of a book that was used, a hundred years or so ago, to warm hands in church. It held warm water. The dark-colored bottle in the picture must be older than Kansas prohibition, for it evidently held something besides water. Every article in the picture at the bottom of the page has a story. I wish I might tell them all.

This is but a glimpse of the big free fair. The background does not change so much as the exhibits. There is always the inevitable collection



Here's a Better Baby of Kansas

of tradespeople selling their wares, from the man who will write your name in gold on a pin to the one selling hot dogs and advertising them in no uncertain tones. There are the same dusty trails that lead thru a pathway of cheap amusements and down to the grandstand for the better entertainment. And there are always people, plenty of them, a true cross section of the country. Sometimes I think the crowd itself is the most interesting part of the fair. We go enthusiastically and return weary. But we cannot deny that there is something about it all that will call us back again next year.



These Ribbon Winning Antiques Are Prized and Priceless Possessions in Their Respective Homes



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

"I Clean My Teeth as Often as Father and Mother Clean Theirs," Says One Kansas Girl

WE CERTAINLY do have a time getting the children to brush their teeth regularly, at least once a day, preferably after each meal. Late-ly the children are staging a come-back. "I clean my teeth as often as Father and Mother clean theirs," said one girl. "Oftener than Dad does!"

Could it be possible? Having opportunity to visit a few of the fathers and mothers, I made some discreet inquiries which took the form of asking what make of toothbrush enjoyed their preference. Time and again I met the reply that the present equipment was worn out, and no opportunity had occurred for its replacement. The toothbrushes that I saw in many cases were sorry specimens of ancient vintage, getting quite bald as to bristles and generally decrepit and discolored as to frame. No matter how conscientious father or mother might be in attempting to apply such an instrument it would be quite impossible for it to do good service.

"One apiece," is the rule for toothbrushes, and it is just as important for grown-ups as for children. The brush should be well bristled, large enough to give a good, comprehensive stroke, yet not so large that it cannot be turned readily to reach all surfaces of the teeth. It should be flexible but not wobbly. It should stand up well under wear, but considering the fact that a toothbrush gives service three times every day it is not surprising that one wears out now and then. Fifty cents is a fair price for a good brush. If you use it faithfully you will put it thru the toothbrush drill over 500 times in six months, and by that time it is not surprising if it clamors for retirement. Spending valuable time in applying a worn-out brush that does not get results is about as bad as willful neglect.

Fathers and mothers, please take stock of your toothbrushes and see that there is a good one per capita thru your family. Remember that you

side is swollen yet and hurts. Could you tell me what is the matter with my side?
V. W.

I might guess about the reason for this poor result, and yet guess wrong since I do not have the chance to examine you. Good surgeons always have a keen interest in the after welfare of their patients. Go back to the surgeon who operated, tell him that you are not doing well and put it up to him to give you good results.

Use Warm Olive Oil

I have hard wax in my ears and would like to know how to soften it up. What can I put in my ears?
R. J.

It is rather risky to put anything in the ear, but if you are quite sure that the ear-drum is intact and that there is hard wax to soften you may drop some warm olive oil into the ear. After this has had time to operate the ear should be gently syringed with warm water and peroxide of hydrogen. Remember that anything you attempt to do with the ear must be conducted very gently and with great caution.

Bunion Should Be Curable

Could you tell me what to do for a bunion that has just got started? It has bothered me about four weeks.
K. B. C.

At this stage of the trouble a bunion should be curable. The most important thing is to thoroly rest this joint until all the inflammation is gone, applying hot fomentations if necessary, and then be extremely careful to avoid any footwear that can cause the least constriction. It is well to protect the joint with a bunion reducer such as may be bought at any good shoe store.

Build up the Resistance

Does an attack of pneumonia protect against subsequent attacks? My boy had it last winter. He is not very strong. What can we do in prevention?
B. T.

An attack of pneumonia does not protect against subsequent attacks;

Answers to Questions on Page 2

1. New York City.
2. A long narrow tube or food pipe in the human body, which passes from the throat down to the stomach.
3. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
4. Washington Irving.
5. Sir Roland Lindsay.
6. Iliad and Odyssey.
7. Hellespont.
8. Meadow Lark.
9. Ponce de Leon discovered Florida on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida in Spanish) and he named it in honor of that day.
10. Nineteen
11. Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Holstein.
12. Gold dollar.

Note: This week's questions and answers were supplied by Miss Kathryn Ingmire, Coffeyville, Kan.

are neither too old nor too young for the chore; the only persons excused are those who disdain teeth because they live wholly on a milk diet, and those who are not dependent on the usual methods of cleanliness but can take out their teeth and wash them in a bowl. If you would avoid this latter unenviable distinction get a good brush and use it with persistent regularity, no matter whether young or old. Remember that in brushing the teeth you not only cleanse them but you improve the circulation of blood thru the gums, sweeten the mouth and prevent pyorrhea.

See the Doctor Again

I am a girl 19 years old. I had an operation March 7 for appendicitis, and my

indeed, if recovery is not complete, it leaves the patient more likely to take it again. To prevent you must build up the boy's resistance. Feed him well. Clothe him according to the weather. Don't overdress him, but see that he has good sound shoes and that hose and underwear are light wool. In very severe weather have him wear an extra sweater or overcoat. It is best that he should not be exposed to keen, cutting, cold winds of unusual severity; but he may as well be out in all ordinary winter weather. See that he sleeps with windows wide open but kept comfortably warm by extra bedding and warm garments. He needs an abundance of sleep.



HAAG TWIN-TEX THE WASHER WITH TWO FULL SIZE TUBS

For the farm wife with big washings of badly soiled clothes, these two tubs do two full-size washings at one time. Or, use them singly, in the "two-suds" method. Electric motor or Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle gasoline engine. See the Haag TWIN-TEX today. Its low price will surprise you.

HAAG BROTHERS CO., Peoria, Illinois



After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

LOADED WITH DEADLY GERMS • SPREADING DISEASE • CONTAMINATING ANYTHING TOUCHED

THE FEARFUL



Biting, stinging, contaminating! Everywhere these loathsome and dangerous pests are breeding, hatching, flying and crawling. Kill them. Use pure, fragrant, stainless FLY-TOX. Developed at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by Rex Research Fellowship.

FLY-TOX KILLS THEM ALL

Absolutely Harmless to People and Animals



Relief for Livestock, too . . .

Another scientific insecticide. Especially developed for livestock. Repels and kills. Keeps tormenting flies and mosquitoes away for hours. Kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas and lice when touched by STOCKAID spray. Will not burn or blister skin. Will not gum the hair. Will not clog sprayer. Used extensively throughout the country in nation's largest dairy barns. Harmless to people and animals. Has pleasant odor.



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



Ottawa Folks Take Great Pride in Showing Visitors Their Schools, Parks and Homes

CITIZENS of Kansas towns are not much given to hero worship, but their loyalty and devotion to their institutions of learning amounts almost to veneration. Ask any citizen of a Kansas college town why his town excels as a place in which to live and rear a family, and he will point to the big buildings and well-kept grounds where he expects his children to go when they have finished high school.

There seems to be something about a college town that creates loyalty among its citizens. In Ottawa, where Ottawa University is located, millionaires and paupers are so scarce visitors never are shown millionaire row or the slum district. The oil wells are shallower there and no one gets rich over night like they do farther west. So classes of rich and poor do not develop so rapidly. The proud Ottawa home owner or business man drives you past the university, grade schools and parks and points out the comfortable home of J. H. (Bud) Wilson, the colored blacksmith who has been a citizen of the town for 40 years and has made a fortune during the time as a blacksmith. He owns several business rentals and has given all of his children a college education. His success is evidence of his industry and business ability and argues for the kindly business co-operation of the community in which he lives.

Ottawa University was founded in 1865. It is a co-educational, Christian college and is the result of a Christian missionary effort among the Ottawa Indian tribe. The work began while the Indians still were living in Canada and continued thru their migration to Ohio and finally to Kansas in 1837.

Reverend John Meeker and his wife came with the Indians to Kansas and settled with them on the Ottawa reservation where the University now stands. With this migration came also John Tecumseh (Tay) Jones, destined to be the real founder of Ottawa University. Tay Jones was a half-breed Pottawatomie Indian. He was a native of Canada and had early training in the Carey Mission school across the Canadian line in Michigan. Later he graduated from Madison, now Colgate University. After receiving his degree he was appointed by the United States Government as special agent to help establish the Indians on their Kansas reservation. This was in about 1850; long before there was any town where Ottawa now stands.

Doctor Meeker established a little mission on the banks of what is now Tay creek. Tay Jones married Jane Kelley, a talented Eastern girl who had come West to give her time and efforts to help better Indian life. A fine home was erected on the same creek 7 miles out from where Ottawa now stands and there Tay Jones and his wife entertained and held conferences with many who were later statesmen of note, among them Abraham Lincoln and Horace Greeley. Tay Jones attended the first Baptist meeting ever held in Kansas. At this meeting, held in Atchison in 1860, Baptist leaders discussed possibilities for a denominational school for Kansas. Mr. Jones proposed that the Indians and whites combine to locate such a school on the Ottawa reservation. He declared "the whites have the educational leaders and the Indians have the land out of which to create an endowment." Thru the influence of Tay Jones and the help

of white leaders the Government was induced to set aside 20,000 acres of the reservation to be used for building and endowing the college. The charter was obtained in 1862 and in 1864, 5,000 acres was sold for \$1.25 an acre. The school has enjoyed a continuous growth since the day it was established.

Worth Herd Is Good

Recently "Worthwhile Farm," the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Worth of Lyons, was the meeting place of the Holstein Klan. A big all-day picnic was held under the trees, out in the pasture and in the dairy barn at milking time.

Breeders and their families were present from a half dozen counties. Also the heads of the dairy department of the agricultural college and their assistants, together with W. H. Mott, Kansas member of the recording association.

A picnic dinner was served and the day given over to a discussion of matters bearing directly on the future welfare of Holstein breeders. Interesting and instructive talks were made by Prof. J. B. Fitch, and professors Cave, Linn and Nesbit.

The big number on the program, however, was the classifying of the Worth herd by J. B. Fitch, one of the nine judges selected by the Holstein Friesian Association to do this work.

For several years the Association has had in mind the perfecting of some plan that would ultimately lead to a more uniform type of animal.

The breeder with nothing in mind but production is likely to neglect the matter of type; likewise the breeder of show cattle often neglects production. Both are necessary in the successful production and marketing of cattle. So in an effort to encourage the more careful culling of herds and to some extent overcome some of the evils mentioned, the Association has adopted a plan for the clas-

sifying of herds for breeders who desire the service.

More than 1,800 herds had been classified in several states up to January 1, 1930. But the Worth herd is the first Kansas herd to be placed, according to the rules laid down by the association.

The classifications are as follows: Excellent, very good, good plus, good, fair and poor. Before the work is undertaken the owner of the herd agrees that he will surrender the registration papers on any animals that are rated as poor by the judge.

Only cows that have dropped calves are eligible to be classified. Mr. Worth's herd of 24 mature cows was placed as follows: Very good 4, good plus 9, good 8 and one poor.

Mr. Worth has formed a partnership with Merke Thompson, a young man with a wide experience in handling Holstein cattle. The herd now numbers about 45 head and is considered by good judges as one of the very strong herds of Kansas.

During the day the West Central Holstein Friesian Association was formed. The following officers were elected: George Worth, Lyons, president; Walter Bircher, Kanopolis, vice president; C. E. Glaze, Larned, secretary-treasurer.

Here's the Fast Way to Pick Your Corn

NOW that the corn harvest comes nearer and nearer you'll want to know about the new McCormick-Deering Power Corn Pickers that are ready to do the back-breaking, knuckle-bruising job of picking corn. They are the FARMALL One and Two-Row Pickers which are attached to the FARMALL Tractor to make complete units; and the One-Row Tank Picker which can be pulled by the FARMALL or the McCormick-Deering 10-20 or 15-30 Tractor, and operated through the power take-off.

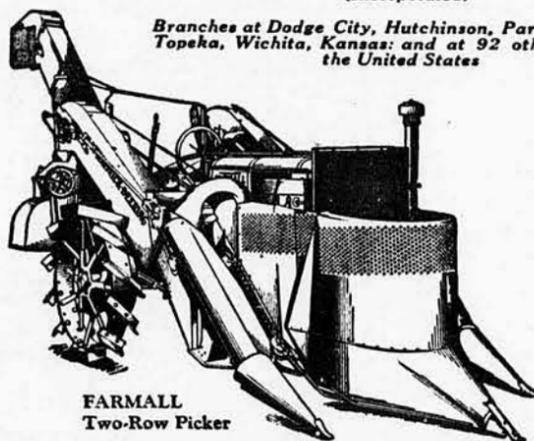
McCormick-Deering Pickers provide plenty of power and speed to handle your corn crop. They make it a one-man job — for each is easily controlled from the tractor seat. The FARMALL Two-Row Picker has a capacity of 16 to 18 acres a day. The FARMALL One-Row Picker and the One-Row Tank Picker pick and husk 10 to 12 acres a day — and their tanks have a capacity usually sufficient for a trip down the field and return.

These pickers are remarkable assets to the corn grower — they take the drudgery out of a tough farm job and at the same time enable their owners to harvest the corn crop at less cost than ever before. See the McCormick-Deering dealer about the size best suited for your farm. Write us for descriptive matter.

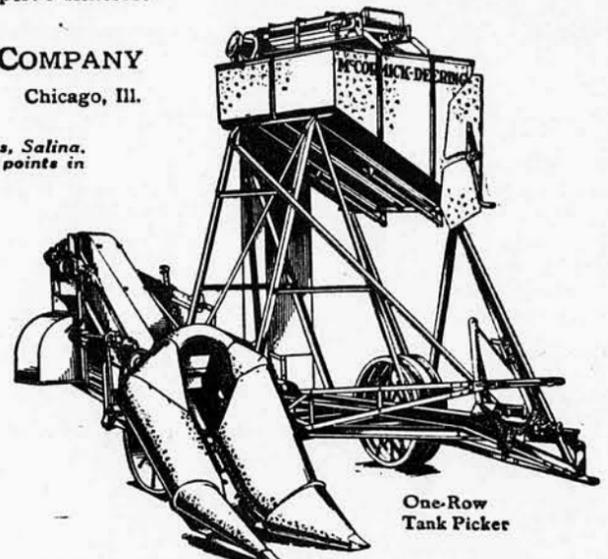
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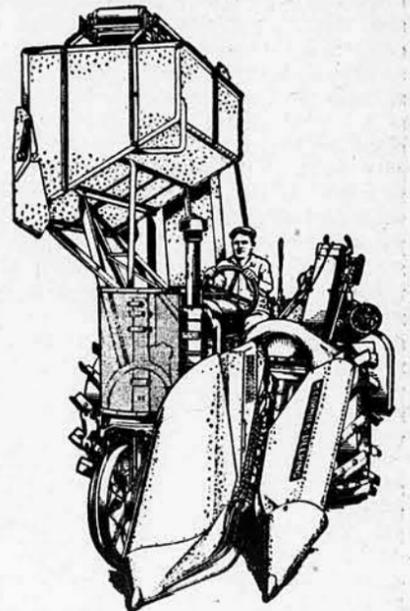
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FARMALL One-Row Picker

McCORMICK-DEERING POWER CORN PICKERS

Who Will Be Champion

(Continued from Page 3)

penses paid by local organizations. You won't have any trouble getting interest aroused in this event in your county.

As soon as we receive your name, either on the blank printed in this issue or in a letter which states that you wish to enter your county contest, we will send you the name of the person we are asking to conduct the contest in your county. We will do everything we can to help you locate a suitable contest manager, but, of course, we need your help in this. We will supply your local committee with the standard rules for the contest, which will be the same as the rules under which the state and national meets will be conducted. Your county elimination contest should not be held later than November 3, and if it is necessary to hold it before that time, you will be so informed by Kansas Farmer.

There is no reason why Kansas cannot produce a corn husker who will win the world's championship—for that is exactly what it will mean if our man wins the national meet in Kansas. We are out to give the best man his chance at the big prizes.

Following are the instructions for holding a county corn husking contest. Please read them carefully. Then fill out the blank, if you wish to get into your county contest. Or if you cannot enter the contest, get some speedy cornhusking friend of yours to do it.

Look over these instructions and make sure that your county is represented:

These suggestions are offered to sponsors of county corn-husking contests. There are other details and local problems that will come up, but these cover the main points which have been found important in several years' experience of state contests, and from conferences with leading farm papers that have had contests in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri.

Since the winners of the various county contests, that are to be held in Kansas this fall, will compete together in the Kansas State Contest to be held early in November by Kansas Farmer, it is desirable that all these county contests be as uniform as possible, not only with one another, but with the rules and regulations that will be followed in the state and national contests as well. In case there are more county winners than can be accommodated in the state contest, it may be necessary to eliminate some of these county winners upon the basis of records made in the county contests, and this can be done fairly only if uniform rules are followed.

The first thing is to interest enough people who will be willing to give the small amount of time, but careful attention to the details, and appoint a responsible committee of three to carry the thing thru. The local newspaper should be encouraged to play it up and the business men of the towns probably will be glad to help, especially if the benefits from such an occasion are pointed out to them in the matter of town advertising and the large crowds that flock to these contests.

The date should be late in October or not later than November 3. Provision should be made for a postponement in case of a bad storm. The Kansas State Contest probably will be held in the first week of November.

Selection of field. Most important in this connection is that the corn field must be offered by a man willing to co-operate with the committee. He must be willing to divide the field off into as many small plots as there will be contestants, not more than 10 or 12, or 15 at the outside, and there should be rows husked out between each plot, about four is sufficient. The rows should be at least a quarter of a mile long, and half-mile rows are all right. The field should have a pasture or open fields of some kind at least on the ends, where the crowd may stand. This is very important and provision also must be made for room to park cars and handle the crowd in general. The field must be as level and free from weeds and grass as possible, preferably listed with few down stalks, and a yield of between 40 and 60 bushels an acre, or of course, the best field of corn available. Most huskers prefer yellow corn. It is very important that the ears hang low on the stalks; that the stand is even thruout the field, and that the ears are of a uniform size. These are the first considerations.

Each plot should be marked, numbering by means of a piece of cardboard on a tall pole placed at the end of each plot.

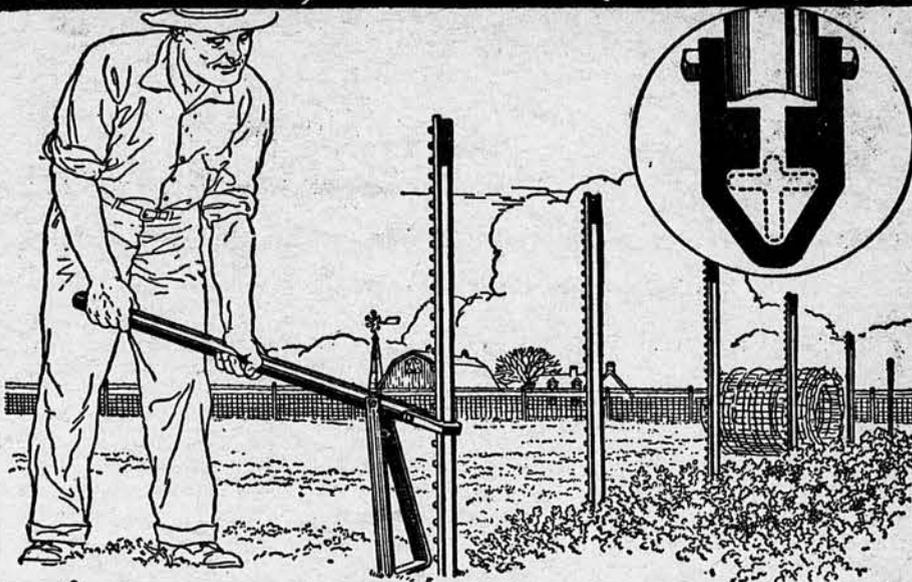
Each wagon should be numbered by means of a large piece of cardboard nailed to the top of the bangboard in front so it will not be likely to be knocked over.

Numbered tags should be pinned to the backs of the gleaners, two for each wagon.

Another set of numbered tags is placed in a hat and drawn by the contestants. The tag that each contestant draws is pinned to his own back and he automatically draws the plot, wagon and gleaners of that number.

The gleaners must be carefully selected in advance, and they must be depended upon to be on hand promptly. Do not try to pick them up the last minute. Two are required for each wagon. Their duty is to pick up all the corn that is missed by the husker.

The Best your Money can buy



ANNOUNCING the new Red Top POST PULLER

The necessity for quickly erecting, removing and relocating temporary and cross fences has not only increased the popularity of the Red Top steel drive Post and the Red Top one-man Driver but has also developed the urgent need for a Red Top Post Puller.

To meet that need Red Top has perfected and now makes available, through its dealers and distributors, to farmers using Red Top Posts, this much needed time, energy and labor-saving fencing tool. It is another Red Top contribution to lessen labor in fence building. It is but another indication of the never-ending Red Top effort to take the drudgery out of fence building and repair.

In fact, the Red Top Post Puller is the outgrowth of that same understanding of your fence building problem which has given the Red Top Steel Post Company the distinction of developing (1) the pioneer successful steel drive post (2) the studded tee type of post (3) the handy fastener eliminating the use of staples (4) the Red Top one-man Driver which made fence building a spare time one-man job—and now (5) the Red Top one-man Post Puller.

Now you don't have to "dig out" your Red Top when you wish to remove or relocate a fence line—and you don't need a helper. The Red Top Post Puller will make the job easier and quicker.

Always Use Red Tops for ALL Your Fence Post Needs

For your permanent boundary and cross fences the Red Top extra heavy double strength studded tee post gives you more strength than you will rarely ever need. It is strong, sturdy, durable and long lived because it is made of seasoned railroad rail steel and because it is fully reinforced from top to bottom. Constructed so as to accommodate any height and type of fence which can be so securely attached with the handy fastener as to prevent sagging, being ridden down or rooted up. It is protected by a weather-resistant "baked-on" aluminum metallic finish. Equipped with an easy driving triangular shaped anchor plate, providing solid underground anchorage, it will not frost-heave, lean or push over in the fence line.

How to use the Red Top POST PULLER

(It works like a jack)



Slip the clevis or head of puller over and down the post. Set puller leg slightly forward about 4 inches from the post. Push down on handle and post is raised. Repeat several times until anchor

plate is above ground. After all posts are so raised lift them out by hand. Always work on face side of post whether removing Red Top studded tee, Red Top punched tee or Red Top angles.

RED TOP STEEL POST CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Corn-Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: I am a good corn husker and would like to represent my county in the Kansas State Corn Husking Contest this year. I will enter a contest in this county to determine the champion to represent our county in the state contest.

Name

Town

County R. F. D.

My age is I can husk bushels of corn in one

hour. Corn in this section will average bushels an acre this year.

There are no entry fees of any kind in these contests. All the huskers have to do is husk all the corn they possibly can in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The county contests are open only to huskers living in the county. The state contest is open only to huskers living in Kansas. If you are a good corn husker you may win \$100, the Kansas champion's cup, and a free trip to the National contest in Kansas where you will have a chance at the world's championship and another \$100 cash prize.

If You Wish to Enter Your County Elimination Corn-Husking Contest, Please Fill Out This Coupon and Mail It to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka. We Will Help You Get a Contest Manager in Your County

Contentment is the Surest Way to Happiness!

And you will feel much better when you have made provisions for your family. Insurance means protection, protection means assurance and contentment, contentment means happiness. This magazine offers the best insurance value you can buy—insurance that will give you the satisfaction of knowing you have made provisions for your loved ones.

\$10,000 Federal "FARMERS' SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policy for \$2.00 a year.

WRITE US FOR FULL PARTICULARS

**Kansas Farmer Insurance Dept.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Seeding Is Quite General Over Most of Kansas Now, With Pasture for the Livestock in View

THERE is considerable activity in the preparation of wheat seedbeds over all of Kansas, and seeding is being done in most communities. Unusually early seeding has been the rule this year, due to the desire for fall pasture. A considerable acreage of rye also has been planted. Rains have been helpful to the fall pastures, and their carrying power is increasing every day. This has helped greatly in marketing cattle in an orderly manner; the runs have not been so large as had been expected.

Allen—Two inches of rain fell a few days ago. Since then pastures and the sorghums have been making a good growth. All the feed is being saved this year, as farmers feel that it will be needed before spring. As yet, however, there has been no considerable advance in feed prices.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—We have received some rain recently, but it came too late to help the corn. Pastures are dried up. Farmers will sow some wheat early for pasture. Wheat, 63c; corn, 80c; kafir, 80c; heavy hens, 14c; eggs, 17c; cream, 36c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Recent rains have been very helpful. Considerable alfalfa seed has been threshed here this year. Farmers have been busy filling silos.—Alice Everett.

Clay—Farmers have been busy preparing land for wheat; the acreage will be about the same as that planted last year. All the silos were filled this year; many are of temporary construction. A great deal of corn fodder is being harvested. Poultry is doing well, and egg prices are showing an encouraging tendency to advance. Eggs, 20c; hens, 11c to 14c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—Recent rains have been of great help to the county; we should produce a fairly good yield of kafir. Some corn will

yield 20 bushels an acre, other fields much less. Eggs, 22c; cream, 36c.—K. D. Olin.

Dickinson—We have been having a great deal of rain recently. This has resulted in a heavy growth of weeds and grass on the wheat fields, which must be killed before seeding. Sorghums are making a good growth, but considerable time will be required yet before they mature. Corn yields will be light.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—Recent rains have put the soil in excellent condition for wheat seeding. The moisture will be of great help to the sorghums, which should now make a fairly good crop. Farmers are much encouraged over the brighter outlook. Wheat, 68c; corn, 80c; barley, 50c; oats, 45c; cream, 33c; eggs, 17c; hens, 11c to 17c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We have had plenty of rainfall recently; the feed crops have been making an excellent growth. Farmers have been busy drilling wheat; it seems probable that we will have plenty of wheat pasture. The late corn should produce some grain. Most of the sorghum fields will yield fairly good crops if frost gives them a chance. Wheat, 65c; corn, 80c; barley, 40c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 36c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—Farmers are cutting corn and plowing land for wheat. There is an unusually large amount of smut in the corn fields. The country is still dry.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—We have been having plenty of moisture and the ground is in fine condition. Farmers are busy sowing wheat. Corn will produce from 10 to 30 bushels an acre. There is enough farm help for present needs. Wheat, 63c; corn, 78c; barley, 45c; cream, 36c; hogs, \$9.50.—C. F. Welty.

Hamilton—This county is in fine condition so far as moisture is concerned. We need a late fall, to give crops time to mature. Farmers have been pulling broom-corn and seeding wheat. Pastures are in good condition. A good many folks have

moved into our county this year.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—The soil contains plenty of moisture; some wheat already has been sown, as farmers are very eager to secure plenty of early pasture. The fourth crop of alfalfa is ready to harvest. A big acreage of alfalfa was sown this year. Practically all the silos were filled. Wheat, 66c; cream, 36c; eggs, 20c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—We have been having plenty of rain recently, and the weeds and grass are making a record growth on the plowed fields. Pastures are green and livestock is doing well. Wheat, 66c; corn, 90c; oats, 40c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—We have had some rain, but the western part of the county is still rather dry. Wheat is being drilled, but most farmers have been busy killing the volunteer, with the idea of waiting until later before starting the planting. Feed prospects are poor; however, there are only a few cattle and hogs in the county.—Mrs. Ira Lawder.

Jefferson—Farmers have been busy cutting corn, filling silos and plowing. A great deal of rye has been sown for pasture. Kafir will make a good crop. The last cutting of alfalfa will be quite satisfactory. Pastures are improving. Butterfat, 44c; corn, \$1; wheat, 75c; rye for seed, \$1; eggs, 24c.—J. J. Blevens.

Johnson—Rains are light but frequent; alfalfa and the pastures are doing well. However, stock water is still scarce. Farmers have been busy making silage and harvesting corn fodder. About the usual wheat acreage will be planted. Eggs, 21c; milk butterfat, 60c for 4 per cent fat.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Farmers are busy seeding wheat. The acreage probably will be the largest in history. Feed will be scarce, but the outlook is much better than it was a month ago. There is considerable volunteer wheat; most of the fields must be "one-wayed" before they are seeded.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—A great deal of silage is being made here this year; much of it is going into silos of temporary construction. Livestock is in good condition. Some fruit trees and lilac bushes are in bloom. A great deal of rye is being sown for pasture.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Marshall—We have had another fine rain. The early sown wheat is coming up, and it is making fine pasture. The flies have caused a great deal of annoyance to

livestock recently. Corn, 84c; wheat, 65c; hay, \$8; cream, 37c.—J. D. Stosz.

Linn—Recent rains have been very helpful to the sorghums and pastures and to the folks who were preparing land for wheat. Butterfat, 38c; eggs, 21c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Ness—Local showers have been of great value, but a good general rain is needed. Some wheat is being sown, altho the soil is rather dry. Feed crops are being cut; yields on most fields are light.—James McHill.

Osage—We have had a few showers but more rain is needed. Stock water is still a serious problem. Farm sales draw large crowds.—James M. Parr.

Phillips—Good rains have fallen recently; warm, dry weather is needed to mature the corn crop. Corn and the feed crops are unusually good in the northern half of the county, but not quite so heavy in the southern portion. Livestock is doing well. Farmers are drilling wheat; the usual acreage will be sown. Hogs, \$9.80; corn, 78c; wheat, 65c.—W. L. Churchill.

Rawlins—Much of the wheat is sown; the land is in splendid condition. Corn is late; I hope frost doesn't come for a considerable time! Barley, 40c; hogs, \$9.50.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—The ground contains plenty of moisture! Corn will perhaps average 10 bushels an acre. Wheat seeding will start soon. Corn, 90c; wheat, 68c.—D. Engelhart.

Republic—Rains have put the soil in good condition for wheat seeding. Alfalfa is making a good growth; the last crop will be quite satisfactory; seed yields are above normal. There will be plenty of feed for local requirements. Eggs, 24c; butterfat, 37c; oats, 35c; wheat, 68c; corn, 80c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rush—Local rains have put the soil in good condition for wheat seeding. Grain sorghums also have been helped greatly by the additional moisture. Pastures are improving. Wheat, 68c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 34c.—William Crötinger.

Scott—The wheat acreage will be slightly larger than it was last year. Farmers have been busy drilling wheat, cutting feed and threshing.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Wallace—The county has received a great deal of rain recently. There is still some threshing to do; the harvesting of the feed crops is starting. Corn will make the largest yield since the record crop of 1923. Farmers are sowing wheat. Livestock is in excellent condition. Cream, 36c; eggs, 19c.—Everett Hughes.

Wyandotte—The recent rains have been very helpful. Farmers have been sowing alfalfa and preparing land for wheat. Farmers have been quite active in the silage harvest; there is a silo here on almost every farm. Nearly all the roads which are not paved have been oiled, thus making a good road system over almost the entire county. Excellent yields of seed have been produced by alfalfa and Red clover. The milk strike is settled, and farmers are again delivering their milk. Birds are destroying much of the kafir and feterita seed on the stalks.—Warren Scott.

September Crop Report—A corn crop of 76,164,000 bushels for the state is forecast by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; this is an average yield of 12 bushels on 6,347,000 acres. Last year the state had 106 million bushels; an average crop is about 131 million bushels. The yield of grain sorghums is forecast at 15 million bushels, as compared to 19½ million last year.

Needs More Silos

BY WALTER G. WARD
Manhattan, Kan.

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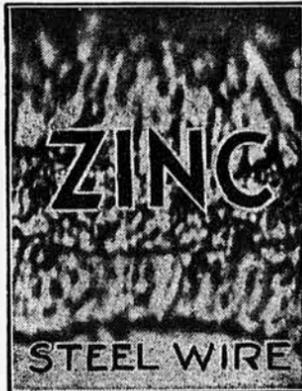
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Douglas Fair Was Well Attended

Sod Busters Orchestra From The Capper Publications Radio Station Entertained the Folks

ORIGINATING 19 years ago as the Farmers' Union picnic at LeCompton, the Douglas County Fair has been held the last five years at Big Springs, midway between Lawrence and Topeka on Highway 40. This year's fair was held the last half of the first week in September. The Douglas County Fair, in addition to receiving each year \$1,800 in prize money from Douglas county, is promoted by the Douglas County Livestock and Agricultural Association. The officers of this association are George E. Miller, president; G. W. Cashman, vice president; and Elmer G. Bahmaier, secretary.

The displays of farm produce at the county fair, despite the dry weather in July and August, were a credit to Douglas county. The livestock entries never have been better than this year, according to the fair officers. In the open classes they included horses, dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine and poultry.

The farm products entries were judged by L. E. Willoughby and E. H. Leker of the Kansas State Agricultural College extension division and the livestock by E. I. Chilcott, vocational agriculture instructor at Carbondale. Miss Eva Holliday, home demonstration agent from Leavenworth, judged the domestic science exhibits.

Good 4-H Club Exhibits

Seven Douglas county girls' 4-H clubs displayed booths of clothing and baked and canned foods. The Sunflower, Tecumseh, Meadow Lark, Hi-Point, Clinton, Jayhawk and Big Springs clubs had decorated booths.

According to J. B. Taylor, county agricultural agent and in charge of 4-H club work in Douglas county, baby beef 4-H club work was started in Douglas county only last spring, but the fair entries showed a fine start in beef cattle production. Other 4-H club entries included poultry, pigs, sheep, dairy calves and crops. In the crops division, the potato exhibits were outstanding.

The farm products display of Mr. and Mrs. Will Henry of near Big Springs was awarded first prize. In the attractive display there were more than 200 products. Mrs. Martha Roberts, who is 79 years young, has had a garden and bean display at the Douglas County Fair every year since it was first held at Big Springs. This year her bean display with 54 varieties won the blue ribbon.

A band concert, athletic contests, an old fiddlers' contest, a cow-calling contest and baseball games made every day interesting for the visitors. All the entertainment was free. The first night of the fair a 4-H club play was given, and the Big Springs orchestra, composed of 42 players, pleased the large crowd with their program. The Sod Busters orchestra from the Capper Publications radio station, WIBW, received an enthusiastic reception when it appeared on the program the second evening. The Big Springs dramatic club presented a home talent 3-act comedy the last evening of the fair.

Yields Affect Incomes

BY LEONARD F. NEFF
Washington, Kan.

Our farm management tours offer excellent opportunities to compare the results of various types of management, as the results obtained on each farm are substantiated by records kept by the owner over a long period of years. For example: A study of the results obtained on 13 Washington county farms for the five-year period 1925 to 1929, show that there is a very close relationship between the yields of principal crops and the net farm income. Five farmers having an average yield of 10.6 bushels of wheat to the acre had an average income of \$1,308 as compared to four farmers having an average yield of 14.1 bushels at an average income of \$1,667, and three farmers having an average yield of 19.9 bushels an acre and an average income of \$2,919. The same comparison can be made for corn, where a group of five farmers with an average yield of 21.1 bushels and an average net income of \$1,421.00 as compared to four farmers having an average yield of 24.3 bushels and an average income of \$1,459, while the third group of four farmers average 36.4 bushels an acre and had an average income of \$2,580.

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American Medicinal Plants of Commercial Importance, Miscellaneous Publication No. 77, a mighty interesting booklet of 74 pages, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Roberta Steele, Top Left, Holding the Grand Champion Shorthorn 4-H Club Baby Beef at the Douglas County Fair and Jackquelean Steele With Her Champion Hereford Baby Beef. The Officers of the Fair From Left to Right Are George E. Miller, President; G. W. Cashman, Vice President; and Elmer G. Bahmaier, Secretary. Livestock Entries Are Being Judged in the Bottom Picture

HOG CHOLERA

Vaccinate your own pigs with fresh, Government inspected

Peters' Serum

(Pasteurized, clear, concentrated Serum)
Your check for \$25.50 brings 8000 c.c.'s of serum (@ 80¢ per 100 c.c.'s) and 150 c.c.'s of virus (@ 1¢ per c.c.) enough for 85 to 100 pigs. We send FREE two syringes with double strength glass barrels and directions. Write for Free Veterinary Guide.
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R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
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W. A. Gibbs & Son, Dept. S-39, Chester, Pa.

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The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS Co.
402 Mueller Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

1,000 CHOICE ANCONA PULLETS AND cockerels. Priced for quick sale. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS 6c UP—BIG, HEALTHY, QUICK maturing money makers. Pure bred. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 565-A, Clinton, Mo.

MOTHER BUSH'S CHICKS LIVE. BLOOD-test winter egg-bred quality. Immediate shipments prepaid, special guarantee. Free catalog. 25,000 customers, 40 states. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMAS, COCKERELS AND PULLETS, \$2.00 and up. Trio \$10.00. Dr. I. M. Peed, Canton, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from a Kansas Accredited flock for sale at \$3.00 each. E. F. Jewett, 1211 Loula St., Olathe, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

LEGHORN BROILERS WANTED LARGE quantities seasons contract. "The Copes," Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FEED GRINDER FOR SALE, HAMMER type, cheap, in good order. B. L. Light, Munden, Kan.

GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES \$6.50. Fordsons \$8.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Nebr.

FOR SALE: "60" CATERPILLAR ELEVATING Grader, Power Take Off, used 60 days. A Bargain. Salina Tractor & Thresher Company, Salina, Kans.

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

SPECIAL BARGAIN ON 8 FT. JOHN DEERE one way. Plowed 20 acres, \$125.00. McCormick Deering Corn Picker, run 6 days \$185.00. Two Birdsall Clover hullers fair condition, \$125.00 and \$225.00. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kans.

LUMBER

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

WILL SELL GOOD OAK LUMBER, \$20 THOUSAND or trade for thin stock cattle; excellent lumber for wheat bins, sheds, barns, etc. Stephens & Dresia, Columbus, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

DOUBLE RED PEONIES, \$2 DOZEN. E. G. Hoffman, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE, RUSSIAN RED TURKEY SEED wheat. Joseph H. Unruh, Pawnee Rock, Kans.

PEONIES AND IRIS: SEND FOR CATALOG and prices. Clark's Nursery, Chariton, Iowa.

ALFALFA SEED WANTED, LOCAL OR carlot shipments. Assaria Hdw. Co., Assaria, Kans.

"KUDZU" THE WONDERPLANT. GET FULL information for 2 cent stamp. Kudzu, Eureka, Ill.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$7.90. Sweet clover 95% pure \$3.50. Both 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER, FIRST cleaning, highly fertile, dependable seed. Write for samples and prices. J. Jacobson, Formoso, Jewell Co., Kan.

PAWNEE CHIEF KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA Seed, Certified and Approved. Pawnee County Pure Seed Growers' Association. C. H. Stinson, County Agent, Larned, Kan.

CUT PRICES ON CHOICE IRIS PLANTS 7 cents each. Albion, Amas Attraction, Aurea, Azure, Mrs. Christman, Caprice, Celeste, Cherubim, Candebrera, Clarence Wedge, Claret, Cretonne, Camelot, Delicata, Dawn, Dimity, Dr. Mantor, Fairy, Flavescens, Gertrude, Germanica, Hillegom, Gypsie Queen, Halfdan, Helge, Her Majesty, Honorabilis, Blakeley, Ingeborg, Ignacite, Jacquiesiana, Johan De Wett, Juniata, Kochi, Knysna, Lent, A. Williamson, Lohengrin, Loreley, Mary Garden, May Queen, Miss Bardsley, Mithras, Mrs. Cheval, Monsignor, Mrs. H. Darwin, Savignian, Sherwin-Wright, Pseudocorus (yellow water iris), Veriscolor (blue water iris). The fifty for \$3.00. All plants labeled and post-paid. Your opportunity. Tell your neighbors. Circular Free. A. B. Katkamier, Macedon, N. Y.

CORN HARVESTER

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

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS, SABLES, ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER. U. A. Gora, Seward, Kan.

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES CHEAP PREPAID. Waters Store, Levant, Kan.

COMBINATION COONHOUNDS FOR SALE, write. J. L. Kinsey, Simpson, Kan.

WANTED—WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES; FOX Terriers. Sunnyside Kennel, Onaga, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPS; MALES \$4, FEMALES \$3. Lawrence Gunselman, Wakefield, Kan.

OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERDS NATURAL BOB tail puppies. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kans.

THOROBRED IRISH SETTER MALE PUPPY. Pedigree. Howard Fichtner, 1360 Wayne, Topeka.

COON, POSSUM, SKUNK, RABBIT AND FOX hounds. Cheap, trial. Herrick Hound Kennel, Herrick, Ill.

COLLIE PUPS, SABLES, INTELLIGENT workers, loyal companion, eligible to register. J. V. Crane, Ashland, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPPIES, HEALTHY stock, satisfaction assured, reduced prices. James Hood, Coulterville, Illinois.

FOXHOUNDS, COONHOUNDS, RABBIT hounds, Blueticks, Rabones, Blacktans. Supply catalogue. Kaskaskia, E-84, Herrick, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ELIGIBLE MEN—women, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, \$125-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, Thousands needed yearly, common education. Write, Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

WINDMILLS AND FEED GRINDERS

WINDMILLS—CURRIE SELF-OILING OR open-gear. Steel towers, all sizes. Thirty days free trial. Low priced. Write for circular. 50 years experience. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th, Topeka, Kan.

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

SCHOOL OFFICIALS WRITE FOR CATALOG describing the Karymor Merry-Go-Round, steel slides, etc., for playgrounds. Lamar Manufacturing Co., 901-Erie, Pueblo, Colo.

HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.00; 120, \$9.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

2500 LBS. WHITE HONEY, 60 LB. CANS \$5.40. Chas. Chandler, Rt. 7, Emporia, Kan.

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5; 2 cans \$9.00; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60 pound can \$6.25; Two, \$12.00. Neison Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kans.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

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

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

BUY FALL STOCK NOW, NEW ZEALAND Whites, Chinchillas, cheekered giants, Juniors \$3.50, bred does \$5.00. Jimmie Dickson, Anthony, Kan.

AUCTION SCHOOL

AMERICAN AUCTION SCHOOL, KANSAS City. Enroll now for 25th January term and receive Homestudy free.

MALE HELP WANTED

FARM SALESMEN—SELL KARYMOR PLAY-ground Equipment to Schools. Write today. Lamar Manufacturing Co., Pueblo, Colo.

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX BEAUTIFUL Gloss prints 25c. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

FILM DEVELOPED, SIX PHOTO-ART prints and Kodakery Magazine 25c. Photo-Art Finishers, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

SEND ROLL AND 25c FOR 6 DE LUXE LIFE-size prints and free enlargement offer. Old reliable. National Photo Co., 205E Westport, Kansas City, Mo.

SEND FILM DEVELOPED, SIX PRINTS, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Three prints monthly for three best prints. Superior Photo Service, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses. Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

NUT CRACKERS

BLACK WALNUT CRACKER, SPEEDY, Accurate, easy operation. Eliminates dirt, shells, \$7.50 prepaid. County agents wanted. Clarke Nut Cracker, Harrisburg, Pa.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO, POSTPAID, GUARANTEED, BEST mellow, juicy, red leaf chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10, \$2.75. Best smoking, 20c pound. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED BEST quality. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10, \$1.75. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION. WRITE J. S. Lehman, Humboldt, Kan.

QUILT PIECES: PERCALES, PRINTS, PLAIN Materials. Trial package, 25c postpaid. Grant's Supply Store, Warsaw, Illinois.

ATTENTION FARMER: CALL AND SEE MY large stock of saddles and other horse furnishing equipments. Theo. Schaubel, Manhattan, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

LAND ON CROP-PAY, \$3.00 A. DOWN, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FOR HOMES NEAR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS write T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kan.

300 ACRES, CLOSE IN, BEST CORN AND alfalfa land, highly improved \$80. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale, one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 80. LEVEL; 25 ACRES alfalfa. Can rent adjoining land. Price \$12,000, with equipment. Terms or trade. C. D. Gorham, Owner, Route 1, Arkansas City, Kans.

IMPROVED 221 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN Farm, 1/2 creek bottom. Well watered. Near Ottawa. Write for printed description of this and other bargains. Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE: IMPROVED 160 ACRES IN THE midst of Marshall County's rich farming community. Close to towns and school. For particulars write or see, Victor G. Lohse, Bremen, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE: A GOOD IMPROVED half section farm land in Stevens Co., Kan. South of Hugoton leased and in gas belt. Price \$9,000, incumbrance \$3,200. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

ARKANSAS

440 ACRES—RICH RIVER BOTTOM TIMBER land in high priced locality; I will take \$10 per acre for this land. Bee Vanemburg, Batesville, Ark. R. 2.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil values. Selling on small cash payment. Tenants wanted.

COLORADO

SEND FOR LIST FORECLOSED RANCHES. \$2.00 acre. Ben Brown, Florence, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO WHEAT-CORN LAND. Easy terms crop-payments. Write E. Mitchem, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

IRRIGATED CROPS ARE BEST. BEST yields. Best quality, best prices, best profits. Ask Will Keen, Reator, Pueblo, Colo.

KIOWA COUNTY, COLORADO, CORN AND wheat lands improved and unimproved; also cattle ranches. Reasonable prices. Easy terms. Western Realty Company, Eads, Colorado.

MISSOURI

LAND SALE. \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY, BUYS 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT TO RENT GOOD STOCK AND GRAIN farm. Claude Dunn, Sedgwick, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

SELL YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH. NO matter where located. Information free. Established 26 years. Baker's Realty Co., Dept. E-40, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm in Kansas for sale, suitable for general farming and dairying. Write full description and lowest price. John D. Baker, First National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

113 ACRES WITH 15 CREEK BOTTOM FOR alfalfa, only \$625; a life-time bargain. 3 miles railroad village, 1/2 mile school; 60 tillable, 45 in cultivation, spring and creek watered pasture and free range, lot wood, timber and ties; family fruit; 4 room house, porch, fireplace, barn, poultry house, spring water; unable to farm owner makes sacrifice \$625, part cash, free September list 200 selected bargains. United Farm Agency, 828-KF New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND OPENINGS A LONG THE GREAT Northern Railway. Fertile productive improved farms, new land or good cutover land. Opportunities in many kinds of farming; grain, livestock, dairying, fruit, poultry, small tracts or general farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Renters and owners get benefit of low prices, low interest, low taxes. We have free books on each state, can give accurate detailed information and help to find kind of location desired. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 400, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota. Low Homeseekers Rates.

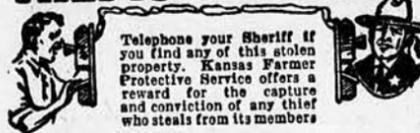
PROSPERITY—INDEPENDENCE FOR YOU on a Western Dakota farm. A well selected dairy, grain, or diversified farm or stock ranch in Western North or South Dakota offers a real chance for independence. If you're working for wages or are dissatisfied with your present location, you'll find more contentment, more comfort on the farm today than ever before. Prices are low, terms easy. The Milwaukee Road wants only to help new settlers get best land values for their money; guard them against any misrepresentation. Our Agricultural Agents, having carefully investigated these lands, will gladly advise you the kind of farming suited to each locality—and continue to advise you after settlement. Only a successful farmer is a benefit to the Milwaukee Road. These rich lands vary—from level to slightly rolling, good for tractor or horse farming—to rough or hilly land good for grazing. Prices vary with location and quality, from \$5 to \$25 per acre, unimproved; from \$15 to \$40 per acre, improved. We recommend only land where corn, wheat, flax, oats, barley, alfalfa, alfalfa seed, sweet clover, vegetables, small fruits grow profitably, where stock, poultry, hog raising and dairying are proven successes. Good roads, railroads, markets, schools, churches, good neighbors. Ask questions. Write now for free, illustrated booklet. Tell us the kind of farm you wish, crops or stock you want to raise. All questions reliably answered. No obligation. Low Homeseekers Rates. Write R. W. Reynolds, Commissioner, The Milwaukee Road, 917-U, Union Station, Chicago, Illinois.

The Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce has taken upon itself the task of defining the position of the woman's waist line. It seems that is a subject which could best be decided at an arms conference.

New Yorkers have been asked by the city authorities to stop using so much water. That's news.

When the matrimonial bark is stranded it is usually the fault of the tied.

THEFTS REPORTED



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

William Krueger, Humboldt. One hundred twenty-five pounds of fancy honey.

C. I. Dufour, Girard. Thirty-five young turkeys stolen and 25 more killed on farm.

A. O. Kellenburg, Sabetha. Eleven gilts. Ten nearly black Poland Chinas, one Spotted Poland China. Weighed about 100 pounds each, four were a little smaller than rest.

W. V. White, Hiattville. Ripe watermelons stolen from patch.

Elda White, Wellington. Battery with initials, "E. T. W." marked on it. 12 volt or cell. Willard with iron handles. One end marked with initials and other has punch mark on each corner and in the middle just below handle is another punch with a notch broken out above the mark.

Albert Rose, Greenburg. One Winchester shot gun, 12 gauge, 1897 model, nearly new. One Stevens crack shot rifle—22, two blankets, three loaves of bread, one box crackers, and 1 1/2 dozen eggs. Entrance was gained by breaking out a window.

Frank Young, Bogue. One Duroc brood sow, weighing between 175 and 200 pounds. Front right leg was broken just below the body, and a large lump on both outside and inside of legs.

P. W. Krause, Monument. Black suitcase, two dress shirts, flashlight, alarm clock, Edison with cylinder record of the "River Shannon" on it, over four dollars in money, fountain pen with name, "Edna Krause" on it, and Gem safety razor.

Raymond Drussel, Garden City. One heavy log chain, an 18 gallon cream can, and complete set of tractor tools, oil and distillate. Total value \$29.30.

C. M. Brooner, Wellington. Chickens.

A. R. Schlickan, Haven. Wheat stolen from granary.

A. C. Schroetter, North Topeka. One blue roan mare, weight about 1,100 pounds. Age about 15 years. Fresh wound just under foretop. Mane had been cut off, but had grown out rather long. Disappeared midnight Sunday night, Aug. 24.

Mrs. Frank Durst, Morrowville. Tiffany set diamond ring valued at \$85.00. Theo. Bennefeld, Walnut. Seven or eight bushels of corn.

Mrs. James Flanagan, Wayside. \$100 worth of women's clothing—gray fox fur, five suits of lingerie, five pairs of silk hose, silk pajamas, silk gown, pair snake skin pumps, purple hat, 1 hat box, one week-end bag of black leather.

George Dittmore, Troy. About 50 or 60 White Leghorns, mostly pullets.

William Cain, Maple Hill. Man working for me stole a five-dollar bill.

James Mollohan, Burns. Between 50 and 75 big Barred Rock hens.

Mrs. Mabel Mosier, Moran. White Wyan-dottes, canned fruit and potatoes.

Orville Dick, McLouth. Threshing machine belts taken from machine—one 100-foot endless belt with small patch in center, and three 4-inch rubber belts.

Warning: Men representing the Chicago Portrait Company. They issue free coupons and come back with useless portraits which customer is obliged to pay for.

C. E. Flunna, Robinson. Kodak, bill folder, pie, cake.

D. E. Neier, Mullinville. Two five-gallon filler cans of oil from oil wagon in field.

Warren Ruby, Bunker Hill. Saddle.

L. B. Stants, Abilene. Eight bushels of fine alfalfa seed.

Willard Johnson, Bucyrus. Ford, Tudor, engine No. A1975382, model A, 1929, license No. 19C3506.

Walter Rush, Erie. Stock dog, answers to "Tip" or "Tippie." A cross between Sheep Shepherd and Collie. Yellow, white and black. Stomach is white, legs white, front legs more white than back legs, white on tip of tail. Nose black with some white—18 months old, but looks older.

Strip of white began at back of head, down his neck, and made a circle around his neck.

J. W. Squires, Gardner. Anasco kodak, diamond necklace, two gold watches, two

flashlights, three or four rings, spectacles, diamond earrings, handkerchiefs. Value \$50.

Mrs. E. D. Steward, Belleville. One 5 gallon can of cylinder oil, one 5 gallon stone jar full of lard.

Harvey Edmeston, Americus. One or two gallons of motoroil, 10 or 12 gallons of gasoline.

Darwin Neil, Oneida. Seven bushels of clover seed stolen from back porch. Some of the seed was in sacks which had been used for containers of "Victor Hog Builder."

Vade Hendershot, Langley. Three leather horse collars. One U. S. 20-inch with buckle, newly made, value \$6.50. One half Sweeney, all leather, adjustable, four sizes, 19-20-21-22, independent neck pad, almost new. Value \$7.50. One black leather, full made, with neck pad gone, 20-inch combination fastener instead of buckle.

Free Fair Champions

Holsteins—Senior and grand champion bull, C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Okla., on Mt. Riga Sir Piebe Segis Paul; junior champion, C. E. Griffith on Mt. Riga Sir Hazel. Senior and grand champion female, C. E. Griffith on Miss Lassie Ormsby; junior champion, C. E. Griffith on Mt. Riga Ruby.

Ayrshires—Senior and grand champion bull, Fairfield Farm, Topeka, on Fairfield's Battle Ax; junior champion, Fairfield Farm on Fairfield Admiral. Senior and grand champion female, Fairfield Farm, on Cacapon Lass; junior champion Barwood Farms Farmington, on Barwood's Buddie.

Guernseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Ransom Farm, Homewood, on Ransom Golden Dauntless; junior champion, Jo-Mar Farm Salina, on Rockspring Hebee Sheik. Senior and grand champion female, Jo-Mar Farm, on Akrona Cherub Cherry Lady; junior champion, Jo-Mar Farm, on Valentine Golden Rose.

Jerseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Green Hill Farms, Mt. Juliet, Tenn., on Imp La Sente Segunda Sultan; junior champion, Charles Gilliland, Mayetta, on Dictator's Xenia Sultan. Senior and grand champion female, Green Hill Farms, on Diaphenia; junior champion, George McLaughlin, Kirksville, Mo., on Brampton's Vanity Bag.

Herefords—Senior and grand champion bull, Robert H. Hazlett, Eldorado, on Adolph Tone; junior champion, Ken Caryl Ranch, Littleton, Colo., on Brae Domino. Senior and grand champion female, Robert H. Hazlett, on Ino; junior champion, Foster Farms, Rexford, on Miss Promino 7.

Aberdeen Angus—Senior champion bull, Harrison & Ryan, Harlan, Ia., on Revolution 50; junior and grand champion, Harrison & Ryan, on Revolution 100. Senior and grand champion female, Henry Schumacher & Son, Blairstown, Ia., on Pinehurst Prudence; junior champion, J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, on Edwinna Wheatland.

Shorthorns—Senior champion bull, Sni-a-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., on Hercules Imp; junior and grand champion, Sni-A-Bar Farms, on Golden Ring. Senior champion female, Sni-A-Bar Farms, on Sni-A-Bar Marigold; junior and grand champion, Mather Bros., Mason City, Ia., on Leveldale Rosebud 3rd.

Poland Chinas—Senior and grand champion bull, Columbian Stock Farms, Kansas City, Mo., on Good News; junior champion, O. G. Smith, Colony, on Hot Shot. Senior and grand champion female, I. J. Frank, Jefferson City, Mo., on Miss Juliet Again; junior champion I. J. Frank, on Quality Queen.

Duroc Jerseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Colorado Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo., on The Royalist; junior champion, Buoy & Sons, Bosworth, Mo., on Nemo. Senior and grand champion female, Colorado Agricultural College, on Wals Princess 3rd; junior champion, Buoy & Sons, on Lady Colonel.

Chester Whites—Senior and grand champion bull, Petracek Bros., Oberlin, on Perfect Star; junior champion, Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, on Jayhawk Ideal. Senior and grand champion female, Petracek Bros., on Silver Belle; junior champion, Petracek Bros., on Sunbean.

Hampshires—Senior and grand champion bull, E. S. Rennick, Pilger, Nebr., on Whirlwind Marvel; junior champion, E. S. Rennick, on Improver. Senior and grand champion female, E. S. Rennick, on Kathleen; junior champion, Klein & Gransew, Alden, Ia., on Giant Lassie 3rd.

Spotted Polands—Senior and grand champion bull, Wayne L. Davis, Reynolds, on Alfalfa King; junior champion, Charles Gorrell, Grandview, Mo., on Bondsman. Senior and grand champion female, C. J. Malmsten, Fremont, Nebr., on Dolores; junior champion, C. J. Malmsten, on Lady L Mere.

Berkshires—Vernon Albright, Smith Center, was the only exhibitor, showing 11 head, and prizes were awarded accordingly.

Tamworths—Senior and grand champion bull, P. A. Wempe, Seneca, on Barron Star; junior champion, P. A. Wempe, on King Fish. Senior and grand champion female, P. A. Wempe, on Miss Star; junior champion, P. A. Wempe, on Miss Daisy 2nd.

Percherons—Senior champion stallion, D. F. McAlister, Topeka, on Lindy; junior and grand champion, H. J. Eshelman, Sedgwick, on Maple Leaf Kabin. Junior

and grand champion mare, H. J. Eshelman, on Maple Leaf Christine; senior champion, H. J. Eshelman, on Bonjean.

Belgians—The only exhibitor was Joseph Rousselle of Seward, Nebr., and all awards were made accordingly.

All Sheep—Champion Shropshire ram, H. H. Chapell & Son, Green Castle, Mo.; champion ewe, Chapell.

Champion Hampshire ram—W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis.; champion ewe, Miles.

Champion Dorset ram—Watson Lovett, Landsfield, O.

Champion Southdown ram—Lovett; champion ewe, Lovett.

Champion Oxford ram—Roy Richards, Portage, Wis.; champion ewe, Richards.

Champion Cotswold ram—Richards; champion ewe, Richards.

Champion Rambouillet ram—Lovett; champion ewe, Lovett.

Champion Merino ram—Sewell of Texas; champion ewe, Sewell.

4-H Club Baby Beef—Aberdeen Angus champion, Kenneth Cooper, Carbondale; champion Hereford, Carl Davey, Huron; champion Shorthorn, A. V. Dagg, Auburn; mixed groups, senior champion, Kenneth Cooper, Carbondale; junior and grand champion, Carl Davey; grand champion county group, Brown county.

4-H Club Dairy Heifers—Champion Holsteins, Ivan Meyer, Leavenworth; champion Ayrshire, Wayne Dent, Saline county; champion Jersey, Paul Coons, Cherokee county; champion Guernsey, Edwin Schuetz, Brown county; grand champion all ages and all breeds, Edwin Schuetz; grand champion group, Jackson county on Jerseys.

In 4-H Club judging, Douglas county placed first on livestock, Franklin first on poultry, Lyon first on grain, Geary first on clothing, Labette first on baking, Mitchell first on canning.

County Project Booths—Jefferson County Farm Bureau first, Otis B. Glover, county agent.

On County Collective Booths—Washington placed first, while Fred Laptad, Lawrence, had the best individual farm booth.

New Activity in the Air

(Continued from Page 10)

9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra

9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown

9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne

10:10 p. m.—Cotton Club Band (CBS)

10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club

6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills

6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes

6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals

7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)

7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)

8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC

8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC

9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour

10:00 a. m.—Helen and Mary

10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies

11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene

11:15 a. m.—Saturday Syncopators

11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports

12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network

12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.

12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC

2:00 p. m.—Keokii's Hawaiians

2:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill

3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master

3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark

4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers (CBS)

4:15 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportslants

4:45 p. m.—Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS)

5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers

5:15 p. m.—Ted Fiorlto and his Orchestra

5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club

6:00 p. m.—American Industry

6:15 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)

6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria

7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour (CBS)

8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford

9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne

9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra

10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Come, Pick Your Boar

I have 25 big, stretchy fellows that you can select from. Most of them by my herd boar, Beason's Pride, grandson of The Aneher. Others by Red Stills and a few by Orion Col. Prices that will be reasonable.

CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.
Highway 9—Farm Joins Town

Springdale Duroc Farm

We offer at private sale the top boars from our 1930 spring crop of 125 pigs. Golden Revelation, Golden Type, one litter by Masterpiece and another by Stills Anchor. Bred sow sale February 27.

GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KAN.

20 Big Spring Boars

February, March and April farrow. Just the tops of 140 of the best we have ever raised. Write for prices.

M. STENSAAS & SONS, CONCORDIA, KAN.

February and March Boars

We offer around 20 boars, mostly by Quality Index 1st, as good as was ever raised in Jewel county. Prices will suit.

CHAS. KISER, MANKATO, KAN.

Shady Oak Farm Durocs

Spring boars by Snapp, A Harvester bred boar, others by Stills Anchor. A Longview world's champion, 1929. Others by Revelator, junior champion Topeka, 1929. Big, well grown, tippy boars for sale.

KOHS BROS., Dillon, Kan. (Dickinson Co.)

GLADFELTER BOARS, PRIVATE SALE

A nice lot of spring boars by Redeemer, son of Tom Scissors, and some fine ones by Reveler, top boar in Walter Briggs' sale last fall and sired by Revelite. Come and see.

W. A. GLADFELTER & SONS, Emporia, Kan.

Choice Sows, Gilts Bred

to King Index and Fancy Wildfire for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Choice fall and spring boars, immunized. Write for prices, description, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

Grand Champion Bred Boars

Heavy boned, big, rugged, handsome cherry red, easy feeding type. Vaccinated. Shipped on approval.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Pearl's Reg. Polands

No public sale but we offer 15 choice spring boars sired by Open Hand Master, and our junior herd boar, Kansas Commander. Bred gilts for sale later on. All immunized.

ELMER PEARL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

Farmers' Prices for My Boars

20 big March boars out of my big sows and sired by my Iowa bred boar. Immunized and sold on approval.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

Come Now If You Want Them

Very choice yearling gilts bred to farrow in Sept. and Oct. Extra nice. Also spring boars. Prices right. John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Boars

Featuring the blood of Idlewild and the Gangster. Big, tippy fellows priced right. Farm joins town. Write at once.

WM. H. CRABILL, CAWKER CITY, KAN.

McKinney's Big Spots

130 spring pigs valued. We offer the top boars at private sale. Two litters by Highway, the Kohrs boar. Two extra good Ajax bred litters. Just the tops at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 19.

F. D. MCKINNEY, MENLO, KAN.

Sanderson's Supreme Spots

The actual tops of 40 spring boars for sale, sired by Ajax Boy and Keeno. Bred sow sale February 18.

J. A. SANDERSON, ORONOQUE, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Reg. Hampshire Boars

100 spring pigs, spring of 1930. We offer 20 carefully fed and developed spring boars at private sale. Write for prices.

JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

White Star Farms Boars

We are offering the tops of 50 Chester White boars, the best we ever raised. Also bred gilts.

PETRACEK BROS., OBERLIN, KAN.

Fallowing Pays!

BY A. L. CLAPP

Experimental work at the Hays Experiment Station has demonstrated that with fallow one year in four the grower can raise within 3 bushels of the amount of wheat that can be raised by the best continuous method. For that extra 3 bushels raised on continuous prepared seedbeds there must be given one extra plowing, one extra seeding and one extra harvest. At Colby and Garden City summer fallow as a part of good management on the wheat farm is more important than at Hays. Since the rainfall is less at Hays, the summer fallow should come more frequently than one year in four, probably one year in three, which would give two crops of wheat.

The use of summer fallow in the rotation offers many possibilities which will help wheat growers. It gives an opportunity to store mois-

ture where moisture is the limiting factor. It helps distribute the labor on the farm. It gives an opportunity to control weeds, such as "Goat grass," June grass and other weeds and grasses that increase under a system of continuous wheat growing. Summer fallow provides an opportunity to plow the land to turn under the stubble and straw long enough ahead of planting time to insure a fine seedbed.

Bathtub reading-racks are now on the market. That's all right, just so nobody introduces a bathtub music-rack.

Fashion experts say men are to have broader shoulders this fall. Present indications are they'll need 'em.



CAVEAT EMPIDR!

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice 2-yr-old Heifers

We will sell some two-year-old heifers by Divide Matchless and bred to The Aristocrat. Very choice. Also splendid bulls, red and dark roans, from 6 to 16 months old.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Verndale by Gallant Dale

In service, 40 breeding cows. We have for sale nine excellent young bulls from 10 to 16 months old. Reds and roans. Write for descriptions and prices.

HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

Herd Headed by Scarlet Admiral

By Scottish Admiral, dam by Scarlet Crown. A few young cows for sale with calves at foot and bred back. Also young bulls from six to 12 months old.

R. E. HAILEY, WILSEY, KAN.

Beaver Valley Stock Farm

Shorthorns of merit. Herd headed by Maxwalton Lord, grandson of Rodney. We offer for sale a year-old son of this bull and out of a dam by Supreme Certificate. Other bulls of serviceable ages.

S. W. SCHNEIDER, LOGAN, KAN.

Prospect Park Shorthorns

Three roan Scotch bulls 18 months old. 10 heifers with calves at foot. A strong herd of Shorthorns and one of the oldest in the state. Write for prices.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Special Polled Shorthorns

Prices for August and September. Royal Clipper 2nd. 1st state fair 1927. heads our herd. 20 bulls. \$60 to \$175. Reds, whites, roans. Cows, heifers, calves. High quality. \$60 to \$200. Come or phone 1602 our expense.

J.C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

GRASSLAND FARMS POLLED SHORTHORNS

Choice females of all ages. Outstanding bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Prices will conform to present conditions. Come and see us.

ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

We Offer Herd Bull Material

—in three young bulls, one red, one white and one roan. These bulls are 14 months old. Galahad breeding. Also bull calves and a few females.

D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KAN.

Bred Cows and Heifers

For sale, to reduce our herd. Also some nice young bulls from six to 12 months old. Address

VERNON C. MADDY, STOCKTON, KAN.

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS 12 bulls, sired by the great Overlook 2nd XI507109 and Prince Overlook XI563529. 11 reds, one dark red roan. All from high producing dams. Some females, all choice individuals with high milk records. Bulls \$100 to \$250. Females \$80 to \$200. Largely Bates breeding J. T. Morgan & Son, Latham, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Penherst Keystone Mischief

Five nearest dams averaged 18,125 pounds of milk, 744 pounds of butter fat. Bull calves for sale out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Come and see our herd.

G. J. BAHNMAIER, Lecompton, Kansas

Kow Kreek Ayrshires

Bulls from one month old to bulls of serviceable age. Their dams are members of the Reno county cow testing association and have good records. Also a few females.

Fred D. Strickler, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

Entire Ayrshire Herd

for sale. All Willowood and Penshurst breeding. Write for prices and pedigrees.

R. C. CHARLES, STAFFORD, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Choice Reg. Brown Swiss

for sale. Bulls, calves and yearlings.

LESLIE LINVILLE, R. 1, MONUMENT, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Two-Year-Old Bulls

Ready for service. Beau Randolph breeding. \$100 per head. Let us ship you one.

ALEXANDER DEUSSEN, PONDER, TEX.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

For sale: Cows and heifers in lots to suit the buyer. Cows with calves at foot, others bred. Young bulls from six months old up to 24 months old. Address

Jess Riffel, Enterprise, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Purebred Hampshire

ram lambs for sale.

W. W. COOK, LARNED, KANSAS

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., offers some real herd boar material in the way of a Duroc boar. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write him about these boars.

R. C. McCormick, Fleming, Colo., writes me he is in the market for some Jersey heifers from three months old up to one year. He wants them eligible to register. Anyone having some heifers for sale can write him with descriptions and prices.

A Kansas farmer has written me to know where he can buy a breeding crate for hogs. I wonder if there is some breeder in Kansas who has a crate for sale. If so write me and I will be glad to send you the name of the party wanting it.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer J. T. Morgan & Son, Latham, Kan., are advertising 12 milking Shorthorn bulls. Bates breeding predominates and they will be pleased to give you any information you may want about the breeding and prices and location. Write them at once if you are interested.

In the Jersey cattle section of this issue of Kansas Farmer you will find the advertisement of A. H. Knoepfel, Colony Kan., who is one of the well known breeders and exhibitors of Jerseys of the west. He is offering some young bulls of serviceable ages for sale.

Homer Alkire, Belleville, was big winner with his black Poland Chinas at Belleville last week. He showed 11 heifer and was in the money all the time. He has a cracking good lot of big black spring boars, out of big litters, that he is offering for sale. He is advertising them in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer.

A. N. Tyler & Son, Staffordville, Kan., are advertising Polled Herefords in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They have for sale about 60 head. Many are by Plato Jr., their herd bull that has proved so satisfactory in their herd. They will sell 30 cows and heifers bred to this great sire. Write them for prices and descriptions.

G. M. Shepard, Lyons, Kan., is offering 25 Duroc fall gilts that are bred to farrow in September and October. I saw these gilts about a month ago, and they are as desirable a lot of young sows as I ever saw. They are of good size, and a very fine lot. Besides the bred gilts he offers a fine lot of spring boars, the best he ever raised, and Mel Shepard doesn't make that statement very often, but he says so this summer, and I think he is right.

Sherwood Bros., Concordia, were not exhibitors of Durocs at Belleville this year, although their herd is as strong or stronger than it has ever been before. However Elaine was there and feeling pretty good because his herd boar sired Col. Jack, senior grand champion there this year and it was a big class. The Sherwoods have a fine lot of February and March boars, sired by Col. Jack, for sale at private sale.

In the real estate advertising section on our farmers' market place page in Kansas Farmer this week appears the advertisement of an 8,000 acre ranch near O'Neill, Neb., Oct. 11. There is a 5,000 a. improved hay ranch in connection and it is really big land sale. The Nebraska Realty Auction company of Central City, Neb., have charge of the sale and will be glad to furnish you promptly with any information you want about the land.

You will remember, if you are interested in Chester White hogs at least, that Ernest Sulter of Lawrence held a bred gilts sale at his place two miles northeast of town, August 27. Well, it was a pretty good sale. There were not many out but those who did come wanted hogs. The top was number 20 which went for \$74.00 to F. L. Wilson of Thomas, Okla. He also took number 20 for \$72.00. Mr. John Lutes of Weston, Mo., was the best buyer and took nine head at an average of \$38.75. Mr. Sulter sells Chester White boars and gilts Oct. 22 and the sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer as usual.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, has not been out on the show circuit this season with his Shorthorns, but for the home fair at Clay Center he exhibited a herd right from the pastures. They were good enough to win even, if they were not fixed up for the show ring. He won first in all three young bull classes, first in every female class and simply cleaned up in every class except the aged classes. In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found Mr. Amcoats's advertisement in which he is offering some choice two year old heifers bred and some nice young bulls. He is not holding a sale this fall and wants to sell a few heifers and the young bulls.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan., who has one of the best herds of Poland Chinas in eastern Kansas at least, and who is well and favorably known to the Poland China fraternity, met with a very serious accident last week, when a tractor he was working with blew up and burned him very badly. I called to see him at Christ's hospital Saturday, and he is getting along very well, considering the seriousness of his injuries. But it will be several weeks before he is able to get back to the farm. In the meantime he wants to sell about 15 or 16 milking fine fall gilts, that he was expecting to put in a sale in a few weeks, but now he has decided not to hold the public sale, but will sell them at private sale. They are exceptionally good and sired by a good boar and bred to a good one, as you would expect they would be on Mr. Henry's Poland China farm. He also has a nice lot of spring boars to sell and if you need a boar or some bred gilts you had better go to the farm at once and see them. Mrs. Henry and the boys will show them to you and sell you anything you want.

Sale Manager W. H. Mott of Herington is busy building the sale catalog and getting ready for the Thisler & Herr dissolution sale of registered Holsteins Oct. 1. The sale will be held at the farm about two and a half miles southwest of Wakefield, Kan. and there will be 50 head in the big dispersal sale. For five years this herd has been in the making and now that the partnership has expired the sale is necessary to settle the affairs of the partnership. Mr. Herr has proved himself worthy as a Holstein breeder and those who saw his cattle at the fair at Clay Center recently will agree that he has done well in the five years in building up this herd. There will be a nice lot of cows that are freshening and that are heavy springers. There will be 16 daughters of Gloria Canary Inka, a son of old Canary Butter Boy King. A senior two year old daughter of Gloria Canary Inka is on test at the state sanitarium, Topeka, that will break the state record in the two year division making better than 750 pounds of fat from more than 18,000 pounds of milk. The sale is a complete dispersal and the herd has been federal accredited since 1927. It affords a real opportunity to buy first rate cows and

heifers in a dispersal sale where all are sold without a single reservation. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has the management of the sale and will be glad to mail you a catalog as soon as they are out.

Important Future Events

- Sept. 22-27—Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City.
Sept. 23-26—Southwest free fair and wheat show, Dodge City, Kan.
Oct. 11-19—National Dairy Show, St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 29-31—Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Kansas Division, McPherson, Kan.
Nov. 10-13—Kansas National livestock show, Wichita.
Nov. 15-22—American Royal livestock show, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 28-Dec. 6—International Livestock show, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 17-24—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Holstein Cattle
Oct. 1—E. A. Herr, Wakefield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 7—Northeast Kansas Holstein breeder association, Topeka, Kan. Robert Romig, sale manager, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 20—Fred King, sale at Overland Park, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 13—Kansas national show sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Jersey Cattle
Oct. 15—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
Milking Shorthorns
Oct. 8—Jesse R. Johnson, Manhattan, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 21—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb.
Oct. 30—J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs
Oct. 22—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 14—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 28—Vavaroeh Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.
March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.
Spotted Poland China Hogs
Oct. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan. at Hiawatha, Kan.
Spotted Poland Chinas
Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. (Norton county)
Feb. 19—F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan. (Thomas county)

For Tax Revision

State leaders from 30 counties favoring the graduated income tax amendment to the Kansas constitution met in Topeka September 9 and organized. Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, called the meeting responded to by those from city and country who are supporting the graduated income tax amendment as the first step in revising the state tax system to relieve the land and general property of this state of a part of its present unfair burden. The meeting resulted in the formation of the Kansas Income Tax Association.

Between now and the state election in November a statewide educational drive will be made by the new association. The organization feels, as Senator Arthur Capper said at the meeting, that a graduated income tax is the most practical suggestion that has been made so far for relieving the present unfair tax situation. "If we are able to explain to a majority of the voters the justice of an income tax, and the fact that it will be a substitute for part of the general property tax, and not an additional tax, the amendment will win."

At the organization meeting there was discussion of making a report to central headquarters of how each legislative candidate stands on the graduated income tax amendment. The necessity for electing a favorable legislature was pointed out. The new organization, which has elected Ralph Snyder its president, has the support of business men, farmers, bankers, laboring men and railway train operators. Leaders in the new movement feel certain that the amendment will be voted for by a majority of the voters in Kansas provided information is properly disseminated so that the voters will realize how the graduated income tax will work if enacted to lower the tax burden on general property and real estate so that more people will help raise an unincreased amount of tax money.

Cotton and wheat raisers have concluded the next step will be to relieve them of the farm.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dissolution Sale Reg. Holsteins

Every cow of milking age has a record and the herd average is over 300 pounds of butterfat, C. T. A. Records.

Sale at the farm, two and a half miles Southwest of

Wakefield, Kan.

Wednesday, Oct. 1

This dispersal sale is made to close up a five year partnership and everything sells without reservation.

A nice lot of cows and heifers that are freshening or heavy springers.

16 daughters of Gloria Canary Inka whose senior two year old daughter now on test at Topeka and who will break the state record in the two year old division are catalogued for this sale.

Three bulls of serviceable age. Bull and heifer calves.

Herd fed. accredited since 1927.

For the sale catalog, address,

W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, HERINGTON, KAN.

Thisler & Herr, Owners

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct.

Best of K.P.O.P. Breeding

Bulls from 5 to 15 months old, sired by a 1,250-pound sire and out of National Improvement Association record dams. Write for extended pedigrees.

Mac Bess Holstein Farm

A strong Ormsby bred herd. A grandson of Belle Farm Hattie, 1,039 pounds as a 2-year-old, heads our herd. Young bulls out of high producing cows

CARL McCORMICK, CEDAR, KAN.

H. A. Dressler's Record Bulls

Average H. I. A. T. records for this herd in 1929 highest in the United States. Milk 17,883; fat, 658. First and only 1,000-pound fat cow in the state. Bulls for sale.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEOO, KAN.

Reg. Holsteins For Sale

Bulls from three to 12 months old. Cows and heifers that will freshen between now and Jan. 1st. Nice C. T. A. records. Everything in good health. TB tested.

Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton (Clay Co.), Kan.

Farley's Reg. Holsteins

We are a member of the Smith county cow testing association. We offer for sale a nice seven months old bull out of a cow with a nice record. Good individual. Bull calves out of dams with good records.

BRUCE FARLEY, ATHOL, KAN.

Riffel's Reg. Holsteins

Young bulls from eight to 10 months old. One out of an A. R. O. dam with a record of 25 pounds in seven days. These bulls are by our junior herd bull whose dam has 550 C. T. A. record.

ED J. RIFFEL, STOCKTON, KAN.

Acme Holstein Dairy

Reg. Holsteins. Our herd in 1928, 34 cows, ave. butter fat 411 lbs. in 1929, 41 head, 23 of heifers, ave. 382.6. D.H.I.A. records. Young bulls for sale. Farm joins town. E. P. MILLER, Junction City, Kan.

Collins Farm Co.

Good bulls for sale sired by bull whose dam has record of 1,142 pounds of butter. Write for descriptions and prices.

COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

REG. HEIFER CALVES

and some heifers up to one year old. All are out of dams with C.T.A. records of 300 to 600 lbs. of butter fat. Farm located 20 miles North of Agra, Kan.

SUNNYNOOK DAIRY FARM, Naponee, Nebr. Walter A. Post.

NEVERFAIL DAIRY FARM

Home of Segis Superior Pauline and her 20 daughters and granddaughters. Other splendid Holstein families represented. Bulls of serviceable ages and a few females for sale. Inspection of our herd and records we are making are invited. Farm joins town.

Geo. Woolley, Osborne, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

To Make Room for Pure Breds A nice lot of two-year-old, high grade Guernsey heifers, bred to good bulls and will freshen from now on to Jan. 1st. Registered bulls of serviceable ages and females. Eugene Hoyt, Manager

RANSOM FARMS, HOMEWOOD, KAN.

Registered Guernseys

For sale—cows and heifers. Will spare 7 head. State age wanted. Write

Dr. E.G.L. Harbour, Lock Bx. 113, Lawrence, Kan.

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