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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

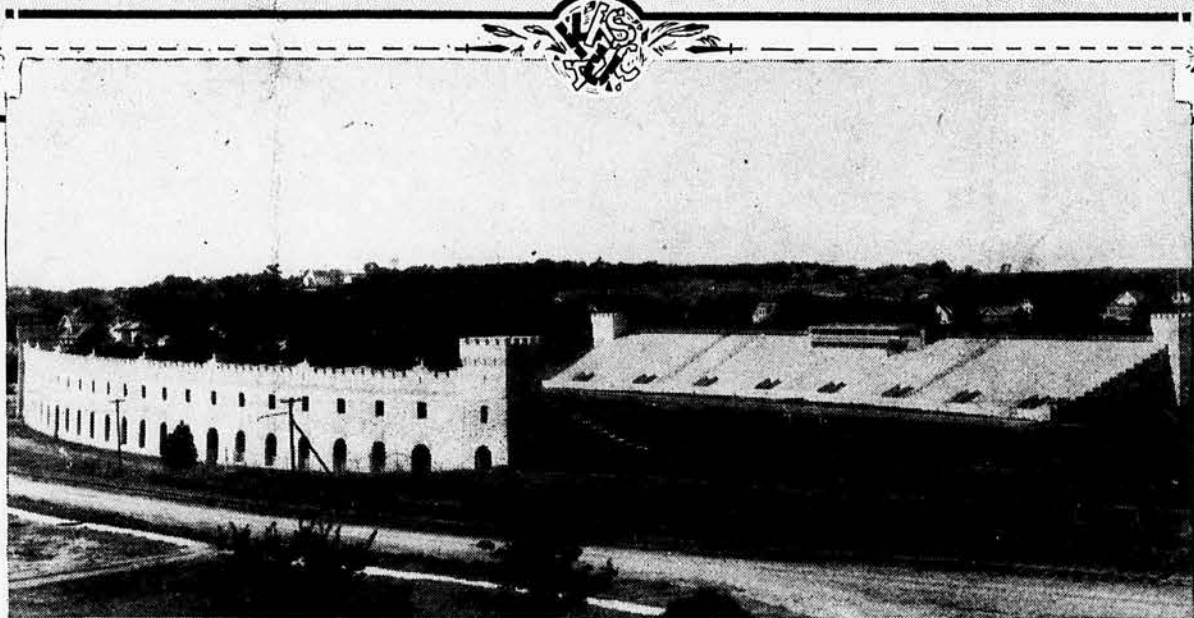
Volume 68

October 18, 1930

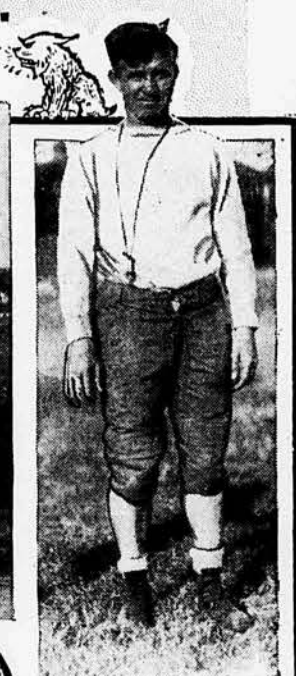
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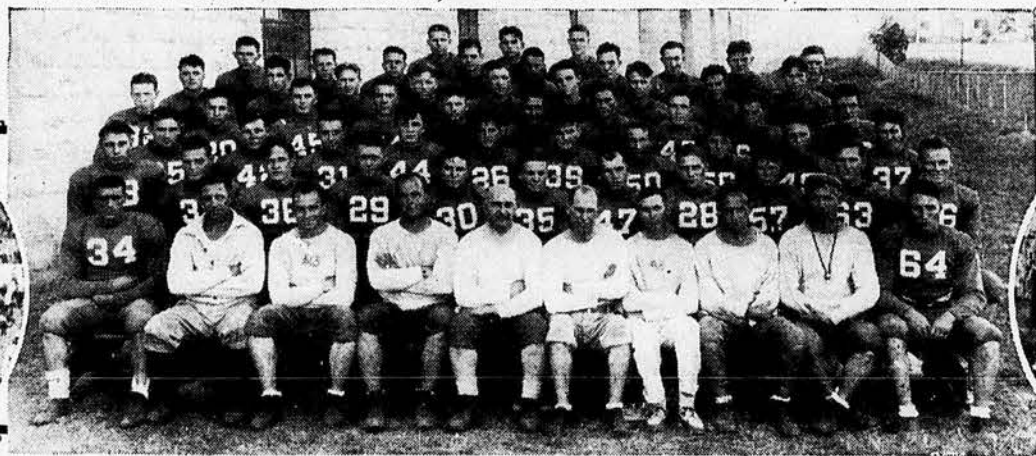
Bill Hargiss
KU, Coach



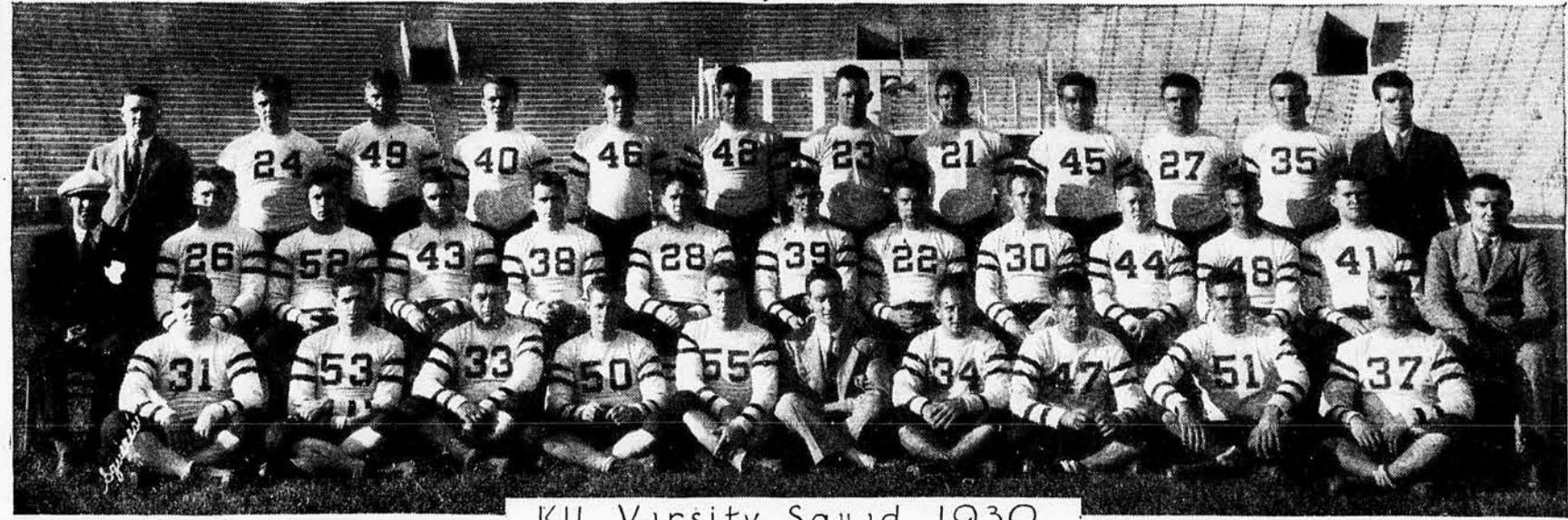
Memorial Stadium, Ahearn Field, K.S.A.C.



Bo McMillin
K.S.A.C. Coach



K.S.A.C. Varsity Squad 1930



KU Varsity Squad 1930

K.S.A.C - K.U. FOOTBALL GAME

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

OCTOBER 18, 1930

(See Page 24)

PUT ETHYL TO WORK ON YOUR FARM

Ethyl Gasoline will increase the efficiency of your passenger car, your truck and your tractor. It will save you time, labor and expense.



Knocks out that "knock"

ETHYL GASOLINE

THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT USED IN ETHYL FLUID IS LEAD

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Those Fall Rains Were a Big Help

Will a Feed Shortage Develop on Many Kansas Livestock Farms Along About February 1?

BY HARLEY HATCH

AS I WRITE this on Monday morning, October 6, a gentle shower is falling, and has been for several hours. It has not made any great amount of moisture yet, and probably will not if the old saying of "rain before seven, quit before eleven" holds good. At any rate enough has fallen to help wheat, fall sown alfalfa and bluegrass. It was not required for the cane and kafir, however, which needs all the warm, sunny weather it can get and then likely will not get enough. Some kafir and some cane is ripe, but the larger acreage needs another 10 days of ripening weather. The average date of our first frost will fall about then, but average dates are of little value. The first killing frost has fallen here as early as September 25—in 1901, or once in 35 years—and as late as November 5 to 8 in a number of years in the last 35 seasons. Cattle are still out in the farm pastures and few are being given extra rations. The real feed shortage will not begin to develop until about February 1. Country produce is selling for the lowest prices in years, extra eggs bringing but 20 cents and country run about 15 cents, while butterfat is down to 34 cents locally, with shippers netting about 5 cents more. All farmers who produce much cream are doing their own shipping.

Tractor Gasoline at 11.8 Cents

A cut in gasoline prices this week brought the delivered tank wagon price down to 14.8 cents a gallon here. If this gasoline is used in farm work 3 cents is to be deducted from this, leaving a net of 11.8 cents a gallon which, it seems to me, puts gas power cheaper than horse power. Even cheaper than this is distillate, which remains at 7.5 cents a gallon. Altho there has been no price reduction in distillate there has been a gradual increase in quality. The distillate we are now buying is as white and clear as kerosene, and to my mind is a better tractor fuel. But with cold weather coming it probably will pay to switch to gasoline as fuel, especially if the tractor work requires much starting and stopping. There has been a small reduction in the price of some makes of tractors, and there has been a greater reduction in the price of horses as they are being sold at public sales. Good serviceable work horses around 10 years old often sell below \$50, and in many instances below \$40. This indicates a slight reduction in the cost of farm power, whether it is supplied by horses or tractors. Most farmers are insistent that there be a radical reduction in the price of farm machinery; they say that farm machinery is one of the few things that has not shown a downward trend in price, and that a reduction must come.

Lower Taxes at Last!

At last I have a reduction in taxes to report, something that most folks were beginning to believe they never would see. The total tax in Coffey county in 1929 was, in round numbers, \$586,000. This year the total tax is \$543,000, a reduction of more than \$43,000. This reduction comes from a cutting down all along the line from the state down to the school district. Coffey county real estate also was given a cut of 2½ per cent by the state tax commission. When real estate assessments were made last spring it was recommended that values be held closely to those fixed four years before. The Coffey county assessors held rigidly to this agreement and as a result the real estate valuation of the county varied scarce-

ly a penny from that of the previous four years. After the returns were all in the county clerk of Coffey county looked up the values placed on real estate in neighboring counties and found that while most of them held closely to the old assessment, some had dropped their values nearly \$5 an acre. With this showing the county clerk went before the state taxation board and they agreed that Coffey county values should be lowered by 2½ per cent, which reduced real estate values in the county by \$310,000.

Overhead Costs, \$4 an Acre

For a real injustice in taxation, coming close to confiscation of the entire farm revenue for the year, let me cite a case in Lyon county as it has been reported to me. Some years ago a drainage district was formed in the Neosho bottom between Emporia and Hartford. Some paper work was done—all on paper, mind you—when legal difficulties arose and the matter got into the courts. Some surveying also was done and then the matter hung in court. Now it has come to a settlement, and to pay these paper expenses a tax levy has been made on the land in the supposed district of an average of \$4 an acre, which has to be paid between now and next June. Just think of that, \$4 an acre for legal and engineering costs piled up with not one shovelful of dirt moved! It reminds one of the old days when bonds used to be saddled on a county for railroads that never were built. All this may be strictly legal, but to my mind it comes far from being justice to compel these bottom farmers who have lost crop after crop by floods to pay such a tax bill. No wonder banks fail when their patrons are called upon to pay as high as \$10 an acre in taxes and interest in one year in addition to seeing their crops go down a flooded river.

But Living Is Better

I have yet to hear a complaint regarding the way county affairs have been carried on here in Coffey county. Taxes are high in certain districts and towns, but they were voted by those who had to pay the bills and who knew what they were doing. Out here in the country around Jayhawker farm the tax on an ordinary blue-stem meadow or pasture will run right around 50 cents an acre. The tax on improved farms will be not far from 70 to 75 cents an acre. For this amount we have a standard district school, well graded roads leading to all the towns in the region and the mileage of gravel roads fast is being extended so that if we make the same progress in the next two years we will be on gravel roads leading to all the main state highways. In other words, we will have hard surfaced roads from the farm to the Atlantic Coast and to the Gulf of Mexico. All this is being accomplished by cash payments; no bonds have been issued and no debt incurred. Coffey county builds everything by tax levies, paying as it goes. This is the true system, and if more of us used it in our personal business we would be better off. The installment plan works well until the sum of the installments equals the wages earned; when that time comes, trouble ensues.

Big Bump of Caution

"I want a very careful chauffeur—one who doesn't take the slightest risks," warned the would-be employer. "I'm your man, sir," answered the applicant. "Can I have my salary in advance?"

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

October 18, 1930

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Higher Prices for Milk Cows

Dairying Is on a Decided Upward Trend These Days in Kansas

A DECIDED revival of interest in dairying has developed in Kansas in the last six weeks. Higher prices for butterfat have been the main factor in this. But more favorable weather also has helped: Mrs. Ray Longacre, the crop correspondent for Leavenworth county, reports that, "There is rye pasture and plenty of silage, so naturally the price of good dairy cows is going upward; they are selling for about \$100 apiece." Many new dairy plants have been installed this year, such as the one at Hiawatha, which cost \$185,000, shown on page 6 of the Kansas Farmer for October 4.

Dairying has been growing much more rapidly in Kansas than has been appreciated by some folks. The income from the 609,516 cows in Kansas last year was \$38,641,277, which is 11 million dollars more than that of five years ago. It doubtless will presently be up to somewhere near its proportion for the United States as a whole; the national income from dairying is more than 3 billion dollars a year; or one-fourth the total sales made by agriculture. The national income from dairying is three times the value of the wheat crop, 2½ times the value of the beef and veal crop and 2½ times the value of the cotton crop.

Kansas has some extraordinary advantages as a dairy state. The winters are mild, at least when compared with those of leading dairy states like Minnesota or Wisconsin. There is an abundance of relatively cheap pasture. And it might be mentioned, in that connection, that there is no better grass anywhere than that produced in the Bluestem Belt (Flint Hills Region) of Kansas. Kansas is a leading alfalfa state. Yields of silage crops, especially sorghums, are very high, especially in Eastern Kansas with Kansas Orange sorghum, and it must not be forgotten that A. L. Stockwell of Larned has produced as much as 26 tons an acre of kafir silage on a measured acre.

A steadily increasing consumption of dairy products has been a feature of the American market in recent years. In 1917 our per capita consumption of milk and cream, in terms of milk,

was 42.4 gallons; in 1926 (the last year for which definite figures are available) it was 55.3 gallons. In the same period the per capita production of butter increased 8 per cent; cheese, 17.8 per cent; condensed and evaporated milk, 12.8 per cent; and ice cream, 14 per cent.

The greatest black eye that the dairy industry of Kansas has received came from the low butterfat prices of last summer. But these were followed by a prompt recovery in market levels. Not only that, but it is well to remember that the dairy industry, along with everything else,

has been going thru a high-powered depression, which has affected the market for all raw materials. Perhaps there might be a little comfort for dairymen, as they think of those low prices of last summer, to look up the prices that prevailed—and are still prevailing—for rubber, coffee, copper and in fact all minerals. Under the combination we have had, of a world-wide business depression and a terrific commodity price decline, a first-class debacle in dairy prices was to be expected along with everything else. But you notice that dairy prices have made a better recovery than anything else.

But what of future prices?

Current opinion seems to be that there is little danger of overproduction of high quality dairy prices. It is along that line that some serious attention is needed on many Kansas dairy farms, as a considerable part of the local production is still inferior. In speaking of that a few days ago, O. E. Reed, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College, known personally to most Kansas dairymen, and now chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, said much of the larger demand for dairy products in the United States in the last 12 years had come about because of the improvement in quality. "There is a direct relation between quality and demand," said Mr. Reed. "Milk that is low in quality is always difficult to dispose of to advantage, whereas milk of good flavor and high sanitary quality has, under normal economic conditions, an advantageous market and is consumed in relatively large amounts.

"Not yet do I see any danger of over-doing the dairy business in the United States. Production and demand will vary somewhat from year to year, but we cannot attach too much significance to the ripples in the long-time wave, altho we must watch the ripples and adjust ourselves to them. Production of dairy products in this country will not reach the saturation point and the danger limit for the dairy industry until we consume as much dairy products as we should for proper nutrition and health."



But Securities Declined 80 Points

DURING this period of business depression and low prices, it is easy to forget the real purpose for which the Federal Farm Board was established. Some people expect the farm board to correct, and others blame the board for conditions which it was never designed to correct or prevent. For example, the board has been criticized for its failure to prevent the decline in the cotton and wheat markets.

Since the board announced its schedule of advances to cotton growers, in October, 1929, the weighted average price of 50 stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange had declined over 80 points, up to September 23 of this year. The wholesale price index of all commodities, based on the average price for 1910-1914, considered as 100, declined from 152 in October, 1929, to 123 in August, 1930. This drastic decline in both commodity and security prices is practically world-wide.

The support of large financial agencies has been inadequate to maintain security prices. Altho the farm board was undoubtedly instrumental in maintaining prices of wheat and cotton during the period when farmers were marketing their 1929 crops, it has not been able, in the face of world-wide depression, to overcome economic conditions. It was never intended or expected that the board would do so. The cooler reasoning of less troublesome times will be required to correctly appraise current criticisms regarding the farm board.

But thru all this period of stress, the board has been going ahead with its work of placing

By Chris L. Christensen

Secretary, Federal Farm Board

agriculture in a better position to meet current problems and problems which may arise in the future. It has been doing this, as directed in the Agricultural Marketing Act, (1) by assisting in the development of co-operative marketing associations, and (2) by placing before the farmers the facts regarding surplus production. These are the primary functions of the farm board, and are equally fundamental functions whether times are good or bad, and whether prices are high or low.

In order that the real progress of the farm board may not be overlooked, I want to summarize briefly what it has accomplished since its organization a little over 14 months ago. By establishing the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, it has brought together regional associations representing 2,000 local co-operative marketing units, and more than a quarter of a million grain producers. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation, according to present indications, will handle a larger volume of grain than has ever been assembled before by any one organization, either co-operative or private.

The co-operative associations handling short staple cotton, representing more than 200,000 cotton farmers, have been federated into a central agency—The American Cotton Co-operative Association. This co-operative organization probably will handle at least twice the volume of cot-

ton that has ever been handled co-operatively before, during any one season. The National Wool Marketing Corporation, set up with the assistance of the board, will receive approximately 120 million pounds of wool during the present season, more than six times as much wool as was handled co-operatively in 1929. The co-operative livestock associations have formed the National Live Stock Marketing Association, and many millions of dollars' worth of livestock will be handled thru this central agency.

Co-operative associations marketing dry beans have organized the National Bean Marketing Association. The National Pecan Marketing Association has been formed by organizations of growers producing this crop. Dairy co-operatives have been assisted by the board in expanding their local and regional marketing activities. Many meetings have been held by tobacco growers in southern states, and a co-operative marketing association has been formed in South Carolina which will handle about one-third of the state's production during the present season. Conferences have been held with fruit and vegetable producers, looking to the strengthening of their local and regional associations and the co-ordination of their sales.

All this activity has tremendously strengthened the co-operative associations and has given the farmers of this country a more effective organization for dealing with their production and marketing problems. At the same time, we must remember that this is only a beginning. The de-

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DEPARTMENT EDITORS
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

TO MY MIND the most marvelous story in the development of agriculture as a business is the story of the Canadian Wheat Pool. Incidentally it may be said that while this marvelous organization is called a wheat pool, it does not confine its operations to the marketing of wheat; other grains raised by members of the pool are marketed by the same efficient machinery that now sells 55 per cent of the Canadian wheat.

This great organization answers two questions that are very often asked: first, is it possible to get farmers to work together, and second, if they can be induced to work together, is it possible for them to build up an organization that is as efficiently managed as other great businesses? It seems to me, from what I learned while in Western Canada, and from a study of the history of this organization, that both questions can truthfully be answered in the affirmative.

Farmers Will "Stand Hitched"

I WILL frankly confess that until I had some opportunity to observe and study the workings of this Canadian Wheat Pool I was exceedingly skeptical. I doubted the possibility of overcoming the individualism of the farmer so as to persuade him, speaking collectively, to yield the control of his products to a board of directors and take his chances in a great mass co-operative movement. The fact that more than 140,000 Canadian farmers have actually joined themselves together, bound themselves up in five-year contracts and have held thru good times and bad times and that this year, with world market conditions about as unfavorable as can be imagined, they are still standing loyally by the pool, satisfies me that farmers will "stand hitched."

I do not have the figures for the last crop year which ended August 31. I do not know whether these figures have yet been published, but during the crop year ending in August, 1929, the Canadian Wheat Pool handled 253,102,583 bushels of wheat and 35,694,054 bushels of other grain, with a turnover of \$288,097,171. Thru this tremendous organization grain was shipped to 90 ports and to 19 countries. This organization, which is only 6 years old, had at the end of the last crop year 140,000 members; it has more than that now. It handles 55 per cent of the prairie wheat crop, and owns and operates 1,435 country elevators and 12 terminal elevators. Seven years ago it existed only in the minds of men who were called impractical visionaries; today it controls one-fifth of the world's international wheat supply.

In the Dark Days

THE pool had its beginning in what has been called the dark days of the Great Harvest and the Great Adversity—in the late summer of 1923—the year of the lowest wheat price since 1914, when a group of hard-headed Alberta farmers launched a crusade. The essence of the creed of the crusaders was simple enough, "We, the farmers, shall market the wheat we grow on a non-profit basis, and to that end we shall co-operate with one another." Every pool member bound himself by written agreement, valid for five years, to deliver all his wheat to an elected board representing all the co-operators in the province; to this board was entrusted the task of selling all the wheat thus delivered, the proceeds to be returned to the growers after subtraction of the costs of marketing. The pool, which started with a wave of enthusiasm, did not have smooth sailing from the very start. On the contrary there were times when it appeared as if it would blow up—or go on the rocks—or one might use any other figure of speech that would describe complete disaster. I do not have the space to tell the stories of the hard and trying years; the important fact is that it survived, and considering the length of its existence and the difficulties

overcome, it has made the most astounding growth, not only in the annals of agriculture but at least has rivaled the development of any of the giants of industry.

I have spoken of the wheat pool as if there were only one; each of the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, has its own provincial pool, and 12,000 farmers in Ontario have theirs, but all are federated so that they form one gigantic whole. This great federation controls more than 16 million acres, from which comes a flood of grain that thru this central distributing agency is poured into the far-flung markets of the world. In the three prairie provinces there are 250,000 farmer members of



the confederation. This means that these farmers and their families number perhaps 1½ million.

In 1925, only five years ago, the federated pools owned 100 country elevators; now they own 1,435 country elevators besides 12 terminal elevators, in which may be stored 34 million bushels; the country elevators have a combined storage capacity of 53 million bushels, so that the pools could on a pinch store nearly 90 million bushels of grain.

It is rather difficult to visualize the business done at the 1,435 country elevators scattered thru three great provinces. During the flush of harvest thousands of wagonloads of wheat every day had to be weighed, sampled and graded before they emptied their loads into the bins. "All day long," as one writer described it, "and far into the night from end to end of the prairies, groaning axles creak in chorus; all day long and far into the night the clug of gas engines beat the rhythm, and the hiss and swish of flowing grain sing in obligato as thousands of bins disgorge into thousands of railway cars."

Central Offices at Winnipeg

THE business of the federated pools requires a volume of detailed bookkeeping that surpasses the imagination of the ordinary human mind. Every load of wheat delivered at the nearly 1,500 elevators requires a separate check with the name of the man delivering the load somehow distinguished. In the Saskatchewan pool I was told that there are more than 150 members by the name of Oleson. During one season the handling of 130 million bushels of wheat required a million entries on the books and involved not one grade but 343 grades.

At last this astounding business centers in one great distributing agency at Winnipeg. Along with a number of the Jayhawkers I went thru

the great eight-story building which houses all the central pool offices. Here is the nerve center, so to speak, of the whole system. But one would not suspect this from visiting the building. There is not much more noise than there is in the movement of one of these tremendously powerful engines at a central power plant which supplies the electrical energy that lights the streets, pulls the cars and drives the machinery in dozens of cities and towns, some of them a hundred miles or more away. I have often watched one of these immense engines. It gives no indication of strain; just a noiseless but apparently resistless exhibition of power.

Here in this great building sit the men who govern the flow of half the Canadian wheat crop. By wire and by wireless these men are in touch with other men who sell pool wheat in the great grain exchanges of North America and Europe; Buffalo, Montreal, New York and London. Day after day a stream of cables pours in from Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, from Copenhagen and Helsingfors, from Oslo, Hamburg, Berlin, Manheim, Antwerp, Dusseldorf, Brussels and Rotterdam, from Zurich, Lisbon, Genoa, from Shanghai and Yokohama, from Cape Town, Mexico City and Rio de Janeiro. Time and distance seem to be almost annihilated.

By telephone in a 5-minute conversation 100,000 bushels of wheat is sold in London. In any given day the men in this central pool building may be directing the loading of a dozen ships at Port Arthur, routing thousands of bushels of grain over half a dozen railroads to the Atlantic seaboard, chartering ocean tonnage out of Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Vancouver or Prince Rupert; "dickering" with Lisbon or Liverpool; weighing the market developments in a dozen different countries; ordering the discharge of pool cargoes at many or maybe all of the 68 of the world's great grain ports. In 1927 the pool chartered 548 grain boats on the Great Lakes and loaded 1,171 vessels sailing out of ports on the Atlantic, not to mention hundreds of vessels which sailed out of the ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert, carrying their loads of golden grain to the Orient.

A Benefit to Agriculture

THE important question, of course, is whether the Canadian farmers, members of this gigantic organization, are benefited, are they better off than they would be if the pools had never been formed? I did not find anyone in Canada who said that the pool had not been a benefit. The only complaint I heard was that the wheat raisers who were out of the pool benefited by its operation without having to bear any of the cost; maybe that is so, but after all it seems to me that is not very material. If the members of the pool are better off than they would have been if the pool had never been formed, while they may feel that it is not fair that they bear the expense while outsiders reap a benefit, the important question is whether they are benefited. The pool certainly is efficient—that seems to be conceded. The expenses of marketing which must be borne by the producer certainly are less than he had to pay under the old system. The cost of interest charges, storage, administration and operating expenses varies a little in the different provinces, but so far as I heard, it did not anywhere exceed 4 cents a bushel, including the cost of distribution to the world trade by the central agency at Winnipeg, while the non-pool elevators make a charge of 5 cents. I do not know whether the pool will show a profit on its plan of handling the grain this year. It has been a hard year and there may be losses, altho in the long run I do not think there will be, but in past years the pool management has been able to pay back to the members a handsome rebate. In one year it amounted to more than 4 million dollars. This went into the pockets of the pool members; if

that profit had been made by non-pool elevators it would have gone into the pockets of the owners of the elevators. There used to be big profits in the elevator business in Canada. Original shareholders in the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, who made an investment of \$7.50 in 1912, in 1927, when the company sold its business, elevators and other assets to the pool, realized \$155.84, a gain in 15 years of 1,900 per cent. The bitter fight that is being made on the wheat pool in Canada and on the farm board in the United States by the privately-conducted grain trade shows pretty conclusively that there is big profit in handling grain by the old method, and that the pooling system has been of great benefit to the Canadian grain growers.

Should Get a Divorce?

I was married in Arkansas in October, 1925. I was only 17 years and 7 months old. The girl I married was just about two weeks younger than I. Our home was in Missouri but we went into Arkansas and got married. We lived together for five months. Then I left with my parents to come West. My wife had an illegitimate child by some other man. I married her to give her child a name and because I thought I loved her. We never got along. She would practice deceitful methods to get out at night. She had an uncontrollable temper. She used to strike at me and once hit me on the arm, causing the blood to come. Then I slapped her. That was the first and last time I ever struck her or any other woman. Since I came out West I have tried to forget the past, but now I have met some one whom I am in love with. I want to be free so that I can tell her I love her without any strings holding me on my past. What are the possibilities of getting a divorce from my wife in Colorado? Since I have left she has gone to a larger city, leaving her child with her mother, and is now earning her own living and going by her maiden name.

W. E. R.

There are eight grounds for divorce in Colorado. First is that either party at the time of marriage was impotent or, in consequence of immoral conduct subsequent to the marriage, became impotent; second, a husband or wife liv-

ing and not divorced, at the time of the marriage; third, adultery subsequent to the marriage by the spouse from whom the divorce is sought; fourth, willful desertion and absence without reasonable cause for the space of one year immediately preceding the action, by the spouse from whom the divorce is sought; fifth, extreme cruelty consisting of the infliction of mental suffering or bodily violence; sixth, failure of the husband, being in good bodily health, to make



reasonable provision for the support of his family for one year immediately preceding the action; seventh, that the spouse from whom the divorce is sought has been a habitual drunkard or drug fiend for one year preceding the action; eighth,

conviction for felony in a court of record of any state since the marriage.

According to your statement there is only one apparent ground for divorce and I am not at all certain that that applies to your wife. You could not obtain a divorce from her for immoral conduct previous to your marriage. If when you came to Colorado your wife refused to come with you and has since refused to come to live with you and this has persisted for a year, that would be a sufficient ground for divorce. But if you voluntarily left your wife and did not ask her to come with you, then the desertion would be on your part and not on hers. And while she might obtain a divorce from you, you would not be able on that ground to obtain a divorce from her. You do not say anything about any refusal on her part to come with you. In fact, the inference is the other way. You say that you left her and came West with your parents. Under the circumstances perhaps she wants a divorce as much as you do, and I would suggest that if you want this divorce that you suggest to her that she file an action for divorce on the ground of desertion and that you will not contest it. Probably along with it you would have to make some sort of provision for the support of her and her child, which seems to have been legitimized by your marriage with her. This support might be either in the way of alimony or in a lump sum.

Just What Is a "Huby"?

I bought a Ford touring car out of which I expect to make a "huby." I bought it from a dealer who took it in on a new car. It has a 1930 California license. Can I use this car with that license this year? S.

You have me guessing. I do not know what a "huby" is. You cannot use the California license in this state. If you were a resident of California and traveling in Kansas you could use the license for six months.

Chicago Hears What Farmers Think About Gambling Boards of Trade

From the Address of Senator Capper to Chicago Business Men, October 9, 1930

AS A WESTERNER born and bred, I never visit Chicago without feeling a surge of pride in this great western city which has sprung so recently from the prairies. It is therefore quite as a friend and neighbor that I can speak to you frankly and without rancor—as indeed I must—in behalf of these very prairies.

We are hearing much these days of stabilization. It is a word in every mouth. The grain producer believes, and I believe, that marketing on boards of trade, so far from tending to stabilize prices in accord with the legitimate forces of supply and demand, cause the chronic fluctuations which are the chief characteristics of the price of grain. And he believes, and correctly, I think, that the uncertainty of markets is one of the most demoralizing things to any industry that can occur. It is not today only, or this year only, that we have this uncertainty—the producer's protest is that it is chronic in the case of the price of grain.

It is no secret to you, nor to any business man in these United States, that for more than a year we have seen reviving business and industry seriously set back at critical times by the purely speculative short-seller. It is now being quite generally admitted in our chief centers of trade and finance that this gamble in values has the power to bring that condition of demoralization in which prices do not fairly reflect values, nor the status of supply and demand.

As men of business we are beginning to see and to understand that if the United States is to prosper, and is to continue to prosper, that the conditions which create good times and prosperity must be given every chance to exist. We are learning that we must cultivate all these agencies with constructive practices; that we must not interpose obstacles and hindrances which delay or destroy these beneficial influences.

I leave it to your own thought, your own good judgment, to consider whether we still can afford to let the market gamster continue to play his game to the detriment of general business and industry, as well as to the detriment of the greatest of all industries, agriculture.

You have here in Chicago the world's greatest wheat market. Kansas is the greatest wheat state in the Union. Out in the Wheat Belt, I can assure you, there is a total lack of confidence in

the board of trade as a market-place of wheat and other grain. The producers look upon it instead as one of the world's premier gambling places. The reasons they give for this judgment of boards of trade are entitled to a hearing and I may briefly summarize them: the producer believes that hedging, as used by the market gamster, is merely a pretext and a blind to cover outright gambling in his products. Please remember I am not discussing legitimate hedging—nearly 300 million bushels of wheat sold short in three days is not hedging; it is gambling.

The producer has lost all confidence in boards of trade because he knows that the volume of sheer speculation in his products on these boards is enormously greater than the combined total of the legitimate purchase of these commodities and the hedging done by legitimate dealers.

Moreover, he complains, and his complaint is entitled to a hearing, that there are no other commodities in the world whose prices fluctuate so violently from day to day, from week to week, from month to month, as the few which are traded in on the board of trade.

A striking example of the iniquities of the system, is that in one day almost as much wheat may be sold on the Chicago Board of Trade as can be grown in a year in Kansas, this country's greatest wheat state. The speculative element dominates the market. It deals in "paper wheat." It deals in wheat that never was grown, that never is ground into flour, that never can be baked into bread, but which does constitute a fictitious "supply" and which does depress the market.

I have said to you that it now is being quite generally admitted on the exchanges that the gambler in values, the unethical trader, has the power to bring about a condition of demoralization in which prices do not fairly reflect values, nor the true supply and demand.

In the famous bear raid of two years ago the grain gamblers cost the farmers of Kansas about 75 million dollars in about three months. They sold in three days in Chicago nearly twice as much wheat as was raised that entire year in Kansas, the premier wheat state. They sold 97 million bushels of wheat short in one day and

nearly 300 million bushels short in three consecutive days.

I am loath to believe that this system of marketing by drawing upon the gambling instinct of the entire community cannot be corrected. I have never bought a bushel of grain nor a share of stock on an exchange. But I think there is strong hope for believing that this evil will either be corrected or done away with, now that this kind of marketing is being conceded fundamentally defective. It is defective in grain markets because of the inevitable effect of this gambling feature.

Opinions differ that if this gambling were cut out by the surgeon's knife of legislation—board of trade marketing would have to give way to something else. My sympathies have been with the efforts of the Federal Farm Board to set up co-operative farm marketing, or self-marketing by the producer. I hope this can be brought about.

The wheat grower believes that the powerful drive on prices this year has come from operators in the market who hope in this way to destroy the Federal Farm Board, defeat its program of co-operative farm marketing and save grain gambling, and I share this belief. I am giving you the opinions of the people who grow wheat and who from years of dear experience are convinced that grain marketing as it has been conducted is not in the interest of the producer, but is a load he has to carry. The West believes the boards of trade are abetting the price depression in the future's market to "break" and discredit the Federal Farm Board.

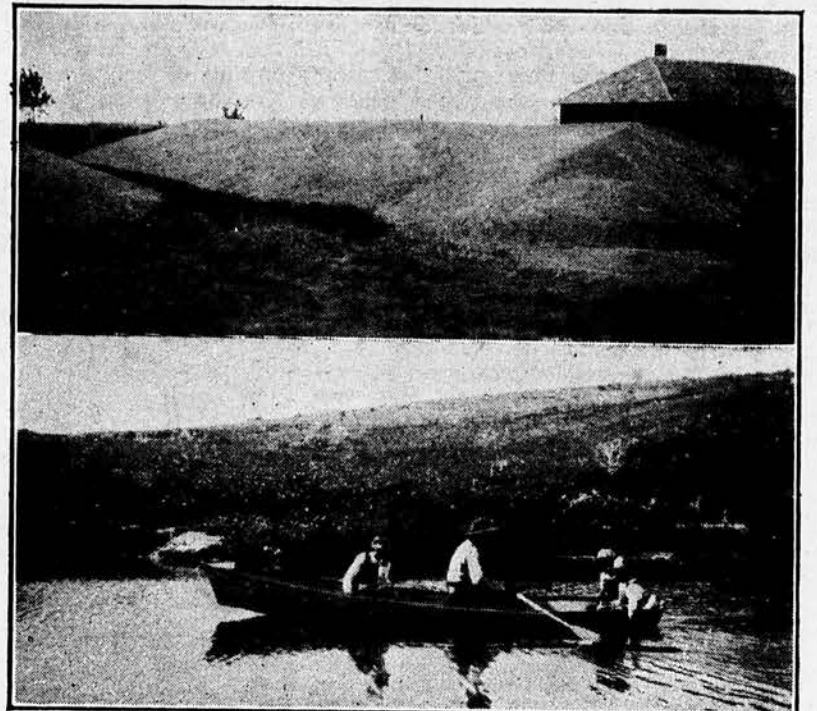
In any event a way must be found to prevent harmful use of the nation's market places by a minority of speculative gamblers and of permanently preventing the misuse of these important agencies of trade and commerce. I also believe that if this is not done effectively from the inside—that is, by the boards themselves, that it will be done from the outside; that Congress will interfere in behalf of honest markets and that it should.

Against legitimate hedging the grain grower and the consumer have no complaint, but if the Chicago Board of Trade will not purge itself of the unethical trader, the gambler in grain, it will become necessary for the Government to step in and do it.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



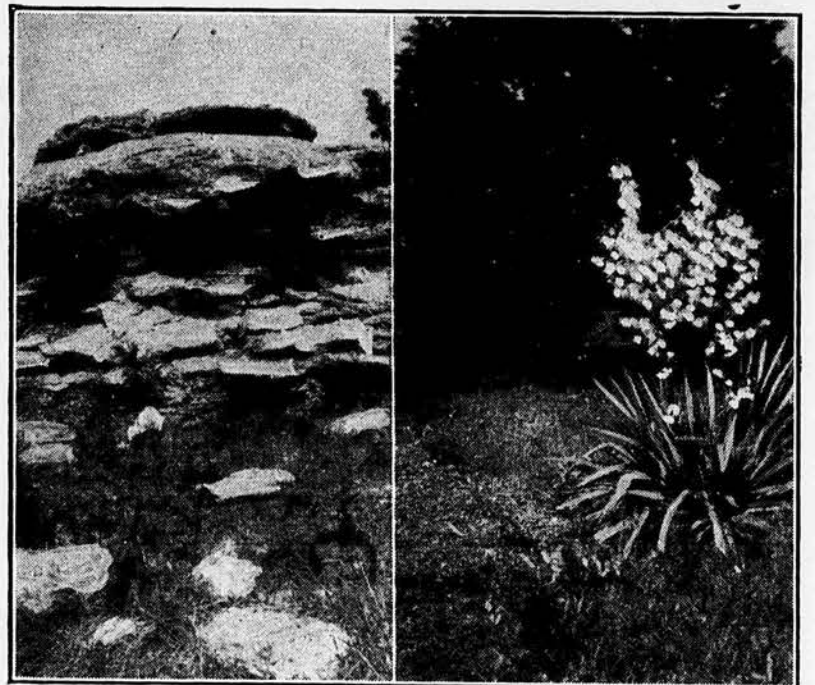
Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, at Right, Is Shown Making a Trade With Senator Arthur Capper. Because Staadt Took First Prize on These 10 Ears of Pride of Saline Corn at the Kansas Free Fair This Year, Senator Capper Gave Him \$25 for Them. This, Together With \$22 in Prize Money, Makes a Good Price for That Number of Ears of Anybody's Corn



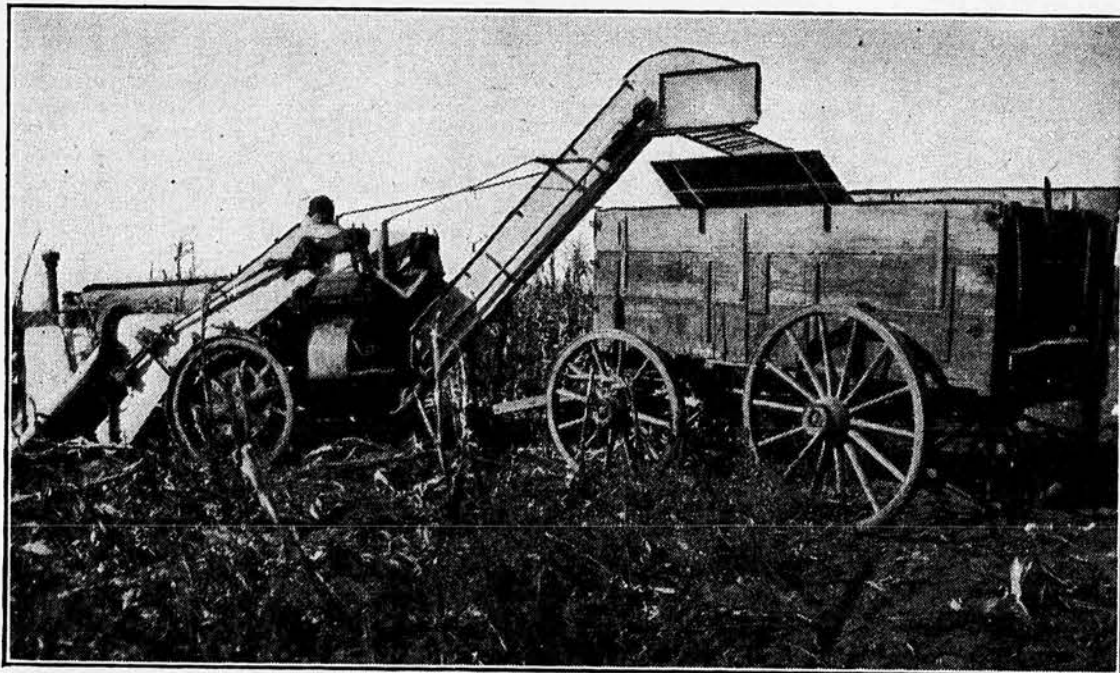
Perhaps You Think of Cheyenne County as Being Pretty Far Away From Things, Rather Barren and Uninteresting. You Are Wrong. Excellent Roads and Railways Are at Your Service Every Day in the Year. And the Top Picture Shows a Sample of One of the Big Crops, 8,000 Bushels of Wheat on the J. A. Lavell Farm; Then for Contrast, the Other Photo Shows the Lake on the Wilkens Bros. Farm



H. A. Ploughe, Jefferson County, Will Husk 75 Bushels of Corn to the Acre This Fall, and Here Is the Reason—He Irrigated. The Photo Shows the Main Ditch Thru the Field From Which Water Was Carried Down the Rows. The Pumping Plant Used Was Capable of Supplying 6,000 Gallons of Water an Hour



Neosho County Boasts of Fertile Farms, Progressive Farmers and Countless Things in the Way of Beauty. A Trip Thru the County Will Prove These Points. Blanche J. Phillips Submits These Two Pictures. At Left, a Rugged Limestone Out-Cropping; at Right, Beautiful Yucca Flowers Growing



A View of a Two-Row, Tractor-Powered Corn Picker Owned and Operated on His Farm by O. G. Jury, Near Ulysses. Tests Show This Will Pick and Husk 16 to 18 Acres of Corn a Day. This Means an Extra Saving to Mr. Jury Thru Reducing Harvesting Costs, and in Addition Allows Extra Time in the Fall in Which Livestock Can Feed on the Stalks in the Field



You Might Not Expect to Find Two Ukelele-Strumming Cowpunchers in North-Central Kansas, But Here They Are; Agnes Friebus, Left, and Olga Wangerin, of Near Kensington

As We View Current Farm News

300 Bushels of Alfalfa Seed This Year From One Kansas Farm!

THIS has been an unusually good season for the alfalfa seed growers. Many yields as high as 7 or 8 bushels an acre have been reported from Central and Western Kansas. Very large amounts have been produced by some individuals. Henry Elniff of Randall, for example, grew 300 bushels. Birt Saint, who lives near Jewell City, threshed 126 bushels of alfalfa seed from 16 acres, which brought \$64 an acre.

The natural result of the excellent showing this legume has made, in an unfavorable season, has been an increasing interest in the crop. A large acreage of alfalfa was seeded in Kansas this fall, and apparently most fields are becoming well established. Perhaps Kansas will regain the position of leadership it once had in the growing of alfalfa.

Away With the TB

MORE than one-third of all the counties in the United States are now practically free from bovine tuberculosis. There are 1,035 counties classified as "modified accredited areas"—areas in which tuberculosis had been reduced to not more than 0.5 per cent of the cattle population. Systematic testing to remove all tuberculous cattle is being conducted by state, county, and local officials, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. A high mark in this work was reached in September, when 24 counties were added to the modified accredited area. These counties were located in nine states and included 432,163 cattle.

Go Slow on Grohoma

THERE has been considerable interest over Kansas in a crop called Grohoma. It is a late maturing sorghum with a light brown colored seed, which is susceptible to smut. This crop probably is a kafir-feterita hybrid. It has been grown this year on the experiment station farms at Manhattan and Hays, and there is nothing in the results at either place to indicate that the crop has any particular merit as compared to the other sorghums. Anyone interested in a detailed report of those tests may obtain it from R. I. Throckmorton, professor of agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Paxton to Australia

EDWARD C. PAXTON, the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture who has been stationed in Topeka since May, 1917, has been ordered to Sidney, Australia, with the Foreign Service Division of the department. He will be succeeded on the Kansas work by Floyd K. Reed, a graduate of the University of Nebraska. Mr. Reed has been assistant livestock statistician with the department in Washington for the last three years. Before that he spent three years in Nebraska on department work.

Heavy Shipments Required

CONSIDERABLY larger shipments of feed into the livestock areas than usual likely will be required generally over the United States. Kansas, for example, will produce a corn crop about 70 per cent as large as that of last year, but two-thirds of the corn is in 30 of our 105 counties, most of which contain few cattle or hogs.

A Cloudburst at Cimarron

ACLOUDBURST near Cimarron a few days ago resulted in the death of J. G. Updegrove, 38 years old, a resident of that community most of his life, and the destruction of considerable farm property. Four and one-half inches of rain fell in 20 minutes.

Durand, Dry Land Fisherman

IT IS probable that V. C. Durand of Hoisington is the best dry land fisherman in Kansas. He started this manner of fishing last spring when a high wind blew the water of Cheyenne Lake far out on one side. A few days ago, during a

strong wind, the water was blown back 3 miles from the lake and the fish were lying in small puddles of water by the thousands. He picked up 40 fish that weighed from 1½ to 2½ pounds and called it a day.

An Ideal Farm Community

DECLARING that many rural communities are too small to support adequate social institutions, Dr. C. J. Galpin, a sociologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, described what he regards as the "ideal" farm community, in its sociologic aspects, in addressing the American Country Life Association Conference at Madison, Wis. last week.

"The small rural community," he said, "has little chance to attain high community standards of life. It is doomed on account of its smallness. I hold that a farm community of 100 farms and 100 families, like the 36-square-mile townships of Wisconsin, is too small.

"A community of at least 1,000 rural families is needed to maintain and support schools, li-



braries, hospitals, parks, playgrounds, churches, fire companies and the like. The total population of this community should be at least 5,000 persons, and the minimum area about 100 square miles, the outer boundary of the community being 5 to 8 miles distant by highway from the center of the town."

In discussing the effect of the decrease of farm population on country life, Doctor Galpin declared that altho statistics show that the farm population is now 5 million persons less than in 1910, the actual loss has been 12 million persons,

"Outlaws of Eden" Coming

BEGINNING next week we will start the publication of the greatest serial story ever written by Peter B. Kyne, "Outlaws of Eden." This is a real farm story. It is concerned with the adventures of Nate Tichenor, late of the field artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces, and Lorry Kershaw. Their families had been at war for 60 years in the beautiful Eden Valley; they were cattle barons of the old school.

But a new day dawned. Irrigation projects, power dams and modern agriculture changed the old picture. And with it came the old, old story of the love of a man for a maid! We think it is without doubt the greatest story we have ever run in the Kansas Farmer. We hope that you will start the story next week, for we feel sure that if you do you will follow it to the end.

We would appreciate letters from readers telling us how they liked "Outlaws of Eden." Serial stories will be a permanent feature of the Kansas Farmer, and we should like to have all the help possible from readers in supplying just the stories desired.

because in the 20-year period (1910-1930) there has also been lost to the cities the natural population increase on farms, approximately 7 million persons.

Doctor Galpin said that approximately 5 million young men and women between the ages of 18 and 25 have gone from farms to cities in the last 20 years, and that about 60,000 "prosperous" farmers have moved from farms to cities during the period. It is the population shifts of these two groups, he declared, that are of greatest social importance in rural life.

Hog Feeders Will Meet

FROM 8 a. m. to 12 noon the folks who attend the Kansas hog raisers' meeting October 25 at Manhattan will inspect the college breeding herds. Beginning at 1 p. m. this program will be given in the livestock judging pavilion:

1:00 p. m.—Presiding—L. E. Call—Dean of Agriculture and Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, K. S. A. C.

The Kansas Pork Production Contest—C. G. Elling

—Extension Livestock Specialist, K. S. A. C.

High Swine Production Under Average Farm Conditions—Bruce Wilson, Keats.

The Hog Situation—W. E. Grimes, Professor of Agricultural Economics, K. S. A. C.

Report on Hog Feeding Experiments Conducted at K. S. A. C. the Last Year:

(1) Atlas Sorgos vs. Corn.

(2) Tankage vs. Mixed Protein Supplements.

(a) Fed in a dry lot

(b) Fed on pasture

(3) Dry Lot vs. Pasture Feeding During the Summer Months—C. E. Auel—in Charge

Swine Investigations, K. S. A. C.

Question Box—C. W. McCampbell—Professor of Animal Husbandry, K. S. A. C.

Swine Feeders' Day is an annual occasion on which farmers from all over the state come to the experiment station to learn at first hand the results of the year's experimental feeding trials with hogs, and to hear these results interpreted by the station's staff members, and to see the pigs used in the experiments. The hog raisers of the state cannot afford to miss this year's meeting.

Another Reunion at Buffalo

THE annual reunion of the present and former residents of the West Buffalo community in Woodson was held Sunday, October 5. Rain cut the attendance somewhat, but not the interest or enthusiasm of the folks who attended. This reunion has encountered tremendous favor among the people of the community. The example set by the folks of that neighborhood could be followed with profit by those in most rural communities in Kansas.

Purchased the Champion Corn

THE champion 10 ears of white corn at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, which took second at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, were purchased by Senator Capper, and the seed will be distributed in small lots to growers who are interested. The variety was Pride of Saline, and it was grown by H. E. Staadt of Ottawa.

Fruit Men to Topeka

THE Kansas State Horticultural Society will meet December 9 and 10 in Topeka. Everyone in Kansas who is interested in fruit growing is invited.

10 Pounds Low

THE average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market last month was 227 pounds, as compared to 237 pounds in September, 1929.

A Creamery for Kinsley

LOCAL capital is being raised to start a creamery at Kinsley, Edwards county. It will do much to boost dairying in that section.

A Gain in Farm Prices

THE general level of farm prices September 15 was 111 per cent of the pre-war level, 3 points higher than on August 15.

WIBW Adds an Action Broadcast!

The American Ace Takes Part in "Chronicles" Offered for Your Entertainment on Tuesday Evenings

SINCE October 5, WIBW has been bringing you a new and fascinating radio program which you will recognize as the "Chevrolet Chronicles." Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, ace of American aces, plays a prominent part in each weekly program, which is of a half hour duration every Tuesday evening at 8:30 to 9 o'clock. He will feature the experiences, personally described, of men who have given outstanding service to their country, most of whom have been voted the Congressional Medal of honor by special act of Congress. This is the highest honor within the power of the Government to grant for extraordinary valor in action.

The "Chronicles" range in locale from the scarred wheat fields of Chateau Thierry to the bamboo thickets of the Philippines, and in valorous deeds from the routing of 600 armed Philippine insurrectionists by only 12 American soldiers to the capture of four 155-millimeter guns, an anti-aircraft gun, 11 machine guns and their crews by a band of nine soldiers under the leadership of a man whose fists were his main weapon. We are sure you will enjoy this new feature over WIBW. Here is the program for next week:

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19

8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicales (CBS)
9:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator
10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
11:30 a. m.—London Broadcast
12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower
2:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude
4:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:15 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers
7:45 p. m.—Jesse Crawford
9:00 p. m.—Mayhew Lake
9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:45 a. m.—Melody Parade (CBS)
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—Columbia Revue
12:00 m.—Senator Capper
12:15 p. m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:30 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
3:45 p. m.—Wardman Park
4:30 p. m.—Matinee (KSAC)
6:00 p. m.—Current Events (CBS)
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:30 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
8:30 p. m.—Sunshine Trio
9:00 p. m.—State Women's Club
10:10 p. m.—Columbia's Radio Column
10:30 p. m.—Ted Florito

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program (KSAC)
2:00 p. m.—The Tea Timers
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:30 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee (KSAC)
6:15 p. m.—Huston Ray
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Burleigh Girls' Quartet
7:30 p. m.—The Serenaders
8:00 p. m.—State Farm Bureau
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille
7:45 a. m.—Melody Parade
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—Columbia Revue
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture
2:00 p. m.—The Tea Timers
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Albert Fenoglio
3:45 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
4:30 p. m.—Matinee (KSAC)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:30 p. m.—News Acting

7:45 p. m.—Income Tax program
8:30 p. m.—Modocs
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:45 a. m.—Melody Parade (CBS)
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program (KSAC)
2:00 p. m.—The Tea Timers
3:15 p. m.—Albert Fenoglio
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:15 p. m.—Romany Patteran (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
9:30 p. m.—Democratic Rally
10:30 p. m.—Lloyd Huntley

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:30 a. m.—Manhattan Orchestra
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program (KSAC)
2:00 p. m.—The Tea Timers
3:15 p. m.—Albert Fenoglio

3:45 p. m.—Light Opera Gems
4:30 p. m.—Matinee (KSAC)
6:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers
6:15 p. m.—Huston Ray
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:30 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
7:45 p. m.—Income Tax Program
8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union
8:30 p. m.—Robert Service
9:45 p. m.—Sunshine Trio
10:30 p. m.—Will Osborne

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:45 a. m.—Melody Parade (CBS)
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:30 a. m.—Manhattan Towers
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program
1:30 p. m.—Columbia Orchestra
2:30 p. m.—Saturday Syncopators
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:30 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson
5:15 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude
7:15 p. m.—Columbia Male Chorus
7:30 p. m.—Sod Busters
9:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford
10:15 p. m.—Jack Denny Orchestra
10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo
11:00 p. m.—Midnight Frolic

A Reducing Diet

Four boys who escaped from the Frazier detention home Friday morning were picked up last Tuesday in the railroad yards at Vancouver. During their freedom they subsided on green apples.—Portland (Ore.) paper.

For Survival

BY F. D. FARRELL

Whether in agriculture, in manufacturing, in commerce or in nature, evolution is essentially a competitive process. The plants, animals, industries, or men concerned compete, either among themselves or group against group, or in both ways, for a "place in the sun." Those that have or that develop unusual fitness for making favorable adjustments to the forces with which they must deal are advantaged correspondingly in the competition. Inevitably the evolutionary process is painful for men or plants or animals that fail for want of the necessary individual or collective action to meet the requirements for survival.

Human society can and does devise helpful procedures for the use of man against his natural competitors. It can and does devise methods for "humanizing" the relations between competing men and groups of men. But it does not and it probably cannot eliminate the necessity for constant struggle for increased individual and collective fitness among those who are to survive economically and socially. Constant struggle for survival value is a common accompaniment of the evolutionary process. This struggle helps to explain America's almost fanatical interest in education.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.



If the chickens ate at the table and you ate off the ground, would you have any preference as to what they gave you to eat?

The Money Value of "Taste" in Pigs and Chickens

When you can get 15c for pork and 40c for eggs, anybody can show a profit on Hogs and Poultry. But when the price comes down to about half that amount, it takes real scientific and economic feeding to make real money. And every smart feeder knows that the most palatable, tasty feeding that will stimulate digestion will make for the greatest economy of pork, poultry and egg production.

SCIENCE has made some great discoveries in the pig and chicken world.

It has discovered that pigs and chickens have taste the same as humans. That they will use their taste in selection, if given a chance. And finally, that what they like best is best for them.

Farmers and feeders who have followed these discoveries are making money faster than they ever made it before. The others, at best, are standing still.

The particular feed, scientists tell us, that pigs and chickens like best is Semi-Solid Buttermilk. They say that every other feed should have a percentage of Semi-Solid added to it in order to create this taste appeal. And that, when you add Semi-Solid to any other feed, your pigs will put on better and firmer pork and do it faster and your hens will lay more and bigger eggs.

Among those who keep up with the scientific discoveries of the times this is pretty well understood already, because the Consolidated Products Company alone is called upon to supply over a hundred million pounds a year of Semi-Solid Buttermilk to the farmers and feeders of America who are making money out of their flocks and herds.



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



Clyde Was Formerly a Gopher Prairie Town; Now It Is Organizing a Farm Management Association

I CAN remember when Clyde was a sort of a Gopher Prairie town. The windows of the business places were not decorated as they now are, saloons were permitted in defiance of law and business men had little or no interest in agriculture.

Farmers grew wheat on the prairie land and watermelons on the sandy soil along the river. Men sometimes came to town in the morning with a load of wheat and went home at night with a jag of rye. The highest ambition of the town apparently was to stage a watermelon carnival. The folks gave away the watermelons but apparently little thought was given to agriculture.

Now it is different. A well-balanced agriculture and a diversified farming community surround the thriving and clean town of Clyde. One of the most important and far-reaching meetings ever held in Central Kansas was staged there recently. Farmers and bankers, members of the farm bureau and representatives of the agricultural college met to perfect a farm management service. Members of the new association will employ a man by the year to help them with their farm accounts and to render much other service with general farm problems. More than 250 men and women attended the meeting at Clyde.

When Mutual Insurance Started

Mutual insurance, now looked upon with favor and accepted as sound by many business men, is the outgrowth of an ideal. In the early days of Kansas, when a homesteader lost his home by fire or storm, his neighbors passed around a subscription paper and raised money with which to buy material for another house. Labor necessary for erecting the building also was donated. The farmer's loss was made good and the amounts in cash and labor required were so small that it did not work a hardship on any giver.

But no one was paid for circulating the petition or transacting the business in the purchase of lumber and hardware for the settler's new home.

These experiences doubtless developed the vision out of which has grown the magnificent system of mutual insurance in Kansas. In 1888 a group of McPherson county pioneers banded themselves together for developing the mutual insurance idea. They organized the Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company. Probably not to exceed \$1,000 in premiums was obtained the first year on the insurance written on livestock and farm homes. But now the company has 186 million dollars of fire and tornado insurance in force. It has about 55,000 policyholders, and business is being written in all of the 105 counties in Kansas. All reserves maintained by the company are invested in Kansas securities.

At Salina

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

The Mid-Kansas Live Stock and Horse Show in its first effort to stage a worth while event has made for itself a place among the most successful shows of its kind in the West. Due to the vision of the leading business men of Salina and their long distance business viewpoint, they are building out in Central Kansas an institution destined to place that part of the state in the front row agriculturally. The heart of the show is the efforts

of the Jo-Mar 4-H Calf Clubs. One year ago this project brought to Saline county 100 registered Guernsey heifers and distributed them to boys and girls of the county on terms that made it possible and attractive for the young people to embark in the breeding of Guernseys.

The calves, now nearly grown to cows, were on exhibition at the show, and 100 more calves imported from Wisconsin and Minnesota were distributed to another group of boys and girls. Governor Reed addressed the children and their parents and drew numbers from a barrel that corresponded with numbers on the calves, and in this way it was determined

just the calf that went to a certain new owner.

It is estimated that when the five-year program of the Jo-Mar Co-operation is completed there will be at least 2,500 registered Guernsey cattle in the county, together with an increased dairy income of \$750,000 annually. Plans are being made to build at least one new building a year. This year most of the stock was housed in big tents. There was 154,000 square feet of tents. Nine hundred cattle were on exhibition, including 155 beef calves and 103 in the dairy division. There also were 500 hogs and 100 sheep.

Breeders who follow shows spoke of the high quality of all livestock exhibits. Almost everything shown had been exhibited this year at state or district fairs. Cool weather had helped in bettering their condition, and they showed to better advantage than at any time during the show season.

Makes a Man Healthy

"What time do you get up in summer?"

"As soon as the first ray of the sun comes in my window."

"Isn't that rather early?"

"No. My room faces west."

A Good Investment

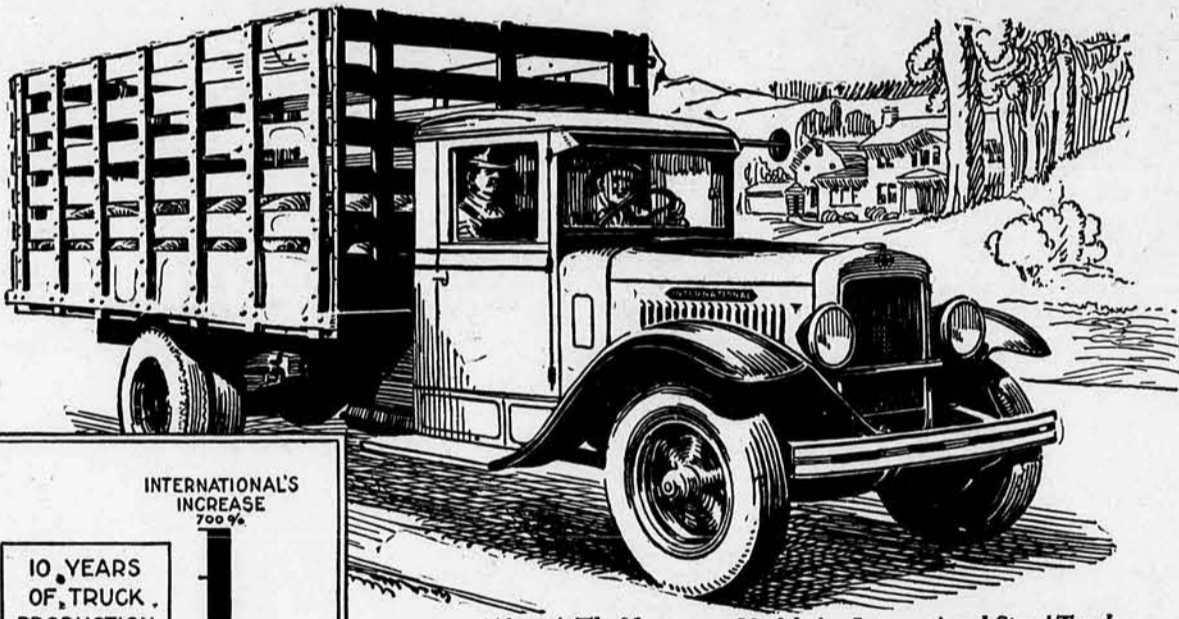
BY MRS. C. W. CLARK
Cherryvale, Kansas

As a farm flock I like the Barred Rocks because their egg production has been proved to be as great, if not greater, than any other breed. But especially do I like them on account of their quick maturity. It is not uncommon to have 2-pound broilers at 8 weeks. They seem to take on fat quicker than any other breed that I have tried raising. The last year I received a premium over other breeds on my Barred Rock fries.

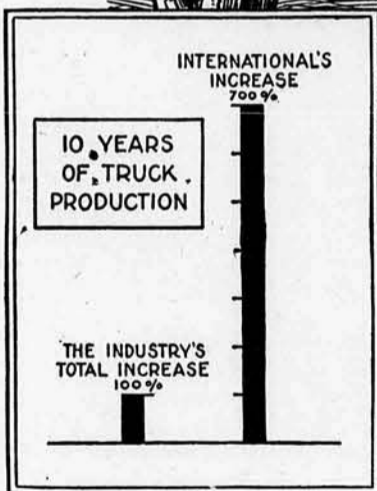
If hatched early the pullets make fine winter layers. But proper housing and good feeding play an important part in successful poultry raising. A scratching shed with an open south front over which woven wire and a drop curtain have been placed has been one of our best investments. During the stormiest weather in this shed the hens are comfortable and happy all day, working in the straw. The increased egg production has more than paid for the shed which is attached to the poultry house.

About 5 million acres could be irrigated in Kansas from the underflow.

International's "Seven-for-One" Record is proof of remarkable value



(Above) The New 3-ton Model A-5 International Speed Truck



In 10 years International Truck production has increased 700 per cent, while the total truck production of the industry has increased only 100 per cent. Such an increase from a small beginning would not be important—it is necessary that you bear this in mind also:

Ten years ago International Harvester was already a highly successful truck builder of 15 years' experience. Even then it was one of the leaders of the industry, with a production of thousands of trucks per year. Since that time International has multiplied seven times as fast as the industry has multiplied.

The march of the Company toward a dominant position in truck building is the best possible evidence of the value of International Trucks. Keep this popularity in mind when you buy a truck. It means that here are trucks ready for years of good economical service. You will find farmers everywhere enthusiastic about the Six-Speed Special and the other Internationals. Write for detailed information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of AMERICA Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS



REPEATEDLY the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and Charles F. Hobbs, State Insurance Commissioner, have cautioned readers of Kansas Farmer not to expect too much from low priced insurance policies. We refer especially to the so-called "a penny a day" mail order and radio policies. Perhaps some of them are worth what you are required to pay, but in many instances you insure yourself against what 99 times out of 100 will never occur.

Here Is an Example

Recently one of our Protective Service members fell from a load of hay, broke both arms and crushed his pel-



Clyde Lewis, Newkirk, Okla., Policeman, Made a Lucky Find When He Arrested William Hildebrant and Bob Knight, Who Had Stolen Chickens From Protective Service Member E. S. Scott of Near Arkansas City

vic bone. He was carried to the house unconscious, and a few hours later was taken to a doctor for treatment. After that he was returned to his home, and, of course, was entirely helpless for more than a month. This man carried a "penny a day" accident policy and had some hopes of collecting at least \$25. But he had made the mistake of expecting too much for his money. Here is a clause from the policy: "If the Insured shall in consequence of any accident not otherwise covered by this policy be continuously confined within the house, not leaving it at any time for any purpose whatsoever, and shall be prevented from attending to any and every kind of work or business for a period of not less than 30 consecutive days from the date of the accident, the Company will pay the sum of Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)." Payment was refused on the ground that the insured did not remain in the house for 30 consecutive days after the date of the accident. In all of

your experience, can you think of a case in which indemnity could be collected under this clause?

If suit had been brought in the case referred to above, quite likely the court would have held that the man, strictly speaking, was confined to the house, even tho it was necessary to remove him temporarily for treatment. But, of course, the amount involved—\$25—is too small to justify a long drawn out trial. If this insurance company were licensed to do business in Kansas, which it is not, our state insurance commissioner, who has power to revoke such license, could have interfered and advised that under the circumstances the \$25 should be paid. In all probability the claim would have been settled without further difficulty. As it is, if our insurance commissioner should make such a suggestion, this particular company could tell him to go jump in the lake. The moral is, "Before you pay for insurance, be assured by proper authorities that the company with which you are going to do business has been given the approval of the insurance commissioner of Kansas."

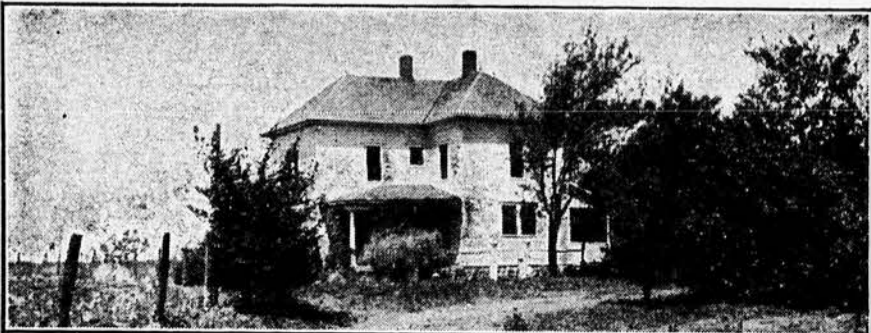
Hunter Held These Thieves

One of the last \$50 rewards paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service went to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hunter, Protective Service members of Harvey county. In the early part of August Mr. and Mrs. Hunter returned to their farm residence late at night and detected two young men in the act of ransacking the place. While Mrs. Hunter and a visitor in the home held the prowlers at bay, Mr. Hunter telephoned to Sheriff McIntire at Newton. Mr. McIntire and his son responded immediately, searched the young men, found that they had taken some money, a ring, a fountain pen, and various other articles. The two culprits, Albert Cullen and Percy Carter, are now serving one to five years at the Hutchinson reformatory as a result of Mr. Hunter's excellent piece of detective work.

An Oklahoma Policeman Scores

About the middle of July, a chicken theft was reported to Sheriff Joe H. Cooper of Newkirk, Okla., just 8 miles south of the Kansas line. Sheriff Cooper sent men from his office and from the police department to guard the various roads leading into Newkirk. A policeman, Clyde Lewis, was directed to watch the highway leading in from the northeast. He had driven only a short distance when he met a car containing sacks of chickens. Instead of stopping at Lewis's command, the driver stepped on the gas. Lewis opened fire at the top of the fleeing car. Its occupants attempted to speed up the flight by throwing out sacks of chickens. But the shots brought results, and Lewis effected a capture. The two men apprehended did not prove to be the

(Continued on Page 17)



This is the W. E. Hunter Farm Home in Harvey County, Where Albert Cullen and Percy Carter Were Captured in the Act of Burglarizing the House. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Protective Service Members, Received the \$50 Protective Service Reward

The Best your Money can buy



RED TOPS have changed my fence building habits

"I always build my new fence and repair my old ones in the fall instead of the spring because I can drive RED TOP posts through hard dry soil in which "post-hole-digging" would be too tough for me."

EACH year as an increased number of farmers switch over to RED TOP as their all purpose fence post, likewise fence building and repair during the fall season also increases.

It is no longer necessary to confine fence work to spring—the "easy post hole digging" season. Being made from tough, dense railroad rail steel, RED TOP steel drive posts will not batter or buckle when driven through the hardest of soil. One man can drive from 200 to 300 a day.

Whether it's building a stretch of new fence, repairing an old one or merely replacing rotting wood posts, get this job cleaned up this fall in your spare time and in good weather and out of the way before spring when you are always pushed for time and so often are forced to neglect jobs that you have planned to do.

Put all your fence lines in good shape this fall. You will not only take this job out of the busy spring season but you will prevent your fence lines from becoming further run down during the winter and perhaps get an extra season's use out of the wire. You will avoid those annoyances next spring from stock breaking through into growing crops which may mean not only losses of valuable animals through gorging and wire cuts or even being killed on the highway but also serious damage to growing crops.

Check your fence lines today—make up a list of the posts and fence you need and see your Red Top dealer. He will help you decide on the fencing materials best suited to your needs and to your pocketbook.



RED TOP STEEL POST CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Seeds of Ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHAT we are driving at in this lesson is that wisdom depends on character. Your heart has much to say about your head. What your head contains is nearly useless unless your control machinery (governor belt) is working. A business man went to his office one morning, and for some reason could not unlock the safe. He knew the combination, but somehow it would not work. He waited until his partner came. But neither could his partner open it. The two waited until the founder of the firm came, for they were certain the old gentleman would have the door open in a minute.

But they were mistaken. The senior partner sat in front of the safe for half an hour and turned the combination this way and that. The safe stayed shut. They then sent for a representative of the safe manufacturers. That important gentleman arrived, listened to the clicking of the lock and said that one of the pins had dropped down inside, and they would have to burn the lock out with an electric torch.

But before the torch man was summoned one of the firm had an idea. He dreaded to see the door of their splendid safe ruined by an electric torch, and he said, "Wait a minute. Let me telephone the warden of the state prison." (This was in Columbus, Ohio.) "Warden, didn't I read some time ago of a famous crook being sent up?" "Yes," said the warden, "we have many famous crooks here. We have them in assorted sizes and in odd lots." "But I mean, a very famous crook, more famous than the common garden variety of crooks." "I think I know who you mean," said the warden. "Yes, he is here. At least he was last night, and I have not heard of his going. What do you want with him?" "We want him to come over to our office and open this safe, without dynamite." "I will send him right over."

In an hour the man of the jimmy arrived, accompanied by a turnkey. He sat down in front of the safe, turned the lock this way and that, listened to its clicks, and in 10 minutes the door was open. If that safe cracker had been as good as he was clever, he could have done something in the world besides sampling the flapjacks of various state prisons.

We are troubled today with many clever men and women who seem to have a wonderful engine, in all its parts, except that it has no governor belt. Their machine runs away with them. Just how to get moral discipline into them is the problem. They do not get it in childhood from parents, they do not go to church school, it is not permitted to be taught in the public schools, the movies teach much that is not moral, they do not get it from books, and there you are.

And yet we know that goodness is more important than cleverness. At least we say that, whether we actually and honestly believe it or not. At any rate you would rather have a good, honest man of ordinary brains working for you than a clever thug. The prisons are full of clever thugs, and there are many more who ought to be there.

I think of one instance, familiar to all Americans. When Lincoln was running for the United States Senate in Illinois, he said in one of his speeches, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." He felt that intensely. He was willing to stake everything on it. Why did he feel that way? Why didn't Douglas, his political opponent, and the man who beat him for the Senatorship, feel that way? Douglas was a keen man, one of the best debaters of the day. People called him the Little Giant. But he did not have the deep sense of right and wrong that Lincoln had. He was not a good man, in the sense that Lincoln was good. And that

homely goodness of Lincoln enabled him to see more deeply, to think farther, than Douglas.

I do not mean by that that goodness is a substitute for thought; or that being pious, going to church and all that will do in place of hard study, and reading books, attending meetings and getting all the information you possibly can. But I mean that information can be used to better advantage by one of good character than by one of doubtful character; that all the information that one can amass will not do in place of honesty, truthfulness, integrity.

When aged Anna and Simeon went into the temple, they were like thousands of other worshipers. But the depth of their religious experience, long cultivated, enabled them to see more in the Child before them than other people were able to see.

Lesson for October 19—How Wisdom Depends on Character. Luke 2:25-39. Golden Text, Matt. 5:8.

O. K. All 'Round

"Jack hasn't come home. Am worried. Is he spending the night with

you?" wired Smith's wife to five of his friends.

Soon after the husband arrived home, and before long a messenger boy came in with five replies to the wires his wife had sent. They all read: "Yes, Jack is spending the night with me."

Aids in Management

BY L. F. NEFF

The Farm Bureau Farm Management Association which is being organized by the farmers of Washington, Riley, Cloud, Clay and Ottawa counties now has 44 members. The purpose of such an organization is much the same as that of a cow testing association, in that a fieldman is employed to assist the members with their records and management. Associations of this kind in Illinois have increased the net income of their members on an average by about \$1,000 a year.

On Wolf Trapping

Hints on Coyote and Wolf Trapping, Leaflet No. 59, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

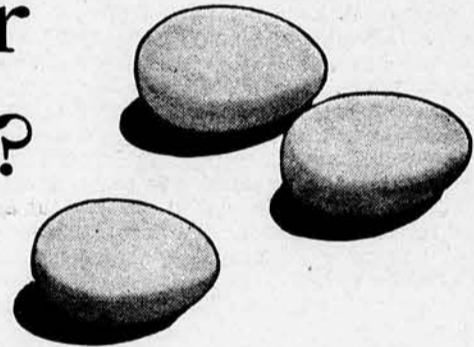


WHEN you own any of the 7% Preferred Stocks bought from The Public Utility Investment Company, your dividends, paid to you four times each year, enable you to share in the profits of power, light and telephone companies—now so generally recognized as daily necessities on the farm, as well as in the cities.

Write us today for the full story of the best, safest and most profitable way to invest your spare money. Dept. K.F

The Public Utility Investment Company
NATHAN L. JONES, President SALINA, KANSAS

Would You Rather Have 14,520 EGGS or 16,302 EGGS?



14,520 is a big figure — especially when it's that many eggs. And we have a pen of 100 pullets that laid that many in 9 months. But we also have a pen of 100 pullets that laid 16,302 eggs in 9 months. And 16,302 is bigger than 14,520 by 1782 eggs.

Both these pens of pullets are mighty good layers. You can see that from the eggs they laid in 9 months. Both received the best of feed and care.* It takes good feed and care to make 100 pullets lay 14,520 eggs in 9 months. But what does it take to make 100 pullets lay 16,302 eggs in 9 months—especially when these pullets are just like the ones that laid only 14,520 eggs — and when they received the same identical feed and care? It takes Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min in addition to good feed and good care. That is just exactly what the pen that laid 16,302 eggs received — Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min. That and that alone accounts for the difference of 1782 eggs between these two pens of fine pullets.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min is a conditioner and mineral supplement that helps hens turn feed into eggs. Its conditioning properties keep them in laying trim day in and day out. Its vital elements will increase the production of your flock—no matter how good the hens or the feed—just as it did for the hundred pullets that laid the 16,302 eggs. Buy a supply from your local dealer now or write us. It's time to start your flock off to a record in fall and winter egg production. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

*By the best of feed and care we mean a mash of ground corn, wheat middlings, wheat bran, meat scrap, dried buttermilk, soy-bean meal—a scratch feed of cracked corn and whole wheat —also cod-liver oil and oyster shell—lights in the morning. Both pens received all these things in the same proportion and in the same way. But no matter what the feed, it is good feed and care plus Pan-a-min that makes extra fall and winter eggs. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.



Here are the test pullets that laid 14,520 eggs in 9 months
Below are the Pan-a-min pullets that laid 16,302 eggs

Dr. Hess Poultry



PAN-A-MIN

KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

In the Wake of the News

DESPITE the unfavorable conditions of this year, both from the standpoint of farm production and also from low prices, there is less complaint from over Kansas than in some past years when times were bad, as in 1913. Perhaps this comes about from a larger appreciation of the theory of business cycles. In any case the view, apparently, among a big majority of the folks, is to make the best of a bad matter, and to thank the Lord that it is no worse. And it will be far worse, we might add, for the laboring men of the cities who are out of work this winter. They will be the real hard luck boys. The farmer is the last man who is starved out!

We're All Out of Luck

THERE is always some talk, during a depressed period such as that we are in now, to the general effect that there is no need, reason or excuse for the existing conditions, and that something ought to be done to prevent their recurrence. Often there is an implication that somebody—an influential group, the industrial system, monetary system, capitalist system, or other mysterious source of power—is responsible for the situation. Much of this comment comes from groups which advocate radical changes in the social order, but much of it is simply an aimless, uninformed expression of dissatisfaction. While we think there is not so much talk along this line as in 1920 and 1921 in Kansas, it exists, as we have found out in the last month.

It would clarify the thoughts of many people if they would simply grasp the idea that every class of regular business the world over is suffering great losses by the present situation. The mining, manufacturing, transportation, trading and banking interests include practically all of the big interests which are supposed to be powerful thru the influence of money, and all of these are suffering heavy losses by the slackening of industry and trade. They are all interested in the maintenance of employment and trade at the highest possible volume; indeed, their interest in volume is greater now than in the past, because the part of capital in production is greater than ever before, and an idle industrial plant earns no return on its cost. Under the pressure of modern competition there is greater need than ever for operations close to capacity.

If the leaders of industry sometimes loosely referred to as "ruling" or "controlling" the country had the power to control the fluctuations in the volume of business, obviously they would keep it at a high level, but they have no such power. They are chiefly occupied with the problem of maintaining the activities of their own industries in the face of competition which intensifies as the general volume of business declines, and with keeping the results on the right side of the ledger. The vast capital represented as under their control is mainly invested in fixed properties, usually more or less encumbered by obligations upon which interest must be paid. They would soon involve their companies in bankruptcy if they disregarded the general trend.

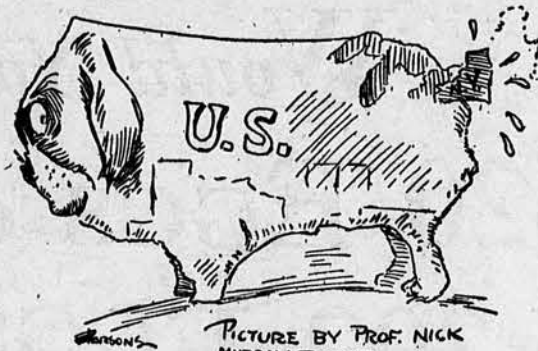
They do not have the power to control wages, prices or volume in their own industries, to say nothing of conditions in all the other industries, which of course react upon their own. They have less influence in making the laws of the country than either farmers or organized labor, for the obvious reason that they have comparatively little power to deliver votes.

It is said that even the individual owners may desire to operate their properties to capacity, there is a lack of order and control in the industrial system which results in the conditions complained of. This is the crux of the discussion. It is true that the industrial organization is not under any system of general control. It is a free system, because all persons are free to employ their varied capacities in whatever honest occupations they may choose. It is not our purpose to enter into an argument over such specious pleas as that individual workers are not free, but compelled by the force of circumstances to take work as they can get it. Nobody is free from the compulsion of the circumstances in which a person happens to be placed. Most people are obliged to earn a living and must find something to do where they live or by their own initiative. Society is not responsible for this condition, and it cannot be materially changed by any system of government. Nor is it the intention here to discuss socialism or communism, but simply to base what is said upon the fact that freedom of enterprise and the right of private property exist under the laws of this country. Under such a regime, with everybody free to do anything that anyone else may do, rival and competitive efforts inevitably occur, with more or less confusion and

disorder. These conditions are incidental to a state of individual freedom.

All of the traits of human nature manifest themselves under a state of individual enterprise in the business world. The human kind is gregarious, imitative, excitable and inclined to move in mass, hence the well-known tendency to develop alternative periods of optimism and pessimism, which may be also described as debt-making and debt-paying periods. Within the last 10 years we have seen this tendency strikingly manifested in the Florida town-lot boom, the Middle West farming land boom and the Wall Street stock market boom. These were all fundamentally alike and may be said to illustrate that certain undesirable results attend upon freedom for everybody to manage his own business affairs as he will; but, after all, the spirit of individual initiative and enterprise have settled and developed this country and made it what it is. Where shall authority for releasing and restraining individual initiative and enterprise be lodged?

Probably there are few persons unable to recall foolish investments of their own, but not many who plead guilty would want to have a conservator appointed for the management of their affairs, and it is quite certain that the American people as a whole have not reached that stage of desperation. What then is to be done about booms and the reactions that follow? Are they net, to



PICTURE BY PROF. NICK MURRAY BUTLER — THE WET TAIL WAGGING THE FAIRLY DRY DOG.

a great extent, inevitable accompaniments not only of the physical development of a country like this, but of the development of the people themselves?

What would be the character of an individual who never had responded to the stimulus of opportunity or felt the discipline of a reverse? Just now the ideal course of affairs is thought to be one of placid regularity and stable prosperity. If everybody would consistently refrain from going into debt or taking chances in new and uncertain ventures, a very high degree of stability in the business world might be maintained, but it would be a slow world compared with that with which we are acquainted.

Are Lower Costs Possible?

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE
Secretary of Agriculture

I wish we had a single plan, distinguished for its simplicity, and could say with finality, "Here is the one thing needful for solving all the ills of the world." It would be comforting, but we know we can't say that. The problems of modern civilization are far too complex to be solved by any one plan.

Farmers in the United States have made a sound beginning in organizing agriculture. That is the first and most vital step. Co-operative marketing, with the substantial encouragement of the Federal Farm Board, is a long stride ahead. Emphasis on adjusting production to the needs of the market logically goes hand in hand with organization and co-operative marketing. Emphasis on reducing production costs a unit is equally essential. But no one of these ideas is a panacea. We have no right to expect any one of them, as a part of our collective thinking on the problems of agriculture, to turn clay into gold. But by utilizing day after day every method that appeals to us as sound, we can make progress.

We hammer away at the necessity for an intelligent, far-sighted production program and for an equally intelligent marketing and distributing system. We must continue to argue the necessity of these ideas until they have been put into practice.

But we should be foolish to overlook the fact that the most efficient organization possible cannot save the consistently high-cost producer. Unless he can reduce his production costs, he faces two alternatives: he may shift to an occupation

in which his chances are better, or he may stay where he is, with relatively high costs of production, inadequate income, and a low standard of living. To most Americans this last situation is unthinkable.

Prosperity in farming, as in industry, will always depend upon profit—and profit is the difference between cost of production and selling price. This statement is far from sensational. You don't see it in newspaper headlines. But it is still true, and it is vastly more important than some of the things you do see in newspaper headlines. It is one of those ideas easy to swallow but hard to digest.

Two recent changes in the economic scene have focussed attention on production costs. One of them is the amazing rise of power farming. The other is the trend in the general price level.

In 1920 there were 246,000 tractors on farms in the United States. The total in 1929 was around 850,000. Power machinery has effected a new low in production costs in many parts of the country. As a result the general level of production costs in agriculture will have to come down, if a majority of producers are to do business at a profit.

The trend in the general commodity price level is also significant. By the end of July this year the average of all commodity prices was 20 per cent lower than the average of a year ago. The index of all commodity prices on July 31 stood at 121, as compared with 149 a year ago. Undoubtedly the general price level will improve during the coming year, but there is some ground for expecting the broad trend of the general price level to be downward during the next few years. That does not mean downward from the level of July, 1930. It simply means that the peak of the next price cycle is not likely to be as high as the high points of the last few years. This trend is noticeable the world over.

If we cannot look forward to a price level at least as high as that which has obtained during the last few years, we may have to pay increasing attention to reducing production costs. In an era of low prices a reduction in production cost may mean the difference between profit and loss.

To spend less money is not necessarily the best way to reduce costs. When prices are unfavorable, however, the usual thing is for the live-stock man to stop buying purebred sires, or for the dairyman to cut down on the purchase of protein feeds, or for the cotton grower to restrict his use of commercial fertilizers. Measures like these may reduce expenditures, but they do so at the cost of quality and yield a unit of land or animal.

We can tackle the problem of lowering production costs from another angle. For years we have emphasized the importance of yield an acre and returns a unit of feed fed to livestock. But yield is only one element in the cost. The farmer's manipulation of labor—human, animal, mechanical—bears directly on production costs. So does his own ability as a manager. Size of farm, size of fields, location and topography of farm, use of one farm practice rather than another—all these and many other factors directly influence production costs.

Usually we lump all of these factors under the broad classification of farm management. It is a subject in which there is more preaching than practicing. I suspect that this is true in part because our experiment stations have not been able to demonstrate the best labor practices for a certain crop in a given area and year, say, as well as they have demonstrated the quantity of nitrogen, potash and phosphorus, needed to grow that crop on a given soil. Farmers have had to develop their systems of farm management—largely by trial and error. The cost of trial and error is high. Its results are not always the best.

I should like to see the state and federal experiment stations empowered to expand their operations to include research in farm management in the field, on farms specially set aside for the purpose. If every important agricultural area, every recognized farming system, had one or more experimental or demonstration farms devoted to applied research in farm management, we should see a rising interest in ways and means of lowering production costs on the farms of America.

The object of improvement in farming is a high standard of living. To obtain this, agriculture must be profitable. This has long been recognized as a matter of public concern. It is now to the public's interest, as well as to agriculture's interest, to encourage economic research as vigorously, as we have encouraged the scientific research that has made it possible to grow two blades of grass where only one grew before.

ANNOUNCING
 THE **WORLD'S LOWEST PRICED**
VALVE-IN-HEAD
STRAIGHT EIGHT...



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\$1025

F. O. B. FACTORY

The
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BUICK
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Here, unquestionably, is the most wonderful and welcome news Buick has ever had for the scores of thousands of Buick admirers in agricultural communities.

One of the four new series of Buick Valve-in-Head Straight Eights, now winning a record reception in all parts of the country, is priced as low as \$1025 at factory—fully \$200 less than any Buick six of recent years.

A Buick Eight at less cost than last year's six! A Buick Eight, with even more power, even more swiftness, even more stamina, even more endurance than enthusiastic owners have always associated with Buick . . . at a price so low that it actually becomes expensive to buy lower priced cars!

And a big, roomy, luxurious Buick Eight as well, with plenty of

space, plenty of head and leg room, for passengers who are accustomed to space and demand it in their automobiles!

It is powered, like Buick's remaining three series, by a masterly new Valve-in-Head Straight Eight engine providing performance far surpassing that of any previous Buick. It introduces new Insulated Bodies by Fisher, upholstered in either broadcloth or mohair, and skillfully insulated like a fine home against heat, cold and noise. It provides new Engine-Oil Temperature Regulator—new Air Intake Silencer—new Ring-Type Torsional

Balancer and other features promoting maximum engine efficiency, smoothness and stamina.

Here, indeed, is the ideal car for discriminating farm motorists. Here is a car that combines the

greater luxury and performance of The Eight as Buick Builds It with exceptional economy and long life. Here is value that only Buick with its tremendous two-to-one leadership in fine car sales could possibly achieve.

Visit your Buick dealer—today! Note the size and strength of this car—the thoroughness with which every unit of body and chassis has been constructed to assure extra long life. Then drive it—test its thrilling performance—realize what an extraordinary value it is and how easily it can be yours on the special G.M.A.C. plan for farmers.

Buick Motor Company, Flint, Michigan
 Division of General Motors Corporation
 Canadian Factories, McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.

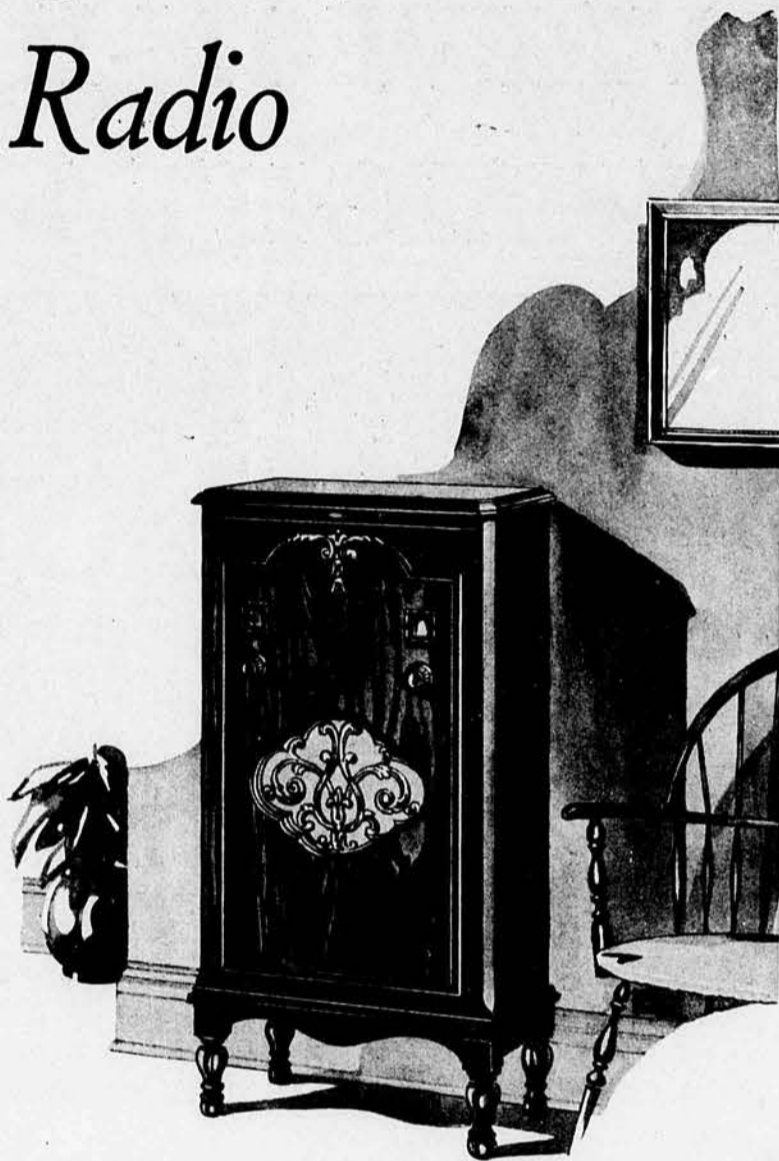
FOUR SERIES		
'1025	STRAIGHT	'1535
'1095	8	'1565
'1285		'1610
'1355		'2035
ALL VALVE-IN-HEAD		

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

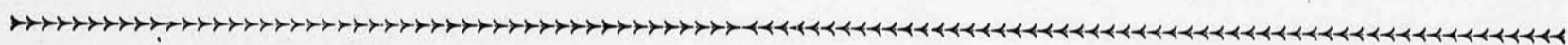
Whether you have electricity—or not...
RCA RADIOLA gives you the
Finest in Radio



With electricity—the new RCA Radiola Super-Heterodyne Model 80—at a new low price! Screen-grid—9 tuned circuits—magnified, illuminated tuning dial accurately calibrated in kilocycles—volume control—local-distance switch—push-pull power amplifier—improved electro-dynamic speaker—handsome walnut cabinet—\$142.50 less Radiotrons. Also ask to see and hear de luxe model and Radiola with electric phonograph.



Without electricity—the RCA Radiola Model 22—operated by batteries—at a price all can afford! Screen-grid receiver for battery operation. With enclosed RCA loudspeaker. A wonderful value for the money. An excellent set for receiving your favorite station with amazing clearness and lifelike reproduction of tone.



THOUSANDS of farmers have declared that the radio news bulletins on crops and prices and weather are so valuable that they couldn't possibly afford to be without an RCA Radiola.

But even this important service to farmers is only a small part of the benefit and enjoyment that the whole family will get from either of these highly perfected radio instruments.

Special programs for mother... entertainment for children... educational hours for boys and girls... and then programs which cost millions of dollars to put on the air

... the highest priced orchestras and singers!

RCA Radiolas are designed by the same great staff of engineers which has built so many of the broadcasting stations of America. And they are built by the largest manufacturer of radio apparatus in the country.

Let your Radiola dealer demonstrate for you the rich, full tone of these instruments. Let him show you how they tune in programs from stations near and far. And ask him to tell you how easy it is to own one.

Radiola Division, RCA Victor Company, Inc.

RCA Radiola



There's a heap of troubles pecking at feet!

We remember the time when we were just about so tall, out scattering a bucket of corn to the chickens—*bare-footed!*

No one can tell us it doesn't hurt when you get your toes pecked by half a dozen old hens.

We know a lot of farmers who have *troubles* pecking at their feet. They shuffle around at the chores like they were walking on egg shells.

You know yourself that if your feet go bad, you can't work well—and your whole job is endangered. Your feet need the best care and protection.

One of the best ways in the world to give your feet the protection they need is to get the best boots you can find. Good-fitting, comfortable boots help protect your feet from all those troubles such as chilblains, blisters, itching feet, corns and bunions.

We realize that. So, when we build a pair of "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots, we build them for foot comfort and health.



Each boot is built on a special aluminum last, right to the shape of your foot. There are 44 parts in every Blue Ribbon Boot, carefully put together by skilled craftsmen.

When it's finished and you slip it on, you find comfort at every point. Snug and comfortable around the ankle and heel—to prevent chafing. Soft, smooth flexing over the arches. Extra reinforcements at the wear points without too much weight. Rocking-chair soles with square, flat heels that put spring in your stride.

The boot that's comfortable is the boot that fits!



We'd like you to have this **FREE** book

Dr. Lelyveld, nationally-known foot-specialist, has written especially for the United States Rubber Company a little book entitled "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Mail the coupon for your copy today. It's free. You'll find it mighty handy to have around the house because it tells all about chilblains, bunions, itching feet, corns, excessive perspiration, etc., and suggests good common-sense remedies.

United States Rubber Company,
Dept. FFF-100, 1790 Broadway, New York.
Gentlemen: Please mail me your free book,
"The Care of Farmers' Feet."

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
TOWN _____
STATE _____

**"U.S."
BLUE RIBBON**



**foot-saving
footwear**

Rubber footwear for the entire family. For work, dress and play.



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots—You can wear the "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot all day long in the greatest of comfort. Moulded precisely to the shape of your foot. Smooth, even flexing over the instep that puts comfort into walking. Red uppers with white soles or Ebony black with white soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip.

"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic)—The Walrus is a heavy-duty overshoe built for the hardest usage and yet so light that it doesn't tire you when you have lots of walking to do. Washes off clean in a hurry. Four, five, or six buckles.

Stylish Gaytees—The modern farm wife wants style and color in her overshoes. And Paris style authorities say that Gaytees are the most stylish women's overshoes in the world. Many beautiful colors and fabrics to choose from. Gaytees come in cloth or all rubber—in high or low uppers. Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles. Look for the name "Gaytees" in the shoe.

Keds for growing feet—The fact that star athletes the country over choose Keds, proves their foot comfort and health qualities. For growing feet they give barefoot freedom and encourage the feet to healthy growth—yet they give the proper protection. Recommended by physicians and gymnasts.

Will You Meet Our Champions?

With Reports Still Incomplete, We Are Sure of Many Capper Club Winners in Local Fairs

FOR high honors and breadth of victory, no list of winnings in all Capper Club history equals that of 1930. Stories of successful showings at local and state fairs are pouring in from members in all parts of Kansas. Keen rivalry within our own organization prepared our folks to hold their own with 4-H competitors, and even to stem the tide of open competition with flying colors. Just what heights this conquering group is going to scale, in all probability, will not be known until the books at the last show of 1930 are closed. Three cheers for our undefeated champions!

In this brief account only a partial list can be given. If your name deserves to be included, but is not, don't feel slighted. Just consider there were too many to be crowded into the small space at our command.

First, we'll introduce Kenneth Cooper of Osage county, who became a member of the Capper Clubs in 1929. Kenneth with his Aberdeen Angus started in by capturing sweepstakes and the special Arthur Capper silver cup at the Overbrook Community Fair, where the picture shown on this page was made. Next, he placed as senior champion in mixed groups at the Topeka Free Fair, and finally his calf was declared grand champion baby beef at the Hutchinson State Fair.

Brooks Vermillion of Shawnee county, for four years a Capper Club member, exhibited the champion pen of White Wyandottes at the Topeka Free Fair, and in the 4-H exhibit at Hutchinson he won grand championship in pen, cockerel and pullet.

James Hesler of Phillips county, breeder of Rhode Island Reds and winner of many Capper Club contests, swept everything before him in Phillips, Norton and other counties in Northwestern Kansas, but did not exhibit at the state fairs.

A. V. Dagg, Shawnee, a new Capper Club member, showed the champion Shorthorn baby beef exhibited in the 4-H division at Topeka.

David Bruner, Shawnee, a first year Capper Club member, won first in his class. He showed Buff Orpington chickens.

Boyde Boone of Kingman county took first prize on his Jersey heifer and won first in the county group when he showed at the state fair at Hutchinson. This Jersey was chosen as one of the best five in Kansas, and has been sent to the National Dairy Show in St. Louis.

Kingman county was very well represented by the Robinson family—all of whom are Capper Club members and breeders of Ayrshires. Walter showed the champion Ayrshire, took first in the second year and over class, and champion of all breeds over 2 years. Ralph placed second in the senior yearling class, and Cecil second in the 2 years and over class.

Benson McGaw of Johnson county

took the blue ribbon on his Jersey heifer. He also won several cash prizes on his Rhode Island Red chickens. He showed in the Johnson county fair.

Margaret McColm of Lyon county had the champion 4-H club sheep in her county this year. Margaret has been a Capper Club member for two years. Her Capper Club project lamb



Brooks Vermillion, Four Years a Capper Club Member, Shawnee, and His Pen of White Wyandottes Which Won Sweepstakes at the Hutchinson State Fair

won first place at the Topeka Free Fair and also at the Lyon County Fair.

Roy Freer, Capper Club member of Shawnee county, won first place on his hogs, and second and third on his lambs, besides cash prizes when he showed at the fair at Silver Lake.

John Henry Hicks won second place at the Lyon county fair with his young heifer. John is a new Capper club member from Lyon county.

James Ketchersid, Capper Club member from Dickinson county, won all the firsts given on Buff Orpingtons at the 4-H poultry show at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson.

Likewise, Harold Chalk of Kingman county placed first with Rhode Island Reds, cockerel, pullet and pen.

Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall county, took practically all of the first, second, and third prizes in Anconas, both in the exhibition class and in the production class at the Kansas Free Fair.

Among the winners who should have much more space are Lawrence Wheaton, Edwards county; John Ary, Edwards; Leroy Chalk, Kingman; Marjorie Williams, Marshall; Sarah Jean Sterling, Dickinson; Erma Schmidler, Shawnee; and Edward Zickefoose, Shawnee.

Very few Capper Club members have reported any sales of livestock or poultry. From all accounts there will be a fine lot of offerings in the annual Capper Club advertisement which will appear in an early number of Kansas Farmer. Those who have stock for sale will be requested to send descriptions to the club manager right away. This annual club offering will give members in the different parts of the state a chance to purchase, for next year's projects, stock with records of state-wide winnings. Special listing blanks will be furnished soon.

Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

If the wind is an economic resource, Kansas had enough last week to make her the richest area in the world. Real estate did get pretty high, but the

economic value of the high soil was not very much. The wind put on a two day and night exhibition from the south, then it rested a day. After a day's rest it came back from the north at terrific speed. We have wondered many times when the wind suddenly changes directions if it turns around or just comes back in reverse.

A great deal of the wheat land was damaged by the severe northwest wind. Many fields will have to be resown. A few farmers got out with single row listers and made furrows across the field about 3 rods apart. This plan usually will stop a field blowing, but it makes a newly sown wheat field seem pretty rough. A number of fields locally appeared like moving sand dunes the next morning after the storm. Since the ground is so dry it is quite a problem to know what to do with the soil that is blowing. Any more cultivation only makes it worse. It is hardly worth while to sow or resow until it rains.

If sowing could be done immediately after a rain the chances are that the wheat would get started before the soil got to blowing. A few farmers in the last few days have reported finding a number of wire worms eating the seed in some of the dry ground. Wire worms will not touch a grain that has sprouted. There has been more work put on the wheat seedbeds this year than ever before, it seems to me. One farmer remarked the other day that if wheat next harvest is not worth more than 60 cents it would not pay to cut it where one has to pay rent. The local market dropped below 60 cents last week.

The lower wheat goes the more one hears about the Farm Board. Wheat farmers are very much dissatisfied with the Farm Board. A very common remark is to the effect that if the Farm Board would get out of the wheat market and the Canadian Wheat Pool would break up, wheat would go to \$1.25 in a short time. Maybe this is true. If that should occur it would be a great stroke of luck for most everybody but the farmer. Wheat gamblers and grain parasites



Sarah Jean Sterling, Four Years a Capper Club Member, Dickinson County, and Some of the Ribbons and Cups Won by Her Buff Orpington Hens. The Capper Egg Production Cup for 1930 Is to Be Added to Her Trophies

could go to bed and enjoy a real night's sleep. It was unfortunate that the Farm Board should come into existence at the beginning of the economic depression. The hard times in this country are not caused by the Farm Board because the condition is world wide. Those we have heard speak that were in Europe last summer say economic conditions are much worse there than in the United States. England has had 10 years of hard times, according to one visitor.

We are prone to forget the past quickly in this country. Two years ago when wheat was selling at \$1.45 in April for July delivery one local farmer sold 7,000 bushels. The rest of us took the market at harvest,

which was around \$1.15. No Farm Board caused this condition. The main cause was that grain gamblers sold almost 300 million bushels of paper wheat in three days. It seems entirely likely that if the farmers of America do not within the next few years perfect their own business organizations the nation as a whole will not be able to withstand the economic stress. Products of the farms are the life blood of the nation. Other lines of business have guarded their own interests, they go rough shod after things favorable to their interest. Nothing of any great benefit will ever come to agriculture until she goes herself and gets what she wants.

The tax amendment which is to come up at the November election is something more voters should consider. It is pretty generally agreed among taxpayers that our present taxation system is out of date and should be revised. And again the folks that go after what they want will likely get it. If Mr. Richman with his tax free investments insists that he should continue to have this privilege and that property owners should pay for the roads, streets and public conveniences he enjoys, things will be about as they have been. But if the farmer who by hard work has accumulated a \$10,000 farm in the last 25 years feels it is not right for him to pay about \$300 a year tax while his city brother on a salary of \$3,000 pays less than \$100 tax each year he should step up to the polls in November and vote his demands. The above comparisons are only relative, but it would not be hard to find many actual situations like the one illustrated. It seems to me that without exception every farmer would be in favor of this revision.

Some time ago we had occasion to measure some land. The device we used was made out of three light lengths of lumber. The pieces were made into an A shape with the legs of the triangle exactly a half rod apart. At the top of the A one leg was extended about 6 inches. This extension served for a handle in operating the device. By pivoting the device in the legs one can measure as fast as he can walk. This is a permanent piece of equipment and comes in handy on any farm.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 10)

ones who had committed the theft near Newkirk, but they did admit to having stolen chickens from E. S. Scott, a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member living near Arkansas City. Later they were tried and each given a three-year penitentiary sentence. Since Mr. Lewis was responsible for the arrest and conviction, he is the one to receive the \$50 Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward.

They Won't Answer

Any concern that has a large number of customers is likely to have claims presented for adjustment occasionally. Many of the companies against which the Kansas Farmer Protective Service members report claims co-operate with this department in bringing about satisfactory settlements. Some, however, refuse even to discuss the claims. The following decline to answer our letters:

- Bozarth Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
- Star Royalty Association, Tulsa, Okla.
- Weaver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.
- National Products Sales Company, Juniata, Neb.
- Kipp Taylor Radio Company, Manhattan, Kan.
- Poultry Supply Company, Omaha, Neb.
- Merrill and Sons, Garnett, Kan.
- Yotz Typewriter Company, Shawnee, Kan.

Try Frogs' Legs

"I've eaten beef all my life, and now I'm as strong as an ox!" said he. "That's funny," replied she. "I've eaten fish all my life and I can't swim, a stroke."



Kenneth Cooper, Osage, and His Grand Champion Angus Baby Beef. Kenneth Joined the Capper Club Two Years Ago



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Tasty and Colorful Combinations of Fruits and Vegetables Are Appealing

AS WE plan our menus for the fall and winter months we are constantly faced with the difficulty of "different salads." These combinations have been found to work out well:

A combination of carrots, peanuts and raisins combined with a tasty salad dressing is good.

Carrots and apples diced in uniform pieces and mixed with salad dressing with nuts added if desired add color to any menu. Carrots and pineapple make a nice combination as do carrots and cabbage.

Apples are always good. The well known Waldorf salad, a mixture of celery, apples, nuts and salad dressing is acceptable. This may be varied by the addition of pineapple or other desired fruit. Other delightful combinations are: apples, oranges and dates; bananas, pineapple and white grapes; halves of peaches with crushed pineapple or lemon jelly and any combination of fruits desired.

Cheese is available at all seasons. It may be used to stuff prunes or dates. It may be served with sliced pineapple or halves of pears. Or one may serve just cottage cheese with a dash of paprika on top. All of these are much more acceptable when served in a lettuce cup or on a bed of shredded lettuce.

Charming Day Frocks

2729—A subtly fitted silhouette that is certainly flattering especially to the larger woman. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.



905—An attractive and practical model. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

925—A quaint and smart dress for the growing miss. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price is 15 cents each. Order a Fall Fashion Book for 15 cents, 10 cents if ordered with a pattern.

Going Corn-Husking?

THERE'S much ado in this office these early autumn days about the big national corn-husking contest that is to be staged at Norton, November 14. So much ado, in fact, that Miss Amy Kelly of the Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College and the editor of the woman's department of Kansas Farmer held a meeting. We decided that the women who attend this interesting event will be comfortably

(SUGGESTED BY THE HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, K. S. A. C.)

sheltered and entertained, regardless of weather. There will be plenty of music, some contests and ample opportunity to visit. Miss Kelly and I are hoping to meet a large number of Kansas women. Don't forget the date, Friday, November 14, 1930!—Rachel Ann Neiswender.

Down Valley View Farm Way



I LOVED the white houses at Carmel-by-the-Sea, untrimmed except for blue doors and unadorned except for pots of geraniums set or hung along the outside walls and the iron railings. It is an old, old legend that blue doors will keep the devil away.

Now I cannot build me a Spanish home of white out here on a Kansas farm. Our house is a light cream color, trimmed in white. But I can paint my outside doors in blue, and that is what I have set out to do this afternoon. If there is anything to the old legend I shall be happy to have it apply here as well as elsewhere!

Another idea that I am going to copy is a garden gate and a trellis of stripped young timber or rough hewn wood. The artists have disguised their mail boxes there as quaint old pert houses, such as one finds along the country roads in the foreign lands of romance.

There is one thing that many people at Carmel-by-the-Sea do that is not attractive to the traveler. That is, to build high walls of brick or stone around their homes, cutting off the beautiful view of the ocean from the beauty-starved soul of the tourist who may have only a few hours to enjoy these particularly entrancing spots. It almost shrieks of selfishness and thoughtlessness on the part of the owner.

I think it is so pleasing to drive along the roads and enjoy the flowers and shrubs that folks have planted with the thought of the traveler in mind. Roses, trumpets and grapes, twining over the fences. Iris, lilies, hollyhocks, golden glow, and such hardy flowers, all add to the beauty of the place and give pleasure to the passerby.

At Monterey we ate abalone steak at Pop Ernest's, one of the most famous eating houses along the coast. He is a large Frenchman and serves in a decidedly French style. Abalone is a kind of fish which grows in a shell—you have probably seen these shells. The queer thing about it is there is only one shell. Clams have two, you know. The fish is powerful and lives among the rocks. Before people knew how to fish for them many fishermen lost their lives, for the abalone would clamp down on the fingers trying to force it loose from the rocks, and there it would hold fast until the fingers broke off or the tide came in and drowned the enemy.

Women's Service Corner

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

Excellent Tomato Catsup

Some time ago you printed a recipe for tomato catsup using cinnamon oil. I should like to see this recipe printed again.

Mrs. C. P. S.

I am sorry that I do not find the catsup recipe of which you speak, but am printing an excellent one here which I hope you will like as well.

Scald half a bushel of ripe tomatoes and remove the skins, add ½ cup salt, 1 pound sugar, 1 tablespoon cayenne pepper, 3 teaspoons each of ground mace and celery seed, 2 tablespoons ground cinnamon, and 2 quarts vinegar. Boil slowly until reduced one half, then pass thru a sieve, reheat, and store in sealed bottles, or in tightly closed cans.

Stunt Feature for Club Entertainment

Our club is giving an entertainment at night and each division is supposed to put on some clever stunt. Do you have a suggestion which would be suitable for a group of women to use?

Mrs. S. B. N.

I am sending you a suggestion here. If you will tell me how many there are in your division, I will send a copy for each of them. Any other club wishing this stunt suggestion may have it by writing to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Canning Chicken for Winter Use

In any leaflets I have ever received on canning meats, I have not found one on canning chicken, and I am especially interested in this. Can you give me directions?

Mrs. W. S. C.

Mrs. Nell B. Nichols has prepared a special leaflet on canning chicken and I am sending you one now. This may be had by inclosing a 2-cent stamp with your request to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Do You Sift All Flour?

BY CHARLOTTE BEISTER

MISS GEORGIANNA SMURTHWAITE, food specialist, Kansas State Agricultural College, tells the women that all flour should be sifted. The Johnson county nutrition leaders have been sifting the coarse grain flour and are surprised to find that even this has a tendency to

MARY ANN Says: I read a line the other day about someone whose head was "knocking the stars." A queer expression. Yet, I hope that for most of us there come moments when our heads "knock the stars." I do not want to be too earth-bound. The routine of life is too dull, unless we add



some leaven to it. Those people whose heads "knock the stars" are visionary. They see beyond the humdrum of daily living. Trivial things mean nothing to them. They do not see them. They are looking ahead to greater achievement. It wouldn't be a bad class to place in, would it?

pack. The coarse material is added to the cup and the sifted flour used to fill the measure.

Mrs. Pete Larkin, nutrition leader at Stilwell, was very much interested in the fact that 1 cup of white flour when sifted made 1½ cup. "What would happen if this cupful were used unsifted in a cake which I was making?" she asked. "Perhaps, I would have blamed the oven or some other factor in the baking."

Watch your baking failures. This may be the cause of one of them.

It's Time to Think About Bulbs

The Loveliness of Next Year's Garden Depends Upon the Work You Do Now

PERHAPS no flower of the summer is more greatly appreciated than the first shy ones which peep thru the snow in early spring, bringing a promise of the earth's awakening. Most of these earliest spring blossoms come from bulbs, which in Kansas should be planted any time during October or early November. The earlier the better, provided it is not so early that they develop prematurely.

Planted early they have a better chance to develop a strong root system before exceedingly cold weather comes. Prices may be lower later in the season but you save little because the finer, stronger bulbs have been chosen.

Since the flower is already inside the bulb when it is planted you may be reasonably sure of getting some kind of bloom from it no matter how

By Ruth T. Larimer

with firmly packed soil. If the soil is of clay, wet and place sand or peat moss under each bulb. If it is late in the season when the bulbs are planted and the ground is dry, water thoroly after planting.

Dahlias and peonies, while not strictly bulbs, are often classed as such and their care in autumn is important. The most difficult phase of dahlia culture arises when the tubers are to be stored. The plants should be lifted as soon as the tops are killed by frost, the wilted stalks cut off about 8 or 12 inches above the crown and the tubers allowed to dry in the air for a few hours.

The greatest care should be taken in the storage of the roots. If the cellar is too dry or is not frost free they should be stored in perfectly dry sand or sawdust. The slightest dampness may rot the entire lot and yet too much dryness causes the tubers to become shriveled. Decay will start in any wound caused in digging and will soon spread to healthy roots.

Peonies do not like being disturbed but if it is necessary to move or divide the clumps it is well to keep in mind that they can remain in the same spot for years if there is sufficient plant food to produce flowers and foliage. Deep planting as well as lack of food may cause them to refuse to bloom, so be sure that the eye is not more than 2 inches below the surface. The soil should be tamped firmly about the roots so that there are no air spaces to check their growth.

Altho some annual fertilizer is advisable, coarse bonemeal dug deeply into the soil is valuable and will greatly prolong the growing period.

A Progressive Party

BY HILDA RICHMOND

THREE busy women combined resources and gave a delightful birthday party for three children whose birthdays came within one month. The farms were located close together, so it was easy to plan and carry out a most successful good time for the three boys of 8, 9 and 10, all chums in the one-room school. The farm houses were small so that the combination worked well in more ways than one. It was novel, economical, delightful and also furnished a good time for all the other children in the three families.

By invitation they met at one home and enjoyed looking at the simple gifts laid out on three tables, and hearing what the honored ones said about them. By the time all were there and the gifts unwrapped and examined an hour had sped by. Then they were invited to go to the next home for fascinating games. The Art Gallery had 25 pictures cut out of advertisements and magazines waiting for appropriate names, so the children wrote on numbered sheets what titles they

thought would be appropriate. While the mothers were judging these they passed on to the good old peanut hunt with a prize for the one getting the most. Then they made rhymes and had a potato race out of doors. All this easily took the second hour and more.

Of course the third house held the eats, and it was a most delightful picnic supper, for there was no hurry and scurry to get things in order. The long table was ready and they filled themselves up with the simple but delicious things. Altogether it was the best and most satisfactory party the neighborhood had ever seen, and the little girls began to beg for a big party just like it, only eight or ten of them wanted to go together instead of only three.

Pajamas Are Practical



6900 is a practical sleeping garment for the growing boy. It is made with a one-piece front, and two-piece back. The back is joined together at the waistline with buttons and buttonholes. A small rolled collar is formed when the fronts of the jacket are rolled back. Collar, narrow cuff bands on sleeves and trousers, also narrow belt are fashioned of contrasting material.

Materials especially adapted to this pattern are madras, soisette, linen, flannel and cotton crepe. Designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Order the boy's pajama suit pattern from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price is 15 cents.

Kettles Are Colorful

BY JANE CAREY

THE singing kettle can become an economy. I learned the other day, while on a color hunt in a large department store. Tea-kettles, in color, are now made with a little double boiler arrangement; many a crowded stove top would take kindly to this saving of space, and of time.

Rugs Use Old Materials

By Anne Ryder

HOOKED rugs are very old and very new. It is generally believed that colonial women were the first to make them. They drew their own designs on burlap sacks and used bits of worsted materials. These were hooked thru with a hook much like a crochet hook.

I have made two rugs in this manner and if you have ever made a rug you will agree with me that it is a great deal of work. But aren't they worth it? They give such lovely spots of color and homeyness.

The modern ones may be made just as lovely as the old ones, with much less work. The new designs too are very attractive. Brilliant Chinese birds and flowers made with yarn are striking. Geometric designs, to be made of any colored materials you might have. If not too true these have the effect of old orientals.

My home is the cottage type, with old-fashioned furniture. I chose a design of a tiny house, with a red roof, smoke coming from the chimney, and fir trees in the background. I selected one also with old-fashioned flowers in rose, yellow and

blue. These I am hooking out of cast off woolen clothing and using bits of yarn for additional color.

With one pattern which required a large variety of colors and shades I purchased dyes of three colors, red, yellow and blue. These I mixed to get the desired shades, red and yellow for orange, blue and yellow for green and so on. For lighter shades I used more water in the dye. Altho some of the material was a bit spotted it did not show when hooked in.

Rugs made entirely of yarn are attractive but more expensive. They may be clipped or the loops left as with woolen material. Those made of silk or cotton have not been satisfactory to me.

Hooked rug No. 7248 when finished is 20 by 30 inches. It may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The price is 65 cents, without yarn. If you are interested in knowing how much yarn it will take, and the price for the entire rug, inclose a letter with your order for the rug.



7248

Concerning Vitamin A

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

No vitamin is busier than A. It is known as the Jack-of-all-trades in the vitamin family. Among its many duties are these: stimulating the growth of children, increasing body vigor, lengthening life and protecting us from colds, serious infections of the sinus and mastoid, tuberculosis and pneumonia. Of course vitamin A alone cannot keep away all these infections, but folks cannot avoid them unless their meals do contain enough of this valuable material.

So the question of homemakers is: How may the necessary amount of vitamin A be included in the diet? The answer is: Give children 1 quart of whole milk daily and every adult 1 pint. It is not an economy to skim the milk, for vitamin A is found in greatest abundance in the cream. Other foods containing goodly amounts of the vitamin are: butter, egg yolk, liver, chicken fat, spinach, other green leafy vegetables and the yellow vegetables, like carrots, sweet potatoes and corn. Codliver oil has it, too. This is one reason why nutritionists advise 1 teaspoon of the oil daily for children and for all adults susceptible to colds.

it is planted. For this reason many people have a tendency to plant bulbs with little or no advance preparation of the soil. A little care taken in the planting rewards you with much better bloom.

I find that bulbs, like children, respond to good treatment, good wholesome growing conditions, good food and plenty to drink. A mixture of crushed bone and fine bonemeal in equal parts makes an excellent food for the hungry root system, which develops immediately after planting. This supports the spring growth and will see them thru their flowering period. An additional top dressing of some quicker acting fertilizer, such as a prepared concentrated plant food, may be worked into the soil when the tops come above ground in the spring. The bonemeal mixture may be mixed into the soil around each individual bulb, allowing 2 teaspoons to the bulb, or the better way is to mix 3 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet thru the soil where the bulbs are to be planted. In soils deficient in potash it is well to add wood ashes or tobacco fertilizer to the bonemeal. If manure is used to fertilize the soil it should be well rotted so that there will be no danger from weed seeds or disease.

A good rule for planting is to place the bottom of the bulb about four times the depth of the bulb below the surface, altho this rule must be varied according to the soil texture. In medium heavy loam tulips should be planted about 4 inches deep, extra large bulbs may be covered about 1 inch deeper, or if the soil is heavy clay somewhat shallower.

Crocuses tho considerably smaller should be planted 4 inches deep at least because they have a tendency to work up in the soil and the new bulbs form on top of the old ones. Various small bulbs, grape hyacinths, chionodoxas, and some species of tulips and daffodils which for the most part make smaller bulbs than the general garden sorts should be planted 3 or 4 inches deep.

In loose, mellow soil lay bulbs out 4 to 6 inches apart, according to size. Then make a hole with a garden trowel, set the bulb in place and cover

Puzzle Fun for the Little Folks

I AM 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I like to go to school. I have one brother. His name is Floyd. For pets I have two cats and one dog. The dog's name is Bill and the cats' names are Tom and Spot. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Sabra Rogers.
Amherst, Tex.

Takes Music Lessons

I am 9 years old. I go to the Golden Rod school. My teacher's name is Miss Smith. I am taking music lessons from her this year. For pets I have two cats named Pete and Jimmy, a colt named Pet and a cow named Sweetheart. I enjoy the children's page very much.
Myra Marie Whelden.
Simpson, Colo.

We Hear from Carl

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is May 22. I live 1/2 mile from school. I live on a farm with my father, one brother and two sisters. My mother is dead. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.
Carl Vaughn.
Hurdland, Mo.

A New Tart Recipe

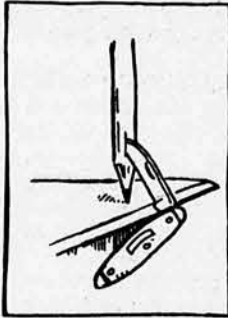
Dear Little Cooks: I thought you might be looking for a new recipe for your fall party. I was, and I found a delicious tart recipe to serve with a whipped cream pudding I have learned to make. I will tell you about the pudding recipe some other time. Now I am going to give you the apple and cocoanut tart recipe.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 cup grated apple | 2 egg whites |
| 1/4 cup sugar | 1 cup cocoanut |
| 1/2 teaspoon (freshly grated) cinnamon | 1/4 teaspoon lemon rind |
| 16 tartlet shells | |
- To grated apple, add sugar, cinnamon, and grated lemon rind. Add



stiffly beaten egg whites. Sprinkle tartlet shells with cocoanut, fill and sprinkle the tops with cocoanut. Put in a hot oven 400 degrees about 5

To Balance a Pencil



The illustration shows how this is done. Stick the blade of a penknife into the pencil, near the point, and open the knife more or less until the desired balance is obtained.

When thus placed, the pencil and penknife in conjunction are in constant balance, because the heaviest weight is below the level on which the point of the pencil rests. By altering the opening of the knife, the pencil may be made to stand in a more or less slanting position.

minutes to set crust; then reduce heat to moderate oven 325 degrees for 20 minutes. Serves 16 persons.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

To Keep You Guessing

Why would a man never starve in the desert of Sahara? Because of the sand which is (sandwiches) there.

What can you add to nine to make it three less? The letter S (SIX)

What odd number when beheaded becomes even? Seven.

From a word of five letters take two and leave one. Al-one.

Of what trade is the sun in the month of May? Mason (May sun).

Why are clouds like coachmen? Because they hold the rains (reins).

Why is dough like the sun? Because it is light when it rises.

Have you heard of the accident at the C. H. & D. depot? A train ran over a peanut, a shell exploded and crushed two kernels.

I can throw an egg against the wall and it will neither break nor fall. The wall will not break.

When is a wall like a fish? When it is "scaled."

Why is a waiter like a race-horse? Because he runs for cups, and plates, and steaks (stakes).

will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Quotation Puzzle



If you will start at the right letter, and insert spaces as required, you will be able to find a quotation from Benjamin Franklin. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Goes to Kincaid School

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Kincaid grade school. For pets I have a dog, a cat and a bird. I have a sister whose name is Mary. My birthday is November 30. Have I a twin? I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.
Edith Rowley.
Kincaid, Kan.

Fruit Puzzle



By placing the above groups of letters together properly, and using each group only once, you will be able to spell the names of nine different fruits. Can you guess what they are? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There

Rides a Bus to School

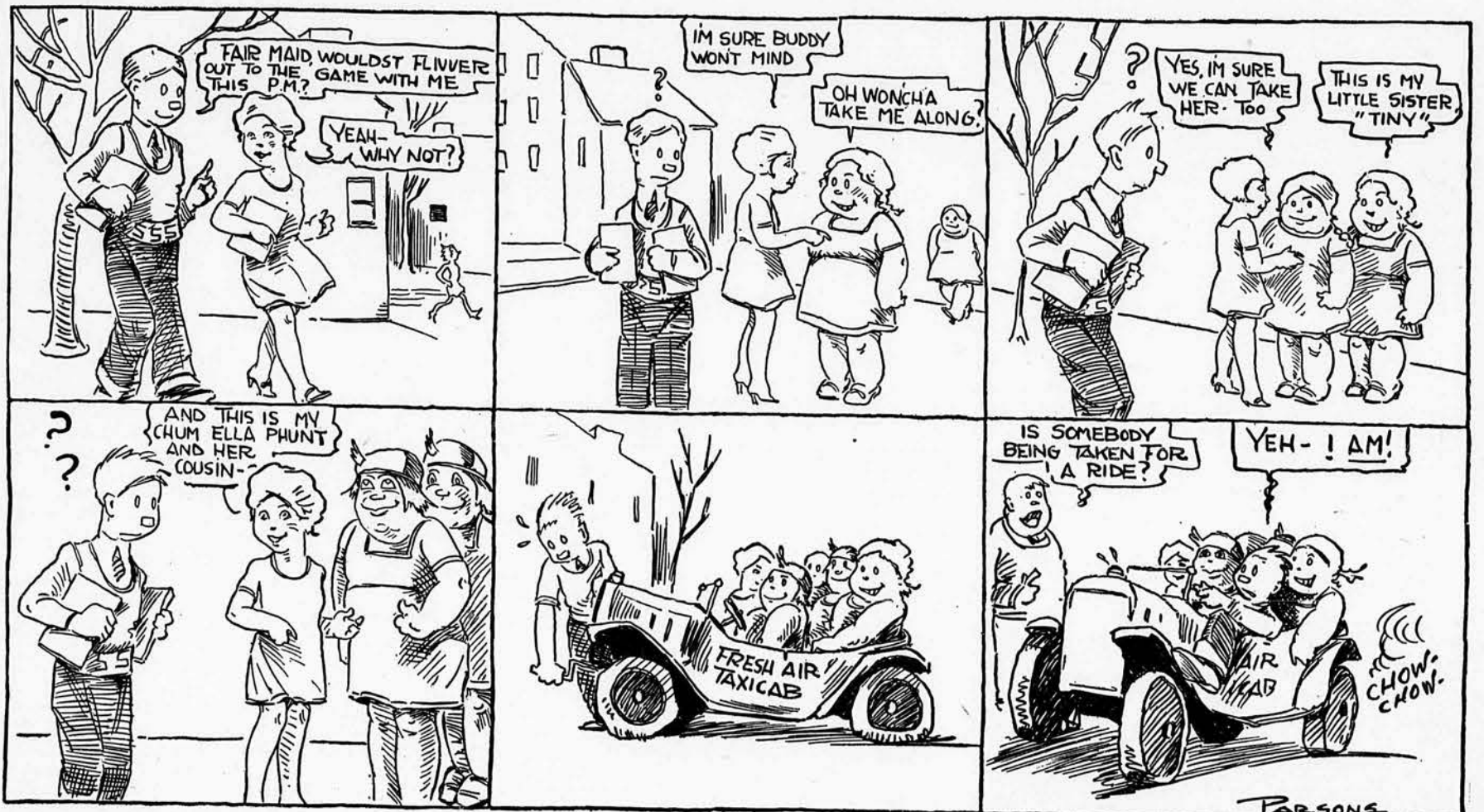
I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have blue eyes and brown hair. I am 4 feet 4 inches tall. I have one sister and four brothers. I ride to school in the school bus. I would be glad to hear from some of the girls my age. I enjoy reading the girls' and boys' page.

Eileen Salsmor.
Thomas, N. Mex.

Kathryn Writes to Us

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have three chickens, a dog named Snowball and a horse named Bill. I have three brothers named James, Thomas and John. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Kathryn Ingenthron.
Grantville, Kan.



The Hoovers—Three, Four, Five, Six Is a Crowd



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Why Not Provide More Adequate Medical Knowledge for Young People Just Starting in Life?

HERE is a letter from a married woman who has had to learn by hard experience. Incidentally, she shows that uninformed parents do manage some way. Perhaps her suggestions will work out some day. Why should there not be a University Extension Course thru which young people of marriageable age could learn? Why should not every county clerk be supplied with printed information to hand out? A lot could be printed on the back of a marriage license if the words were wisely chosen. The letter follows:

"I notice what you say in regard to young parents. I think your article is good and I know by experience how necessary it is for young married couples to be prepared for becoming parents. I was married when I was 16 years old and am now 40 years old. Am the mother of 10 living children and one dead one. I wish to say that I knew nothing of how to take care of myself or the babies. How they have managed to exist is beyond my knowledge. I have always been a poor man's wife, and we have not always been able to supply the necessary things, let alone the luxuries. It would be a fine thing to have a school to teach young husbands and wives about their own health and care of their own bodies, beside the health and care of their children.

"Then that brings another thought up: How could parents that are too poor to pay for the course of education receive the necessary information? It looks to me as if it would be necessary to provide educational literature along that line and give it out with the marriage certificate. Then it would not be embarrassing to anyone, and they would all have an equal chance to receive the necessary information, provided they kept it until needed.

"There have been many times when we needed medical attention and were not able to get it, for we did not have

the liver, but are often associated with uterine disturbances in women. They will go away only when you get back to good general health and proper circulation.

See a Good Doctor

I am the mother of four children, the youngest 5 months old, the next just past 2 years. While nursing these two youngest, one breast has troubled with the nipple inverting between feedings and some pain. There is no lump or sore spot. Does this indicate any trouble there? L.

Inversion of the nipple in such cases may occur from an ulcerated condition that has caused a scar and contraction. It does not usually indicate anything serious, but it is well to have a good doctor look at it.

The Cats Are Diseased

I am a reader of Kansas Farmer. I would like to have your idea about whether a child can catch the distemper from cats, by playing with cats or putting them near their face. These cats get so badly diseased they die off in time. Some folks call it "cat cholera." R. E. D.

We do not definitely know just what diseases are transmitted to children from the lower animals. Some of their diseases are not transmissible to the human race. On the other hand, there are some, such as influenza, that we feel quite sure are passed on. A child should not be allowed to play with any animal showing signs of illness.

'Tis a Powerful Drug

Please can you tell me if tincture of iodine is safe to put on goiter? And does it cure it? Or is operation the only cure for it? The goiter is of the "inward type." Your advice is very much appreciated. M. J. B.

Iodin is a powerful drug and one that can wreck the body if misapplied or work miracles when used properly and in correct dosage. Your doctor is the only one who is to be trusted to tell you just what is your personal need. Iodin is fine in the prevention of goiter in young people, but seldom

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer correctly 50 per cent of these questions, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to submit interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address, Do Your Dozen Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

1. Which state is the largest? The smallest?
2. Where in the Bible is the Lord's Prayer found?
3. How many cubic feet are in a cubic yard?
4. In what part of the world did all the great religions originate?
5. What animal flies?
6. Does the United States have a national flower?
7. What is the highest waterfall in the world?
8. Where is Washington and Lee University?
9. Who was the Spanish discoverer who searched for the "fountain of youth"?
10. Who is the "Bambino"?
11. Why is some hair straight and other hair curly?
12. Who was the first college man to become President?

(Answers given on page 24)

the money to pay for it. This item I am sending may not be what it should be, but that was the thought that came to me while reading your article, and so I gave in to the urge to write it down."

Build Up the Body

Please tell me what to do for my face. I had a spell of sickness five years ago and I have had brown patches ever since. They call them liver spots. R. D. N.

Liver spots are patches of skin in which a brown pigment has been deposited. They have nothing to do with

Prohibitionists need feel no fear of a return of the corner saloon. The corners are all taken up with filling stations.

A new popular song is called "That's all." But the trouble is that it isn't; there are bound to be lots more.

LOOK at these extra bars on the new Weed American Tire Chains. No other tire chain offers this extra wearing and gripping surface. No other chain can offer these electrically welded reinforcing bars across the contact links. They were invented by Weed Tire Chain engineers. They are patented as another exclusive Weed feature.

Buy these longer mileage tire chains—the new Weed American. Sold by good Weed Chain dealers.

THE NEW WEED AMERICAN TIRE CHAINS Supreme

Listen to the Weed Tire Chain Radio Program every Friday evening commencing November 7. Tune in at 8:30 Eastern Standard Time, 7:30 Central Standard Time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Famous Book ALL QUIET on the WESTERN FRONT

By Erich Maria Remarque

The war book which broke all sales records. "All Quiet on the Western Front" has been proclaimed the most wonderful and terrible of all war books. There is no glory, no glamor, merely the epic of the lowly soldier in the German line. It is a book of terrible experiences, at times crude, at times tragic, and at times relieved by humorous incidents. It is impossible to read the book without being deeply moved.

Until recently "All Quiet" was published only in the \$2.50 edition. Now, for the first time it is being offered for 75 cents, coincident with the general release of the talking picture. A book that everyone should read. ORDER YOUR COPY NOW.

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

Now, Only 75c

Farm Crops and Markets

Recent Rains Have Been of Great Help in Kansas, Especially to the Newly Sown Wheat and Alfalfa

RECENT rains have been of great help to Kansas agriculture, especially to the wheat, which is mostly all sown. Hessian fly is doing some damage in the northern counties. Newly sown alfalfa is coming along well. More corn has been put in the silo or cut for fodder than in any previous year. Grain sorghums have done fairly well in the last six weeks, but the yield will be far from normal. There is considerable hog cholera in Kansas, especially in the northern counties.

Barton—Wheat seeding is finished, and most of the wheat is up; it has been helped greatly by the recent rains. There was a good deal of wind and dust before the rains came. Several public sales have been held recently. Wheat, 65c; eggs, 10c to 20c; butterfat, 32c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—A good rain would be very helpful in supplying stock water. Considerable wheat has been sown here this year. Farmers are cutting the sorghums; only a part of the crop matured properly.—Robert Creamer.

Clay—Wheat is all planted and it has made a fine growth, but further rains would be helpful. Fall sown alfalfa is doing well. There will be very little corn to husk this fall; however, the county will have plenty of rough feed. Stock is selling well at public sales. We had no fruit this fall except grapes.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Recent rains have been helpful in supplying moisture for crops and for stock water. We have been having ideal fall weather that has been quite favorable for kafir and the pastures. Everything sells well at public sales except horses. Wheat, 70c; heavy hens, 16c; fancy eggs, 20c; butterfat, 35c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Douglas—Considerable road work is being done, especially on the hills. The fall farm work is well underway. The recent rains have been of great help to the wheat and to the fall pastures. The Douglas County 4-H Fair was unusually successful and worth while this year; it was under the direction of J. B. Taylor.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We have had good rains recently which have put the soil in fine condition. Wheat is green; it should go into the winter in splendid condition. Most of the feed has been cut. A few public sales are being held. Wheat, 60c; corn, 75c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 34c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat, rye and fall pastures, but more is needed, especially to supply stock water. Some corn has been cribbed. Roads are in fine condition, except where they have been graded recently. Corn, 80c; wheat, 70c; oats, 40c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—The recent rains have put the soil in splendid condition. The usual acreage of wheat was sown this year; the crop is doing well and will supply considerable pasture. Hog cholera is doing a great deal of damage over the county.—C. F. Welty.

Hamilton—We have received heavy rains recently; wheat has made an excellent start. Row crops still need some ripening weather. This section will have a great deal of wheat pasture; there will be plenty of feed for the livestock. Grasshoppers have done some damage.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Recent rains have been very helpful to the newly sown wheat and alfalfa. Practically all the wheat has been planted. Considerable alfalfa seed has been threshed this year. Wheat, 66c; oats, 38c; corn, 80c; flour, \$1.15; bread, 13c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 16c; hens, 15c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat; the crop has made a splendid growth, and the plants will become well established before winter comes. Work is scarce. A great deal of road building is being done, but the employees have been hired outside the county. Wheat, 63c; eggs, 20c.—Mrs. Ira Lawder.

Lane—A heavy rain recently packed the ground and helped the wheat greatly. The buyers of cane seed have been quite active. A good many farmers are buying cattle on the strength of the wheat pasture prospects. Eggs, 18c; wheat, 60c; corn, 80c.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Recent rains have been of great benefit, especially in supplying stock water. Wheat, rye and pastures are doing well. Many public sales are being held. Eggs, 22c; shorts, \$1.50.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—Recent rains have been very helpful to the kafir and fall pastures. Some fall plowing is being done. There is not much corn to shuck this year. Corn, \$1.01; wheat, 80c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 32c; hens, 16c; eggs, 18c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat, pastures and alfalfa. The stands of wheat are satisfactory. Pastures contain plenty of grass. Corn yields will be a little larger than had been expected.

Hens, 11c to 18c; eggs, 12c to 21c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—More rain would be helpful to the wheat. Millet is threshed, and is selling for \$1.30 a bushel. Corn is all safe from frost. Considerable road work is being done. Wheat, 64c; corn, 76c; cream, 35c; eggs, 16c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—All the wheat has been planted; most of the fields are up, with good stands. Good general rains have fallen here, which were much needed. Farmers have been cutting the feed crops.—James McHill.

Ottawa—The wheat is coming along fine. Kafir and the other sorghums are maturing slowly; there will be lots of forage. Pastures are turning brown, but they are still supplying plenty of grass. Wheat, 65c; cream, 35c; eggs, 18c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rawlins—We have had a great deal of rain and damp weather here recently. All the wheat is planted and most of it is up; the crop has made a fine start. It is likely that there will be some Hessian fly damage here next year, as the crop was planted early and on many fields the volunteer growth was not destroyed. Corn has done well; the county will produce a good crop.—J. A. Kelley.

Rice—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat; the crop is in excellent condition. Late fodder crops should have a little more time in which to mature—farmers are hoping for a late frost. A large acreage of alfalfa was planted here this fall, and much more will be planted in the spring. Wheat, 62c; eggs, 17c; cream, 30c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Sumner—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat. Kafir has made considerable growth this fall, but at best feed will be scarce next winter. The yield of corn is low and the grain is of poor quality. Some second crop prairie hay has been put up. Wheat, 62c; oats, 40c; corn, 90c; butterfat, 37c; eggs, 25c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wyandotte—Early sown wheat is up, and is making a good growth. Grasshoppers have done considerable damage to young alfalfa, especially near the fences. Milo and feterita have been much better grain crops this year than corn. Apples are bringing the highest prices in many years. Wheat, 80c; hens, 18c; springs, 19c; eggs, 23c.—Warren Scott.

October Crop Report—The Kansas corn crop has been estimated at 76,164,000 bushels by the State Board of Agriculture, as compared to last year's production of 106,802,000 bushels, and a five-year average of 131,564,000 bushels. Phillips, Cheyenne and Norton counties will produce more than 3 million bushels each; counties that offer a prospect of more than 2 million bushels are Decatur, Sherman, Jewell, Smith, Nemaha, Marshall, Brown and Washington. Forty-two per cent of the wheat remained in the hands of producers on October 1. The grain sorghum crop is estimated at 15,600,000 bushels, as compared to 19,638 bushels in 1929. Tame hay production is placed at 2,677,000 tons, the smallest crop in 13 years. Broomcorn yields are estimated at 9,200 tons, as compared to 7,500 tons last year.

Well cured hay should not shrink over 10 per cent in the stack or mow.

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.

Charles Worthington, Leecompton. Six-year old white pointer, with black spot on each side. Barks with a clear, choppy voice when hunting. \$25 reward offered by owner if returned unharmed.

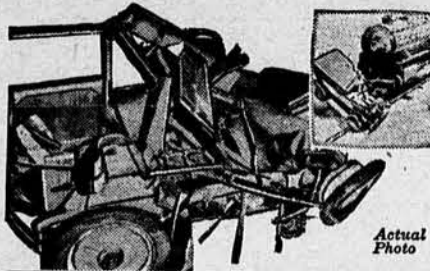
Horace Elliott, Paola. Ladies' new winter coat, with large fur collar and cuffs. Ladies' blue winter coat with dark brown collar and cuffs. Men's suits, two—one dark blue with light pin stripe, and one light suit. Man's topcoat, bluish gray. Loss worth from \$75 to \$100.

G. A. Henry, Fall River. Pitcher, pump and pipe taken from pasture. Charles Backman, Soldier. Five stands of bees. Thieves had truck equipped with diamond cord Goodyear tires. Headed toward Topeka.

Mrs. H. B. Derrick, Robinson. Between 20 and 25 Barred Rock hens. Mike Robl, Elmwood. Ford tudor, 1929 model. Engine number 1427962. License number 33C4544. Slate colored, five passenger, four Hood and one Firestone tires. \$25 reward offered if not burned, wrecked or stripped.

N. C. Ensley, Buffalo. Linoleum taken from N. L. Bigelow farm six miles northeast of Buffalo. Flowered pattern in tan and white. Squares of tan and blue surrounding flower.

Mrs. Elnora P. Wilson, Osborne. Thirty-one chickens. \$10 reward offered by owner for arrest of thief.



Actual Photo

TERRIBLE SMASH-UP AT R. R. CROSSING

2 Killed! 2 Spent Weeks in Hospital

"I'll never be injured" this driver boasted. BUT—one day, quick as a flash, without a chance to save himself—**m-a-l-m-e-d**... income halted for months... heavy bills piled up for doctor, nurse and hospital.

What if it had been YOUR car, YOUR smash-up, YOUR bills to pay? Remember, auto injuries and fatalities are increasing rapidly every year. And you run the risk of dozens of other injuries every day. Resolve, NOW, you'll never be caught without protection. Act quick! Safeguard yourself with a Woodmen Accident policy that will not only pay the injury bills but give you an income besides.

Avoid Injury Costs

Relieve yourself of worry. Make Woodmen Accident carry the risk—and pay the bills. The Woodmen Accident, in 40 years, has saved its policy holders over \$7,000,000. Protects you up to \$1,000. Pays you more for ONE small injury than the cost for 10 years! Pays for ALL injuries. Starts paying first day you are laid up. Is non-fraternal and not connected with any fraternal order.

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Occupation _____

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State _____ R.F.D. _____

Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up a stubborn, lingering cough. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs little, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics. From any drugstore, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe and heal the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing. Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs, chest colds, and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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Operating essential and diversified utilities in five prosperous mid-western states. This Preferred Stock pays cumulative quarterly dividends at the rate of \$1.75 per share per annum. An unusually safe and conservative investment.

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Utility Hog Feeders make extra profits from your hogs and save time, money and labor. Exclusive features make the Utility a leading value. Combine every advantage, strong construction, rat, mice, chicken tight, guaranteed not to bridge or clog, handles any kind of feed, 3 popular sizes—25, 45 and 60 lbs. Reasonably priced. Write today for full information or see your dealer.

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Webster City, Iowa

Manufacturers of Hog and Poultry Equipment

Last Call for the Corn Huskers!

Kansas County Champions Will Enter the Annual State Contest at Goodland on November 5

THE date set for the annual Kansas State Corn Husking Contest, November 5, is only two weeks and three days ahead of us now, so at this time Kansas Farmer is making the "last call" for the best huskers in the state, urging them to enroll in their county contests before it is too late. To get properly lined up either send your name to your county contest leader, whose name you will find a little farther along in this article, or to the Corn Husking Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. In either case you will promptly receive complete instructions about getting into your county meet.

You will understand it is necessary to set a time limit for enrolling huskers so that complete arrangements can be made at Goodland to accommodate all of the county champions who are eligible to enter the state contest. Therefore, no new counties will be entered after Monday, October 20. And after that date any huskers who wish to get into their county meets should get in touch with the county leader. If the person who is conducting your county contest will take your name and enroll you between October 20 and October 25, that will be all right, but to be sure of a place in your county contest you should enroll immediately. Here are the names of the various county contest leaders:

Barber, J. A. Johnson, vocational agriculture instructor, Kowa; Barton, Sherman Hoar, county agent, Great Bend; Bourbon, T. F. Yost, county agent, Fort Scott; Brown, Raymond Stover, county agent, Hiawatha; Chase, John V. Hensley, R. 1, Saffordville; Cheyenne, H. J. Stewart, county agent, St. Francis; Clay, Rudolph Bletscher, R. 3, Wakefield; Cloud, Orville Peterson, Jamestown; Coffey, E. A. Cleavinger, county agent, Burlington; Crawford, Ira J. Critton, Girard; Decatur, S. H. Howard, vocational agriculture instructor, Oberlin; Doniphan, C. E. Lyness, county agent, Troy; Ellis, Raymond Simpson, Natoma; Ellsworth, Frederick Snodgrass, Marquette; Finney, L. E. Crawford, county agent, Garden City.

Franklin, H. A. Biskie, county agent, Ottawa; Graham, Walter Mowry, R. 1, Morland; Gray, Donald W. Ingle, county agent, Cimarron; Greeley, H. L. Murphy, county agent, Tribune; Harvey, Herchel L. Wiley, R. 1, Burrton; Hodgeman, Earl Riegle, Jetmore; Jackson, H. F. Tadge, county agent, Holton; Jefferson, O. B. Glover, county agent, Oskaloosa; Jewell, Ralph Ramsey, county agent, Mankato; Johnson, C. A. Jones, county agent, Olathe; Labette, Wilbur Sessions, R. 3, Cherryvale; Leavenworth, Preston O. Hale, county agent, Leavenworth; Lincoln, Harold J. Miller, Vesper; Logan, Walter Wheeler, Russell Springs; McPherson, W. L. Anderson, R. 3, Lindsborg; Marshall, Francis Harrison, Irving.

Mitchell, R. W. McBurney, county agent, Beloit; Morris, Hugo Haucke, Coun-

cil Grove; Nemaha, G. M. Reed, county agent, Seneca; Norton, Fred J. Sykes, county agent, Norton; Osage, Clyde Smith, Wakarusa; Osborne, J. E. Kissel and Floyd A. Brumbaugh, Portis; Ottawa, James E. Clanton, R. 3, Minneapolis; Phillips, D. T. Hahn, secretary Chamber of Commerce, Phillipsburg; Pottawatomie, Jay Hammett, Manhattan; Rawlins, J. W. Roussin, county agent, Atwood; Rice, H. W. VonTreba, county agent, Lyons; Riley, H. L. Hildwein, county agent, Manhattan; Rooks, Charles W. Cline, Codell; Russell, C. S. Dunafon, Star Route, Russell; Sedgwick, D. P. Boyle, R. 1, Bayneville; Shawnee, W. H. Robinson, county agent, Topeka; Sherman, D. M. Howard, county agent, Goodland; Stafford, E. H. Teagarden, county agent, St. John; Sumner, E. L. Meece, A. T. A. Committeeman, Belle Plaine; Thomas, J. K. Ryman, R. 1, Colby; Wabaunsee, O. W. Little, The Alma Enterprise, Alma; Wichita, H. B. Holmes, The Leoti Standard, Leoti.

If you live in any of these counties be sure to get in touch with your contest leader promptly so he will know you are counting on entering the county elimination meet, and so you can be of help to him if he needs your assistance.

If it is necessary to limit the number of entries in the state contest at Goodland, first consideration will be given the counties already having three or more entries in the county contest. The balance of the places in the state meet will be filled by the best huskers from counties having fewer than three entries. Every contestant will receive complete instructions regarding his contest either from his county contest leader or from Kansas Farmer at Topeka.

A huge crowd will attend the state husking contest at Goodland, 10,000 to 20,000 perhaps. Good roads, plenty of parking space, police protection and traffic regulation, lunch stands inspected by a health officer, an excellent field of corn, a speedy husking battle and a hearty welcome to Sherman county and Goodland, and numerous other factors, all will combine to make the state husking contest day one that will be remembered by the contest visitors.

For Potato Growers

The Tenth Annual Kansas Potato Show will be held October 22 to 24 at Lawrence. An unusually good program has been arranged.

To Control Sparrows

English Sparrow Control, Leaflet No. 61-L, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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and then some—when you look for
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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, Copper Building, Topeka, Not Later Than October 20, or to Your County Leader by October 25

Your Subscription— How About It?

The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is the oldest and now the only farm paper in Kansas. Over two-thirds of the farmers of the state read it. It is the standard of value in the 165,000 farm homes of Kansas. Kansas farmers demand, read and subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

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for free sample of the improved, easy-to-give liquid product that so many thousands of hog raisers are using successfully.

Let Chas. Misler, near Davenport, Neb., tell you his experience. Recently, he sold a bunch of hogs that averaged 230 lbs. at 5 1/2 months. He writes: "They were the finest bunch I ever raised. They were fed 'General HOG LIQUID' from birth. You couldn't hire me to use anything else, now."

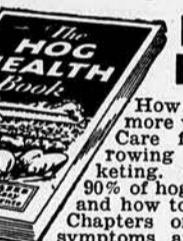
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Act quick! Try "General HOG LIQUID." Let it help clean out worms quickly, easily. THEN—how the pigs grow! Records of 250 lbs. in 6 months are common. Has straightened up sick, poor-doing pigs when everything else had failed. Has made a remarkable record for successfully treating Necro, Flu, Mixed Infection, Scours, etc. Has stopped death losses after half the herd had died.

Very easy to use. Merely mix with regular feed or slop. Pigs like it—eat it readily even when too sick to eat usual feed.

Users everywhere—over 20,000 now—recommend it as the most valuable aid in raising hogs profitably.

Free SAMPLE AND BOOK



Free Book

IMPORTANT! We will send you a big FREE SAMPLE of "General HOG LIQUID" to show just what it is like, how easy it is to use and how pigs sure do like it. Complete directions for using. Get yours now. Don't fail to send the coupon.

All about "General HOG LIQUID." Rush the coupon. Don't wait—SEND NOW!

GENERAL VETERINARY LABORATORY Dept. F-19, Omaha, Neb. Please send me, free and postpaid, free sample of "General HOG LIQUID" and 52-page book.

Name _____ Town _____ State _____ R. F. D. _____

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Kansas Poultry Talk by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Overcrowding and Lack of Ventilation Mean Trouble for Any Flock Owner

ONE common mistake with poultry flocks, according to some of the best flock owners and specialists, is to overcrowd the birds in their laying quarters. You may have the best straw-loft poultry house available and other conditions equally good, except for this one factor of trying to put too many hens in one house, and this one point will discount a large per cent of the progress you have made. Overcrowding offers an opening for disease to get a better start, cheats the real producers out of some of the feed they should have and results in lower vitality, decreased production and smaller profits.

Best authorities recommend 3 1/2 to 4 feet of floor space for each hen. It is quite a temptation to keep more pullets in the fall when you have a fine bunch on hand. But it is better to cull the flock to fit housing facilities that are available than it is to take a chance on crowding. Another very important point to watch in the fall and winter in connection with the poultry flock is ventilation of their houses. No doubt you have gone into the laying house about this time of year and on thru the winter, and found it too damp, and, of course, cold. This probably is caused in most cases thru lack of proper ventilation. With open-front houses it is desirable to have about 1 square foot of open space for every 10 square feet of floor space. For extreme weather a curtain can be dropped over the open-front. Layers cannot respond to their feed to best advantage if they are cramped for room, or if they have to live in a damp, cold atmosphere.

Fall colds, roup, diphtheria and chickenpox, or other diseases will not have as good an opportunity to cut your poultry profits if you watch ventilation and overcrowding.

On October 18

The one football game of the season that will interest every Kansas farmer will be played October 18 in Manhattan when "Bo" McMillin's 1930 Wildcats set themselves for a pounce at the swooping Jayhawks from K. U. Bill Hargis, "The Bald Eagle of Mount Oread" and his squad will be after revenge for the defeat they suffered last year in Lawrence at the hands of the "Aggies."

The game between the two Kansas colleges always has been of great interest, but the games of the last five years have been the most spectacular because there has been greater doubt about the outcome. The two teams have played 27 games, of which K. U. has won 18 and K. S. A. C. six. Three games were tied. In the 27 contests K. U. has scored 353 points as compared with 126 for K. S. A. C. How-

ever, K. U. has won only three of the last 10 games played; two having been tie games.

The scores since 1920 follow:

Table with columns K. U. and K. S. A. C. and rows for years 1920 through 1929.

The following list of names identify the players shown in the two squad pictures on the cover of this issue. The K. S. A. C. squad, front row, left to right: Captain Alex Nigro, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Root, assistant coach; Owen Cochrane, assistant; O. W. Maddox, assistant coach, line; Dr. A. A. Holtz, freshman assistant; Coach C. W. Corsaut, freshman assistant; Carl Anderson, head coach of freshmen; head coach A. N. (Bo) McMillin; R. F. Sanders, Cherokee, Okla.

Second row, left to right—H. O. Cronkite, Belle Plaine; W. E. Platt, Manhattan; Glenn Harsh, Oil Hill; Leroy Kepley, Chanute; W. H. Meissinger, Abilene; Price Swartz, Everest; Laurence Norton, Kawesta; Walter Zeckser, Alma; P. E. Brookover, Scott City; A. H. Stephenson, Clements; W. W. Daniels, Luray. Third row, left to right—Frank Prentup, Fort Riley; Robert Gump, Abilene; J. J. Yeager, Bazaar; A. R. Hraba, East St. Louis, Ill.; Harry Hasler, Junction City; Paul E. Fairbank, Topeka; Ray McMillin, Manhattan; C. H. Errington, Rulenton; Kendall Walker, Glen Elder; F. G. Knorr, Savannah, Mo.

Fourth row, left to right—F. L. Schooley, Hutchinson; W. H. Cox, Elk City; L. C. Fiser, Mahaska; Lloyd Michael, Lawrence; E. L. Grafel, Herndon; R. O. Blair, Coleman, Tex.; Oscar Hardtarfer, Lawrence; George Wiggins, Lyons; Robert Lang, Denver, Colo.; E. L. Auker, Northcat.

Fifth row—R. E. Teter, Eldorado; Lloyd Dalton, Fort Scott; B. J. Deters, Downs; L. B. Pilcher, Glasco; Lee Morgan, Hugoton; Gerald Smith, Topeka; D. F. Beach, Chanute; E. Breen, Eldorado; D. Blaine, Eldorado.

Sixth row—Shelby Neely, Hopewell; Lyle Read, Clay Center; Robert Helming, Waukon, Ia.; E. F. Morrison, Colby; R. B. Smith, Manhattan; Lyle Smelser, Manhattan; G. D. Oberle, Carbondale; Joe Torkelson, Everest; Francis E. Sturgeon, Lawrence.

Back row—Herbert McCollum, Dodge City; N. J. Weybrew, Wamego; John Myers, Merriam.

The K. U. squad, bottom row, left to right—Arch Stuck, Salina; Lee Davis, Emporia; Tommy McCall, Lawrence; John Madison, Kansas City, Mo.; Cecil Smay, Parsons; Dr. J. M. Mott, assistant team physician; Fred Black, Kansas City, Kan.; Virgil Paden, Eldorado; Bernard Gridley, Wichita; J. A. Shroyer, St. Joseph, Mo.

Middle row, left to right—H. W. Hargiss, head coach; Otto Rost, St. Louis, Mo.; Lee Page, Kansas City, Mo.; Elmer Schaake, Lawrence; Charles Smay, Parsons; Milton Sorem, Jetmore; Forrest Cox, Newton; James Bausch, Wichita; George Atkeson, Lawrence; Carnie Smith, Arma; Paul Fisher, Pittsburg; Charles Smoot, Bartlesville, Okla.; M. J. Getto, assistant coach.

Top row, left to right—S. C. Hinshaw, freshman coach; Don Lathrom, Waverly; James Brazil, St. Louis, Mo.; Gilbert Hanson, Kansas City; Maurice Kite, Kansas City, Mo.; Nelson Sorem, Jetmore; Earl Foy, Hutchinson; Frank Bausch, Wichita; Ormand Beach, Pawhuska, Okla.; Joe Zvolanek, Ellsworth; James Burcham, Pittsburg; Paul Murphy, assistant coach.

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FREE BOOK Complete details. Photos how grinding pays. Shows how big Easy. Send your name now.

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Answers to Questions on Page 21

- 1. Texas. Rhode Island. 2. St. Luke XI, 2-4 inclusive. 3. Twenty-seven. 4. All the great religions originated in Asia. 5. The bat. 6. Yes, the goldenrod. 7. The Yosemite Falls in California. 8. Lexington, Va. 9. Ponce de Leon. 10. George Herman (Babe) Ruth. 11. Straight hair is cylindrical, but in some persons and races the hair is flattened, and flattened hair has a tendency to curl. 12. John Adams.

Note: This week's questions were submitted by Miss Pearl Jones, Reading; Mrs. H. E. Schrader, Valley Center, and Carl E. Larson, Scandia.

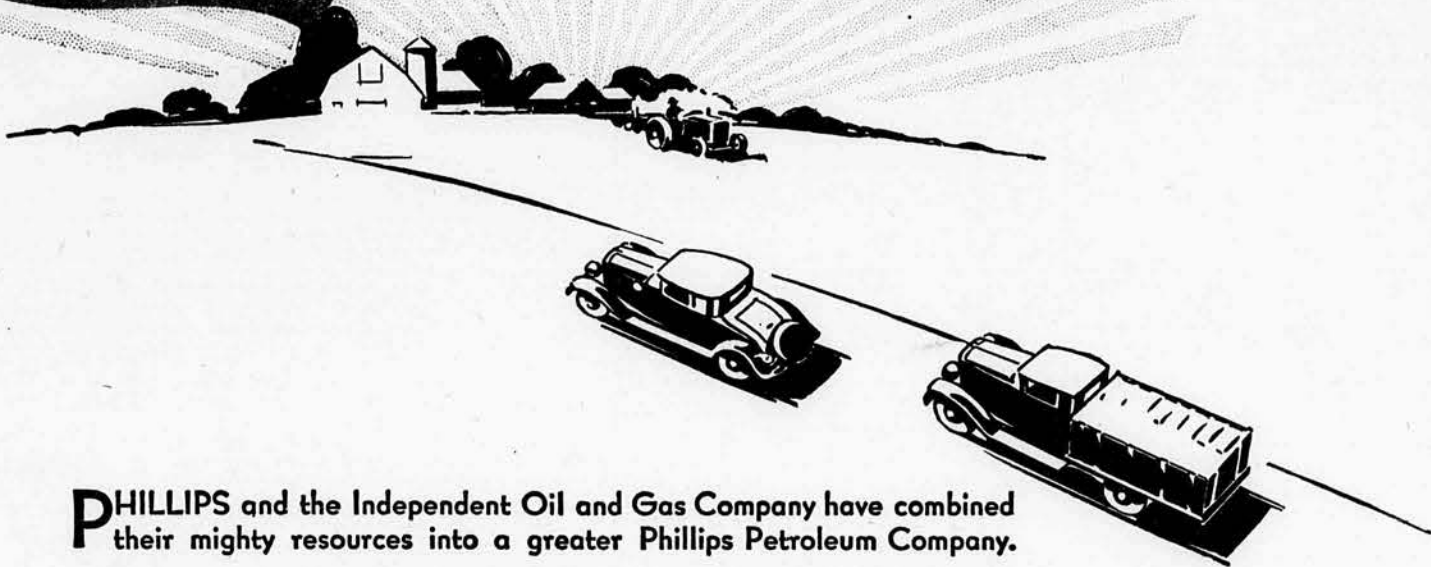
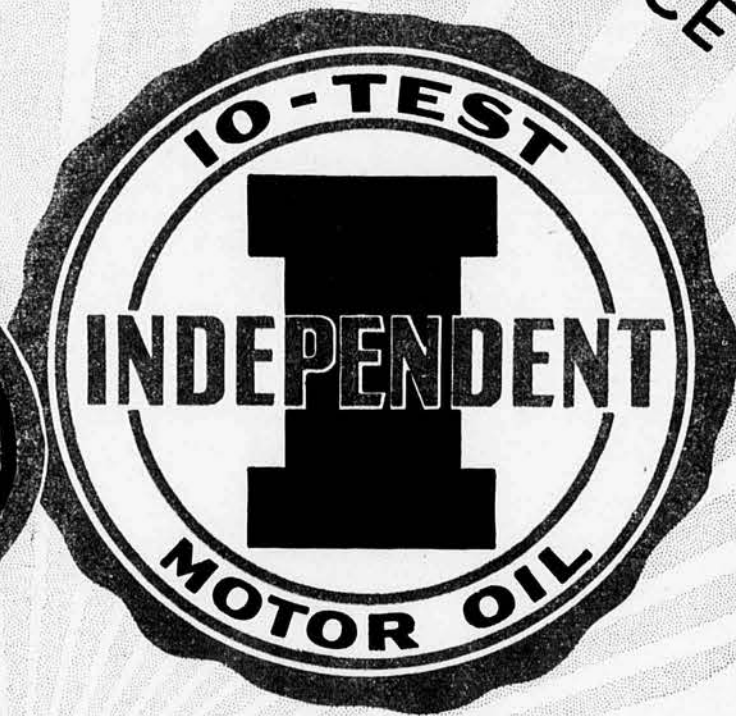
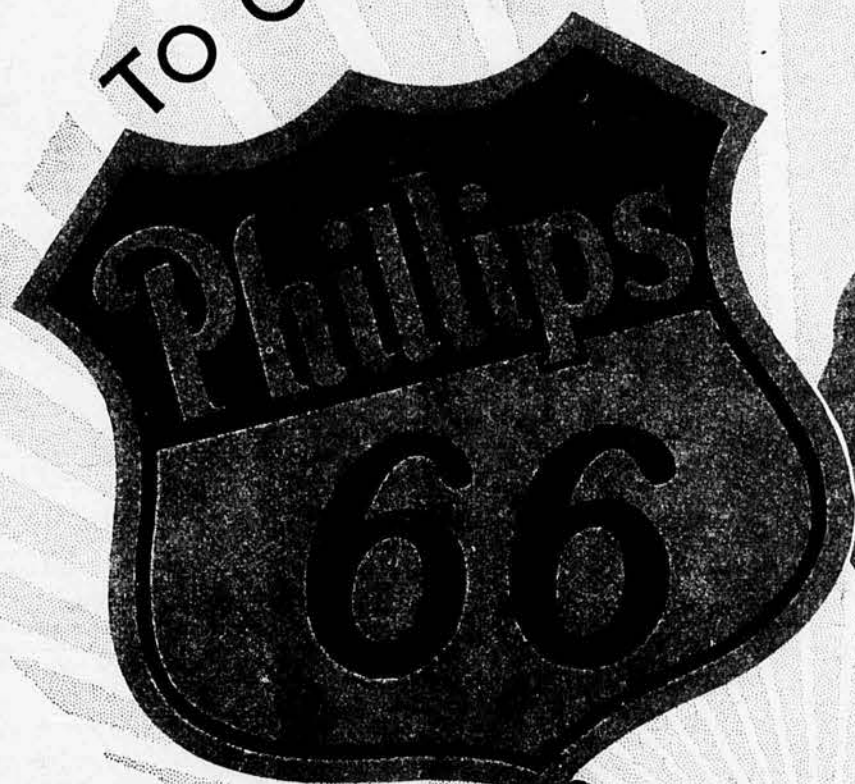
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