

Cap. 2

KANSAS FARMER

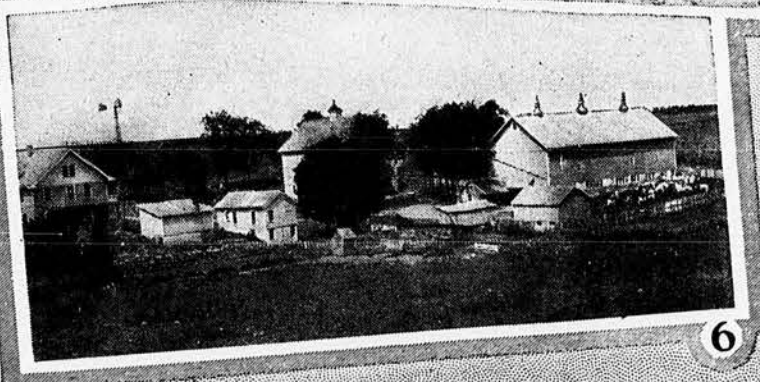
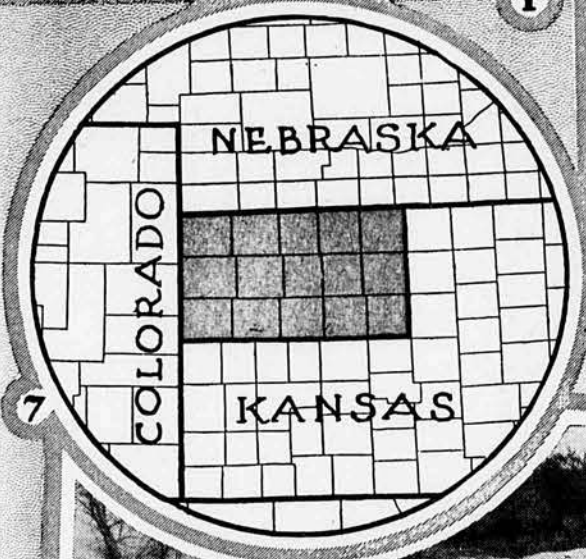
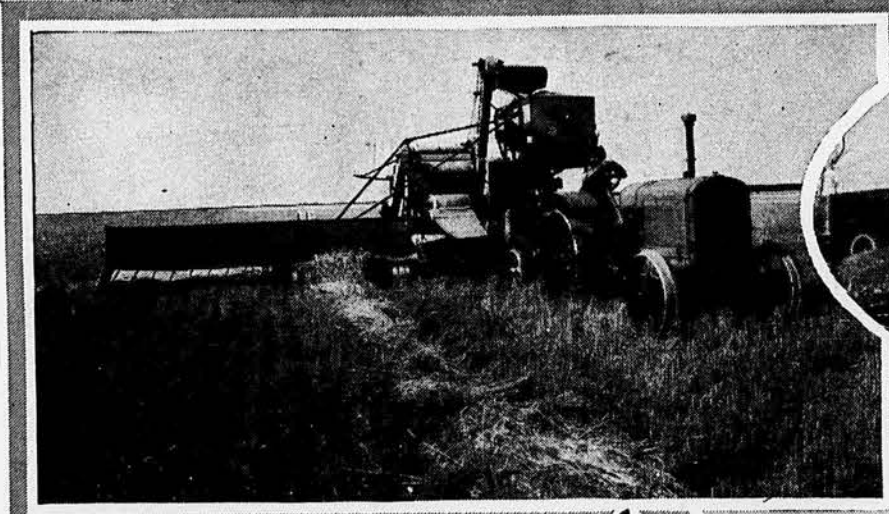
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

November 1, 1930

Number 44

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
Oct 30 '30



- 1. Harvesting With Power
- 2. Part of the Northwest Kansas Corn Overflow
- 3. Purebred Swine in Northwest Kansas
- 4. Harvesting the Sorghum Crop
- 5. Feeding Cattle on a Northwest Farm
- 6. Typical Farmstead of the Territory
- 7. The Northwest Corn Growers' Paradise

Northwest Kansas—Garden Spot of the Corn Belt

(See Page 12)

Goodland Greet's You November 5

*See Contestants From 40 Kansas Counties in the
State Cornhusking Contest*

WE ARE proud to welcome the thousands who will visit Goodland, November 5 at the time of the state cornhusking contest. Everything will be done to make the occasion comfortably enjoyable.

At Goodland

Sherman county in Northwest Kansas is becoming highly developed in an agricultural way. Its fertile prairie lands yield splendid crops of corn, wheat, oats and barley, as well as all feed and vegetable crops. Its farm lands are underlaid with an abundance of pure soft water at reasonable depth.

Splendid graded roads, rural telephones, rural mail routes and land richly adapted for diversified farming are features of which the county and Goodland, its county seat, are proud.

In the last three years Sherman county has produced 8 million bushels of corn. It is one of the leading corn counties of Kansas this year, and has been selected as the site of



the state cornhusking contest. The production of hogs and corn has proved profitable over a period of years in Sherman county.

Chickens and turkeys are especially profitable in Northwest Kansas, because there are few diseases that affect poultry in the climate that prevails there.

Goodland is a modern city of 4,000. It has paved streets and a modern public hospital.

The town has a fine public school system and all the advantages that are to be found in any modern town of its size. Its people are largely prosperous and contented, and Goodland from every consideration offers a fine place in which to live.

Goodland is on highway U. S. 40s, 18 miles from the Colorado line. There are good connecting roads in all directions. Railroad facilities are excellent. Come and witness the great battle to determine who will represent Kansas in the national cornhusking contest.

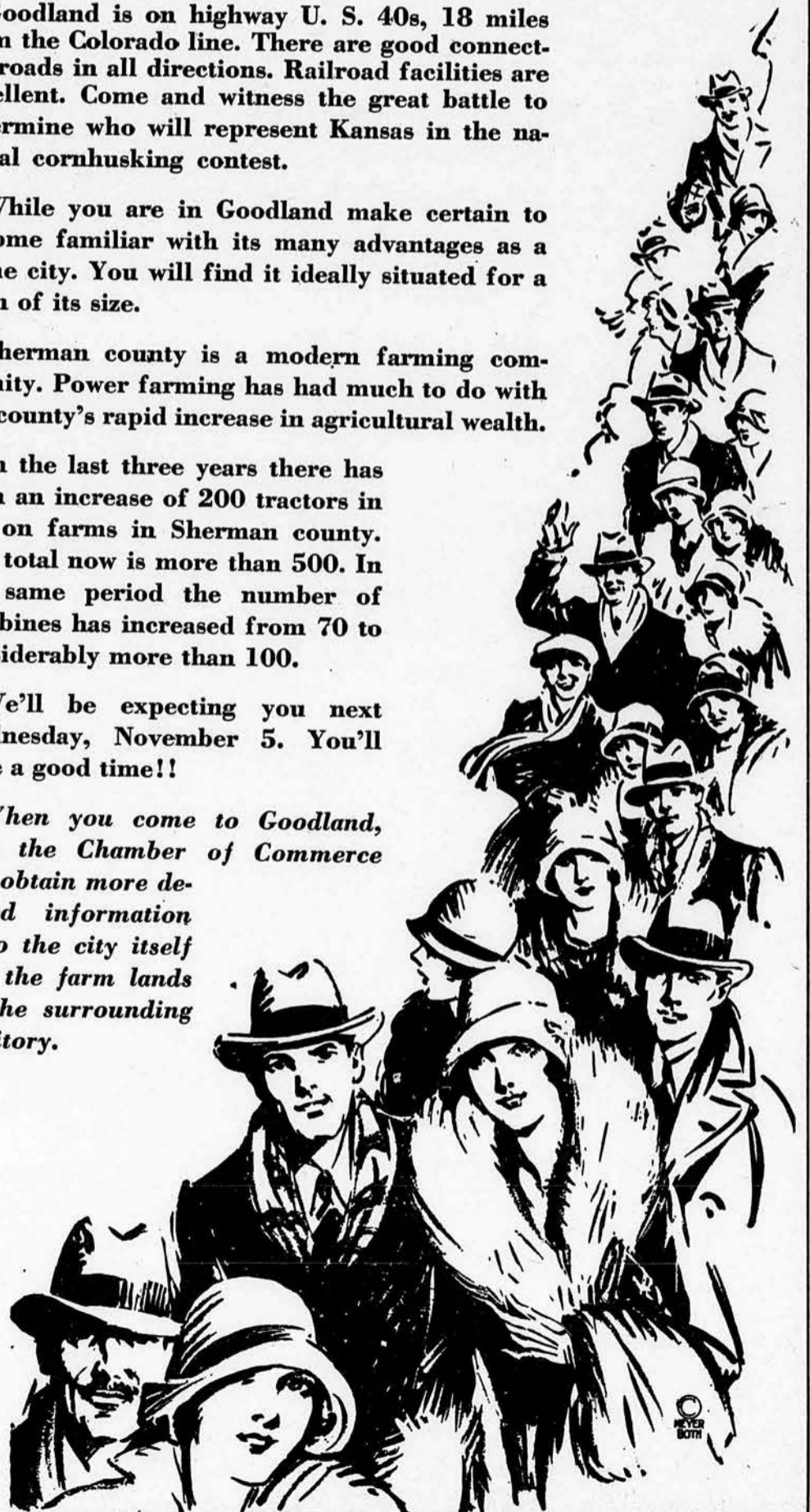
While you are in Goodland make certain to become familiar with its many advantages as a home city. You will find it ideally situated for a town of its size.

Sherman county is a modern farming community. Power farming has had much to do with the county's rapid increase in agricultural wealth.

In the last three years there has been an increase of 200 tractors in use on farms in Sherman county. The total now is more than 500. In the same period the number of combines has increased from 70 to considerably more than 100.

We'll be expecting you next Wednesday, November 5. You'll have a good time!!

When you come to Goodland, visit the Chamber of Commerce and obtain more detailed information as to the city itself and the farm lands of the surrounding territory.



GOODLAND, KAN.
Chamber of Commerce

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

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Champion Huskers to Goodland

Will Attempt to Set New Record in State Contest on Wednesday, November 5

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

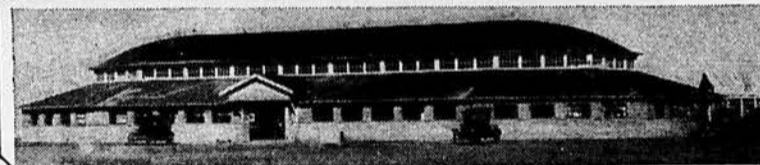
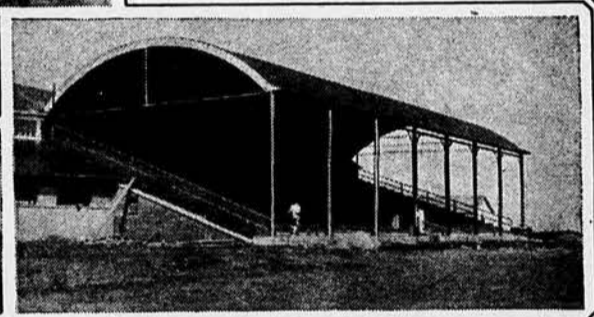
FORTY of the speediest huskers in the state will rip plump, yellow ears of corn from their husks at the fourth annual Kansas State Corn Husking Contest, to be held next Wednesday, November 5, in Sherman county. All of these men go to Goodland, headquarters of the state contest, as champions of their home counties, and to a man they are going to put forth every effort to establish not only a new, high state record, but one that will be too much for champions of other states to match when they come to Northwestern Kansas the following week for the national contest.

This fall 65 counties entered contestants in local, preliminary elimination contests. Records of the champion husker in each case were sent to Kansas Farmer, at Topeka, the publication sponsoring this state contest, and 40 of the men who proved they could husk the most corn, and get it clean, in 80 minutes

organizations and the citizens as a whole of this wide-awake, county seat town of Sherman county will see that contestants and visitors to the contest receive the kind of welcome they will remember. Everything is being done to assure comfort and safety. Roads and the contest location will be efficiently patrolled by special police and particular attention will be paid to safety in traffic, and in parking motor cars in

follow down thru the field to watch the huskers work. This corn will easily make 60 bushels to the acre, ears are uniform and will break out easily, the field is unusually clean, and with good weather a new record will be established.

The present high record is 26.68 bushels of corn gathered in 80 minutes. This was made by Orville Chase of Brown county, who this year entered the Brown county elimination contest and may be one of the men to enter the state meet. The 26.68 bushels represents the net amount of corn to his credit after deductions were made for corn he left behind in the field, which was gathered by two gleaners who followed him while he worked, and for throwing more husks into the wagon box than he was allowed. And this year, too, similar deductions will be



were notified that they were eligible for the state contest. And next Wednesday as you watch this bang-board battle of the corn field you will witness one of the outstanding athletic events of the season.

Sherman county and Kansas Farmer cordially invite you to be present. The contest is to be held on land farmed by Weaver Turner, 12 miles northeast of Goodland, or 7 miles north of Edson. Excellent roads lead to the scene of the contest and all of them will be marked from all surrounding towns for your convenience in finding the right place.

Goodland has taken the lead in conducting this big contest and all the towns in the county are lending their support. You will wish to go to Goodland, of course, because that is headquarters, and a number of things are being planned to take place there before the contest starts and after it is over in the early afternoon.

The contest will start at exactly 11 o'clock, Mountain Time, and the folks at Goodland have things so well planned that it will be over and final results available in good time. Civic or-

Sherman County Does Things in a Big Way. Next Wednesday the Annual State Corn Husking Contest Will Be Held There and You Are Invited to Attend. The Top Photo Shows Elevators and Grain Bins at Edson. Below This, a Fine Wheat Harvesting Scene. At Right, the Excellent Grandstand at the Goodland Fair Grounds, and the Lower Photo Shows the \$40,000 Agricultural Hall at the Same Place

the huge pasture that is being made ready for this purpose. Food stands, inspected by health officers, will be at hand where lunch may be obtained at noon; suitable scales, power elevator and dump and other necessary equipment will be installed at the contest field to speed up obtaining final results and so that all visitors may watch the whole performance from the boom of the firing squad's starting signal to the final weighing and computing of results of the event. For folks who find it impossible to attend, telegraphic reports will be sent to WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications at Topeka, and put on the air at that point. A loud speaker system will be set up at the contest field so visitors can hear everything that takes place.

There are between 300 and 400 acres of excellent corn at the scene of the contest, but just enough of this will be laid off for the 40 men. The rows are 1/2 mile long and each man will have four rows to husk. Between each land exactly four rows of corn will be taken out so that huskers will not interfere with one another, so teams and wagons can be handled efficiently and so visitors at the contest may

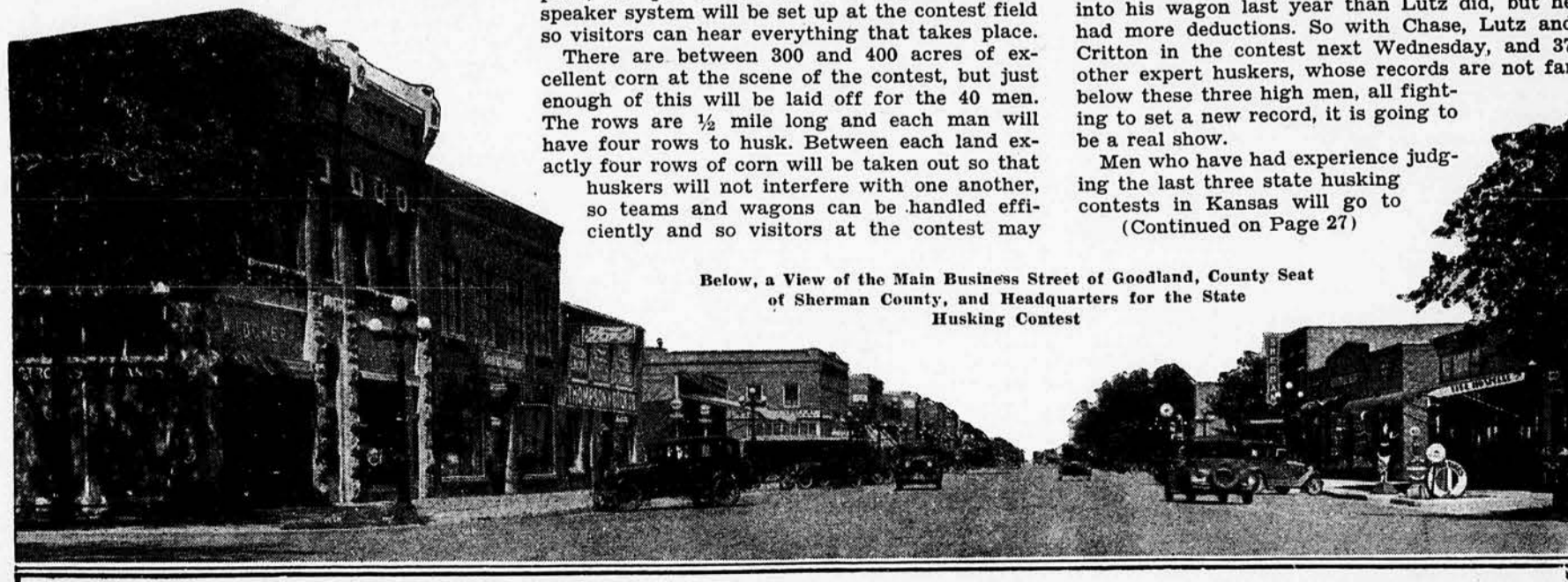
made. For every pound of marketable corn left in the field, a husker loses 3 pounds from his load. He will be allowed 5 ounces of husks to 100 pounds of corn free. For the next 4 ounces, a deduction of 1 per cent of the load is made for each ounce, and for everything more than a fraction over 9 ounces the rate will be 3 per cent of the load for every ounce of husks. So it is evident that the man who wins in the state contest must not only be a speedy husker but a clean one as well.

He should get all or most of the corn in his two rows, and bang it into his wagon free from husks.

For the last two years, William J. Lutz, Manhattan, has won high honors in this state meet and has represented Kansas in the national contests. He has the privilege of entering the Goodland contest next Wednesday without first going thru a county contest, and he will be there. To earn this right he had a net weight of corn after deductions of 25.78 bushels to his credit in the 80 minutes he husked. This beat his record of the previous year by almost 2 bushels, and as you see is close to the present state record. Ira Critton, Crawford county, actually threw more corn into his wagon last year than Lutz did, but he had more deductions. So with Chase, Lutz and Critton in the contest next Wednesday, and 37 other expert huskers, whose records are not far below these three high men, all fighting to set a new record, it is going to be a real show.

Men who have had experience judging the last three state husking contests in Kansas will go to

(Continued on Page 27)



Below, a View of the Main Business Street of Goodland, County Seat of Sherman County, and Headquarters for the State Husking Contest

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor
 FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer
 HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying
 H. C. COLGLAZIER...Grain View Farm Notes

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE papers are full of discussions about "Farm relief," writes A. F. McHenry of Paola, and then continues, "There never was a time in this country when the farmer, and town home owner as well, needed relief more than at present." Mr. McHenry then proceeds to enumerate at considerable length the reasons for the present plight of the farmer and town home owner as he sees it. The first big reason, he says, is the unjust tax burden. The common people, he declares, have always been taxed unfairly. "The farmer or home owner is not only taxed on the equity he owns but also on what he owes."

Mr. McHenry apparently believes that the owner of the mortgage could be made to pay his proportionate part of the value of the real estate on which the mortgage is given.

With part of Mr. McHenry's contention I fully agree, and always have agreed. Our present system of assessing real estate necessarily results in double taxation. The interest of the man who owns the title to that real estate cannot be greater than the total value of the real estate less the amount of the mortgage on that real estate; for example, if a farm is reasonably worth \$16,000 and the owner owes on the farm \$8,000, his interest is \$8,000 and that is the amount on which he ought to pay taxes.

Borrower Pays the Tax

I THINK it is possible under our present intangible tax law, or what is left of it, to impose a tax on the mortgage in the way of a recording fee. There is already a small recording fee on mortgages, and this might be increased, but I question whether that small recording fee has been of any advantage to the borrower, and if it were made 10 times as large as it is I do not believe it would be of any benefit to the borrower or help to relieve the unjust and inequitable burden of taxation of which Mr. McHenry complains.

I do not believe that Mr. McHenry himself, if he were in the business of lending money, would lend it on mortgages at 6 per cent if he knew that he would have to pay a tax on his mortgage note of 2½ or 3 per cent. Either he would refuse to invest his money in real estate mortgages or he would require the borrower to pay the tax, just as my understanding is that the present small registration tax is charged up against the borrower. Mr. McHenry does not agree with this view.

Continuing further, Mr. McHenry says, "This same unjust taxation exists in regard to loans on personal property or personal credit. The amount one owes should be deducted for purposes of taxation from the value of his personal property. A prominent banker in Miami county said he personally knew men who paid taxes on \$3,000 worth of personal property who had very little if any equity in this property."

Our law in regard to deduction of debts when listing property for taxation is not entirely plain. It reads in part as follows, "Debts owing in good faith by any person, company or corporation may be deducted from the gross amount of credits belonging to such person, company or corporation."

The question naturally arises, "What does the law mean by credits?" In the case of Gibbons vs. Adamson, the Supreme Court held that debts secured by liens on real estate were not credits. Again in the case of Abraham vs. Medlicot, 86 Kansas, the court held that building and loan stock was not a credit. In the case of Hall vs. Commissioners of Greenwood county, 22 Kansas, the Court held that a time deposit of money is a credit.

It is my opinion that the makers of the law intended that where one buys personal property, let us say a number of cattle, paying part down and giving a note for the remainder of the pur-

chase price, he should be permitted to deduct what he owes from the value of the cattle, or the total amount of the purchase price, but I also understand that this is not the construction placed on the law by the taxing authorities. If, however, a man happens to have a thousand dollars deposited in a bank and at the same time owes the bank a thousand dollars his note offsets the amount of his deposit for taxation purposes. But if he draws his thousand dollars out of the bank and buys cows or other livestock with it, the stock becomes taxable and he gets no deduction. This is so manifestly unjust that I cannot believe it was the intent of the legislature which enacted such a tax law.

Studied Oklahoma Wheat Pool

MEN interested in forming the Canadian Wheat Pool spent considerable time in 1922 in a study of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool, according to Frank Veatch of Kiowa, Kan. At that time the wheat raisers in the United States were taking a real leadership in co-operative commodity marketing. But evidently the Canadian wheat raisers have a greater capacity to organize and work together than those in the United States. However, I am not discouraged. The plan that is working in Canada, with perhaps a few minor variations, will operate successfully here. I am not willing to admit that the Canadian farmers are better business men than those in the United States, and especially the wheat raisers of Kansas and Oklahoma.

What Is the Answer?

HERE is a rather delicate and pertinent inquiry from a subscriber. Quoting from the Denver Post, "Denver's infant mortality is about 65 to 70 to 1,000 babies born. Illegitimate babies have a better chance of survival than those born in wedlock."

"These facts," says Mrs. Helfrich, "were gathered from a survey made by the Denver University School of Commerce. Does this show a greater virility and tenacity of life in the illegitimate children or does it indicate that society is taking better care of the mothers and children of this class?"

I do not know the answer, but it occurs to me that in view of the fact that illegitimate children are almost always unwelcome while children born in wedlock are generally welcomed, such illegitimate children as do survive are probably hardier on the average than legitimate children; they simply have to be to live.

The President's Hair Shirt

PERHAPS there are quite a number of boys and men ranging anywhere from 15 to 70 who are cherishing the hope that they may be President. Really I am rather puzzled to know why. I have read a good deal of the history of Presidents of the United States, but what is told in history I imagine forms a very imperfect record of the lives and trials of these men.

I am convinced that every man who has risen to the high office of President has really been a man who wanted to leave a record of achievement and a name that the generations to come after them would honor and revere. Probably every one of them, whether he publicly acknowledged it or not, left the office with a feeling of disappointment.

Every one of them during the time he held office was subjected to unlimited abuse and criticism, some of it deserved but much of it undeserved.

Washington was driven almost frantic by the abuse of his political enemies, and retired to his country estate with a feeling of profound relief. John Adams felt so outraged by the way in

which he had been treated that he did not even wait to see his successor inducted into office.

Jefferson, whose name is almost deified now by a great many persons, while President was subjected to the most virulent abuse by his enemies, who even insisted that he ought to be impeached.

Madison was President during the War of 1812, and while it in all probability was no fault of his, the conduct of the war was marked by such incompetency that it is difficult for a historian to get any glory out of it for the United States. His political opponents heaped upon him vituperation without limit. Perhaps Monroe got thru with about as little violent criticism as any man who ever occupied the Presidential chair, because he sat during a period when times were more prosperous than they had ever been since the adoption of the Constitution. That was the period just after the War of 1812 and the country was rapidly expanding. New lands were being opened up and for the time being there was little reason for discontent. Monroe was a man of fine character but mediocre talent, altho his name is associated with the celebrated Monroe doctrine for which, in all probability, his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, was more responsible than Monroe.

John Quincy Adams, a man of great ability, patriotism and of the highest character, was both ridiculed and maligned during his one term. He was even accused of having obtained the office by a corrupt deal. His fame rests on his record made in Congress after his Presidential term.

Jackson's whole public life was one of warfare and bitter controversy. Of course he gave as hard blows as he received, but if the truth were known his whole Presidential career in all probability was filled with cares, disappointments and unhappiness.

The administrations of Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan were not so colorful or stormy as that of Jackson, but each must have suffered from the bitterness with which he was assailed. One only has to look thru the files of the newspapers published during Lincoln's administration to find how he was ridiculed, misrepresented and maligned. That has been true to a greater or less extent in regard to every President since Lincoln. Coolidge is undoubtedly the most fortunate of the 12 men who have served as President since the death of Lincoln. That President Hoover is doing his utmost to help conditions in the United States there is no question. Furthermore, I am of the opinion that he has helped greatly, but for his work he gets little but abuse and criticism.

If the boy or man is aiming at high official position the Presidency of the United States is the highest office in the world he can seek. If he is seeking happiness and contentment he will not get it by being President.

Capone Should Be Grateful

THE celebrated gang leader, Al Capone, is quoted as bitterly criticizing the hypocrites, the men who vote dry and drink wet, who profess to be respectable and moral but practice the opposite in their private lives. That shows lack of gratitude on Al's part. If it had not been for these same hypocrites he would either have been hanged, electrocuted or at least serving a life term in some penitentiary long ago. They are the people who make it possible for such men as Al Capone to exist and thrive. He ought to be grateful to them and probably is, altho he professes to despise them.

Must Pass the Examination

Where can I obtain proper knowledge and training for the civil service examination for a postoffice clerkship without expense? Can Senator Capper assist one to obtain such a position? I have had some experience

in clerking, and am anxious to receive inside information, as I believe I am capable of handling such a position.
J. J.

There is no institution where courses are especially provided for those wishing to take a civil service examination. You cannot attend school without some expense. You can, thru your own postmaster, obtain lists of questions no doubt which have been asked in previous examinations. These questions may assist you a little in getting a general line on the kind of questions which are asked in such examinations.

Neither Senator Capper nor your Congressman can give you any particular aid in the matter of getting a position which is under the civil service.

Must Wait Six Months

A and B are husband and wife. They have not lived together for three years. A, the wife, wants a divorce. How should she proceed to obtain it? How much would it cost? After living apart for three years would she have to wait six months before marrying again after the divorce had been granted?
K. K. K.

She will have to file her petition in the district court setting up at least one of the 10 grounds for divorce provided for in our statute. The mere fact that she and her husband have not been living together for three years would not in itself be grounds for divorce. If her husband has deserted her for a period of one year, that is a ground for divorce. If he has failed to provide for her without fault on her part, that is a ground for divorce. If he has treated her cruelly that is a ground for divorce.

As to the costs of obtaining a divorce, that would depend on what she had to pay her lawyer and whether she had any witnesses at the trial of the divorce case. Aside from her lawyer's fee and any witness fees she might have to pay, the only other costs are the court costs, which would amount to very little. She could ascertain all of those costs by going to the clerk of the district court. Separation prior to the granting of the divorce has nothing to do with the six months stay law. Under the laws of Kansas neither party to the divorce is permitted to marry for six months after the decree is granted.

No Change in Mortgage Tax

At what rate are mortgages on real estate taxed under the new law? Will contracts be taxed? What is the rate on money in the bank? Do you consider Kansas Power and Light Company stock a safe place to deposit money?
A. W.

The new law did not change the rate of taxation on mortgages. It is still 25 cents a hundred. If you mean by contracts ordinary notes, they are taxed under the present law just as they were before our intangible tax law was enacted. In other words, they are supposed to be assessed at their real value. The rate of taxation, of course, varies in different localities. In some places the tax is higher than it is in other places. Money in bank bears the usual rate of taxation.

I did not know that the Kansas Power and Light Company was receiving deposits. If you

mean to ask whether the stock in the Kansas Power and Light Company is a safe investment, I would say that in my opinion it is.

Left Is the Safer

Which side of the public highway should a pedestrian take, there being no sidewalks or place for a person on foot to travel on a 60-foot road? I have kept to the left, and in that way face the oncoming traffic, but have been told I am wrong.
R. B. S.

Our statute does not undertake to dictate to a pedestrian on which side of the road he shall travel. It seems to be the general custom in Kansas for the pedestrian to walk on the right side of the road. But there is no law compelling him to do so, and in fact it is safer and more sensible for the pedestrian to walk on the left side of the road because in that event he is not in danger from automobiles coming behind him, and he can see the automobile approaching from the front.

Who Gets the Estate?

I married a man who had two small boys. They both are grown now, big enough to earn their own living. I have no children of my own. Since our marriage we have bought a farm. The deed is in his and my names. If I should die first who gets my part of the estate? I have worked like a slave to help get it. All I get is curses and being dogged by the three. Please tell me where my part will go and what part I will get if he goes first.
T. F.

You are a joint owner of this land. So long as you live you have a right to joint control of the land and to a half interest in the proceeds. In case of your death without will all of your property would go to your surviving husband if he did survive you. You have a right to will one-half of your half as you please, but you cannot deprive your surviving husband of his half under the Kansas law. In case of your husband's death without will you would inherit one-half of his half and his children would inherit the other half of his half. He has the right the same as yourself to will one-half of his property as he sees fit. You can, of course, if you see fit to do so go into court and ask for a separate maintenance, a division of this property and the right to control your half of it as you see fit without consulting your husband. That, however, is a course that should only be pursued as a last extremity. In fact if it got to the point where you could not get along any other way than that I think I would advise divorce proceedings.

An Inflammation of the Joint

I would like to know if arthritis is contagious or what causes it. I had a pig last fall that had it and now two of the spring litter have it.
U. S.

This question has been referred to R. R. Dykstra, dean of the Division of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College, who gives the following reply, which may be of value to a good many swine raisers:

"Arthritis simply means inflammation of a joint. There are a large number of different joint

inflammations, some being contagious, the more of them are non-contagious. In the contagious variety we may, for example include tuberculous arthritis, which is simply an inflammation of the joints due to the germ of tuberculosis.

"In hogs there is quite a common disease known as rickets. One of the symptoms usually observed in the disease is swelling of the bones very close to the joints, so that to those not familiar with the symptoms it may appear that the joint is actually involved. I am rather inclined to believe—because of the commonness of this disease in swine—that your hogs are probably affected with rickets rather than with arthritis.

"The usual causes of rickets are a lack of mineral in the feed and in many instances, lack of exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

"In the early stages many cases of rickets may be cured and it may almost invariably be prevented by the administration of a mineral mixture, of which the following is a good example:

Ground wood charcoal 12 parts
Finely ground limestone 4 parts
Salt 1 part

"A quantity of this is to be placed where it will be readily accessible to the pigs at all times. If they do not take it otherwise, you may mix it at the rate of a teaspoon twice daily in the feed for each pig.

"Furthermore, the animals should have exposure to sunlight, or if they do not get this, you should give them, in the feed, a teaspoon of cod liver oil every morning and evening."

One Executor Is Enough!

If two executors have been appointed in conformity with the will of the deceased, can either of them do anything without the consent of the other? Would one executor have the right to make a distribution of the estate without the consent of the other? Can one executor get an order from an attorney and have both executors named in the order as having agreed when the attorney knows it is false? One executor has an order written and signs his name to the order and swears for both executors or that both executors have agreed. Both attorney and probate judge knew that the other executor did not know anything about it. Has the probate judge the right to O. K. an order like this and give one executor the right to check against the estate with one signature on the check? Is the state back of whatever the probate judge does or is whatever the judge does final? Is there any advantage in having two executors to handle the estate?
H. B.

Where two executors are appointed by order of the probate court, each of them has equal authority, of course, and neither executor could compel the joint executor to do something that the joint executor was not willing to do. Neither would the probate court be authorized to O. K. an order which was illegally issued by one of the executors. The state is only back of the probate judge to the extent that the courts will sustain the probate judge when he is operating within the line of his duties as provided by statute. What the probate judge does is not necessarily final. I would say speaking generally that it is not well to have two executors because there is very likely to be friction between the two.

Vote Next Tuesday

IN THE main, Kansas has a good bunch of fighting men at Washington. And Kansas and the West never needed them more. Speaking for them, as well as for myself, I hope you will strengthen their hands next Tuesday by giving them the biggest vote possible.

It helps the men who represent this state at the nation's capital to have the home folks strongly behind them. Also, when the home folks show plainly that they put their trust in a man, that indorsement is a wonderful stimulant to him, it makes him want to live up to that good opinion. I have felt the tonic of it myself altho I have never needed that stimulant to do my best.

Since I have mentioned it I may say—and I can say it truthfully—that I have never worked so hard for myself in Topeka as I have worked in Washington for Kansas and the country's good. And despite what you read in the newspapers, most Senators are hard workers. More than 20 have died in the harness in recent years.

It is fashionable for eastern newspapers to discredit the Senate. There may be some method in this. The Senate now is the West's bulwark of strength in maintaining something like a political balance of power between the East and West.

The House, preponderantly eastern, is likely to be still more so next March when the new reapportionment is made. If that goes thru as planned, which the Kansas delegation will try to prevent, the farming regions will lose 50 seats to the more populous cities which do not need them.

Therefore, it is more than ordinarily important this year that we have a united West.

While the East has the larger representation in Congress, the West has a Western President and Vice President and several members in the cabinet. And the Senate leaders are Westerners.

The West now has a man of its own kind in the White House, as big a man and as well-informed as the nation holds. I think you know what I know, that he is absolutely on the square, that his sole purpose is to serve the country. No other interest or interests can sway him. He is a man without pretense. One of his deepest concerns is the condition of the agricultural industry.

In my long fight against the grain-gambling evil important vantage points have been gained, which the Government has from time to time made use of. Few really know the magnitude of this problem, how powerfully market gambling of all kinds is entrenched all over the United States.

The grain-gambling evil is the same evil which in times of depression in business takes control of the stock market and demoralizes the entire country by the same vicious short-selling that the paper-wheat traders use in wrecking the grain markets. In fact, gambling, either in the Wall Street market or in the Chicago wheat pit, affects both markets disastrously.

The man who before me attempted to restore honest grain markets to the country was defeated, driven from Congress and died in semi-obscurity. If it had not been for the vigilance of Kansas voters I am not sure that ere this I would have been defeated and put on the shelf.

This year the entire country has suffered re-

peatedly and is now suffering, from gambling on the Stock Exchange and in the wheat pit, and everything possible has been done to hinder, to discredit and to wreck the Farm Board. We now are in the midst of a nation-wide conflict for honest markets. If the interests which are satisfied with the markets as they are at present conducted, do not eventually succeed in hanging the hides of all the market reformers on the fence, my own included, it will be because the voters cannot be misled by clever tricks and disguises.

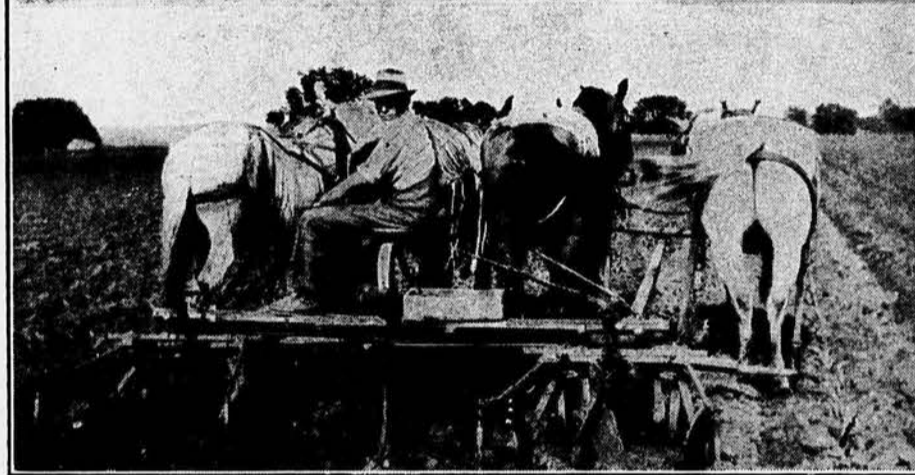
The Hoover Administration is alive to the widespread damage inflicted by this tremendous evil, but it will need the help of the states and of Congress to put it down.

I think you know that I am not a trimmer, that I have never dodged a vote in the Senate, that you have always known where I stood, that I have never voted for any measure I did not think was more right than wrong and that I have always been a free man independent of every interest except one—the welfare of my people and the general good of these United States.

If so, I hope you will now believe me when I urge upon you the great importance of your vote next Tuesday and that of your friends and neighbors. If we do not stand by one another in such times as these, who will stand by us?

Arthur Capper

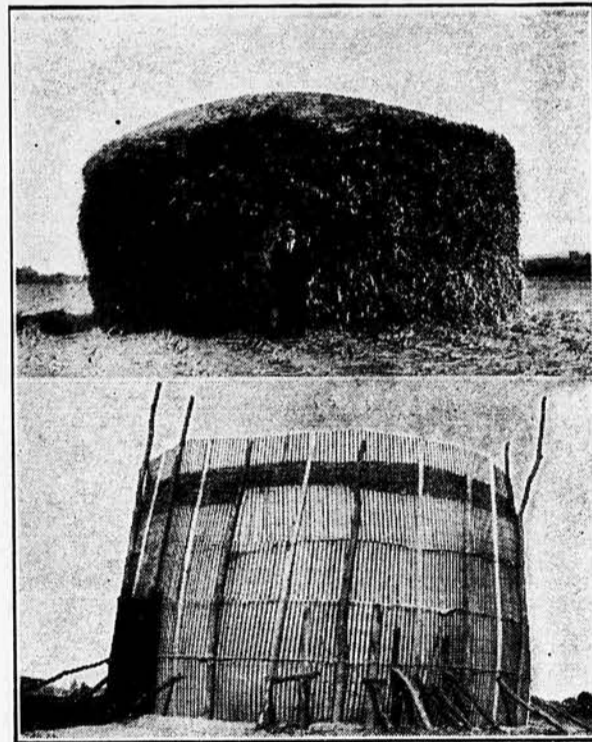
Rural Kansas in Pictures



These Two Photos Give Some Idea of the Kind of Work Vocational Students at Manhattan High School Are Doing. Henry W. Schmitz Is the Instructor. The Top Picture Shows Three of the Students Ready to Load a Part of Their 1930 Lamb Crop for Shipment to Market. The Other Shows Forrest Moore at Work on His 10-Acre Corn Project. He Covered 20 Acres a Day



Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Palmer, of Near Norton, Who Own and Operate the Farm on Which the National Corn Husking Contest Will Be Held on November 14. Mr. Palmer Has Set Aside One of His Best Fields of Corn for This Event and Is Preparing a Huge Parking Field



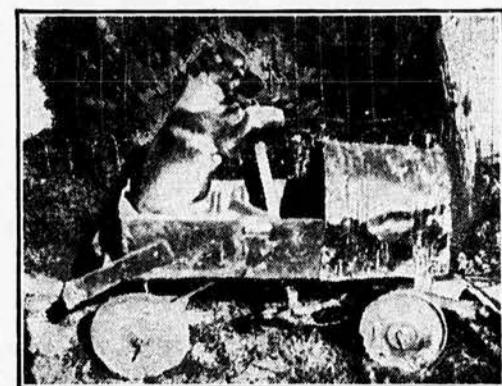
At Top, a Bundle Silo Constructed by Ralph Sphar, Cambridge. He Has Three of These That Are Saving a Large Amount of Feed. Below, Temporary Silo Built by C. C. Clover, Cambridge. Mr. Clover Has Four Permanent Silos and Four of This Type and Plenty of Feed



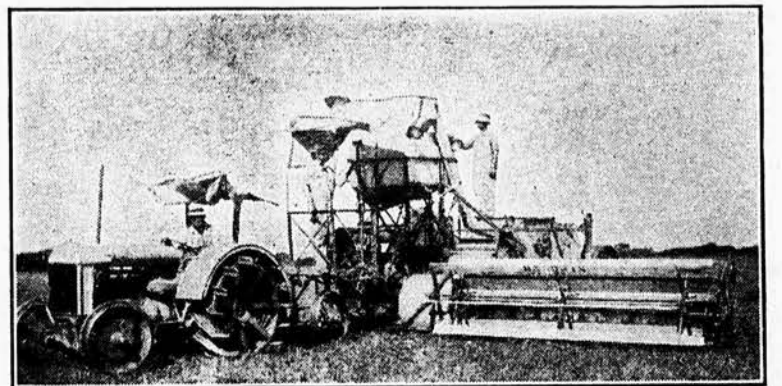
"This Is a Picture of My Little Sister by Our Lily Pool," Writes Iris Holler, Conway. And This Is the Kind of Composition That Makes a Good Photo. Note the Arch and the Flowers Beyond. Such Results Make Life Enjoyable



Where Is There Another Woman's Old-Fashioned Side-Saddle in Kansas? Mrs. M. A. Allison, Fairview, Wishes She Had a Dollar for Every Mile She Rode on This One in the Gay Old Days



Milo Schrag, Moundridge, Built a Small Auto for His Personal Use, But It Looks, at Left, as if His Dog, Shep, Had Appropriated It. The Dog Is Trained to Do a Good Many Tricks. Right, Combine Owned by W. H. Shubert, Ottawa. The Tractor Was Driven by Fred Stegan While Harry Thomas Operated the Combine, and This Picture Was Snapped Just After They Finished Harvesting a 25-Acre Field of Red Clover for E. E. Stewart, of Homewood



As We View Current Farm News

Kansas Potato Show Presented Excellent Picture of Progress Industry Has Made

MORE than 100 excellent exhibits of potatoes and sweet potatoes from the best fields of the Kaw Valley comprised one of the main features at the tenth annual Kansas Potato Show, held the latter part of last week at Lawrence. The exhibits entered in contest competition were the products of all that science knows by way of seed selection, treating, careful field tillage and finally grading of the tubers. In brief, the potato show presented a fine picture of the progress the industry has made.

An entirely new feature this year was a fine array of booths that dealt with potato inspection, fertility, certified seed, potato diseases, food value of the tubers, how to prepare potatoes for the table and the work of the Kaw Valley Association. There were no prizes offered for the booths, since their whole purpose was for educational service. With many hundreds of folks outside of the potato industry visiting the show this year, the booths are bound to be of real value.

Speaker Brothers, Kansas City, won the silver cup in the professional class for the third time this year, with their Irish Cobblers. In the non-professional groups, John Romerman, Bethel, had the best Irish Cobblers, while W. J. Brown, Atchison, took first on Early Ohios. Leo Ousdahl, Lawrence, earned highest honors in 4-H club classes. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, for the second time, earned the right to take the trophy cup for having the best Little Stem Jerseys in the professional sweet potato class. In non-professional classes, Wilfred Pine, Lawrence, exhibited the best Nancy Halls, while other top placings were awarded to Frank Conrow, Manhattan, on Little Stem Jerseys; Neale Mathews, Manhattan, Common Big Stem, and Ned Conrow, Manhattan, on Improved Big Stem.

Meetings held the three days of the show were of particular interest and were well attended by growers thruout the valley. Dipping sweet potatoes, finding a market for them and controlling disease were subjects handled by experts, as were the Irish potato topics including scab control, use of fertilizers, grading and practically every other topic one could mention from seed selection to the new system of marketing.

Speakers on the various programs included: O. H. Elmer, plant pathologist; E. B. Wells, soil specialist; E. H. Leker, plant pathologist; J. T. Willard, college vice president; H. Umberger, dean of the division of extension; Frank Blecha, district leader, and George Montgomery, department of agricultural economics, all of whom are with the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Also, Charles Speaker, Kansas City; A. W. Travis, Manhattan; H. O. Werner, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station; Tom McCall, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station; Mrs. Guy Bigsby, Lawrence; Margaret Coleman and Corrine McClure, Lawrence; O. F. Snyder, federal fruit and vegetable inspector, Topeka; F. V. Lewis, president of the Kansas Potato Show; C. V. Cochran, president of the Kansas Potato Marketing Association, Topeka; Jesse Haney, Topeka; P. R. Taylor, Federal Farm Board, Washington, and representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Plan Largest Postoffice

THE first step toward building the world's largest postoffice is announced by Secretary Mellon. The government has reached an agreement to purchase the Van Buren station site in Chicago for the new 15 million dollar structure to be erected. The agreement was made with the Union Terminal Co., of Chicago, selling the government 297,917 square feet of land bounded by Harrison, Van Buren and Canal streets, and the Van Buren station. The purchase price is 5½ million dollars.

Were First to Enter

TO FOUR Franklin county farmers, Kenneth Stauffer, Pomona; C. W. Welch, Princeton; Robert I. Biskie, Ottawa; and H. A. Biskie, Ottawa, and county agent of Franklin county, goes the distinction of having made the first entries from Kansas to be received for the 1930 Interna-

tional Grain and Hay Show, which will be held at Chicago, November 29 to December 6, in connection with the International Livestock Exposition.

According to the management of the exposition, H. A. Biskie will show alfalfa seed, red clover seed, kafir, soybeans, and 10-ear samples of Yellow Dent and White Dent corn. Kenneth Stauffer, a youth, has entered a 10-ear sample of corn in the junior department, and C. W. Welch and Robert Biskie have each submitted 10-ear corn samples.

That "Still Small Voice"

CONSCIENCE is a wonderful instrument of torture. The other day, Albert McCartney, a farmer near Penalosa, received a letter from a "tourist" who passed his place 27 years ago, in which was enclosed a \$1 bill and a short, unsigned note. The letter states that the sender



THERE IS AN END TO EVERY CROOKED TRAIL. JAKE FLEAGLE WAS ONCE A FARM BOY WHO DECIDED HE WAS SMARTER THAN THE LAW.

was passing by the McCartney farm one day in 1903 and his horses were hungry, so he picked 20 ears of corn from the field to feed them. The "still small voice" evidently had a tough struggle, but it finally induced the unknown customer to pay Mr. McCartney.

All Kansas Rides Well

REGARDLESS of business slumps, drouths and other members of this particular "Glum" family, Kansas ranks fourth in the number of motor cars to the person in comparison with the 47 other states, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. And incidentally, Kansas farmers are well equipped with this kind of transportation because not only is it a means of pleasure, but also a real factor in their business.

On a world basis, there are 54.6 persons for every motor vehicle. The United States per capita rate is 4.6 persons. Kansas' per capita rate is 3.65 persons for each motor car. In 1929 there were 581,223 motor cars in the state, and to run these Kansas last year used 360,928,000 gallons of gasoline.

Women Wear Shoes Now

CHINA offers a steadily increasing outlet for American leather, a bulletin just issued by the Department of Commerce points out. Exports of United States leather to this market, which in prewar years had an annual value of around \$100,000 now average more than 1 million dollars.

It is true that a large proportion of the Chinese people are too poor to afford leather footwear, but the majority of the younger generation adopt

it just as soon as their economic status permits. At one time practically all the foreign leather used in China was for men's shoes, but during the last three years there has been a decided and rapid increase in the use of this leather for women's footwear.

At Last a Masterpiece!

ALL of us who have wondered whether a double-yolk egg would hatch twin chicks now can stay awake nights working on a new one; a hen at West Branch, Ia., has laid an egg with three normal size yolks.

William Moore, a young college graduate who is farming near West Branch, owns the Rhode Island Red pullet which laid the triple-yolk egg. For a month the pullet has been laying double-yolk eggs. She produced her masterpiece, an egg as large as a duck egg, and with three perfect yolks on October 8.

Hope for Farm Prices

AN OPINION that prices for agricultural commodities have reached the bottom and that they gradually will improve is expressed by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. "Commodity markets are doing better in showing an independence of the stock market to an extent which they have not shown for some time," he said. "Recently when industrial stocks fell off, agricultural price levels were maintained at about the same point. The feeling of the trade must be that the commodity markets are thru liquidating."

Where a Failure Failed

SURVIVING the attacks of cold, drouth and the ravages of insects and diseases, the Arkansas Valley orchards produced a far better apple crop than anyone anticipated, according to Dr. Paul Gilmer, Government entomologist stationed at Wichita. The yield is believed below normal, but a short time ago orchardists were willing to admit an almost total failure, it is said. The crop is moving out rapidly, and because of the national shortage of fruit, is commanding a high price.

One Yam Makes a Meal

SIX sweet potatoes or yams, grown by W. G. Shelley, near McPherson, tipped the scales at 28 pounds. The largest one weighed slightly more than 6 pounds. Mr. Shelley specializes in the Southern Queen variety. The seed from which these six heavyweights were produced was obtained by Mr. Shelley's father 30 years ago, and has been kept from year to year and carefully selected from planting. It is a fact that selection and culling will improve any farm crop.

Lindbergh Goes Farming

THE world's greatest flyer has taken to the soil. Not in any disastrous crack-up or nose dive, but with his eyes wide open and in full control of his actions. Yes sir, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has rented a small, furnished farm house near Princeton, N. J., which he and Mrs. Lindbergh will use as a home until they build on their newly-acquired farm property in that vicinity.

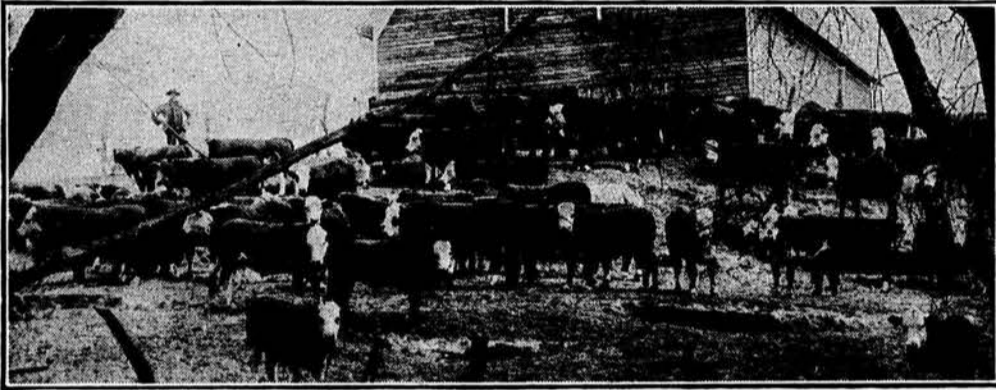
'Tis Good Alfalfa Seed

THERE has been some tendency to discriminate against the Kansas alfalfa seed crop of 1930 because much of the seed is dark. The value of alfalfa seed, however, depends on the results of purity and germination tests, and it has no relationship to color.

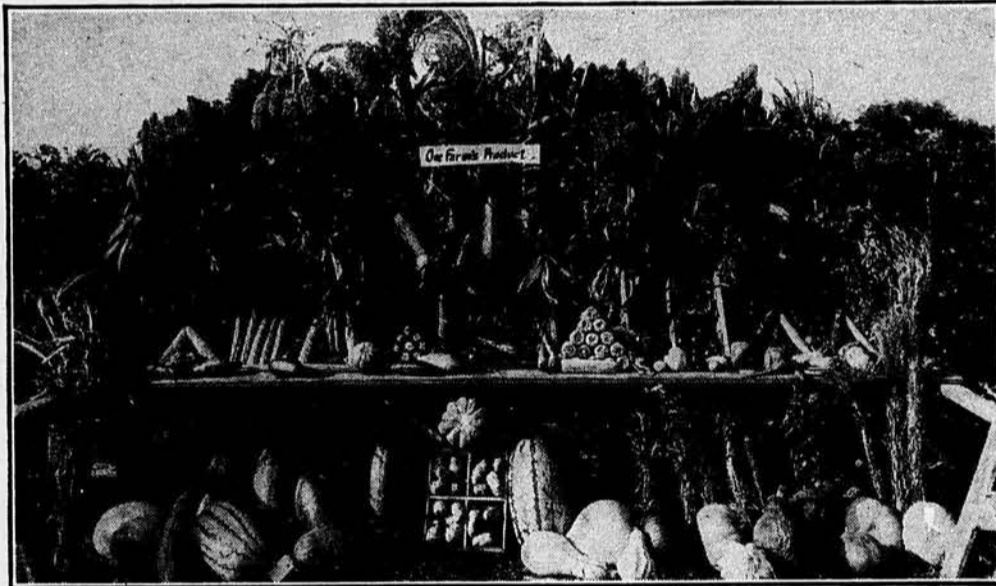
Gaining a Wide Reputation

PAWNEE Chief alfalfa seed produced by farmers of Pawnee county, is rapidly gaining a nation-wide reputation for quality. The county agent received a message from a milling corporation at Buffalo, N. Y., requesting a sample of the seed sent by air mail.

Norton County Kansas



This fine bunch of cattle was photographed on the farm of A. P. Anderson, Norton county. Livestock of all kinds comprise an important factor in the wealth of the county



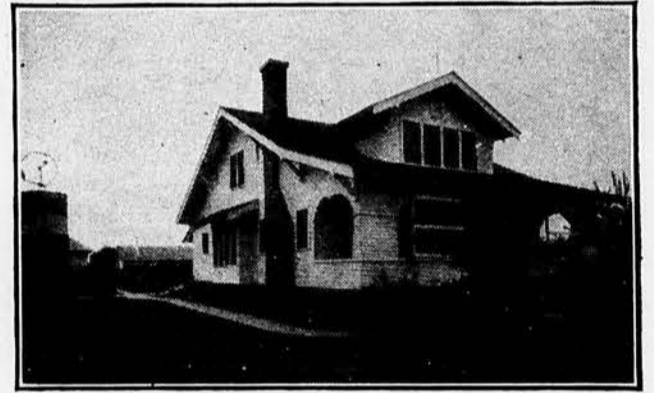
Wide diversification is a fact in Norton county. This photograph shows a farm products display from the George Dobbie farm. In it you will note everything from melons to some of the world's best wheat and corn

WELCOME to Norton! We are expecting you to pay us a visit at the time of the national corn-husking contest, November 14. Contestants from the Corn Belt States will compete for the title of the nation's best husker. It is the major agricultural sporting event of the year—the first of its importance ever held in Kansas. It is conservatively estimated that 20,000 people will attend.

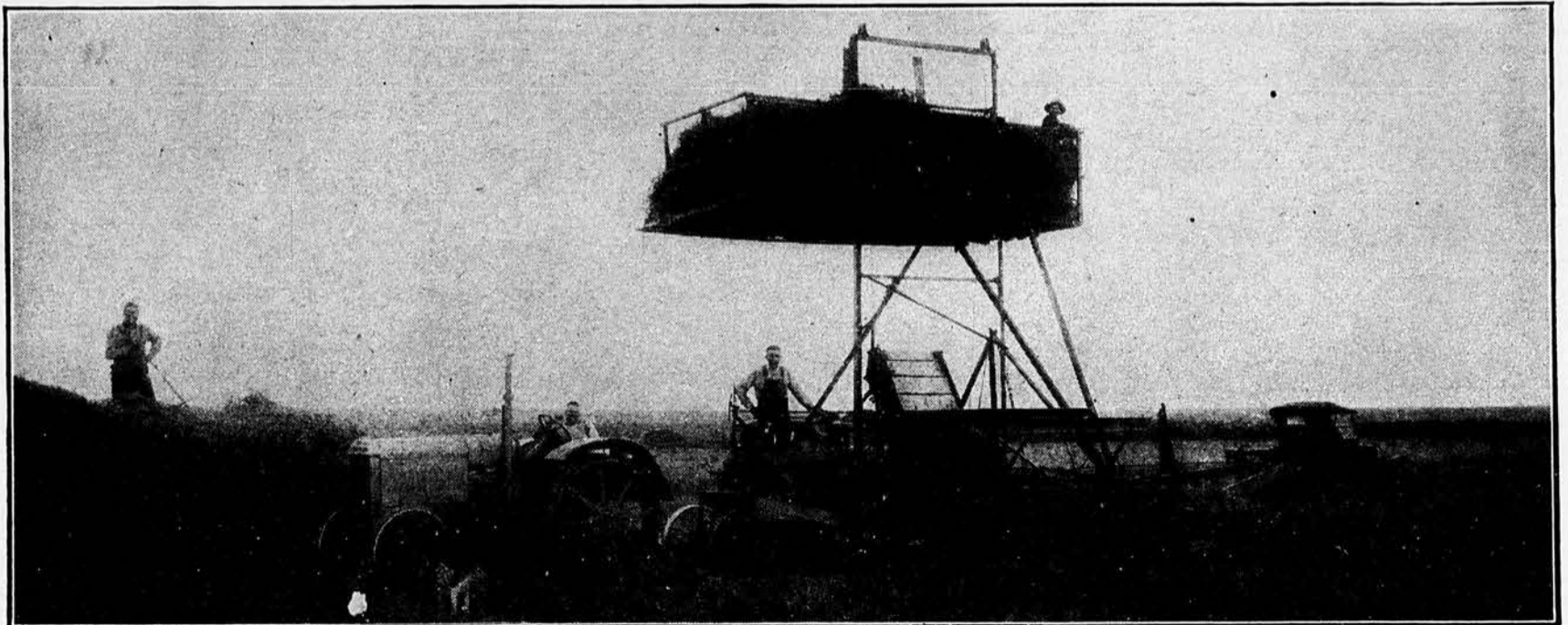
Norton county is one of only three counties in Kansas to produce more than 3,000,000 bushels of corn this year. It is fitting that the cornhusking battle of the nation should be held in one of the nation's best corn producing counties.

Norton, a progressive Kansas town of 3,000 population, is in the center of Norton county, the fourth county from the west in the northern tier of Kansas counties. It is untouched by drouth and raises every year, not only corn, but a great diversity of agricultural products. It is, indeed, the "Promised Land of Agriculture."

At the contest ten municipal and high school bands will participate. Three moving picture companies will have crews on the ground, and the NBC network, with Sen Kaney at the "mike," will tell the world, over 40 stations, what is going on.



Beautiful farm home of August E. Wegener, Master Farmer of Norton county, and one of the first ever selected in the state



Norton county produces an abundance of feed every year and is making steady progress as a livestock producing center. Here is a typical field scene showing a Norton-made header-stacker in operation

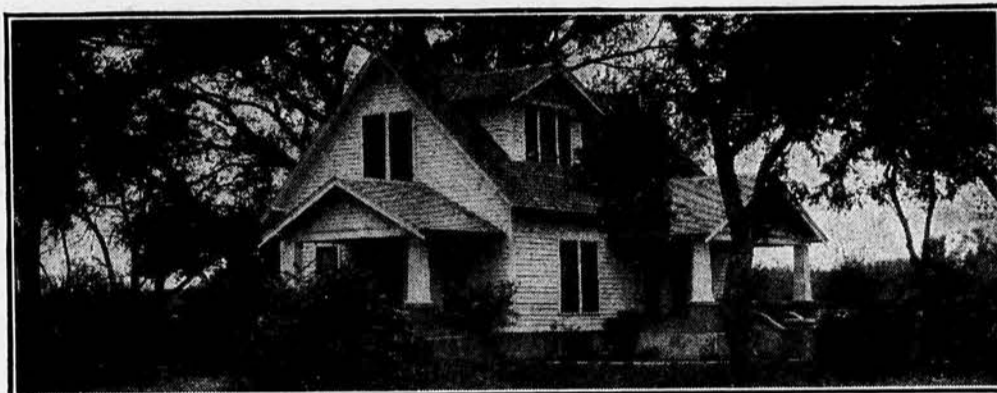
You Are Invited to Norton

THE NORTON, KANSAS

The Land of Opportunity, the Agricultural Empire of the World Is Host to the National Cornhusking Contest Friday, November 14

Agricultural Wealth of Norton County

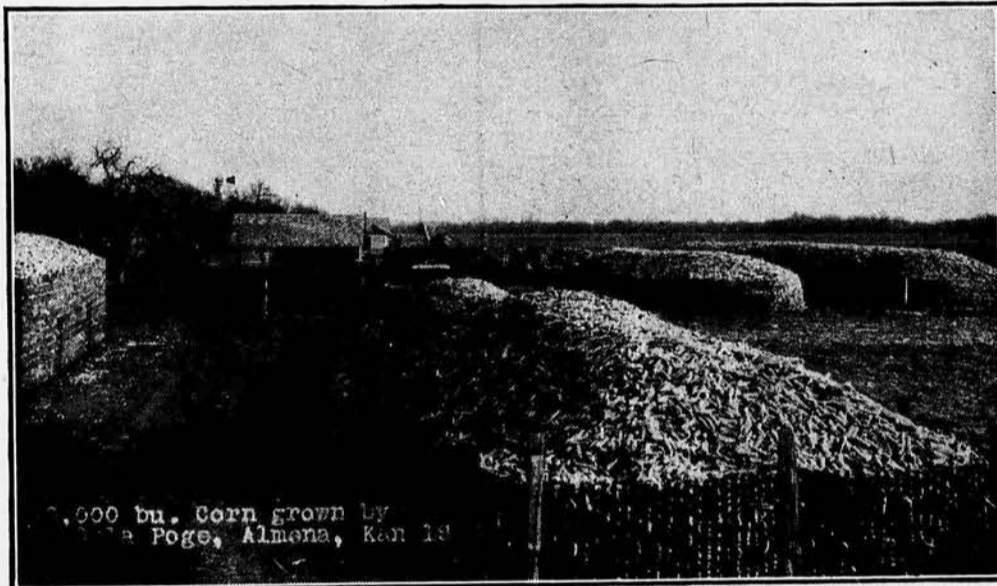
WHEAT		CORN	
450,000 bushels in 1927		3,200,000 bushels in 1927	
1,145,000 bushels in 1928		2,727,000 bushels in 1928	
1,170,000 bushels in 1929		3,275,000 bushels in 1929	
1,118,000 bushels in 1930		3,150,000 bushels in 1930	(Estimated)
BEEF CATTLE		DAIRY CATTLE	
11,000 in 1927		6,000 in 1927	
11,000 in 1928		6,000 in 1928	
14,000 in 1929		6,000 in 1929	
COMBINES		TRACTORS	
20 in 1927		139 in 1927	
22 in 1928		144 in 1928	
32 in 1929		166 in 1929	
HOGS	HENS	TRUCKS	
14,000 in 1927	111,000 in 1927	232 in 1927	
19,000 in 1928	113,000 in 1928	284 in 1928	
24,000 in 1929	124,000 in 1929	344 in 1929	



Norton county boasts many fine farm homes, including this one owned by Mrs. Drell Woods

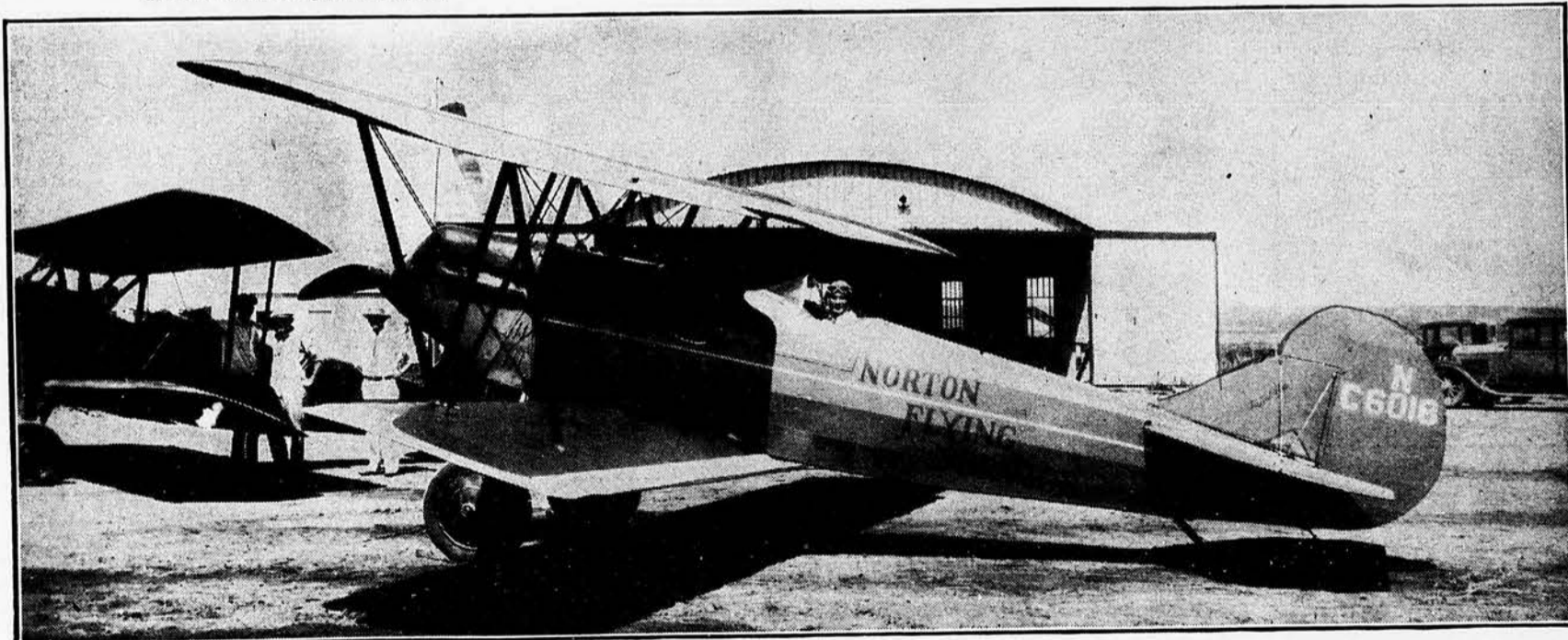


More evidence of satisfactory and satisfying farm life in Norton county is seen on the J. P. Ankenman farm. Homes like this are the result of productive soil



16,000 bu. Corn grown by Orla Poge, Alma, Kan 1930

Norton county is one of the three high corn producing sections in the state for 1930, stood second last year and her corn revenue is counted in the millions of dollars. Here are 16,000 bushels grown on the Orla Poge farm



Norton has the largest airport in the state and one of the best in the country. Regular flying service has been established there, indicating how well this county seat town keeps in step with progress

on Friday, November 14

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Corn Belt Aces Clash at Norton

World's Bang-Board Battle Comes to Kansas November 14 for First Time

NATIONAL interest focuses on Northwestern Kansas November 14, because on that day champion huskers from the Corn Belt states clash in the annual "World Series" of the corn field near Norton. Out of this bang-board battle will emerge the world's champion corn husker for 1930. The contest will start at exactly 11:45 o'clock, Central Standard time, and will last for 80 minutes. While the thousands of folks present to witness this annual National Cornhusking Contest watch the parade of matched teams and wagons, the huskers, gleaners and referees, as they swing along to the accompaniment of band music to take their assigned places in the corn field, the National Broadcasting Company, with Sen Kaney of Chicago, at the microphone, will be sending out a word picture of the event over a network of more than 40 stations thruout the United States.

Likewise the boom of the starting signal and the machine-gun rat-a-tat-tat of well-matured ears on bang boards, as huskers rip their way thru bountiful rows of corn, will be carried to the farthest corners of the country, because microphones will be spotted advantageously in the field of battle. The clicking of numerous cameras will be a part of this gala day, because newspaper representatives will be present to catch the spirit of the thing and pass it on to their readers. Moving picture outfits will be on hand to take "stills" and "talkies" of the nation's greatest agricultural athletic event. Not only will these films carry the story of a hard-fought husking battle to countless theater goers of the country, but as well the story of a section of the country which always produces well, but this year of all years is the real garden spot of the United States. Thus do Norton county and a great Northwestern Kansas make their debut into the limelight of well-deserved recognition.

This is the first time the National Corn Husking Contest ever has come to Kansas, and Norton, progressive county seat town that it is, heartily supported by neighboring towns and a fine co-operative spirit thruout the whole section of the state, is planning to make this seventh annual event the most outstanding of all. Norton will blossom out in happiest holiday attire to extend her finest brand of western hospitality as host to the nation on this occasion. Streets, business houses and homes will be decorated, and special exhibits and entertainment are being worked out that will be attractive to visitors before and after the National Husking Contest.

The contest will be held on the F. W. Palmer farm, 5 miles east and 4 miles north of Norton. Good highways lead into Norton and to the contest location from all surrounding states. Road markers will be put up to assure visitors that they are headed in the right direction. All roads will be carefully patrolled by traffic police and special officers will assist in parking automobiles in the big pasture available for this purpose. Everything will be done at the contest by the Norton folks, and by

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

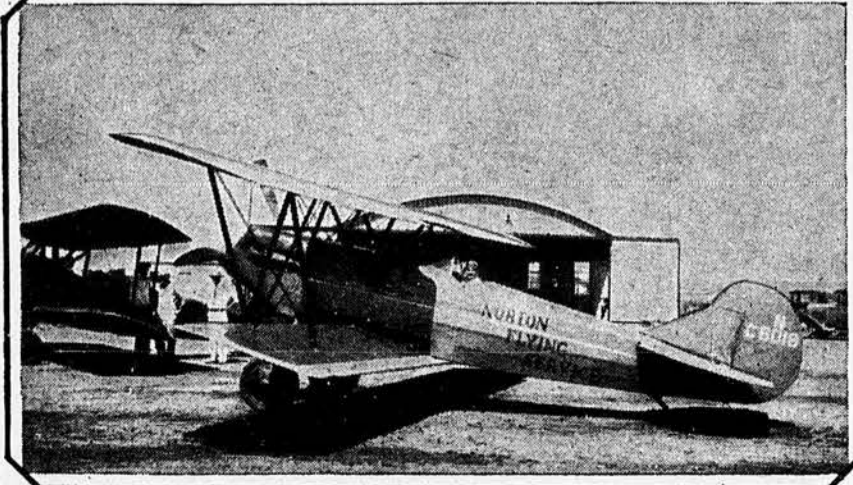
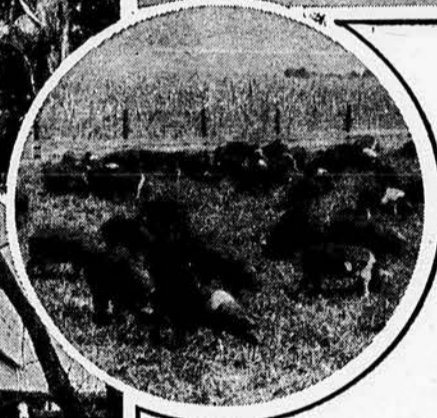
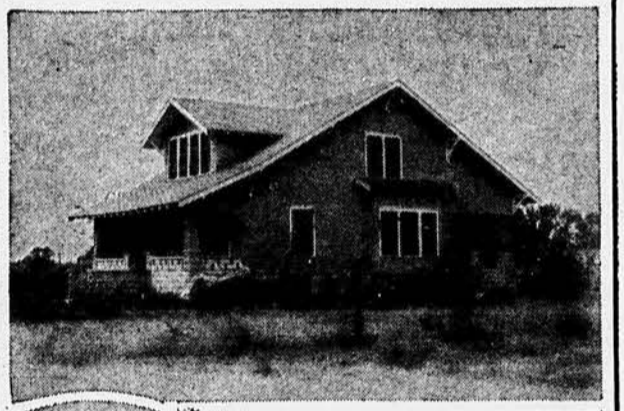
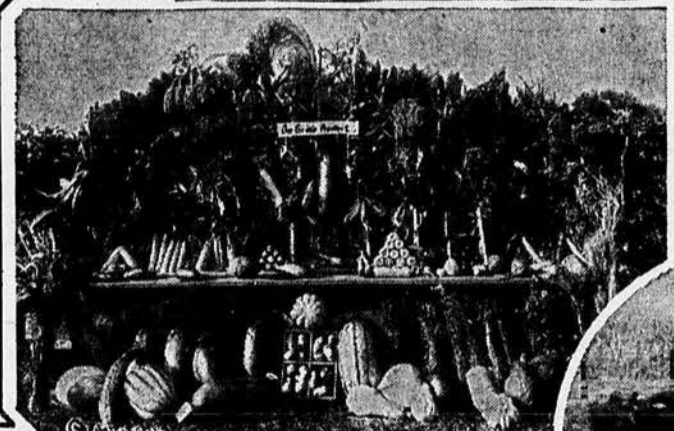
the farm papers sponsoring the event, to make this a pleasant experience for all who attend the contest.

Scales, power elevator and dump will be located right at the contest field to speed up obtaining final results, and so everyone can see everything that goes on in connection with the contest. A number of health-inspected lunch stands will be right at hand so noon will not just be 12 o'clock to the crowd. There folks will be able to obtain clean food at nominal prices. A special tent with plenty of chairs will be put up, and here Mrs. Rachel Ann Neiswender, woman's editor of Kansas Farmer, and Amy Kelly, home demonstration agent leader, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will conduct contests especially for the

women, at a time when the actual husking is not in progress.

As fitting evidence of the kind of welcome contestants, visitors and officials will receive at Norton, we are happy to announce that a special railroad rate of 1 1/4 fare will be effective to the National Husking Contest from points in Kansas and Nebraska, and also from St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo. This rate will be effective, according to C. A. Searle, general passenger agent of the Rock Island railroad, November 13 and 14, with a final return limit of November 15. Also it will be understood that a special committee at Norton is in charge of housing facilities and that excellent accommodations are available.

The field in which the speediest huskers of the Corn Belt will work contains 105 acres of well-matured corn that will make 60 bushels to the acre. The corn is white, ears are uniform, fully developed, will break out easily and are of good height on the stalks. Mr. Palmer eliminated practically every weed and the stalks stand so well that visitors will be able to see almost the entire half mile down the rows. All work on this field was done with a tractor. For the last two years this land has been in wheat and in each case made good yields. This typical Kansas farmer has been selecting his seed corn for 24 years, the original seed being brought to Kansas from Nebraska 18 years ago when Mr. Palmer moved across the line. In reality he is a corn specialist because at present this is the only crop he handles personally. All wheat land is rented out. With the gracious, hospitable spirit common to this section of Kansas, Mr. Palmer and his good wife join Norton and Northwestern Kansas in



At Top, We Introduce F. W. Palmer, Norton, in His Best Field of Corn, the Scene of the 1930 National Husking Contest, November 14. At Center, Products from George Dobbie Farm, Indicating Wide Diversification Possible in the County. Excellent Modern Homes Are Numerous. Beef Cattle, Swine and Dairy Cattle Are Important Contributing Factors to the County's Wealth. Norton, the County Seat, and Host to the Nation This Year, Has One of the Largest Airports in the Middle West

welcoming visitors to the National Contest.

The two best huskers from Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas are eligible to the National Contest. These champions are selected in each state by the Capper Farm papers and the Standard Farm papers, which include: Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines; the Missouri Ruralist, St. Louis; the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, for Illinois and Indiana; the Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln; The Farmer, St. Paul, and Kansas Farmer, Topeka, the latter being this year's local sponsor. These editors, who are responsible for the various state contests, and in turn the national, will be the official judges: Glenn Buck, Nebraska; Floyd Keepers, Illinois and Indiana; George Jordan, Missouri; W. L. Drips, Iowa; Berry Akers, Minnesota, and Raymond H. Gilkeson, Kansas. The special weighmasters, selected for this event include Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; L. E. Willoughby and E. H. Leker, both specialists with the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

A new national corn-husking champion will be decided this year, as neither Walter Olson of Illinois, winner of the national championship for the last two years, nor any former national champion have indicated that they will husk in this seventh annual event. However, they may enter if they first qualify by competing in their state contests. The field is open to a new record and the various state champions are keeping

(Continued on Page 32)

The Kafir Will Make Good Feed?

Winter Feeding of Cattle Has Started Except on the Farms Where Wheat Pasture Is Available

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE first frost of the season killed at least part time. This action on the tender vegetation and nipped the part of these big companies in looking after the welfare of their help is leaves of cane and kafir on the very commendable. lower lands. We had thought that this might be the extent of the damage for a week or so, but the cold hangs on; there is little or no frost, the sky remaining cloudy, but the cold seems to be killing cane and kafir by inches. I do not think the stalks are killed yet, but no doubt will be when the sky clears. The cane and kafir growth was intensely green, and farmers are hoping for dry weather after it is cut and in the shock. Perhaps this gradual killing of the green growth may help in drying it out. Cane and kafir cut at this stage will make much better feed than it would had the plant fully matured and stood in that condition some time before being cut. The late bluestem growth is about all in, and winter feeding of cattle must begin except where wheat pasture is plentiful.

Buying Campaign Is Needed?

One of the big siege guns of the financial world said this week all that was needed to start the wheels of prosperity whirling was for everyone to start buying. I wish this big boy would tell farmers where to get the money to buy with. We have bought on the strength of our credit for years and by so doing have kept the industrial world going right along and now that so many have neither money nor credit I am wondering how the buying is to start. To be sure, there are some who would buy anything if extended indefinite credit, but the business world is about "fed up" on that kind of credit. The trouble is, the industrial world has had to come down to the basis the farmer has been operating on for the last few years and the folks there don't like it. No more did the farmers, but so long as industry was sailing high the farmer was told he had to like it. Now the farmer and the industrialist will have to start at the bottom and work up together. There is no such thing as one class prospering long at the expense of another. What this country needs instead of another big credit buying campaign is a good long season of debt paying. Debts always are incurred in the "good" times and are paid in the "bad" times.

Men Are Employed, Anyway

Little has been doing at the oil well recently drilled on this farm. The two big tanks were swabbed and pumped full at the start, and since then things have been hung up, waiting for a pipe line. This line is now being laid from a group of wells about 4 miles south. Half the distance has been covered and the pipe is strung for the remainder. We know no more than we did at first what the well will produce; the officials of the company say that it is a "nice" well and that is all we know. All the territory around this well was under lease to the same company, and the five-year period had nearly expired on the entire acreage when the well was drilled. That meant that the company had to get busy if it wished to hold the leases; it either had to start a drill rig on each lease or come to some agreement with the landowners by which the leases could be extended. This was done and the leases extended by the company paying \$5 an acre as a bonus. Very few producers are eager to drill at this time; the price of crude oil is so low that there is little profit either to producer or landowner. However, most companies are prospecting in a moderate way to keep their help employed

Away With the "Consent Decree"

With the Federal Farm Board adding their voice to that of all other farm organizations, it should be plain to all concerned that all farmers and stockmen are in favor of relieving the packers from the "consent decree" which prevents them from selling their meat at retail. As hindsight is better than foresight, it is plain now to see where the consent decree has damaged packers, producers and consumers ever since it went into effect. The retail meat trade seems to be the only one to profit. With the advent of the chain stores, many of the largest of which have packing plants of their own and are allowed to retail their meat products, it is plain to be seen how unjust the decree is to the packers. The fewer shackles there are on trade and the freer it is allowed to extend, the better it is for all concerned except a small class who profit by monopoly. Should this decree be abrogated by the courts the packers will be allowed to establish retail meat stores and they will provide real competition and at the same time increase the demand for meat. If a packer product is put out under a certain grade, it will be that grade. There will be no selling of chuck meat for choice cuts and the meat buyer will be certain of getting just what he pays for.

We Sold the Calves

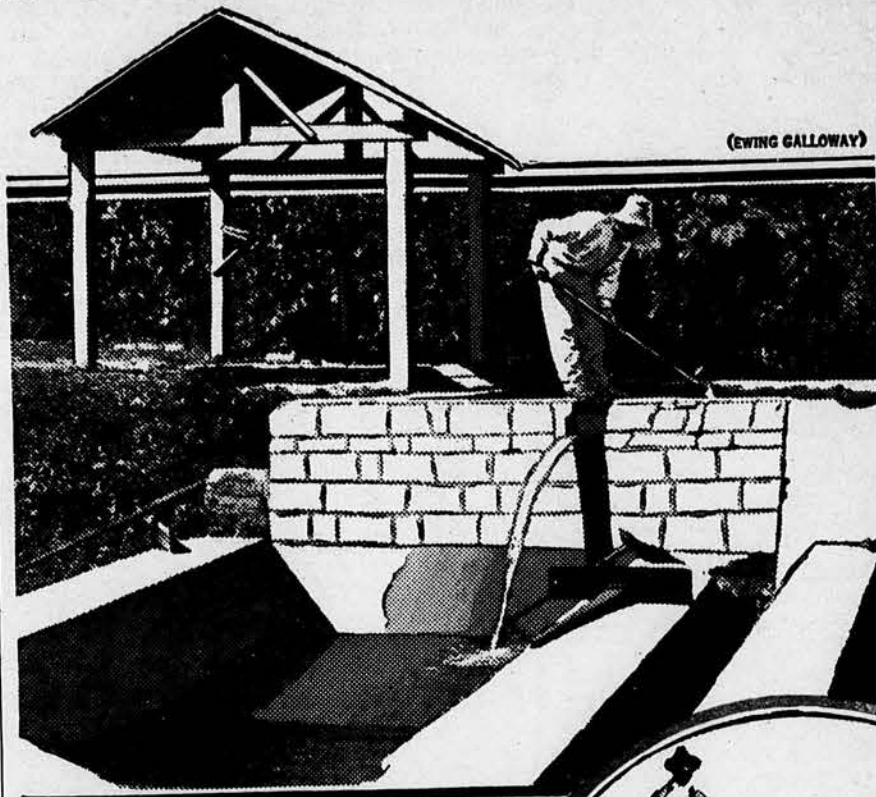
Instead of feeding out the 50 spring calves raised on this farm, as we had planned to do, we finally sold them. One year ago we received from the same buyer \$10 a hundred for the 1929 calf crop. This year the calf price followed that of other cattle downward, and the price received this year represented a 33 per cent cut over that paid one year ago, which is about in line with the drop in all other classes of cattle. In fact, certain classes have dropped even more, and the loss on some has been close to 50 per cent. The calves we sold were of good average grade, all being grade whitefaces. The average weight was 350 pounds, or about 50 pounds less than calves of the same age and from mostly the same cows last year. This decrease in weight was due to two things; the summer drouth which cut the pastures short and a larger per cent of heifers' first calves. There were 14 heifers that this year raised their first calves, and the difference between them and the calves raised by the old cows was very noticeable. Perhaps we should have carried out our original plans and fed these calves out, but after giving due weight to feed costs and the financial situation we concluded to play safe and sell. If we had raised a corn crop we would have had to buy most of the grain.

Hogs Sold for \$8.90

The truck has just left the yard with a load of 12 spring shotes averaging in weight over the farm scales 185 pounds. For such hogs the local buyer is paying 60 cents under the top of the Kansas City market which, on a basis of Saturday's prices, means about \$8.90 a hundred here. With the supply of cured pork in store much less than at this time one year ago and with stocks of lard scarcely half of that of 1929 and with the promise of a large reduction in hog production for 1931 it seems as if hog prices would hold.

Greater Richness, Finer Flavor

In Coffees from Central America



(EWING GALLOWAY)

Washing Coffee in Central America. In preparing these rare mountain coffees for Folger the outer pulp is removed from the berries by washing twice, in water from clear mountain streams. Only the very finest coffees are prepared by this double-washing process.

For a Real Change Try These Rare Coffees That Experts Concede Are Not Duplicated Anywhere Else In The World.

WHEN coffee seems to turn out "thin" or "flat" no matter how you make it—try a real change. Not just another "brand" of coffee. A different kind of coffee. Coffees from the West Coast of Central America.

You'll find these famous coffees different in quality and richness from any you ever tasted. They have a rare tang and mellow body that, experts concede, are not duplicated by any other region in the world.

Years ago Central American coffee was first served in the Bohemian restaurants of Old San Francisco, where it was brought by Folger. Travellers who discovered it there wrote back for shipments from all parts of the world. Thus its fame spread.

Today practically every grocer has this coffee, packed for you by Folger in flavor-tight vacuum tins, always fresh, full strength.

Accept A Pound To Try
Just go to your grocer and buy a pound



Folger's Coffees are carried down from the tiny mountain districts shown on the map below on mules.

of Folger's. Drink it tomorrow morning. Next morning serve the coffee you have been using. The third morning serve Folger's again. Then choose between them.

If for any reason you decide against Folger's, your grocer will refund your money. We'll pay him. That's fair, isn't it? 79-F

FOLGER COFFEE COMPANY
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas



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VACUUM PACKED

Two Husking Battles in Kansas

Both National and State Contests To Be Held in Northwest Counties

By I. D. Graham

Statistician, Kansas State Board of Agriculture

FAR back in mythologic days it was the custom to do honor to Ceres, the goddess of the harvest, with feasts and pageants and merrymaking in celebration of the reaping of the annual crops. Altho customs have changed and Ceres has lost her throne, some celebration of the harvest is common to all sedentary peoples. In Kansas we husk corn, but who shall say that either the age-old spirit or the merrymaking is lacking as we gather for the annual husking contest?

Kansas does things differently and likes it that way. Away back in 1874, when Kansas was thought by outsiders to be completely devastated, and fear was in the way, and the grasshopper was a burden, and political mourners went about the streets, and desire had failed, Kansas didn't do a thing that fall but hold the biggest and best agricultural state fair in its history up to that time.

And then, in the late 80's, when the Plains States needed a crop with which to supplement the not fully acclimated corn, Kansas popularized the grain sorghums and made the agriculture of this whole region safe for that democracy which is yet building the empire of the West.

Again, in 1914, when wheat was needed to win the war, it was Kansas that came to the front with a world-record crop of 180 million bushels of the best wheat in the world, a crop that never was equalled by any other political unit on earth.

ending with 1929. This is an average of 1,260,000 bushels to the county each year, and the figures for 1930 undoubtedly will make a much better showing when they become available.

These 15 counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Rooks, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Philips, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Trego and Wallace comprise this empire of Northwest Kansas, and are generally thought of as being an important part of the Wheat Belt. But they are even more important as a part of the Corn Belt.

will see that part of Kansas for the first time.

These visiting farmers, and many who live in the state, do not know of the excellent soil and the climatic conditions which make of these northwestern counties an excellent region for the balanced farming which is practiced there. They do not know of the transportation facilities which give to this section of the state a choice of markets, with Denver and Pueblo on the west and Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Chicago to the eastward. They do not know of the broad application of modern methods which results in a lower cost of production than elsewhere of the standard farm crops, and above all, they do not know of the opportunities that here await the intelligent direction of human labor and capital.

Embraced in these counties are the highlands of Kansas. While there are no mountains and no very high hills, the elevation above sea level is greater than the highest points in 25 of the other states, and this altitude carries with it an exhilarating climate which conduces to length of life and in which physical exertion leaves no bad consequences.

Compared with some of the older sections of the country, these 15 counties are not densely populated, having an average of only 7,527 persons to the county, ranging from approximately 15,000 in the largest to 2,600 in the smallest, so that the heavy production of the region is divided among few people on the average. Regions of sparse population, where the agricultural production is as large as in these northwestern Kansas counties, are few and far between and this situation will have an added interest for those who come to the festival of the husking.

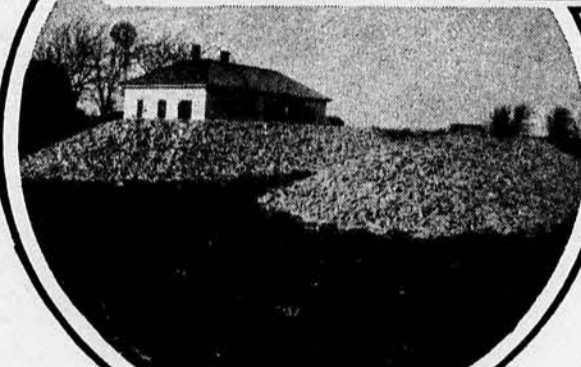
While for the particular occasion the husking contest will be the center of attraction, there is much of interest in this vast empire of the Kansas northwest. It is a land of large possibilities, many of which have not been touched and perhaps some have not yet been discovered. It was once thought to be beyond the pale of successful crop production and fit only for the grazing of cattle, as was indicated by the buffalo during the untold centuries. But now, in years so recent that the first voter can recall some of them, the conditions have changed and new crops, new varieties of better known ones, new farm methods adapted to the region and the crops best grown there, and the general adoption of mechanical power to supplement or replace the more mobile but less enduring animal power, have united to change the aspect of the whole country.

To the tourist who speeds along the highways in his mad haste to get away from where he is, the speedometer affords the most inspiring view, but to the appreciative visitor there are few lands that have a greater lure from an economic point of view. Like the rest of the state, this northwest corner is agricultural and farming probably will remain the dominant industry, and it is one of the marvels of this inventive and industrial age that this region, embraced in these 15 counties, has become not only a land of ample production, but a land of cheap production.

That the farmers of these counties first turned to wheat as the chief money crop, as did those of all the western part of the state, was only natural, but their intelligence taught them that a soil so rich would produce other crops in profitable abundance as well, and they now have developed a well-balanced agriculture in which corn is the chief producer in both acreage and yield.

Corn is the largest and most profitable American farm crop. It is the foundation of our agriculture and the ultimate basis of our other industries. Upon it is founded the vital industries of the stock yards, the packing houses, the railroads, the refrigerating plants, the exchanges and the banks. The tide of commerce rises or falls with the success or failure of the corn crop more than any other farm product in this country, and more than any other crop, corn has built America.

It may well be a matter of pride and satisfaction that both the state and national husking contests for 1930 will be held in the Kansas (Continued on Page 32)



These Four Pictures of the 1929 Corn Crop in Northwest Kansas Are Proof That This Section Can Be Counted on as a Corn Producer from Year to Year

During this five-year period, 1925 to 1929, inclusive, these counties produced approximately 76 million bushels of wheat, as compared with 95 million bushels of corn in the same period. This is an average of 1,260,000 bushels of corn to the county, as compared with an average of 1,012,000 bushels of wheat to the county each year.

But wheat and corn are not the only im-



And now, in 1930, following a nation-wide drouth which reduced the greatest corn country in the world to half rations, a careful inspection of available sites for the annual husking contest located it in a section far beyond the Corn Belt as known in earlier days, and Northwest Kansas will be the host for this celebration because, out there in the "short grass" country, the stalks are tall enough and the ears plentiful enough to give the contestants a fair shake.

Kansas this year is honored with the holding of the National contest as well as the State, and to the uninitiated, the location of both in the "short grass" seems one of the acts of Kansas that may be described in the current language of another state as "most unusual."

Aside from its economic value, the husking contest is a sporting event of more than ordinary interest throught the Corn Belt, in which nothing is more important than a fair field and no favors, and the committee knew where to look for the necessary conditions. Not only must there be ears in abundance, but the stalks must be upright and carry the grain at a height to afford a fair test of the skill of the competitors, and these conditions were found in the empire of Northwest Kansas where the weather is more than likely to be favorable.

It is not a mere happening that good corn is found in Northwest Kansas. The 15 counties west of Smith and Russell have produced approximately 95 million bushels of corn in the five years

portant crops that are grown in these 15 counties, altho corn is the important thing for the husking contest. Last year, 1929, these counties together harvested more than 3 million dollars' worth of sorghum crops, and another million in alfalfa in addition to the oats, barley, prairie hay, potatoes and practically all of the other important crops common to the state. In order to handle these enormous crops economically, with the lowest cost in production, the farmers of these counties owned 5,294 tractors and their harvesting of the small grains was done with 1,448 combines.

And the folks grow livestock out there in the short grass country; more than 18 million dollars worth of it in 1929. Some counties had more than others, but together they had 267,228 head of cattle, of which 63,905 were milk cows, as reported by the assessors. And there were 176,000 hogs, besides a lot of sheep, and poultry everywhere.

These figures are not given because of any possible relation they might have to the state and national corn husking contests, but because these contests will bring together a lot of red-blooded he-men from all over the Corn Belt who are interested in farming, and many of whom

School of the Air Is Popular

Letters From Teachers Indicate Nation-Wide Interest
In This Feature WIBW Presents

AN EXCELLENT educational and entertainment series of programs for children was inaugurated over WIBW, via the Columbia Network, October 20, 1:30 to 2 p. m. daily. It is called "American School of the Air," and comprises the dramatization of historic sketches. Four facts, discovered by the use of questionnaires were: That children like historical better than literary or musical programs, that dramatization is the type of presentation overwhelmingly preferred, that orchestra music is preferred to all other types, and that all children like music.

These likes and dislikes will be heeded in this year's schedule of the American School of the Air. Twenty-six major events of American history have been turned into little dramas and will be presented over WIBW, every Monday. Music appreciation periods for the primary and intermediate grades will be broadcast on alternate Tuesdays. On Thursdays a similar, but more advanced period, will be presented for the junior and senior high school pupils. Every Wednesday some literary work will be dramatized. On Fridays the first part of the period will be devoted to vocational guidance and the second part to a discussion of current events.

The American School of the Air is co-operating with educators thruout the country to establish an efficient and authoritative system of supplementary education by radio, in which it is hoped science, industry and education will contribute their experience and resources for the benefit of 6 million boys and girls who will profit by this new method of instruction. Scores of letters have come in from teachers all over the country indicating the nationwide interest the School of the Air has aroused and the position it has made for itself in American School Life. Here is WIBW's program for next week:

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2

8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
10:00 a. m.—Matinale
11:00 a. m.—Melody Vagabonds (CBS)
11:30 a. m.—London Broadcast (CBS)
12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
12:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSSA
2:00 p. m.—New York Philharmonic (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour
5:30 p. m.—Recording Program
6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
7:00 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
7:45 p. m.—Jesse Crawford (CBS)
8:30 p. m.—Toscha Seidel (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Mayhew Lake Band (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Program (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical (KSAC)
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour (KSAC)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum.
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Timely Topics"
12:15 p. m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
1:30 p. m.—American School of Air (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Master Melodies
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Current Events (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
7:00 p. m.—State Income Tax Program
8:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors Club
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:30 p. m.—Watkins Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicale (KSAC)
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour (KSAC)

11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum.
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
1:30 p. m.—American School of Air (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—The Tea Timers
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—The Political Situation (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
7:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—State Farm Bureau
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
9:00 p. m.—Song Story
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical (KSAC)
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour (KSAC)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program (KSAC)
2:00 p. m.—Master Melodies
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Willard Battery program
7:30 p. m.—News Acting
8:00 p. m.—Sod Busters
9:00 p. m.—Seidel Orchestra (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Tone Pictures (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6

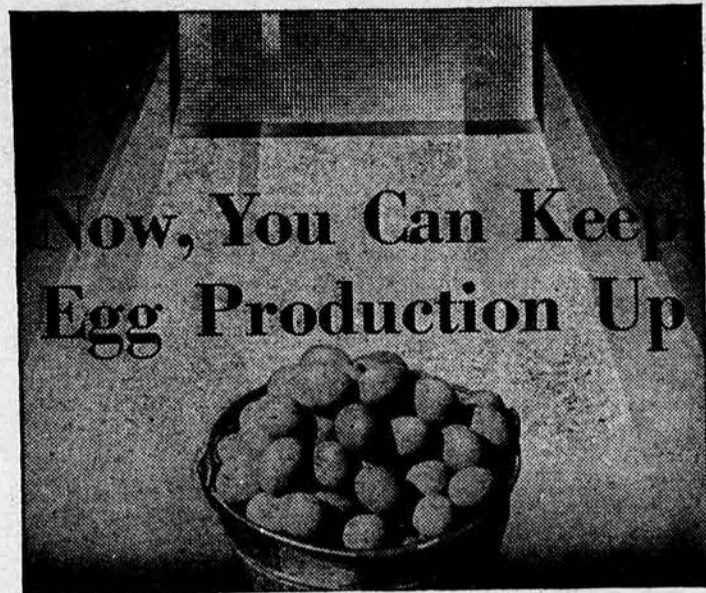
6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour (KSAC)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program (KSAC)
1:30 p. m.—American School of the Air
2:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
4:30 p. m.—Matinee (KSAC)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
7:00 p. m.—Sunshine Trio
8:00 p. m.—Studio Program
9:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:30 p. m.—Huntley Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical (KSAC)
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour (KSAC)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program (KSAC)
2:00 p. m.—Master Melodies
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee (KSAC)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
7:00 p. m.—Sunshine Trio
7:15 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Farmers Union Program
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:30 p. m.—Romanelli Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:20 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
10:00 a. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic (CBS)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Department
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program (KSAC)
1:30 p. m.—Illinois-Army Football Game
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
5:00 p. m.—Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
7:00 p. m.—Albert Fenoglio
7:15 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Studio Program
8:30 p. m.—The Rhythm Choristers (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons Show Boat
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News



VIMLITE

(For Violet-Ray Windows on Poultry Houses)

Protects and Strengthens Laying Hens

Right now, egg prices are highest . . . but on most farms, egg production is lowest! If you are in that group, you are throwing money away. Time and again it has been proved that hens can be made to lay more, in this season. Many farmers and poultry men are drawing down cash dividends on that fact.



Vimlite, the flexible poultry glass that admits so much of the sun's ultra-violet ray, is the answer. This remarkably efficient material that costs so little and is so easy to tack up over poultry-house windows, stimulates hens to summer-time activity. Its healthful action on the layers, also insures a better run of eggs, uniform, firm-shelled.

As Vital As Correct Feed

In the cold, rainy months, flocks suffer many afflictions because the violet-ray is withdrawn. Ordinary glass or cloth curtains will not admit this vital sun element. Yet, it is as important as correct feeding. It stimulates, wards off diseases, helps disinfect floors and litter.

Why Vimlite Is Superior

Vimlite passes 20% more ultra-violet ray. It is 28% more transparent. Its coating is 25% thicker. It has 50% more life. In addition to these things, Vimlite costs no more—only about 40 cents a running foot.

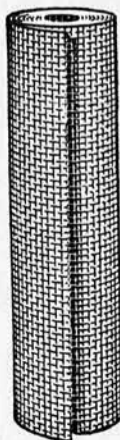
Through the entire Fall, Winter and early Spring months Vimlite plays a necessary health-building and profit-making part, among poultry. Young chicks are safeguarded through those first weeks; chick losses minimized. Marketable cockerels and active pullets are developed.

Diseases such as rickets, coccidiosis, weak legs, colds, roup, chills—are combatted. Many dangerous bacteria are eliminated from walls and floors.

Other Uses

Vimlite finds many profitable uses on the farm. In modern dairies all windows are covered with it during winter—keeping out germs, helping to keep the place sanitary. On hot beds and cold frames, it protects young plants and supplies considerable warmth. As a porch enclosure or window for children and invalids Vimlite provides violet-ray health through the winter.

But—Send the Coupon for your Sample, and talk it over with your hardware merchant.



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City..... State.....

In the Wake of the News

The Average Yield of Flax in Kansas This Year Was 7.5 Bushels

IT IS an interesting fact, and one which is significant of the trend of the times in Kansas agriculture, that Kansas has harvested the largest yield of flaxseed an acre of any recent average, according to Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture. With a production of 278,000 bushels of flaxseed from 37,000 acres and an average yield of 7.5 bushels an acre for 1930, as compared with 136,000 bushels from 23,000 acres and a yield of 5.9 bushels an acre in 1929, there is an indication of an increased interest in flaxseed as a money crop in Kansas. Weather conditions were by no means the most favorable for the crop this year, but its greater success seems to be due to more extensive planting of disease-resisting kinds.

These figures are significant of two things: that the farmers are interested in those crops of which an unwieldy surplus is not so easily created, and that the growing of flax is now a much safer proposition thru the adoption of the wilt-resisting sorts now available. Both of these facts point to important steps in a search for relief from a depressed condition in agriculture, and the latter has special significance as one of the important achievements of the experiment stations and as forecasting a possible return to the large acreage in flax that was once grown in Kansas.

The acreage of flax in Kansas this year was the largest since 1926, when 38,000 acres were harvested. Altho flax was one of the very first crops to be grown in the state, its acreages have varied considerably. The largest acreage on record occurred in 1899, when 192,167 acres produced 1,417,770 bushels. The smallest acreage reported was 12,000 in 1919, when the total production was 76,000 bushels. With improved varieties and rotation of crops, the acre-yield of flax in Kansas may be increased materially.

Altho the area devoted to the growing of flax in Kansas is mainly located in a half-dozen counties of the southeastern part of the state, it is a matter of some satisfaction to know that Kansas ranks fifth among the states in the production of flaxseed, being exceeded only by North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana, in the order named.

Most of the 278,000 bushels of flaxseed produced in Kansas in 1930 was grown in the counties of Linn, Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, Neosho and Crawford, but there would seem to be no good reason why this crop could not be profitably grown in adjacent counties where the climatic and soil conditions are the same or similar.

So much has the introduction of the wilt-resistant varieties into Kansas increased the interest in flax growing that the acreage of 1930 was greater than that of the preceding year by about 60 per cent, and this crop has netted the growers substantial returns. Yields of 15 bushels an acre or more are reported, and some Kansas farmers are finding flax a profitable substitute for wheat and corn as a money crop.

As the United States does not produce enough flaxseed for its own use; as the area suitable for the profitable production of this crop appears somewhat limited, and as flax is one of the crops that is fully protected by the new tariff laws, with but probability of burdensome surpluses, it would seem that the opportunity for expansion in the acreage devoted to the wilt-resistant varieties is a most favorable one.

Sorghum Seed Is Scarce

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON
Agronomist, Kansas State Agricultural College

FROM present indications, Kansas will be confronted with a shortage of both grain and forage sorghum seed in the spring of 1931. There are some sections of Western Kansas where there will undoubtedly be a good supply of seed, but thruout most of the central and eastern sections there will be very little seed. Unfortunately the varieties of sorghums that are commonly grown in Western Kansas are not the best varieties for the more eastern portions of the state.

During the hot dry weather of July and the first part of August the sorghums made practically no growth, and in most sections did not come into head until after the August rains. This delayed growth made the crop so late that most of it cannot mature properly for seed purposes. This means that there will not only be a short supply of seed but also that much of the seed will likely be of low vitality, as was the case with the 1929 crop. There are local areas in many

fields where the crop is relatively good and from which sufficient seed may be obtained for spring planting. These conditions place new emphasis on the importance of carefully selecting and storing seed if it can be obtained on the farm or of locating seed as early in the season as possible, if it must be purchased. In general it is more desirable to obtain seed of either the grain sorghums, such as kafir, or of the forage varieties from Western Kansas rather than from farther southwest. If seed of the adapted varieties for Eastern and Central Kansas can be obtained it should be given preference over the seed from farther west.

Sorghum seed should be selected before frost and the heads should be stored in a dry, well ventilated place. One man can select sufficient seed in a few hours to plant several acres. The heads selected should be of average size for the variety and should be produced by stalks of average size. Hybrid heads should always be avoided, altho they may be quite attractive. Loose, open heads of the grain sorghums should usually be avoided as should also the heads which are too compact. Heads that shatter should be avoided. Grain sorghum heads should be selected from strong, upright stalks without suckers and side branches.

The head should extend well out of the boot because partly inserted heads are likely to be damaged by insects and molds.

In selecting seed of the sweet sorghums, much attention should be given to the stalk and leaf characters. Seed should be selected from stalks that stand up well and have a heavy foliage. In general, heavy, coarse stalks should be avoided.

Seed that is slightly green or in the hard dough stage when harvested usually will grow quite satisfactorily if the heads are protected from freezing until they become quite dry.

Sorghum seed should be stored in the head until spring. The heads selected should be thoroly dried and loosely stored in boxes or crates or loose woven bags and hung where there is free circulation of air. Damp seed is readily injured by freezing. If a large quantity of seed is selected it may be threshed as soon as it is dry and then be stored in loose woven bags so placed as to permit of good ventilation.

Before planting time in the spring the seed should be tested for germination. Sorghum seed loses its vitality quite readily, and it is not possible to know whether the seed is satisfactory unless it is tested. Seed may appear bright and of good quality and yet have a very low germination.

What's Ahead in Dairying?

By Arthur M. Hyde

Secretary of Agriculture

I SEE little ground for pessimism about the future of any industry of such public importance as the dairy industry. The health of our children and of the nation as a whole is too vital to permit any slackening of the demand for dairy products. The dollars and cents valuation we place on dairy products—some 3 billion dollars a year farm value—is as nothing compared to their value in maintaining and lengthening human life.

Undoubtedly dairymen have had dark moments this last year. Winter and spring prices were abnormally low. Storage stocks reached new high levels. The surplus problem was once more upon us. Confronted by such a situation, dairymen could take one of two courses: they could indulge in loud lamentations at their plight, or they could do something about it. They chose to do something about it. Stimulating the consumption of dairy products was their best bet. Accordingly the National Dairy Council, aided by organizations in some 30 states, put the united force of millions of dairy producers and processors behind an educational and advertising campaign. They got results.

The accumulated surplus was too great, however, to be moved by any reasonable increase in consumption. Low prices probably helped to move some of the surplus. Pasture shortage, the most extensive and serious in 50 years, reduced production last spring and summer and thereby permitted disposal of the rest of the surplus. The dairymen had the drouth as well as their own efforts to thank for getting rid of that surplus.

Much effort has been expended to increase the human consumption of dairy products. But can we rely on increased consumption to dispose of any and all surpluses? It is true that low prices often help dispose of a surplus, but how many producers can afford that method? The only sensible way, the only profitable way, to deal with a surplus is not to produce it.

Consider the present situation. Butter prices in August were only 4½ cents below August, 1929, prices, whereas in June butter prices were 10½ cents below June, 1930. Production of creamery butter from January 1 to August 1 was 4 per cent less than for the same period last year. The carryover of butter on May 1 was 23 million pounds, as compared with a 5-year average for that date of 5 million pounds. By August 1, however, the carryover had been reduced to 6 million pounds less than the figure for August 1, 1929.

Looking only at those figures, a man might be tempted to expand post haste. It would be wholly unwarranted. The decrease in production this spring and summer was temporary, far out of line with the productive capacities of our dairy herds.

For several months now dairymen have been saving more than the usual number of heifer calves. The number of aged cows sent to slaugh-

ter has been below normal. In other words, dairy herds are increasing in size. As long as this tendency continues, the outlook will not be so good. The total output of dairy products is so nearly balanced with total domestic demand at present, and foreign markets are so unprofitable, that expansion is likely to continue to hold the price of dairy products at a relatively low level.

I recognize the pressure to expand. With fewer horses on farms, there is feed for more cows. Increasing acreages of Sweet clover and alfalfa in the Corn Belt and parts of the wheat regions seem to favor larger dairy herds. In the South improvement of soil fertility and the necessity for diversification argue for more dairying.

It is possible to respond to this pressure gradually without any dangerous increase in total production. Better feeding alone might justify the increased acreages of clover and alfalfa. In the South increased consumption of dairy products will help materially.

One means of adjusting production to market requirements is within the power of the individual dairyman. About 14 per cent of all our dairy cows annually produce apiece less than 3,000 pounds of milk containing 100 pounds of butterfat. A cow producing only 100 pounds of butterfat a year is returning only about \$14 above feed cost. A dairyman who keeps a cow like that goes a little too far in his kindness to dumb animals. But a cow producing 500 pounds of butterfat a year—as thousands of cows are doing—returns \$178 above feed costs, or 13 times as much as the 100-pound cow. Why feed and milk 13 poor cows when one good cow will bring the same income?

We could cull the lowest producing 10 per cent of our dairy cows and lower milk and butterfat production only 5 per cent. Culling to that extent would not reduce the average dairyman's net income by a single dollar. Rather, as feed and labor expenses dropped, net income would increase. But no one advocates the sudden release of 10 per cent of our dairy cows. The effect on the livestock market would be disastrous. The sensible procedure is to get rid of that unprofitable 10 or 15 per cent gradually by systematic culling year after year.

And yet culling is only half a remedy. Culling is of little avail unless it is accompanied by intelligent breeding for more efficient production. Cull at the bottom; build up at the top. The whole program can be conducted with a weather eye out to see that production keeps in step with consumption. As consumption increases, it is easy enough to increase production. The opposite procedure—keeping consumption in line with production—is not so easy.

I suggest culling as one means of adjusting production to market needs. There is another and
(Continued on Page 27)



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



The Corn Belt, Helped by Modern Machinery and Selected Seed, Has Been Moving Westward in Kansas

SELECTED seed and better methods of tillage made possible by modern machinery have been moving the Corn Belt farther west. The banner corn counties are this year located in Northwest Kansas. Practically all the counties which will have a yield of more than 2 million bushels are in the northwest corner. But the acre yields have always been larger in those counties than has been appreciated generally.

John Bird of Hays recently sent a letter to a number of corn growers in Northwest Kansas; 46 answers were received. They had been producing corn for from three to 43 years; 15 said they had never known a failure, and the average yield of all for the time they were reporting was 22½ bushels an acre. Acreages ranged from 150 to 1,000, with an average of 400. Seven of the men had corn pickers; 25 said it paid to continue the cultivation after the weeds were killed.

Corn growing is well established in that section. That fact, coupled with the excellent yields of this year, explains why the national and state corn husking contests are being held in Northwest Kansas.

Real Vision in Life

Despite the handicaps of low wheat prices, hail and free advice, the farmers of Northwest Kansas are adjusting themselves rapidly to the new conditions of life that came with modern machinery and higher living standards. They are men with big ideas, fitted by temperament and courage for the sudden economic and social changes that have come in the rural affairs of this generation. So it is that the men and women who are filled with the spirit of adventure and vision live in the towns and farms of Western Kansas. They do things in a large way.

In the Land of Quivira

Seventy-five years ago the sage hens cackled in the brush and wild buffalo made their wallows where Junction City now stands. Savage Indians held the land and the different tribes divided their hunting grounds with fixed borders; a tribal infringement on the territory of another often led to civil wars.

These divisions were known as provinces. Fifty to 100 miles distant each way from where Junction City is now located was known as the Province of Quivira. Across the river south from town an Indian village was located, and on a high hill overlooking the village the Indians buried their dead. Several chiefs and warriors of fame rest there.

Nestling in the grove of big trees where the village was stands "Quivira Cabin." How long it has been there no one knows. In 1855 Capt. Robert Henderson of Belfast, Ireland, discovered the cabin, which was then occupied by a white man, and gave the owner \$10 for it, together with good will, which meant his rights as a squatter. Robert Henderson, a son of Captain Henderson, came into the ownership of the land and the cabin years later, and he has erected a monument on the hill to the memory of the Indians buried there and to those who once used this place for a home.

Recently a band of Pottawatomie Indians camped a week in the grove, barbecued a beef and made a drum of the hide. Dressed in true Indian fash-

ion, they danced again, as in days of old, and brought back memories and thoughts of the days of freedom before the white man came. On a Sunday, the last day of their stay, they dedicated the monument. Sacred music and tribal rituals in their native tongue made up the program. Old men and women said to be well past 100 years, participated in the dedication, sacred to them because of the relatives buried there. It was a serious ceremony thruout, and gave those present a better insight into the deep spiritual nature of the Indians.

Getting Well Started

That Kansas is developing an increasingly important dairy industry is shown by at least two outstanding facts, according to Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture.

One of these facts is that the dairy products of the state have increased at the average rate of \$1,292,245 a year during the five-year period from 1925 to 1929 inclusive, the figures for 1930 not yet being available. The other fact is shown by the high rank which the state is taking in the breeding of purebred dairy cattle. With some of the dairy breeds Kansas has become an outstanding leader and now possesses more of Ayrshires and Holsteins than any other state west of the Mississippi.

Recognition of the quality of Kansas dairy cattle is shown by the awards made at the various fairs and expositions where they enter into competition with those from many other states. It also is shown by the increasing number of breeders who are encouraged to enter their animals in these competitions because of their known quality and breeding.

In the National Dairy Exposition, held in St. Louis during the week of October 11 to 19, among the breeds represented there were 201 Guernseys, of which Kansas had 49, or 24 per cent of the whole. These Kansas Guernseys were shown by eight exhibitors, this being more than the number from any other state except Wisconsin, which had nine exhibitors, but only 27 animals in the show.

It may also be significant of the spread of the dairy industry to the westward that nearly one-half of the number of Guernseys in this exposition are owned west of the Mississippi, or 44.7 per cent to be exact, and these came from Kansas 49, Minnesota 21, Oklahoma 15, and Iowa 5.

In the Ayrshire division Kansas had 20 per cent of the entire number on exhibition, altho this state ranks third in the group of exhibiting states. In the number of exhibitors Kansas was tied by New York with four each. In the number of animals shown, Kansas was exceeded only by two far eastern states, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, with 22 and 26 head respectively, while Kansas had 19.

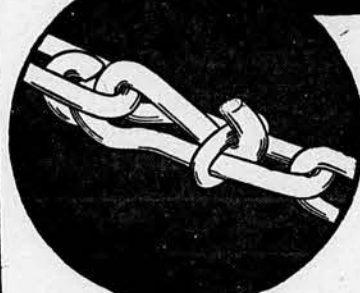
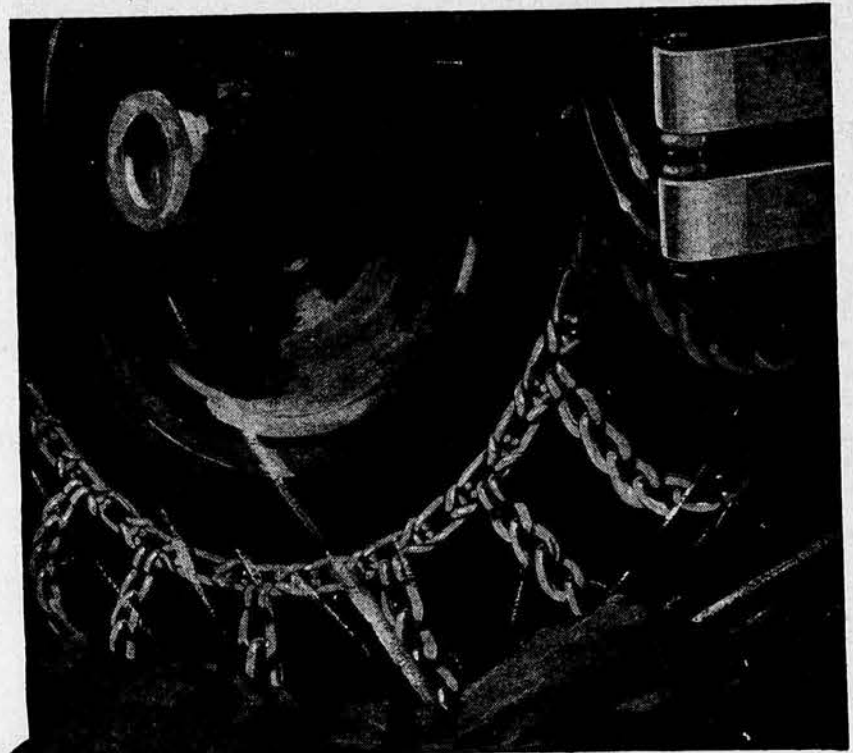
The activities of these breeders, as well as those of the producers of dairy commodities, are significant of a greater appreciation and utilization of the excellent soil and crop conditions existing in such favorable degree in all parts of Kansas and embody a forecast of yet greater achievements to come.

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Is the Tax Burden Fair in Kansas?

The System Works a Hardship on Owners of Real Property

By Harold T. Chase

KANSAS for more than a decade has been going thru an experience of heart searching in relation to taxes, similar to that of many states, under an outworn constitution on that subject. Many times its State Tax Commission had urged upon legislatures submission of an amendment liberalizing the taxing power of the legislative body, but without avail until 1924, when such an amendment was adopted by the people.

The difficulty, as all tax students appreciate, relates primarily to the constitutional requirement of uniformity in tax levies. The Kansas constitution, unchanged in its tax clause since 1861, when Kansas was admitted as a state, until the action of 1924, had just 11 words on this subject, apart from permission to exempt certain property from taxation. It declared: "The legislature shall provide for uniform and equal assessment and taxation." Nothing more.

Amendments regularly proposed to legislatures by the State Tax Commission met the issue squarely as has been done by many states, by confining "uniform and equal" to property of the same class. Such amendments were obnoxious to legislatures as too far reaching in their scope. The amendment ultimately adopted, in 1924, provided only as additions to the 11 words, "except that mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidence of debt may be classified and taxed uniformly as to class as the legislature shall provide."

Legislature Changed Its Mind

Pursuant to this new authority the legislature in the following year relieved mortgages and other intangibles from the general property tax and in lieu thereof provided that mortgages should be subject to a filing fee of 25 cents on the \$100 and that other intangibles should pay a flat tax of the same amount. Two years later, feeling that more revenue should be obtained from intangible property, the legislature increased the latter tax to 50 cents on the \$100, letting the mortgage registration or filing fee stand.

Without going into the effect of these statutes in a revenue way, it is sufficient to say that the intangibles act induced national banks to protest their own assessment by the general property tax as being contrary to Sec. 5219 of the federal statutes restricting states in taxing national banks to no higher rate than the tax on competing moneyed capital. Suits were brought in the federal courts and the banks were upheld in their contention that they could not be taxed at a higher rate than the intangible rate.

Following this decision state banks, more numerous than national in Kansas, brought actions in the state courts for like treatment under the state constitution with national banks, and they in turn were sustained by the state Supreme Court.

Thus the state and local taxing districts were unexpectedly deprived of a large revenue, the legislature was called into special session and in February, 1930, the intangibles statute was repealed, the mortgage filing fee being left untouched at 25 cents on the \$100.

Created a Special Commission

It was in the midst of this tax turmoil that the legislature, at the suggestion of the Governor, in March, 1929, created a special interim commission to report to the Governor not later than December 1, 1929, on the state tax system in general, with such recommendations as it deemed suitable.

The commission by the terms of the legislative act was to be appointed by the Governor and to consist of one member of the Senate, two members of the House and two citizens from the state at large. It was appointed and entered upon its duties in the last week of April, 1929, and handed its report to the Governor on December 1 following.

On the day of organizing, the commission members individually jotted down for the clarifying of the scope of its work their tentative views of the essential questions involved. No great difference existed in these individual programs. They covered three main phases of taxation: (1) Sources of revenue; (2) Administration of the tax system, in assessment, and collection and (3) Control of costs of government.

Following organization the commission then subdivided these subjects. Under sources of revenue special topics defined were income taxes, severance taxes of mineral products, various types of sales taxes, taxes of intangibles and general property taxes. Under this head also was included

the allocation of revenue from new sources. Other topics were taxation of banks, of insurance companies, of corporations and of motor vehicles. Each of these topics constituted an independent chapter in the ultimate report of the commission. Inheritance taxation, poll taxes and fees and licenses were minor topics, already included in the tax code of the state. Tho not strictly within the scope of the inquiry as defined by the legislature, some nevertheless pertinent topics were taken up, as incorporation laws and departmental reorganization of the state government. Constitutional amendments were considered and reported on, this having been specifically called for by the legislature.

After outlining the scope of its work the commission in June held public meetings in 10 representative cities of the state, the object of which was to obtain expressions generally from the public as to complaints, criticisms or suggested plans of tax revision. These meetings were fairly well attended and a variety of views were heard such as would be expected of such popular gatherings. Some light was thrown upon conditions differing in different localities as they were af-

How Will You Vote?

TAXATION is one of the real problems before the voters of Kansas. There is much discussion of the proposed amendments everywhere. But the matter is highly involved, as most taxation problems are. In this article Mr. Chase gives the background of this situation right up to November 1. He is editor of the Topeka Daily Capital and a member of the Kansas Tax Code Commission. Mr. Chase has been recognized for many years as an outstanding authority on taxation problems in Kansas.

ected by the existing taxes and would be by some of the major proposals.

Owing to the time limit set by the legislature upon the work of the commission it remained within the state and made its study of the problem in an office provided for it in the state capitol. After two months of almost daily meetings the commission transmitted to representative organized interests of the state an outline of the topics under consideration, inviting them on appointed days to meet with it at the capitol to make such suggestions as they desired. Such meetings were held and several important interests were present thru officials or counsel and made in some instances carefully considered printed suggestions which the commission found of genuine value. The organizations included insurance companies; banks, mortgage brokers, building and loan associations and other moneyed institutions; railroads; other public utilities; farm organizations; chambers of commerce; merchants' associations; coal, gas, oil, lead, salt and zinc companies; and labor organizations. The greater part of a week in September was given to these meetings.

After the meetings with organized interests the commission devoted itself to the compiling of data and the writing of its report. While there were differences of opinion among the members it was able to reach unanimous definite recommendations. In drafting the report the effort was made to present both sides of every major question, with the final conclusion of the commission. In the course of the study of data assembled from many sources, among which were the reports of the National Tax Association over a long period of years, the reports of some 20 state tax code commissions, government statistical material, special investigations made for the commission by Prof. Jens Jensen of the state university and Prof. Harold Howe of the state agricultural college, as well as other investigations made by economists in recent years into specific questions of taxation in Kansas, members of the commission found their own pre-conceived views modified to some extent. On this point it may not be out of place to state that there was a desire on the part of several members of the commission to find a satisfactory type of general sales tax, but after repeated discussions on this subject the only recommendation it was able to make was a

possible selective sales tax, covering articles or interests which are good tax bearers, such as commercial entertainments, tobacco, cosmetics, confectionery, jewelry, soft drinks and the like, or in a word, "nuisance taxes."

Coming now to the recommendations in the report, as to revenue measures the commission recommended a graduated personal and flat corporation income tax, both without exemptions, with rates ranging from 1½ to 5 per cent on personal incomes; a severance tax on oil and gas of 2 per cent ad valorem, an increase of the inheritance tax rates, which in Kansas are the lowest in states levying such a tax, retention of special taxation of intangibles, taxation of common carrier buses and trucks on the basis of capacity plus mileage, on other trucks operated for hire a franchise tax, abolishment of the constitutional \$200 exemption of property, and reconsideration by the legislature of existing exempting statutes, and the increase of certain fees, state and local, to cover the cost of administration.

Among the School Districts

As to the allocation of revenue from new sources it was recommended that this revenue be distributed among the school districts of the state, in proportion to enrollment, with a provision limiting the school levies correspondingly, this appearing to be the most likely and available plan to avoid the temptation to taxing bodies of merely adding new revenues to the aggregate of taxes.

Taxation of insurance companies was found to be chaotic in Kansas, particularly of domestic companies. The commission made an extended inquiry into insurance taxation and held full conferences with representatives of the domestic companies. It has been the practice in Kansas to tax foreign companies 2 per cent of gross premiums less dividends and reinsurance premiums received from companies authorized to do business in the state. The commission favored retention of this plan, but making the latter deduction on reinsurance premiums paid to instead of received from other companies. Domestic companies have been taxed at the general property tax rate on the excess of their assets over liabilities. This results in a disproportionately under tax of home companies. The commission recommended a 2 per cent gross premium tax on the domestic companies with the same deductions as to foreign companies, plus a deduction of the first year premium. It is believed that the added deduction will afford an adequate advantage to domestic companies. It also recommends the same tax on the so-called foreign reciprocal companies as other foreign companies.

In the opinion of the commission the most constructive work in taxation is to be done thru administration. On its invitation a committee of the county clerks, appointed by the president of the State County Clerks' Association met with it to confer on local administrative problems. Frequent consultations on the subject were held also with the State Tax Commission. The upshot of these conferences was the following recommendations relating to administration:

To Abolish the Township Assessor

To make the county the assessment unit; to abolish the township assessor who in Kansas exercises that function ex officio as township trustee, and the appointment of all assessors, by a county assessor, himself to be appointed by the county clerk and county board, subject to approval by the State Tax Commission and with power of removal in that commission. In assessment of real estate, which has been heretofore made every fourth year, it was recommended that there be continuous or annual reassessment by a county board of real estate appraisers of three members, appointed by the county board of commissioners, subject to approval of the State Tax Commission, this board of appraisers to give their full time to the work in counties of 40,000 population and over, at annual salaries, and in counties under 40,000 population to give such time as may be necessary at a remuneration of \$10 a day for time actually employed.

Another administrative recommendation of the report relates to state supervision over local expenditures. To this end uniform accounting is recommended, to be prescribed for the various taxing districts by the state accountant; annual compulsory audits, preferably by the state, of all local offices having to do with collection or dis-

(Continued on Page 26)

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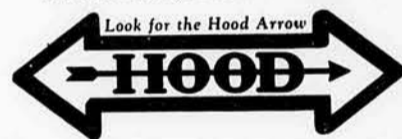
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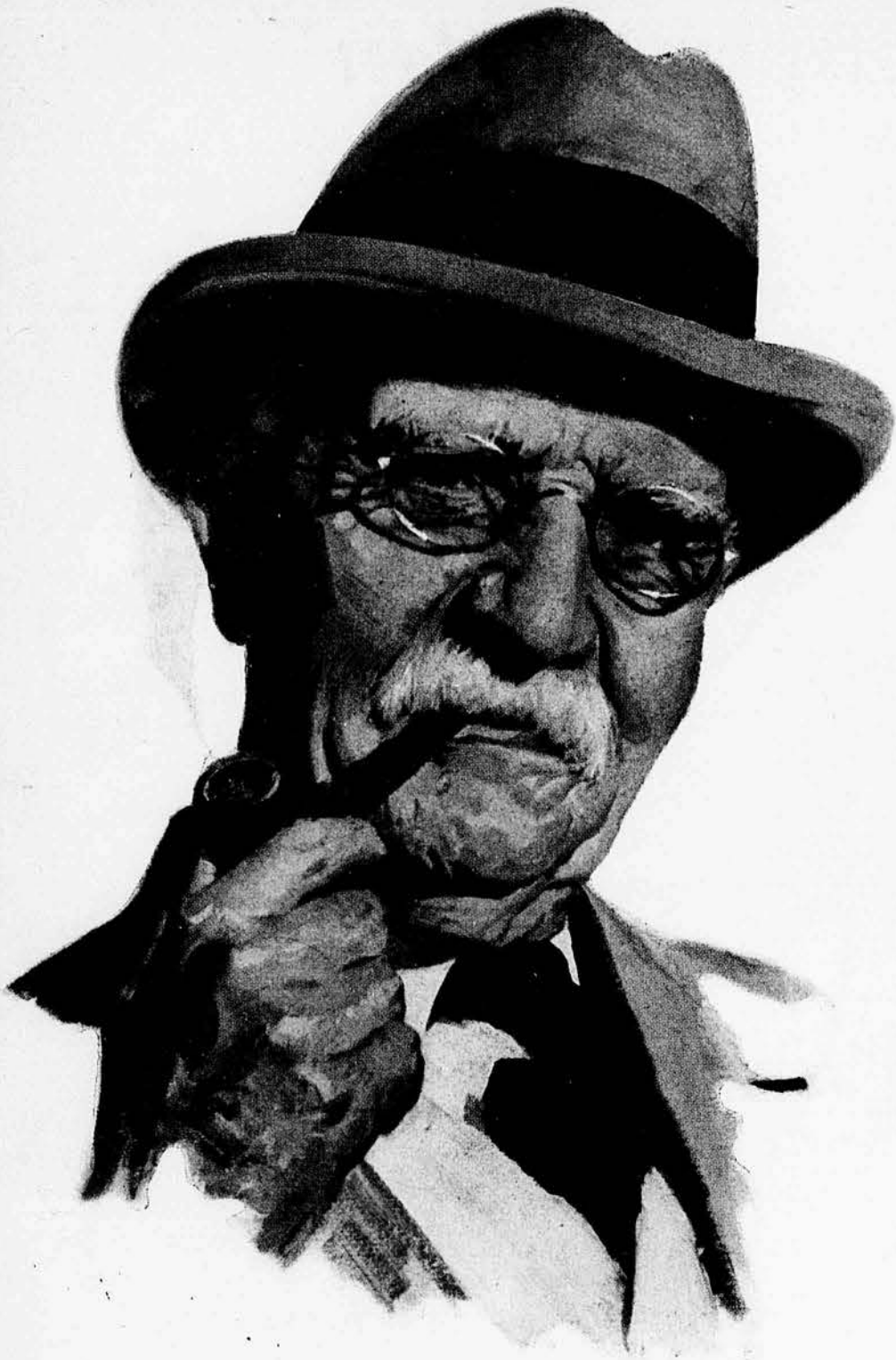
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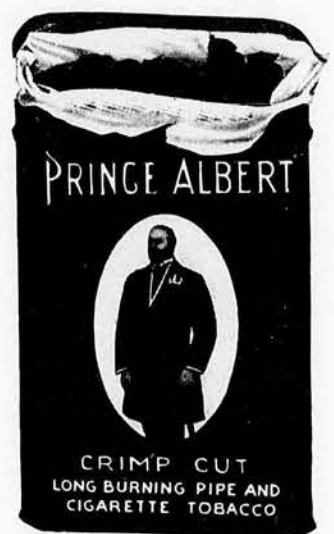
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WHY waste a lot of time and matches trying to find the one smoking-tobacco you can tie to for life? I can give you a passport to pipe-joy in two words: *Prince Albert!* I ought to know. I was already a pipe-smoking veteran when some of you fellows were still on the bottle.

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The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

FOR generations the Kershaws and the Hensleys, big ranchmen, had fought for the possession of Eden Valley. As the story opens Ranceford Kershaw, the father of the raven-haired Lorraine, dies in the arms of his daughter in front of the Hensley ranch headquarters. The author then takes the reader back to 1853, when the first Kershaw looked down on Eden Valley.

"Lovely—and lonely," the girl beside him murmured, and, with the instinct of domestic comradeship, of marital fealty inherent in those bred to the wilderness and who have never known the degrading softness of a supercivilization, she spurred her horse in beside him and slipped her soft hand into his, so rough and calloused. Thus they looked upon their heritage.

A Vast Mountain Meadow

It was a wide elliptical valley into which he gazed; Kershaw estimated it should contain nearly one hundred thousand acres. It was, in reality, a vast mountain meadow where wild timothy and Sweet clover grew knee-high; and that it was largely subirrigated from the melting snow of the surrounding mountains Kershaw was assured, for in spots the country showed a deeper, softer green than elsewhere. He estimated that it could not be more than 2,500 feet above sea-level, for it was late in February and yet the floor of the valley was free of snow . . . No trouble to winter cattle there . . . He could cut sufficient wild hay to insure bringing them out in the spring strong and fat, and strong fat cattle meant an eighty per cent calf crop. Occasional red and yellow pines studded the valley; an irregular streak of willow, alder and sycamore marked a large stream that meandered down the approximate center of the valley; above the dark blue of sugar and white pine timber on the sides of the encircling hills a coronet of snow appeared. . . Paradise lying there, serene and smiling, in the silence of the ages.

After a long, searching, wistful contemplation of the scene below him Robin Kershaw said: "We'll call it Eden Valley." Then he clattered off down the mountainside, following the ridge above a canon thru which ran a creek which he concluded must be the headwaters of the one that meandered thru the wide valley below. Among the stately sugar and white pines the bluejays flitted and cried raucously; hawks, buzzards, and golden eagles circled in the azure sky above; grouse rose on noisy wing or boomed mournfully from adjacent thickets; mountain quail called joyously, "Come right home! Come right home!" and deer were abundant. Altho the sun shone warmly there was a tang of winter in the air and it set to beating highly the hearts of these two youthful pioneers in a lonely land. Like all of their kind, however, they exulted in silence; only the very gross hold speech in a cathedral.

They slid down thru the talus and pine needles at last into the beginnings of Eden Valley—a canon about a quarter of a mile wide and four miles long. Thru the center of it the creek raced. Far up in the mountains it had been a brook, but as the little lateral streams flowed into it, their own volume of flow vastly augmented by the melting snow, it had gathered size until here it overflowed its banks and spread out over the floor of the canon.

Kershaw rode his horse out into the brown whirling waters until they lapped his stirrups, then turned back and joined his wife on the high ground along the foot of the hills.

"A creek in the summer and fall, but a good-sized river in the winter and spring, Lorry," he announced. "It increases in size as it runs down the main valley; there's bound to be a

lot of tributaries tumbling down from the hills on both sides. There'll be no dry years in this country, Lorry; and there'll always be a world of water for summer irrigation. Lordy me, the wild hay I'll cut down yonder!"

The partner of his brave dreams nodded, for she, too, was a child of the soil and could understand his enthusiasm. "The country's laid out like a frying pan, Robin. This narrow canon is the handle and the big valley below is the pan."

He eyed the brown flood roaring down country to its ultimate destiny. "There'll be a heavy stand of grass when this freshet subsides," he told Lorry. "Each year the flood renews the soil with silt that's largely volcanic ash from the high country. I'll bet a cookie this land's richer'n cream."

She nodded understandingly. "There'll be six months of grand grazing in the Panhandle," she agreed, "but nobody'll ever live in it, on account o' the floods. We'll have to get the cattle out and down to the higher ground in the Pan early in the fall or they'll drown or starve."

"We won't have to worry about them, Lorry. They'll drift below on their own. Cow brutes ain't altogether fools, Lorry. They follow the feed."

Keeping to the high ground at the base of the hills they journey down the Handle to the Pan, fording numerous lateral torrents that roared down the mountainside to the main stream below. Kershaw pushed out into these first, and when he had crossed safely his bride hazed the pack-mules over and crossed behind them.

Debauching from the Handle into the Pan (for so they continued to allude to the peculiar disposition of the country) Kershaw discovered that the

cede to the channel! Then the warm spring sun starts the new grass to growing and, Lordy, how it must grow! By July it must be two feet high. What a hay harvest, Lorry! There'll be so much moisture in the soil even then that before the hay is stacked, the grass will be up again ten inches for the cows to graze on until the next spring freshet."

She smiled upon him, rejoicing with him in this discovery of unlimited free grass and water. Womanlike, however, she was prone to caution where her man was concerned. Here, indeed, was a fair picture, but might there not be a reverse to it? She was suspicious of all things that promised too much.

"The snowfall in the mountains was extry heavy this year, Robin," she reminded him. "That's why we see so much run-off water. But there'll be years when the snowfall in the mountains will be mighty light—and then God won't be so generous to Eden Valley."

"Even so," he reminded her, "there'll always be a good flow of water in Eden Valley Creek; there'll always be some water flowing into it from the mountains on each side. I can dam them little creeks and lead the water out over the meadows in ditches; an' I can put in a little diversion dam up at the head o' the Pan, where the creek banks are low and lead the water from Eden Valley Creek out over the banks an' down to my hayfields."

"Then," said Lorry practically, "we'd best settle at the head o' Eden Valley Creek. Let's look about for some high ground where the drainage will always be good."

On a mesa about forty acres in area, rising some thirty feet above

they cooked them over the open fire and made soda bread in a Dutch oven, while their stock, hobbled, grazed among the trees. Side by side, on a foot-deep carpet of soft pine needles, they lay under the stars that night and talked and made brave plans for their future. And, because they were pioneers, whose simple needs could not be denied by economic pressure; because in them there was ingrained a love of race and the urge to reproduce their species, their plans provided for a heritage for their children and their children's children. Truly, they were as Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; there, beneath their heavy woolen blankets, content in each other's arms, they saw no vision of the Serpent. Lulled to sleep at last by the faint sighing of the night wind thru the crowns of the pines and the roar of a distant waterfall, they dreamed not of the hatred and envy of human-kind that one day should make them, their children, and their children's children fight to the death for this dear silent land; that one day the waves of a new civilization would engulf them; that one day they should be crowded!

A Cow to Three Acres

The following morning they continued their journey down the valley, noting with growing satisfaction every mile or so the small lateral streams that ran down the encircling mountains to Eden Valley Creek. Kershaw observed, too, that many thousands of acres were subirrigated perennially, due to snow water that seeped down thru the granitic sands, burbled up in great springs and spread out over the fat land just under the grass roots.

Half-way down the valley, however, the land on each side of the creek rose at a slight angle toward the hills on each flank, thus gradually narrowing the area subject to annual overflow from the creek. The channel of the creek grew deeper, too; the man who would irrigate these lands in summer would have to erect a very expensive dam to raise the waters above the bank level and divert them out over his haylands. The areas of subirrigated lands were much more restricted, also, altho Kershaw realized that the seasonal rainfall would always provide excellent grazing for cattle. Unquestionably, however, the upper half of the valley was, by far, the most desirable from every point of view, and there rose in the heart of Robin Kershaw a fierce desire to own it. Yes, he must have not less than fifty thousand of those rich acres. He could support a cow to every three acres, probably less; that meant he could run, in the valley alone, not less than 15,000 head, and by utilizing the grazing in the public domain far up in the hills—lands which, because of their inaccessibility to anything save cattle and mounted men, and only six months in the year for these, would, undoubtedly, always remain in the public domain—he could run 5,000 head additional, provided he put up sufficient hay to winter them in the valley.

"I'll be the cattle king of Eden Valley," he told his wife suddenly, and she, quite confident her man could be anything he desired to be, smiled back at him.

Presently the valley commenced to pitch downward, the angle of pitch increasing gradually as they rode. The quality of the soil and the quantity of the grass decreased with the pitch; the valley commenced gradually to pinch in until finally they found themselves riding thru a gorge about 200 feet wide, walled in by towering granite cliffs about 150 feet high. The valley for the last five miles had degenerated into a gravelly, boulder-strewn wash; the gorge suddenly debouched into a vast, semi-arid plain

(Continued on Page 30)

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. Which state in the United States produces the most lumber?
2. Who was the King Philip after whom "King Philip's War" was named?
3. Which will hold more moisture, cool air or warm air?
4. Are cats color blind?
5. Who invented the first locomotive?
6. Who painted "The Horse Fair"?
7. The wood of what tree is used extensively for making shingles?
8. What gas, lighter than air, will not burn?
9. For what is H₂O the formula?
10. Who played the role of Moses in the film of "The Ten Commandments"?
11. What caused the sinking of the Titanic?
12. Why are some house plants in a house said to be healthful?

(Answers given on page 32)

creek was now, indeed, a river. And, as was the case in the Handle, so it was in the Pan. For fully a mile on the west bank of the stream the ground was inundated, and since the floor of the valley was seemingly all at the same general level, Kershaw had no doubt but that the meadows on the east side of the stream and beyond the screen of willows, alders and sycamores were similarly flooded.

"God's the Ditch-Tender"

"God's the ditch-tender in Eden Valley, Lorry," he exulted. "Once a year for perhaps a month He gives free surface irrigation on a strip two miles wide and no man knows how long."

He left her and rode out into the sluggish wash to a point within a hundred yards of the main channel. "From a foot to six inches deep," he announced, when he rejoined her on the high ground. "What a grand soaking! And then a couple of inches of new rich silt from the high country back yonder is left behind to fertilize the grass when the waters re-

the general level of Eden Valley and backed up against the western hills, they found the location for their future home. Perhaps a hundred stately pine trees grew upon this mesa, with lush green grass between. At its upper end there was a huge live spring; the soil was decomposed granite and silt, rich with the leaf-mold of centuries.

"I can have a garden," Lorry murmured rapturously.

"And here's timber to our hand for our home and outbuildings," he added. "We'll build a grand big log house and well furnished. When this valley has been surveyed and thrown open to settlers we'll have a squatter's right to this site, on account we've been here first."

"How much land will we buy from the government?" the girl queried.

He smiled at her innocence. "None—until we have to, Lorry. We'll help ourselves to the public domain until somebody stops us."

They camped that night in the pine grove. Kershaw shot the heads off two grouse and, joyous as children,



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

The Modern Cooky Jar May Be Filled With Tempting Cakelets

YOU need not possess countless choice recipes to keep your cooky jar filled perpetually with tempting cakelets. One tried and true recipe is sufficient. There are so many attractive ways of handling the dough. It may be rolled, sliced or dropped from a spoon. And it may be trimmed to suit your fancy.

Sometimes I decorate the tops of cookies. Raisins, steamed until plump in the top of the double boiler, or dates, stoned, may be pressed in the top of the cookies before baking. A sprinkling of sugar is desirable.

For special occasions the cooky, baked and cooled, may be frosted. I like caramel, chocolate and maple frostings for this purpose. Chopped nuts, shredded cocoanut and chopped dried fruits may be added to the icing.

Another treatment is to cut marshmallows in fourths and to melt them partially in cream in the top of the double boiler. To this mixture cocoanut, chopped nuts or dried fruit may be added. This is spread on the baked cookies like frosting. Marshmallows may be purchased in color now. A package of the confection in the pastel shades is most appealing.

A paste of chopped dried fruit, raisins, figs or dates, mixed with cream and sugar and spread over baked cookies is delicious. A sprinkling of powdered sugar adds a touch of charm. For a gala event, such as a holiday or birthday celebration, gum drops, sliced, may be used in small flower designs on top of the frosted cooky. Colored sugar is attractive sprinkled on top of cookies, too.

An old way of dressing up two plain cookies is that of putting them together with a luscious filling in sandwich form. A favorite filling may

hot cookies is carried from the oven to the breakfast table.

Chocolate Drops

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted fat, 1 cup sugar, 2 beaten egg yolks, 3 squares melted chocolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts and 2 egg whites, beaten stiff. Mix like a butter cake, drop from a spoon to a greased pan or baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven.

Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—Abraham Lincoln.

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.

Canning Meat for Winter Use

Please send me directions for canning beef. I haven't canned any for several years, but am going to have some this year. Mrs. B. L. T.

Our leaflet on canning meat is being sent you. I am sure this will answer any problems you may have in regard to putting away meat for winter use. This leaflet is sent out to any person sending a 2 cent stamp with their request. Address Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Beauty Exercises for Reducing Hips

Please tell me how to reduce large hips.

Miss V. B.

Instead of taking exercises to reduce large hips you should take some that will exercise every part of your body. In this way all of your muscles will co-operate. I am sending you our leaflet, "Some Pep and Beauty Exercises" which will help you to establish a set of simple yet ef-

fective exercises. Anyone else wishing to receive a set of these exercises may have them by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Hot Dishes Leave White Spots on Table

I have had the misfortune to get white spots on my table due to hot dishes. Can you tell me how to remove the spots? Mrs. L. N. K.

Wipe the spots with a cloth wrung dry from water into which a little ammonia has been poured, and finish the operation by rubbing with a cloth saturated with furniture polish. The ammonia water takes off the spot and the furniture polish renews the gloss.

When Should Tie-Backs Be Used?

I have drawn curtains in my living room, and am wondering if tie-backs may be used with them? Mrs. C. G. B.

Yes, they may be used. When you want to draw the curtains, simply detach the tie-back. If your material is of a cheaper quality, however, it will become creased in the tie-back and thus present a less neat appearance. If this is the case, I would not advise the use of tie-backs.

Choosing Fall Fabrics

BY ANN PERCHINSKE

THIS autumn fashion offers us countless varieties of fabrics from which to choose our winter wardrobe. It is a season for women to express femininity once again without appearing overdressed.

The satiny fabric is in the background except for evening wear. Dull surfaced material such as canton crepe, crepe Roma, printed crepes, wool crepe, jersey or sheer wools are in the foreground. Extremely elegant and smart is transparent velvet again, and strangely enough, it is not much more expensive than a good quality of crepe.

The last word in fall fabrics, however, is a gorgeous wool lace, which is so practical and durable that it is being transformed into sports frocks as well as more formal dresses. It can be obtained in various fall shades, and makes a really beautiful dress. Lace is being used extensively on all the better dresses by means of collar and cuff treatments, or in graceful bows and jabots. Brown, bottle green, black, navy blue and deep wines and reds are equally popular fall shades.

Is Your Sink Labor Saving?

By Katherine Goepfinger

AKITCHEN equipped with modern conveniences is not necessarily a labor saving kitchen. Not unless the equipment is properly installed and intelligently used.

One of the first modern conveniences with which the farm kitchen is blessed is the sink. If it is not installed at a convenient height for those who use it most, then it should be reset to save backaches and other discomforts. The degree of fatigue in doing kitchen work is often due to the way in which work is done, rather than to the work itself.

The sink should be placed high enough so that the worker stands erect at her work. It will usually be a comfortable height if the sink is at such a level that when standing without stooping the palms of the hands can rest in a parallel position on the bottom of the sink. If the sink is a part of a built-in cabinet, the top of the sink will necessarily be on a level with the

table. In such a case, if the sink is too low, the dish pan may be raised by placing it on a block or on an inverted pan.

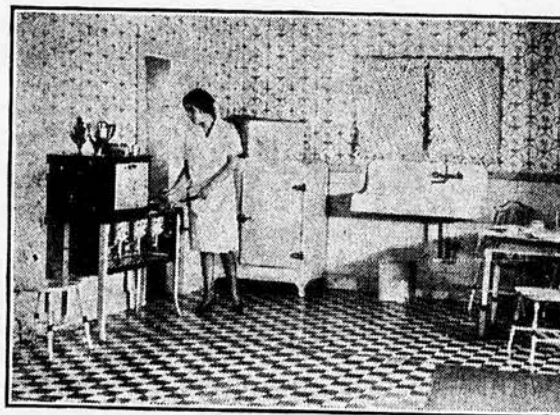
With a built-in sink installation, cleaning the wooden drain boards is so much easier if the surface is painted with a washable finish. Linoleums or tile add to the attractiveness of a built-in sink and are easily cleaned.

If there is only one drain board, it should be to the left unless the worker is left-handed, then it may be to the right. Washing dishes from right to left saves wasted motions.

If the sink is too narrow for a dish pan to set level, oblong dish pans or small deep round pans may be se-

cured. A flat rubber stopper to fit over the drain is a convenience in washing vegetables and the like.

The plumbing under the sink should never be enclosed, as exposure to air and light is desirable.



Who's on Your Gift List?



Christmas bells soon will be ringing. Have you started your gift list? We have four leaflets that I feel sure you will find helpful. The four may be obtained for 50 cents, or 15 cents each. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The leaflets are:

- Oilcloth Novelties
- Uses for Unbleached Muslin
- Gifts for Twenty-five Cents
- Inexpensive Christmas Gifts

be made by chopping in the food grinder 2 cups of either dates, figs or raisins. The fruit is mixed with 1 cup of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt and 1 tablespoon of lemon juice. When the mixture is heated thru, it is ready for use. Plum, currant, orange and raspberry jelly may be used in cooky sandwiches. Chopped nuts added to the jelly provide interest.

If you have an ample supply of butter on hand, I suggest that you make butter cookies. Butter is rich in vitamin A, the substance that is so valuable in protecting against colds and similar infections. Here are a few of my cooky recipes which you may wish to use.

Sliced Cookies

Use 1 cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sugar, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts. Mix the ingredients and shape into a roll. Cover to prevent surface drying and set in a cool place. Select a place where there is no danger of freezing. Let stand over night. In the morning slice and bake. Your family will register approval if a plate of piping

Playroom Won the Blue Ribbon

Furnishings and Equipment Worked Out in Detail by Farm Bureau Unit

HUMANITY is making progress. I saw evidence of it in a blue ribbon that adorned a booth depicting a playroom at the Seaman community fair held this fall north of Topeka. In the good old days, the cows and chickens received due consideration at fairs, but only lately have we shown a real interest in the true development of children.

This playroom booth was worked out in detail by the North Topeka unit of the Shawnee county farm bureau as a part of their project in child



study and training. Mrs. Dale Logan and Mrs. H. T. Wilkie of Route 6, N. Topeka, were in charge.

Here are some of the points they emphasized: Toys were bought for a purpose. A tipsy lady to teach balance, blocks to string on shoe strings, trains, peg boards, doll furniture and dishes to teach neat housekeeping habits, a bank for thrift and a table and chairs attractively painted from which to serve tea parties or eat real meals. A miniature hall rack that a child could reach, and a floor covering that would stand the strain of childhood games added to the room.

A built in toy shelf made an acceptable place for toys. On top of this we found an array of books including simple nature stories, mother goose rhymes and the favorite stories that children have always enjoyed. The pictures that decorated the walls had a juvenile appeal, also.

The walls were finished in paper of nursery design, and the curtains were made of oilcloth on which crepe paper animals were pasted. The bathroom adjoining the playroom was complete in every respect. A gay linoleum rug decorated the floor, making the room especially attractive to a child. The closet was equipped with low rods, attractive shoe racks, and a shelf for bedding.

Certainly the farm bureau unit accomplished its purpose. It proved that a workable, livable playroom is possible for little money. This idea can be worked out in the average home if that home offers one extra room to be used for the purpose.—Rachel Ann Neiswender.

From Valley View Farm

BY NELLE G. CALLAHAN

DRIVING from Los Angeles to San Diego I saw acres and acres of sweet peas and gladioli in bloom. They propagate them for cut flowers and for seeds and bulbs.

In San Diego I went out to Old Town and roamed thru Ramona's marriage place. It is a most interesting spot, and especially so for those who enjoy the stories of early history along the coast. It has many lovely keepsakes of the past, and valuable old paintings.

We had supper at the beach one night, and after taking a plunge in the ocean and buffeting waves 4 feet higher than our heads, we were really starved. Suppers on the beach are not just little snacks. They are real meals. Before leaving home Aunt Julia had prepared a large pork roast, apple sauce, sweet corn (she diced a green mango into this and it was so good), vegetable salad, rolls, pickles, fresh coconut cake and watermelon.

There are sheltered tables, and large fireplaces along the beach. After the plunge my aunt had

the food reheated and coffee steaming. We sat down and ravenously devoured everything. We watched the sun set over the ocean, and the evening stars appear low hung in a field of deepest blue velvet. The waves swish-swished beside us and it grew cold and colder.

One day we drove south from San Diego, crossed the border line into Mexico, then journeyed over burning streets and roads to Agua Caliente. That is a world by itself. The great hotel is built around a wonderful court. The blue-green, the white, the red parrots in pairs perched around on low limbs waiting for someone to pick them off and play with them. The cool, dim patios; the great casino, with its marvelous crystal chandeliers, where thousands of dollars are won and more are lost. The wishing well in front into which I tossed a coin and wished that I would not be so foolish next time; the famous race track, all these and more fastened fingers upon us from which it was mighty hard to release ourselves and wander back over the dusty, burning roads we had crossed.

If You Like Incense

BY MARIAN BUSH

THE breath of the Orient, the fantasy of romance and mystery, the lingering fragrance of the woods, and the essence of flowers dwell in the home where incense is burned. It lends magic charm and individuality to the home, and it also banishes unsavory odors, such odors as develop from dampness and cooking. The scrupulous hostess should not think her party or club entertainment complete without the delightful touch of burning a small quantity of incense before her guests arrive. Incense comes in the following fragrances: rose, jasmine, pine, sandalwood, violet, wisteria, orange blossom, narcissus blossom and Oriental night.

There are numerous types of decorative and expensive incense burners from which to choose. It is not absolutely essential, however, that incense is burned in a burner especially designed for that purpose. The fragrance is equally pronounced and pleasing if a small quantity is placed on any metal or porcelain surface.

Ashes Are Helpful

BY L. HIBBERT

HOW many hostesses, to put at ease a guest who has accidentally dropped cigar or cigarette ashes on the carpet, have said, "Never mind! A little ashes will not hurt the carpet!" Tho they may not realize it, this is the truth. Actually, ashes are good for carpets.

In the first place, ashes keep away moths. Then they help to keep a carpet dry. This is important, because damp spells disaster to a carpet. The ashes pick up the damp by absorbing it. Test a piece of material, moistened with a drop of water, and you will see this is true. Again, tobacco ashes pick up the dirt, and thus, instead of being rubbed into the carpet and soiling it, the dirt is held in the ashes, and can quite easily be brushed up or shaken out.

An eastern custom, when carpets have to be stored, is to dress them liberally with ashes. Of course glowing ashes must not be dropped!

Rugs Have Changed

BY ANNE RYDER

SCIENCE and art have done a great deal about rugs since those "good old days" when bilious greens, festoons of roses and wreaths adorned our mothers' floors. Rugs are too costly to be lightly chosen and as lightly discarded.

Neutral colors that harmonize with the rest of the room and are darker than the walls and ceilings are restful. Plain or self-colored figured rugs can stand bright hued draperies and are less apt to become monotonous if there is a contrast in these fabrics.

One authority says, "There is no such thing as a cheap rug. You pay for the service a rug will give, for the quality of the wool used and for its artistic design." Therefore deal with a reliable firm. A good rug cannot be determined by the name. There are cheap Wiltons and fine ones; cheap Axminsters and fine ones. These two types of rugs give the best service of any machine made rugs.

A worsted Wilton is generally considered the

best machine process. In a Brussels or tapestry rug the loops are left uncut. When trod on the loops bend this way and that and if the rug has a design the pattern soon becomes irregular. The Wilton provides a softer tread and finer surface texture for the pattern than uncut loops.

A Wilton and chenille may feel equally soft, but a chenille has less surface texture and contains less high grade wool than a Wilton of the same thickness.

In an Axminster the pile is made by fastening the tufts of woolen yarn into the cotton warp.

Can You Husk Corn?

If so, you'd better plan to attend the National Corn-Husking Contest at Norton, November 14. Women will have a corn-husking contest all their own. Their contest will be staged in the shelter of a tent furnished with chairs and a platform. The object of the contest will be to determine the woman contestant who can remove in a minute's time the husks from the most ears of corn snapped previously from the stalks with the husks on. Corn-husking rules will prevail. Cash prizes will be awarded.

Also, some lucky woman will win a turkey for her Thanksgiving dinner. This prize and others go to the woman who can guess the number of kernels of corn that a turkey can eat in five minutes.

These are but two of the many interesting events that are being planned for the women who attend the National Corn-Husking contest. Be sure to attend.

This same method is used in the making of orientals only machine nippers take the place of the deft fingers of the oriental weaver.

It pays to study rugs before buying.

Street Frocks Are Chic

2623-2625—Smart sports costume. Skirt has box plaits, with tuck-in blouse. Coat flares toward the hem. Order blouse and skirt by No. 2623 or coat by No. 2625. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, for either pattern.

829—A smart slenderizing model. Designed in



sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2657—Cunning frock for the wee miss. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price is 15 cents each. Order a fall and winter fashion book with a pattern for 10 cents, 15 cents if ordered alone.

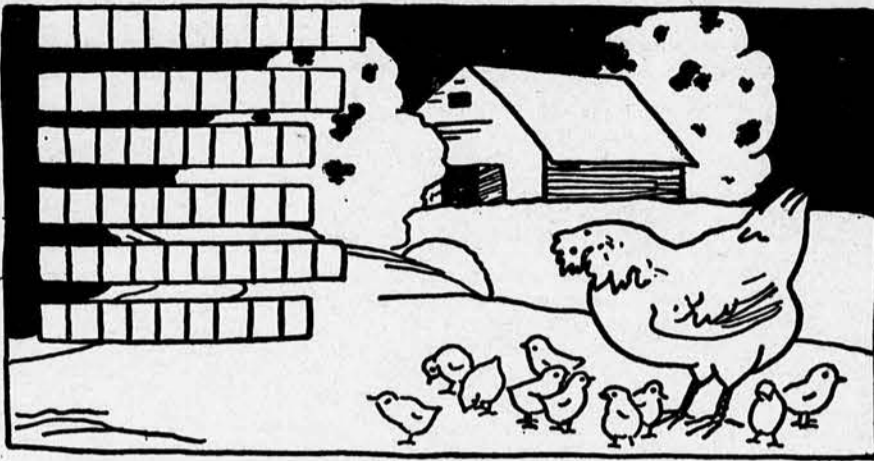
Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Cherokee Junior High School. It is 2 miles from my home. My Grandpa takes me to school. For pets I have a pig which I haven't named yet, a dog named Shep, two cats and two kittens named Jackie and Blackie. I haven't any brothers but I have a half sister in New Mexico. She is 4 years old. I live on an 80-acre farm. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.
Pauline Holman.

Cherokee, Kan.

Twila Has Four Sisters

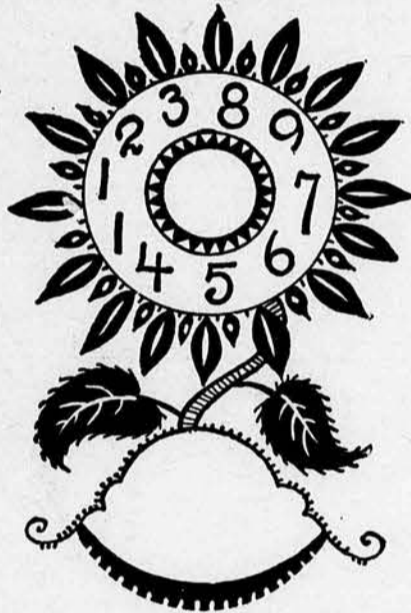
I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is May 15. Have I a twin? I go to Consolidated No. 2 school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Rawson. We live 3 1/4 miles from school. I have four sisters. Their names are Beulah, Bernice, Geraldine and Hazel Fern. I enjoy reading the letters from the girls and boys.
Hoxie, Kan. Twila Vaughn.



The spaces above are to be filled with words beginning with "chick." The definitions are as follows:

1. A black-capped bird.
2. A name for the American red squirrel.
3. A tribe of Indians.
4. A town in Oklahoma.
5. An American piano manufacturer.
6. A spreading herb.

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.



Where would you draw a line across the face of this flower to evenly divide the numbers upon each side so that they will add up the same total in each group? 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.

Snooks and Trix

For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Snooks and Trix. I have one sister. Her name is Kathryn. She is 15 years old. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Garfield school in Coffeyville. Kelly Ann Ingmire.
Coffeyville, Kan.

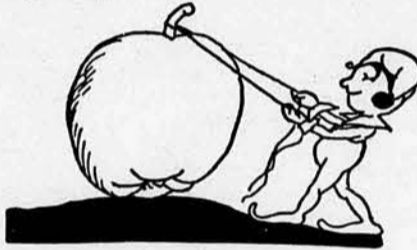
Magic Apples

Use as many soft apples as you want, and secretly prepare them as follows:

Pass a needle and thread in at the top of the apple, and take a stitch as close to the rind as possible, working downward. When you have drawn the needle out, put it in again at the same place it came out, and take another stitch downward, etc., until you have been right round the apple. You must then grasp the two ends of the

thread and pull them gently and carefully, until you have cut the fruit in halves without breaking the rind. You can cut your apples into as many parts as you please in this manner.

You must be sure to point out to your friends that the apples must be peeled before being eaten, and much astonishment will be caused by the fruit falling to pieces in the process of peeling.



To Keep You Guessing

What is the keynote to good breeding? B natural.

What is the difference between a fisherman and a lazy schoolboy? One

baits his hook, the other hates his book.

When is a straight field not a straight field? When it is a rye (wry) field.

What magazine would be likely to give the best report of a fire? A powder magazine.

Legs I have, but seldom walk; I backbite all, yet never talk. A flea.

What is it that walks with its head downward? A nail in a shoe.

What is the longest word in the language? "Smiles," because there is a mile between the first and last letter.

Which is the best paper for soldiers to read? A magazine or a review.

Why does a Russian soldier wear brass buttons on his coat, and an

Best Pudding Recipe

Our little cook friend, Florence Germann of Manhattan sends us the best pudding recipe. I hope you will all try it.

Pare and core apples. Slice in baking dish. Sprinkle with sugar. Place sieve in mixing dish and in it put 1 cup flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon baking powder, generous pinch of salt, then sift. Break an egg into the dry mixture. Stir. This will be lumpy at first, but pour over apples and bake. Serve with cream sauce.

Doesn't that sound good? And it is, too, for I tried it.

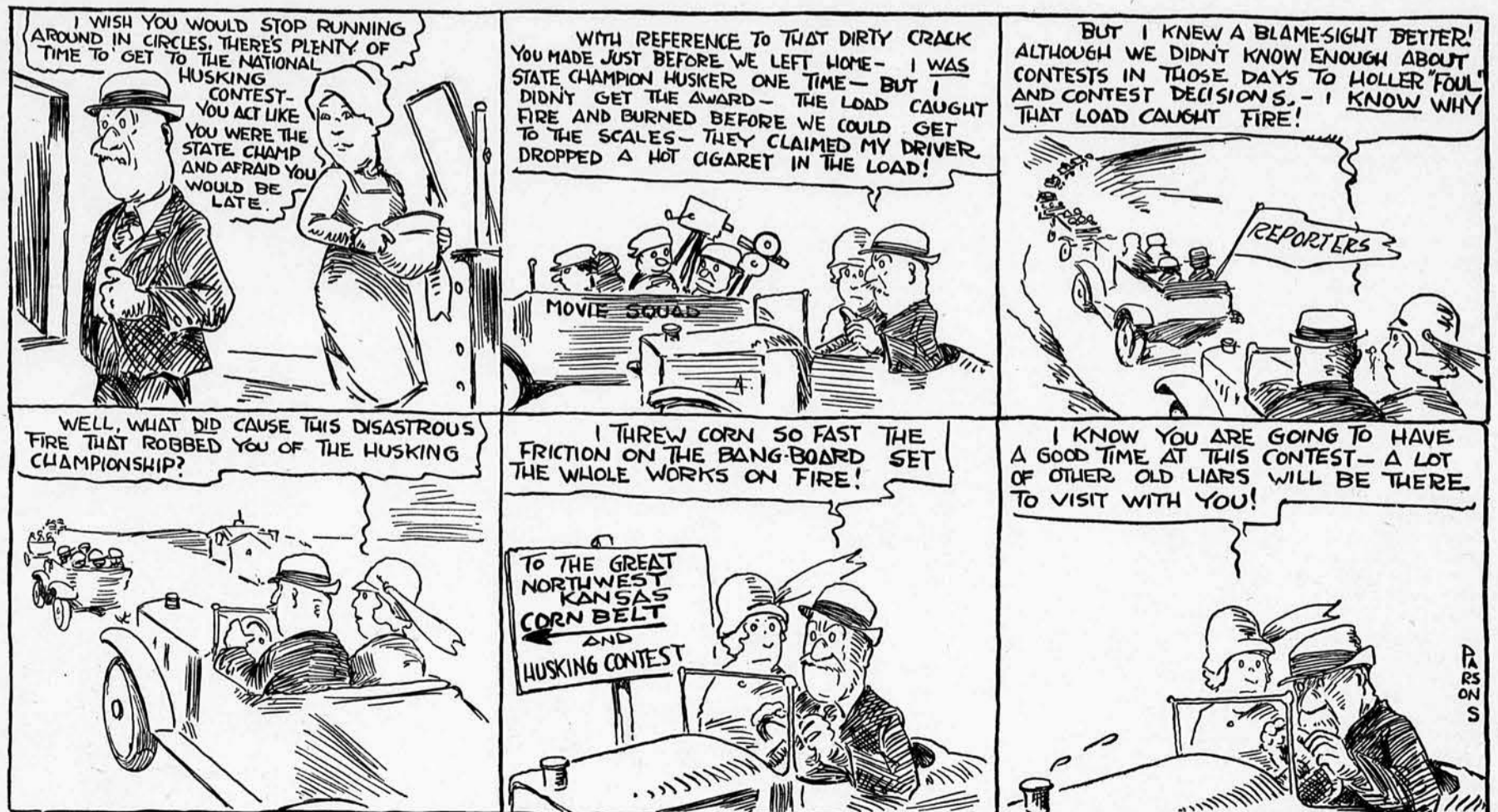
Second prize goes to Letha Flora of Quinter, for her "Health Fruit Pudding." You may have this recipe if you care for it. Just write and ask me for it.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

Austrian soldier wear steel ones? To keep his coat buttoned.

What is the most disagreeable month to a soldier? A long march.

Why is a star in the heavens like a window in the roof? A skylight.



The Hoovers—Ma Thinks the Old Timers May Hold a Husking Contest of Their Own



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

"Of All the Professions There Is None Which Calls for the Superman as Much as Medicine"

I AM MUSING over a letter from "Old Subscriber" in which he attacks the doctors. "I am going to the funeral of the woman across the street today," he writes. "I think I can blame the death upon you doctors. For three years this woman of 50 has been having trouble. All of her intelligent neighbors knew something was wrong. She could not have such hemorrhages month after month unless there was a fibroid tumor or some other serious trouble. But, in spite of all we could say, she clung to an old fossil of a family doctor who was against surgery except as a last resort. Finally last week he took her to the hospital, called in some surgeon we have never heard of before, and did an emergency operation. This afternoon is the funeral, and, believe me, I think the County Medical Society should send a wreath. Don't you?"

"Old Subscriber" is suffering, and I dislike to rub against a man who is sore. But since he asks me I'm bound to tell him that I do not wholly agree. I am obliged to remind him that there are doctors and doctors. I cannot be responsible for all of them—far from it. Of all the professions there is none which calls so loudly for the Superman as medicine. But Supermen do not flourish in every soil. The average doctor is an honest man and a good citizen. He is hedged about by the traditions of his profession and they really help him to a high standing. His profession also is his business, however, and if business instincts become too dominant he may be spoiled as a doctor because of seeing the dollar in everything he undertakes. One of the greatest arguments in favor of "State Medicine" is the fact that it might spoil the financial side of medicine. As it is, people who employ doctors must watch for this tendency and avoid such men.

Lastly, let me point out that your neighbor across the street had no business to cling to "an old fossil who accepted surgery only as a last resort." No doubt the family was trying to economize. Here again is an argument for "State Medicine." Will the time come when the layman will learn that in medical matters true economy lies in getting the best? How much is health worth? How much is human life worth? Think it over, and then tell me if you and your friends could not use better judgment in your selection of the man who is to stand between you and the Grim Reaper.

Better See a Doctor

I have boils all over the back of my neck and pimples on my face. I have been treated by a doctor two months but with no improvement. My bowels move regularly every day. Will you kindly help me to get rid of these ugly things?

M. F. R.

Where boils are so numerous the condition is known as furunculosis and seems to be due to a lowered resistance to the infection of the pus germs. Ask your doctor if he does not think vaccine treatment will help you.

A Case of "Heart Trouble"

I am 18 years old and have heart trouble. What medicine is good for it? Do you think the use of tobacco was the cause?

S. A. T.

To answer this I must ask how you know that you have "heart trouble." It is no uncommon thing for persons to delude themselves into chronic invalidism by jumping to the conclusion that certain symptoms mean "heart trouble," when they may mean only

overeating. Tobacco does not produce organic heart disease, but it may cause "irritable heart," a condition of irregularity of function that leads to worse trouble later on. So any person having any reason to fear heart disease should certainly stop the tobacco habit. The main cure for heart disease is rest.

Outlook Is Favorable

I have a sister 6 years old who has suffered with asthma for two years. She seems to have it any time during the year and it is characterized by much wheezing and coughing. What kind of treatment would you advise to cure her of asthma?

S. M. C.

This is bronchial asthma. The outlook is rather favorable, as there is a tendency for children, otherwise in good health, to overcome this ailment

as they reach the age of puberty. The common idea that it leads to tuberculosis is not warranted by facts. Asthma must be treated according to conditions and symptoms. Everything that impairs the general health should be remedied. If the child is handicapped with diseased tonsils or adenoids they should be removed. Guard against overeating, which often brings on an attack. Encourage outdoor play but let the exercise be mild rather than violent romping.

Ovarian Extract May Help

After an operation which brought on "change of life" I seem about as well as before except that I have those awful hot flashes. I am having as many as 12 and 15 in the 24 hours, and am saturated with perspiration; on the coolest days it will stand in beads all over me, and I feel so smothered and distressed about the heart when they come on.

F. D. X.

Possibly the surgeon found it necessary to remove the ovaries in the operation. The absence of ovarian tissue seems greatly to aggravate the hot flashes and nervous symptoms that come with the menopause. Great relief is often obtained by taking ovarian extract prepared from the ovaries of animals. Your doctor can get it for you.

Have you saved your seed corn?

Hold Up Production

That a high average production of milk and butterfat can be maintained year after year by consistent testing and feeding practices is indicated by the annual D. H. I. A. report just released by the Iowa College of Agriculture. It shows a steady increase in the average fat production in the herds on test with an increase of 144 per cent in the number of herds averaging more than 400 pounds of fat to the cow during the last two years. In 1928 only 34 such herds were reported. Last year there were 60 and this year 84.

Of the total number, 28 herds have averaged better than 400 pounds of fat for the last two years and eight have topped this mark for three successive years. The part that management plays is indicated by the seasonal report for all herds which shows that cows bred to freshen in the fall or winter average the most milk and butterfat and return more income over feed cost. Little change in feed cost was observable over last year but the cows freshening in the fall and winter averaged \$92 and \$93 income above feed while the spring and summer fresheners returned \$89 and \$84 each respectively above feed.



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for quick new
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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

WE COME once more to our old friend Simon Peter, whom we all like pretty well because he is so much like us. And we are looking at the latter part of his experience with Jesus, following his conversion. No one knows just when he was converted. Maybe not until after the crucifixion, when he met his old Teacher by the lake and was forgiven. The exact time and place I suspect no one can put his finger on. But something happened to him at some time. That is sure. He was a changed man. The old Simon had become Peter the Rock.

Conversion is one of the most wonderful facts in the whole long range of religion's power over the soul. It is a fact, beyond arguing about. It has been experienced millions of times, has been studied psychologically, and volumes have been written on it. But the most interesting volumes of all are the human ones that go about in human skins, showing by their lives that a new song has been put in their hearts, a new force in their souls.

John Masfield, the new poet laureate of England, some years ago wrote "The Everlasting Mercy," which was read the world around. It is the story of a roughneck and bouncer, Saul Kane, who goes to the corner saloon, gets roaring drunk, and insults the Salvation Army lass who comes in to speak to the men there, most of them as drunk as he. Kane is feeling mighty chesty because he has beaten a man in a pugilistic encounter the preceding afternoon. His immense strength and his catlike quickness beat his antagonist down while the crowd roared and escorted hero Kane to the saloon.

But somehow he could not get away from the look and the kind tones of that Salvation Army lass. Somehow a change crept over him. It was day-break before he was sober enough to realize what he had done. He says,

I opened the window wide and leaned
Out of the pig sty of that fiend
And felt a cool wind go like grace
About the sleeping market-place.
The clock struck three, and sweetly, slowly,
The bells chimed Holy, Holy, Holy.

And Saul Kane is changed from that hour. He goes to the old minister who had more than once remonstrated with him for his sodden and brutal ways, and begs the minister's pardon. He is so filled with the spirit of love that he breaks out,

O Christ who holds the open gate,
O Christ who drives the furrow straight
O Christ, the plough, O Christ, the laughter,
Of holy white birds flying after . . .

As proof of the change within, Saul Kane goes to work, as every Christian should. People sometimes say that conversion is an outworn theory. But you will observe that when the pulpit stops presenting conversion, literature and psychology take it up. It is like teaching the effects of sin. When the church soft pedals sin fiction makes it a major subject, and science is not far behind in showing the dreadful effects of breaking the moral law. Put it out one window and it comes back thru another. There is a Moslem proverb, "If thou hearest that a mountain has moved, believe it; but if thou hearest that a man has changed his character, do not believe it." That is one difference between the teachings of Christianity and Mohammedanism.

I like the story of an eastern business man who had enjoyed every success in making money, but who had lost his health and peace of mind in doing it. One summer he went to his cottage on the lake and took some light fiction, as he always did, for the purpose of whiling away the time. He also took by accident Fosdick's "The Meaning of Prayer." He fell to reading the latter and was surprised to find that he became utterly absorbed in it. He felt a little ashamed at first, he says, to be found reading a religious book, and yet he could not

lay it down. Supper was called, and he felt annoyed at the interruption.

He began to realize that he was living in a new world of peace. He took up the Bible, which he had not read in years. Then other religious books, reading them with the avidity of a starving man. His conversion he considers to have been miraculous, and yet it was very calm and was at no time excitable. When he returned to his business the new experience into which he had come went with him and lightened and changed his daily program. He has written out his experience in a small book entitled, "Except ye be born again." Simon Peter was only one of multitudes to have this wonderful experience.

Lesson for November 2, From Weakness to Strength: Mark 8:27-29 and Luke 22:31-34.

Is Tax Burden Fair?

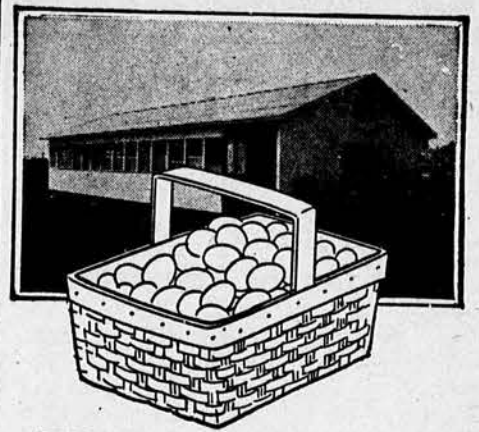
(Continued from Page 19)

bursement of taxes, and a compulsory budget by every taxing authority with public hearings prior to any levy made.

In the course of the study of the tax question in Kansas the commission became interested in the Indiana state supervision of local levies and bond issues, and was fortunate to have a full day of conference in Topeka with Philip Zoercher, for many years a member of the Indiana State Tax Commission, on this subject. The commission in its report recommended the adoption of the Indiana plan of informal hearings by the State Tax Commission on appeals of as few as 10 local taxpayers with final authority in the commission to veto a local levy or to reduce it, but with no power to increase such levy. In the matter of bond issues our recommendation differed from the Indiana plan, inasmuch as no taxing body in Kansas has authority to issue bonds without previous submission of the proposal to the approval of the people concerned in a bond election. The commission therefore limited its recommendation in this respect to the right of a hearing of aggrieved taxpayers, with no further authority in the state commission than to make a recommendation, which recommendation, if adverse to the proposed bond issue, should be printed on the ballot for the information of the voter, and in that case an affirmative vote to be required of a majority of the vote cast at the last preceding general election.

It will be seen that the commission is strongly for greater rather than less state supervision in tax administration, notwithstanding an undoubtedly powerful sentiment for local home rule. This is one of the reasons why in its recommendation as to allocation of revenue from new sources it did not propose to give this revenue to the state, nor did it make any recommendations looking toward independence of the state in sources of revenue, which further removes the state from influence in supervision. It believed the state and localities should be linked together rather than segregated in taxation, being largely influenced in this conclusion by the fact which stares out of all the tax figures that it is not the state but the localities that are chiefly accountable for extravagance and for increasing taxes.

Finally the commission recommended a more drastic amendment of the constitution than any which had heretofore been proposed, to liberalize the power of the legislature, so that it may make the largest use of modern ideas in taxation, broaden the base of taxes and bring into the system all sources that may contribute to greater equity in distributing the burdens



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Clark L. Baker, of Lafayette, Indiana, writes: "I sell my eggs to the hatchery during the hatching season and I have found that by the use of CEL-O-GLASS more eggs are produced. These eggs are more fertile and produce chicks with more vigor and stronger vitality."

CEL-O-GLASS keeps houses warmer

At the New Jersey Experiment Station, when the temperature was 1° below zero outdoors, it was 39° above zero inside a house with CEL-O-GLASS windows. A house with glass windows, but otherwise identical, only registered 10° above inside. Even in zero weather in a CEL-O-GLASS house you will have no more trouble with frozen combs; and the water in your drinking pans will not freeze.

CEL-O-GLASS admits the sun's ultra-violet rays which cause the hen's blood to manufacture Vitamin D, so that she can assimilate the all-important calcium and phosphorus—the bone-building and shell-making minerals. Ordinary glass and soiled cloth curtains bar these rays out. That's why you get more eggs and no thin-shelled eggs with CEL-O-GLASS.

CEL-O-GLASS in brooder houses prevents leg weakness, reduces chick mortality, raises healthy chicks—in hog houses prevents weak legs. Good for dairy barns, cold frames, hot beds, back porches, storm windows, storm doors and sleeping porches.

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of the support of the government. The recommendation in this respect was that the present provision of the constitution be repealed and that in lieu thereof the article on taxation instead of reading as now, "The legislature shall provide for uniform and equal assessment and taxation," should read simply: "The legislature shall provide for assessment and taxation."

In concluding this review of the work of the Kansas Tax Commission I can perhaps not do better than to quote briefly from its report a statement of the particular need in Kansas of tax revision. Says the report: "A tax system based in effect upon tangible property works a special hardship on the chief interest of such a state as Kansas, which is the land, and upon the home owner. There is a discouragement of investment both in homes and in land. A tax system that neglects tax-paying ability derived from salaries, wages, earnings of a professional class and large groups of persons not owners of land or homes, must eventually destroy relatively the value of the latter forms of property. It is to the interest of Kansas on the contrary to encourage landowning and home building by bringing all forms of property and earnings to share the burdens of government."

Huskers to Goodland

(Continued from Page 3)

Goodland to act in the same capacity in next Wednesday's battle. They are Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; L. E. Call, dean of the division of agriculture, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist with the agricultural college.

Winners in the all-Kansas contest will receive some good prizes. Top man will be presented with \$100, a silver trophy from Senator Arthur Capper, and a trip with all expenses paid from his home to the National Contest, where he will pit his skill and endurance against the champion huskers from Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota. The second winner in the state event also is eligible to enter the national contest, and he will receive \$50; third man receives \$25, and the next two in order, \$15 and \$10 respectively. Of course, in the national contest other cash prizes are offered and this year, with this contest also in Northwestern Kansas, we hope the championship money will stay in this state.

You will thrill at the sight of this great agricultural athletic contest—it is an outstanding sporting event for farmers exclusively, and by farmers. Just previous to the start of the contest it is planned to have a band, or perhaps more than one, lead the parade of 40 teams and wagons up to the contest field and across the end, each driver turning in at the land assigned to him. In the wagon with the driver will be the husker for that land, and every wagon will be followed by two gleaners and one referee. Huskers will jump down to their starting place, stand with tensed muscles, hands ready to tear the first ear of corn free from husks, ears alert for the starting signal from the firing squad. Then for an hour and 20 minutes these 40 sturdy farmers will slash and rip thru their rows of corn expecting to win.

Why put the state contest at Goodland? You already know the answer. Because this year, especially, Sherman county is a garden spot. No section of the state has better corn than Sherman county, or better farms and more efficient farmers. They do things in a big way there and reap good rewards for their investment of thought, time and labor. Sherman county in reality is right in the great Corn Belt of the United States. With an estimated yield of 2,548,000 bushels for 1930, and 1,521,648 bushels and 3,121,293 bushels for the two previous years, Sherman county may well hold

her head high with pride. The value of this crop over a period of years is counted in the millions of dollars, and the potential production of this crop in the county has only been hinted in these figures.

Likewise in wheat production this county stands well up in the list of producing areas in the greatest wheat country in the world. This year Sherman county had 1,650,000 bushels of the bread grain to her credit, with almost as much a year ago. Here again total returns are counted in the millions of dollars. Excellent yields of other crops such as barley, alfalfa and the sorghums provide sufficient evidence that here is a land of plenty and of unlimited opportunity. Poultry, dairying, hogs and beef production add liberally to the wealth of the county. In every phase of this county's agriculture, dependable progress is the rule. Huge fields are tended speedily yet efficiently with modern machinery. Tractor-drawn implements now till more acres in a season than ever was dreamed of in days that have gone into history. Great combines sweep across broad acres, reducing in a single operation almost countless bushels of the golden bread grain to a marketable state. Unlimited grazing land and an abundance of feed crops make Sherman county, among other counties of Northwestern Kansas, a very desirable place in which to follow the business of producing high quality beef. Dairy animals are in no way strangers to the county, nor is the factor of breeding better milk producers. Sherman county offers wide diversification, and happily good land values.

Goodland, the county seat, offers every opportunity to which we are accustomed in this present day of conveniences. Wide, pleasant, clean streets; comfortable, happy homes; excellent business houses, fine schools, churches, city water, electric lights and natural gas. Among other things Goodland should be, and of course is, proud of the fact that it is right in step with progress with regard to railroad facilities, good roads and because the local airport is one of the regular stops on the Kansas City to Denver air line. Here, too, one finds the home of the Northwest Kansas District Fair, which unquestionably ranks among the larger agricultural and livestock exhibitions of the state. This fair, with its \$40,000 agricultural hall and a grandstand that would do justice even to a state fair, indicates at a glance the agricultural possibilities of the county and the ability of her farmers to take advantage of them.

So Sherman county, Goodland and Kansas Farmer cordially invite everyone interested in agriculture to attend the fourth annual Kansas State Corn Husking Contest next Wednesday, and to enjoy the fine hospitality of this section of a progressive state.

What's Ahead?

(Continued from Page 14)

more potent means at the disposal of the individual dairyman: he can join hands with his brother dairymen to adjust the output of the entire dairy industry to market requirements.

Dairymen have already earned the admiration of farmers generally by their effective marketing organizations. If that progress in marketing is not to be lost, dairymen must keep production within marketable bounds. You can't expect any marketing system to absolve you from the sins of your producing system. Already dairy organizations have influenced the quality of production for the better. They can likewise influence the quantity of production, to the end that back-breaking, heart-breaking surpluses may be avoided.

With the Congressional campaigns at last getting under way, we shall have another form of endurance contests—fence-sitting.



says

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President

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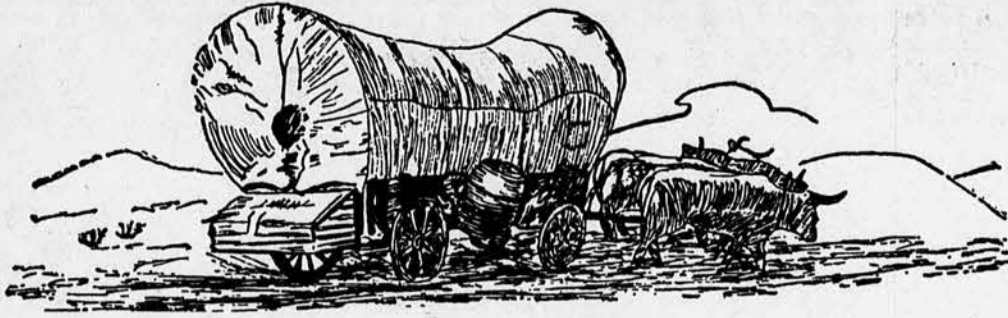
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These 15 You

ATWOOD

Atwood is the county seat of Rawlins county. It is served by the Saint Francis and Orleans branch of the Burlington railroad and is located on U. S. Highway 36. It is one of the oldest and best-known towns in Northwest Kansas.

BIRD CITY

This wide-awake Cheyenne county town has a progressive Lion's Club, an enviable livestock and crop production record for 20 years and is as highly developed in agriculture as any spot in Kansas. This is the place where Lindbergh learned to fly and was known as "Slim" to the town folk.

COLBY

The "taxless city," where Marion Talley makes her farm home. It is the county seat of Thomas county and the home of an agricultural experimental station. Colby is one of the few towns in the United States that raises revenue sufficient for its needs from profit derived from the operation of municipally-owned utilities.

COLLIER

Located on U. S. highway 40S and the main line of the Union Pacific. Ships about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn annually. The center of a good dairying and livestock section.

GOODLAND

The center of a trading area with a radius of 150 miles in Kansas and Colorado. A leading wheat and corn county and site of the 1930 state cornhusking contest.

GOVE

The county seat of Gove county was established in 1885. It is on Kansas highway 23 in the Hackberry valley. A center of diversified farming territory.

GRAINFIELD

Grainfield is located on the main line of the Union Pacific and U. S. highway 40S. Five elevators have shipped 615,000 bushels of wheat up to October 15 of this year.

GRINNELL

Located in the heart of the Kansas wheat belt. A thriving town on the main line of the Union Pacific and U. S. highway 40S.

HERNDON

On the Orleans and St. Francis branch of the Burlington. Serves a big livestock and general farming territory. Important shipping center.

HOXIE

The city at the top of the valley and the beginning of the plains. On U. S. highway 40N and the Salina-Oakley branch of the Union Pacific. The county seat of Sheridan county.

JENNINGS

Located on the main line of the Rock Island and on highway 83. Jennings annually ships 350,000 bushels of wheat, 150,000 bushels of corn and hundreds of cars of all kinds of stock.

LONG ISLAND

Located in the fertile Prairie Dog valley. An important corn and alfalfa center. It is estimated that Prairie Dog township this year will raise more corn than any other township in the United States.

MONUMENT

On U. S. highway 40S. Has been a thriving town since 1886. In the center of a big wheat producing area. Big town enthusiasm with rapid growth.

MORLAND

A good Graham county town; center of diversified farming, livestock and wheat growing. Ships 500,000 bushels of wheat annually. Located on U. S. highway 40N.

McDONALD

Located on U. S. highway 36S. Summer fallowing was first practiced here. Home of one of the best small town fairs in the country.

NORTON

County seat of Norton county. Site of the 1930 national cornhusking contest. An important shipping and trading center. Fine roads and railroad facilities, and a modern airport.

OAKLEY

Located on main line of the Union Pacific and U. S. highway 40S, 377 miles west of Kansas City and 264 miles east of Denver. Has a modern airport. It is a center of livestock activity. Has a creamery with a daily capacity of 1,200 pounds of butter and 300 pounds of ice cream. There are two banks with a combined capital and surplus of \$150,000.

OBERLIN

Oberlin is just one-half mile above sea level; has 1,729 population; 60 blocks of brick paving and is the home of Decatur Community High School, one of best ten in state; also is a purebred livestock sale center; has \$25,000 sales pavilion; it is near the center of Decatur county and is the home of more purebred livestock breeders than any Kansas county of its population; 1929 shipments—261 cars hogs and 87 cars cattle.

OGALLAH

A thriving Union Pacific town located on U. S. highway 40S. Three hundred cars of wheat and 100 cars of livestock shipped from this point annually.

PRAIRIE VIEW

On the main line of the Rock Island and U. S. highway 36. Home of Van Diest Bros., wholesale grocers serving six counties by truck. Three elevators handle 250,000 bushels of grain annually.

QUINTER

A purebred Hereford cattle center. It has grain elevators with a combined capacity of 150,000 bushels and more dollars' worth of farm improvements within a radius of five miles than any other town in western Kansas.

REXFORD

Since July 1 this year 750,000 bushels of grain and 135 cars of livestock have been shipped from grain and livestock centers in Rexford. The home of Foster Farms' famous Herefords and the home of D. W. Osborne with 10,000 sheep.

RUSSELL SPRINGS

The county seat of Logan county in the center of a good livestock and wheat growing center.

SELDEN

A good business town on the main line of the Rock Island and U. S. highway 36. Big shipping point for all kinds of grain and livestock.

SHARON SPRINGS

The county seat of Wallace county and a division point on the main line of the Union Pacific. The estimated yield of corn for the county in 1930 is 900,000 bushels. Rainfall for the first nine months of this year was 21 inches.

STOCKTON

Located on U. S. highway 40N midway between Kansas City and Denver, in the heart of the Solomon valley. It is the county seat of Rooks county and is surrounded by a big diversified farming district.

ST. FRANCIS

One mercantile store did more than a million and a half dollars' worth of business in 1929 and reports a 30 per cent increase this year. Bank deposits are \$200 per capita. It is an important shipping point. Cheyenne county raised more than 3,000,000 bushels of corn in 1929 and 3,500,000 in 1930.

WAKEENEY

The home of the Western Spirit. Good schools and churches. Bank deposits total more than a million dollars. A \$100,000 co-operative creamery is fed by 40 stations. Trego county produced in 1929 more than 3,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bushels of corn. Livestock and produce worth \$400,000 was shipped. There are 22 herds of purebred cattle in the county.

WINONA

A thriving town on U. S. highway 40S in the center of a general farming area. 350,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped so far this year. The town is developing rapidly.

This Double Page Advertisement Contributed by These Public-Spirited Organizations of Northwest Kansas

Cheyenne County

- SAINT FRANCIS
Saint Francis Business Men
- BIRD CITY
Lions Club

Decatur County

- OBERLIN
Chamber of Commerce
- JENNINGS
Jennings Business Men

Gove County

- QUINTER
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Grainfield Business Men
- GOVE
Gove Business Men
- GRINNELL
Grinnell Business Men

Graham County

- MORLAND
The Morland Banks

Logan County

- OAKLEY
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- MONUMENT
Monument Business Men
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- PRAIRIE VIEW
Prairie View Business Men
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Trego County

- WAKEENEY
Community Club
- OGALLAH
Ogallah Business Men
- COLLIER
Collier Business Men

Wallace County

- SHARON SPRINGS
Chamber of Commerce



Northwest Kansas Counties Offer the New

Counties Welcome to Northwest Kansas!!

State Cornhusking Contest: Goodland, November 5

National Cornhusking Contest: Norton, November 14

Come and Visit Northwest Kansas

Make the dates of the cornhusking contests the time of your visit to Northwest Kansas. Come prepared to stay long enough to make a thorough inspection of our cities and to look carefully into the good values offered in Northwest Kansas land. We'd like to have you for a neighbor. Make your farm home in Northwest Kansas!

All hail Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego and Ellis counties! These 15 progressive Northwest Kansas counties kept Kansas on the agricultural map this year. Without their high wheat and corn production Kansas' crop record would have been much less important. These 15 counties produced 22% of all the wheat harvested in Kansas this year and more than 30% of all the corn.

The story of the struggle of Northwest Kansas from the days when it was a barren, savage-infested plains country to the present time in which it has become a remarkably productive region, is one of the most romantic chapters of Kansas history. The thrill of pioneer days has given way to the greater thrill that comes with the development of a new country into a leading agricultural center.

Where 65 years ago the covered wagons were being driven across buffalo wallows, now stand thriving cities, thousand-acre fields of grain traversed by transcontinental railroad lines. Truly a picture of rapid progress! Northwest Kansas offers a wonderful opportunity to farmers for the establishing of homes in a territory that is rich in fertility, living conditions, and other factors making for profitable agriculture!



Agricultural Opportunity—Come and See!!

Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Has Made a Good Growth This Season and It Is Supplying More Pasture Than Usual

WHEAT has made an unusually good growth this year, and is supplying more pasture than usual. This will help greatly in overcoming the feed shortage. New alfalfa has made a better growth than usual, and most of the fields have become well established. Livestock is generally in good condition. Hog cholera is doing considerable damage. The marketing of hogs has been quite active in Northeast Kansas, but normal over the rest of the state.

Allen—Farmers here are taking more interest in dairying, which is an encouraging item in the progress of the county's agriculture. About two-thirds of the kafir will make grain. There has been fine fall pasture, and livestock is in good condition. There is plenty of rough feed for winter, but not much corn. Eggs, 17c; hens, 16c; butterfat, 34c; milk, \$1.90, basis of 4 per cent fat.—T. E. Whitlaw.

Barton—We have been having a great deal of rain lately; wheat is growing nicely. Farmers have been cutting the feed crops. The county has received killing frosts. Many farm bureau meetings have been held recently.—Alice Everett.

Dickinson—Wheat is making an excellent growth. Sorghums made about half a crop. There probably will be enough rough feed here to take the stock thru the winter. Farmers are husking corn; yields average about 10 bushels an acre of inferior grain.—F. M. Lorson.

Elk—Cattle are doing well on the pastures. Considerable road work is being done, especially on U. S. 160 thru the county. Kafir matured very well, and is now being harvested. Wheat has made an excellent growth. The corn crop is light; hogs are scarce.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—We have had some sleet and damp weather, but there has not been enough rain to start the creeks running. Farmers have been harvesting kafir and the other sorghums, and a few are husking corn. Wheat has made a splendid growth. Pastures are green, but they are supplying little feed. Dogs have caused some damage to the sheep flocks. Wheat, 60c; corn, 80c; oats, 40c; No. 1 grade butterfat, 33c; butter, 40c; flour, \$1; heavy hens, 14c; light hens, 9c; roosters, 7c; bran, \$1; shorts, \$1.30.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—The weather has been cloudy and we have had several hard freezes. The prospect for wheat is as good as we have ever had; the subsoil contains plenty of moisture. Some farmers are husking corn, with yields running from 10 to 40 bushels an acre.—C. F. Welty.

Hamilton—The weather has been quite cold. There is still some wheat to sow and some broomcorn to pull. We have had some fine crops out here this year.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—The weather has been cool and cloudy. There was a heavy frost on the night of October 17. Roads are rough. Farmers are well "caught up" with their fall work. Wheat, 61c; corn, 80c; oats, 38c; butterfat, 29c; eggs, 16c; hens, 13c; roosters, 8c; flour, \$1 to \$1.20.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The weather has been quite cool, and we have had many frosts and some snow. Wheat is doing well. Stock water is still scarce. Feed will be scarce and high priced this winter. Some fall plowing is being done. Sweet potatoes, 75c; apples, \$1.50 to \$2; prairie hay, \$12; alfalfa hay, \$25.—Mrs. Bertha Bell White-law.

Labette—Farmers are gathering the nubbins. There was a light frost October 17 which did little damage to the kafir. Considerable road work is being done. A few fields of late prairie hay are being cut. Oats, 38c; wheat, 70c; cream, 36c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Wheat pasture is in excellent condition, and it is being used quite extensively, especially for cattle. Some feed is still uncut. The first killing frost came October 17.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—We had a killing frost October 16, and there has been some snow since. There were some excellent crops exhibits at the Leavenworth County Fair despite the dry year. The 4-H Clubs have been doing unusually fine work in this county.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We have been getting plenty of moisture, and wheat is making a fine growth. The first frost came October 16; kafir and cane were injured somewhat. Farmers are plowing, and some road work is being done. Most of the cattle will be held until next year. Not much grain is being moved.—W. E. Rigdon.

Morris—The growing season of 1930 closed with the frost of October 16. All corn was in the silo or shock except a few of the best fields. Corn made excellent silage but the tonnage was low, and the grain yield of that remaining in the field

will be light. Kafir and cane are being cut. A large number of temporary silos were filled this year. All the grass cattle have been shipped except those which will be wintered here, of which the number is quite large.—J. R. Henry.

Marshall—Farmers are busy husking corn. We have had heavy frosts. Cream, 30c; eggs, 15c; geese, 5c; corn, 70c; alfalfa hay, \$15.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—We have had a great deal of moisture; the soil is in excellent condition. Wheat has made a fine growth and is supplying a great deal of pasture. The nights have been cold, with killing frosts. Many public sales have been held, with fairly good prices.—James McHill.

Osborne—The weather has been cool and cloudy; the first freeze came October 17. Feed is plentiful, but farmers had considerable trouble in getting it shocked, due to the wet weather. Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales. Livestock is doing well; many animals are on wheat pasture. Wheat, 57c; cream, 31c; eggs, 16c.—Roy Haworth.

Rush—Winter wheat is doing splendidly. It practically covers the ground. We have had a great deal of wet weather this fall which has helped the growth of the wheat but has greatly delayed the harvesting of the hay. There is still some feed to be put up. Grain sorghums ripened very slowly, and probably 15 per cent were injured by frost. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, 62c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 28c.—William Crotinger.

Wyandotte—Wheat is doing nicely. Sorghums matured slowly, but some kafir has been topped. Farmers are husking the early corn, with top yields at about 20 bushels an acre. Clover hulling is finished—yields were very satisfactory, and the seed was of fine quality. The price of dairy cows is on the upgrade. Good hay will be scarce this winter. Beekeepers report an unusually large honey crop. New corn, 80c; oats, 40c; potatoes, \$1.20.—Warren Scott.

Turkey Crop Report—The Kansas turkey crop is 20 per cent smaller than the one of last year, according to F. K. Reed, statistician for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture (he took the place made vacant by Edward Paxton when Ed went to Australia). The decrease for the country as a whole is 3 per cent. The proportions of the crop that will be available for the nation on the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets are about the same as a year ago.

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.

Robert Tonn, Haven. One hundred bushels of wheat.

James S. Taylor, Topeka. One set new 1 1/2 inch breeching harness.

A. D. Honeywill, Sharon Springs, Montgomery Ward pump jack.

A. A. Hatton, Hamilton. Coon dog, white with black spots on body, brownish red ears, brownish red heart shaped spot on head. Left hind foot with torn toenail. Value \$100.

George Elise, Aurora. Black and tan coon dog 4 1/2 months old.

H. Sims, Agra. Four month old calf, red and white.

G. C. Bengtson, Robinson. Equipment of gas saw, including top of mixing bowl, needle valve for carburetor, governor control, oiler, nut and washer 1 6-10 inch from the mandril. Belongs to an international horizontal 8 horsepower engine.

Mrs. Jim Morgan, Parker. Twenty-two hens taken four weeks ago, another 22 taken recently.

Mrs. Ella Dunn, Jennings. Barred Rocks, about 70. Tip of wing feathers clipped. Eight horseshoes, one knit wool slip, one bed pillow, 75 cents in money.

Less Sudan Seed

The Sudan grass seed crop for the United States is 25 per cent smaller than a year ago. The acreage saved for seed in Kansas was about the same as a year ago, but the yields this year were about 300 pounds an acre, as compared to 375 last year and 415 two years ago. Prices are ranging from \$3.50 to \$6 a hundred.

Twenty-nine cities, the census shows, gained more than 100 per cent in the last 10 years. The difficulty will be to find sufficient annexable territory to keep it up until 1940.

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Other farm products have brought you small enough returns. Don't make the mistake of selling your poultry for little or nothing. Market via the FOX PLAN and pocket the extra profits you will make. Take no chances. Be absolutely sure of getting top prices—every cent due you. We've been in business for more than thirty-three years. Our net resources are over three-quarters of a million dollars. You get your check promptly—mailed same day shipment arrives.

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"The Turkey Men of America." Nine farm boys who have grown up with the farmer's viewpoint. For thirty-three years they have given the farmer a square deal and helped him get the most for his products. For more than thirty-three years they have sold farm products to the highest class trade: Hotels, restaurants, diners, clubs, etc.—all willing to pay extra prices for the famous DeLuxe Brand Turkeys. That's where you profit.

Top Prices—Fair Treatment—A Square Deal

One farmer writes, "You have always paid me top prices." Another says, "I am well satisfied." Another one says, "We like the grading you are doing." Another says, "We did much better shipping to you than neighbors did shipping to other houses."

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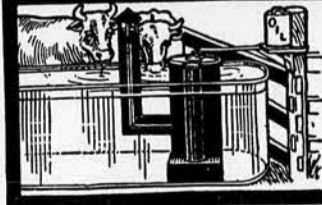
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New improved design. Burns low cost fuel oil or distillate. Average cost of fuel only 1c an hour. Fits any size tank. Absolutely trouble-proof. Eliminates fire risk. Perfectly clean flame, easily regulated. Pays for itself in healthier stock. Most simple and dependable Oil-Burning Tank Heater on the market. Ask your Hardware or Implement Dealer, or write us direct. Don't accept a substitute; absolutely guaranteed.

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They are full of news about the latest in machinery, farm equipment, home comfort and conveniences for the women folks, too. And what's more, you can be sure of a square deal from any of the advertisers in KANSAS FARMER.

Corn Belt Aces Clash

(Continued from Page 10)

in trim, each with an eye not only to winning at Norton but also to setting a new high mark. The husker who beats the standing national record must have to his credit more than 35.8 bushels of corn gathered in the 80 minutes. This must be the net amount of corn after all deductions are made for corn missed and for throwing too many husks into the wagon box. Elmer Williams of Illinois established this record in 1925.

Each husker will have six half-mile rows of corn in which to work, and several rows will be taken out between every land to make sure that teams and wagons will not break down any corn to be husked, and so huskers will have a fair field. By taking these rows out it also makes it possible for visitors to follow thru the corn field to watch the huskers work. After loads of corn are weighed, each husker will lose three times the amount of corn by weight that he misses in the field, and a given per cent for too much husks. Five ounces of husks will be allowed without deductions. The next 4 ounces each call for a 1 per cent deduction from the total load, and for every ounce and fraction thereof after 9 ounces, deductions will be made at the rate of 3 per cent. So it can readily be seen that this will not be a snapped corn contest. The man who wins must show real speed and husk clean.

The winner will receive \$100 and with it the honor of being the national champion in one of the most wholesome sports known. Four other prizes of \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10 will go to the next high men in the usual order. Final results of the contest will be readily available to visitors as they will be posted on a huge bulletin board that can be easily seen from a distance. Likewise these results will be sent out from the radio tower, which will be located at the edge of the contest field, by Sen Kaney over the National Broadcasting Company's network of more than 40 stations.

Norton county is particularly well-groomed this year to receive the thousands of guests who will attend the National Contest. Always faithful in production, the 1,863 farms of the county, tilled expertly by careful farmers and the most modern equipment, drank deeply of abundant rains this summer while other sections of the country suffered drouth. Plenty of moisture combined with quality plant food, that is natural to the soil there, to result in one of the best seasons, so far as production is concerned, in the history of the county. Happily the same things can be said about all of Northwestern Kansas.

And this isn't merely a matter of luck. Norton is one of the three highest corn producing counties in the state this year, with an estimated yield of 3,150,000 bushels. But in 1927 and 1929 the county beat that yield and was not so far under it for 1928.

Obviously off seasons will hit this section, but the rule is abundant yields. Norton county and Northwestern Kansas unquestionably belong in the Corn Belt.

But Norton county isn't a one-crop area. While corn has gained year by year to replace wheat as the leading farm crop, still the bread grain production of from 1 1/4 million bushels to more than 1 1/2 million during the last three years, is no inferior factor. Dairying is growing in importance. A glance at the reports from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture tells a fine story. In 1925 there were 7,682 cows on farms in Norton county and last year there were 5,889. A loss in numbers, of course, but while these dairy animals were valued at \$361,000 in 1925, the smaller number last year were worth considerably more, or \$459,342. This simply means that Norton county farms now boast cows that are superior to those of five years ago. Beef cattle, hogs, poultry,

oats, barley, sorghums, alfalfa and numerous other factors are available to a wide program of diversification in the county. Excellent farming methods are to be seen on every hand, and more progress is to be made in this with a newly-organized Farm Bureau, of which F. W. Palmer, owner of the National Contest field, is the president.

The city of Norton bespeaks substantial progress with every facility a truly modern city must have. Among other things, we find here the largest flying field in the state and one of the best in the country. Norton offers you the key to western hospitality, when you attend the National Husking Contest on November 14.

Two Husking Battles

(Continued from Page 12)

Northwest. The two counties in which these contests will be staged have each produced an average of more than 2 million bushels of corn a year during the five-year period ending with 1929, and the government forecast for 1930 indicates a production of more than 3 million bushels for each of them, in the husking of which the contestants can show their mettle.

A one-crop country is ultimately a poor country, and Northwest Kansas is anything but that. Even those residents who can lay claim to being "old settlers," and who have been familiar with the remarkable development of the state from the long ago, are surprised, if not astonished, at the progress made by these northwestern counties.

No big cities have been built as an agricultural country has but small use for very large towns, but there are many very thriving municipalities

in their constant battle with Dame Nature to compel her to yield to a profitable agriculture of which she never had heard in such a place.

The contest is the thing; that which will draw the crowds to witness the final tournament of champions assembled from all parts of Uncle Sam's great corn field, and much of satisfaction will come from the spectacle. But he who would profit most from the journey there would know the people who have made the contest possible in that region; would study their methods and environment, learn of the opportunities to be grasped, and above all, enjoy the best sample of western hospitality. He who goes thus will not only greatly advantage himself, but will do greater homage to Ceres whose festival is held in this favored spot.

Editor's Note: I. D. Graham, author of this estimate of Northwest Kansas, is statistician for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and what he writes about Kansas is accepted as authoritative. The late W. E. Connelly, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, writing in "Kansas Facts" for 1929, gave this resume of I. D. Graham's activities:

"Called from a farm in Chase county to a membership in the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he served for 19 years, Mr. Graham has been identified with the agricultural interests of Kansas for a half century. He was a founder and secretary of the Kansas Dairy Association; secretary of the Kansas Swine Breeders Association; secretary of the Kansas Improved Livestock Association; founder and secretary of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, the first of its kind; founder and secretary of the Shawnee Shorthorn Breeders Association and organizer and founder of the old Kansas State Fair which became the Kansas Free Fair.

"He has a record of 10 years as a head of a department of the Kansas Free Fair, was editor of the old Kansas Farmer for 13 years; assistant and acting chief of the livestock department of the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco for three years; a founder and first secretary of the Kansas Good Roads Association; a life member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the American Poul-

Answers to Questions on Page 21

1. Washington
2. An Indian chief of early New England.
3. Warm air.
4. Yes.
5. George Stephenson.
6. Rosa Bonheur.
7. Cypress.
8. Helium.
9. Water.
10. Theodore Roberts.
11. It hit an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean.
12. Because they breathe in carbon dioxide and throw off oxygen.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Eugene Snyder, Lewis, Kan.

that make for convenience, for comfort, for business and for pleasure, while the rural districts are well-supplied with schools of the best.

Many of the active business men of the state, and men who have filled positions of trust and honor in other states and countries, began their several careers in these northwest counties. There seems to be something in the atmosphere of this particular region, or in the environment in which the people live, or maybe it is the abundant ozone of these Kansas highlands which makes for mental and physical power, for pep in prose as well as for appreciation of the poetry of life. In no section are the people more mentally alert, and in none are they more truly American in thought and action.

The husking contest is a trial of skill, strength and endurance and nothing appeals to the average Kansan more than a contest, whether it be wits, of speed, of strength or of capacity. These characteristics are in the American blood, and out here in Kansas they were inherited from the pioneers who developed a fighting strain in their all too frequent scrimmages with the Indians, their occasional bouts with Boreas against whom they had little protection, and

try Association and the Kansas Academy of Science.

"He also holds memberships in the Kansas Editorial Association and the Kansas Press Association and has been a prolific writer on agricultural and livestock topics for the official publications of both the nation and the state and for many newspapers and magazines. He has occupied his present position in the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 10 years."

Wheat Is Being Fed!

That the wheat surplus is being diminished in some localities is the opinion of Earl B. Baker, of Harper, Kan., who writes to the Statistical Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. In his letter of October 10, he says: "Just a word in regard to wheat feeding in this part of the country. A large part of the hog, cow and chicken feed here is wheat since the new crop was harvested. I know of a few men who have fed over 1,000 bushels to date. I am interested in an elevator in Attica in this county, and three of the last four cars of wheat sold have gone direct to feeders. It seems that the surplus is going fast." Similar information received by Secretary J. C. Mohler from many localities indicates that wheat feeding is a common practice, especially in the dairy districts.



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Into a pint bottle, pour 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe 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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POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS. CHICKS 6c UP—BIG, HEALTHY, QUICK maturing money makers. Pure bred. Two weeks guarantee to live.

CORNISH. CORNISH—HEAVY TYPE DARK CORNISH cockerels, \$3.00 each. Ralph Conzelman, Republic, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEES. PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS AND drakes. Walfred Johnson, McPherson, Kan.

HOUDANS. GOOD HOUDAN COCKERELS FOR SALE. T. J. Denny, Jasper, Mo.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS. JERSEY WHITE GIANT COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Peter Strausz, Moundridge, Kans.

LEGHORNS—WHITE. KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED FLOCK S. C. White Leghorn 4 1/2 lb. cockerels, \$2.50 each. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF. BLOOD TESTED BUFF MINORCAS. Cockerels \$1.25. Mr. W. Greving, Prairie View, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, BYERS strain, \$2.50 each. Five or more \$2.00 each. J. R. Frew, Hustis, Neb.

POULTRY SUPPLIES. GUARANTEED POULTRY REMEDIES, EGG tonic, loosekiller, Diarrhea remedy. Two packages \$1 prepaid. Sunflower Co., Parsons, Kan.

POULTRY

Big Husky Chicks for 1931. Only 7c up. Big discounts on early orders. Guaranteed to live. Easy terms. 200-300 egg strains, Superior Certified. Catalogue free. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

Turkeys Wanted. Live or dressed. Best prices for fine quality. Also want capons, guineas and other poultry. Topeka Packing Co., Topeka, Kansas.

TURKEYS. Yours is a good advertising medium and I have always used your paper in advertising my turkeys. E. C. D., Mound City, Kan. CHOICE BRONZE TOMS, \$10; HENS, \$5. Dell Flanagan, Columbia, Iowa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED. HOLIDAY POULTRY WANTED. COOPS loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan. WE WILL BUY YOUR TURKEYS, DUCKS, geese and chickens—write for prices. Trimble Compton Produce Company, Established 1896. 112-14-16 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK. WANTED—CANE AND MILLET SEED. Northwestern Seed House, Oberlin, Kan. STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, have it field selected now. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE. TRACTOR BARGAINS; THREE NEW McCormick-Deering Farmall. Two new 10-20 Tractors. Callan Bros., Odell, Neb.

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

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

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

KODAK FINISHING. ROLL DEVELOPED AND SIX BEAUTIFUL glossy prints 25c.—Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

FENCE POSTS. FOR SALE: HEDGE POSTS POSTS REAL prices. Ten cents and up. George Brothers, Earleton, Kan.

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

DOGS

SPECIAL NOTICE. An honest effort has been made to restrict this advertising to reputable firms and individuals, however, we cannot guarantee satisfaction of hunting dogs since qualities of these animals vary with individual opinions. COLLIE PUPS, SABLES, ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX TERRIERS, Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr. WANTED—WHITE SPITZ PUPS. FOX TERRIERS. Sunnyside Kennel, Onaga, Kan. COON, O'POSSUM, SKUNK, RABBIT AND fox hounds, cheap, trial. Herrick Hound Kennel, Herrick, Ill.

AVIATION. MEN WANTED—GOOD PAY JOBS AVAILABLE for well-trained Airplane Mechanics, Pilots and Auto Mechanics. We train you for jobs. Wonderful opportunity! Write for details today. Lincoln Airplane & Auto School, 2540 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

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

FUR BEARING ANIMALS. SILVER FOXES, REGISTERED, INCREASE guaranteed. Year ranching free. Terms. DeValon Foxes, Golden, Colo.

FERRETS. FERRETS—KILLS AND DRIVES AWAY rats, gophers, prairie dogs, squirrels and all small vermin. Free circular. National Pet Shops, St. Louis, Mo.

TOBACCO. 18 CHEWING OR SMOKING TWIST \$1.00 prepaid. Ford Tobacco Co., D78, Paducah, Ky. TOBACCO GUARANTEED, GOOD RED LEAF Chewing, 10 lbs. \$2.75; Smoking, \$1.75. Harry Rogers, Dresden, Tenn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. FOR SALE OR TRADE—HATCHERY. CAN make terms. Doing good business. E. I. Wilson, Box 42, Gravity, Iowa.

FOR THE TABLE. 100 LBS. SPLIT PINTO BEANS \$2.50. Everett Worthington, Skiatook, Okla. PINTO BEANS \$5.00 PER CWT. QUALITY guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

HONEY. EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.00; 120, \$9.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo. EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5; 2 cans \$9.00; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

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

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

RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS FOR SALE FROM prize winning stock. Wheat Belt Fur Farm, Plains, Kan. MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits! Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

NUT CRACKERS. BLACK WALNUT CRACKER, ACCURATE, speedy. Splits off shell—leaves kernels in large pieces. Money back guaranteed. \$7.50 prepaid. Clarke Cracker, Harrisburg, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS. OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION. WRITE J. S. Lehman, Humboldt, Kan. CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, HIGHEST PRICES. Information free. Southwest Gold & Silver Co., Box 68, Fort Worth, Tex.

LAND. IMPROVED WESTERN KANSAS F.A.R.M. Terms like rent. John W. Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Kan. NINE ACRE IRRIGATED TRACT. Sterling Kansas well improved raspberries, strawberries, other fruit. B. W. Holmes.

COLORADO. SEND FOR LIST OF FORECLOSED RANCHES. \$2 acre. Ben Brown, Florence, Colo. COLORADO FARMS. REAL BARGAINS. GOOD crops. Gust Westman, Flagler, Colo.

MISSOURI. OZARKS—40 ACRES IN MISSOURI, \$5 month; own a home. Jarrell, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

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

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

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

Fix the picture of A CAN
of Hills Bros Coffee
IN YOUR MIND



A little at a time is the way to add sugar to the hot syrup in making jelly. A few pounds at a time is the way Hills Bros. roast their famous coffee blend.

Q FRESH from the original vacuum pack. EASILY opened with the key. LOOK for the Arab on the can.

WHEN you see a can of Hills Bros. Coffee, remember it is roasted by an exclusive, continuous process that develops a flavor no other coffee has. A few pounds at a time—never in bulk—is the secret. Every berry is roasted evenly and the flavor is perfectly controlled.

When you open a can of Hills Bros. Coffee, remember the coffee is just as fresh as when it came from the roasters.

The vacuum tin in which Hills Bros. Coffee is sold has all the air removed at the time of packing, for it is air that destroys the flavor of coffee. No ordinary air-tight tin can keep coffee fresh.

Try a can of Hills Bros. Coffee and see what a wealth of matchless aroma and flavor it has. Sold by grocers everywhere. Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab on the can. Then you will get the genuine.

HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC., 2525 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.