

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 69

September 12, 1931

Number 37

## The School Bell Calls Again!

**H**UNDREDS of thousands of Kansas children have started to school in the annual search for knowledge that has carried Kansas well to the front as an educational center. Thousands of these children are going to school for the first time and the season is appropriate for consideration of what Kansas really is doing in educating its citizens.

By the time all the schools are open this month approximately one-third of the entire population of the state will be attending regular sessions in some class-room. And most of them will be in buildings far better than the "little red school houses" of song and story. For the estimated value of public school property in Kansas is approximately \$120,000,000.

The cost to the State for the maintenance of the university, the medical school, the agri-

every other subject offered anywhere in the world without having to go outside Kansas schools for his training. There are 8,500 dis-



These Old Belles Happily Are on the Decline

tricts in Kansas maintaining schools. About 20,000 elementary and secondary school teachers are employed in the state. There are approximately 7,000 one-teacher schools, 1,000 two-or-more teacher schools, 80 junior high schools, 800 senior high schools, 300 rural high schools and 25 community high schools. The approximate total of high school students in Kansas this year will be 110,000.

One of the finest examples of modern school architecture is the new Topeka High School building. This beautiful school building covers a beautiful plot of ground 720 feet long and 500 feet deep. The exterior length is 540 feet and the depth 280 feet. The building is of Tudor Gothic design.

The auditorium in this building will seat 2,500 people and the cafeteria accommodates 800. The gymnasium will seat 3,000 while athletic contests are in progress. The library contains 50,000 volumes housed in one of the most beautiful library rooms in the west. This building, on which construction was begun last year, is ready for use at the opening of school this fall. It is one of the important points of interest to be viewed by visitors at the Kansas Free Fair this month.



School Days Are Happy Days

cultural college, the experiment stations and the teachers' colleges averages about \$5,000,000 annually which is a small part of Kansas' cost for education. But Kansans generally have been glad to pay that part of their taxes that take care of education. Its rank in educational opportunities is one of the state's strong points.

It means a great deal to a Kansas farmer for example to know that his child can start in kindergarten or the first grade in school and obtain advanced degrees in medicine, law, specialized agricultural subjects, business administration, and practically



Photograph of a Model of The New Senior High School Building in Topeka



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R. A. LONG BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Stuewe Prefers the Local Calves

So He Buys 200 Every Fall, and Has Obtained 214-Pound Gains on Grass the Following Season

VICTOR F. STUEWE of Alma each fall buys about 200 good Hereford calves, taking them from their mothers while on fall pasture, to winter on silage and cottonseed meal. In the spring they go on pasture until about the first of August, when they are put in the feed lot to be fattened 100 days before marketing. More calves then are bought again for the next year's cycle. He has had calves on pasture gain an average of 214 pounds for the season. "It takes a good deal of time to buy 200 good Hereford calves locally," Mr. Stuewe tells from experience, "but this way I believe I get better cattle than I could afford to ship in, and they are acclimated and more likely to be free of disease."

week from a produce house and feeds them to his Spotted Poland China and Duroc Jersey pigs when they fail to clean up the ground wheat in their trough. The food value of the eggs is high, and they are as good as tankage in keeping the pigs eating enough of a fattening ration to be ready for an early, high-priced market.

### 600 Gallons of Water Helped!

Had it not been for a 5-inch centrifugal pump capable of throwing 600 gallons of water a minute when operated by a small general-purpose tractor, Walton Dodge of near Burlington is satisfied that he would not have had this year's very satisfactory crop of an acre each of tomatoes, cabbage and sweet potatoes and 3 acres of pop corn. He irrigated once a week.

### Joins the Cow Herd Folks

"This country isn't in as good condition as when it used to raise its own calves," is the way H. L. Schwaltzing of Eskridge explains why he is joining the ranks of those cattlemen who keep a cow herd and raise their own calves. "This system minimizes risk because the calves can be fed out and marketed or they can be kept and marketed as yearlings."

### Cows Like Soybean Hay

Hugh McLaughlin, who with Thomson Brothers of Wakarusa is building a herd of purebred Shorthorns, has found that his cows relish soybean hay. This hay takes the place in the ration of a good percentage of cottonseed and linseed meal. "Besides," says Mr. McLaughlin, "when grown in a rotation of corn, wheat and oats, soybeans help maintain the fertility of the soil."

### Tractor Packed the Silage!

H. L. Bullock of Berryton is very much "sold" on the 12 by 16 foot dug silo which he excavated and filled with 200 tons of silage last year. In filling the silo three "sets" along the 100 feet length of the silo were made with the cutter. A tractor was driven over the silage about every 30 minutes as the silo was being filled. This kept it packed well. According to Mr. Bullock, it is important to round up the silage well at the top when a dug silo is filled, covering the mound well with about a foot of straw which in turn is wet down and tramped thoroughly. This minimizes top spoilage. The silage is removed easily by backing a wagon down the sloping end into the silo.

### "Sheep Always Pay"

Chester Wagner brought six Shropshire ewes to his farm near Richmond 12 years ago. Now he keeps a flock of 50 ewes, creep-feeds their lambs and gets them on the average high market early in June. He has found that the wool crop about pays for the keep of the sheep. "Sheep always pay for themselves. When wool and lamb prices are good they make a very satisfactory profit, and in times when prices are lower sheep don't lose me any money because they are easy keepers," reveals Mr. Wagner. The middle of August he put into his corn fields 30 of the lambs that were too light to market last June. They are foraging on the late grass and weeds and lower corn leaves without molesting the ears. Mr. Wagner points out that since he has been keeping sheep he no longer needs to mow the weeds in his pasture. Sheep control the weeds.

### Eggs Make Good Feed!

J. F. Luthi, who lives near Gridley, gets about a case of spoiled eggs a



## The Greatest Fence Value Ever Offered

Now you can buy patented RED BRAND Fence at the lowest price at which it was ever sold. Not only is the market price lower than last year, but because RED BRAND Fence lasts years longer than ordinary galvanized fence it brings down your cost per rod per year to such an attractive price that you can hardly afford to do without RED BRAND.

Most successful farmers claim that they could not profitably farm without stock-tight fences. How could they rotate their crops and livestock? How could they hog down corn and storm wrecked grain? How could they get natural fertilization? How could they do several other things that mean so much in getting a greater farm income? Thousands of farmers tell us that fence increases profit by reducing costs. Check this over in your own mind. Don't you think you'd make more money by making RED BRAND Fence work for you?

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Let us send you a folder that tells all about this test. We'll also send along a copy of "Farm Planning" that describes how successful farmers from sixteen different states make far more than average profit by doing certain things. Send the coupon NOW while it's handy.

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Send me literature and "Farm Planning" Book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Corn-Husking Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

My age is \_\_\_\_\_ I can husk \_\_\_\_\_ bushels of corn in one hour. Corn in this section will average \_\_\_\_\_ bushels an acre this year.

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

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

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

September 12, 1931

Number 37

## Hunt Kansas Husking Champion

### County Winners Will Fight Annual Bang-Board Battle Early in November

**K**ANSAS is producing some excellent corn this year. And Kansas Farmer right now is inviting every speedy husker in the state to get into the fields as soon as the crop is ready, and practice for the coming county and state husking contests.

As usual, Kansas Farmer will hold the big state contest early in November—this will be the fifth event of its kind. Only county champions are eligible to enter, and as in other years they must be selected by elimination meets in their home counties.

First of all, every good corn husker who wishes to try out for the state contest should send his name to the Corn Husking Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. With this he will be properly enrolled, his name will be sent to his county contest leader and he will receive complete instructions and rules regarding when his county elimination meet will be held and to whom he must report.

These county contests and the state event will answer the one big question—who will be the corn-husking champion of Kansas for 1931? The man who wins in the state husking battle will receive \$100 in cash, a silver trophy cup and a free trip to Iowa to enter the national contest.

Last year, C. J. Simon, Barber county, won over 35 competitors in the state contest held near Goodland. He was only slightly ahead of Lawrence House, Sherman county; W. R. Babcock, Phillips; H. F. Roepke, Pottawatomie, and Frank Moore, Jackson, all of whom were in on the cash prizes. Easily 15,000 persons saw this bang-board battle, and this year there seems to be more interest than ever before. County contests held in 1930 drew as many as 5,000 persons, and Kansas Farmer ended the season with a fitting climax by holding the national contest near Norton, where 50,000 spectators gathered to see some real sport.

#### Simon Took First Place

If you are interested in records as a means of measuring your husking ability, here is something to shoot at: C. J. Simon had a net weight of 1,835.5 pounds of corn to his credit in the state meet after 164.5 pounds had been deducted for corn he left in the field and for throwing a few too many husks into his wagon. Lawrence House had a net of 1,826.7 pounds; W. R. Babcock, 1,820.4 pounds; H. F. Roepke, 1,802.4 pounds, and Frank Moore, 1,790.5 pounds. They husked 80 minutes. You can see how close the race was, and you may be sure these men were fighting for all they were worth. These records surely will not do for 1931, however, because the cornfield in which the state contest will be held very likely will yield more bushels to the acre than the one used in 1930, and the huskers will benefit from their past experience. Mr. Simon has the privi-

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

lege of entering the state contest without first competing in a preliminary elimination meet; all other contestants must prove their speed and endurance first by entering their county contests.

It just happened that Mr. House, the second high man last year, actually ripped more ears of corn out of their husks and threw them into his wagon than winner Simon. The difference came in the amount of deductions that were made. House pulled more husks with his load than Simon. So you see the champion must husk clean and get most of the corn in his rows as he rushes along at top speed. Without question, these husking bees are as interesting as any outdoor athletic event you will see. In this year's state contest the first five high men will receive cash prizes of from \$10 to \$100.

It is important to get plans under way promptly for holding county contests. First, send your name in a letter, or on the entry blank which you will find in this issue on page 2, to the Corn Husking Contest Editor at Topeka. Then get in touch with other good huskers in your neighborhood. Talk the whole thing over with your county agent, vocational agriculture instructor and officials of local civic organizations. You will find ready response from these folks because, as in the past, they will be interested in helping to put on a real county contest.

The date of county meets should be in late

#### Cash for Huskers

**C**ORN in Kansas likely will yield 119,394,000 bushels in 1931, as compared with 82,908,000 a year ago. More folks will take a hand in harvesting the crop. To put some real sport into this job, Kansas Farmer is announcing, on this page, plans for annual county and state husking contests. Every speedy husker is urged to send his name to the Corn Husking Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Arrangements are being made for county needs and winners in these will enter the state event early in November. Cash prizes of \$200, a silver trophy cup and a free trip to the national contest in Iowa are offered as prizes in the big, annual state battle.

October, or perhaps not later than about November 3. As soon as the date is set for the state meet you will be notified, so your county contest can be held several days ahead, to give the county champion time to rest and for more practice. The county contest field you select should be a good one, about four rows should be husked out between "lands" so wagons and huskers will not interfere with one another, rows should be at least a quarter of a mile long, and parking space should be provided for the spectators.

Most huskers prefer yellow corn, but there is no rule regarding this. It is important, however, that ears hang at good husking height, that the yield is uniform and that the field is clean. Every plot in which contestants work should be marked, numbering by means of a piece of cardboard on a tall pole placed so it is not likely to be knocked over. Numbered tags should be pinned to the backs of gleaners, two for each wagon, who will pick up all the corn a husker misses. Huskers should draw numbers to determine the lands on which they will work. Complete rules will be sent to anyone requesting them.

#### More States Will Compete

In the past, seven states in the Corn Belt have put on contests just like these to be held in Kansas this year. For 1931, several more of the corn growing states are lining up in this big sporting event. So the national contest is going to be a keen affair. More than ever Kansas should work to send a state champion to this national contest who will win highest honors and money. Out of the Kansas county contests and the state meet, we hope to develop a national champion. With all of us working together we are bound to develop a winner. Let's do it in 1931!



Above, C. J. Simon, Barber County, Who Earned the Title of State Husking Champion in the 1930 Contest Held Near Goodland. Left Below, a Glimpse of Some of the 15,000 Folks Who Attended; Right, 38 of the 40 County Champions Who Entered the Cornfield Battle. This Year the State Winner Will Receive \$100 Cash, a Silver Trophy Cup and a Free Trip to the National Contest in Iowa

# KANSAS FARMER

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
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ROY E. MOORE, Advertising Manager E. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager  
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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

MISS NELLIE CLINE of Larned is perhaps the most prominent lady Democrat in Kansas. The fact that she was elected to the lower house of the legislature from a county that is normally strongly Republican and was opposed by a pretty strong candidate on the Republican ticket indicates that she must be rather popular with her neighbors.

Nellie has fallen out with our bachelor Democratic Governor. What the merits of that controversy may be I do not pretend to know. The interesting fact is that Nellie is sore. She believes at any rate that she has not been treated fairly, and does not hesitate to tell the world.

She wields a trenchant pen and flays the Governor in rather artistic style. She sends me a letter which is entirely too long to publish in its entirety, but a few extracts may not be uninter-

drivers' license fee, and we are required to make a trip to the courthouse and fill out a blank stating whether we are black or white; sane or insane; whether we ever killed anyone or not; whether we are drunkards or drug addicts and a lot of other foolishness that no one ever reads. We pay in license fee and notary fee 50 cents for the privilege of going thru this ridiculous formula.

"The poor business man who is having trouble enough these days to keep his doors open and keep from turning off help has even a greater tax to pay. If he runs a few trucks over the country trying to get a little business, he must pay an additional \$10 a truck for so doing. Then he must pay 25 cents for every hundred miles the truck runs, making an average of about \$100 a truck additional tax a year that it costs him to operate one truck in addition to the cost of oil, gasoline, driver and upkeep. Governor Woodring talks fluently about the tax levy not being increased this year, yet he made no effort last winter to reduce it, and is silent on the subject of all these additional taxes which he sanctioned.

"This year approximately 18 million dollars will be spent by the Roads and Highways Department of this state. On the roads? Dear no; in fact, very little of it will be spent on the highways. It must be used to pay the salaries of the 2,200 employees on the payroll at Topeka, holding clerical positions in that department; to pay the men who are being sent over the state to check up on the truck owners to see if they are complying with the law; to pay for the various junketing expeditions of the various members of the commissions over the state to look over the proposed roads; to pay the \$4,500 a year salary of Mr. Dole, the Republican holdover from the Reed administration who had a new job created for him by the Roads and Highways Department that he might continue to draw his salary; \$5,000 salary for Guy Helvering, new head of the department, and \$4,700 for the new car in which he now travels. How many bushels of Kansas wheat will be required to pay for that car? It is an actual fact that this entire bumper crop of wheat, sold at 30 cents a bushel, will pay for but half the cost of running the state government for one year."

bumper crop of wheat sold at 30 cents a bushel would not pay for more than half of the cost of running the state government for one year. Of course her figures there are wrong. Even if all the money collected from automobile licenses and gasoline taxes are counted as expense of state government the total would not be anywhere near the estimate of Miss Nellie.

Now the State Highway Department may be extravagant; I do not know much about it and am of the opinion that no one can know until there is a careful audit made by competent accountants so that we can know the facts. I think such an audit should be made and that the Governor made a mistake in shutting it off.

I do not agree with Miss Nellie about the automobile drivers' license law. Of course the efficacy of the law will depend on the honesty and effi-



PICTURE OF CUBAN REVOLUTION REVOLVING

esting. Here is one swing aimed at the Governor's official solar plexus:

"I have watched Governor Woodring, who owes his election to votes and efforts of many a good woman, pursue his policy of ignoring the women of the state and openly refusing to give them any recognition whatever when he could possibly avoid doing so. I have thought it was indeed an insult to the women of Kansas who have helped so largely in the building of this great state."

What have you to say to that Governor?

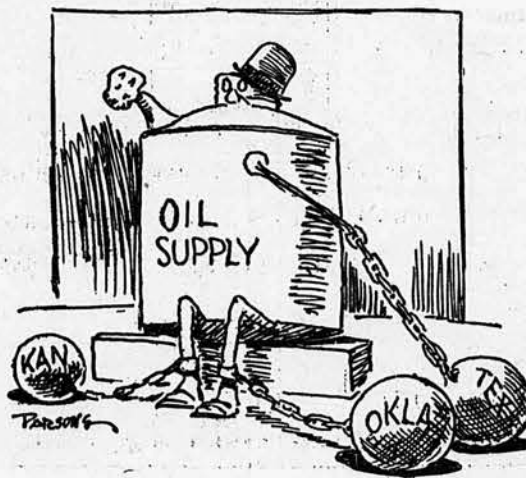
### Woodring Should Marry?

AND here is another left hand jab for the jaw: "There is one vital cause that is breaking the backs of the people and sapping the courage and life blood of the nation; taxation. But it is not legitimate taxation which is working the hardship; it is the extra appropriations allowed officials and boards outside of the salaries prescribed by law; the creation of new offices by the boards themselves; appropriations for this and that; all taken together these may be called by the common name of graft, which is increasing our taxes at such a rapid rate and begging the people who carry the load. For instance, the Governor of this state is paid a salary of \$5,000 a year. The Governor's mansion is furnished for him. He is unmarried and has no family to support, yet the legislature passes an appropriation giving him an additional \$3,500 for living expenses and furnishes him with a 12-cylinder car to ride in.

"Instead of making some real effort to reduce the burden of taxation the legislature places an additional tax on automobiles in the form of a

### And That Wasn't All!

THERE is a good deal more of Miss Nellie's letter; these quotations are just some of the high lights. I do not know where she obtained the figures to support some of her statements; for example, the statement that nearly all of the approximately 18 million dollars to be spent on roads will be used, instead, in paying the salaries and expenses of the State Highway Commission and its employees. Neither do I know on what she bases the statement that the entire



AT ANCHOR



ciency of its enforcement; no law is of any benefit unless it is honestly and efficiently administered. Certainly there are a great many automobile drivers who are a menace to the public safety and ought not to be permitted to drive. I suppose those whom Miss Nellie attacks will say that she is actuated by a desire to get revenge on the Governor and other party leaders who failed to give her the recognition she feels she is entitled to. I do not know whether that is true, and neither is it very material; the important question is whether her criticisms are well founded.

### Just Ordinary Despotism?

WELL Tom," writes W. E. Ruff of Ness City, "I observe that you do not like despotism. Well I do not like it myself, but all the people must live under absolute despotism for 21 years and then under despotism that is not so absolute, but despotism just the same. The people are accustomed to it or used to it and many of them do not want anything else. Most people want to be told what to do and how to do it. That is why they are exploited or robbed so unmercifully by a bunch of thieves, and for that reason society must tell this bunch of thieves what to do and what not to do. And that is the only way out of the mess we are in.

"It is not so much a plan that we need—the people have been planning too much—but a sane business system. And society must establish it; individuals cannot do it. Our business system is an insane system and uses warfare methods mostly. That is we do business by warfare methods and know nothing else. Even our education, politics and religion are conducted by warfare methods, and it seems the people know no better.

"We have a good form of government. The

United States Constitution calls for a democratic form of government, but the people do not know how to establish it.

"Individualism is nothing but selfishness, everybody for himself. Farmers are mostly individualists, and their habits of life have made them selfish. Urban people are more apt to co-operate, but they have been taught not to do so by rotten politicians and big thieves. Farmers have always been individualists, but just see where they have brought us with their cursed individualism. Farmers are mostly responsible for our business troubles. Of course thieves are responsible for a share of them; they are the despots the people (dull people) must submit to. It is funny that dull people want individualism instead of co-operation—but that is the way they are educated—educated but not enlightened.

"Why not have society or the Government take over all business, especially the farming business? Then society could regulate the business system in a sane and economical manner. Change private despotism to public despotism; we already have public despotism and might as well have some more. The people would not mind, excepting the thieves, and why should we worry about what happens to the thieves?

"Some folks are afraid to have society go into business. Oh yes, it is all right for society to be in business by factions; so the factions can rob one another. If all the factions were merged into one there would be no other factions to rob. Then it might be the people would learn to be more decent."

Mr. Ruff is refreshing and amusing tho entirely inconsistent. After asserting in effect that society is made up of two classes, thieves and dumbbells, the masses of dumbbells being dominated for the most part even at present by the thieves, he proposes to turn everything over to society. That of course would logically give to the thieves the complete control of everything, and yet he seems to think that having complete control the thieves would give us a sane and economical government. Just how do you get that way, Mr. Ruff?

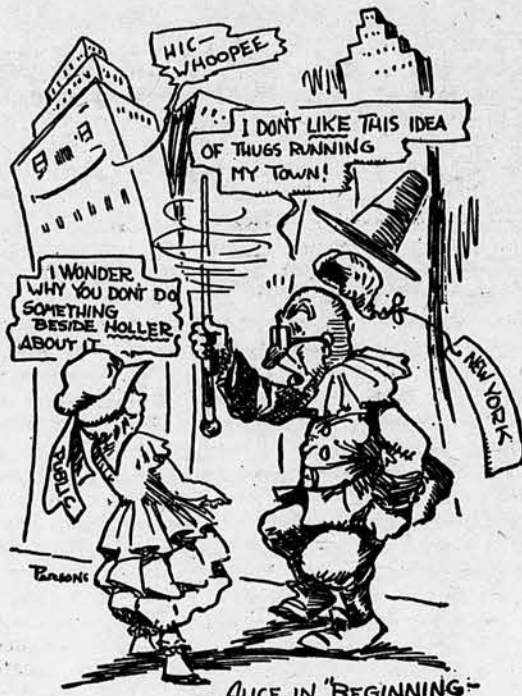
### Autobiographical Sketches

BY TRUTHFUL JAMES  
Chapter Four

AT THE age of 6 my mother decided that it was time to begin my public school education. She had read a statement by some bird, whose name I have forgotten, to the effect that we must educate or we must perish. She didn't

want me to perish, and consequently I must be educated. She had great faith in education and in her son. She believed that if I were educated I would grow up to be not only a most estimable citizen but also a great man, so that I could point to myself with pride and say to my fellow citizens: "If you want a model for your children take a look at me."

My mother confidently expected that I would rise to a high position, maybe President; certainly not less than a member of Congress. At the



time she passed away the highest official position I had attained was road overseer. I had, however, achieved as much distinction as a man can achieve in that office. It was the unanimous opinion of all the people in that road district that I was the worst road overseer who had ever held the job.

Modesty forbids that I should boast of my scholastic attainments and record. I will say, however, that in several of my classes I stood next to the head. The other member of the class was a girl, and far be it from me to try to beat and humiliate a girl.

We had a class in mental arithmetic. The teacher would ask us questions and we had to

give the answers out of our heads. One day she asked me this question: "If your mother had 25 cents and your father should give her 50 cents what would she have then?" I said that I thought she would have a fit. The teacher got mad and said that she was going to paddle me for trying to be smart. I told her that I wasn't trying to be smart at all; that I knew my father and she didn't.

I remember she asked another question in mental arithmetic. It was like this: "Suppose there were four boys and one apple to be divided between them. How much would each boy get?" I said that it would depend on which one of the boys got to the apple first, and then on whether he could outrun the other three. Another day the teacher gave me this one. "Suppose," she said, "that little Donald McTavish would say to you, 'Jamie, I have 10 marbles and am going to give you one-fifth of them. How many would you get?'"

I said, "Teacher, do you mean now or next winter?" "What difference does that make?" she says. "Well," I said, "it will be a mighty cold day when little Donald McTavish gives away any marbles."

When I was 11 years old I fell madly in love with Daisy Brown. The last time I saw Daisy she weighed 210 pounds and had lost four of her front teeth. Her waist measure I would judge was around 46 inches. She had two chins and was starting a third. We lied to each other without blushing. I flatter myself that I gave a better exhibition of lying than Daisy. Being short of teeth she couldn't articulate as well as I could."

### What Did the Contract Say?

1—If A cannot pay for a tractor and B, the dealer, gets the tractor and sells it and credits it to A's account, is A obliged to pay the balance that remains?  
2—If A has a mortgage on B's wheat has B the right to charge cutting and threshing expenses on the mortgaged wheat?  
R.

1—It would depend upon the kind of a contract that A has signed. If the tractor was sold with a contract simply that in event payments are not made according to the terms of the contract that B shall have a right to repossess himself of the tractor and nothing is said about A being held liable for the remainder of the purchase price, my opinion is in that case B would have to be satisfied with the tractor. But if the contract is so worded that A agrees to pay for the tractor and he is to be held liable for any amount remaining due in case B has to take the tractor off his hands, he would be held liable for a deficiency judgment.

2.—A thresher's lien is made paramount by our statute to a chattel mortgage upon the wheat.

## Too Easy to Get a Gun

THE average presumably peace-loving American citizen is the best armed man in the world. He either carries a gun or keeps one or more at home. The citizen of no other country is so well prepared for "trouble" or is so well prepared to shoot.

In fact, some of us make shooting, banditry and robbery a sort of business. This country leads the world in police crimes and murder by a wide statistical margin. To a great extent this is true because the laws against carrying concealed weapons are not sufficient and are not well enforced.

Several years ago the head of Scotland Yard visited the United States. It was his professional opinion that our world-beating crime record could be greatly reduced if we stopped gun-toting.

Some of the states are trying to regulate this habit, but in others guns may be bought as usual, which, of course, does much to nullify the effort of the regulating states to keep deadly weapons out of the hands of criminals and reckless persons.

New York state has a rigid law covering the sale and possession of deadly weapons, but New York City's police records show that in two years permits to carry revolvers were issued to more than 75,000 persons.

Imprisonment for three years is the penalty for illegal possession of firearms in New York state, but violators are let off with fines of from \$5 to \$25.

A law is only as efficient as its enforcement. The sorrow and the crime and the loss that the possession of a "gun" brings daily and hourly to the people of the United States, thru murderous attacks and a long range of crimes; thru suicides—and on those too frequent occasions when no one knew the gun was loaded—take up a considerable amount of space in every newspaper.

I introduced a bill in the last Congress, and shall present it to the next Congress, which, if it becomes a law, will attempt to control the posses-

sion, sale, transfer and use of dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia.

What is needed is a uniform statute of this kind for the entire country. That will take time. Meanwhile, the District of Columbia offers a good field for the tryout of such a law as this one under fair conditions of enforcement.

The measure I am proposing covers every form of deadly weapon, including machine guns.

Police authorities and other persons specially competent to judge of the bill's merits give it their approval.

It provides that—

No person may carry a dangerous weapon in his car or on his person, without a license issued by the superintendent of police. Sheriffs and police officials are, of course, excepted. The license is good for one year, if not revoked for cause.

No one convicted of a violent crime may carry or own a weapon. Any person committing such a crime while armed will have five years added to his punishment, 10 years for second conviction, 15 years the third time.

No person may sell a dangerous weapon to a minor, a drug addict, to a person he has reason to believe is of unsound mind, nor to anyone else, and then only on a formal permit and license from the superintendent of police.

No non-resident may obtain a license to carry a weapon. The applicant must be a suitable person having good reason to fear injury to himself or his property.

First the applicant puts up a bond of \$500 with the superintendent of police conditional on his lawful use of the weapon. He can be sued on this bond by anyone injured or damaged by his misuse of the weapon.

To buy a revolver, or other weapon, this applicant hands the seller a form to be sent to the superintendent of police, which gives the applicant's age, finger prints, address, occupation, color and race, place of birth, date and hour of

application, also the name and number of the weapon bought.

The signature of the buyer and the seller must be affixed to this record, a copy of which is kept by the seller and the other sent to the superintendent of police.

But not until the seller receives the countersigned approval of the superintendent of police, some 48 hours later, may the seller hand the weapon over to the buyer. It also is necessary for the seller, or dealer, to have a license.

Violations of the act are punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than a year, or both.

The law is not intended to make it easy to obtain permission to carry a gun legally. Accordingly, the man who doesn't really feel he needs such protection won't go to the trouble to get this permission. And the crook knows he cannot get such a permit.

About two days will elapse after a gun is purchased before the buyer may obtain possession of his weapon. If there should be any sudden rash purpose behind the effort which must be made to get the gun, that additional wait allows time for reason or for a change of mood to assert itself.

If an honest man really needs to carry a gun for protection, this law provides a way for him to go armed. Yet observation indicates such arming oftener leads to the honest man's undoing. The marauder nearly always has the advantage. He is on guard. He knows what is coming—has his man covered, or beats him to the draw.

Besides there are the unloaded household weapons which go off and kill some member of the family when least expected.

The disarmed home and the disarmed man are likely to be safest. At least in cities.

Arthur Capper

# As We View Current Farm News

## J. F. Bartholomew of Atwood Is Terracing 30 Acres in Rawlins County!

**A** FARMER living near Atwood, Rawlins county, J. F. Bartholomew, is terracing 30 acres. This is an unusual venture in that section, as the average rainfall is but 19 inches, altho in some recent seasons it has been as much as 27 inches. However, R. W. Stumbo of Atwood, the farm agent, suggests that, "erosion damage comes not from the amount of rainfall but from its character. Perhaps 80 per cent of the rainfall here is in the form of hard beating rains. This is what makes terracing a worthwhile program in this section."

### These Factors Work Best

**S**UMMER fallow, late seeding and Sweet clover rotation take the lead in the results on Mitchell county wheat yield tests calculated by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan. Nitrates and phosphates gave an increase in wheat yields in the fertility experiment.

Summer fallow ground gave a yield of 32 bushels on Fred Luken's farm compared to 23.4 bushels where wheat was grown continuously.

The October 10 seeding, which was the latest date in the time of seeding test, by Ben Studer, gave the highest yield. The October 10 yield was 24.8 bushels while the September 12 yield was 21.2 bushels, September 19 seeding made 23.4 bushels and September 26 gave 20.2 which was the lowest.

Wheat following a crop of Sweet clover plowed under in June yielded 30.3 bushels an acre for L. V. Prewett. It made 23.1 bushels where the Sweet clover was plowed in August after the Sweet clover seed crop was harvested. The acre yield on continuous wheat was 20.1 bushels.

The fertility experiment at George A. Ward's showed the most striking results from the application of sodium nitrate in the spring. This indicates a lack of nitrogen which may be added by growing Sweet clover or other legume crops. The ends of the plots which received the nitrate application in addition to other fertilizers made 31.6 bushels. The rows receiving only the nitrate made 27.1, the no-treatment plot averaged 25.2 and the average of the plots receiving superphosphates, ammonium sulphate or a mixture of these made 26.3 bushels.

The ordinary drill made 2.5 bushels above the furrow drill on a test harvested in Neil Fuller's wheat. This reverses the results of last year on a test by Miles Melton which resulted in a 3.3 bushel yield in favor of the furrow drill.

### Paske Has a Real Barn

**A**BOUT the best constructed general purpose barn near Toronto is on the H. W. Paske farm. In 1893, when Mr. Paske's parents took him to England, he saw a well-built barn on his aunt's estate which, according to an engraved stone over the door, was erected in 1789. "I'll build a barn as good some day," he thought. Four years ago the urge Mr. Paske had instilled in him in England to erect something substantial and permanent was satisfied. He constructed a 42 by 60-foot barn, using glazed tile to the eaves, on a concrete foundation 3 feet 6 inches high. The barn provides grain storage space and shelter for horses and dairy cows.

### New Orchard for Savonburg

**I**N THE spring C. J. Johnson of near Savonburg is going to put in an acre orchard of apple, peach, pear and plum trees. The orchard site, which slopes to the north, is red loam soil underlaid with limestone. Good spraying and pruning will be the rule in Mr. Johnson's new orchard because he learned from an old orchard that he might as well not have fruit trees if they are not pruned and sprayed.

### 'Rah for the Wheat?

**S**HERMAN HOAR of Great Bend, the farm agent of Barton county, continues to whoop it up for the use of cheap wheat as a feed. He urges, temporarily at least, that poultrymen should make an extensive use of whole wheat as a scratch grain along with a dry mash composed

of 100 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of ground wheat, 75 pounds of meat scraps and 25 pounds of alfalfa leaves. He also suggests that, "precautions should be taken to provide a sufficient amount of Vitamin A, which is present in yellow corn and green vegetable matter." For the present, he thinks that, "access to green pastures or fields of alfalfa will suffice until the first killing frost."

### Thrive on "Bad Habits"

**I**N NATURE'S school of wisdom, according to accumulated facts in the Library of Congress:

The parrot may talk too much, the goose may be a high-flyer, the raven a pessimist and the eider duck a lover of downy comfort, but their normal life is equally as long as that of the poised, slow-moving, silent and hardy giant tortoise—and all live three times as long as a man. Their life span is between 200 and 300 years.

The falcon is a pirate of the air but lives to an old age of 162, while the orthodox dromedary struggles to his limit of years at 50. The swan is the epitome of speed but outlives the slow and



thoro yet old-at-40 hippo by more than 60 years.

The worker bee is a marvel of constant application but reaches the end of his career in six weeks while the lazy salamander is only starting on his dozen years of sleepiness. And the fox with all his wily cunning can escape death no longer than the earthworm.

The ant reaches within five years of the tiger's 20. The stern old owl lies down at 70 with the sentimental dove, and the lion, "king of beasts," abdicates his throne at 20—twice as soon as the toad hops from his humble nook.

The carp, that fish scorned for its abundance and bad habits, lives as long as the mighty elephant, more than 150 years, and the vulture outstrips the golden eagle's century-mark by a decade or two. And the canary lives more than twice as long as the cat, reaching 24—unless the cat takes unfair advantage in the race.

### Sold Seed: Started Growing It

**T**EN years ago a neighbor asked Clark O. Works of Humboldt to sell 35 bushels of Sweet clover seed for him. Mr. Works found ready buyers for the seed. This gave him an idea. Some local man should make a specialty of growing and selling seed. He'd try it. He did, and the returns continue to be satisfactory. Today Sweet clover, Red clover, Sudan grass, Hubam clover, timothy and Kanota oats are on his seed list. During the last four years, competing in the Kansas Blue Ribbon Corn Show at Manhattan,

Mr. Works has won two firsts, two seconds and a third prize on his improved Commercial White seed corn, which is selectively bred.

### Legumes Did the Job

**A** 240-ACRE farm near Moran with badly depleted soil when it was purchased 20 years ago by W. J. Strong has been rebuilt to nearly its original fertility. Soybeans, alfalfa and Sweet clover have been grown in the crop rotations. Mr. Strong always spreads on his fields all the straw he threshes and all the manure from his herd of 15 Holsteins, two-thirds of which are purebred. Sale of fattened pigs twice a year from 11 Duroc-Jersey brood sows and the wool and creep-fed lambs from 60 Oxford ewes each year, in addition to the steady income from the dairy herd, lend stability to Mr. Strong's farm operations.

### Good Time to Start Farming

**N**OW is a good time to start farming for the young man who desires to farm," writes L. H. Shannon, Hiawatha. "I don't believe he could find a better time to start than right now. Equipment and livestock are as cheap as they have been for some time. There are many farms to rent. Farm land is selling at a very low figure; if a young man should buy a farm now he could come nearer paying for it than some of the men with \$500-an-acre land. It's the man with debts made in good times that this depression is hurting, not the one with debts contracted now. And things are going to get better!"

### Mostly All Net Profit

**A**L F JOHNSON of Leonardville has had sheep on his quarter section for three years. He started with 25 breeding ewes and now has 65, that brought 67 lambs this year. In 1929, lambs grossed \$11.40 a head at Kansas City; \$9 in 1930, and \$6 this year. "This sheep project costs very little overhead, the flock cleaned up my pastures and it brought in just that much more than I would have made without them," said Mr. Johnson. "A small flock is a good thing for any farm. Early lambs—January—creep-fed will make the best money."

### Lose 400 Pigs an Hour!

**H**OG cholera kills 400 pigs every hour, asserts the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Yet this disease is preventable. Safety measures consist of the use of the serum treatment to immunize the pigs, keeping the farm premises sanitary, and excluding all possible sources of infection. Cholera is no respecter of health but attacks strong pigs as well as weak ones. It costs less to immunize pigs when they are young, and it's good pig crop insurance.

### 36.5 Bushels of Flynn

**H**ENRY STROBEL of Healy harvested 36.5 bushels of Flynn barley this year, as compared to Vaughn, 35.3; Colby, 33.7; Trebi, 33.5; and Stavropol, 27.9. Flynn and Vaughn have smooth awns, and perhaps will be grown more generally by farmers who feed barley in the head.

### 102 Bushels of Sweet Clover!

**J**OE PATTON of Garnett harvested 102 bushels of Sweet clover seed from an 11-acre field recently which, after he harvested a hay crop off of it last fall, he believed would not make a good enough stand to leave for seed. The harvesting was done with a binder after night, thus practically eliminating loss of seed from shattering.

### 286 Pounds at 6½ Months

**L**AST year the heavy end of Fred McNitt's wheat-fed hogs, near Washington, weighed 286 pounds at 6½ months old; balance, 257 pounds at 6 months 3 weeks. All had plenty of skim milk until they weighed 100 pounds. They

received wheat only until new corn matured, then half and half. "I would just as soon have wheat as corn when the price is the same pound for pound," Mr. McNitt says. He is feeding 100 head now.

### A Dumb-Waiter for Fuel

JOHN FRIEDERICH of Clay Center has a dumb-waiter in his wood-cob box. The box is built beside the kitchen range. When it gets empty, someone goes to the basement, rolls the dumb waiter down, fills it and rolls it up in place again. This eliminates hundreds of extra steps. A corn sheller crank, a piece of a binder roller and a motor car cog wheel make up the windlass for lowering and hoisting.

### Farm Bureau Children Best

OF 19 CHILDREN of Farm Bureau parents in Riley county, 16 per cent were found to be underweight; of 23 children of non-Farm-Bureau parents, 48 per cent were underweight. Nutrition work has been carried on five years in this county by the Farm Bureau, and the pre-school clinic now is open to children of any farm family.

### Kanred, 33.8; No. 1,942, 40.7

WILLIS M. ACKER of Leona grew a new variety of wheat this year, No. 1,942, a cross between Kanred and Marquis, obtained from the Kansas Experiment Station, which produced 40.7 bushels an acre, as compared to 33.8 bushels for Kanred and 34.9 for Turkey.

### 3 Million Bushels of Apples?

CHARLES A. SCOTT of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, declares that Kansas has raised 3 million bushels of apples this year. He is touring the state in the interests of Apple Week, October 18 to 24.

### Wheat Made 50 Bushels

GEORGE WILKINS of Linn harvested 50 bushels an acre of wheat on 6½ acres of bottom land this season; 60 acres of upland averaged 25 bushels. He has grown legumes extensively in past seasons.

### Kansan Heads Veterinarians

THE dean of the division of veterinary medicine at the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Dr. R. R. Dykstra, was elected president last week of the American Veterinary Medical Association in the annual convention at Kansas City.

### 39 Bushels of Blackhull

ROY DURR of Dighton produced 39 bushels of Blackhull wheat an acre this year. The Kanred-Marquis cross gave 36.4; Turkey, 33; Kanred, 24.6; and Early Blackhull, 21.8.

### Briefly Told

A. E. Jones of Abilene, the farm agent of Dickinson county, said last week that 200 pit silos were used last year in that county. "They are not quite so efficient as the permanent structures," he said, "but they save a lot of feed. If prices would go up so that silage is worth \$5 a ton again, many pits would be abandoned in favor of other silos. Silage is worth about \$2 a ton now. We can get it into the silo for \$1 a ton. At 12 to 15 tons an acre, or \$30 worth, silage will net us more than most any other crop we have."

The Dickinson County Farm Bureau paid 4-H club members 20 cents a pound for their wool clip from 30 ewes when the market was 14 cents. This crop will be made into blankets that will sell for enough to meet the organization's expenditure. This "processing" move is in line with the Eastern Kansas Farm Products Utilization work started at Lawrence on August 6, and reported in the Kansas Farmer on page 3 for August 15.

Having made a business of feeding cattle since 1913, F. W. Staadt of Garnett has developed a rather definite procedure which he follows to his satisfaction. "I buy common quality old cattle for summer grazing about May 1 and market them off the grass in the fall. For winter feeding I buy small young cattle of quality, calves weighing around 250 pounds, which may be marketed in the spring or carried on grass until fall."

A large acreage of rye has been seeded in Washington county this fall for grain and pasture purposes, according to L. F. Neff, county

agent. The Nebraska Experiment Station reports it is able to turn cattle on rye pasture six weeks earlier in the spring than on Sweet clover or native pasture. Rye sown in corn fields after the corn is put in the silo gave wonderful spring pasture, according to Nebraska tests.

Walter G. Ward of Manhattan, who is connected with the rural engineering department of the Kansas State College, remarked this week that, "trench silos are proving to be practicable, both for emergency and regular use." He suggested that a good size is one 12 feet wide at the top, 8 feet wide at the bottom, and 8 feet deep. This size will hold 1 ton a foot of length.

The number of alfalfa inspections this year is about 20 per cent greater than at any time in the last three years, according to the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Pawnee county heads the list with 45, and will likely have 75 per cent of the certified alfalfa seed this year. Some inspections are being made in Smith, Norton, Rawlins, Barton and Meade counties.

Lynn and Loren Cantrell of Vernon, the sons of V. S. Cantrell, saved 35 acres of kafir from Chinch bug destruction this year while their father was away from home. They used a crude oil base for creosote—thus minimizing the amount of creosote needed—and put gasoline in the holes where the bugs collected and burned them.

Cassidy Brothers of Beattie put 26 head of January to May calves on the creep feeder this year as soon as they could eat—aiming at the Christmas market. They are doing a great deal better than 14 head of March to July calves, started on grain August 1, of a year ago. Early calves creep-fed hereafter will be the rule.

James Carnahan of Clay Center has planted 20 acres of wheat for pasture which will be eaten by his Aryshires and Holsteins, that have averaged from 400 to 464 pounds of butterfat a year



for the last three seasons. He used a trench silo last year with a capacity of 70 tons, and will save silage by the same route this fall.

Glendon Winder, a young farmer near Covert, was struck by lightning recently but apparently is fit as a fiddle now. The bolt came down the chimney, hit his left side and burned the shoe from his foot. He was knocked unconscious and suffered paralysis of the lower limbs for several hours.

Boyd Newcom of Wichita, an auctioneer, reports that he sold grade milk cows last week in Butler county as high as \$100 a head. He says that cheap feed, good fall pastures and small butter reserves have produced a greater demand for dairy cows.

The Prospectus of the Kansas Wheat Pool, a fine little booklet just issued, may be obtained free from Ernest R. Downie, Assistant General Manager, The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Mar-

keting Association, P. O. Box 1120, Kansas City, Mo.

Harry R. Jones of Akron, Colo., writes that he is enjoying the book on the early days of the Middle West, written by J. Wesley Smith, and mentioned by H. C. Colglazier of Larned on page 14 of the Kansas Farmer for August 22.

Herbert Laude of Rose sprinkles the cottonseed meal protein supplement he feeds his cattle over their ration of silage. He believes his cattle get the most out of this concentrated feed when they eat it mixed well with their roughage.

Members of the Washington County Co-operative Creamery of Linn can exchange butterfat for butter, pound for pound, according to L. F. Neff of Washington; the farm agent. That helps in putting more butter on farm tables.

A carload of flax was shipped by J. S. Hamilton of Argonia, Sumner county, a few days ago to the mill at Fredonia. The yield of flax in that community this year was 11 bushels; the growers received \$1.34 a bushel.

R. L. Crorey of Lyndon, who has a small herd of Shorthorns, says he is considering creep-feeding his calves so that he will get the profit that the cattleman gets who buys feeder calves and feeds them for market.

Morrell & Company, the largest exclusive hog packing organization in America, has purchased the plant of the Hygrade Food Products Corporation at Topeka, formerly operated by Charles Wolff.

Victor Stucky, the 5-year-old son of Silvanus Stucky of Moundridge, was bitten a few days ago by a mad dog; the boy is receiving treatment for rabies, and will recover.

Fairfield Farm of Topeka, owned by David Page, exhibited the senior and grand champion Ayrshire bull at the Iowa State Fair, in Fairfield's Admiral.

The entry lists for the horse races at the Kansas State Fair, which will be held from September 19 to 25 at Hutchinson, are unusually well filled this year.

Edward Arnold, chairman of the state board of control, has just finished erecting a hay barn on his farm near Chapman, which has a capacity of 200 tons.

Ray Dix of Herington, who keeps a flock of 225 White Leghorns, culls his laying flock rigidly every year, as his experience has indicated its value.

One farmer out of every four has seeded new alfalfa during the last two years in Dickinson county, according to A. E. Jones of Abilene, farm agent.

Twenty thousand channel catfish were placed in Lake El Dorado near El Dorado a few days ago; they came from the state fish hatchery at Pratt.

N. E. Samuelson of Axtell is feeding half wheat and half oats to his 18 head of Holsteins, and they are holding up on production as well as ever.

Oren and Claude Need of Atlanta claimed the bounty on 194 crow heads from the county clerk of Butler county at El Dorado a few days ago!

A 15-pound head of cabbage was raised this year by J. A. McBride of Salina, on his farm near Monument in Logan county.

Robert H. Hazlett of El Dorado won the grand championship on Hereford bulls at the Iowa State Fair with Hazford Tone.

Forty-one graduates of the Kansas State College are employed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers are silo-minded in Dickinson county. H. C. Benizer has even tried alfalfa and Sweet clover in this form.

S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center, a Shorthorn breeder, won \$100 in prize money at the Norton County Fair.

Dan C. Langenegger of Hartford is growing 50 acres of sunflowers this year!

Mrs. Ola Nordstrom of Clay Center is growing 360 turkeys.

# In the Wake of the News

## Quality-Basis Marketing Points Way to Unlimited Progress for Poultrymen

**P**OULTRY production in Kansas is far from wallowing in a dark cloud. Prices are not what they ought to be, but they have held up well in comparison with other commodities, have made some seasonal advance and there is promise for the future. G. D. McClasky, a poultry expert for a Topeka packing company, has this to say:

"The farmers of Kansas as a class are fortunate in having a normal crop of poultry to market this season. Low-priced grains being converted into poultry products are returning to the producer the highest percentage over the market value of these grains that we of this generation have experienced. These poultry products, when marketed, are returning, unit for unit, as many, if not more, of the necessities of life to the rural families than they have at any other time since the World War."

### Top Price for 70 Per Cent

That's a strong statement. You can figure whether it is true in your case. There is one thing lacking for a better cash return—that is quality. During the last month this Topeka plant, which buys on a grade and quality basis, paid an average of 16.7 cents a dozen for all of the eggs it bought. That's 10 cents over feed costs anyway. Why? Quality is the answer. Seventy per cent of these eggs bought from farmers brought the top price—not 16.7 cents, but about 3 to 4 cents above that. A small part of the remaining 30 per cent rated third grade and the balance were seconds. During the same 30 days, other producers over Kansas were receiving 6 cents for the lower grades, 9 cents in many cases and as high as 18 cents in a few. Kansas Farmer crop reports of last week and of this show such prices. What's the trouble? Quality or lack of it!

What Kansas poultry raisers need is a market that will buy on grade. Given that, better eggs, as well as poultry, will be marketed and a wide demand can be built up for these Kansas products—at a substantial premium over the market price. Producers in the Topeka territory know that for every bit of additional effort they put forth in the production of quality in eggs they are going to be rewarded in cash. That is true with a few other markets in Kansas. This is a challenge to poultry flock owners of the state! Here is one big stick in the hands of the producer alone, which welded conscientiously will result in higher net profits.

### Don't Sacrifice Good Layers

We have experienced a general improvement in egg prices in Kansas. This was due largely to decreased production following in the wake of hot days. Local merchants had their customary price war. The price of eggs isn't going to any unheard of top. But it will be better this fall and winter, authorities declare. The producers who insist on marketing only the highest quality will get the premium money. If every flock owner would stick to this plan, net cash for the Kansas poultry industry would be much better than any of us have hoped for. A flood of inferior eggs will depress the market. Sacrificing good layers as market birds may have a tendency to dam up that source of revenue. Kansas Farmer urges poultrymen to market top quality eggs, just the natural, normal number of birds and to use liberally of poultry products at home.

### Dozens of Flocks Make Profit

Reaction of farmers visited over the state shows that poultry is paying. From October, 1930, to July, 1931, inclusive, R. I. Reds owned by John Friederich, Clay Center, made a profit of \$844.38, not counting products used at home or value of stock on hand. "Don't know what we'd do without the poultry now," remarked W. T. Lloyd, Palmer. R. C. Black, Harvey Chase and R. M. Taylor, Dickinson county, are producing eggs for less than 5 cents a dozen feed costs; Taylor said his is 4 cents, and the mash he makes costs 77 cents a hundred. James Carnahan, Clay county, and Mrs. Gus Brandenburg, Riley, assure us their flocks have made a profit every month this year. The same is true of 25 flocks in Jefferson county, as told in Kansas Farmer of July 25, page 7. N. V. Wakeman's White Leghorns, Wathena, made a profit of \$45.63 a month, December thru June. Mrs. H. H. McBride, Rock Creek, has made a monthly profit of from \$38.49 to \$110.87, October to June, inclusive, with her R. I. Reds.

Poultry in Kansas is exceedingly important!

Prices will be better. But flock owners should fight for quality, and for markets that will buy on that basis.

### A Much Lower Wheat Acreage

**T**HE wheat acreage in Kansas will be reduced greatly, and perhaps more than the 15 per cent which Jake Mohler of Topeka forecasts. For these "acts of God" which one reads about in the papers have been getting in their work, and chief among these is dry weather. Harry C. Baird of Dighton, the county farm agent of Lane county, reports, for example, that three moisture tests taken in Northern Lane county on burned stubble fields which have been in wheat for several years averaged 13.9, 14.1 and 15.7 per cent. About 12 per cent of the soil moisture is unavailable to wheat. All of which is another way of saying what every farmer in that section knows, that the soil is dry.

But as usual the summer fallowed fields are showing up well on the moisture tests. A summer fallowed field farmed by C. J. Van Pelt west of Shields contained 24½ per cent of moisture a



few days ago. And even a summer fallow of the season of 1930 on the farm of Delmer Durr of Dighton has 18 per cent of moisture.

A vast amount of wheat is being, and will be, drilled into dry fields. All of which may be all right if rain comes—and anyhow farming is the greatest gamble on earth. But the outlook is not good for a large acreage, thank God, and it would seem that this is a good time for the folks who have poor seedbeds to wait and take a chance on spring crops.

### Real Interest in Terracing

**F**ARM terracing is one of the real projects in Kansas these days. The Kansas Farmer quoted J. S. Glass of Manhattan, who is connected with the rural engineering department of the Kansas State College, on page 7 for August 22, as saying that 30,000 acres had been terraced in the last two years. We forecast that a larger acreage will be terraced in 1931. There are many projects of considerable size now under construction; R. D. Cozine of Coleman township, Washington county, for example, is terracing 40 acres, and expects to have the work finished before wheat seeding. Hundreds of Kansas farmers who have not embarked on this venture yet are considering doing something along this line soon. Perhaps they would be interested in Farm Terracing, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,669, issued last week, and which may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It covers the subject thoroly.

### Pitkin "Full of Prunes?"

**O**N PAGE 4 for August 8 Tom McNeal mentioned the decayed wisdom in the field of mid-summer misinformation outlined by Walter S. Pitkin, professor of journalism in Columbia University, New York City, in the August issue of The Forum on "The Great Dirt Conspiracy."

The sense of Professor Pitkin's remarks was that farming is today conducted by "quarter section half-wits," and that the only solution is for the country to embark extensively in corporation farming.

In the course of the excitement he alleged that the chain stores were planning to embark into chain farming, and show the "half-wits" how to do it. All of which brought a wall of anguish from Albert H. Morrill, the president of National Chain Store Association, who has troubles of his own. "Chain stores have never thought of engaging in farming," Mr. Morrill said last week. "We work on too narrow a profit margin now to burden ourselves with more worries." Yeah? Just so.

### 40 Millions in Taxes!

**A**S THE Kansas Farmer has shown repeatedly in the last few weeks, taxes are too high, and they must come down. We can't pay 'em! Incidentally, we might say that there is more interest in taxation these days in Kansas than in any other subject, some of it intelligent, and part of it based on the knowledge that taxation is excessive but without having the definite data to back up the statement. There is plenty of definite data, we might add, in The Trend of Real Estate Taxation in Kansas From 1910 to 1929, Circular 159, issued last week by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. It shows, among other things, that Kansas taxes increased 40 million dollars from 1910 to 1929. Can you imagine that? Copies of the circular may be obtained free on application to the station at Manhattan.

### "Back to Days of Old"

**E**VIDENTLY the Kansas Farmer started something in the issue of August 15 on page 8 when it allowed Elias Blankenbeker of Ottawa to record the adventures of his Mud Creek School District outfit at their reunion. And the fact of the matter is that the Mud Creek folks have had an amazingly successful reunion for many years. It has done much to mirror up the brightness of the days of old in their lives. We still think that the West Buffalo community in the south part of Woodson county can beat the Ottawa gang, but that is another matter.

Anyhow Bertha Sherwood of Concordia took a fine fall out of Elias in the August 29 issue, on page 12, by recording the fact that folks at Beulah School, District 107, in Republic county, have been having reunions for 26 years. That should hold Ottawa for a while, as its reunion was started in 1924. In fact Elias is out of luck all the way around, for last week, on page 12, Mrs. O. C. Nichols of Havensville told of the American City School District reunion near Havensville with 216 folks present; Elias had but 125! The next time we see Elias he will be asking how many folks were at the West Buffalo reunion—anyhow we don't have to tell him now!

In the meantime we have received another letter from Elias in which he goes so far as to admit that there might be some merit even to folks who live around Concordia. He says that, "I have traveled many miles with Mr. and Mrs. William Duvall of Concordia, and if they are a fair sample of the folks out there the people would suit me all right." He confesses that he hadn't appreciated that "Beulah land" was such a charming place, but he hopes that he can attend the reunion there and "make a speech sometime." He also takes a dirty dig at West Buffalo to the effect that, "Brother Nichols seems to be trying to spur West Buffalo a little. Buffalo was always pretty sure but slow." That ought to get a rise out of West Buffalo.

Isn't there someone else who can enter this joint debate between Elias, Bertha Sherwood and Mrs. O. C. Nichols?

Personally, we think the school district reunion is a splendid project. We should like to see such a reunion in every district in Kansas.

As forecast on page 12 of the Kansas Farmer for September 5, the Federal Farm Board last week sold 15 million bushels of its wheat to China, on the basis of export prices at the date of shipment; the movement will start October 1. The Government will be paid in three installments, in 1934, 1935 and 1936, with interest at 4 per cent. This sale will at least help to empty the Farm Board bins and cut interest and storage charges on its holdings.

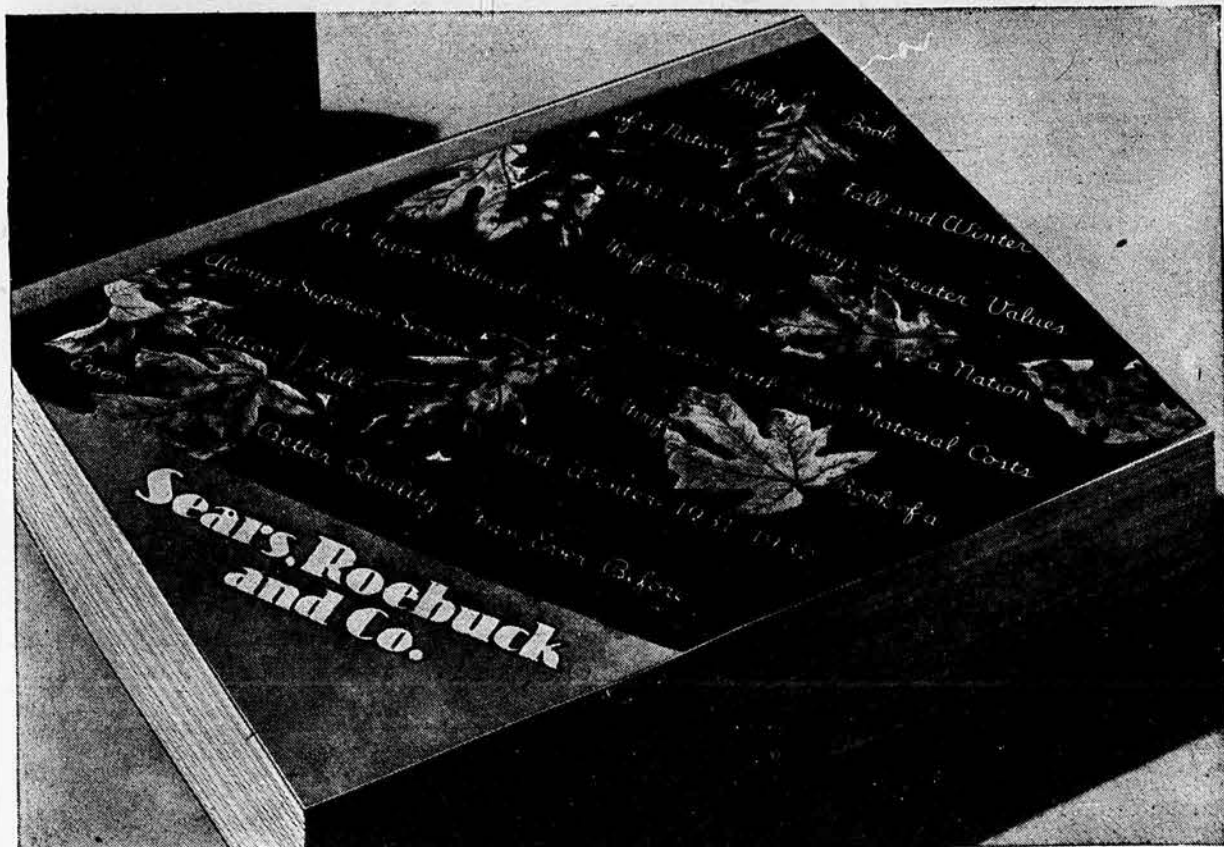


# SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

..... a timely

# Announcement

## to every family in the United States



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**T**HIS new General Catalog for Fall and Winter is already in the hands of most of our customers. From this book they are learning a price message untold before in our time. More than this, its pages are unfolding a story of quality and value of which any store would be proud.

And now our great new catalog—The Thrift Book of a Nation—is ready for you.

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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



## Meals End Happily When Frozen Desserts Are Served

**Y**OU can't find a happier ending for dinners and suppers than the frozen dessert. And it may be fashioned from fruits, milk, cream and eggs, all healthful foods, and at the present time to be had in abundance.

Young children need not be deprived of these wholesome cold dishes. They do require supervision at the dining table as a rule. It is the rapid eating of frozen delicacies and the swift swallowing of cold beverages that does the harm.



### Packing School Lunches?

If you are packing school lunches you'll be interested in our leaflets on "School Lunches" and "Sandwiches." The price is 2 cents each, postage. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The nerves of the stomach, if chilled quickly and unduly, frequently revolt. Indigestion is the result. Slowness in eating and drinking is always desirable.

There is almost no limit to the number of cold desserts. Sometimes I use a mixture of orange juice and vanilla cream. To every glass of ice cold orange juice a heaping spoonful of vanilla ice cream is added. The mixture is stirred quickly and then served immediately. Here are a few other recipes that I use for all-family desserts, the ones both adults and children enjoy.

#### Banana Ice

1 cup sugar	1 cup cold water
½ cup white corn sirup	2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup water	2 bananas
1 cup orange juice	1 cup cream

Cook the sugar, sirup and 1 cup water until the mixture makes a thread when dropped from the side of a spoon. Remove from the fire. When cool, add the cold water, orange and lemon juices and the bananas which have been rubbed thru a coarse sieve. The cream, whipped, may or may not be added. Freeze, using 8 parts of ice to 1 part salt.

#### Buttermilk Sherbert

2 cups buttermilk	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup crushed pineapple	1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup sugar	1 egg white

Add pineapple, sugar, salt and vanilla to the buttermilk. When partly frozen, add the beaten egg white.

#### Raspberry Ice

2 quarts raspberries	¾ cups sugar
3 tablespoons lemon juice	1 quart water

Press the raspberries thru a coarse sieve. Boil the sugar and water together until the sugar is dissolved. Cool. Add the raspberry and lemon juice and freeze, using 8 parts ice to 1 part salt.

#### Self-Freezing Chocolate Cream

2 squares unsweetened chocolate	½ cup sugar
2 cups cold milk	4 tablespoons white corn sirup
3 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca	2 egg whites
¾ teaspoon salt	1 cup cream, whipped
	2 teaspoons vanilla

Cut the chocolate in pieces and add to the milk. Heat in the double boiler. When the chocolate is melted, beat the mixture with a rotary beater until the ingredients are well blended. Add the tapioca and salt and cook 15 minutes or until

By Nell B. Nichols

the tapioca is clear and the mixture is thickened. Stir frequently during the cooking. Add the ½ cup sugar and the sirup and continue the cooking and stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Cool. Strain the mixture by stirring, not rubbing, thru a sieve. Chill. Add the 2 tablespoons of sugar to the egg whites and beat until stiff. Fold into the tapioca mixture. Fold in the cream and vanilla. Pack in equal parts of ice and salt. The dessert will be frozen in from 2 to 3 hours.

## 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.

### Lemon Juice Cleans Plaster Model

How can I clean a large plaster Paris model which I have? Mrs. J. K. G.

Rub the model with a cloth moistened with lemon juice and dipped in pumice stone. Rinse with clear water and polish with a dry chamolis.

### A Tom Thumb Wedding Is Clever

Do you have a copy of the Tom Thumb Wedding which I can use at our church social next month? Mrs. C. B. K.

In a personal letter I am sending you a copy of the Tom Thumb Wedding plans and will be glad to send a copy to anyone else wishing it. Address Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### If Vegetable Crop Exceeds Present Need

Our vegetable crop this year is much too large for our own use. I have canned all I need, and still have some left. Can I store these so that we will have fresh vegetables all winter?—Mrs. S. V. F.

A specially constructed pit in your yard will take care of the extra vegetables. I am sending you our leaflet "Storing Vegetables" which gives directions for making a pit and arranging the vegetables in it. The price of the leaflet is 2 cents, and will be sent to anyone requesting it. Address the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## Some Dressmaking Secrets

BY NAIDA GARDNER

**A**LONG with fall days come thoughts of fall dressmaking and a search for the newest wrinkles in finishing touches for all garments.

House dresses are holding up the feminine traditions this fall. Altho some of them are semi-tailored, a good many of the most chic might almost be called "partified." The skirts are flared and have bias tape and applique trimmings. Spacious pockets, if finished with a button closing, can be indispensable for carrying small articles.

Because cotton materials shrink, a hem of at least 4 inches should be sewed in by hand before the first laundering. After washing, the hem will probably have to be taken out about 2 inches and then stitched by machine. If sewing cotton materials, a simple method of finishing seams is possible. Take a seam of ¼ inch, press flat, then stitch folded bias tape close to finish it. By this method none of the objectionable threads which stick thru ordinary seams will be present. House dresses are 14 to 15 inches from the floor.

Smocks go hand in hand with the house dress for smart wear for the homemaker. Smocks made on princess lines, flared and bound with tape and with round necks are popular. This is true especially if rayon material is used. Or a smock of fighter material, self-trimmed and no belt, may serve as an extra garment to be worn over the dress on cold mornings or evenings.

Aprons of sheer voiles or batistes or prints

made to cover the complete dress are practical. Lovely combinations of print and plain material can be worked out. Bias tape trimming remains the favorite. Remnants may be worked up here to an advantage.

Combination underwear is becoming more and more popular. For those who like to "get into everything at once" is the suit which has the pantie, brassiere and slip. The pantie and brassiere combination is more popular, however, because of laundering difficulties. Dimity and batiste are now available in all of the pastel shades and if combined with bias tape of contrasting color makes a dainty and serviceable suit.

Half slips of rayon are easily made and worn. For light weight dresses a 12 inch shadow hem is made. Dainty bits of embroidery are finding a place on underwear these days, also. Monograms or motifs of uncertain origin are used frequently.

Street dresses, on the other hand, must be tailored. Wide rever collars, large buttons with bound buttonholes, and bound pockets are all good features. Ensembles of two or three pieces are still in good style. The change for fall is in the jacket. The very newest is a sleeveless, loosely-made jacket with no collar, while the blouse or dress underneath has long sleeves and a high neck. Light weight woolens and travel crepes are popular materials for fall street dresses. Skirts are slightly longer, 10 to 12 inches from the floor. The skirts have unpressed pleats, stitched part way down. Slips to be worn with street dresses are fitted. Some are made without trimming, lace is used on others and still others are finished with tiers of dainty ruffles.

## Early Fall Frocks

**F**ALL weather is closer than just around the corner—we are having a taste of it right now! Long sleeves and high necks will soon be the order of the season.

7110. For the small girl. Suitable for general wear. Designed for sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

7092. Neat morning frock. Features the deep



yoke with gathered portions. Designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

7066. Simple school frock. One piece model with plaits from shoulder to hem. Designed for sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

I live on the sunny side of the street; shady folks live on the other. I have always preferred the sunshine and have tried to put other people there, if only for an hour or two at a time.—Marshall P. Wilder.

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

### MEAT PIE (right)

2 pounds beef or veal (or beef and veal)  
2 teaspoons salt  
Boiling water

4 tablespoons flour  
1/2 recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough  
—use basic recipe

Cut meat into 1-inch cubes. Brown in skillet with small amount of fat. Add salt and enough boiling water to cover. Simmer gently 1 1/2 hours, or until tender. Mix flour to a paste with small amount of cold water, add to meat mixture, and cook until thickened, stirring well. Turn into casserole and reheat in oven until gravy bubbles. Roll biscuit dough 1/2 inch thick. Cut into diamond-shaped sections, and arrange on top of meat mixture. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes, or until biscuits are done. (Carrots, onions, and potatoes may be added to meat mixture and cooked with it 10 minutes before flour is added.) Serves 8.

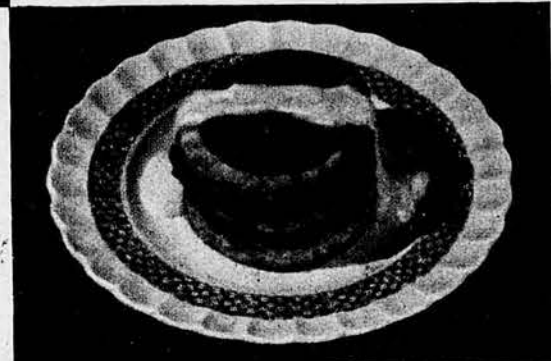


### DATE SHORTCAKES (below)

1 cup dates, seeded and chopped  
1/2 cup water  
1/4 cup brown sugar, firmly packed

1 teaspoon lemon juice  
Dash of salt  
1/2 recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe

Combine dates, water, sugar, lemon juice, and salt. Cook over slow fire, stirring frequently, until mixture thickens. Cool. Roll biscuit dough 1/8 inch thick. Cut with large round cutter. Remove centers from half of circles with small round cutter, leaving rings. Brush tops with butter, sprinkle with sugar, and place on greased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven (475° F.) 10 minutes, or until done. Spread each round biscuit thickly with date mixture, adjust rings on top and fill with additional date mixture. Serve with lemon sauce. Makes 4 shortcakes.



### CALUMET BISCUIT DOUGH

This is the basic recipe that makes any one of these fascinating dishes

2 cups sifted flour  
2 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder

1/2 teaspoon salt  
4 tablespoons butter or other shortening  
3/4 cup milk (about)

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk gradually until soft dough is formed. Turn out on floured board, knead slightly. Roll 1/2 inch thick. Cut with floured biscuit cutter. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12 biscuits.

(All measurements are level)

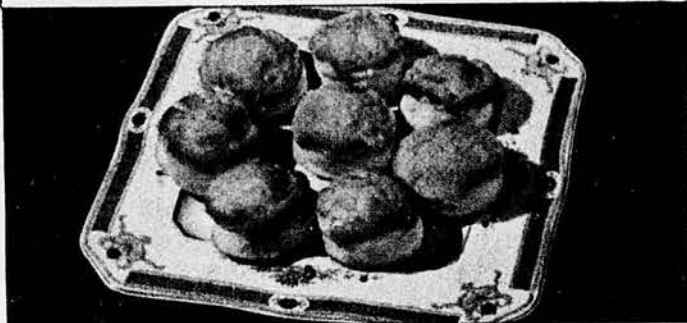


### QUICK CINNAMON ROLLS (above)

1/2 recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe  
1 1/2 tablespoons butter

3 tablespoons sugar  
1/4 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/4 cup currants or raisins

Roll biscuit dough 1/4 inch thick. Cream butter, sugar, and cinnamon. Add currants, and sprinkle mixture over dough. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1 inch slices. Dot pan generously with butter, and sprinkle with additional sugar. Place rolls on top, cut-side down. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350° F.) and bake 15 minutes longer, or until done. Makes 6 rolls.



### PIMENTO CHEESE BISCUITS (left)

2 ounces pimento cheese  
2 tablespoons butter

1/2 recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe

Combine cheese and butter and melt over hot water, stirring until blended. Roll biscuit dough 1/4 inch thick, cut with small floured cutter, and place on greased baking sheet. Pour cheese mixture over biscuits. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes or until done. Makes 12 biscuits.

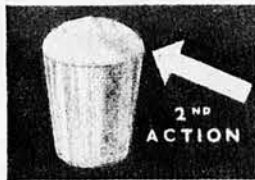
Orange Biscuits, Swedish Tea Rolls, Cherry and Almond Rings—and other wonderfully delicious variations can be made so easily from the foundation recipe. The new Calumet Baking Book tells how. We'll gladly send you a copy free. Mail the coupon below.

# What! Make all these gorgeous things from biscuit dough?

## Yes...for Calumet's Double-Action does wonders to biscuit dough!

HERE is news! Read and learn how Calumet Baking Powder glorifies plain biscuit dough—and turns a host of dishes into thrilling new creations.

Calumet, you see, acts *twice*—not just *once*. And this remarkable Double-Action works a magic transformation in your baking. You can't picture how tender, how marvelously good biscuit dough can be—until you try Calumet. You can't imagine what delicious treats biscuit dough can create—



### LOOK! See Calumet's Double-Action!

Make This Test To-day! Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This demonstrates Calumet's *first* action—the action designed to begin in the mixing bowl when liquid is added.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of *hot* water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This demonstrates Calumet's *second* action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of the oven.

**Double-Acting—Combination Type!** Calumet's Double-Action, explained above, is the result of a scientific combination of two gas-releasing ingredients, one of which acts chiefly during the mixing and the other chiefly during the baking. For this reason, Calumet is known both as "The Double-Acting" and "Combination Type" baking powder.

until you try the Calumet basic recipe given above.

For the beauty of it is—this *one* simple recipe is the "makings" of no end of tempting surprises. With this *one* recipe, you can make all kinds of fancy biscuits, fruit shortcakes, scones, meat pies, rolls and quick breads galore. The four suggestions above are just a few examples. Try any of them. Try some of your own favorites. Just use the basic recipe—and see what triumphs you achieve!

### Two Actions—the secret of perfect baking

Here is how Calumet's Double-Action brings such unusual perfection to biscuit dough and all your cakes and quick breads. Calumet's first action begins in the mixing bowl. This starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, the second action begins and continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter or dough and holds it high and light. Your baking is bound to turn out beautifully.

All baking powders are required by law to be

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made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet's scientifically balanced combination of two gas-releasing ingredients produces perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

Notice that the basic recipe given calls for only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible!

Get Calumet to-day! . . . Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation.



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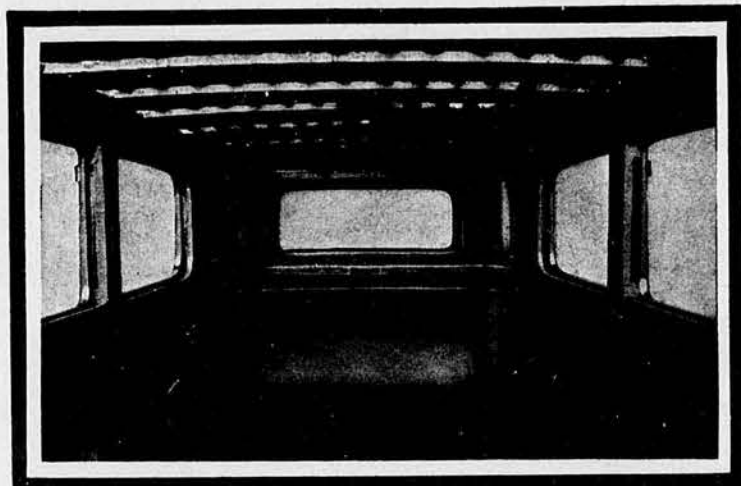
WONDERFUL NEW BAKING BOOK

# CALUMET

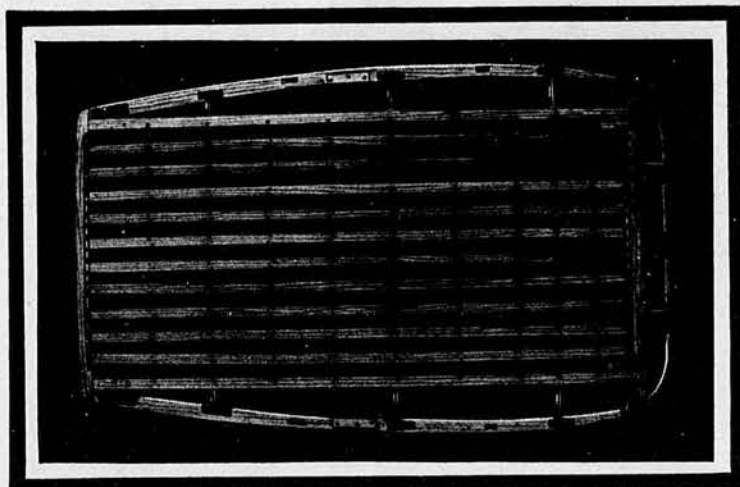
The Double-Acting Baking Powder

© 1931, G. F. CORP.

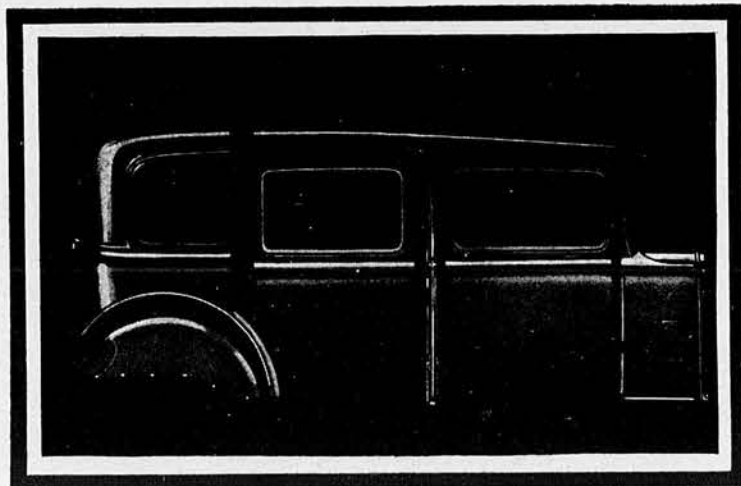
# You Get More Strength, More Safety, More Comfort, More Value in Body by Fisher



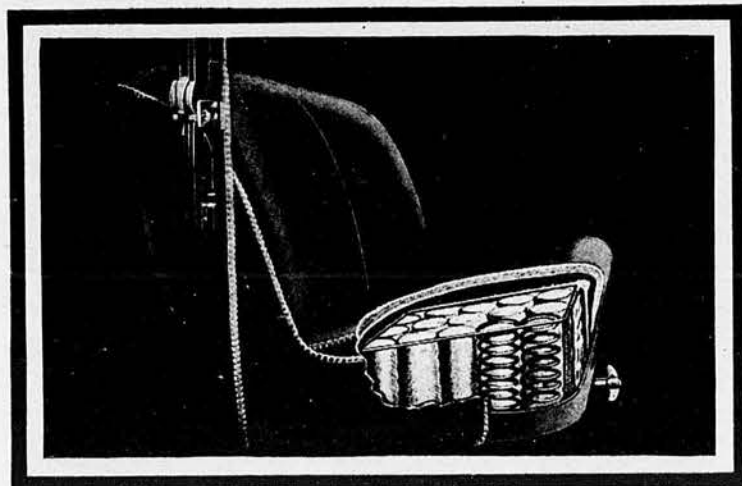
*Fisher Wood-and-Steel Construction.* Just as the wooden handle of your ax absorbs the shocks of the ax head, so does the famous Fisher wood-and-steel body construction absorb road shocks and provide great strength, long life and maximum safety. The framework is of sturdy, selected hardwoods, reinforced throughout with strong metal braces. Over this are placed the body panels of fine steel.



*Fisher Roof Construction.* There is no other type of roof construction so safe and so sturdy as the Fisher bow-and-slat type. Rigid braces of heavy steel secure the roof to the body frame, and strong steel corner braces reinforce the entire body structure. Such construction, assuring immeasurably greater safety, sturdiness and long life, is typical of the greater durability built into every Body by Fisher.



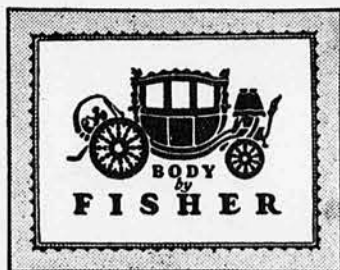
*Fisher Metal Paneling.* Body panels, as Fisher makes them, are heavy, strong units with all mouldings and window reveals formed directly in the metal, not fastened on. The cover for the front pillars is one piece. That means there are no mouldings to work loose, no exposed joints to open and let in cold air or rain. Body panels are drawn on steel-faced dies, insuring a smooth surface for finer body finish.



*Adjustable Driver's Seat.* Comfort is increased and driving made easier by the Fisher adjustable driver's seat. Turning the convenient handle moves the entire seat forward or backward through a range of three inches. The resilient, comfortable, form-fitting cushions are inclined at the correct angle for greatest riding ease. Fine coiled springs and thick soft padding assure resiliency coupled with strength and durability.

## Enjoy the Advantages of Bodies by Fisher

Not only in solid, substantial construction, but in all qualities of style, comfort, luxury and convenience, Bodies by Fisher are recognized as outstanding. Their beauty of line and color is a lasting beauty. Their comfort is restful and luxurious. Their interiors



are upholstered in rich, long-wearing fabrics and their fittings reflect the latest mode. You make sure of enjoying all the Fisher qualities, of getting more body value for your money, when you buy one of the General Motors cars—the only cars with Body by Fisher.

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# Five reasons for Chevrolet's unexcelled economy



Why is it that a car so big, fast and powerful as the Chevrolet Six costs so little to operate and maintain? The answer lies in five outstanding factors of Chevrolet economy:

**1. Efficient Engine Design.** Every feature of the Chevrolet motor that affects fuel and oil economy has been the subject of specially intensive study and development by Chevrolet engineers. The result is that 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline is a common experience with Chevrolet owners. And oil expense is practically negligible.

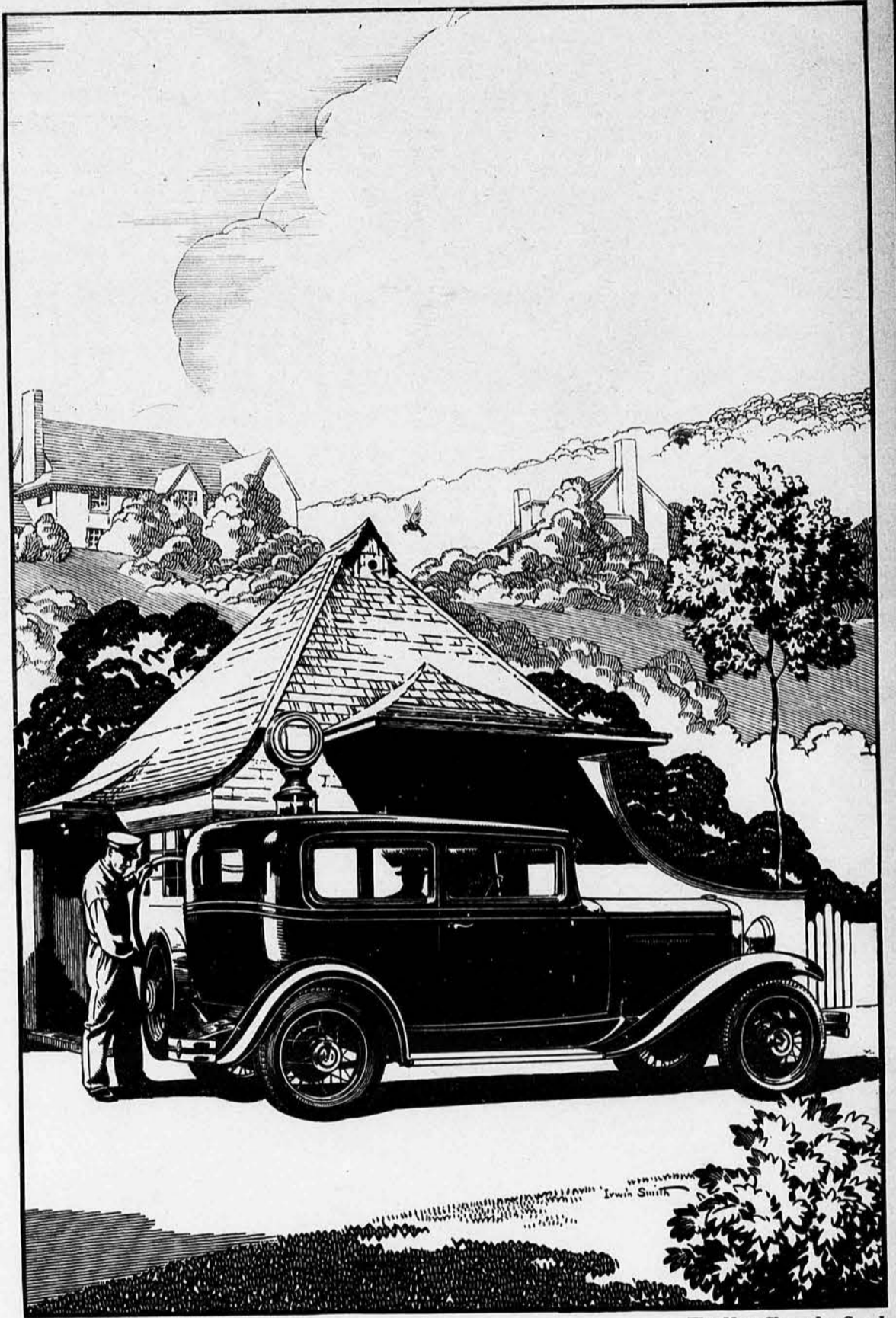
**2. Modern Chassis Design.** An important reason for Chevrolet's day-after-day dependability lies in its modern chassis design. For example: The heavy 152-inch frame supports the body throughout its length. And Chevrolet's six-cylinder motor minimizes the wearing vibration that can lead to so many repair bills.

**3. Excellence of Manufacture.** As one example of the care used in building the Chevrolet Six—pistons are matched to within ½ ounce and fitted to less than three thousandths of an inch clearance. Piston pins, too, are allowed to vary in size only 3/10 of one thousandth of an inch and are individually fitted to their bushings. As a result of precision like this, thousands of Chevrolet owners have traveled 20,000 miles or more, without having their motors opened for major servicing.

**4. High-Quality Materials.** Chevrolet rear axle gears are built of costly 3½ per cent nickel steel. Pistons are bushed with high-grade bronze. Transmission gears and springs are made of chrome-vanadium steel. Brake linings are a special high-quality moulded type. Obviously, a car made of such fine materials *must* last longer and cost less to maintain.

**5. Economical Nationwide Service.** Over 10,000 authorized Chevrolet service stations offer extremely low flat-rate charges on both labor and genuine parts. *No charge* is made for any of the parts or the labor involved in any replacements made under the terms of Chevrolet's liberal Owner's Service Policy.

In addition to all these basic economies, Chevrolet gives you the extra dollars and cents economy of one of the lowest delivered prices on the market. And this original cost can be spread over an extended period of time by means of the liberal G. M. A. C. monthly payment plan.



The New Chevrolet Coach

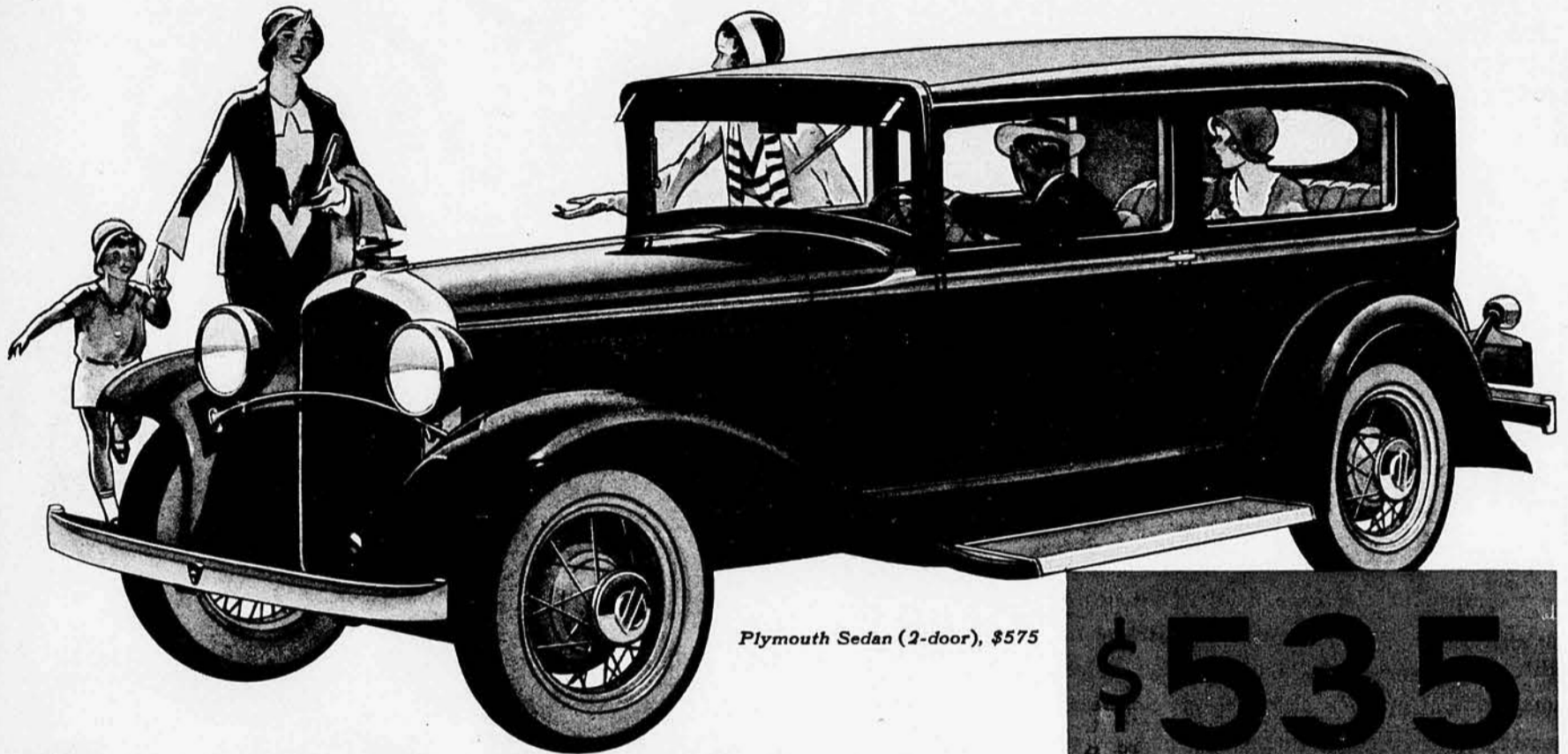
## NEW CHEVROLET SIX

*The Great American Value*

**New Low Prices**—Roadster, \$475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), \$495; Phaeton, \$510; Standard Coupe, \$535; Coach, \$545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, \$545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), \$575; Five-Passenger Coupe, \$595; Convertible Cabriolet, \$615; Standard Sedan, \$635; Special Sedan, \$650; Convertible Landau Phaeton, \$650. Special equipment extra. Chevrolet truck chassis, \$355 to \$590. Low delivered prices and easy terms. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.

THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT · THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

# NEW PLYMOUTH FLOATING POWER *and* FREE WHEELING



## Chrysler Motors Engineers' Greatest Contribution to Modern Motoring

**T**HE new Plymouth with Floating Power is the challenge of Chrysler Motors engineers to the whole world of lowest-priced cars.

With the discovery and development of Floating Power, they finally attain the goal which a discouraged industry had abandoned as futile and hopeless.

For more than a quarter of a century, engineers had endeavored to wipe out the "interrupted torque" that sent tremors up through the frame to passengers and driver—but always without complete success.

One by one they admitted defeat, begging the question by adopting additional cylinders, sacrificing economy for greater smoothness.

Chrysler Motors engineers, while designing fine sixes and eights for Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler, have labored unceasingly for the perfected Four, which they have steadfastly maintained to be the ideal car for the lowest-price field.

Floating Power, new and exclusive in Plymouth, is an engineering discovery that actually achieves the smoothness of an Eight with the simplicity of design and the economy of operation that are the birthright of the Four.

The Floating Power principle allows the engine to rock on its natural axis. The Plymouth engine mountings—and there are only two—are so placed that the engine, if it were free to rotate, would do so in perfect balance. At each mounting, live rubber, nearly an inch thick, allows the engine to rock or oscillate on this natural axis, thus dissipating the impulses caused by its power explosions.

Floating Power is so new, so startlingly revolutionary that you must experience it to understand just how sensational is this greatest contribution by Chrysler Motors engineers to modern motoring.

Get behind the wheel of a new Plymouth. Step on the accelerator. Feel how quickly and smoothly the 56-h.p. engine whisks you to stopwatch speeds of 65 and 70 miles an hour. Then suddenly take your foot off the accelerator. Make a mental comparison of its noiseless deceleration with the roaring of other fours, and even of inferior sixes, when put to the same test.

The new Plymouth also includes Free Wheeling as standard equipment. This great feature saves on gas, oil and engine wear. It permits

quick and noiseless shifting of gears in all forward speeds without declutching.

Plymouth also gives you a new Easy-Shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears, even with Free Wheeling locked out.

On its sturdy double-drop frame, Plymouth carries full-size Safety-Steel bodies. Plymouth is the only car in its price group with internal hydraulic brakes, unexcelled for safety.

And Plymouth has an entirely new styling, comparable in beauty with far costlier cars.

Throughout the country 10,000 dealers—Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler—stand ready today to demonstrate the phenomenal performance that wipes out all earlier conceptions of fine motoring among lowest-priced cars.

*New Plymouth Body Styles—Roadster \$535, Sport Roadster \$595, Sport Phaeton \$595, Coupe \$565, Coupe (with rumble seat) \$610, Convertible Coupe \$645, Sedan (2-door) \$575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) \$635, f.o.b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Low delivered prices. Convenient time-payments. Non-shatterable glass is available on all models at small extra cost.*

NEW PLYMOUTH IS SOLD BY ALL DODGE, DE SOTO AND CHRYSLER DEALERS

# Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

**W**HAT is the best way to raise strawberries? With a spoon.  
 Why is a cherry like a book? Because it is red (read).  
 Why is an apple like a good song? Because it is encored.  
 Why should the highest apple on a tree be the best one? Because it is a tip-top apple.  
 When is an apple like something else? When it's a crab.  
 What is the difference between a man and a banana peel? Sometimes the man throws the banana peel into the gutter, and sometimes the banana peel throws the man into the gutter.  
 What games do the waves play? Pitch and toss.

## Pal and Fluffy

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My birthday is September 25. I go to Bear Creek school. My teacher last term was Mrs. Knoll. I liked



To sit and sew a pretty seam  
 Gives Dimples much delight;  
 She takes a needle in her hand,  
 And sews with all her might.

her very much. There were 30 pupils in our room. For pets I have a dog named Pal, a cat named Fluffy and a horse. I have two brothers. The



How many words can you make by using the letters in the word **CLOWNS**? There are at least a dozen different words, not counting the singular and plural forms as separate words. See whether you can find more than that. 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.

oldest is 6 years old and the other is 3. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
 Vivian Velma Settles.  
 Mt. Morrison, Colo.

## Attendance Record

I am 9 years old. My birthday is June 28. I am in the fourth grade. I have a little sister. Her name is Leta. She is 6 years old and in the first grade. For pets we have a pup named Rover and five little kittens and a pony named Bessy. We ride our pony to school every day. I was neither absent nor tardy last term. I received a prize for good grades in spelling. I enjoy the children's page very much.  
 Theresa Meador.  
 Valley Falls, Kan.

## Has Six Cats

I am 12 years old and will be 13 July 8. Have I a twin? I will be a freshman in high school next year. I have a sister who is 5 years old. For pets we have a dog named Laddie and six cats named Socks, Tipps, Ginger, Spotty, Butterball and Puff. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.  
 Patsy Kall.  
 Longford, Kan.

## There Are Six of Us

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. The name of our school is

Cass Ridge. My teacher the past term was Mrs. Johnson. I have 1 mile to go to school. I like to go to school. There are 20 pupils in our school—nine girls and 11 boys. I have one sister and four brothers. My sister's name is Lillian and my brothers' names are Martin, Edward, Ernest and Harold. Harold is a little baby. I live on an 800-acre farm. We live 7½ miles from Ellsworth.  
 Blanche Hockman.  
 Lorraine, Kan.

## Girl's Wardrobe Puzzle

Hidden in each of the following sentences is an article girls like to wear. One sentence contains two articles. See if you can find the complete wardrobe. 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.

1. He has installed an addressograph in his office.
2. I ordered grapes, apples, cocoa, tea and bread.
3. I met a Jesuit today on the campus.
4. Since stock is at par, a solution of your problem would be to sell.
5. Let us embrace, let us keep to good principles.
6. Le Mar, Ingleside and Sunset Hill are additions to the town.
7. But, I say, whose hateful act can that be?

8. When I tune in, either music or sage sayings entrance me most.
9. He kept Mr. Jacob's hoe so long, Mr. Jacob had to send for it.

## Tea for Two

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

Dolly gives a gentle knock  
 At my parlor door.  
 "Why do come in, Miss Jones, dear,  
 The clock is striking four.  
 I have put the kettle on  
 And we'll have a cup of tea.  
 How are all your children?  
 Measles? Oh dear me!

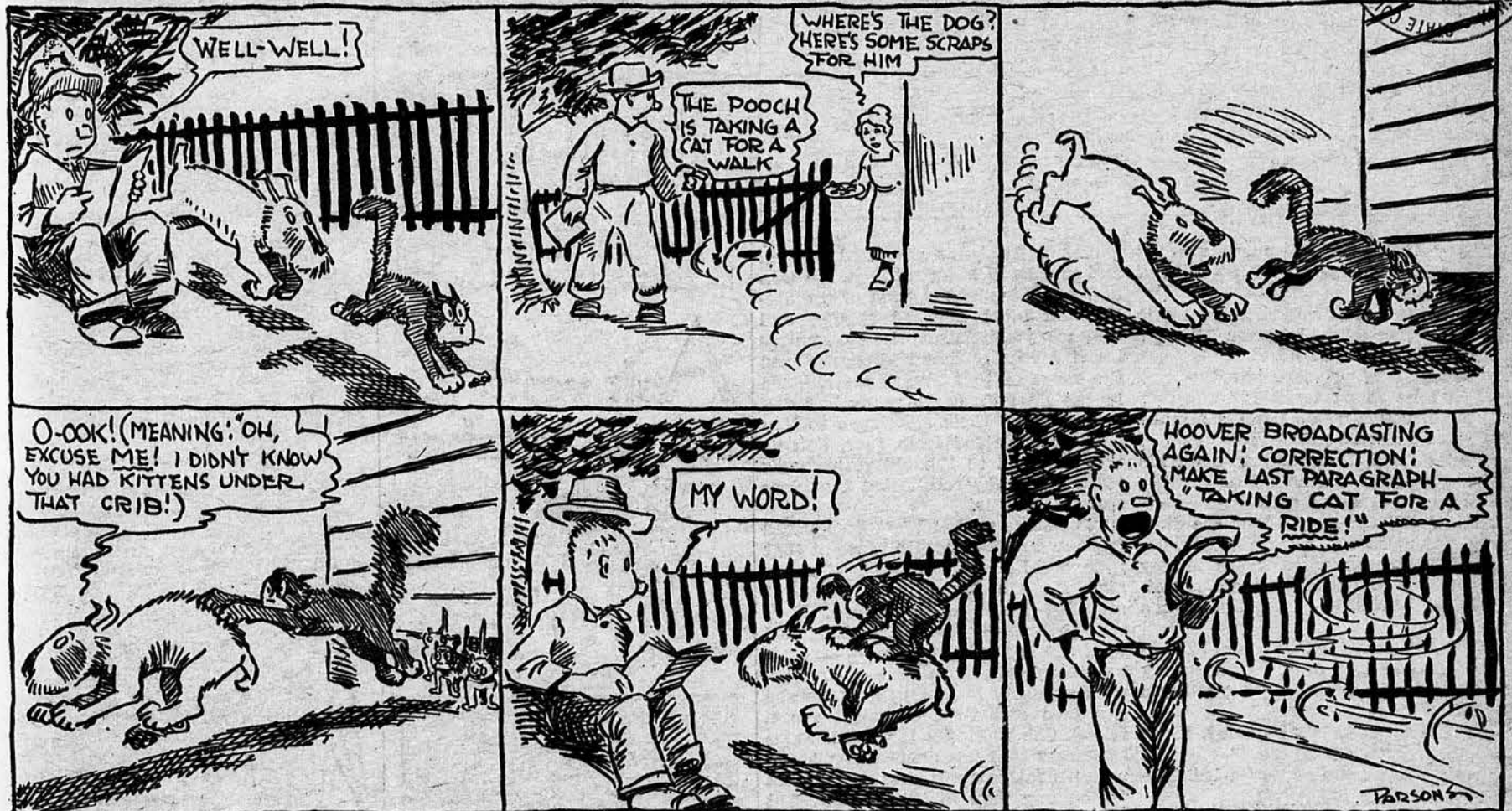
"Now the kettle's boiling.  
 Draw your chair right up.  
 Will you take one lump or two?  
 Or is it lemon for your cup?"  
 So we keep on talking,  
 As mother and her callers do;  
 Only when it's dolly calling,  
 I have to make the buzz for two.



## Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —

1. On the ocean; 2. Heavenly body; 3. A direction; 4. Sciences.  
 From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. 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.



The Hoovers—Buddy Files a Correction

# The Coming of Cosgrove

BY LAURIE YORK ERSKINE

THE crowd which jammed the room was now quiescent. The people sat as silent and as fascinated as an audience at some engrossing drama, and it seemed that in a manner known only to himself, Cosgrove had conjured them out of a sensation-hungry mob into a group of thinking, sympathetic people who sought only to entangle from this maze of evidence a thread of justice.

With Gaines in the box, Cosgrove attacked immediately the question which Creevy had developed regarding his status as an outsider.

"You knew my father, Mr. Gaines?"

"For nearly forty years."

"Was the town of Manford in existence when you first met him?"

Gaines smiled tolerantly.

"There wasn't anything here saving just only my homestead ranch," he said. "Yore dad came among the first to settle near me."

"Please look over this court room and tell me if you see anybody who came into this country at the same time as my father or before him."

"I don't have to look. There ain't a living soul but me can claim residence here as far back as that."

"So my father came out with some other old settlers who are now dead, and built up a community here before the town of Manford existed. Was it a peaceful community, Mr. Gaines?"

Gaines sighed.

"Yes, it was right peaceful."

"Were there any quarrels among those early settlers? Any gun fights?"

"No. We was too busy settlin' down. The first gun fight. . . ."

"Just a minute. Was there any other form of lawlessness? Any cattle stealing?"

"Well, no. The first time I remember cattle stealing was when Ben

nation his memory aroused. "Mason Farley hired the first professional gunmen that ever came into this county. You all know what happened. It was Brad Cosgrove, this boy's father, that put a crimp in Farley's tail, and Mase Farley never forgave him."

"Are you goin' to let these lies get into the evidence?" The voice of Farley arose, furiously. The man seemed transported with passion to the verge of madness. "The old man is slandering the dead!"

But Cosgrove's voice overlapped his rasping protest with the ring of exultant youth.

"Then it appears that I am no stranger in this place, and that far from coming as a city gunman, I came to be caught in a clash with a man who was first to introduce to this peaceful community hired assassins, and who our first witness showed us has not given up that practice!"

He swung away from the jury in an outburst of energy.

"And now tell them, John Gaines, how it was I came here the night Mason Farley was killed! They will believe you, John, for they know you tell the truth!"

And his words rang home to every heart in the room, for there was no one in Manford but knew John Gaines was incapable of dishonesty.

"Why, that's easy enough," Gaines smiled his slow, honest smile. "Mason Farley was bent on his daughter marrying Cliff Lederer. You all know what that would mean to a girl who lived all alone among that herd of men folks." And the court room laughed.

Magically the attitude of the crowd had changed. The defendant was no

## Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What is the "Derby"?
2. For whom was Douglas county, Kan., named?
3. What is a Morganatic marriage?
4. Correct the misspelled words: intimately, elegance, chateau, grievence, in-exhaustible, chaffeur.
5. What is a vampire?
6. Who is Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf?
7. Who wrote, "Leaves of Grass"?
8. What is a libretto?
9. In what ways may you find out, free of charge, the reliability of firms before you invest your money with them?
10. Who was Salome?
11. What is the meaning of the word, "braille"?
12. What is a "toe-hold"?

(Answers found on page 21)

Creevy there, his old man, claimed Mason Farley rode orf with a herd of his calves."

"Oh, the first accusation of cattle stealing was against Mason Farley? When did he come here?"

"About twenty years ago."

"And he made trouble?"

"Well, considerable trouble seemed to start after he got here."

"That's a lie!" Farley was on his feet, purple of countenance.

Cosgrove ignored him.

"Now tell the jury about the first gun fight you can remember."

"Well, it was when Wert Farley shot Andy Craig in the main street.

"It's lies! All lies! Stop that man's mouth!"

Only the combined efforts of Christ-offerson and two others held Farley from violently assaulting the witness stand.

"It's the truth, Wert Farley. None knows it better than you!"

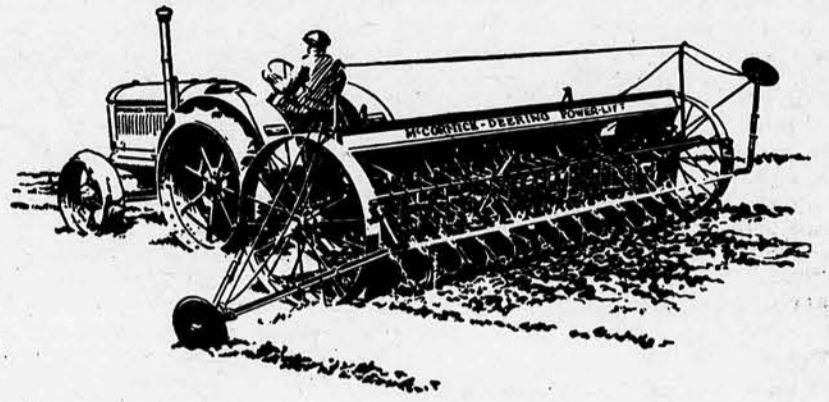
"And what came of it?" cried Cosgrove, pressing his point.

"War!" Gaines leaned over the rail before him, quivering with the indig-

ner a foreigner who had tricked and murdered Manford men. He was now in their sight a scion of the oldest and most honored family, and they were a little surprised to remember how readily they had championed the cause of that Farley crew. Since Mason Farley's death many had discovered that their allegiance to him had been derived from fear, and as they listened to the old plainsman's testimony, they recollected that fear and resented it.

"For some reason Wert Farley had to go and make up with Mase at that time, and he took his side against the girl. So she found herself sort of standing alone against them. Four men to a lonely gal." Here he gazed with the honest sympathy of age for harried youth, upon the girl, who, with suddenly brimming eyes, turned her face away. "She looked for a friend. She wanted a lawyer, because she knew that her uncle was playing with her father's will. And she couldn't fix on any man in this county. But she knew of young Bradley Cosgrove, and she wrote to him, asking him to

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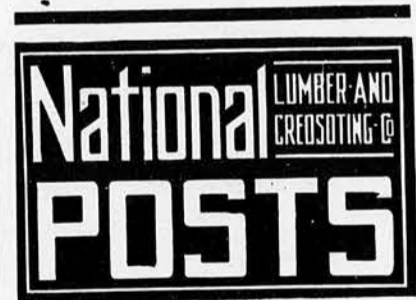
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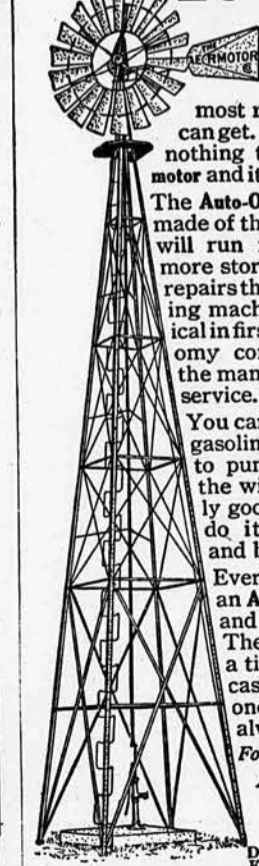
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help her. He came right orf, he being impulsive that-a-way, and he arrived here the night Mase Farley was shot."

"Well, why didn't he stay? Why didn't he let on he was here?"

Farley cried the words out in a wail of furious derision. Cosgrove pounced on him like a cat.

"Because he knew that her beloved uncle would make life unbearable for her if he found out she had a friend!" he thundered.

"I think that's all, Mr. Gaines!" He turned with elaborate sarcasm to the disconsolate Creevy. "Would you like to cross-examine the witness?" he asked politely.

Creevy shook his head. "Then call Clifford Lederer!" snapped Cosgrove.

Range Justice Turns

"I know you were up late last night, Lederer," began Cosgrove, "so I'm going to let you off easily. I want you to tell the jury just how you came to be a part owner of the Bar Nothing ranch."

The words, easily spoken, without any effect of drama, or conscious craft; spoken in the silken accents wherewith a man addresses his fellow in politest conversation, struck the court room with a definite shock. Farley, sitting back in his chair, conscious now that bluster could do no good, snarled forth a protest to Creevy.

"That ain't relevant," he snarled. "Shut him up!"

"I object!" said Creevy. "You mean that reference to Farley's will is only to be made by the prosecution?" smiled Cosgrove.

"Objection overruled," snapped his honor, who was grievously at a loss, the reins of office having seemingly slipped irrevocably from his fingers.

"Go ahead," urged Cosgrove. "Mason Farley made me coheir in his will," snarled Lederer, and he spoke with a hangdog air.

"Were you present when that will was drawn up?"

"No."

Cosgrove grinned, and fingered the papers in his hand.

"Do you know what perjury means?" he asked silkily, and he used precisely the same intonation with which he had made that inquiry of the discredited cow-puncher. Lederer rose to the bluff.

"I mean yes," he snapped. "Sure I was there when they made it."

"Who else was there?"

"Klein and Wert and Mason. . . ."

"Shut up!" roared Farley.

"And together you persuaded, coerced, and bullied Mason Farley into disowning his daughter and making you joint heirs?" Cosgrove pressed his question home with the force of a lance thrust.

"No!" shouted Lederer. "We didn't bully him. We said we'd see Hazel married. . . ."

"Shut up!" roared Farley. "You go. . . ."

"That's enough!" cried Cosgrove. "In short, gentlemen of the jury, that will was framed among these men to cheat a girl out of her inheritance! I think the attitude with which Farley and Lederer have treated my questions speaks for itself! Now there's just one more matter I want to get from you, Lederer. It's about that shooting we enjoyed together. You say your gun had blanks in it."

"Yes," Lederer growled out the words with lowered eyes.

"When did I put those blank cartridges in?"

"When you took my gun."

"Do you want to admit now that you're mistaken about my taking your gun? Or do you want me to put John Gaines on the stand to refresh your memory?"

A deathly silence. A silence of jury, court and especially a deathly silence on the part of the witness.

"Answer that question!" thundered Cosgrove.

"I remember now," growled Lederer, "you didn't take my gun."

"All right. Stand down. Unless," Cosgrove turned again to Creevy, "unless the attorney for the people wishes to cross-examine."

But he didn't. Creevy had no desire to cross-examine Lederer and even if he had, it is problematical if he would have had the chance to do so, for Lederer was out of the witness box before Cosgrove's amiable offer had left his lips.

Lederer was out of the witness box, and in another moment was out of the courthouse. With panic driving him he was out and away. Away for any place that would still, in his shaken heart, the torturing fear that the mob which they had so painstakingly sought to turn against Cosgrove would soon be upon his heels.

For he knew the men of Manford, and he knew the summary justice which they were wont to mete out to whomsoever they condemned. He had felt them turn against him as Cosgrove had so gallantly swung into his defense. He had sensed it and seen it as he sat in the witness box.

Silently, ominously, he had felt the tide of rough, range justice turn against him and condemn him. That knowledge engendered in him a fear which gave him wings, feverish wings, which bore him away, fast galloping, panic-stricken with a panic that fed upon the frenzied beating of his pony's hoofs.

Before Cosgrove had well begun to continue his defense and rend the tissue of lies that had well-nigh brought him to death, Lederer was a fear-driven fugitive from the wrath thru which he had confidently and skillfully endeavored to remove Cosgrove from his path.

His going left Farley frantic. Made

(Continued on Page 20)

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# We Can't Pay the Freight Increase

## Hay Rates to Kansas City Would Then Be \$4.20 a Ton

By Henry Hatch

**A**T THE rate hearings now going on before the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether the railroads shall be granted the 15 per cent increased freight rates asked, the present plight of the farmer has been thoroughly and convincingly presented. It has already been conclusively shown that the farmer cannot stand any increase in the freight in getting his grain and livestock to market, and in fact cannot afford to pay the present rate, but in stating what they believed has put the farmer in his present bad financial condition, I cannot help but notice the alleged logic of the statements of some of the financiers and so-called financiers. Most of them have stated they believed that too much machinery, tractors and big tools have put the farmer in his present bad financial condition. Two years ago some of the very men who berated the farmer, last week, at the Kansas City hearing, for buying too much modern machinery were lambasting the farmer for not keeping up-to-date. At that time they told him he could not expect to make farming pay if he did not adopt modern methods and buy labor saving machines. He was told, then, that factories were piling up profits because they were adopting modern machine methods of doing work, and if he would profit likewise he, too, must bring his business up-to-date in the same manner. Now, some of the same would be financiers are telling the farmer he has made a big fool out of himself for buying so much machinery.

### Use Tractors: Cut Costs

Machinery is no different from any other inanimate thing; the success or failure derived from its use is a question of management or mismanagement. Just now it is popular for the banker and the financier to knock on the tractor and its general use by the farmer. The farmer may own as many cars, buy as much of his living out of the grocery store as he pleases and load up to the limit on high priced livestock, bought almost solely on a speculative basis; all of that seems to be all right, but if he is doing his farming with a tractor, even tho its use is reducing his cost of production 30 per cent, it seems popular to jump all over him for using it, and he is told that he must not expect to make his farming pay unless he goes back to horses.

### Inefficient Management, Maybe?

Some farmers have not made tractors pay. This is not at all surprising; in fact, it really would be surprising if it were possible for every farmer who bought a tractor to make it pay. I can remember when many farmers went broke buying heavy draft horses in making a change from the pony teams of pioneer farming. Of course it is not surprising that some farmers have gone broke and are going broke buying and using tractors; probably many of the same fellows would have gone broke if they never had seen a tractor. In nine cases out of 10 of such failures mismanagement and not tractors is to blame, and the 10th case likely was a poor hand with machinery getting hold of something he was not able to master economically. So now they are telling the world the tractor is largely responsible for the farmer being in the red.

### A Tractor That Eats Oats?

An Emporia banker, and a good friend of mine he is, too, recently wrote that he wanted a tractor that could eat oats for fuel and that would

raise little tractors to grow into big ones by the time the old one was worn out. I, too, am a lover of the horse, and I never did begrudge the oats a barn full of horses must have. But I can recognize the undisputed fact that the horse must eat to live, whether there is work to do or not, and that often it can and does lie down and die when apparently in the best of health except for the last few hours. So, in championing the tractor and answering my Emporia friend who wants a tractor with organs of reproduction and an appetite for oats, I might enter my wants for a horse that eats only when it works, that will not lie down and die suddenly, and that may be worked 24 hours a day and night, if necessary, without a stop, at a 4-mile an hour gait, even tho it be in 100 degree temperatures.

### Would Finish the Hay Business

Should the increase in rates asked by the railroads go into effect probably no one commodity would be hurt worse than would hay. Harry Partidge, a veteran hay man of this county, says the increase asked for, if put into effect, would virtually confiscate the hay shipping business. The present rate on baled hay from Coffey and Woodson counties to Kansas City, the nearest central market, is \$2.90 a ton. The increased asked is 6½ cents a hundred, or \$1.30 a ton, bringing the rate up to \$4.20 a ton to get our hay to the nearest market, just a little over 100 miles away. Most baled hay is selling for less than this, so the railroads are asking more for hauling a ton of hay 100 miles than the producer gets for his product in the bale and loaded on the freight car.

### Fine Legal Talent, Anyway

Many farmers believe the railroads are making the try for a general increase in rates with no expectation of getting it, but the effort is made to forestall any move for a reduction in rates, which they very well know is due the business of the country at the present time. Freight rates are already too high, in comparison with commodity prices, and the railway officials know they are too high, but to keep down a general move for a reduction, they put up the smoke-screen for an increase. The legal talent at their command is the best the country affords, and if they succeed in holding to their already too high rate, they will have won their case and the general public will be the loser.

### Exchanged Wheat for Flour

Some weeks ago I mentioned that I would like to have the chance to take some of the cheap wheat to a mill and secure in exchange some cheap flour, just as my father did in pioneer days. Several letters came, advising that such an exchange was possible, and that if I would take wheat to the Saunders Mill at Council Grove, I would get a 48-pound sack of the highest patent flour for every 1½ bushels of wheat, and still more flour if a second or third patent flour was taken. So, last Monday, we loaded 60 bushels of wheat in the truck and made the 60-mile drive to Council Grove, where we got in exchange 40 sacks of the mill's best flour, no money changing hands. After getting home, a number of neighbors brought 1½ bushels of their wheat to me for each sack of flour, so the one trip will keep several families in flour for several weeks, and

then some other man can make the trip. Mr. Saunders tells me he is keeping his mill in operation 12 hours a day, most of his output going out on an exchange basis. His profit is wholly in the shorts and bran, since there is but 33 pounds of the highest patent flour in a bushel of wheat. You can take a small or a large amount and make the same exchange. On many days the roads near Council Grove are lined with cars loaded with sacks of wheat, the drivers in some cases having come 75 miles to mill. The Saunders Mill makes the best of flour, Mr. Saunders himself coming from a family of millers that dates back to an unbroken line of service in this work for 250 years. We who have produced cheap wheat should now stand by every mill that enables us in this way to secure cheap flour. By making this exchange and baking at home,

we have the first opportunity of securing cheap bread since the World War inflated the cost of living.

### Crop Yields Are Higher Now

According to Fred O. Patton of Garnett, men who four years ago would not think of liming their soil and growing legumes, since they have seen the results that neighbors in their community have obtained with these soil builders now are turning enthusiastically to lime and legumes. "Seed has been blamed the last several years for low crop production, but legumes and lime are hoisting crop production back to the old-time high levels," enlightens Mr. Patton.

### Is This Service?

Lady: "Can you give me a room and bath?"

Clerk: "I can give you a room, madam, but you will have to take your own bath."

## KANSAS FREE FAIR TOPEKA Sept. 14-19

Entries in all departments indicate a stupendous exposition. You'll enjoy every minute of this busy week—be a part of the 1931 Kansas Free Fair.

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**THURS. . . . . OPEN AUTO RACES**  
**FRIDAY . . . . . HARNESS RACING**  
**SAT. . . . . OPEN AUTO RACES**

## 17th Annual KANSAS FREE FAIR TOPEKA

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Look for the **BIG ORANGE ARROW**

# The Club Folks Will Be His Guests

## Senator Capper Will Entertain the Members and Their Friends First Two Days of Fair

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

ANOTHER Topeka Free Fair is close at hand, and with it come good times for Capper Club boys and girls! Yes, Senator Capper says, "Despite unfavorable conditions, I want to have our fine Kansas boys and girls as my guests at least two days during the fair week. We'll do our best to make it a pleasant and worthwhile occasion for them."

This announcement is in keeping with a custom established several years ago. It had a small beginning away back in pre-war times. Only 25 club members were present at the first annual club rally. Hundreds are expected this year. Each member is expected to bring his parents or some friend along to help him enjoy the various features. Teams will have an opportunity to present stunts which they have arranged during the meetings.

Banners and scrapbooks made by the local teams will be on display. Sometime during the rally judges will announce winners of special honors in the handiwork contests. Specimens of work done by members in the sewing department also will be on exhibit.

Following are listed the principal events of the annual club rally:

### PROGRAM Annual Capper Club Rally Monday, September 14

10:00 a. m. Begin registering at the Capper Publications' building, 8th and Jackson streets—trip thru the plant.  
1:00 p. m. Inspect exhibits at fair grounds.

6:30 p. m. Meet at Capper Publications' building, 8th and Jackson streets, for theater party at one of Topeka's theaters.

### Tuesday, September 15

10:00 a. m. Meet at Capper Publications' building on the fair grounds for sight-seeing trip of Topeka, including visit to meat packing plants.

1:00 p. m. Meet at Capper Publications' building on fair grounds for group picture and attendance at grandstand performance.

7:30 p. m. Meet at Capper Publications' building at fair grounds for attendance at grandstand night performance.

Club members who come by train are requested to notify the club manager of time and place of arrival, so transportation to the hotel or the temporary abiding place can be provided. Former members are included in this and other invitations. We'll be looking for you. Don't disappoint us.

# The Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 17)

of more determined stuff than either of his confederates, and more deeply confident of his influence over the crowd, Farley was still fighting; but he was fighting desperately.

"You can make what you like out of his lies an' his trickery!" he cried to judge, jury, and all who heard his voice, "but you can't get out of the fact that he shot down Klein. He can't lie out of that! His own words convict him of that! Even Gaines says Jake was unarmed!"

He stopped, for his throat suddenly drying, he choked, his voice catching in an odd, despairing manner. And he found himself suddenly enveloped in a deadly silence.

"Which side are you representing?" asked Cosgrove dryly.

"Your honor," snapped Creevy, suddenly arising, "I move that the defendant be ordered to continue his defense or close it. With all his spectacular hokum he hasn't produced a single fact to show him innocent of the original charge. Wert Farley may be out of order but he's damned right! Cosgrove has still got to prove he didn't murder Jacob Klein!"

And that was his honor's chance. While the crowded court room still hung on the sound of the prosecuting attorney's voice, Judge Fairlove saw his opportunity to take to himself something of the limelight which had beat so pitilessly upon every other being at the trial but him.

"Young feller," he boomed, and leaned far forward in his chair, "Ben Creevy talks sense. What more defense have you got to offer to this court?"

### A New Predicament

Cosgrove then experienced that moment of hesitation which must come to the gambler who possesses but one trump and knows that the game depends on when that trump is played. For he was now faced by the predicament which had occupied him thru all the days since his arrest. A predicament which he had hoped to ameliorate by moving the court and jury with the picture he had drawn of his probity and unassailable character. The fact was that Klein had died by

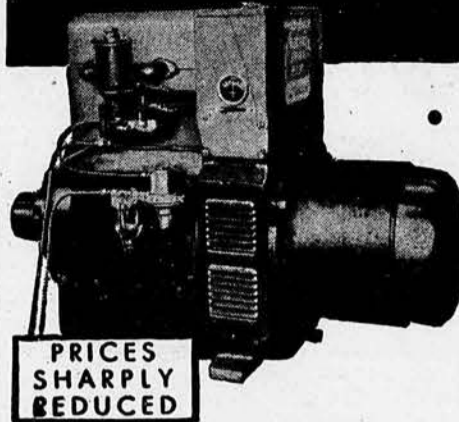
a bullet from his gun and there was only one person whom he could call to witness that he had fired in self-defense. He had known from the beginning that this was so, and had assailed himself often with the question of what, in this dilemma, he would do. Would he call her to testify for him? Would he be capable of placing her upon that platform and subjecting her to the inquisition which she would surely have to bear from Creevy, whatever testimony she gave to the questions he would put? . . . The question had tormented him thru-out the trial, and now, as he was brought to the test, he knew that he could not do it.

The hot pain which he had felt when Creevy had dragged her name into the evidence before, now recurred to him. To place her in the box would be to subject her to a publicity ten-fold as infamous. All her most secret thoughts and delicate feelings would be paraded in the limelight of insinuating calumny which Creevy would pour upon her with his cross-examination. The one matter of her relations with her father, the unmentionable union with Lederer upon which Mason Farley had insisted. . . . Cosgrove winced inwardly, as he recollected how she had shrunk from the remembrance of it. . . . "It was shameful!" she had cried. . . . And Creevy would endeavor to show that she had plotted to gain her father's fortune thru murder!

These thoughts flashed thru Cosgrove's mind as he was confronted with the demand for quick action. His defense so swiftly begun, so dexterously pursued, must be continued. Followed up without a lagging moment; without a halt in the indisputable evidence which must be driven home with the same straight marksmanship that had characterized all the facts he had so far presented. Up to this point he had not failed to touch home with each thrust of his blade. But on this, the most vital issue of his defense, he paused, he wavered. He seemed for the first time at a loss.

Watching him, Hazel Farley's heart fell. She had followed this case in si-

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lence, but she had followed it with her soul. With her heart near to bursting as the case had gone against him, she had watched the mob rise to the lash of Creevy's tactics with the determination to throw herself between it and the man she loved if, as had seemed inevitable, his life fell in the balance. When the perilous moment came she had whipped a gun from the holster at Gaines' side and leaped to her place beside him; and she had known that no small part of the spell which had halted that mob was due to her presence at his side.

Once she had seen the reins again in Cosgrove's hands, once she had seen him launched on that admirable attack which was his defense, she had settled back in her chair with the sure knowledge that all was over save the formalities of victory. She had followed his splendid, devastating sword play with an ineffable ex-

horrifying suggestion of despair. "Consider the evidence I have given you, your honor. Consider, gentlemen of the jury, the testimony I have elicited from the witnesses you have heard. I have proved that the prosecution is actuated by some desperate motive which makes Wert Farley and Cliff Lederer willing to kidnap me to keep me out of this court and prejudice you against me. I have proved that the prosecuting attorney himself appears to be more like the hired attorney of Lederer and Farley than the attorney for the people. I have proved that these men are crooked, and criminal, and all their efforts to discredit me have only resulted in their own discredit.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

**From Station WIBW**

Well, folks, it has been quite a spell since Uncle Ezra Hawkins and his world famous Sod Busters have been heard over WIBW broadcasting from the old Bar Nothing Ranch. But the boys are home again now for the big Kansas Free Fair after several months spent touring Northwestern stations and gallivanting around over the country, part of the time in an airplane.

**Daily Except Sunday**

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—The Sod Busters
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
- 7:00 a. m.—The Commuters
- 7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:02 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
- 11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
- 2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Comfy Time
- 6:00 p. m.—Baseball Extra; News
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 9:15 p. m.—Cremo Military Band
- 9:30 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- 11:00 p. m.—The Dream Boat
- 11:30 p. m.—Midnight Reveries

**Highlights Next Week**

- SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13**
- 9:15 a. m.—Edna Thomas
  - 10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
  - 11:30 a. m.—Gypsy Trail
  - 12:30 p. m.—Columbia Church
  - 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBBSA
  - 4:00 p. m.—Chicago Knights
  - 4:30 p. m.—Hook, Line and Sinker
  - 4:45 p. m.—Brooks and Ross
  - 5:00 p. m.—Theo Karle
  - 5:15 p. m.—Fray and Bragglotti
  - 5:45 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
  - 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
  - 6:15 p. m.—Suwannee Music
  - 7:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar
  - 9:00 p. m.—The Gauchos
  - 9:30 p. m.—Red Nichols Orchestra
- MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14**
- 2:00 p. m.—Gypsy Music Makers
  - 3:00 p. m.—The Dictators
  - 4:00 p. m.—Views and Interviews
  - 4:15 p. m.—Suwannee Music
  - 7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program
  - 8:30 p. m.—Arabesque
  - 10:15 p. m.—Bobby Meeker Orchestra
- TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15**
- 1:45 p. m.—The Captivators
  - 2:00 p. m.—Four Clubmen
  - 3:00 p. m.—Frank Ross—Songs
  - 3:15 p. m.—Adventures in Words
  - 3:30 p. m.—Jolly Jugglers
  - 3:45 p. m.—Rhythm Kings
  - 4:15 p. m.—Jack Miller, Songs
  - 6:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
  - 7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
  - 8:15 p. m.—Star Reveries
  - 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
  - 9:00 p. m.—Henderson Orchestra
  - 10:15 p. m.—Romanelli Orchestra

**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16**

- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
  - 1:45 p. m.—Syncopated Silhouettes
  - 3:00 p. m.—Asbury Park Orchestra
  - 3:30 p. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra
  - 3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
  - 4:00 p. m.—Going to Press
  - 8:15 p. m.—Hernandez Brothers
  - 8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
  - 9:00 p. m.—Carpenter Orchestra
  - 9:45 p. m.—Osborne Orchestra
- THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17**
- 1:45 p. m.—Ben and Helen
  - 2:00 p. m.—Melody Magic
  - 3:00 p. m.—Asbury Park Orchestra
  - 3:45 p. m.—Meet the Artist
  - 7:00 p. m.—Rhythm Choristers
  - 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
  - 7:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature
  - 10:15 p. m.—Royal Canadians
- FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18**
- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
  - 2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems
  - 8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union Program

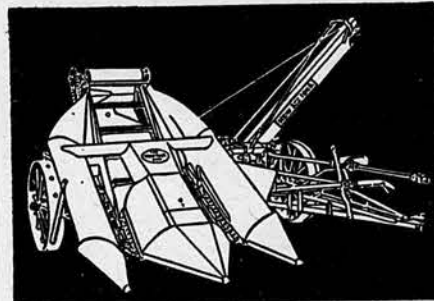
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**Answers to Questions on Page 16**

1. A race, founded in 1780, for 3-year-old horses. Run annually at Epsom, England.
2. Honorable Stephen A. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois and candidate for the Presidency in 1860.
3. The marriage of a man of royal rank to a woman of lower rank, without giving her husband's title to her or her offspring.
4. Intimately, grievance, chauffeur.
5. A soul or reanimated body of a dead person believed to come from the grave and wander about by night sucking the blood of persons asleep, causing their death. (Superstition.)
6. The Indian chief at Glacier National Park, whose picture is on the nickel.
7. Walt Whitman.
8. A book containing the words of any opera or oratorio—the text itself.
9. By making inquiries to the following organizations: Your farm paper Protective Service, your local Chamber of Commerce, the state blue sky commissioner, and the nearest Better Business Bureau.
10. Daughter of Herodias, who, instructed by her mother, asked for the head of John the Baptist, as a reward for her dancing.
11. A system of printed characters for blind readers.
12. A hold in which the aggressor bends back his opponent's foot. (Wrestling.)

hilaration, sweeping onward in her heart as he swept onward to his triumph. And now she saw him falter, waver; with a cold constriction of her heart she saw him, in the most critical moment of defense, perceptibly slacken and pull up.

He swept the court room with his eyes as if seeking aid from the empty air. There was a second when his gaze alighted upon her and he saw an agony of incomprehension there. Then, afraid lest she divine that she was the cause of his hesitation, he swung with his old abrupt, surprise attack upon the judge.

"Mr. Creevy has come to life!" he said with a chime in his voice. "But it's obvious that he has come to life only at the demand of his star witness. His star witness might be mistaken for his client, if a prosecuting attorney could have a client. It would be interesting to inquire into the peculiar relations between Mr. Creevy and that witness, but it would be beside the point. The point is, says Mr. Creevy, that I must prove that Klein had no gun when he was shot. I must prove that I killed him in self-defense."

"You're damned right, you got to prove it!" snarled Farley.

"Well, have I?" Cosgrove hurled this startling demand into the face of the astonished judge with a cry that to Hazel Farley had in it the

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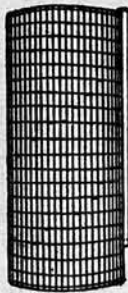
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# The Wheat Crop Down 15 Per Cent

## This Would Allow Kansas Farmers to Plant 10,890,000 Acres of the Great Bread Crop This Fall

DRY weather still prevails over much of the Wheat Belt. Most of the land is in poor condition for seeding. It is possible, therefore, that the acreage may be cut more than the 15 per cent forecast last week by J. C. Mohler of Topeka; as is told this week on page 8, moisture is decidedly lacking on many fields, especially those which have been in wheat for many years. The third cutting of alfalfa was light; some farmers are not even harvesting it. Corn is in good condition in Northeastern Kansas and in a small corner of Southeastern Kansas and mostly poor elsewhere. Silo filling and corn harvesting are the big jobs these days. Reports indicate that there will be a huge attendance, despite the unfavorable season, at the Kansas State Fair, September 19 to 25 at Hutchinson.

If the Kansas wheat growers cut their acreage 15 per cent, they will sow 10,890,000 acres, which would be the smallest area planted since 1924, when it was 10,740,000 acres. The acreage last fall was 12,810,000 acres. As the Kansas Farmer showed last week on page 5, growers for the United States are planning to cut their acreage 12 per cent, or 5,078,000 acres, and plant 37,344,000 acres, as compared with 42,422,000 acres a year ago.

Barton—We still need rain. All the schools were started by September 7. The "cow-tail" weeds made a good growth this year. Wheat, 29c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 22c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—A general rain would still do considerable good, especially to pastures and on land farmers hope to plow this fall. Very little wheat will be sown. Silos are being filled; corn was injured seriously by the dry weather. Grasshoppers have done some damage, especially to the alfalfa. Only a few farmers are cutting the late alfalfa crop. Milk, \$1.20 a cwt.; cream, 25c; wheat, 40c; oats, 25c.—Robert Creamer.

Clay—Feed crops are doing well, but they are in need of moisture. Corn was helped greatly by the August rains. Farmers are busy preparing the land for wheat; it will be in good condition. The acreage will be reduced somewhat. Alfalfa is doing well; considerable alfalfa was sown here this fall.—Ralph Macy.

Cloud—All row crops are doing well. Cows are maintaining the milk flow better than had been expected.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—We have had light showers, which have been helpful, but a good general rain is needed. Many farmers are hauling water, and the soil is so dry that wheat seeding would not be practicable. The corn and kafir crops will be light. Wheat, 33c; oats, 20c; heavy hens, 12c; fancy eggs, 18c; butterfat, 21c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffen.

Franklin—Corn cutting and silo filling are the main farm jobs. The road men started work on K-33 August 29; they will hard surface 6 miles. Most of the peach crop was marketed at satisfactory prices. We had some dry weather with high winds in the last part of August; recently the weather has been cooler, with showers. More rain would be welcome. Wheat, 35c; oats, 18c; corn, 35c to 37c; butterfat, 20c to 23c; eggs, 12c to 17c; heavy hens, 15c; old roosters, 7c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Greenwood—Some local showers have fallen recently, but not enough to supply stock water or to have any effect on the wells. Kafir is still in good condition and will produce considerable seed. The potato yields were light. About the usual wheat acreage will be planted. Eggs, 15c; bran, 55c; corn, 50c; cream, 25c; wheat, 50c.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—Digging potatoes, putting up alfalfa, millet and prairie hay and preparing the land for wheat are the main farm jobs. Some new corn is being fed to hogs. There was an excellent crop of peaches, which sold locally at from 50 cents to \$1 a bushel. Pastures are holding up well. Good Holstein cows are selling at from \$25 to \$40.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Around Mankato we received 6 inches of rainfall in August, and the corn is in splendid condition; the northwest part of the county has had only about 1 inch of moisture since July 4, and the corn crop will be light. Pastures are doing well and the early sown rye and wheat are making a fine growth. The community sale held every Friday at Mankato is doing a good business, especially in cattle and hogs. Corn, 28c; wheat, 28c; hogs, \$5.20; grass steers, \$5.20; bran, 60c; shorts, 70c; eggs, 11c; cream, 23c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Pastures and meadows are very dry; many stockmen are hauling water. An unusually large number of tenant farmers will change places next year. Fruit is abundant, and it is selling at reasonable prices. Flies are numerous.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—We had a great deal of rain during August, more than at any time in the last five years. Some potatoes are rotting, on the fields which were largely free from grass and weeds. A great deal of road work is being done. The soil is too wet to plow in some fields. Corn will produce good yields. Kafir and meadows are doing well. Eggs, 14c; oats, 17c; corn, 38c; wheat, 30c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The weather has been dry and windy, and row crops are ripening fast. More moisture is needed for the wheat land; some farmers are drilling the crop in the dust. Corn and the sorghums will produce fairly good crops. There is considerable grass in the pastures.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—The corn crop will be quite satisfactory. The county produced a fine peach crop, which is now on the market, and is selling at from 40 cents to \$1.25 a bushel. Apples will be on the market about September 15; there is an excellent crop. Many folks are visiting the state park; the Farm Bureau had a picnic there a few days ago that was very well attended. Eggs, 13c; shorts, 65c; bran, 55c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—A general rain is needed. Pastures are dry; some farmers are providing additional feed for their stock. Others are hauling water. Flies are numerous. Silos are being filled and the corn cutting season is here. Wheat, 50c; oats, 30c; eggs, 13c; cream, 24c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Recent rains have been very helpful to all growing crops. This was an unusually dry summer, especially up to August 30, when the first rain came.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Farmers are filling silos and cutting corn. Pastures are quite dry; some cattlemen are supplying additional feed.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—A good rain is needed. Farmers are cutting the millet crop. Little road work is being done. Corn, 30c; wheat, 27c; cream, 25c; eggs, 6c to 15c.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—The weather is cool, but very dry. Pastures and ponds are drying up. Springs are low. The corn was damaged by the dry weather in August. Kafir and soybeans are doing well. Livestock is being given some dry feed on pasture. Fruit is plentiful and difficult to sell. Market sales are well attended and prices are good. Potatoes, 75c; corn, 40c; wheat, 35c; oats, 15c; cream, 25c; hens, 10c to 15c; eggs, 14c; peaches, 50c to \$1 a bushel; grapes, 2c; apples, 40c to 75c a bushel.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—The weather during August was almost perfect for row crops; there was sufficient moisture, altho the soil was rather dry for fall plowing. Corn was damaged badly in July, however. Farmers have been busy cutting prairie hay and filling silos. Recent rains have been helpful to the pastures, and livestock is doing well. Black flies and the Texas fly have caused considerable annoyance to livestock recently. Stock hogs are plentiful and are being offered for sale in considerable numbers since the recent drop in market prices. About 5,000 farmers visited the Santa Fe Beef Train when it made the stop at Erie, and were well pleased with the exhibits and the talks. Wheat, 50c; kafir, 50c; corn, 45c; flax, \$1; hens, 13c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 22c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—A few showers recently have been of great help to the kafir and milo. A general rain would be of great help, however, especially to the folks who have wheat to seed.—James McHill.

Norton—Corn will make a fairly good crop, but more rain would be welcome in the north part of the county. Some stock pigs have been trucked into this section from South Dakota. About 1,200 folks attended a taxpayers' meeting a few days ago in Norton. Corn, 31c; wheat, 32c.—Frank Greenwood.

Osage—This county is still dry in most localities. Early corn is as dry as if frost had come; part of the late corn in a few communities is still green. Some farmers are picking seed corn; others are cutting corn. A few silos have been filled. The third crop of alfalfa was a failure. Over most of the county the bluegrass did not revive from last year's drouth. Most farmers are cutting corn for their cattle. Young calves are in good demand. Roads are dusty. The pear crop is good; the apple crop will be short, due to dry weather. Very little plowing has been done. Butterfat, 25c; eggs, 13c; shorts, 70c; bran, 60c.—James M. Parr.

Ottawa—Farmers are busy filling silos, cutting and shocking corn and getting the wheat land in condition. A good rain is needed. A large acreage of alfalfa was

sown in August. There is a fine outlook for a good kafir crop.—A. A. Tennyson.

Pawnee—We received a nice shower a few days ago. Farmers are filling silos. Alfalfa seed is mostly in the shock or stack; the local co-operative elevator is paying from \$4 to \$6 a bushel for this crop. Some late plowing is being done; volunteer wheat is being killed with harrows and oneways. There will be a sharp cut in the wheat acreage. A large acreage of the row crops will be bound for feed. Potatoes, 96c; oats, 20c; cream, 22c; flour, 70c; eggs, 10c; wheat, 29c; hens, 11c.—Paul Haney.

Reo—The weather has been rather warm, with some scattering showers. The corn crop is light. A large acreage of alfalfa is being planted. Wheat, 28c; corn, 40c; flour, 70c; eggs, 12c; cream, 21c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rush—The drouth continues. Corn is burning badly. The silos are being filled. The county fair, which was held recently, was well attended, and there were many excellent displays. Wheat, 26c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 26c.—William Crotinger.

Scott—The weather has been dry, with hot winds. Potato harvest is in full swing; average yields will be about 350 bushels an acre. Farmers are cutting the feed crops. The outlook for fall wheat seeding is very unfavorable. Early corn will make fairly good yields; late corn will produce but little.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Stanton—A general rain is needed badly. Farmers are busy preparing the wheat ground; a considerable acreage already has been sown. There is an excellent demand for pigs. The outlook for the row crops is poor, altho milo and cane are doing fairly well. Wheat, 24c; eggs, 12c; milo and kafir, 50c a cwt.—R. L. Creamer.

Summer—The weather has been very dry; corn was injured seriously by the dry weather; some of the upland fields are not even worth saving for fodder. Kafir has been "holding on" fairly well. Farmers are doing some work on the wheat land, especially that which was listed. Wheat, 28c; kafir, 50c; oats, 15c; heavy hens, 14c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 23c; hogs, \$5.45.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Woodson—There is not enough moisture for good plowing. Two-thirds of the farmers have put their tractors in the sheds, and are using horses for power. Only a small acreage of wheat will be sown. Upland corn was almost a total failure. A great deal of fruit is being canned for winter use. Tomatoes, \$1.50; peaches, \$1.25; eggs, 15c; wheat, 35c to 40c.—Bessie Heslop.

Wyandotte—Farmers are making good progress with their plowing; the wheat acreage will be about 60 per cent as large as that of last fall. This likely will mean a considerable increase in the oats acreage next spring. Dairy cows are selling around \$40 a head. Horses are cheap, but only a few desirable animals are being sold. There is an excellent demand for stock pigs. The sufferers from hay fever are now paying the penalty for neglecting to cut weeds earlier in the season. Farmers are harvesting the third crop of alfalfa. Very little Sweet clover will be threshed this fall.—Warren Scott.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Verne Albrecht of Smith Center continues to show and win on his big Duroc boar Mammoth Col. This boar has been shown 29 times and has won 25 times. He is former grand champion of Kansas.

Jess Riffle, Polled Hereford breeder of Enterprise, Kan., won grand championship in competition with Horns Hereford at Belleville with his cow that has been a consistent winner in many fairs in other years.

Bulls from the J. G. Strong herd in Washington county were heavy winners at Belleville last week. Among the winners was grand champion and Junior yearling champion, Meierkord farms won first on cow.

N. L. Newcomb is one of the enterprising young Guernsey breeders in Washington county. His farm is located near Morrowville. His herd bull, Sarnia Darby, was bred by the noted breeder, Chas. L. Hill. The cows in the herd all have cow testing records.

P. A. Wempe of Seneca, Kan., exhibited Tamworth hogs at the National Swine show recently and won many good places in competition with 13 herds from many parts of the country. While there he sold a gift to the U. S. Government.

W. T. Hammond, Shropshire sheep specialist of Fortis, was an interested visitor among the sheep exhibitors at the Belleville district fair last week. Mr. Hammond has a big flock and says he has the finest lot of young rams he has ever raised. Most of them are sired by imported rams.

The grand champion Shorthorn baby beef steer and reserve champion at Belleville, was won on a calf from one of the heavy milking Polled Shorthorn cows in the Sweithard herd at Lovewell, Kan. The calf was fed by Mr. Sweithard's son and it was his first year in club work.

There is no lack of activity at Le-Mar farm, the home of Holsteins that pay for their keep even when fat sells low. This farm is located in Clay county and is well known for the high records that have been made. In herd averages, this is the only herd in Kansas that has made two consecutive year herd averages of over 500 pounds of fat.

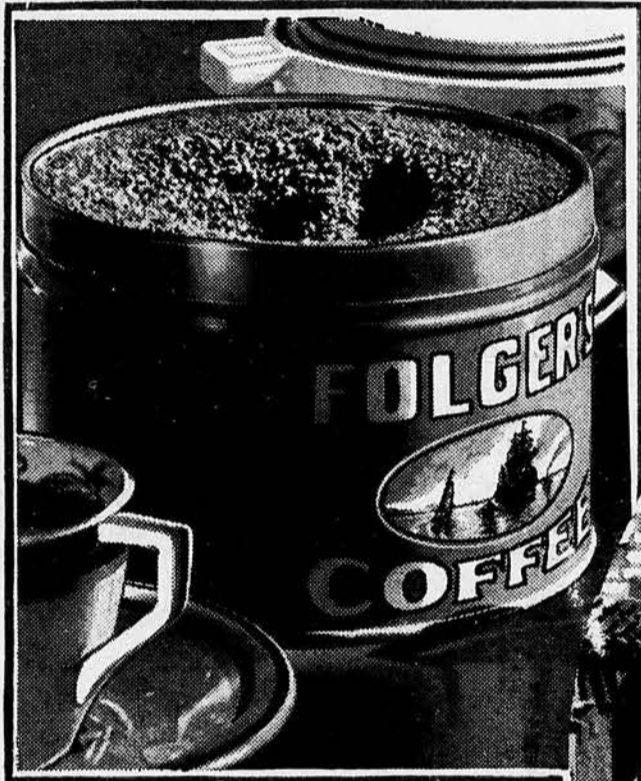
H. B. Walter, veteran Poland China breeder of Bendena, Kan., was a heavy exhibitor and good winner at the Belleville district fair last week. He showed at Sedalia the week before, winning second on aged boar. The same boar was grand champion of the Belleville show. Mr. Walter will continue the circuit of Kansas



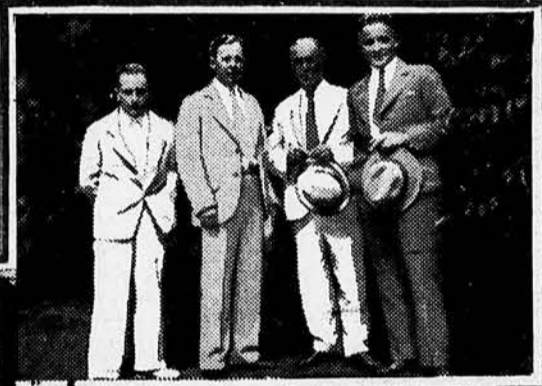
You Need Have No More Fear of Coffee!

# 2,571 Physicians\* Say: This Unique Coffee from Central America Can be Drunk Without Anxiety <sup>By</sup> Any Normal Person

\*Signed statements to this effect, from 2,571 physicians who have actually tested Folger's Coffee, are on file in our offices.



Señor Manuel Ariza, Proprietor of the Bella Vista Plantation in the Antigua district entertains Mr. Joseph S. Atha of the Folger Coffee Company on his trip to inspect the new crop of this famous coffee. Señor Ariza is the third from the left and to the right of Mr. Atha.



(FOLGER PHOTO)



(EWING GALLOWAY)

Ripe Mountain Coffee Berries—In Central America they are always picked by hand—never allowed to touch the ground.



(FOLGER PHOTO)  
"Mule Express" Carries The Rare Mountain Coffees To Market in Central America.

The Amazing Story of Rare Coffees...  
In Which Nature Herself Leaves Out Rank, Noxious Oils That Science Now Blames For Ordinary Coffee Ills

THOUSANDS who now find coffee upsetting to nerves and digestion will welcome the latest findings of scientists and physicians on this subject. For they now announce that the finest coffee, the richest and most invigorating coffee that men know, is not only harmless, but actually beneficial to any normal person.

You may drink this coffee without anxiety. Without fear of the so-called coffee ills of indigestion, nervousness and headache. Because Nature herself leaves out certain noxious, offensive oils.

### Mountain Coffee From Central America

We procure this coffee from tiny mountain districts in Central America. A region where nature produces probably the choicest coffees known today. Mellow mountain coffees with a rich rare flavor not duplicated, experts concede, anywhere else in the world.

These rare coffees grow naturally free of "rough" offensive oils that abound in cheap rank coffees, and they are the only things, science tells us, you need fear in coffee. It is Nature's own gift that you can enjoy the finest coffee with all of its "kick"—and without a "kick-back."

### Endorsed by Doctors

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Burros Bring Coffee From the Mountains Into the City of Antigua, Guatemala. From this region comes one of the rare Central American varieties used by Folger. Peculiar conditions of soil, climate and altitude give this coffee twice the richness and flavor—and leaves out the rough offensive oils that are common to cheap coffees.

Folger's Central American mountain coffee. They report that, in their opinion, it can be drunk without anxiety by any normal person. And that its mild stimulation is actually beneficial to the average normal person.

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Folger's is not just another brand of coffee. It is a different kind. There are thousands of brands of coffee in the market. But most all come from practically the same place and are about the same grade.

Remember this and insist on Folger's by name.



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Then you'll be sure of getting Central American high-grown coffee, which experts and doctors agree, is free from the so-called coffee ills.

Just try Folger's for a week. Note its finer flavor. Note its wonderful invigoration. Note its after-effect. You'll understand then why it is replacing cheap, doubtful coffees in thousands of homes.

FOLGER COFFEE COMPANY  
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Folger protects you against stale coffee by packing this coffee in the latest improved, key-opening vacuum tins.

Every pound of Folger's is guaranteed to reach you as fresh as it was 30 minutes after it left the roaster.

Remember this: No matter when or where you buy it, this coffee is FRESH.

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