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# KANSAS FARMER

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Volume 69

September 19, 1931

Number 38



*"Meet Me at the State Fair"*

Hutchinson, Kansas :-: September 19-25, 1931

# Starts Saturday, Sept. 19<sup>th</sup>

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# KANSAS STATE FAIR HUTCHINSON SEPT. 19 - 25

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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

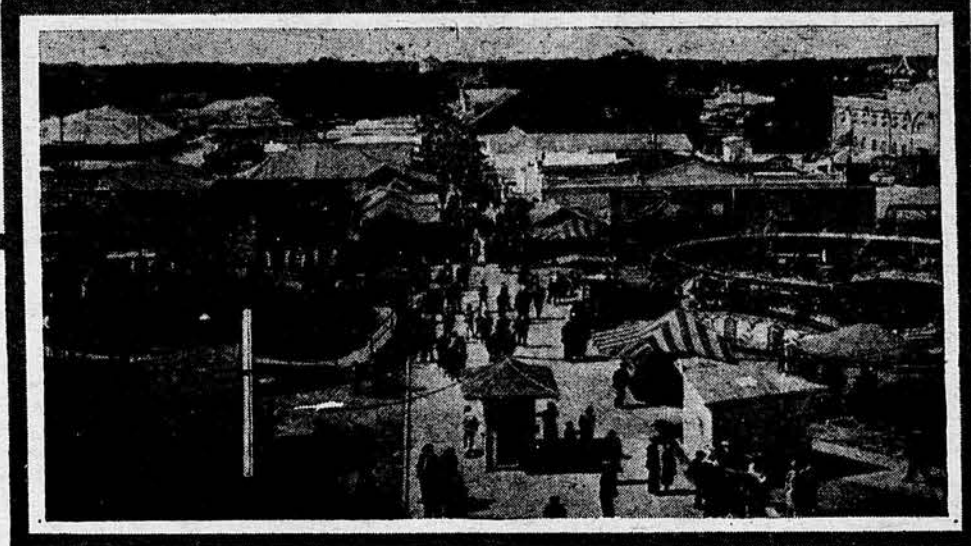
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Left: A View of the Hog Exhibit Buildings Just Outside the Race Track.  
Right: The Amusement Midway



*Exhibits in Place, State Fair Management Expects Thousands  
September 19 to 25*

## Hutchinson to Be Host Next Week

**P**ROVIDING Old Man Weather behaves himself, there will be record crowds at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson during the week starting September 21. Officially the fair starts on Saturday, September 19, but the big crowds will be seen from Monday on. By that time all the exhibits, which will include approximately 15,000 entries in the various departments, will be in readiness, and the entertainment program will be in full swing.

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray, governor of Oklahoma, who has held his place on the front pages of the country's newspapers daily thru recent months by reason of his drastic and effective methods as "boss" of his state, will be there with the rest of the folks on Monday, and will speak to the fair crowd in the grandstand at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He is coming at the invitation of Governor Woodring, and is expected to thrill his listeners with the same sort of fiery speech that created a sensation on his recent Eastern trip and started a Murray-for-President boom.

### Competition for "Alfalfa Bill"

But "Alfalfa Bill" will have plenty of competition in the way of attractions for visitors. He's on the bill just ahead of the automobile races, which always have proved popular with fair-goers, and the other entertainment features which will start the week with a bang.

Monday, September 21, also will be free day for the school children of the state. Of course, children under 10 years old are admitted free every day, as it wouldn't be fair to deprive the younger children of the wonderful educational opportunities offered by a visit to the fair, but on this one day every Kansas school child regardless of age will be admitted free at all outer gates.

It's going to be a big fair this year. Everyone who should know seems to be sure of it. A. L. Sponsler, the secretary, guarantees one of the best fairs of all time, both from the standpoint of exhibits and entertainment. And a Sponsler guarantee may be relied upon. Of course, the fair management can't be sure in advance how large the attendance will be, but observers from all over the state are convinced that a record crowd is in prospect. Editors of small town newspapers all over Kansas have reported that more of their townsmen are planning a visit to Hutchinson than went last year.

By E. H. Kimball

And Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, the agricultural college agronomist and superintendent of the Department of Agriculture at the fair, says, "I believe we will have a good attendance this year," explaining that this statement is based on personal observation at local fairs thruout the state and thru interviews with farmers and others who plan to attend or exhibit. Prospects are excellent, according to Professor Throckmorton, for an enormous apple exhibit and good shows of farm crops of all varieties.

An idea of the magnitude of the fair can be gained when it is realized that last year's record, which probably will be exceeded this year, shows that there were 2,821 individual exhibitors who made a total of 12,813 different entries. This truly is a wonderful opportunity to compare products of the farm, the home and the factory as well as to greet old friends and exchange ideas on present questions of national importance.

But there are other reasons for attending the fair this year, and one of the most important is that it will cost less than ever. Special reduced rates will rule on all railroads. You can travel to Hutchinson by train from any part of the state at reduced rates. And when you get there you will find that the entrance fee for automobiles has been reduced, that the gate is free after 6:30 in the evening and the grandstand admission charge only 50 cents with seat included. It's going to be a pleasure for those of us who like real value for our money.

### Big Prizes in All Departments

There are 17 major departments of the fair, each divided into many parts with complete exhibits. A long list of prizes are offered in each department to make sure that the best in each line will be offered for the inspection of fair guests. There are complete displays of all kinds of domestic farm animals and the products that result from them, exhibits of all farm crops and products, merchants' and manufacturers' products, domestic science and home economics, better babies, fine arts, clothing and textiles, floriculture, pet stock, club and vocational agriculture work. Several full days could be spent in a detailed examination of these various displays.

In the field of entertainment there will be an ever changing program of interesting features.

Outstanding among them will be the Americanized version of the Follies Bergere, the Paris revue of international fame. The scenic effects and costumes were sent direct to this country from Paris.

Other headliners will be the Wan Wan San troupe, Graham's Western Riders, Thaviu's Symphonic Band, and the Beckmann and Gerety Shows on the Midway. A full program of horse and automobile races are scheduled to fill out the week's entertainment.

One of the outstanding features of the fair this year will be the exhibits in the livestock department. The success of the fair from the visitor's viewpoint is closely connected with this branch and the 1931 livestock exhibit promises to be even more complete than in former years.

The management of this department reports that thousands of livestock entries indicate that prize winning stock from a wide territory will be on display. The Million Dollar Livestock Parade is scheduled for the morning of the final day, Friday, September 25 and will be the main event on the program for that day.

### Fair Heads Welcome Visitors

E. E. Frizell, president, and A. L. Sponsler, secretary, of the Kansas State Fair summarize what the fair offers to Kansans in their open invitation to the people of the state which follows: "The Kansas State Fair will open its gates this year upon an exhibition of the varied products of Kansas worthy of the attention and study of every citizen.

"The fair is conducted primarily as an educational institution for the farmer. This is where he can see the many products at their best and learn how they have been produced. He sees the actual results and is not dependent on theory.

"It is the place to study diversification. This also applies to livestock raising and the implements used on the farm. The tens of thousands of dollars offered in prizes are to partly compensate exhibitors who make possible this great exposition. The work of beautifying the grounds is done not only for the pleasure of the fair visitors, but also to demonstrate the great number of flowers, trees and shrubs that can be grown in this region.

"All Kansans are invited to attend their State Fair, which is conducted to uphold and advance the influence and dignity of agriculture. Everybody is welcome."

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# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

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Entered at second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN THE issue of August 29 I said that our present gasoline tax law puts a premium on dishonesty and penalizes honesty. As a result of that statement I have received several protesting letters. One is from W. S. Grier of the Grier Grain & Oil Company of Pratt. His letter reads in part as follows.

"Your article, Gas Law Penalizes Honesty. I was sure very much surprised to see, an article wrote like that by you. It would not be no surprise whatever. To see an article like that wrote by Seth G. Wells. As he is at the head of the most unfair department. In the state of Kansas. I am going to write here the exact way of this gas tax business and its exemptions. I sold 20 cars of gasoline here last year under the old law. And I only had two customers that I thot was using their receipts, to get their gas refunds back. The last quarter of last year, Wells had to of his dirty currs out here, checking over these refunds and here is what they done. If a farmer

and start preaching in person instead of sitting down there in a office using printer's ink that should be paying a tax of not less than one hundred dollars a gallon towards the State roads for the privilege of using the public roads of the State of Kansas (through our Rural Free Delivery system) as manure spreaders."

Mr. Kistler has a cordial invitation to come to Topeka at any time and tell me just what he thinks of me. As his host I will be too polite to tell him what I think of him. If he decides to come I trust that he will not be so absent minded as to fill the tank of his automobile with tax-free gasoline.

### Up to 4 Cents, Maybe?

WRITING from Marienthal, H. C. Carothers says: "I have just finished reading in the August 29 issue of the Kansas Farmer your article headed "Gas Law Penalizes Honesty." I think the article is very unjust to farmers. While I know there are a few who probably are evading the gas tax yet you will find the most of the farmers are very honest about it."

Writing from Farmington, E. H. McCue says: "In reading Passing Comment I saw what you had to say about the state gas tax. I would understand from what you say that the greater part of the farmers are bootleggers of gasoline.

"I do not believe that the greater part of the farmers are either dishonest or bootleggers as you call them. (I did not say anything of the sort.)

"You say the tax should be cut to 2 cents and none exempt. I believe the tax should be raised to 4 cents and made the same in every state. Who burns the greater part of the gasoline? The big trucks and bus lines and the idle rich. The truck company and busses take the business that belongs to the railroads that pay a high tax and they buy their gas in states which have the lowest gas tax. Again I say raise the gas tax to 4 cents. Anyone who does not want to pay it does not have to; it is up to him; he can leave his car or truck in the garage if he does not like to pay the gas tax."

Harry W. Mollhagan, representative from the 80th representative district, also takes exception to my editorial comment. I quote the following from his interesting letter:

"You also say, 'It puts a premium in fact on dishonesty and penalizes honesty.' What tax law do we have that does not do just that very thing? Even at the 50-cent rate what per cent of the intangibles are ever taxed? Not 50 per cent. Who pays the bills? The honest man is penalized. How about the property tax? The assessor goes to the farmer and assesses everything at what it sells for. He goes to the merchant and assesses him on the inventory basis

and gets only a certain per cent of what is on the shelf. What is in the basement or in the warehouse has not been settled for and is not reported to the assessor. In your own fair city they tell me that you have buildings that are returning a big revenue that are not assessed for more than 25 per cent of their actual value; yet the little home owner is paying tax on more than his property will sell for. The big fellow slips thru because the assessor either does not know values or does not want to know."

Writing from Ulysses, E. A. Kepley says: "After reading your articles for a great many years, I am surprised at you advocating a flat rate of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline to take the place of our present law. Do you realize how hard it would hit the farmers of Kansas, as nearly all of them use tractors? For example, I am farming on about the same scale as hundreds of others, and in April, May, June, July and August I used over 9,000 gallons of gasoline in my trac-



NOT A DINGED DOLLAR

had lost one of his receipts and went back to the dealer to get a duplicate for the one he lost and instead of the dealer giving him a duplicate for the one he lost he would give him a duplicate for the one he had not lost and turned in the two alike. His whole quarters refund was turned down. I know of a lot of cases just like this that they were all absolutely mistakes and beat the farmers out of over \$2000.00 in this county that was absolutely unfair. I had them ask me about my own refund. Which I put in 1200 gallons for two tractors and three stationary engines and gas stove. And they turned it all down on account of me estimating that I used it. Being I took it out of my truck tank. Now how do you suppose us farmers feel being treated that way. When we see money wasted here by the thousand's of dollars. Just yesterday I seen a flock of men hauling sand away from pieces that they hauled here a year ago."

Roy A. Kistler of Colby also takes his pencil in hand and writes to me as follows: "Was sitting here reading Kansas Farmer of August 29, 1931, and find among Passing Comment an article entitled, "Gas law penalizes honesty." Am very sorry it is so far to Topeka that I can not get there to tell a half witted guy like you what I think of you. The editor of a so-called agricultural paper in a agricultural state such as Kans, making such a statement should surely be looked after and want to assume that you will be looked after iff you will only come out in this country



LITTLE ROLLO RUFFNEK TAKES HIS PLAYMATES TO A COMIC SHOW

tors and combines, having two of each. I also paid a 3-cent tax on 2,500 gallons used in cars and trucks. Most of this was used in June, July and August, as they, including September, are our months of heaviest tractor work. I estimate it will require at least 12,000 gallons for the entire season.

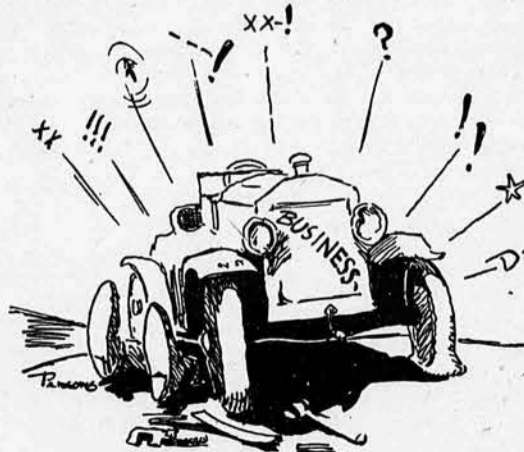
"Do you think it would be fair and right for me to pay \$240 road tax on this gasoline, all used in farming, because some men may abuse this law?"

### 'Tis Just an Estimate

I HAVE not quoted all of these letters in full on account of lack of space, but have tried to give the gist of each. Now, as a matter of fact, I have not accused anybody of dishonesty. I want to quote the exact language I used:

"No law ever was devised better calculated to encourage dishonesty and bootlegging of gasoline than our present gasoline law. It puts a premium in fact on dishonesty and penalizes honesty."

The fact that Mr. Kepley and no doubt many others do make honest payments on the gasoline they purchase does not alter the fact that the present law encourages dishonesty. It does not even require that the purchaser shall separate the gasoline he buys for other purposes than "operating or propelling motor vehicles on public roads" from the gasoline purchased for that purpose. He signs a form statement to the effect that he is going to use part of his gasoline for one purpose and part for another. That, after all, is a mere estimate. Who is to keep check on him and determine how many gallons he uses out of the tank for his automobile and truck and how many gallons for other purposes?



COMING BACK-BUT NOT IN A HURRY

I venture the guess that not a single conviction will be secured under this law. Mr. Kepley used in his farming operations 9,000 gallons of gasoline and used in his automobiles and trucks 2,500 gallons on which he paid the tax. Suppose that Mr. Kepley had purchased this gasoline in a tank holding 12,000 gallons and had not been honest enough to give a correct report of what he would use for each purpose, who could have proved that his statement was not correct? If he had been prosecuted for violation of the law it would have been up to the state to prove him guilty, and in my opinion that would have been impossible.

Unfortunately a very considerable percentage of the people will evade the payment of taxes if they think they can get by. The only possible justification for imposing only a nominal tax on intangibles is that experience has proved that if intangible property is taxed at the same rate as tangible property very little if any tax on it will be collected. The owner of real estate or of personal property, that cannot be readily concealed, pays more than his share of the taxes, not because he is more nearly honest than the man who has his property in stocks and bonds but because he cannot conceal his property. Farmers on the average are as honest as men engaged in other legitimate lines of business, and no more so.

One day last week I was talking with the keeper of a filling station. He ventured the statement—I did not ask him for it—that he formerly had a large trade in the country in taxed gasoline, but that since the new law went into effect there had been a decided decrease in the amount of taxed gasoline purchased and a corresponding increase in the amount of tax-free gasoline purchased in that neighborhood. No doubt there are men in that neighborhood like Mr. Kepley, who have made honest statements in regard to the amount of gasoline used by them for "operating or propelling motor vehicles on public roads," but it also is evident that there were a good many others whose consciences were not so tender. I make the charge against this law that it penalizes honesty and encourages dishonesty.

I realize that our present taxing system is unfair to farm land owners. It is especially unfair to those who have mortgages on their land. If I had my way about it I would raise all taxes from incomes, inheritances and taxes on luxuries, and free land and livestock from taxes. But I am opposed to any law which virtually puts a premium on dishonesty.

### Autobiographical Sketches

BY TRUTHFUL JAMES  
Chapter Four

**T**HE wart period of my life began when I was about 9. There were some things that most boys were proud of, but most boys looked on warts as an affliction. The queer thing about it was that girls hardly ever had warts. Most girls looked with disfavor, not to say with disdain, on the boy whose hands were covered with warts, and the wart period of the boy's life included the time when he began to be interested in some girl. There was belief among the girls that warts came from handling toads, and toads were unpopular with the girls. The boy would handle toads and get warts; as a result, he was rated down socially, and was likely to be turned down cold when he offered to carry the books and slate of the girl he especially admired.

Therefore boys hunted for wart remedies. There were several sure cures for warts; one was to rub a bean on the warts or better still rub a separate bean on each wart and then put the beans in a little bag and leave it where somebody would be almost certain to pick it up; that would transfer the warts from the boy who originally had them to the person who picked up the little bag. Some of the boys who had a sense of chivalry refused to resort to this cure for the reason that the bag might be picked up by the girl the boy was stuck on. That wouldn't be fair, and besides he never could explain to the girl in a way that would satisfy her.

Another sure cure was to rub the warts with an apple and say: "Warts go away. Don't come back some other day." Then hide the apple till

it rotted. When the decomposition was complete the warts passed away. Another good way to get rid of warts was to rub them with a piece of fat pork after repeating a magic formula, which as I recall ran something like this: "Mene, mine, mene mo. Rub the warts and let 'em go." Then feed the meat to a dog. Any dog would do in a pinch, but a coon hound dog was the best, and then that kind of dog wasn't particular about what he ate. When I was about 12 I had two large seed warts on each hand that none of the formulas seemed to work on. The idol of my young heart at that time turned me down flat on account of those warts. Her cold looks and haughty demeanor rankled in my bosom for some time. Her people moved away from our neighborhood, and I did not see her again for 40 years.

When I did see her I noted that there was a hairy wart or mole on her chin. She had been a little careless about trimming it, and the hairs were about half an inch long. Neither of us mentioned warts.

### No Old Age Pension

I am writing to you in regard to the old age pension. I was told to write you and you would explain it.

J. F. M.

Kansas has no old age pension law. Just how this impression got abroad I do not know.

### 'Twas a "Battle Royal?"

1. If a man 23 years old is beating up a boy 16 years old and the boy's mother comes up and kicks the man off, can she be prosecuted for taking the child's part?
2. If the man should get up and strike the boy's mother with his fist, what can be done about it?

E. R.

I think no court or jury would convict a mother for taking the part of her 16-year old child if a man 23 years old was beating him up. A woman has no right to attack a man, and the man would have the right of self-defense against a woman. If the woman should attack him without cause or should attack him at all, I think he would have the right to defend himself.

# Taxes Are Not Hopeless

**A** MAN I know, farming 80 acres, got \$211 for what he sold off the land. His taxes are \$161, leaving him \$50 in cash for his year's work. But there was a mortgage. When he settled the year's interest on the mortgage, he was \$150 in the hole.

The main trouble in trying to make both ends meet on a farm, especially in times like these, is that a farmer has to get his income each year from about the same acreage and about the same amount of produce.

It is easy to see what is bound to happen to him when the prices of his products are cut in two. That, virtually, is what has occurred this year. The prices of some farm products are even below pre-war levels.

But the farmer's taxes have, in the main, stayed where their rapid increase of the last 25 years has left them. Where they are actually less it is hardly sufficiently less to count in the big total.

The result is that where a year ago taxes took nearly 31 per cent, or nearly one-third, of the average farmer's net income—taxes this year will take more than two-thirds or, in some instances, all of his income.

There will be instances where a farmer will not have an even break on his year's work in settling with the county treasurer.

All of this—and the fact that real estate is chronically overtaxed while unseemly wealth is chronically and more than proportionately undertaxed—has recently resulted in a series of warm meetings of taxpayers in many county seat towns, with which the whole state is in sympathy.

Our greatest local, state and national problem today—is taxes. Nothing else so insistently demands our attention as a people.

These meetings of taxpayers in Kansas are the best thing that has happened here in many a day, regardless of the immediate tangible results. The effect of such meetings will be good and results will inevitably follow. When men get together to better the conduct of public affairs regardless of politics and in the interest of the whole people, a spirit is aroused that overcomes all obstacles. When the popular will is hitched to such teamwork, it cannot be defeated.

The general good is the only thing to be considered. In such times as these nothing else matters.

I have been guided by this principle ever since I first held a public office, both in Washington and in Kansas. I am for any man or measure that

promises something better, regardless of politics. When Kansas chose a Democratic governor last fall I assured Governor Woodring I would work with him for the general good. While in office he is Kansas' Governor.

As a representative of Kansas in Washington I have always observed this independence of action and do not consider that I am any the less a good Republican for all that. The public good comes first, politics is secondary and always should be.

Effective tax reform is a long-range proposition. Almost first in urgency is a better balancing of the tax burden. We must lighten the excessive load borne by real estate and must put what is taken off—on the shoulders of unseen wealth. A state income tax is the fairest and the best way to do this.

There will be another chance to vote the income tax amendment next year. I think it will carry next time.

The need of this is perhaps most strikingly shown in Colorado where farmers and ranchmen pay 33 per cent of their net incomes in taxes; average citizens 8.4 per cent, and wealthy persons, 6.6 per cent.

There is a similar wide disparity in this and other states.

In other words, wealthy individuals who file Federal income tax reports bear a considerably smaller part of the burden of taxation than any other taxpayers. In Colorado it is about one-fifth of the load of what the farmer bears.

This shows that, thanks to the general-property tax system, Colorado farmers and ranchmen are paying four times as much in taxes as the average citizen, and five times as much as the wealthy individual.

But while we are righting such tremendous injustices as these, if we are to make tax dollars give us 100 cents worth of service, we shall have to concentrate on the expending of local taxes and the administration of local governments.

Before we get thru with it that is going to involve changes in the organizations of city and county governments which will greatly simplify their administration and as greatly increase their efficiency at a considerable lessening of expense.

The biggest part of taxes in every state, is expended for county, school, township and city government.

In Atchison, to cite an instance near home, the city-manager form of government is decreasing

taxes while giving taxpayers more for their money. Four hundred and thirty-five American cities now have this business-like form of government. 15 of these cities have populations exceeding 100,000. The big cities are beginning to take it up. Several counties now have county managers.

Counties were laid out in the horse-and-buggy days. Probably we have four times as many counties as we need for these automobile times. Suppose four counties were to consolidate, to merge themselves into one. One set of officials would do for the four. Instead of the expense of conducting four different and complete county governments, we would have only the expense of one county government.

And it is easier to watch one government, and make it efficient, than it is to watch four.

These are practical ways of cutting expenses that would not, I think, lessen the amount of service the taxpayer would get for his money. In fact he would get more service and pay less for it. And the system would grow in efficiency and economy of operation.

The world has changed a great deal since our forms of local government were established. And we haven't improved them very much. They are horse-and-buggy governments, and this is a motor age. They are cumbersome, wasteful, costly, compared with the kind of local government we could have.

In the last Kansas legislature, a bill was introduced to consolidate the 105 Kansas counties into 46. It died.

The reason for its death, according to one Kansas editor, was because 59 counties would lose their court houses and because 59 county treasurers, 59 county clerks, 59 county attorneys, 59 registers of deeds, and 59 sets of county commissioners, together with their deputies, would be thrown out of jobs.

The legislature might well make it possible for Kansas counties to combine. The rest can be left to the taxpayers themselves. They pay the bills.

Then if they wanted to go on paying for more local government than they needed that would be their great American privilege.

But I think they would prefer to spend their money to better purpose and some other way.

*Arthur Capper*

# As We View Current Farm News

## Creep-Fed Beef Cost \$1 a Hundred Less and Sold for \$2 More

**A** HUNDRED thousand Kansas farmers, most of them livestock producers, visited the Beef Cattle Festival Train, which ended its 34-county tour September 5, at Emporia. These men are keeping in mind that 70 per cent of the cattle in Kansas are produced on average-size farms, that these farms are admirably suited for creep-feeding calves, and that this method returns the highest net profit known to the game at present.

J. J. Moxley, of the agricultural college, has figures showing that 52 men in the 1930 Kansas beef production contest produced their beef for \$1 a hundred less than the average feeder, and sold for \$10.86 a hundred on the average, which was \$2 more than the men received who were not following creep-feeding methods, because they were on a higher seasonal market—November 1 to February 1. "Good type, proper wintering of cows for large per cent of heavy calves, early calves so cows turn off the most possible beef for a year's keep, and creep-feeding to finish calves on the least amount of grain, which ordinarily is the most costly item in feeding, are the points that will bring premium prices," Moxley asserts.

Dozens of cattlemen and farmers plan to take up this work, according to their present plans. When the idea took hold four years ago, only 123 calves were available for a co-operative project under college supervision. In 1930, strict records were kept on 9,468 head owned by co-operators, and many other farmers were creep-feeding. Facts presented on the beef train to prove the value of this system were gleaned from 300 herd owners. All made more net profit with the new method.

W. H. Atzenweiler, a livestock marketing specialist at the college, pointed out that the November market is the best. This means January to March calves, creep-fed. And here is what the markets demand: 44 per cent of the dressed beef trade want 400 to 500-pound, quality carcasses; 10 per cent the 700 to 1,000 pound weights; 30 per cent 650 to 700 pounders and the balance common butchers and canners. The very definite trend of demand is toward the properly-finished, small, tender cuts.

Lyon county did justice to the occasion when the train, operated by the agricultural college and the Santa Fe railroad, stopped for the final meeting at Emporia. City streets were decorated and lined with exhibits of every kind from livestock to the latest in fashions. Some 3,000 folks went thru the train and listened to the afternoon program. One of the high spots was the selection of the queen of the prairie. In this contest every county visited selected a county queen. These 34 excellent young ladies gathered at Emporia for the final results. Maxine Petterson, Mitchell county, daughter of Andrew O. Petterson, placed first and received a \$100-scholarship to any college or university in Kansas. She plans to study music at Bethany College, Lindsborg. Miss Petterson earned the queen title thru outstanding leadership in school, club work and because of her very charming personality.

At every train stop an atmosphere of well-being was felt. Folks in Kansas certainly don't smile and talk as if they are hungry. And not a one of them walked to town to see the train. They came to learn something further about beef production. They got it and returned home to put it into practice. They are too busy to feel sorry for themselves.

### "Back to Days of Old"

**T**HE Fourth Annual West Buffalo Home-Coming and Basket Dinner will be held Sunday, October 4, at the West Buffalo school house, in the southern part of Woodson county. This reunion is much larger than merely a district project; in past seasons it has drawn folks from Yates Center and Buffalo, and in general from all of Southern Woodson county and Northern Wilson. All the "boys and girls" of the days of old from that section are cordially invited again this year.

And so West Buffalo has answered Elias Blankenkemper of Ottawa, who last week observed, on page 8, that "Buffalo was always pretty sure but slow." Elias also expressed a wish that he might attend the Concordia reunion and "make

a speech sometime." We hereby invite him to attend the West Buffalo meeting, so he can carry back to his Ottawa friends the definite data on how a real reunion is conducted! And as one of the "boys" of yesteryear we think we can influence the management to the extent where he can have the opportunity to make a speech! How about it, Elias? The reunion, by the way, is in charge of H. A. Nichols, G. C. Clark, Mrs. Rena Cruhrine and Cloyd Gillespie, who have handled it so well in past years.

### Farmers Are Lucky, Yeah?

**W**ILLIAM F. SCHILLING of Hutchinson, Minn., the dairy member of the Federal Farm Board, suggested last week in an address at Lyndon that "despite the gloomy outlook often pictured for agriculture the percentage of depression in that field is not so great as in some



ONE GUESS  
ON WHERE  
THEY ARE GOING

other lines, especially banking and finance." We think there is a little something in what he said, and perhaps it will be possible to extract comfort from the thought. When a depression assumes the proportions of a first class economic debacle, as this one has done, the folks who are nearest the source of food are in the best condition. This is going to be a mighty hard winter for many laboring men in the cities.

### Down Go the Taxes!

**S**PLENDID progress has been made in many Kansas counties with the tax reduction campaign. There has been a general application of the axiom laid down by H. C. Colglazier of Larned, in the Kansas Farmer on page 15 for July 25, when he said that, "the commissioners will largely make the levies on the basis of public opinion, so if the people want the levies lowered they had better arouse some public sentiment, and the commissioners will act accordingly."

Again the Kansas Farmer said, on page 2 for August 8, that, "taxes must come down! Farmers can't carry the huge burden any further." Taxes are, "entirely out of position with either present or prospective prices of farm products." In the August 15 issue on page 8 we made what we still think is a splendid suggestion: In addition to any reductions brought about by immediate economy, it is time to go into the theory of township and county government, with the hope of eliminating township government and making

many consolidations of counties. One of the pioneers in this movement is William Allen White of Emporia; some of the farm organizations, perhaps the Farm Bureau, which is taking a mighty intelligent leadership in tax reduction these days, would do well to ask Bill to outline his views at its annual state meeting.

Much the same idea was expressed again on page 2 for August 22, when we suggested that farmers show a little more pep in following the leadership of men like Ralph Snyder, C. A. Ward and C. C. Cogswell in tax reduction, and also quoted Charles Scott of Iola in his demand for the elimination of townships and the consolidation of counties.

Despite all the progress which has been made in tax reduction over the state, there still is considerable hot air in the movement, and a possibility that it will die before it gets anywhere much. And there also are many folks who aren't willing to give up township government and a lot of other junk which is costing far more than it is worth. Let's get to the bottom of the mess.

### Terraced the Entire Farm

**S**INCE last February, P. B. Fundis has terraced his whole 160-acre farm near LeRoy at a cost of about \$2 an acre. Before he terraced, run-off made the lower end of a creek bottom field sour. Now that the field has been terraced, the soil of the lower end does not stay too wet and sour, and it is now the most productive part of the field. Mr. Fundis says that since he has terraced his farm it is a great relief to know that the fertilizer he applies to his land is not going to be eroded away. He contour plows, throwing the back-furrow up against the terrace ridge, aid in maintaining his terraces.

### A Cow Herd for 22 Years

**M**ARTIN XECKSER, who lives near Alma, has kept a cow herd for 22 years and never, with the exception of the 61 head he is creep-feeding this year, has he ever grain-fed any of his calves. He plans to cull to 75 head the best individuals out of his 70 Hereford cows and his 14 coming 2-year old heifers. His cows are bred so that about half of them calve in November and December, with the remaining ones calving before April. The fall calves are sold off grass whenever the market is satisfactory, but the spring calves are held on pasture until late fall—October or November.

### The Best Chore Boy

**F**OR 20 years, W. B. Perry, who has a dairy farm with 25 good grade Holsteins near Wakarusa, milked by hand. Two years ago he bought a milking machine, which is operated by a gasoline engine. He says that his milking machine is the best chore boy he ever had. One man now does the work it formerly required three to do at milking time. The cost of keeping a hired man has been eliminated.

### 40 Acres Terraced for \$45

**T**HE first Mangum terrace built in Shawnee county was constructed two years ago on the B. L. Holloway farm near Topeka. Forty acres were terraced at a cash outlay of \$45. It took three times the work it would have taken four years ago when the field was broken from sod, according to Mr. Holloway. "But," he says, "it will pay for itself in about four years, because the terracing prevents erosion and saves moisture, and these two combined will result in increased crop production."

### Creep Feeding: Second Year

**T**HIS is the second year that Newton Errett of Gridley has creep-fed his Shorthorn calves. He also is having good success feeding cracked wheat and barley with a supplement of mixed tankage and linseed meal to 81 Duroc Jersey pigs.

### Phosphate Boosted the Yields

**T**HIS year's yield of oats and Sweet clover grown on a poor upland field fertilized with 100 pounds an acre of superphosphate was as

good as that produced on an untreated bottom-land field, reports A. L. Overson, who lives near Overbrook. Mr. Overson left a strip of the up-land field unfertilized, and he says that for a quarter of a mile away before harvest he could see that the treated portion of the field was going to produce about three times the crop of the unfertilized strip. "On good soil, however," he says, "there will not be such an increase in yield."

### Better Get a License

VICTOR KING of Topeka, the state vehicle commissioner, has prepared his examination blanks to be used on the folks who haven't applied for a drivers' license, after October 1. And they are "tough." Only about 60 per cent of the drivers have so far applied for a license. A license can be obtained much easier if an application is made before October 1.

### A Big Wheat Acreage Cut

WHEAT seeding is getting away to a slow start in Kansas this year. Most of the seed-beds are still in poor condition. As Kansas Farmer forecast last week, on pages 8 and 22, the acreage likely will be cut more than the 15 per cent forecast by Jake Mohler. And it will be a good thing.

### Wage Reduction in View?

RALPH SYNDER of Manhattan, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, suggested last week in an address over Radio Station WIBW of Topeka that the railroads would ask for a wage reduction for their employes in case they failed to obtain the proposed freight rate increase.

### 50 Bushels in 10 Minutes

BY UTILIZING an old discarded threshing machine auger and buying elevator belting and buckets, Henry C. Burkle of Toronto has made a portable elevator that hooks on the back of the truck and handles 50 bushels of grain in 10 minutes.

### Feeds the Cows on Pasture

TO INCREASE and sustain production from this 24-cow Holstein dairy herd, J. A. Johnson of Ottawa, for the last five years, has fed his cows a ration of  $\frac{3}{4}$  gallon of ground oats, bran and corn chops once a day while on pasture, and twice a day the remainder of the year.

### Briefly Told

ACCORDING to County Agent J. A. Hendriks of Anderson county, crops following Sweet clover will be less likely to "burn" in dry weather if the Sweet clover is plowed under as green manure when about 10 inches high. The Sweet clover roots, which put nitrogen back into the soil, loosen the soil, just as do soybean roots, more than does the plowed-under top growth.

"I get a better price for the culls from my Rhode Island Red flock when I have the local veterinarian cull them in late July, ahead of the time a little later on when an over-supply of culls forces the market down 2 or 3 cents a pound," says Arthur Askund of near Osage City. "It takes a good culler to do a good job early, but it pays."

A. M. Roney of near Scranton has 80 acres of pasture. He says that he would like to keep beef cattle, but that he has only enough pasture for a profitable dairy herd. He has kept butterfat test records on his Holstein cows and weeded them out until he now has cows that average 400 pounds of butterfat a year.

H. J. Taylor of Alma castrated the bull calves from his herd of 60 purebred Hereford cows and will market them as creep-fed calves. He believes that this year they will make him more money this way than by keeping them longer in a separate pasture and selling them as young bulls for from \$75 to \$100 apiece.

A half and half mixture of corn and barley has been a very satisfactory feed for dairy cows on the farm of John E. Wagner of Ford county. Mr. Wagner believes, however, that the same amount of this ration fed to beef calves would have netted more profit. He is planning to keep more beef cattle in connection with his wheat farming program.

Harry T. Forbes of Auburn, who has a herd of Shorthorns, has grain-fed his beef calves for several years. Since he moved recently, he will be able to creep-feed his calves next year. He be-

lieves that well-bred calves will net a profit in proportion to the care and systematic feeding they receive.

C. J. Wemmer of Princeton has a herd of 17 Shorthorn cows that will calve in February and March. He is going to creep-feed his calves this year for the first time. The reason—he has become convinced that there is no financially safer and less risky beef production method.

Roy E. Durr of Dighton has 50 acres of Wheatland milo which will produce 35 bushels of grain an acre. It was drilled in rows 44 inches apart, 3 pounds an acre. Part of the crop will be cut with a combine; the rest will be bound, and run thru a roughage mill.

H. T. Hineman & Son of Dighton, who have had a great reputation for many years as jack-



THE PILGRIM IN THE WILDERNESS WILL NOT BE SHORT ON "MOSES" TO LEAD HIM OUT

and mule breeders, have gone into the hog business. They are feeding 60 shoats, the first hogs they have had on the farm for 10 years.

The Coffey County Fair, which will be held September 21 to 25 at Burlington, will celebrate its 50th Anniversary this year, with many special features, including a reproduction of the hanging of a horse thief at LeRoy.

A. E. Kinnamen of Gray county, whose flock of 200 White Wyandotte hens has made a profit of \$350 in each of the last two years, says that poultry is the most profitable project on his farm, considering the investment.

L. E. Crandall of LeRoy, who has charge of 100 purebred Angus cows, originally the Anderson and Finley herd at Lake Forest, Ill., has creep-fed calves for two years and has found the system very satisfactory.

Arthur E. Wurth of Ashland, an unusually successful farmer, who came from New York 10 years ago knowing practically nothing about agriculture, gives the Farm Bureau credit for his rapid advancement.

Three purebred bulls have been used to head the N. E. Samuelson herd of Holsteins, near Axtell. In every case the daughter is better than the mother, and the cost of production has been cut down accordingly.

Andrew E. Yale of Gove county will plant just half as much wheat this year as he did last fall. He expects to summer fallow a larger acreage, plant more feed crops and raise a larger number of beef cattle.

W. V. Stutz of Ness county has sold \$50 worth of vegetables this year from an irrigated garden 80 feet square, in addition to what was consumed by the family and the hired help.

O. W. Fletcher of Meade will use 1 quarter section next year for the production of certified seed, including alfalfa, Wheatland milo, Sudan grass, Don kafir and Atlas cane.

Led by the farm agent, R. S. Trumbull of Dodge City, the farmers of Ford county have been unusually active this year in fighting bindweed, with sodium chlorate.

G. W. Armentrout of Finney county says he can take 10 acres, a cow and a small flock of

hens and make a good living for his family of four. And one has only to see Mr. Armentrout's fine irrigated garden to be convinced that he can do it.

"Alfalfa even grows on gumbo with an application of manure," assures George Wilkens of Linn. "It is our most profitable crop for cow feed and hogs pasture."

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in August was 227 pounds, as compared with 232 pounds in August, 1930.

H. Witwer of Sabetha is feeding 623 Herefords, purchased near Amarillo, Texas; they will go on the market in about 60 days.

H. B. Ferris of Dighton has offered \$50 in special prizes for 4-H Club livestock exhibits at the Lane County Fair of 1932.

Asa Ferris of Narka produced 54 bushels of alfalfa seed this year from a 9-acre field, or 6 bushels an acre.

Cassidy Brothers of Beattie are feeding 50-50 wheat and corn to 150 hogs that are "doing better than ever."

The Hereford herd owned by Robert H. Hazlett of El Dorado won 11 firsts at the Iowa State Fair.

### Less Wheat; More Stock

BY J. R. JOHNSON

IN THE years I have attended fairs and livestock shows I have made the acquaintance of many hundred breeders and exhibitors of purebred livestock. As a class they are capable, enthusiastic and honest.

It is interesting to see the experienced showman in action. Whether preparing his animal to be led into the show ring or posing it before the critical judge he is ever alert. The back of the tired herd boy must be kept up, and the uneasy cow must stand square on all of her feet.

If he is a poor loser he gets "sore" when the decision goes against him, and wears a scowl as he drives his frothy sire back to his pen. But the successful exhibitor always smiles as he goes out through the crowd whether he has won or not.

Showing livestock is something of a profession, and in reality a sideline to breeding livestock. A

professional showman may be much in evidence during the fair season, but his ability to win does not indicate any talent as a breeder of winners. But the man who combines the qualities of a good breeder and a successful showman is in the lime-light at the big fairs, but always shows off to the best advantage out on the farm where he produces the winners.

So it is worth while to visit the Humes farm near Glen Elder. Morris and Gerold Humes live there with their father and mother. The brothers began showing about five years ago when Gerold was but 9 years old. From the start they have selected their own pigs to take out, made their own entries and managed every detail having to do with showing at county and state fairs.

Their father, Roy Humes, is a Duroc breeder, but each boy owns his own breeding animals and buys and pays for every bit of grain they consume. The pasture and roughage are furnished without cost.

Last year Gerold won \$560 in cash prizes—more than was won by any other club boy in the state. The brothers combined winnings have totaled more than \$600 in other years since they began showing.

Mr. Humes formerly grew about 300 acres of wheat annually, but has found raising hogs and milking cows to be more profitable and the boys like the work better. In addition to Durocs, Morris has a fine flock of registered Shropshire sheep and Gerold has a half dozen registered Guernsey cattle.

The spring crop of Duroc pigs, including the dozen head belonging to the boys, number about 50, and 14 sows have been bred for early fall farrow. The boys are active in the Solomon Valley baby beef and fat barrow clubs. The beef club members are feeding 72 calves, and about 100 barrows are being taken care of by club members. It is planned to ship a carload of barrows to market this fall.

Gerold enters high school this year and Morris has started to the Kansas State College, he having won a free scholarship thru his club work.



Gerold Humes

## A Good Time to Start in Farming?

Success Will Depend on the Skill Used in Management During the Coming Business Recovery

BY HENRY HATCH

A READER would like to have it explained why it is that some families can make a nice living on a little 5 or 10-acre farm while others "go broke" on a quarter section or several quarter sections. In most instances it is a case of good management with the successful folks and poor management with those who are failures. In these times, especially, it takes good management on the part of both husband and wife to make a success of farming. Where both are poor managers it is now an uphill business to meet even the necessary expenses and keep from slipping behind; where one or the other is a poor manager—it makes little difference which one—and the other has fair managing ability the business of the two may show about an even break most of the time. Where both are fair to good managers there may not be a whole lot of money being piled up in these times, but the needed things are being paid for in cash as they are bought, the tax bill is met promptly when due and there is not a whole lot of complaining being done about adverse conditions. If the team of good managers happens to be on the farm of a few acres, they show up a small farm that may be called successful, and if those who are lacking in management are on the larger farm, then this one large farm is said to be a money loser and the owners of it are slowly losing out. Counting out the cases of ill health and the unavoidable bad breaks that sometimes come to all of us, try as hard as we will, the rest is mostly a case of bad or good management.

### For Less Than 10 Years Ago

A reader wants to know what I think about this as a time for starting in farming. It depends altogether on what you are starting in with. From the standpoint of money needed, you can start now with a whole lot less than was necessary five or 10 years ago, but whether the success will be greater or less than in the past brings us back to that one simple word again—management. A family with \$5,000 in cash may start as a tenant farmer the first of next March, and with poor farm management quit the farm in disgust in two years, with the \$5,000 dwindled to less than half; another family may start with \$500 instead of \$5,000, and at the end of two years have accumulated enough to make a big payment on a farm. Success depends largely upon good health and good management, and I do not see why now would not be as good a time as any to bring both to a farm and expect fair returns, contentment and a good home as an ultimate outcome.

### Just 35 Years Ago

I have seen 35 years of Kansas farming come and go, for we moved to the present farm, from Nebraska, in 1896. At that time things were "down in the dumps" just about as they are now. The prices we received for the things we had to sell were lower in some cases than now, particularly for cattle and hogs, but generally we were paying less than now for the things we had to buy. This was especially true of farm machinery, which was not so well perfected as now, but still we were able to do a very good job of farming with it. More of the folks were growing their own cattle then than now, so while the price was low, they were not hurt so badly by the process of buying high and selling low, as so many men have been last year and this. Good

land was selling for about \$20 an acre then. Slowly but surely we pulled out of that depression, from a starting point that measures just about with that of the present, and in just about the same way we should pull out of the mess we are in now. Somehow, one who has seen the pinch of real hard times, and who has had to count pennies in a more careful way than dollars have been counted for many years, does not fear the future now as does the one who has seen nothing like it before. He knows that sunshine always follows the storm.

### A Land Roller That Works

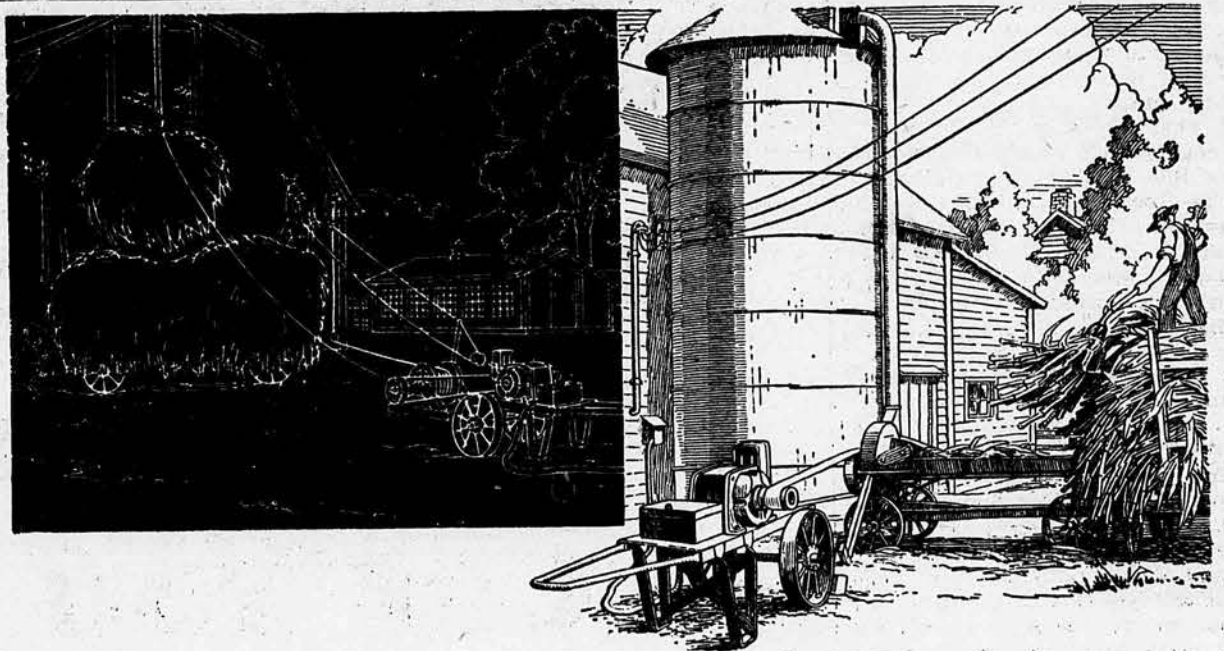
George Ames of Oberlin asks about building a land roller. He thinks of filling a corrugated tile with concrete, with a rod thru the center for the hitch, but some of the neighbors tell him the concrete will break and come out, and others tell him to leave the

tile empty but put heavy wooden heads in for the hitch, building boxes on the frame where weight could be added as conditions would require. We have a homemade roller that has proved very satisfactory. We got a discarded corrugated iron culvert, 12 inches in diameter, from along the highway, made wooden heads 2 inches in thickness for the two ends, with a 2-inch hole bored exactly in the center of each. One of these ends was put in place, with a piece of 2-inch pipe about 2 feet long projecting 6 inches out of the end and the rest within the tile. We cut the tile to a length of 3 feet and then stood it on end, with the boarded end down, and braced it solidly in a vertical position. Then we ran an old inch shaft we found clear thru from the top into the 2-inch pipe below, fastening it exactly in the center. The entire tile was then filled with concrete. When near the top the other 2-inch pipe was centered and when filled sufficiently the other end head was put in place. This was allowed to cure for a week, when a four by four frame was built around it, hardwood boxings being fitted over the 2-inch pipe, with oil holes bored so alemite grease fittings could be used. This roller has been used for two seasons and it does fine work. It has always been pulled with a light

tractor, in high gear, and the soil behind it is left in fine condition. It shows no signs of breaking open or wear at any point, and I see no reason why it should not last for several years. It costs very little to build and more of them should be in use.

### We Need Better Corn Binders

It seems to me there is still room for improvement in corn binders. They are now made so their work is very satisfactory, but none are built for many years of service without the addition of many repairs, and after about two seasons of use breakdowns are more or less frequent. There are many points on the corn binder where dust proof bearings, run in a bath of grease, could well be used, at an additional cost the purchaser well could pay, but the makers do not yet seem to profit by the lesson of long life such bearings give on motor cars and trucks, and make use of them in the building of corn binders. Instead, they profit by the sale of repairs we must buy in greater quantities than we should. I know of many farmers with 15 to 20 acres of corn and kafir to be cut, who have fairly good used binders, who are cutting with sleds and shocking their fodder loose. They are saving the cost of twine, but with the most of them the repair bill on the



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binder is their greater saving, so it is left unused. For a machine that cost more than \$200, perhaps but three or four years ago, this is not a good record of profitable service. I think manufacturers are still under-estimating the heavy work a corn binder must do, and they should build them stronger, with better bearings.

at this season has a border on either side of Mexican sandburrs. They are a growing pest that is becoming serious. In the last few years they have spread rapidly not only along the roads but also are becoming a nuisance in the fields. The main means of

spreading the seed is with the cars and trucks. The large burrs will stick into a tire and be carried along for many miles. If the tires are worn thin the burr will cause a puncture. A disk is about the only tool with which one can kill the plants. Any kind of a

shovel will gather up the long runners and soon be clogged, or the runners will hang and be spread all over a field. Mexican sandburrs are not so serious a pest as bindweed, but they will be considerable of a problem one of these days thruout Western Kansas.

**Grain View Notes**

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

This year will certainly be chalked up as a record breaker in most respects. Last spring we had a blizzard that made the oldtimers scratch their heads to remember one like it. And now in September we are having the hottest weather of the year. On September 4 the thermometer soared to 110 degrees, and the hot winds from the south were almost equal to any we ever have had in July or August. The corn and feed crops have suffered badly the last few days. On the harder soils the crops have dried up until cutting is necessary. Silo filling has been going on north of the river for more than a week. On the south side of the river we have had more rain and our feed crops are still holding fairly well. Our cane is just coming into good head and we hope there will be moisture enough to permit it to form seed and mature. Silage crops put in the silo not fully matured are poor feed; it seems impossible for a cow to consume enough to be satisfied. There is considerable feed in the country, but not an over-abundance. Should there be no wheat pasture feed will get short before grass comes again. The sand hill pastures are short, and fall rains will do them little good this late. So likely stock will be moved back to the farms sooner this year than usual, which means early feeding. A number of farmers have sown winter barley for early pasture.

**Barley, and Winter Pasture**

Winter barley is a new crop in this section. Farmers who have been growing the crop speak very highly of it. Barley can be sown in August, and on good ground with plenty of moisture it will be ready for pasture within four to six weeks. The crop will carry more stock an acre than rye. Farmers have found it can be pastured as late as May 1 and that it will still mature a crop that will ripen earlier than wheat. It has proved more winter hardy than oats and common spring barley, but it will winter kill much easier than rye or wheat. After heavy pasturing until May this year some growers harvested as much as 40 bushels an acre. The seed has been in demand this year, and has been selling for the same price as wheat. A hard winter or two, however, may lessen the popularity of winter barley. Last winter was especially favorable for such a crop. But for early heavy fall pasture it is hard to find any crop that will equal winter barley.

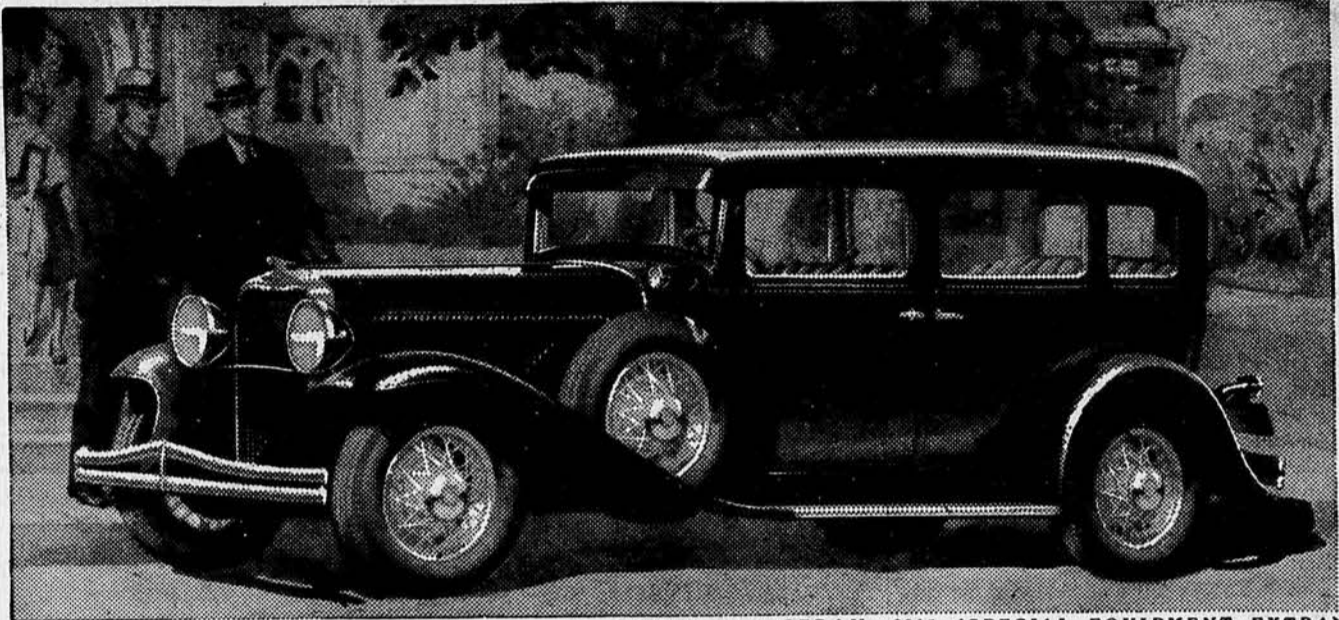
**Oust the Marginal Lands**

The present low prices of farm products is going to cause more farmers to pay more attention to the probable productivity of the land they farm or buy. How can a farmer afford to spend as much time and money farming poor land when the same amount of time and expense on good land will give a much greater return? In other words the marginal land had better be left out of cultivation. It has scarcely paid to farm a large acreage of the sandier soils along the Arkansas for several years when prices were fair. Now that only the very best land can be farmed with any hope for a profit, why do farmers still waste their time and money farming the marginal lands?

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### \$1,917.50 From 1 Cow

BY J. R. JOHNSON

I can remember when a farmer failing to receive adequate returns from his investment in cattle took it for granted that he was handling the wrong breed. Conditions must of course be taken into consideration when determining what breed of cattle to select. Dairy breeds cannot be handled profitably in a strictly range country, and cattle bred to produce nothing but beef will not pay out on small high priced tracts near a big city.

But I cannot recall a single example of a farmer "going broke" with any breed of cattle provided he was conservative in his buying and started



Hunter Type Cow

with a few head. If he built up the herd by the use of good sires over a period of years and used the feed that grew on his farm the price never declined

fast enough or over a long enough period to deny him some profit.

Warren Hunter of Geneseo is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished along the lines I have indicated. Mr. Hunter's ancestors were Shorthorn breeders. When he was a boy but little was known about special dairy breeds, and his father kept and developed a type of Shorthorn that was considered profitable from the standpoint of both beef and milk production.

But with the development of better beef animals and larger profits from grain farming thru feeding, an era of specialized beef production came. Good returns followed for a time, but corn failures and low beef prices together with higher taxes and mounting overhead costs finally directed Mr. Hunter's thinking to the dual purpose Shorthorns that had brought prosperity to his father when he was a boy.

So in about 1921 he sought out some of the descendants of the red cows that were formerly on his ancestors' farms. From a small start he has built one of the best herds of dairy Shorthorns to be found in the Middle West. In 1921 he bought the cow Helen Wilson, and two of her heifers; one of them a calf at foot, the other a yearling, paying \$106 for the three head.

Up to December, 1930, he had sold from this cow and her descendants cattle to the value of \$1,917.50. The original cow and 20 of her descendants are still in the herd. Her first seven calves were females, which accounts for the large number of cattle produced.

The Hunter herd, which now numbers more than 150 head, was largely developed from four outstanding good cows. Good bulls are purchased from time to time, but for several years bulls of merit have been developed and used right on the farms, the different families making such a plan practicable.

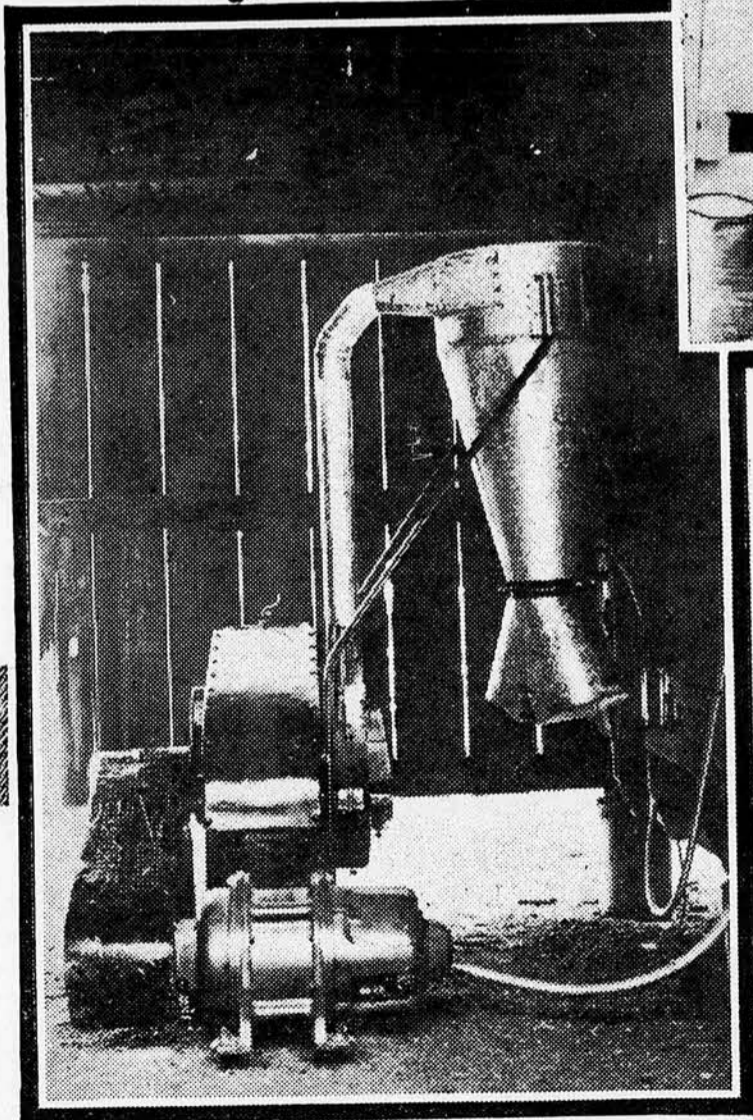
No high prices have ever been paid for breeding stock, and none has been sold for unreasonable figures. The cattle are kept on three farms, and two other places are used for grazing and sorting. The cows are developed and kept in milk, and most all of the calves are hand fed.

Cows that remain in breeding until too old to be profitable go on the market. In 1929, 15 head were sold in Kansas City that netted \$103 a head. Prospective buyers come from many parts of this and other states and see the cows milked before investing in bull calves. Private records have been made from time to time, and official testing will most likely be engaged in soon.

Kansas corn production for this year is now forecast at 126,027,000 bushels by J. C. Mohler, as compared with 119,394,000 bushels a month ago.



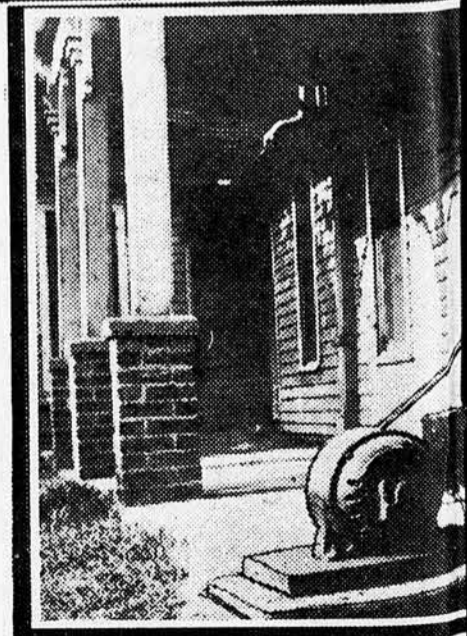
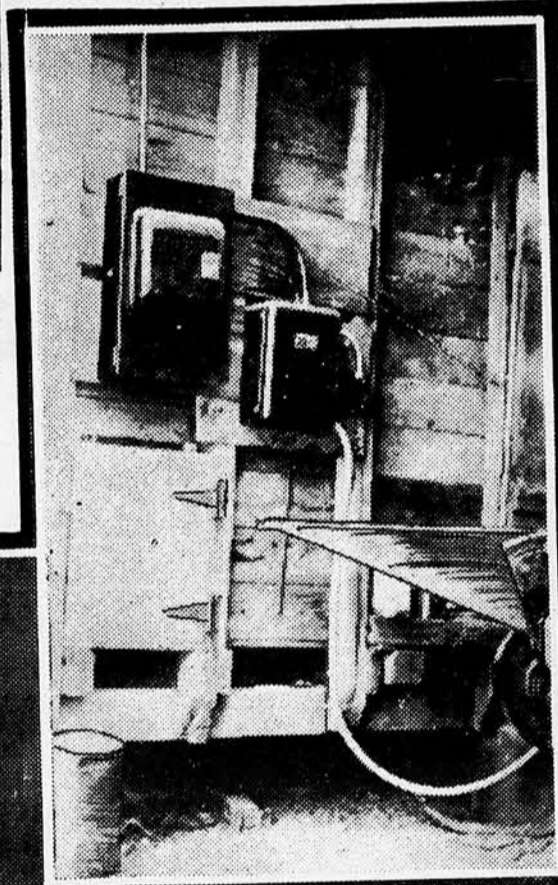
(Above)—Photo showing pole type entrance as center of electrical distribution system on farm of W. H. Zimmerman, Eudora, Kansas. This type of entrance is found quite convenient and satisfactory for farm electrification purposes.



# Electricity

## Your Low

ELECTRICITY is the "hired hand" you can have on your farm. You don't have to board him, feed him, or give him shirks. For a few pennies a month you can get something from milking your cow. He is a big help around the house. You can cook your meals, pump water, and operate your refrigerator at such an absurdly low price.



(Upper right)—Scene on farm of H. M. ... lines and outside flood light.  
(Lower right)—Electrically operated ... jection at corner of barn.

For Health, Genuine Comfort, and

# Electricity— Lowest Priced "Hired Hand"

the lowest priced "hired hand" on your farm. This permanent and dependable "hired hand" never tires. He never takes a day off. He never complains. He never gets sick. He never goes to grinding feed. He never leaves the house, too. He will pump water, light your rooms, run your refrigerator. And he does it all for a price that you cannot af-

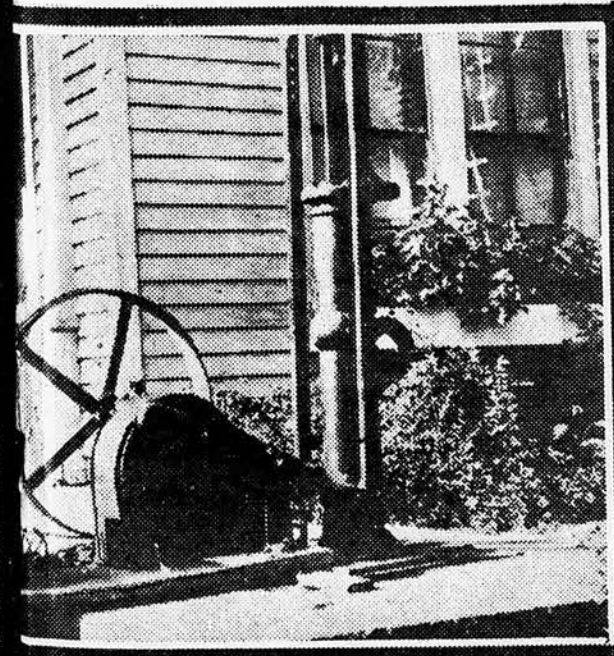
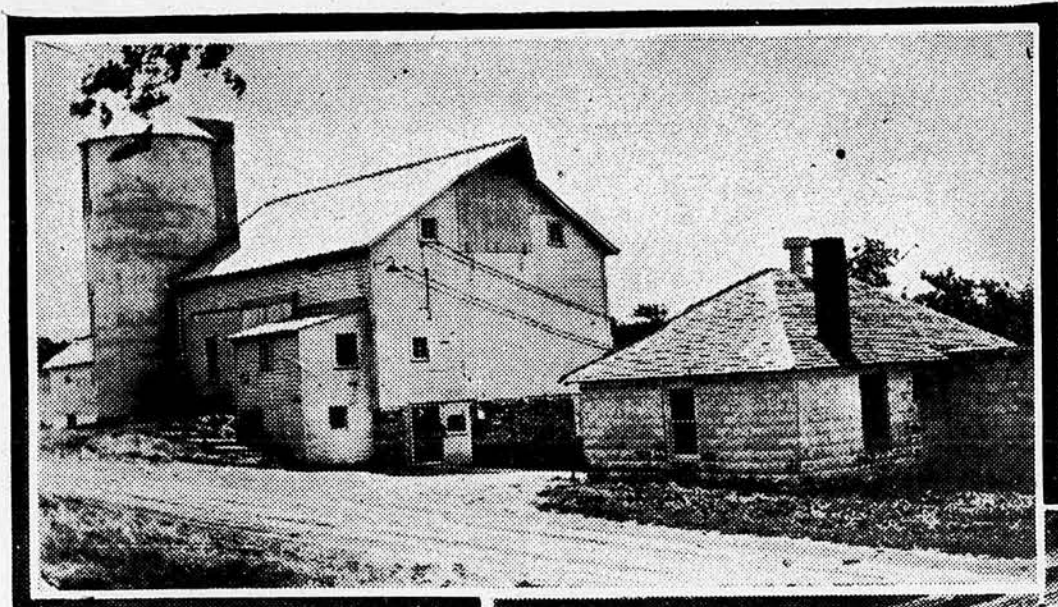
ford to be without him. If you want to lower the cost of operating your farm put electricity to work for you. The pictures on this page show just a few of the many ways in which electricity can be applied to farm work with money-saving results.

Write your power company concerning the availability and cost of electricity for your farm. You will be furnished complete information and your inquiry will not obligate you in any way.

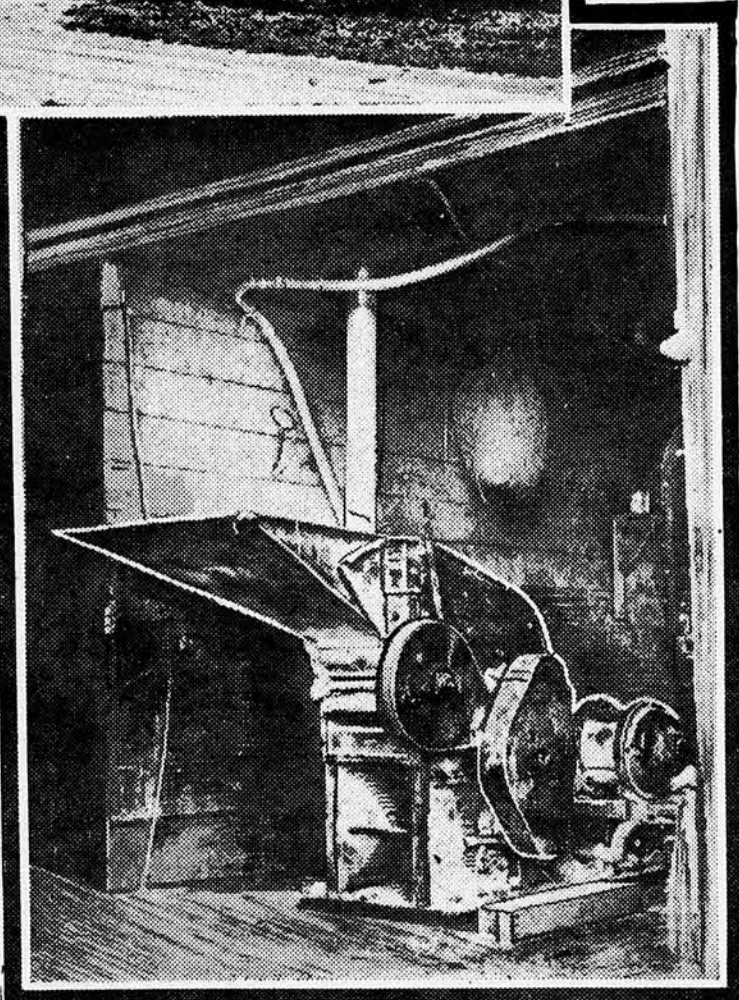
*Published by the Electric Public Service  
Companies of Kansas*

(Left) View of protected and starting equipment for 7½-horsepower electric grinder on W. Zimmerman farm, Lawrence, Kansas. Close-up of grinding equipment is shown in left-hand column photo. Electric power for grinding varies from 10c to 40c per ton grain ground, depending upon kind of grain and fine ground.

(Center) Electrically operated pump on farm of C. Marshall, Baseter, Kansas. With this equipment costs only 4c per pump 1,000 gallons of water.



(Left) H. M. Amney, Lawrence, Kansas. Note electric power grinding equipment which is housed in small pro-



## Economy *ELECTRIFY* Your Farm!

### From Station WIBW

Here is next week's program from WIBW, the radio station of The Capper Publications at Topeka.

#### 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
- 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 20

- 8:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
- 9:00 a. m.—Mahoney and Carlisle
- 9:15 a. m.—Edna Thomas
- 10:00 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis
- 10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour
- 3:30 p. m.—Allerton Glee Club
- 4:30 p. m.—Hook, Line and Sinker
- 5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
- 5:45 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 6:15 p. m.—Suwannee Music
- 7:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar
- 8:15 p. m.—WIBW Minstrels
- 9:30 p. m.—Red Nichols Orchestra

##### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

- 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, K P & L Co.
- 9:00 p. m.—Bing Crosby
- 10:15 p. m.—Booby Meeker Orchestra

##### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

- 4:15 p. m.—Connie Boswell
- 6:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
- 8:15 p. m.—Star Reveries
- 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 9:00 p. m.—Women's Club Program

##### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

- 10:30 a. m.—Sun Maid Program
- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
- 4:00 p. m.—"Going to Press"
- 8:15 p. m.—Hernandez Brothers
- 8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
- 9:00 p. m.—Bing Crosby

##### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

- 9:30 a. m.—Nat and Bridget
- 3:45 p. m.—"Meet the Artist"
- 4:00 p. m.—Frank Ross—Songs
- 4:15 p. m.—Osborne Orchestra
- 7:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature
- 8:00 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 8:15 p. m.—The Columbians
- 8:30 p. m.—Tito Gulzar
- 8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
- 9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup
- 10:15 p. m.—Royal Canadians

##### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

- 10:30 a. m.—Acme Lead Program
- 10:45 a. m.—Sun Maid Program
- 11:15 a. m.—Ball Bros. "Canning Time"
- 2:45 p. m.—Edna Thomas
- 3:00 p. m.—Jewish Art Program
- 5:45 p. m.—Robin Hood's Merry Men
- 6:15 p. m.—Buster Brown
- 7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 7:30 p. m.—Victor Demi Tasse
- 8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Bing Crosby
- 9:45 p. m.—Bert Lown Orchestra
- 10:15 p. m.—Red Nichols Orchestra

##### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

- 10:00 a. m.—Don Bigelow Orchestra
- 10:30 a. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra
- 1:45 p. m.—The Madison Singers
- 2:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf
- 3:00 p. m.—Saturday Syncopators
- 4:15 p. m.—Ray Lyman Wilbur
- 4:45 p. m.—Tropic Aire
- 5:15 p. m.—The Political Situation
- 7:00 p. m.—The Boswell Sisters
- 7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 7:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum
- 8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons Show Boat
- 9:00 p. m.—Bing Crosby

### Briefly Told

R. I. Throckmorton of Manhattan, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State College, suggested this week that the folks who are after high sorghum yields next year would do well to select the seed in the field before the crops are harvested.

John Wyrill of Kirwin has a cow that has given birth to four calves in the last year—two sets of twins!

Oscar Turner of Baldwin grew a stalk of corn 15 feet, 11¼ inches high this year.



# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



## If You Are Persistent You Can Eat Your Way to Good Teeth

**W**E HAVE been hearing about people eating their way across the continent or across Europe, and perhaps we have envied those who had that opportunity. Eating your way to good teeth sounds much less romantic but it has greater probability and more practical value for the average citizen. Dentists are advising now that it is quite possible to eat

By Ethel J. Marshall

dren's school books.—Charlotte E. Biester, Johnson county.

### To Remove Mildew

Mix 1 teaspoon of chloride of lime with 1 quart of soft water. Strain and dip the mildewed garments in the mixture. Squeeze out and hang in the sunshine. When the garments are dry the stain should be gone. If it isn't, repeat the process.—Olive Bayless, Shawnee county.

### Starting New Plants

In starting new plants from vines that do not throw up new shoots, cut a slanting slit in the runner near the place where you want the roots to form. They will start easily.—Mrs. J. F. Rumold, Morris county.

### When Windows Stick

When windows are difficult to open it is well to rub the cords with soft soap and the sashes will run smoothly.—Media Schultz, Russell county.

### Removing Ice Cube Trays

If the ice cube trays become tightly frozen to the frosting units, use a silver plated kitchen knife to pull them loose. Run the knife under the trays and the contact will melt the frost so that the trays slide out easily.—Mrs. H. M. Callaway, Sumner county.

### Flavoring the Roast

A sirup of burnt sugar and water will greatly improve a roast of any kind. Merely put the sirup on the roast when you put the meat in the oven.—Mrs. Phosa Hall, Saline county.

### For Better Sandwiches

Place bread to be used for sandwiches in the refrigerator for an hour before using. It will then spread without tearing and will hold the filling in better shape.—Mary B. Emery, Cass county, N. Dak.

### To Clean Combs

Spread common baking soda thickly over the comb. Then pour boiling water over it and let it stand for a few minutes. The comb will be beautifully clean.—Irma Moening, Brown county.

### Utilizing Rug Clippings

When making hooked rugs save the clippings. These can be used successfully for stuffing sofa pillows.—Esther Falk, Sedgwick county.

### Clamps for Quilt Frames

Old worn out clothes wringer clamps make good clamps for quilting frames. They are strong and work fine.—Mrs. Maude Robinson, Greenwood county.

## Rejuvenating Prunes

BY MABEL WORTH

**D**RIED fruit is, in reality, just the fruit with excess moisture removed. Therefore the most logical preparation of dried fruit for our tables is just to add the moisture removed, or free the juice, bringing back a near new product.

Lately there has been discovered a method of freshening dried prunes that puts them on the table almost as they were taken from the trees last fall. If one does not wish to add sugar to the diet, this method of serving eliminates the necessity for any sugar at all.

Use a quart fruit jar for your test. Take about a pint of dried prunes. Wash thoroly in several waters. I find a soft brush, kept for this purpose, excellent for washing the prune's wrinkled surface.

Then put the prunes in the jar, cover with cold water, screw up the jar tightly and allow to stand for about 36 hours. Remember that no sugar is added. The prunes will literally soak up a large portion of the water, swelling until the jar will be crowded full. The wrinkles will be mostly smoothed out for the prune pulp will be fat, juicy and delicious. You will be surprised at

the natural sweetness and flavor. Of course being uncooked the prunes will not keep as long as will stewed ones.

If the family sniff, when you mention prunes for breakfast, serve Prunes au Natural, and watch their pleased expressions!

## Ever "Can Petunias?"

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

**T**HE passing of summer and the coming of frosty nights brings a tinge of sorrow to flower lovers. It means "goodbye" to so many outdoor things. But a neighbor taught me that one need not bid farewell to all the cheery little flower faces which brightened outdoor garden beds. One September afternoon my neighbor told me, laughingly, over the phone, that she was hav-

## Offering a Club Letter



Have you heard about our club letter? It is sent monthly to any Kansas farm woman who wishes it. It contains subject matter and program outline, reference material and quotations for roll call. Subjects are timely. There is no charge. If you

wish to be on the club list, send your name and address to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The club letter will appear in your mail box the first of every month thereafter.

one's way to good firm teeth and healthy gums by following very simple dietary principles.

Tooth decay may be arrested by diet, and if good dental surgery removes the pus from infected teeth and makes repairs, actual cures of pyorrhea may be effected. Rather bad cases have been cured by this combination of surgery and diet in two or three months time.

Prevention is always better than cure, however, so it is cheering news that, regardless of age, tooth decay may be prevented by merely eating good food. Studies made recently by Dr. Milton T. Hanke, working with other dentists of the Chicago Dental Research Club, confirmed this fact in carefully kept records of nearly 200 cases.

The pleasant part about the matter is that the diet is a simple one of foods acceptable to nearly everyone. It must include 1 pint to 1 quart of milk, 1 cup to 1 pint of orange juice, ¼ head of lettuce and the juice of half a lemon. This is to be taken daily. No restrictions are placed on the diet, but it is recommended that fruits and vegetables be widely used.

These foods are available and reasonable in price thru-out the year. The doctors say that it is probable that tomato juice could be substituted for the orange juice tho the latter was used in all cases in the clinic.

The only cases in which proper diet failed to produce curative results were those in which the patients were subjected to worry and loss of sleep. These conditions seemed to upset the nervous system in a way to interfere with normal nutrition. Apparently contentment and sleep are aids worth considering in the adventure of eating one's way to good teeth.

## HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST



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

### Lacquer the Books

**O**ur local librarian told me that the Library Association was advocating a coat of quick drying lacquer for the preservation of books. I tried this on my cook book and judging from the results, this would be a splendid money saver on the appearance and wearing qualities of the chil-

## Tailored Notes for Fall



All articles of clothing from the standpoint of smartness should be of the tailored type or at least have some tailored effects.

No. 536 is a charming dress especially adapted to sheer woolens. It has clever diagonal lines, a new sleeve cut and concentrated fullness of the skirt. Designed for sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 578 is an attractive slip model for the stout figure. The wrap-around arrangement at the back makes it shadow proof and gives freedom in its added width without detracting from its slenderness. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

ing a good time "canning grape juice and putting up petunias." The following March, when a bitter blizzard came, her "canned petunias" nodded their frilly purple bonnets from their place on the kitchen windowsill.

I took the flower tip and potted larkspur, calendulas, and marigolds. I chose sturdy budded plants, and since it was a mild fall, I did not pot them until November. Not until seed planting time this spring did these flowers tire of blooming. One of my friends made her kitchen cheery by training morning-glory vines over an east window.

My gardening grandmother is potting chrysanthemums now. Then, too, she has dug and potted some of her luxuriant portulaca or rose moss, as she likes to call it. The pots will remain outdoors until the frosty nights arrive; when they will be brought indoors to safety.

Patterns, 15 cents! New fall and winter fashion magazine 15 cents or 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Order from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

# Farm Crops and Markets

## The Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson Will be the Big Agricultural Event of Next Week

**D**RY weather was quite general over Kansas last week, with the least injury in Northeastern Kansas and in a small area in the southeastern corner. Showers have been helpful in some sections this week. But so far the folks probably have hauled more stock water than in any September since 1913. As forecast last week on page 22, there will be a big drop in the wheat acreage; most of the seed which has been planted so far has gone into very poor seedbeds. The big agricultural event of Kansas next week will be the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson.

**Anderson**—Only a small acreage of wheat will be sown, as the moisture was so deficient in August that little land was plowed. The corn crop will be below average; in parts of the county it was injured very severely by dry weather.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barber**—A general rain is needed. Farmers are busy putting up alfalfa and the feed crops. Little or no wheat will be sown until we receive more moisture. Wheat, 30c; corn, 45c; hogs, \$5.50; cream, 23c; eggs, 11c; hens, 10c to 12c.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Farmers are filling silos and threshing alfalfa. Rain is needed. A large crowd attended the Feed Grinder demonstration 7 miles northwest of Great Bend a few days ago. The 4-H Club Fair is the only fair the county will have this year.—Alice Everett.

**Cherokee**—Disking wheat land and baling hay are the main farm jobs. We have had several weeks of cloudy weather, which have been helpful to crops. Increasing prices are being paid for hogs and cattle. Some fine stock sales have been held recently at Joplin, just across the line into Missouri. Cream, 24c; eggs, 11c.—J. H. Van Horn.

**Cowley**—Stock water is quite a problem these days; some farmers believe that this is the driest period since 1913. Several carloads of cattle a week are being shipped to market. Hogs, \$5.75; hens, 9c to 13c; springs, 11c to 15c; cream, 25c; eggs, 12c.—C. W. Brazle.

**Edwards**—The weather has been dry and hot. There is very little corn in this section, except in a few communities that received rain in August. Most farmers are cutting their corn to save the fodder. Kafir and milo are green, but are not growing. The third crop of alfalfa was very light. Pastures are dry. Wheat, 27c; corn, 40c; cream, 24c; heavy hens, 14c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Franklin**—Pastures are green, but are not supplying a great deal of feed. Corn has dried up rapidly. A large force of men is being employed in hard surfacing K-33; there is a great deal of unemployment here, however. Watermelons were of good quality this year; an unusually large crop was produced in the Chippewa Hills; prices are low. The Tax Reform League held a meeting a few days ago in Ottawa. We have had light showers.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Harvey**—The weather has been dry and hot, with temperatures as high as 106 degrees. Farmers have been very active in filling silos. Wheat, 28c; corn, 38c; oats, 17c; cream, 22c; eggs, 10c to 18c; hens, 9c to 14c; grapes, 2c to 3c; blue plums, 70c for a 16-pound crate.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jackson**—Corn is maturing nicely. The fall plowing is nearly all done. A normal wheat acreage will be planted. Fruit is plentiful. We have been having plenty of rain. Eggs, 13c; cream, 26c.—Nancy Edwards.

**Leavenworth**—Along the Kaw River in the south part of the county the folks produced an unusually good watermelon crop. The price has been low; one farmer has been making sirup from the juice. Forty-eight students are enrolled in the vocational agriculture department of the Tonganoxie High School, which perhaps is the largest enrollment in Kansas, at least for the smaller towns. The depression has brought about a genuine neighborly spirit among the farmers, especially in the exchange of commodities.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Linn**—We have been having hot, dry weather. Farmers are cutting corn; yields are light, except on some of the bottom fields. A great many farmers are hauling water. Some road work is being done. Wheat, 50c; oats, 25c; cream, 24c; eggs, 13c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—The weather has been dry. Preparing wheat land and filling silos are the main farm jobs. The corn crop will be light on most farms.—E. R. Griffith.

**Miami**—The weather has been warm; pastures are dry, and most livestock is being given additional feed. Rain would be of great help to pastures and with the

7c to 25c; hens, 14c; cream, 22c.—Roy Haworth.

**Books**—Many farmers are seeding wheat. Hot winds are drying the kafir rapidly. Threshing is almost finished. Many grass cattle are being shipped to market. Wheat, 25c; corn, 16c; bran, 75c; eggs, 11c; cream, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

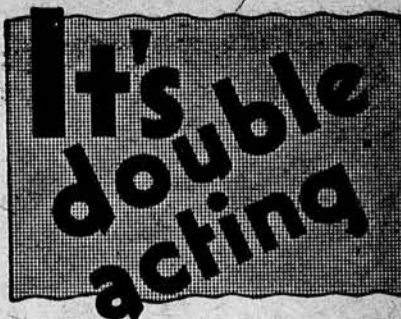
**Rush**—The dry weather continues; corn and the grain sorghums are drying rapidly. Most of the corn fodder has been or will be put into the silos. Farmers are busy filling silos and putting up feed. Wheat, 27c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 22c.—William Crotinger.

**Russell**—The weather has been hot and dry. Farmers are binding the corn; the supply of feed will be short next winter. Pastures are dry; many cattle have been shipped to market. There has been a good deal of vaccination, especially against cholera and blackleg. Farmers are waiting for rain before seeding wheat. All schools have begun. Wheat, 27c.—Mary Bushell.

### Terracing: \$1 an Acre

A year ago last February H. B. Theobald of Yates Center terraced 24 acres of badly washed land. The work, which cost \$2 an hour, was done by two men with the township tractor and grader. Since then he has terraced 36 acres additional with the same outfit. The acre-cost of terracing has been less than \$1, and the bad ditches have been stopped and are being filled.

The annual Riley County 4-H Club Fair will be held October 2 and 3 in Manhattan.



First—in the dough. Then in the oven. You can be sure of perfect bakings in using—

# KC BAKING POWDER

**SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS**

25 ounces for 25c

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

Good-bye  
Lazy days!  
now's the time for  
the wake-up food

HERE'S newenergy—quick new energy—in delicious form! Post Toasties—the wake-up food! So easy to digest, so quick to release new energy to the body—that's why these golden flakes of toasted corn brisk up big and little folks, despite the warmest days. For a "wake-up" breakfast, a "pick-up" lunch and supper too—serve Post Toasties—the wake-up food. That's economy!

# POST TOASTIES

The Wake-up Food



A lot for your money!





Serious INJURY Kept him here 3 Mos.

When YOUR Injury Bills Pile Up - Wholl Pay?



THINK! Some day it may be YOU that is injured... laid up for months... faced with bills totaling \$500 to \$1000!

What folly, then, to be without protection when it is now so easy to be relieved of injury cost risks.

2 1/2¢ a Day Protects You

Woodmen Accident saves you a LOT of money when you are injured. Tiny cost gives you the protection of the greatest farmer accident policy in the world.

FREE BOOK! Get this amazing book. Full details. Send today. Don't delay--an injury may suddenly strike you and cost you hundreds of dollars.

Send Now! Woodmen Accident Company LINCOLN, NEBR. B-910

Form with fields for Name, Occupation, P. O., and State. Includes R.F.D. checkbox.

Big Capacity for Roughage. Is Your Crop Short? Get This Feed SAVER. SAVES 25%.



Grinds grain rapidly, fine as desired. Beats the world for grinding roughage; extra cutting cylinder and three rollers...

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children. Founded in 1920 by Arthur Capper. A most worthy and effective philanthropy.

The Famous RIBSTONE Concrete Stave SILO. Steel reinforced staves made by a special process of best materials.

The Coming of Cosgrove

BY LAURIE YORK ERSKINE

I HAVE proved to you all that I stand before you as a citizen and a native of this place; that I have held my own in fair fight against unfair opponents; that they have brought hired assassins to betray me...

"If it comes to that," he cried, "I need never have come back to this place! I could have made my way in the world at any place where fortune took me. Here in Manford I knew there were enemies. I knew that the most dangerous of men, who, having always hated my father, would surely carry on their feud against the son, were waiting only for my return."

"And more. I can tell you this, because to conceal it would be to conceal the most potent argument against such a rash folly as this of which I'm accused. Gentlemen, when this trial is over, I expect to become the happiest man in the world. There is one woman who is the finest and bravest and most desirable of all God's creatures. When this trial is over I am going to marry that woman; and it has been my intention to marry her since long before the morning when Klein died. Now I ask you, gentlemen; I ask you, your honor, would a man with the greatest hour of his life before him, a man planning to take to himself the only girl in the world and with her make a home in his native country; would such a man jeopardize that sacred future by committing murder? Would

the punishment of the most black-hearted scoundrel in the world justify such a man sticking his head in a noose?"

He put the question with a hot, passionate energy that challenged the high heavens to deny him. And Farley did.

"Fireworks!" he bellowed. "That ain't evidence! You can't prove a damn thing with words."

"No!" cried Cosgrove, whirling upon Farley with a vehemence which sent that assailant cowering, snarling, back. "No! Not words! Calumny. Slander. The desecration of everything innocent, decent, and pure. That's what you would have. Gentlemen of the jury, place yourselves in my position. If you possessed the sacred confidence and love and devotion of a woman whom you expected to make your wife, would you not protect that sacred trust from the slurs of a scurrilous tongue, even if by doing so you risked your very life?"

He was before the jury box as he spoke, with his arms a little spread, his blue eyes blazing. And his voice suddenly dropped low.

"I must ask you to take the fact that I shot Klein in self-defense on trust!" he said. "Gentlemen, the defense rests."

"No. No. What are you saying? The chief witness for the defense has not been heard."

And Hazel Farley had flung herself forward to the jury box where she stood with her hands tightly grasping the railing and her brown eyes crackling with the vehemence of her spirit. For with Cosgrove's last words she had found the answer to the enigma of his hesitation. He had embarked upon that astounding address to the jury for no other purpose than to save her from the ordeal of the witness stand. And he had done it because he loved her.

"Before the defense rests," she cried, "my testimony must be heard."

For the Sake of Love

Hazel Farley sat in the witness box, like Nemesis enthroned, and lacerated the soul of Wert Farley. Now in the court room at Manford, the tables

were reversed. Cosgrove was determined, as Creevy had been determined, that the attorney for the opposition should never be permitted to subject his witness to cross-examination. For he knew how infamous that inquisition would be.

As he questioned Hazel Farley, he felt a singular sensation of guilt. She was supremely alert, eager to help him, to couch her testimony in words which could not fail but tell in his behalf. She seemed almost to quiver with the wish to be his instrument, to give him all that was in her of truth to save his cause. And yet Cosgrove felt somehow unworthy. She seemed so slight and young, and delicate of build. He felt as if he played upon a harp with clumsy fingers. It seemed infamous and intolerable that she should be set up before all the world thus to be questioned and made to bear witness in a case which included such dregs of humanity as Lederer and Farley. This ordeal seemed somehow to bring her into touch with them, and Cosgrove resented it. He resented the circumstances which appointed him the hand which was to pluck at this delicate instrument. And he could not look upon her without emotion as she sat there.

But Hazel knew what witness she could bear; she had taken the stand to save the man she loved, and she gave her testimony in a clear, telling voice, that carried the unmistakable impress of positive conviction.

When Cosgrove asked her to outline the circumstances under which her father made his will, and at the same time assured her that she need make no reference to her own position in the matter, she smiled appreciatively and launched forth on an exhaustive but extremely pointed narrative which had the effect of throwing a brilliant light into a corner of the evidence which had until now remained in shadow.

"I'm convinced," she finished spiritedly, "that my uncle, Klein, and Lederer deliberately aroused my father against me and then played on my father's anger to dictate the terms of that will!"

"She sent for him!" yelled Farley at this point. "She sent for him! You don't expect she'd tell the truth, do you?"

"There isn't a man here who knew my father who won't understand what I mean!" responded the girl. And the court room applauded the spirit with which she turned upon her assailant.

She did more, too. She carried her narrative thru the delicate maze of incidents, wranglings, bitter, unnatural scenes which had preceded her writing to Cosgrove. And she told of Cosgrove's coming to see her on that fatal night when her father had died. She gave her answers in a superb, exquisitely clear manner which made a consecutive narrative out of the articulated replies, that seemed to ignore the interruptions of the questions which brought it forth.

It was a narrative filled with an interest that gripped the mind and heart. It was as if she told some old, absorbing story of intrigue and elemental passion, of bitter hates and grasping avarice. And while she told her story she gave expression to it with her wide, brown eyes, with the passing frowns and smiles of her finely marked brows, with the haunting curl of her lips or the sudden droop of them. Various the emotions of her story passed across her face in a moving pageantry. Bright resolution, anger, sorrow, then sparkling humor, or acid satire. She in turn lacerated her persecutors with fine scorn, or lashed them with a laughing, taunting, mockery. Unconsciously all the crowded court room was on edge, straining to catch each word from her lips, totally won by the magnetism of her passionate determination.

And Farley saw the terrific damage which she did his cause. He writhed with fury and desperation as he felt (Continued on Page 16)





# FOR THE BEST ANSWERS EXPLAINING THE MYSTERY of the "HIDDEN QUART" AND TELLING HOW THIS QUART BENEFITS MOTORISTS

**Fact No. 1**—Thousands of motorists and service station men have observed that after a car has been given its first fill of Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil and is driven 200 to 350 miles, a look at the crankcase gauge shows that about one quart of oil is apparently missing . . . but

**Fact No. 2**—These same people have noticed that on the second and later fillings with Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil, scarcely a drop of oil will disappear during the first 350 miles and practically none at 500 and up to 1,000 miles!

The above facts have been checked by actual tests with cars that use six quarts of oil for the crankcase, cars in good mechanical condition and driven at ordinary rates of speed. These facts will also prove true for your car, in proportion to the amount of oil your crankcase usually holds, your cars' mechanical condition and the speeds at which you drive.

What becomes of the "hidden quart"? The

answer is easy if you study the Facts given above and keep in mind the things that only Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil can do. The explanation of the whereabouts of the "hidden quart" is simple—no technical knowledge of motors or oil is necessary.

Remember—The "hidden quart" of Germ Processed Oil does not escape through leakage . . . does not burn up, wear out nor evaporate. It is "present but unaccounted for." Fact No. 2, given above, proves all this.

After you've found where the "hidden quart" goes, you can easily see the special benefits it gives the motorist—advantages that no other oil can give.

Ask at any Conoco Station or Conoco Dealer for free Entry Blank, which contains information about Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil that may help you win. Conoco Station and Dealer employees will gladly answer your questions. Remember, you do not have to buy anything to enter this contest.

See Rules of Contest for complete details.

**THE QUESTION**—"What becomes of the 'hidden quart' and how does this quart benefit the motorist?"

## COMPLETE RULES OF CONTEST

1. Answers may be any length not exceeding 200 words; length of answers will not determine winners. Write answers on Official Contest Entry Blank preferably, or on plain white paper. Conoco Stations and Dealers will give you an Official Contest Entry Blank free. Elaborate presentations of answers will not count in your favor.

2. Write your answer in plain, simple language. Technical terms or special scientific knowledge will not influence the judges.

3. Contest closes midnight, Sept. 28, 1931, and no entries bearing postmarks after midnight, Sept. 28, 1931, will be accepted.

4. Contest open to everybody except employees and executives of the Continental Oil Company, Conoco Stations, Conoco Dealers and the Company's advertising agency, and their families.

5. In case of tie, both contestants will receive full amount of prize tied for.

6. You do not have to use or purchase Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil or other Conoco products to compete for prizes.

7. All entries submitted, whether or not they win prizes, become the property of the Continental Oil Company and may be used in advertising without payment, and none can be returned to senders.

CONTEST CLOSES MIDNIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28, 1931

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO "CONTEST OFFICIAL"

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY, PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA

# CONOCO

## GERM PROCESSED

PARAFFIN BASE

# MOTOR OIL

THE ONLY OIL PROVIDING "PENETRATIVE LUBRICITY!"

**29 PRIZES**  
**First Prize**  
**\$5,000**

**Second Prize . . . \$2,000**

**Third Prize . . . \$1,000**

4th and 5th Prizes . . . \$500

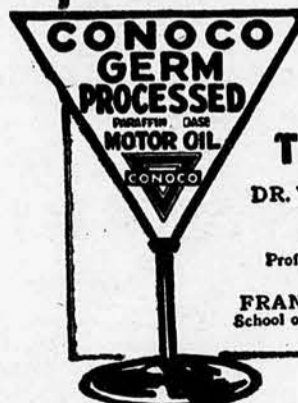
6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Prizes . . . \$100

10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Prizes . . . \$50

14th through 29th Prizes . . . \$25

WINNERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED

. . . as soon after the contest closes as possible.



## THE JUDGES

DR. W. B. BIZZELL, President  
 University of Oklahoma

JOHN A. HUNTER  
 Professor of Mechanical Engineering,  
 University of Colorado

FRANK L. MARTIN, Asso. Dean  
 School of Journalism, University of Missouri



## The truth came out at BUTCHERING TIME

WE'VE been making a Research Farm test of Oil of Chenopodium as a worm treatment. How effective is it? Does its single, drastic dose get the worms? How does it compare with Dr. Hess Hog Special?

We took a litter of ten of the wormiest pigs we could find. Average weight at six months only 48 pounds. We divided them equally and fed both pens exactly the same ration. But to one pen we gave Dr. Hess Hog Special with their feed. We treated the other individually (the prescribed method) with Oil of Chenopodium, to expel the worms.

Now note: At the end of 114 days, the Hog Special hogs had reached market weight, 200½ pounds each. While the Oil of Chenopodium pigs weighed only 181 pounds each.

Why this difference of 19 pounds extra weight in the Hog Special pigs over the Chenopodium pigs?

It was because the Hog Special pigs were taking into their systems vermicides and vermifuges every day

to combat the worms, and all their feed was being utilized for flesh and body weight.

Not so with the pigs that got the Oil of Chenopodium, which had long since passed out of their system (as is the case in all individual treatments). They were harboring worms as a result of reinfestation, that robbed them of at least 20 per cent of their feed.

That's why the Chenopodium pigs were 19 pounds lighter in weight than the Hog Special pigs at the end of the test.

The pen that received Dr. Hess Hog Special produced pork at the low cost of \$4.00 per 100 pounds, and yet these were the wormiest pigs we could find. Hog Special not only combats worms, but is a conditioner and complete mineral supplement.

Try this proved way of worm control on your hogs. Begin now by getting a supply from the local Dr. Hess dealer or write to Dr. Hess and Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

## DR. HESS HOG SPECIAL

Combats worms—contains full mineral supplement

"Four hundred eighty-five farmers demonstrated this past summer that swine sanitation cuts about six weeks off the time required to raise a pig to the 200-pound mark."  
(From the December "Successful Farming")

**KRESO  
DIP NO. 1**  
Standardized

Germicide  
Parasiticide  
Disinfectant

Kreso Dip No. 1 exterminates insect parasites on livestock and poultry—aids in healing wounds and many skin troubles on animals. Use it freely about buildings—destroys foul odors—kills disease germs and promotes sanitation. (Drives away flies and mosquitoes) Dependable—A Parke-Davis Product.

Purchase Kreso Dip No. 1 at Drug Stores  
When writing for "Farm Sanitation" booklet address:  
**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
Desk K-29-W Animal Industry Dept.  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

## Tell the Advertiser

that you are writing him because of his advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

### NEW BEAR CAT GRINDER



Big new type, four pound cutter swinging hammers with new concave grinding plates, has set a new standard of performance—no fodder, hay, kafir or grain too tough for this new BEAR-CAT.

Four sizes, with blower or wagon elevator, with or without cutter head and self-feeder, \$75.00 and up. A size for every need. Grind your grain and roughage and it will feed one-third to one-half more. Before you buy a Feed Grinder . . . find out about this wonder mill. Write today for new catalog and prices.

**Western Land Roller Co.**  
Box 277, Hastings, Nebr.

## Reach for ABSORBINE if horses' legs swell

Don't take chances on lay-ups. Rub effective Absorbine on muscles and tendons sore from heavy pulling. See how it reduces swellings due to strains. Never blisters or removes hair—and horse can work. A great antiseptic to aid quick healing. Keep horses earning—get Absorbine. \$2.50 a bottle. All druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

## Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 14)

the points she made against him. He heard her accuse him, and make good her accusation of fraud and conspiracy. He flamed up at that, but even in his desperation, he perceived that his outburst did his cause more harm than good. So he subsided into a sullen resolve to hold his protests for the inevitable moment when her narrative would bring this testimony to the moment of Klein's death. It was then that he must fight, and fight with the knowledge that she knew nothing she could prove. He would hold his fire for that. . . . And inevitably that moment came.

Cosgrove built up to it very carefully. He knew that he must leave no loophole which would permit Creevy to attack her testimony. To protect her from cross-examination he must cover every point which led up to that fatal moment. And he did. He halted her narrative again and again. He questioned her and cross-questioned her. He even picked her up on one or two small points, causing her to correct herself, and then nailing down that correction so that there could be no doubt. And she opened her eyes at that, wondering at the sharpness, the dry, pent terseness with which he fired his questions as he drew her painfully thru the morning of the will reading, thru the gun play with Lederer, thru the will reading itself, thru a painfully detailed description of how and where all present sat, and what they said.

### Farley's Gleam of Hope

"Yes, yes, I know that we had words!" he cried. "But what did we say? You say that Klein was insulting, but how insulting? You say I answered him, but how?"

"I can't tell you!" she cried, bewildered by the sharpness of his tone. "How can I tell you what you said!"

"Why not?"  
"Because I did not hear!"  
Cosgrove looked at her in blank amazement. The court room fell into a sudden hush. Judge Fairlove stared at the girl bewildered.

"You . . . did . . . not . . . hear?" he grunted.

Farley saw suddenly a gleam of hope. This fitted into his accusation that Cosgrove and Klein had quarreled over her good name.

"Didn't hear!" he barked. "Huh! Why not? Was you struck deaf?"

"No!" she cried. "I didn't hear because I was looking at Klein's gun!"

"Klein's gun!" It was a man's voice. The voice of a man hoarsely shouting in surprise. Slade, on his feet and leaning over the jury rail in amazement.

And the cry went around the court room.

"Klein's gun!"  
"That's a damned lie!" bellowed Farley.

"Where did you see Klein's gun?" demanded Cosgrove.

"He had it in his hand, hidden behind a cushion on the window seat. I saw it there, and knew he had you covered. How could I hear what you said? How could I hear anything else save the sound of that gun, as I saw it explode in my fancy? Oh, my darling, I was afraid then! I was afraid! Afraid!"

She had lost all consciousness of the crowd which hedged them about. She had forgotten that she bore witness before the court. Living again the terrible moment when she had seen that dear life threatened. She forgot everything else save that she was talking face to face with the man she loved. And she strained forward in her chair with a strange smile which was half clouded by the agony with which she relived that moment. A strange smile which was all for him.

The crowd in the court room knew in that moment that Cosgrove had fired in self-defense. No further evidence was necessary. But altho that

crowd which, feeling him guilty had demanded execution of its verdict, now felt convinced that he was innocent, no voice interrupted the procedure of the trial; for the procedure of the trial held them bound with a spell they could not break. Here before their eyes was young love yearning toward its mate, and in the strange words they spoke, those two courted each other as certainly as ever Romeo and Juliet courted in medieval Verona. Seeming in their love lost to all the world, they spoke mechanically the words of their defense.

"He held the gun in his hand? Covering me? And you saw it . . . clearly?" he was saying, but his eyes burned with an emotion which words have never yet been able to express.

"As clearly as I see you now! And I shall never forget that gun! I saw him cover you with it, and I saw him fire!"

"She lies! It's a frame-up!"  
The harsh voice of Farley, strained almost to cracking, broke the spell which held all the room in thrall. Cosgrove wheeled upon the interrupter like a whirlwind.

"Farley!" he cried, "you have challenged the good faith of every witness who has so far said a word in my defense. By heaven! it looks as if it is you who stands on trial instead of me!"

The crowd arose to that, arose with a rustle, a murmur which was applause. But Cosgrove silenced it with a glance.

"But here's one witness whom you cannot call a liar! I tell you that you've used that expression which words the last time in this trial. Hereafter you will keep your blasphemous mouth shut or face the consequence."

But Farley, it seemed, was mad. He strode forward to the opposite side of the table against which Cosgrove stood and leaning far forward across it, he glared with insensate fury into the young man's face.

"I say it! And I say it again! You can't stop me! There ain't no power on earth can stop me! She lies! Anybody lies who says that Jake Klein had a gun! Get back!"

He screamed the last words with a lurid curse, for Cosgrove vaulted the table as clear as a bird, and in an instant was beside him. As Cosgrove landed lightly at his side, Farley with a scream of rage stepped backward a short pace and his hand flew to his hip. There was a vast clamor in the court room. There were shrieks and cursing. Several men leaped forward and Hazel, in the witness stand, was suddenly erect. But Gaines, the sheriff, and a dozen others beat Farley to the draw with the weight of their bodies flung forward upon him. They wrested the gun from his hand and Cosgrove, seizing it, flung it on the table.

"And there," he cried, as he, too, drew a gun, "is mine. Let there be no mistake about the equality of arms!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## A Safe Investment

I receive many letters from readers of my publications, asking me how they may invest their surplus money so they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

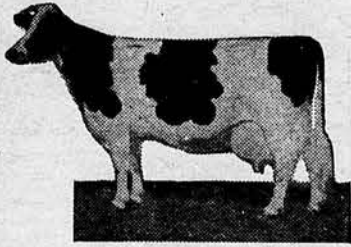
A Preliminary Classification for the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held November 28 to December 5 at Chicago, may be obtained from B. H. Heide, International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.





# N. Central Kansas Purebred Livestock Breeders

## Acme Holstein Dairy Reg. Holsteins

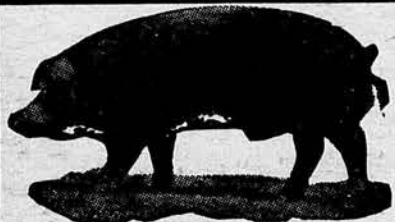


TRUE TYPE COW

In 1930 our entire herd of 41 cows on test averaged 382.6 pounds of butterfat and 32 of them were in heifer form.

This year we have 54 cows on test. Our semi-official Red Book test for 12 months ending in 1930 was 366 pounds for 28 cows and heifers. We offer for sale three young bulls, year old in October, Ormsby breeding and out of dams with over 500 pounds of fat, semi-official and C. T. A. records. Acme Dairy Farm joins town.

E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kan.



## SHERWOOD BROS.

March Duroc boars for sale sired by Col. Jack, sire of the grand champion boar at Belleville 1930 and himself second prize boar in 1929. Others that are very choice sired by Fireworks King by Fireworks. We have 100 spring boars and gilts to select from. Prices right. SHERWOOD BROS., Concordia, Kansas

## Now Is the Time When Salesmanship Counts



More than a quarter of a century of active work selling pure bred livestock sales, farm sales and land auctions.

Let me help you plan your next public sale. Write or wire for open dates.

**Jas. T. McCulloch,**  
Clay Center Kansas  
My charges are reasonable.

## Washington County Holsteins Excel

Three splendid young bulls backed by several crosses of famous Washington county bull association bulls.

15 months old bull out of dam with 618 pounds fat record, \$100.  
9 months old calf, good size and type, nicely marked and whose dam has a three year old D. H. I. A. record of 405 pounds of fat, \$75.

7 months old calf, very typy and out of a two year old heifer we expect will make 400 pounds of fat this year, \$75.  
Extended pedigrees, description and photographs sent on request.

**W. N. Combs, Linn, Kan.**  
Farm located 2 miles So. of Linn and 20 miles W. of Clay Center on Kansas Highways 9 and 15

## Don't STORE Your Wheat! FEED It to Ayrshire Dairy Cows

Let us lay your foundation. Federal accredited herd. Stock of all ages. Special bargain on proven sire. Also registered Duroc boars and gilts.

Stephenson's Ayrshire Dairy, Downs, Kan.  
We use and recommend Perfection Milkers

## Cedar Lawn Farms Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

The present herd bull, Aristocrat, is a son of the noted Edellyn Premier and he is siring typical Browndale form and quality. Herd Established Over 25 Years



The uniformity of type, excellence of quality and conformation and general matronly character of this breeding herd is seldom equalled.

8 outstanding herd bulls have left their impress. 100 head in herd. 45 females of breeding age. Young bulls and females for sale. Attractions in our annual October 21st sale comprise bred and open heifers and young bulls sired by the great bull, DAVIS MATCHLESS and out of our best Violet, Matchless and Brawith Bud cows. Write for catalog. Heavy milk qualities.

**S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

## Le-Mar Holsteins

Only herd in Kansas with a two-year consecutive average of over 500 pounds of butterfat. Sir Tirone Pansy 17th in service; his 5 nearest dams have an average yearly butter production of 1,201 pounds. Young bulls from heavy production cows for sale.

**Leslie C. Roenigk,**  
Clay Center Kansas

## Holsteins For Sale

All mature cows have CCTA records. Average herd record of over 400 pounds fat. None below 300. Some with 400 with first calf. Good son of Pevely Inka Matador in service. Few bred cows for sale. Also young bulls and heifer calves. Size and heavy production go together—we have both.

**J. H. YOUNG,**  
Haddam Kansas

## Washington County Holsteins Excel

We offer for immediate sale registered Holstein cows and heifers, calves of both sexes and young bulls. Out of cows with records of from 400 to 600 pounds of fat. Also choice high grade springing heifers. Inquire at the bank. Farm on highways 9 and 15.

**H. J. Meierkord,**  
Linn, (Washington County,) Kan.

## Perreault's Holsteins

Consistent winners and top production. Recent average herd test 522 pounds. Exhibiting young herd with Clay county and Washington herd at district and state fairs. We won first prize on heifer in Kansas Special at Topeka last year. 7-mo.-old son of Pevely Inka Matador for sale. Inspection of herd invited.

**Omer Perreault,**  
Morganville, (Clay County,) Kan.

I HAVE had great satisfaction in the development of my pure bred Holstein herd. In 1929 my "Strong Holstein-Duroc Farms" produced the All-American National Senior Yearling Bull, and I have watched with interest the development of his sons and daughters, five of which will be at the Topeka and Hutchinson Fairs.

In our already high record herd, recently two cows produced over 100 lbs. of fat a month, and will also be on the show circuit.

I am not anxious, therefore, to sell any of my animals but the herd has outgrown our ability to care for it and I am forced to do so. So on November 2nd, at my farms four miles north of Linn, Kansas, I am to have a sale of fifteen sons of the All-American National Champion, and thirty head of cows and heifers, all bred to "Carnation Conductor," whose pedigree in type and production excels any herd sire in the Mid-West. It will be an opportunity for my fellow breeders to buy foundation breeding stock at their own bid.

**JAMES G. STRONG, M. C.**  
Strong Holstein-Duroc Farm, Washington, Kan.



## Meyerhoff's Guernseys

St. Pat of Meyerhoff, in service. Cows have records up to 370 lbs. fat for three-year-old. Accepted records considered of greatest importance along with quality. 3 bulls in age from 3 to 10 months for sale. Good individuals and out of our best cows.

**H. W. MEYERHOFF,**  
Palmer, (Washington Co.,) Kan.

## Polled Herefords

"Better Beef"  
in a  
"Neater Package"



Now offer 30 yearling bulls. Females, any age in lots to suit.

Tell us your needs. Will quote prices.

**GOERNANDT BROS.,**  
Aurora Kansas

**MUELLER'S HOLSTEINS**—Sir Inka Matador Ormsby in service, one of the best sons of the Strong bull Pevely Inka Matador. See our bull at leading District and State Fairs. Young bulls for sale. Also choice young reg. Polled Hereford bulls. **W. C. MUELLER & SONS, HANOVER, KAN.**

## Clover Ridge Guernsey Farm

Cows in herd have average cow testing records of 315. Best of breeding. A mature herd bull for sale, also young bulls. Inspection invited.

**N. L. NEWCOOMB, Morrowville, Kansas**

## The Demand Is Good

for all kinds of pure bred Livestock. Your advertisement in Kansas Farmer will sell your surplus. Address

**KANSAS FARMER,**  
Livestock Dept. Topeka, Kansas

## Freeborn's Milking Shorthorns



Butter Boy Clay, great grandson of Glenside Dairy King, in service. 8 bull calves to breeding age and 8 heifers 3 to 10 months, sired by Knowsleys Chief Jr., and out of Roan Clay cows for sale. 50 head in herd. The best beef and milk combination. Every one bred on farm except herd bull. Visit us.

**Jas. S. FREEBORN,**  
Miltonvale, (Cloud Co.,) Kansas

## Mrs. M. Stensaas & Sons Reg. Durocs

20 March boars, the actual tops of over 100 pigs of last spring farrow. We have new breeding for our old customers. We will also sell some open gilts or we will breed and hold them for you until they are safe.

Our advertisement is appearing regularly in Kansas Farmer until we are sold out.

Phone 83F05 Concordia  
**Mrs. M. Stensaas & Sons**  
Concordia, Kan.

## Ross B. Schaulis Auctioneer



Let Me "Sell" Your Sale

My knowledge of livestock and farm values is at your service.

I am selling and being associated on many of the best pure bred livestock and farm sales of Central Kansas.

My charges will be found reasonable.

**Ross B. Schaulis,**  
Wakefield Kansas

## Neverfall Dairy Farm Reg. Holsteins

70 head in our herd. Our Holstein dairy farm joins Osborne on the south.

This is the home of Segis Superior Pauline and 28 of her daughters and granddaughters. In 1929 at 10 years of age this great foundation cow produced 36,160 pounds of milk that contained 1,243.20 of butterfat. One of her daughters as a senior 2-year-old produced 16,011 pounds of milk and 860.5 pounds of butter. Other daughters have done equally as well. We have some splendid other families represented in our herd.

These records are our own barn records and are for 365 days. We invite inspection of our herd and the records we are making. Bulls of serviceable age for sale and a few females.  
**GEO. WOOLLEY, Osborne, Kan.**

## Big Smooth Polands

Herd established 9 years. 50 strong spring boars and gilts for sale sired by KNOX ALL and out of daughters of BOYAL HOPE grand champion boar North Central Kansas Free Fair 1929. Write us.

**CHAS. SHIPP, BELLEVILLE, KAN.**



Consider your Adam's Apple!!\*

## Don't Rasp Your Throat With Harsh Irritants

"Reach for a  
**LUCKY** instead"

Eve started it and the daughters of Eve inherited it. Eve gave Adam the apple, and it seems that Adam must have passed it on. For every man and every woman has an Adam's Apple. It is your larynx — your voice box — containing your vocal chords — Don't rasp your throat with harsh irritants — Reach for a LUCKY instead — Be careful in your choice of cigarettes.

Remember, LUCKY STRIKE is the only cigarette in America that through its exclusive "TOASTING" Process expels certain harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos. These expelled irritants are sold to manufacturers of chemical compounds. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE. And so we say "Consider your Adam's Apple."



LUCKIES are always  
kind to your throat



TUNE IN—  
The Lucky Strike  
Dance Orches-  
tra, every Tues-  
day, Thursday  
and Saturday  
evening over  
N. B. C. net-  
works.

# "It's toasted"

Including the use of Ultra Violet Rays  
Sunshine Mellows — Heat Purifies

Your Throat Protection — against irritation — against cough