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# KANSAS FARMER

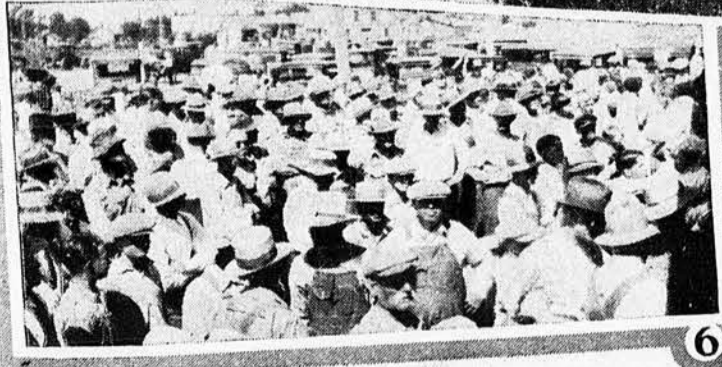
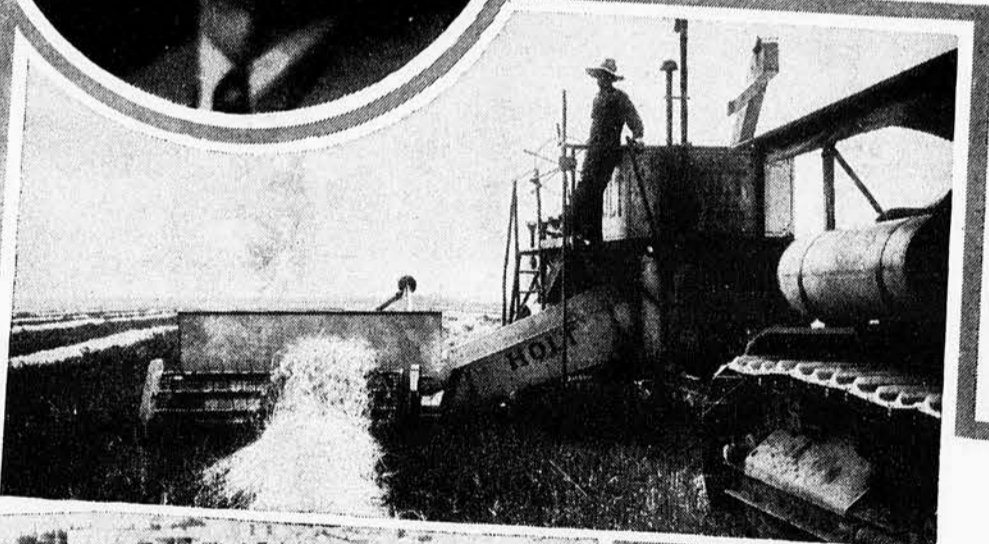
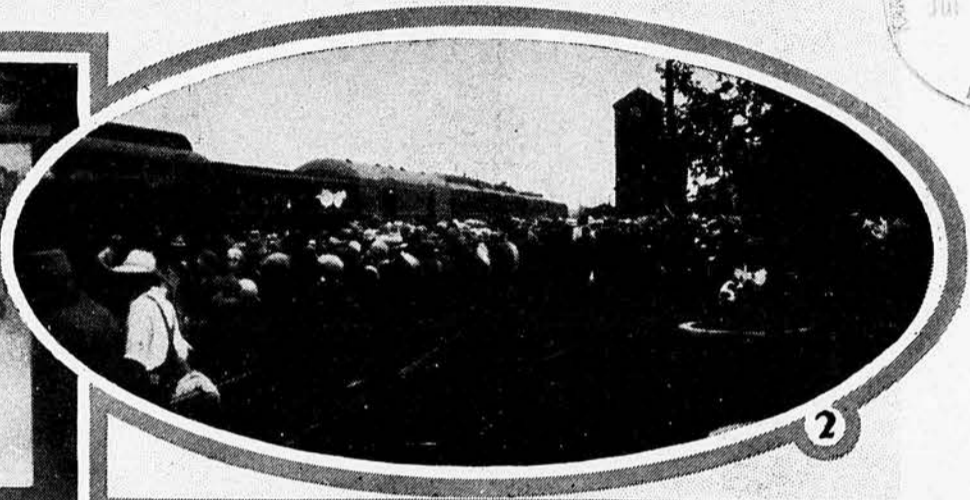
## MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

July 19, 1930

Number 29

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
Jul 16 '30  
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1. A Panel on the Wheat Train.
2. Meeting the Wheat Train.
3. Wheat in Windrows on Frizzell Farm, Pawnee County.
4. Model Kitchen on Wheat Train.
5. Combine Pick-up on Pawnee County Farm.
6. Crowd Listening to Wheat Train Program.
7. Tom L. Bair, Minneola, 1929 Wheat Champion.

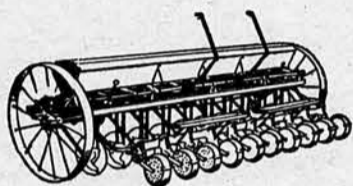
### 1930 Wheat Belt Program Is Under Way

(See Page 13)

# NEWS for You at Your OLIVER DEALER'S

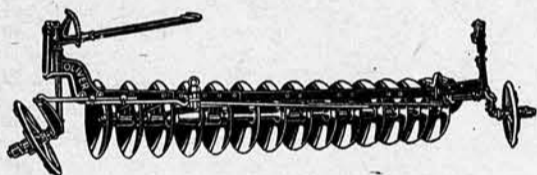
And Remember—for fall work Every Oliver Dealer has

new and up-to-date farm tools that will lower the cost of producing every crop that you raise on your farm.



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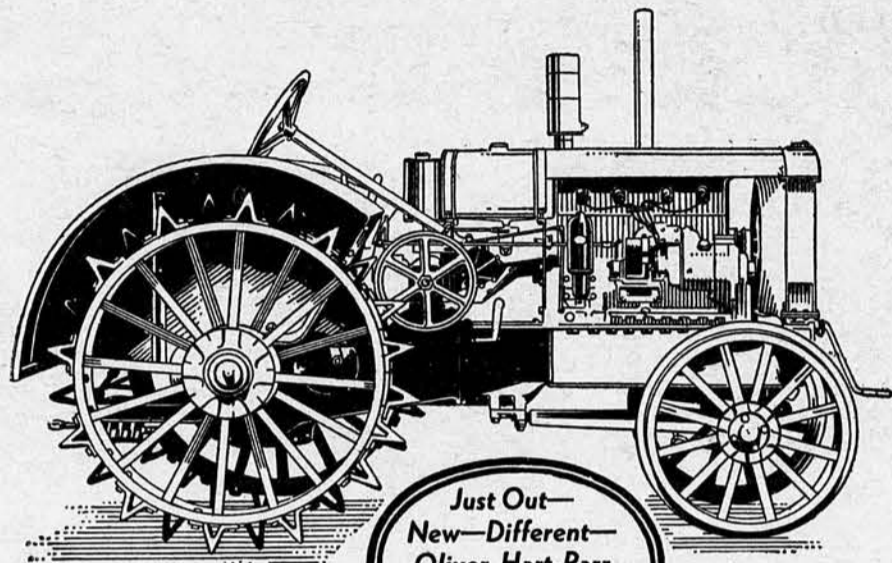
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And there is the Oliver One-Way Disc Plow—new—balanced—in 6-8-10 foot sizes—with 20" or 26" discs—quickly convertible into smaller sizes with the famous Oliver lever-penetration bearing construction that forces soil penetration to required depths. It's new—built for new methods of raising wheat.

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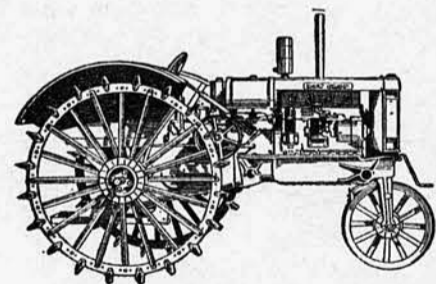
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Please send me the news on the tool or tools I have checked below.

Name.....

R. D. .... P. O. .... State.....

Number of acres farmed..... Principal Crop.....

Grain Drills       Tractor Gang Plows       Manure Spreader  
 Corn Picker-Husker       Flat Drill       Threshers


OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES COMPANY  
Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kans., Dodge City, Kans., Denver, Colo.  
Please send me the news on the Oliver Hart-Parr Tractor I have checked.

Name.....

R. D. .... P. O. .... State.....

Number of acres farmed..... Principal Crop.....

3-5 Plow Tractor       2-3 Plow Tractor       Row Crop Tractor



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

July 19, 1930

Number 29

## Legge and Reed Meet

*The Farm Board Chairman and the Secretary of Agriculture Advise Wheat Acreage Reduction in Kansas*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

INTEREST in the wheat situation focused on Western Kansas for two days last week, bringing to the state Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. In meetings at Hays and Dodge City, these two outstanding agricultural leaders sized up present conditions and future prospects as they see them, and consistent with views expressed in similar meetings held thruout the great Southwest Wheat Belt, urged a reduction in the acreage sown to wheat as a means of eliminating surpluses and of obtaining a price for the grain that will result in a satisfactory net profit to the growers.

### On a Business Basis

The two "Wheat Outlook Meetings" for this state were arranged by the Kansas State Agricultural College at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Farm Board chairman. Included on the programs, aside from these two gentlemen, were F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Federal Department of Agriculture; W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics at our agricultural college, and Governor Clyde M. Reed, who is heartily opposed to any curtailment of wheat production in Western Kansas which he terms the section of the country in which production costs are the lowest of any of the wheat growing areas of the United States.

Kansas farmers and others interested in agriculture recognized in Secretary Hyde, as he stood before them, a man sincere in his belief that wheat production and all farming must be put on this business basis of holding production to possible demand if the best profits, or any for that matter, are to be realized. "We are not here to demand that you reduce your wheat acreage," he assured, "but simply to give you the facts and let you do with them what you will. It is the steadfast opinion of you people that the prosperity of Western Kansas depends on wheat. We are not here to tear that down. We simply wish to hang out the red lights as danger signals. You must be interested in regulating your business or so many hundreds of you would not have come out to hear what we have to say.

### Can't Sell Both Blades

"It is a much different proposition than in the old days when farmers were urged to grow two blades of grass where one grew before. That idea still is sound if you can sell both blades for a profit. There is nothing economically sound in producing crops to sell for less than the cost of production. If we must throw every ounce of energy into producing the greatest possible crop, let's stop talking about a high standard of living on the farm. Huge overproduction puts that standard on a par with the coolies of China. Our national aim should be a more satisfactory farm life, and one that affords equal opportunities with any other occupation in the country." The Secretary pointed out the world situation, showing how all wheat growing countries, thru opening more land and the use of modern machinery, are stretching their productions to huge proportions, and how all of this reacts on the

price paid to American farmers while our surpluses still obtain.

"It is a happy and helpful thing that everybody is thinking of farm problems," he said. "Diverse results are to be expected. Nevertheless, you may start your reasoning at any given point on farm questions and your logic will, in the end, bring you inevitably at grips with the problem of the surplus. There are those who maintain that it is the duty of the farmer to express himself in the largest possible production. But before we embark on this program we are bound to recognize that enormous surpluses will be produced which must compete for the markets of the world. Inexorably they must be sold on the basis of a competitive price. If this is our program, then we must compete with a foreign agriculture, which also is expanded, but has the benefit of cheap lands and uses cheap labor, and to an increasing degree, modern machinery. The American farmer cannot and should not be

"It is perfectly true that the production of any piece of land varies with the season. Forty acres of wheat may produce 1,000 bushels of grain one year and 100 bushels the next. But that is local. Take down the statistics on crop production for the whole country and average production to the acre over 25 years. You will find the yield to the acre for the whole country surprisingly uniform.

"On wheat, for example, during the last 25 years, the average yield to the acre has been 14.5 bushels. The highest yield was in 1915 at 17 bushels; the lowest in 1916 was 12.2 bushels; a variation above average of only 17 per cent and below average of only 13 per cent. We now have a fairly accurate knowledge of market demands. We also have an average yield to the acre which is substantially accurate. If the acreage be limited to such an area, as under normal conditions will bring production within the market demand, we shall be on a sound actuarial basis. A sur-

importance of farm organization as a means of controlling production. He believes organized farmers can and will regulate farm business, and that only then can we stop talking about the farm problem.

For some few weeks Governor Reed and Chairman Legge have been carrying on a sort of debate by wire and letter, but at Hays and Dodge City last week they spoke from the same platform, perhaps gratifying the wishes of their audiences who had looked forward for some days to their debate. The governor took Mr. Legge to task for preaching this gospel of acreage reduction in Western Kansas. "Wide publicity has been given to this series of six meetings thruout the Southwest to be devoted to a discussion of reduction in wheat acreage," he said. "It is significant that all of these meetings are in what is known as the hard winter wheat belt. This is the section that produces the best wheat in the world, and which produces no other crop so advantageously as it can produce wheat. If a series of meetings designed to bring about reduction were held in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Wisconsin they would be easily understood. For in all of those states the soil, climate, rainfall and general farming conditions are such as to permit the growing of other crops to as great or greater average than wheat. In the section in which these meetings are being held that is not the case. It is certainly a strange phenomena that the first serious attempt to bring about reduction would be made in that section which is noted for its cheapness of production and quality of wheat."

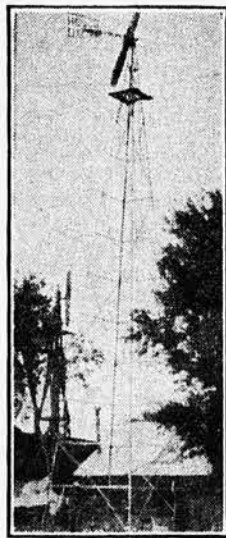
### Board Fails to Act?

Again Governor Reed inquired of Mr. Legge why the farm board hadn't done something to help the present wheat price situation. "It is my understanding that the Agricultural Marketing Act was passed and the Federal Farm Board created for the purpose of dealing with just such situations as this, and to protect the wheat farmer, or any farmer finding himself in a similar situation, from being compelled to sacrifice his products at a price below that which world conditions justify. If the Farm Board was not created for that purpose and given 500 million dollars with which to work, then I have misunderstood the purport of the whole plan of farm relief. Yet, in the face of an obvious situation, which the Farm Board recognizes, it fails to act. It is my belief that prompt action wholly within the scope of its powers and within its financial means would correct this situation to some extent at least, and add probably 20 cents a bushel to the going price of wheat now being harvested and marketed." Governor Reed doesn't agree that the Wheat Belt acreage is overdone or that total consumption of wheat has fallen off.

### Heavy Investment in Wheat

In answering the governor's question regarding why the Farm Board hadn't done anything to help the present market situation, Chairman Legge explained that out of the revolving fund wheat already has received twice as much as was justified in proportion to its importance with other crops. And in answering the question regarding why the Wheat Belt is requested to curtail production rather than the country east of the Mississippi river, he said: "Cutting (Continued on Page 11)

## Two Years' Electricity for \$6



A FARMER living near Plevna, L. G. Hill, has operated a wind electric plant the last two years for \$6. This expense was for oil, grease and generator brushes. He explains that his wind plant cost about the same as a gasoline engine electric plant, but that the cost of operating the wind plant is negligible.

The wind-driven 1,500-watt generator with its propeller resembling that of an airplane has never failed to supply all the electrical current needed. Only once last winter when there was continuously no wind did the electricity get low. A 315-ampere hour battery is used.

Fifty-two lights, an iron, a washer, a separator and two fans are electrically operated on the Hill farm. Pressure for two bathrooms and water pressure to the garden also is maintained. Sometime, according to Mr. Hill, an electric refrigerator and a milking machine in addition will be operated by the wind electric plant. "When electricity is not obtainable on a farm from a nearby power line," says Mr. Hill, "I favor an electric plant similar to the one that has given me so much satisfaction."

compelled to meet the fierce competition of cheap lands and low standards of living in other countries.

"The operation of the law of supply and demand fixes the price. When an unwieldy surplus burdens the market, the cost of production has nothing to do with the price. The farmer cannot live under such conditions. The law of supply and demand is as inflexible as it is inexorable. It can be violated but not broken. Agriculture has been breaking itself by violating its plain mandate. The law, therefore, seems to be a hateful thing and farmers don't like it. But if agriculture will bring its production within the operation of the law, then the law ceases to be a terrible thing, and becomes beneficent. If we work with the law, the law will work with us.

"How? By regulating the production of farm products to the limits of market demands. By balancing production and, therefore, supply against and within probable demand. But, someone objects, you cannot control production by controlling the acreage. The seasons, weather conditions, storms, insects, plant diseases, not the acreage, they say, control farm production.

plus due to favorable seasons would not be of ungovernable proportions. It could be carried over. Acreage is, therefore, the basis of any program for bringing agricultural production within the operation of the law of supply and demand.

"Shall we abandon scientific methods, then, scrap our machinery and let our lands lie idle while interest and taxes eat them up? Certainly not. Let us not forget that scientific principles and mechanical farming should apply to the method and cost of production and not to the size of the crop. Profits, not surplus products, will pay off notes, build modern schoolhouses and determine prosperity. Profits, not quantity of crop, determine the standard of living. What the nation needs is not more crops or fewer crops, but prosperous and contented farmers. Profit for agriculture will be realized by balancing production against demand; by planting only the acreage necessary to fill the market needs; by saving the labor and expense of farming and seeding lands which are not needed; and by using the most scientific, low-cost production methods on lands that are needed." The Secretary stressed the

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I MENTIONED last week that anyone who supposes that Canada has no particular attachment for the mother country, England, has another think coming. This feeling is not quite so manifest in the province of Quebec, owing to the very large percentage of the population that comes from French ancestry, but it is very noticeable in the Province of Ontario, where people of English and Scotch ancestry predominate.

For example, here is a schedule of a motor trip thru the city of London, Ontario, and the country immediately surrounding the city.

First, the drive commenced going north on Richmond Street; that made us think of the Wars of the Roses, the Duke of Richmond and medieval English history. The drive continued thru the city of London, then out into the township of Westminster and on thru the county of Middlesex. Then we crossed the River Thames; then on Richmond Street to Victoria Street; then on Wellington Street, Regent Street, Hyde Park, High Street, Windsor Crescent, York Street, Queens Park, Marley Place, Duchess Avenue, Ridout Street, Wellington Road, Waterloo Street, Dundas Street, Queen's Avenue. Not an American name in the lot.

It also is remarkable how many Canadian hotels are named for members of the royal family. In Toronto, I think, all the members of the royal family have hotels named in their honor. Everywhere one goes in Canada one hears titles mentioned as glibly, I suppose, as in England. "His Lordship," "His Excellency," "His Worship." Almost every officer of any importance carries a title, and those who wear the titles seem to take them seriously.

### First We Visited Guelph

THE first town of any importance where we made a stop was Guelph. I am wondering how that town got its name. It is one name that isn't English in origin. The Guelphs and the Ghibellines were two celebrated factions in Italy back in the Twelfth Century. They raised a good deal of hell at that time, and in 1140 engaged in civil war, in the course of which the Guelphs seem to have been cleaned up. I saw a lot of English and Scotch around the town of Guelph, but did not notice any Italians, so I am wondering just where the name of that town really originated. History says that it was founded in 1827 by a Scotchman named John Galt, but why should a Scotchman give a town an Italian name when there were plenty of Scotch names he might have fastened on the infant? John was a novelist. Maybe that accounted for it. We were told that the town has about 20,000 inhabitants and is quite an up-to-date place, but really the only thing we were shown and were interested in was the agricultural college that is located there. The college was established in 1874, with a total enrollment of 28 students. Now there are 26 large buildings and approximately 100 lecture rooms. The agricultural farm comprises 700 acres of high class land. Students are enrolled from 17 countries besides Canada. In addition to what help the college gets from the provincial government of Ontario, it has a good angel in the Massey family of Toronto, which corresponds in Canada to the International Harvester Company over here in the United States. The extent of the province of Ontario can be better appreciated perhaps when I tell you that we traveled by train a little more than 182 miles from Windsor to Guelph, and then traveled nearly 350 miles more in going north from Guelph to Cobalt and still another 230 miles in going from Cobalt to Kapuskasing, and still we were several hundred miles from the most northern point in the Province of Ontario. Of course we were not traveling directly north on this long journey. As a matter of fact, we traveled in a wide semi-circle, first northeast, more east than north, and then to the northwest so that at Kapuskasing we were almost directly north of our starting point at Windsor, and as the bird flies approximately 400 miles from Windsor.

Cobalt is famous as being perhaps the richest silver producing district in all Canada, and one of the richest in the world. Silver was discovered there 27 years ago, and around the mines grew up a boom mining town of 12,000 people. The steadily declining price of silver has brought

disaster to Cobalt. It now has a population of perhaps 3,000, and has the ragged, unkempt appearance of a town that is being gradually evacuated. It reminds me strongly of Cripple Creek, Colo.; the same ungraded and unpaved streets, unpainted and unoccupied houses, the same appearance of being a place where nobody stays unless their business requires them to stay and who are looking for a chance to get away. There is a good deal of silver mined at Cobalt yet, but with silver bullion selling at only a little above 30 cents an ounce, only the richest mines can be worked at a profit.

Not very far from Cobalt is the new town of Haileybury, on the shore of the beautiful lake Temiskaming—accent on second syllable. I say new town advisedly because six years ago a forest fire swept down on Haileybury and literally wiped it off the map. The entire town has been rebuilt since. In a way that fire was a good thing for the town. The new houses are better built than the old, and they are modern.

Haileybury has one chief ambition, and that is, to be a tourist town. Of course there is some farming and dairying around there, but the best paying crop is the tourist. There is good fishing, good boating and I was told good hunting not very far away. Haileybury, which has a population of 4,000, I suppose, was the first place where my attention was particularly attracted by the honorary title of "His Worship" applied to the mayor.

New Liskeard Beach is near the little town of New Liskeard, and also near the Demonstration Farm. Up in Canada the folks use the term Demonstration Farm instead of Experiment Station, as we do here in the United States. I like the name better than ours. I might remark here that the railroad which runs from North Bay up to Kapuskasing and which is building on toward Hudson Bay is owned by the Province of Ontario. I did not learn whether it is profitable to the Province. The name Clay Belt applied to this section seems to me not to be a good name. Most of us who have been reared on farms think of clay soil as cold, hard to cultivate, not very productive and either light gray or in some cases red in color.

This so-called Clay Belt in the vicinity of New Liskeard, appears to me to be a dark loam, rich and easily tilled. It is evidently fertile, and produces all the crops that can be produced in that latitude in abundance. It is too far north to grow corn successfully, but is fine for wheat, barley, oats and hay, clover and timothy. Nearly any kind of vegetable that can be grown in the North Temperate zone seems to do well in this clay belt district about Haileybury, New Liskeard and Engleheart. As fine raspberries as can be grown anywhere are found here.

### A Land of Pulp Mills

KAPUSKASING is a new town, the farthest north reached in our journey and interesting for several reasons. To begin with, it is the location of one of the largest pulp mills in Canada. Incidentally The New York Times owns about half the stock in the corporation and takes nearly all the paper produced. The town is owned and built by the paper company. I believe that every residence in the town has been built and is owned by the company. I did not learn whether this arrangement is satisfactory to the workmen, but it certainly made this new town a vastly better looking place than if each resident had built according to his own fancy. The rents charged did not seem high; they certainly were less than the rent charged for similar houses here in Topeka.

There is a Demonstration Farm at Kapuskasing, but I am not greatly impressed with the possibilities of that region for agricultural purposes. The man in charge of the farm was decidedly frank. He acknowledged that when the virgin forest was cleared from the land, such soil as there is has very little humus in it; in short the land must be built up after the forest is cleared away. A poor homesteader can manage to make a living while he is clearing the land by selling timber to the paper mill, but he cannot afford to wait until he can build up the land after it is cleared.

The Canadian Government has established a loan fund to help out homesteaders and other

farmers, and as a result a good many homesteaders have obtained such loans as they could from this fund and then abandoned their lands. This has left the government holding the sack unless some other farmer can be induced to take up the abandoned land and pay the loan.

Then the climate is very severe. It is not uncommon, I was told, for the temperature to go down to 50 degrees below zero. That may be all right for Eskimos.

The Province of Ontario is said to have 200 million acres of uncut timber and 20 million acres of rich agricultural land awaiting settlement. I do not pretend to know how nearly correct that estimate is. That there is a vast area of timber still waiting for the ax, saw and pulp mills there is no doubt. Ontario has millions of acres of good farming land awaiting settlement. Some of this farming land is handicapped by severe climatic conditions. In Southern Ontario climatic conditions are more favorable than in a large part of the United States. Apples, peaches and pears, which are very uncertain in Northern Ohio and Indiana, are almost sure crops in Southern Ontario, on account of the proximity of the Great Lakes, and the land is fertile. Of course that is a well settled farming country, and has been for generations.

The total value of the annual agricultural productions of the Province of Ontario is estimated at 500 million dollars. In ordinary years with fairly good prices the annual output might be raised in value to twice that.

Ontario is and will continue to be the richest of the Canadian provinces, if for no other reason than that it is either bordered by or actually contains the greatest bodies of fresh water in the world. The tremendous traffic that finds its way to the ocean thru these great lakes and their connecting rivers is building and will continue to build prosperous cities along the shores of Ontario. The vast cataract of Niagara, which has long been considered one of the greatest wonders of the world, will not only continue to attract hundreds of thousands of visitors every year, but it also furnishes almost unlimited power at a minimum cost, and that of itself gives a stimulus to industrial development that scarcely can be estimated.

### A Well Conducted Tour!

A CONDUCTED tour covering 4,000 miles in two weeks, no matter how well managed, is necessarily a superficial way of judging the country traveled thru. In fact the better conducted the tour is the more superficial opportunity it affords, and probably there never was a better conducted tour than this one I am writing about.

Just to show how superficial it is let me mention this: If all the men and women who traveled thru Canada on this editorial jaunt were called on the witness stand and asked if they had seen a penitentiary in any of the Canadian provinces I think they would have to testify that they had not. If they were asked if they had seen a single jail in Canada I apprehend that they would have to say they had not. If they were asked to state whether they saw a single county home for the poor while in Canada they probably would testify that they did not; and yet there are penitentiaries in Canada; there are jails, and there are paupers dependent on public or private charity. We simply did not see these unpleasant things because our attention was directed to something else. I congratulate the men in charge of the tour on their smartness, but it merely illustrates the fact that the impressions gathered on a trip of this kind are necessarily superficial. They are perhaps accurate so far as they go, but there is only one way to find out the bottom facts about a country, its people, its laws and social customs, and that is to live in that country a good while, to travel all over it, to mingle with all classes of people who live in it; to make a study of its laws and customs, and even then our conclusions might be wrong, for even the average citizen who was born in the country where he lives and has had the ordinary opportunities afforded for gaining information, very often knows but little about his own country.

In writing these impressions about Canada I make no claim that they are more than super-

ficial. After you read them unless you have other sources of information, which you have studied, you will know but little concerning our neighbor on the north.

### What the Law Says

A and B are adjoining landowners. There is a natural watercourse from A's land to B's land. The water runs very slowly and it takes several days for it to run away after a big rain. Has A the right to dig a ditch on his own land which will cause the water to wash on B's land? J. B.

Section 106 of Chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

Owners of land may drain the same in the general course of natural drainage by constructing open or covered drains into any natural depression, draw, or ravine, on his own land, whereby the water will be carried by said depression, draw, or ravine into some natural watercourse, or into any drain upon a public highway, for the purpose of securing proper drainage to such land; and he shall not be liable for damages therefor to any person or persons or corporation: Provided that owners of land constructing an outlet to a drain upon any public road shall leave the road in as good condition as it was before the drain was constructed, the question as to such condition to be determined by the board of county commissioners and the county engineer in counties having a county engineer and in other counties the county surveyor.

This seems to answer the question asked. In other words, A would have a right to drain his land into this natural water course and he would not be liable to damages to B because the flow of the water on B's land might possibly injure the same. It would be B's business, in other words, to continue the drain thru his land.

### The Care of Cemeteries

Will you please tell us thru the Kansas Farmer something about the law regarding the care of cemeteries by the township board? Our township contains four cemeteries, and they all need attention. C. F. C.

The Revised Statutes as found in Article 14, Chapter 12, provide for the establishment of township or city cemeteries. Under the provision of this law any township or two or more townships may join in establishing or acquiring a cemetery for public use, upon a request in writing signed by 25 resident taxpayers of the township. The land acquired by the township for cemetery purposes is under the control of the township board.

The legislature of 1925 enacted a new law in regard to cemeteries. This law is found on pages 191 and 192 of the session laws of 1925, and provides that upon a petition setting forth the proposed cemetery district signed by not less than 51 per cent of the qualified electors of the said proposed district being presented to the board of county commissioners in the county in which lies the greatest portion of territory comprised in said district, it shall be the duty of the board of commissioners at its next regular meeting to examine the petition and if they find said petition is regular and in due form they shall enter an order in their proceedings establishing said cemetery district, and make a levy on the property of the cemetery district for the purpose of caring for and maintaining the said cemetery. It then becomes the duty of the township trustee of the township in which lies the greatest portion of the territory comprised in said cemetery district to call a meeting of the qualified electors of said cemetery district in the same manner as is provided for the annual school meeting for the purpose of organizing said cemetery district into an association and for the election of five directors who shall have authority to provide for the caring and maintaining of said cemetery.

The majority of the electors present at said annual cemetery district meeting shall have authority to select a name for the cemetery district association and elect five directors who shall hold their office until the next regular meeting

of said association. This board has general control and care of the cemetery.

Another section of our statute Section 1305 of Chapter 17 relates to private burying grounds and provides that private burying grounds not otherwise provided for by will, deed, or in the actual possession of the owner in life, shall be under the exclusive control of the probate judge of the county in which said burying ground may be situated, and it is the duty of the said probate judge to conduct civil suits for any damages that any other person may do or cause to be done to said burying ground.

I would say therefore in a general way that if this is a township cemetery organized under the old law providing for the organization of township cemeteries, it is the duty of the township board to care for the cemetery. If these various cemeteries are organized under the provision of the statutes of 1925, then it becomes the duty of the associations to care for these cemeteries. If they are private cemeteries and are not taken care of by the private owners or perhaps by some country church near which they have been located, it then becomes the duty of the probate judge to look after them.

### Witnesses Must Witness

A and B are husband and wife. A owned a farm in Kansas when he married B in Oklahoma. Both have married children. If B works hard and helps A to pay off the mortgage on this farm with her money can she will her half of this farm to her children and can she send the will by mail to Oklahoma to be signed by two of her friends? And can the will be put in a bank in Oklahoma? G. E. R.

To have title to an interest in this place B should either have A deed to her a half interest or whatever interest she feels she is entitled to



or if he should refuse to do that she could go into court and ask that the court by decree give her an interest in the property. Then, of course, she would have a right to will the property as she sees fit, subject, of course, to our Kansas law of inheritance. She could not will more than one-half of her interest to her children. But if she merely figures she has an interest in this property but there is no record title of it, she has nothing to will under our Kansas law.

Second, the witnesses to a will must be present at the time the will is made. She could not make a will and then send the will to Oklahoma

to be signed by two friends of hers as witnesses. That would not be a valid will. If her will is made in accordance with the Kansas laws in regard to wills it may then be deposited in escrow in a bank in Oklahoma, or it might be deposited with the probate court of the county in which she lives.

### An Administrator is Needed

In Oklahoma a father died and left a mother and seven children with a farm which had a \$6,000 mortgage on it. The mother and these children have worked hard and saved enough money to pay the mortgage, which is now due. They let the oldest boy have the money they have accumulated so that he might go and pay the loan. Their place would then be clear. But this boy before he would pay the loan due fixed up a paper saying this was his individual money and that the others were willing for him to take the money and buy this loan on the place from the mortgage company. When asked why he fixed the paper up that way he said he offered the loan company the money and the company refused saying they wouldn't take the heirs' money so he had this paper fixed up saying the money was his and each of the others had to sign the paper before he would pay the loan or else lose their money, and also the place as he said he would keep the money which they had already turned over if they refused to sign the paper. Is it so that a loan company will not take heirs' money in payment for a loan in the state of Oklahoma or has this older boy just "jipped" the others out of their rights, because he now holds the mortgage on the place which he bought with the heirs' money? One of the children who signed the paper was a minor 15 years old. Would that make the paper illegal? Is there any way to make this brother give us credit? F. N.

There is no law in Oklahoma that would prevent the heirs of an estate paying a mortgage when due. It occurs to me that the proper course to pursue would be to have an honest and competent administrator appointed in this case and administer on this estate under the direction of the probate court. If this is done the son who made this payment would be compelled to make an accounting. In view of his conduct he of course should not be appointed as the administrator. The boy of 15 had no right to sign the document, but the signature would not affect the validity of this document one way or the other, so far as the other signers are concerned.

### Half to the Husband

1—A and B are husband and wife, both past 70 years old. Both have been married previously. A has children. B has no children. B has money enough to live in comfort. A is rich. Can B make a will disposing of her bonds at her death to whom she pleases? 2—If B should die first will her present husband be her legal heir inheriting all of her possessions under the laws of Kansas? If A died first would B inherit half of his wealth and his children the other half? A has already helped them bountifully. M. R.

1—If B should die first leaving no will all of her property would be inherited by her surviving husband. She may make a will leaving half of her property to whomsoever she pleases. Or if it is agreeable to her and her husband he may sign a written relinquishment or waiver of his rights under the statute. In such case she might will all of her property as she sees fit. But unless he does sign such written waiver she cannot prevent him from inheriting one-half of her property.

2—If A should die first one-half of his property would go to his surviving wife unless she in turn signs a written waiver or relinquishment of her rights under the Kansas statute.

### Assessment Is Not the Same

Where I buy a piece of land at less than the tax value on the land for the last four years what right has the assessor to value this for more than the cash price I paid for the land last summer? S.

The price you paid for this land had nothing to do with its assessment, except that it must be taken by the assessor as a measure of the present value of the land. In assessing land, however, he is not bound by it.

# An Emergency Exists With Wheat

From a Statement Issued by Senator Capper at Washington

SOME 10 days ago I called on Chairman Legge of the farm board and suggested that the board buy a part of this year's wheat crop and take it off the market as a means of stabilizing the badly sagging price of wheat. This was urged by the Kansas State Farmers' Union and other wheat growers' groups. As yet, the board has not been disposed to take such action.

With the price of wheat in Kansas at 60 cents a bushel, the lowest price in 16 years, and little prospect of an immediate improvement, I am more than ever convinced that the board should go on the market now and purchase whatever amount of wheat may be necessary to protect the wheat growers against the ruinous price they are now obliged to take for their crop.

Congress passed the Agricultural Marketing Act, and created the farm board for the express purpose of assisting agriculture during periods for emergency and placed at the disposal of the board 500 million dollars to be used in meeting such conditions. There can be no doubt that such an emergency exists at this time.

No sane man can argue that wheat can be

raised profitably at 60 cents a bushel. I believe, therefore, that the farm board should now perform one of the most important functions for which it was created, and thru its stabilization corporation buy wheat for the purpose of stimulating the price of the commodity. Congress created the stabilization corporation for that very purpose.

I cannot see that the farm board would lose by buying wheat at 60 cents. As a matter of fact, it would stand to make a profit, for the price of wheat undoubtedly will rise within a few months.

The board then could play its holdings back on the rising market gradually, and in that way recoup any temporary loss it might have assumed in the transaction.

I say that the board should act immediately for the reason that the wheat now is in the hands of the growers who need help. Action on the part of the board after the crop has left the hands of the growers will do the producers no good, but will be playing into the hands of speculators.

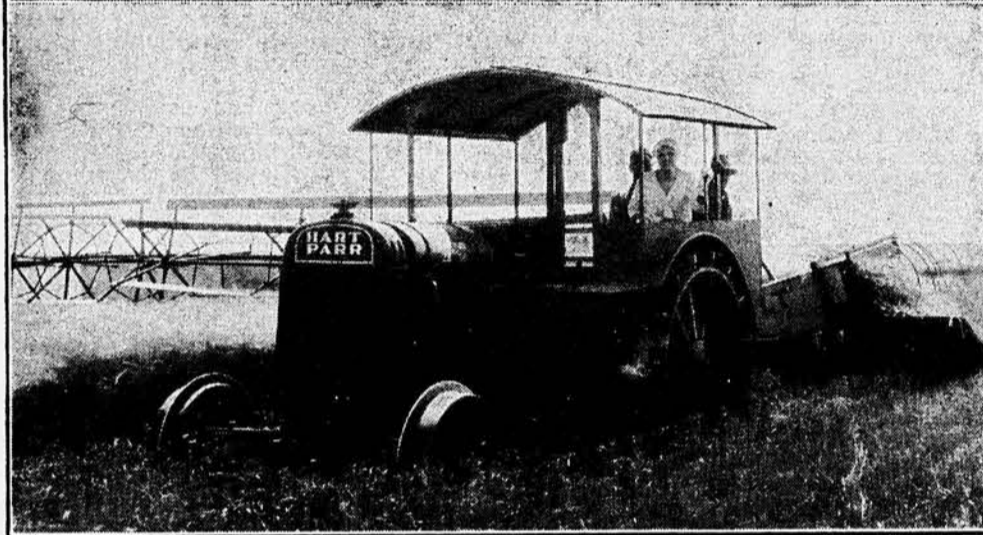
So serious do I consider the present situation

that I expect to lay it before the President when he returns to Washington on Monday, and I hope to be able to convince him that the thing to do is to help the wheat grower now while it is possible to give him relief, and that the purchase of 100 million bushels of wheat will do more than anything else to stabilize the market and stimulate the price.

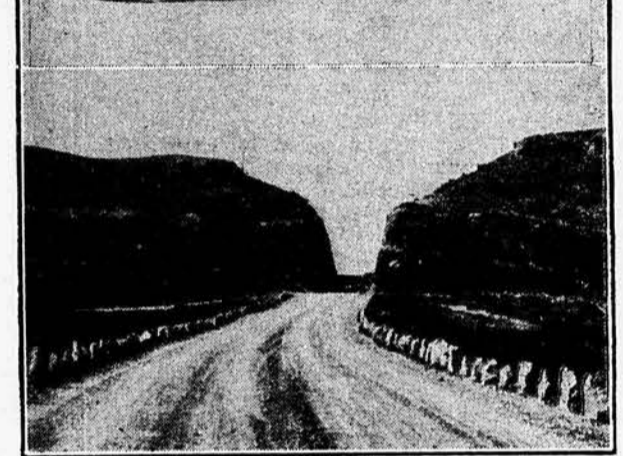
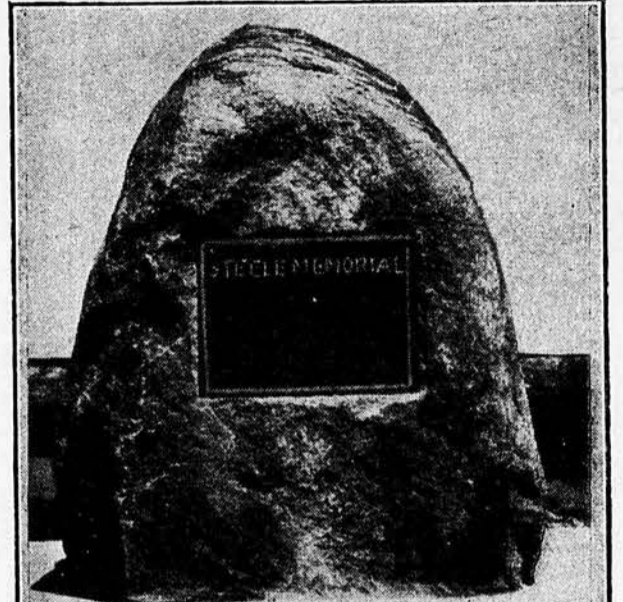
Incidentally, it is most unfortunate that just at this time the Interstate Commerce Commission should have handed down its decision increasing western class rates 12 million dollars, thereby adding to the load of the already overburdened agricultural region. Commissioner Porter's dissenting opinion convinces me that the higher rates which are to prevail in the Middle West are indefensible. There should have been a decrease rather than an increase in Kansas territory during this period of depression.

*Arthur Capper*

# Rural Kansas in Pictures



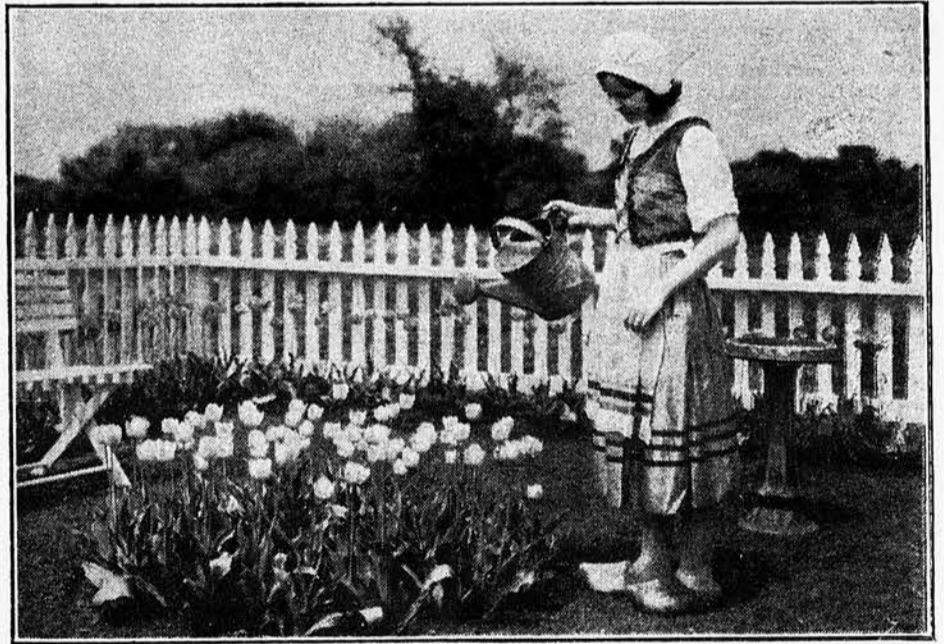
Marion Talley, Noted Opera Singer, Was Perhaps the Most Distinguished Harvester in Thomas County This Season, Making the Trip There to Help Gather Her 25,000-Bushel Wheat and Barley Crop on Her 1,600-Acre Farm. At Top We See Her in One of Her Wheat Fields, and Below, She Is Riding a Tractor That Is Pulling a Windrow Harvester



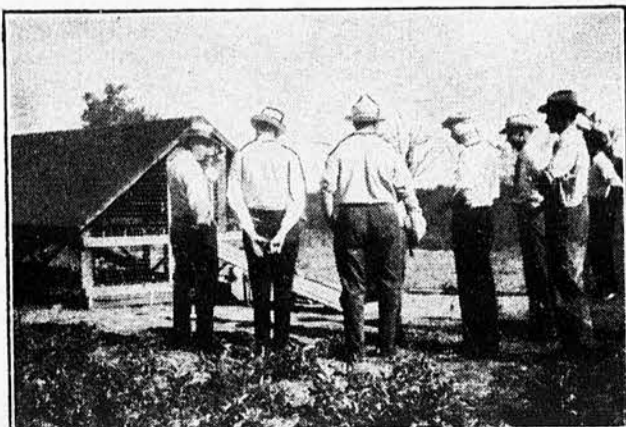
At Top, Steele Memorial Recently Dedicated at Scott County State Park, Honoring Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Steele, and Thru Them, All Western Kansas Pioneers. The Steeles Lived for 40 Years on Property Now Composing the Park. Below, Entrance to Park



Two Views in Which Farm Bureau Women From Crawford and Bourbon Counties Obviously Are Enjoying Their Three-Day Camp for Farm Women at Wild Wood Summer Resort, Near Redfield. Such Recreation Helps to Make Life More Worth While



No Section of the Country Offers Better Opportunities for Farm Beautification Than Kansas. Here Is a Happy Corner on the Farm Owned and Operated by Frank Payne, Johnson County. And You Will Agree That the Dutch Costume Donned by Maxine Payne for This Photo Is Quite in Keeping With the Setting

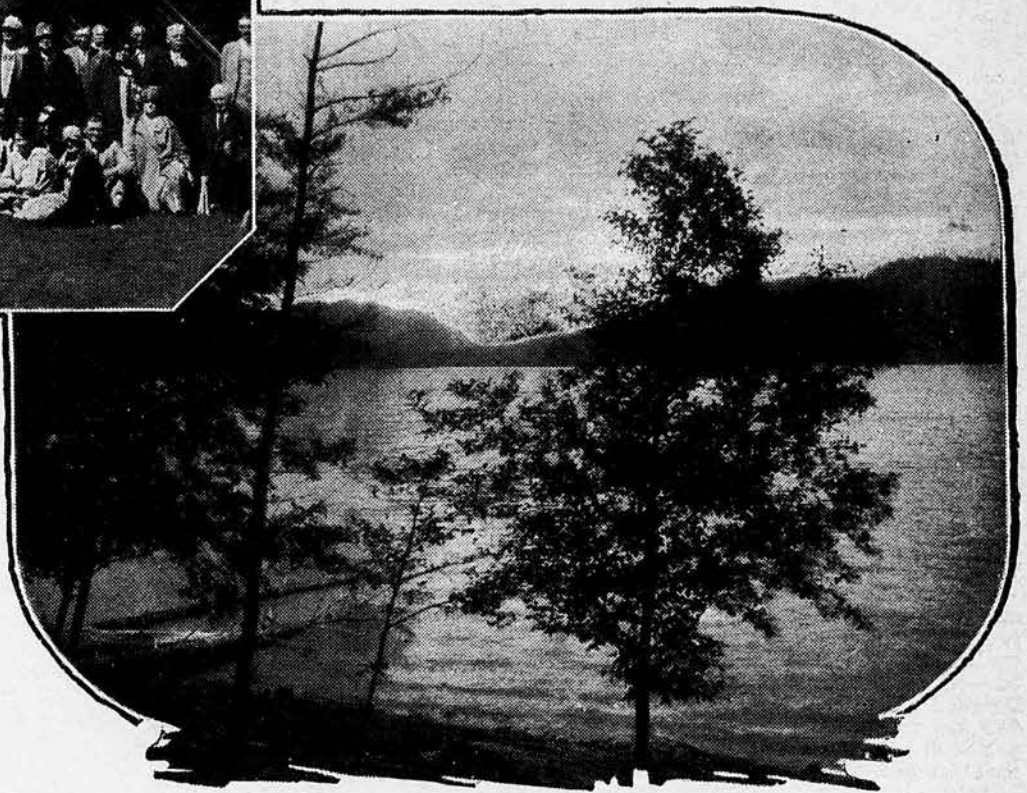


At Left, Summer Range House Used by Earl Hollingsworth, Lyon County, for His Poultry. This Type of Structure Was Built Because He Is a Tenant and It Wasn't Practical to Construct Permanent Quarters. But It Has Proved So Successful That Other Poultrymen Have Adopted the Same Method for Hot Weather. It is Enclosed With One-Inch Poultry Mesh Wire. Right, Alfalfa Taken From Limed and Unlimed Areas on the J. C. Stewart Farm Near Americus. Mr. Stewart Stands Behind the Lime Pile at Left, With County Agent Carl L. Howard at Right





Left—A Happy Group of Jayhawker Tourists at Glacier National Park; Lower—Lake Washington and Part of the Boulevard System of Seattle



## Jayhawker Special Is Steaming Up for a 6,000-Mile Run Into Northwest and Canada

# Adventure Trail Is Calling Kansans!

By F. L. Hockenull

**A**UGUST 10, 1930—and much excitement this day, for at 6 o'clock in the evening, out of the Kansas City Union Station, steams the good train, the "Jayhawker Special," carrying 500 Kansas folks to the wonderland of North America, the Pacific Northwest Coast and back thru the Canadian Rockies, on the 1930 Jayhawker Tour.

"All aboard," shout the blue-clad trainmen. Aboard climb the last of the adventuring Kansans. Whistles blow, the bell clangs, the great black engine puffs; the trip begins—nearly 6,000 miles, over plains, thru forests and mountains, every mile packed with pleasure and romance, across the continent and back thru the heart of Western Canada, over a trail which for years has been a highway for adventurers from all nations.

Thirty years ago, in the golden Klondike days, much of the same route the Jayhawkers will travel was the trail of reckless, fighting, gold-crazed men roaring their way to the gold fields of the Arctic. On the bustling waterfronts of Seattle and Vancouver, you will see where they blazed their trail. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police—the famous "mounties" of song and story—can tell you hair-raising tales of the old days, if they will, when you see them in the north country at their station in Jasper, on the banks of the swift, north-flowing Athabaska.

### There Are No Worries

Thirty-thousand men, 30 years ago, fought their way to the Klondike, braving untold danger and privation. The Kansans on the Jayhawker Tour will travel in ease and comfort over much of the same country, and will know and feel the thrills that only the Northwest, our last great frontier, can offer.

You might not want to make a 6,000-mile trip if you had your own route to pick, cars to change, baggage to handle, and all the thousand and one details to worry about. That's just why you'll like the Jayhawker Tour. From the minute you leave, you haven't a care in the world and all you have to do is to have a good time. We meet you in Kansas City, if you want us to. When you get your ticket you pay for everything, and you know exactly what your trip is going to cost. You have no cars to change, you are with a party of real Kansas folks, you laugh and swap yarns and eat and sing and look and wonder, and when you get home you'll probably weigh more and will feel so fine and "sassy" that for a while, at least, the folks who stayed home will think there's no living with you. Just to mention the places you

will see on the Jayhawker Tour brings a thrill of adventure and pleasure. St. Paul and Minneapolis will be the first cities visited. After a full day and the entire evening up to midnight in the "Twin Cities," with long automobile trips thru the parks and around the lakes and the Falls of Minnehaha, to say nothing of a wonderful luncheon and dinner at the Curtis Hotel and the other entertainment, comes the long flight across the

plains of North Dakota and the cow country of Eastern Montana to Glacier National Park, one of God's scenic masterpieces. A stop will be made, too, at Minot, N. D.

President Herbert Hoover will spend part of his vacation at Glacier National Park. We do not know yet when he will be there, but perhaps you will have a chance to see him. Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf, the model for the Indian head on the buffalo nickel, with his warriors, will be at the Park to welcome you. After a glorious day sightseeing by automobile in Glacier Park and sailing in big launches on crystal blue-green lakes, you will be entertained by a big Blackfoot Indian pow-wow, with weird savage rites and ceremonial dancing.

The ride thru the Montana Rockies to the west entrance of Glacier Park will be one you never will forget. Here you will cross the Continental Divide, the backbone of North America, and then for many miles will follow the Flathead River flowing westward to the Pacific.

### World Famous Orchards

The cities of Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash., will welcome you with splendid entertainment and motor car trips. Spokane is the business center of a vast territory in Eastern Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Wenatchee, on the banks of the Columbia River, is one of the great orchard regions of the world. It is famous for its apples, cherries and apricots, which are shipped to all parts of the world. For miles up the Wenatchee Valley extend the gray-green orchards, looking for all the world like a great checker-board.

After Wenatchee comes the thrilling trip thru the Cascade Mountains. You will go thru the Great Northern Railway's famous Cascade tunnel, 8 miles long, the longest tunnel in North America and one of the three greatest in the world. If you are a radio fan, no doubt you listened in on the ceremony of dedicating the new tunnel about a year and a half ago. In fact, the radio enthusiasts thruout the trip to the coast will recognize many scenes and localities mentioned in the Great Northern Railway's weekly radio programs.

One of the high points of the tour is Seattle, one of the foremost seaports of the world. Vessels flying almost every foreign flag ride at anchor in Seattle harbor. The city is the gateway to Alaska and the Orient. Its waterfront teems with activity. A long trip by car and boat will be made, giving the Jayhawker party an opportunity to see the city thoroly. The Olympic Hotel, one of America's finest, will be headquarters for the party.

(Continued on Page 21)

## Don't Delay Your Reservation!

**Y**OU are invited—even urged—to hit the "adventure trail" for two wonderful, care-free weeks in August on the 1930 Jayhawker Tour, sponsored by Kansas Farmer. The tour of nearly 6,000 miles by land and sea covers nine states and the four western provinces of Canada, with a swing northward thru the magnificent Canadian Rockies almost to the Arctic. Entertainment and glorious sightseeing trips by automobile will be had in nearly every important city of the Northwest, and in such scenic wonderplaces as Glacier National Park, the Columbia River Highway, and Jasper National Park in the Canadian Rockies. The tour will be made by special trains, without change of cars, in every comfort and luxury. A day will be spent on the Pacific Ocean. The cost of the tour includes every necessary expense and is unbelievably low—beginning with \$199.75, with just a slight range upward, depending upon the sleeping car accommodations you take. The sweet, cool breezes of the mountains, exploring the magic cities of the Northwest, the salt tang of the sea, the orchards, mines and forests, the far north country, the icy breath of glaciers—these are only a few of the delights of the Jayhawker Tour. You need the trip. Come—go! The tour leaves August 10. You may never have the chance again. Write us today that you are going!



Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Grimes, Sponsors of the 1930 Jayhawker Tour, Who Took the Trip Last Season. Both Are Enthusiastic Boosters for the Trail Into Adventure Land. Dr. Grimes Is Head of the Agricultural Economics Department, K. S. A. C.







# HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by  
Jesse R. Johnson



THE fair is to the state what the display window is to the merchant. Next to the public school and agricultural college the fair is the most important educational institution.

Thousands of men, women and children attend the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson every year and return home with a better understanding of the resources of their state. They are thrilled by the big displays of grain, fruit and livestock. They remember for weeks and months the excitement of the races and the old favorite pieces the band played.



A. L. Sponsler

But few have any realization of the hard work and energy necessary for the building and management of a big fair. For 30 years A. L. Sponsler of Hutchinson has been doing this for the people of Kansas. Like everything else, fairs must keep pace with modern progress, new forms of entertainment must be provided, classes provided for different kinds of livestock, concessions granted, clean shows permitted and others excluded. The exhibitors must be dealt with firmly but carefully. Advertising must be placed judiciously and favorable publicity secured wherever possible.

### Free Maps for Everyone

The public must have unlimited confidence in the ability and kindly intentions of the management of a modern state fair, and the man to succeed must love his work. Such a man is A. L. (Al) Sponsler.

The Thirtieth Annual Kansas State Fair will be held at Hutchinson, September 13 to 19. The State Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products Exposition will be features of the program as well as the State 4-H clubs encampments, and thousands of exhibits, contests and other educational features. The entertainment program also is an offering of a different sort. Eighty acres have been added to the exposition grounds since the 1929 State Fair. This makes 191 acres in the main part of the State Fair grounds.

The State Fair map of Kansas and the United States is now ready for free distribution to all who send a request for it. The map this year contains a map in colors of Kansas, showing the main highways and railroads, and on the other side a map of the entire United States showing the highways. Address your request to the advertising department, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.

### Dodge City, a Wheat Capital

The farmers of the Southwest may or may not decide to curtail their wheat acreage according to some well defined plan to be worked out by an agency of government, but if prices continue to decline as they have since harvest started thousands of farmers of the territory will turn from wheat. Many of them will be forced to do so, and others will come to see the necessity for making the change.

The big wheat farmers will continue and in some instances increase their acreage. But the small farmers will in all probability turn their attention to a system of diversified farming. Milk cows will be in demand this fall, and better methods of creep feeding and baby beef production will claim the attention of men out on the farms where interest payments and taxes must be met.

But when the present wheat surplus is used up and the cycle of good prices comes again, the prairie farmers will go back to wheat, for this is a wheat country, and the romance of growing wheat is in their blood.

Dodge City is the wheat capital of this vast wheat area. In the early

days when this was cattle country it was the outfitting place for cowboys when they arrived from Texas or started on long journeys north with big herds of cattle.

Today it renders the same splendid service to the wheat growers of even a larger territory. Millions of dollars of harvesting machinery is assembled here, ready for distribution. Harvest hands are fed and sheltered and trucks and tractors overhauled and made ready for the battle of wheat.

Dodge City understands the importance of wheat and its relation to the prosperity of the town. Thru its Chamber of Commerce it is planning the biggest thing in the way of a wheat show ever held in the state.

It is to be held in connection with the Southwest Free Fair, Sept. 23 to 26. Prizes are to be offered for the best bushel of wheat raised in each of the 24 counties adjacent to Ford. The wheat must be of some hard winter variety and grown by the exhibitor. Test, weight, protein content, plumpness, and freedom from rye and smut will be the basis on which the grain will be judged.

A \$100 sweepstake prize also will be offered for the best bushel grown and exhibited by any resident of the 24 counties. Better and not more wheat is to be the slogan from now on out in that part of the state.

The prize money offered will aggregate many thousands of dollars. Much hard work will be required on the part of those having the show in charge. But it will be a big thing for the wheat growers and business interests of the thriving Southwest.

### Wheat Needs a Rotation

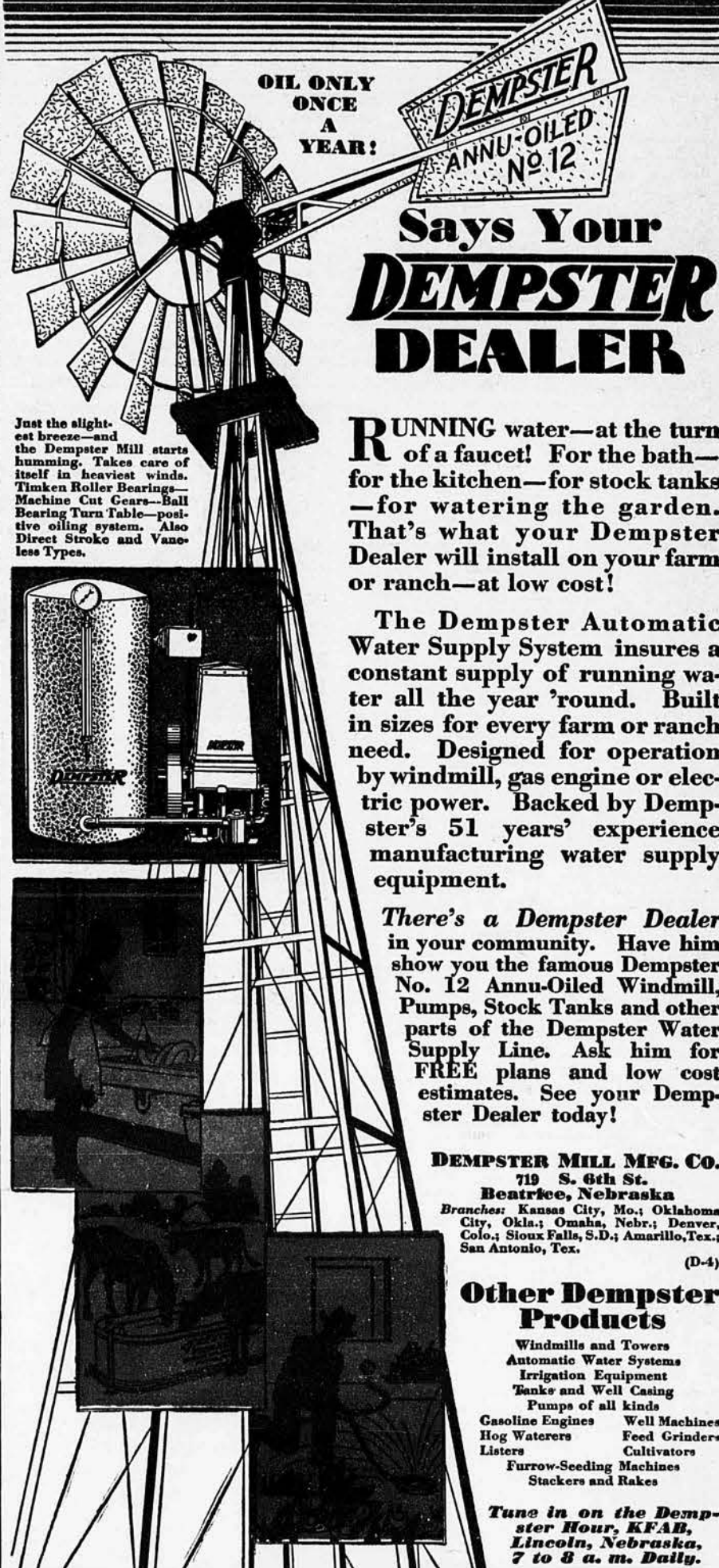
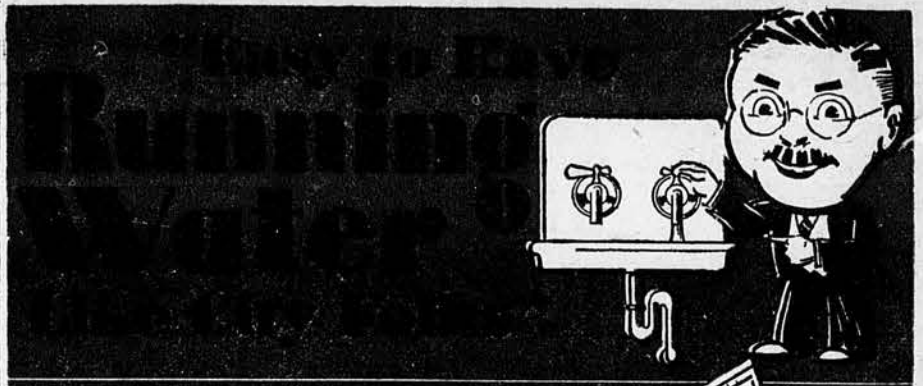
BY H. M. BAINER

Under a continuous cropping system of wheat following wheat, too many years in succession, the land is sure to become diseased and rundown in the course of time. Any kind of a "one crop" system will lower the yield and increase the damages from insects, plant diseases and weeds. Thousands of wheat farmers are complaining this year of poor yields and poor quality on account of "wheat sick" soils, root-rot and take-all, all of which are getting worse.

The only sure cure for soil diseases of this kind is rotation of wheat with other crops or with summer fallow. To grow other crops in rotation with wheat, or to include it with fallow, will bring a change in soil handling and crop requirements and will restore the soil to a healthy and vigorous state. One of the safest and most satisfactory ways of growing wheat is to combine it with feed crops and livestock. A system of this kind will give steady employment, bring in constant returns and help keep up the soil fertility.

In view of the fact that the available soil nitrates control the wheat yield as well as its protein content, rotation systems, as far as possible, should include a legume like alfalfa or Sweet clover. At the Kansas Experiment Station, wheat in a 16-year rotation with alfalfa and corn produced an average yield of 19.5 bushels an acre, while continuous wheat for the same period averaged 14.9 bushels. In sections farther west or southwest, where the rainfall is limited, better results are secured by replacing legumes in the rotation with summer fallow. To summer fallow once in three or four years has been found most profitable. In a recent 10-year test at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, continuous wheat made an average yield of 20 bushels an acre, as compared to 27 bushels an acre from the first crop after summer fallow, 22.5 bushels from the second crop and 23 bushels from the third crop after the fallow.

What we don't understand is whether it is a new war in China or the same old war they have always had.



OIL ONLY  
ONCE  
A  
YEAR!



## Says Your DEMPSTER DEALER

**R**UNNING water—at the turn of a faucet! For the bath—for the kitchen—for stock tanks—for watering the garden. That's what your Dempster Dealer will install on your farm or ranch—at low cost!

The Dempster Automatic Water Supply System insures a constant supply of running water all the year 'round. Built in sizes for every farm or ranch need. Designed for operation by windmill, gas engine or electric power. Backed by Dempster's 51 years' experience manufacturing water supply equipment.

There's a Dempster Dealer in your community. Have him show you the famous Dempster No. 12 Annu-Oiled Windmill, Pumps, Stock Tanks and other parts of the Dempster Water Supply Line. Ask him for FREE plans and low cost estimates. See your Dempster Dealer today!

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- Windmills and Towers
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- Pumps of all kinds
- Gasoline Engines
- Hog Waterers
- Listers
- Furrow-Seeding Machines
- Stackers and Rakes
- Well Machines
- Feed Grinders
- Cultivators

Tune in on the Dempster Hour, KFAB, Lincoln, Nebraska, 7 to 8 a. m. Daily.



# The Corn Needs a Good Rain

But Folks Who Have Grain in the Shock Are Not in Any Hurry for It

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT IS getting a little too hot for comfort and a little too dry to suit corn growers. No harm has been done yet, but some corn is curling, probably due more to the heat than to lack of moisture in the soil. The long range forecast for the coming week does not bring us much comfort either; it says that there will be little or no moisture and that the weather will be warmer than normal. This spells good threshing weather, and some farmers are divided about the matter. If they have threshed and their grain is safe in the bin a good 2-inch rain would suit them first rate; if the small grain still stands in the shock the owner would like to see a few more dry days because "the corn won't take any hurt in a little more dry weather." The first planted corn on this farm is out in silk and tassel; it is growing on moist, low lying ground and still is doing fine. The later planted upland corn needs about 2 inches of rain, and needs it before long, too, altho it is not yet showing any tassel. Grain buyers in nearby towns are offering from 25 to 27 cents a bushel for new oats, which is a pre-war price for sure.

### Hay Has Fine Quality

Commercial hay making began here right after July Fourth. While there have been years when a greater tonnage was raised there seldom has been a season when bluestem hay was of better quality than that going in the bale here this week. The grass is yet full of sap, and the hay requires considerable curing, but it is getting just the kind of weather needed. If any one profits from this hay crop it will be either the dealers or those who bale it. I have not heard of a price being established yet, but suppose that it is going to cost the same old \$2.50 a ton to get the hay from the windrow into the bale. The hay buyer gets his regular commission by the ton regardless of the price, and this, together with all the other expenses, leaves the man with the hay just about what the boy shot at. Several years ago we gave up the idea of selling hay from this farm; it is put in the barn or stack, and the cattle have all they want to eat. Prairie hay is not the best of cattle feed, to be sure, but the folks have found up in the sand hills of Nebraska, where the wild hay is not nearly so good a quality as that raised here, that cattle can be wintered in good condition and a fair gain made by feeding 1 pound of cottonseed cake a day to each animal together with plenty of the wild hay.

### Oats Made 69 Bushels

We started the threshing machine on the oats the day before the Fourth and found yields better than we expected, due, I suppose, to the favorable growing and ripening season. There was not a trace of rust this year, and rust is the great enemy of the oats crop in this part of Kansas. We had two fields in oats, both upland. The first one made 38 bushels an acre, which was rather better than we expected, but the big surprise came from a field which was sown on February 17, and on which but one crop—corn—had been grown since it was in alfalfa. This field made by machine measure 69 bushels to the acre, and is the best oats crop we have ever grown in 47 years of farming. We knew the oats were good, and had guessed them at around 50 bushels, but the very favorable season filled them down to the lowest kernel on the stalk. So good is the quality of these oats that I think we will save at least part of them for seed. They are of the Texas Red variety, and have a fine color, not a drop of rain having fallen on them from the time they were cut until they went into the bin.

### Wheat for the Hogs

We have not as yet threshed the wheat on this farm. Most threshing machines kept right on running on

the Fourth of July, and I don't blame them in the least, but part of the boys who are helping us thresh did not care to work on that day, and we did not, either. From reports which have come to me I judge that wheat yields in this part of the country are better than the price. The real good wheat, that grown on river or creek bottom or the best upland, is making from 25 to 30 bushels an acre. The average upland yield is running from 14 to 18 bushels, which at the price offered at local elevators, 65 cents a bushel for the best quality, does not indicate much surplus money to go into motor cars this fall. With old corn selling at 75 cents a bushel, which price probably will hold until new corn is ready for feeding, there is the probability that Coffey county hogs will eat considerable wheat in the next 75 days. That is one way to reduce the surplus, and it probably is as good a way profitably to market the crop as any. I can recall in former

years when some wheat was fed to stock how shocked the eastern papers pretended to be to think of human food being given to hogs; if they feel that way now I know of no help for them.

### Coarse Grinding is Best

I have talked with a number of farmers of late who have in past years fed wheat to hogs. All ways have been tried from grinding it almost as fine as flour and mixing it up in the form of a dough to feeding it whole, both dry and soaked. It seems to be the general opinion that soaked whole wheat is too easily "gobbled down," and that too large a percent passes thru the animal whole. To grind it fine and feed it wet makes too pasty a mess, hard to handle and not especially relished by the hogs. It was the conclusion of most of those with whom I talked that the best way to feed wheat was to grind it rather coarsely, or crack it, and then feed it dry. In this way the hog has to chew it, and by being fed dry it does not get dirty and soiled as it does when fed wet. As all animals like a change of feed, it is probable that it will pay to feed some corn; our plan is to give one feed of corn and one of wheat each day and to use some tankage to balance the ration. By feeding in this way I figure we can realize more than 65 cents a

bushel for the wheat, and it will save us hauling it to market and at the same time help to reduce the surplus.

### That Alfalfa Did Help!

Referring back to the oats threshed on this farm which made 69 bushels to the acre, I am giving the effects of the alfalfa which has been grown on the land for a number of years credit for at least half the yield. The alfalfa was plowed up in the fall of 1928; in the spring the land was listed to corn, which in 1929 made 43 bushels an acre of sound, solid grain that was dry enough to crib by October 1. The corn was husked early and the ground immediately plowed. This spring it was disked and harrowed and the seed drilled on February 17, the earliest date on which we have ever sown oats. On another field on the farm on which the alfalfa was plowed up in 1924 all crops grown since then have been greater by 35 per cent than on land right beside in the same field. This year, the seventh crop season since the alfalfa was plowed up, the wheat growing on that part of the field will make at least 8 bushels more to the acre than the rest of the field. We have a heavy soil on which it is not an easy thing to get alfalfa started, but when it does grow it seems to impart a lasting fertility. Sweet clover is good, but the effects are not so lasting.

## HENRY J. ALLEN

for

UNITED STATES  
SENATOR  
Republican

Mr. John W. Swartz, Master Farmer, Everest; "I can most heartily support Henry J. Allen for U. S. Senator because of his fine record in the past term."

Mr. E. P. Miller, Master Farmer, Junction City; Pres. Holstein - Friesian Assn.; "I am interested in the election of Senator Henry J. Allen. I have always been strong for his thoroughgoing representation of the basic industries of the state, agriculture and livestock raising."



HENRY J. ALLEN

M. M. Sherman, Stockman, Crawford; "I have always voted for Henry J. Allen."

Mr. Eugene Elkins, Master Farmer, Wakefield; "I am for Henry J. Allen for Senator first and last and I believe that is the general sentiment here."

Mr. R. C. Welborn, Master Farmer, Lawrence; "I have been too busy farming to know anything of the political situation but I do know that Henry J. Allen is the man to serve agriculture."

### A Special Message to Farm Women

"Senator Henry J. Allen believes in absolute support of the 18th amendment, promotion of the welfare and the hygiene of maternity and infancy, equitable proportion of women home demonstration agents and men farm agents under the Smith - Lever Act and appropriations for home economics equal in amounts to those provided for the development of agriculture, trades and industries."

### Senator Allen's Statement on the Tariff

"The most significant improvement in the Tariff Law of 1930 is the broader powers given to the President under the flexible provision which will permit him to order increases or decreases within limits in accord with scientific tariff-making. . . . There is no denial of the fact that the average ad valorem level of the new agricultural schedule is 34% as compared with 19.86% under the old law. . . . The livestock industry should receive substantial benefits from the new rates on meat animals, poultry and related products."—From Senator Allen's statement on the 1930 tariff which was supported by Sen. Arthur Capper and Vice-President Charles Curtis.

### A Statement by Joe H. Mercer

Kansas Livestock Commissioner

"Last year when the appointment was made by Gov. Clyde M. Reed, I openly stated that if Senator Allen championed the cause of agriculture in the manner of which he was capable, I would give him my support. As a close observer of his record, I know that he has more than measured up to this requirement in fighting for adequate tariff protection of farm commodities and in sponsoring those measures which the farming interests favor."

A Kansas Senator, a Mid-Western Senator But a National Figure  
Allen-for-Senator Committee, Joe H. Mercer, Chairman

(Political Advertisement)

# Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

**T**WO things about Moses make us like him. He was big. Look at him from any direction and he bulks large. He fills the picture. Aaron is a fairly sizable man until his brother comes along, and then he disappears from the picture. Other men talk big, tell what exploits they are going to perform, how they will oppose this man Moses, but the moment Moses comes in sight, they have no more to say. One of the ancient Greeks was asked how he knew that Hercules was a god. "Because," he answered, "I was content the moment my eyes fell on him. When I beheld Theseus, I desired that I might see him offer battle; but Hercules did not wait for a contest; he conquered whether he stood, or walked, or sat, or whatever else he did." Moses was much like that.

He is big in body. One day he goes out for a walk and sees an Egyptian overseer whipping a Hebrew slave. He is aroused as he sees a helpless fellow countryman maltreated by an insolent hireling, and he gives the man a punch. That is all. But the punch is so hard that the Egyptian is killed. He is strong, this man Moses. He does not know half his strength.

He leads a half million or more unlettered peasants out of one country into another. He has no military organization. He does not try to make soldiers out of them. But by moral leadership he keeps them up and coming. Of course there are conspiracies and rebellions, and some of them feel Moses' wrath before they get thru. But he holds the fort. Past a hundred, his eye is not dim nor his natural force abated. It is immense to have a physical frame like that. Lenin tried to bring in reforms in Russia, and did, but he died within a few years. Woodrow Wilson held forth for a great ideal, but he collapsed under the strain. Moses goes right on, to the end. He was great in character partly because he was mighty in body.

We hear much about personality these days. College youth are forever talking about personality. Well, whatever it is, Moses has it. You can tell whether a man has personality by a simple test. Do you like to be near him? Does he make you feel strong, warm, eager? Does he seem to give you energy? An oak tree does. So does a mountain, or the sea. So does a magnetic personality.

Moses was big of heart. With all his sternness he loved his people. The golden calf has had its share of advertising, but one scene in that drama is sometimes overlooked. When the famous leader came down from the mountain he heard the sounds of festivities as he drew near the camp, and he said, "It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome, but the noise of them that sing do I hear." That was his first intimation that the people had forgotten the purpose of the pilgrimage and gone amuse-ment crazy.

In this extremity the punishment meted out was terrible. And perhaps it did no good, or seemed to do no good. For further retribution was in the air. Then Moses, seeing the blindness of his people, their ignorance and folly, offered himself as an atonement. He said to Jehovah, "If thou canst not forgive their sin, blot me out of thy book; cut me off from those who belong to God's people." The great heart of Moses could not bear to see further suffering come on the people for what they had done.

It is very encouraging to note what is said of Moses, long, long after. When the book of Hebrews was written 1,300 years afterward, what are the points in Moses' character that are mentioned? For one thing, his faith. "By faith Moses forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the king," and not fearing much besides, such as failure to get the people to their destination. It was a work of faith, all thru. Not faith in himself, so much. That is the way we moderns are all the time talking. We are to have more faith in ourselves, we say. But with our hero it was faith in God. He might have said as one of

the Psalms says, "Thru God we shall do valiantly, for he it is who will tread down our enemies."

The other quality stressed is the fact that Moses stayed by. He endured. When the rest had quit he was still going strong. When Columbus was on his way to the new world, he is pictured by Joaquin Miller as talking with his terrified first mate:

Brave Admiral, what shall we say when hope is gone?  
The words leaped like a leaping sword,  
Sail on, sail on, sail on, and on.

That is the word that Moses leaves us: Have faith, stay by, sail on.

Lesson for July 20—Moses a Courageous Leader. Exodus 1:8-14 and 2: 1-22, 3: 1-14. Golden Text—Heb. 11:27.

## Legge and Reed Meet

(Continued from Page 3)

wheat in that territory wouldn't amount to anything. It is from this territory in which you are living that the big exportable surplus comes and therefore, the reduction must take place here. I am satisfied that a 25 per cent reduction in acreage would put you farmers safely behind the 42

cent tariff barrier, and allow a profit for your crop." Mr. Legge showed his hearers how in the last five years, exclusive of Russia and China, the world wheat area has increased 41 million acres. Of this, 14 million acres are in the United States with 12 million of those 14 million acres in the Wheat Belt of which Kansas is a part. And it is in the area of increased acreage where reduction must take place to be felt, he assures. Mr. Legge stressed, as did Secretary Hyde, the important part supply plays with the price received, and the fact that only thru real co-operation can a proper balance be brought about.

## Above 600 Pounds Fat

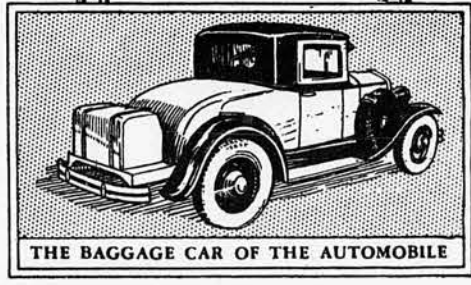
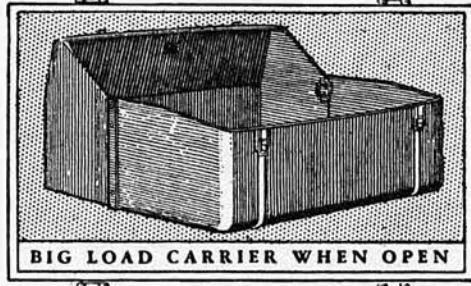
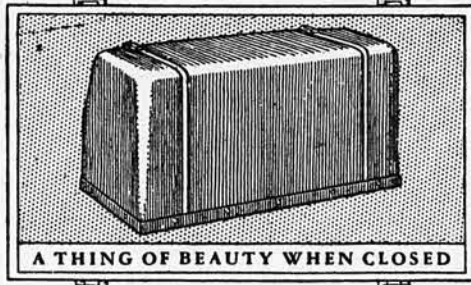
Of the six long-time yearly records just reported for Kansas Holsteins by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, five exceed 600 pounds of butterfat and two are in 700-pound class. Nora Johanna Ormsby, bred and owned by H. A. Dressler of Lebo, is credited with a junior 3-year-old record of 20,486 pounds of milk testing 3.9 per cent fat, and containing 795.7 pounds of butterfat, a record equivalent to 850 pounds of fat at maturity on four-time milking. In the same herd, Star Carmen Korndyke, age 5 years, has produced 16,742 pounds of milk, testing 4.1 per cent fat and containing 679.6 pounds of

butterfat. Carmen Pearl Veeman, a half sister of Star Carmen Korndyke, at 10 years old, is credited with 19,226 pounds of milk testing 3.7 per cent fat and containing 707 pounds of butterfat. A Holstein heifer, Piebe Rose Ormsby De Kol, in the Dressler herd, is credited with 12,816 pounds of milk containing 444.6 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 600 pounds fat at maturity on four-time milking.

Topeka Colantha Ormsby, bred and owned by the State Hospital at Topeka, is credited with a junior 4-year-old record on four-time milking of 16,387 pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent fat, and containing 624.4 pounds of butterfat. This production is within 69 pounds of the state fat record for age, and is equivalent at maturity to 850 pounds of butterfat. Inara Victor Gene Ormsby, of the State Hospital herd, is credited with a junior 4-year-old record of 15,375 pounds of milk testing 4 per cent fat and containing 618.2 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 685 pounds of fat at maturity.

If India is going to make so much trouble, why don't the British simply give up the country? And of course a lot of Britishers wonder why we don't give up prohibition.

"Women love babies still," says a novelist. The trouble is that babies so very rarely are.



# Let your car do real hauling in the modern way

Now you can haul goods of all kinds with your fine car, as well as carry passengers. Kari-Keen takes bothersome luggage out of the car interior and stows it safely behind. Nine square feet of extra space, a four-hundred-pound load capacity. That's Kari-Keen!

## Kari-Keen Handsome New Model

The Baggage Car of the Auto

of heavy, stamped steel, strongly reinforced. New advanced style with rounded corners, curved top and chromium bands. No riveted seams.

Hauling your products and luggage in the Kari-Keen saves time, prevents scratches and damage to upholstery, gives more room for the family. Ask your auto dealer or write us.

Auto Equipment Co.,  
Omaha, Neb.  
Distributor, Nebraska

**AUTO TRUNK CO.**  
Distributor for Kansas  
Kansas City, Mo.      Wichita, Kan.

"Scotty" Smith, Inc.,  
Denver, Colo.  
Distributor, Colorado

# Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?

I AM 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I am 5 feet 1 inch tall. I go to Willis grade school. My teacher's name is Miss Holda. I live 1/4 mile from school. I have brown hair, brown eyes and a fair complexion. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are Willard and Alta. My birthday is December 20. I have two pets—a Jersey calf and a puppy named Midget. I would like to have some of the girls and boys my age write to me. Esther Armstrong, Willis, Kan.

have a brother 10 years old. His name is Clem. I have a sister 4 years old. Her name is Clara. I would like to hear from some of the little girls and boys. Wilbur Counter, Oberlin, Kan.

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

trated by this picture. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

## Cordelia Has Four Cats

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I have 1 1/4 miles to go to school. My father takes me to school and comes after me. For pets I have four cats and one dog. I have three sisters and one brother, but all of them are married and I am the only one at home. My teacher's name is Miss Marten. I like her real well. I like to read the children's page very much. Cordelia Belle Corley, Westmoreland, Kan.

## Can You Solve This?

The letters in this quotation are in correct order, but the spaces between words have been misplaced. Can you

Iwo kebe foret  
hemor nin giw  
ashap pyal ithed  
ay in evers aida  
nug ly wor Db  
uts mi ledar  
ds tuc ktup  
lay.  
-R.L. Stevenson



## Make a Cake Without Eggs

Dear Little Cooks: Did you ever hear of a cake that didn't contain eggs, milk or butter? There is such a cake and it really is delicious. I am going to print the recipe for it here so that you can try it in your own kitchen and find just how delicious it is.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 1/2 cups shortening     | 4 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1 cup brown sugar         | 1 teaspoon vanilla        |
| 2 cups flour              | 1/2 teaspoon salt         |
| 1 cup water               | 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg       |
| 1 cup raisins             | 1 teaspoon cinnamon       |
| 2 ounces citron, cut fine | 1/2 teaspoon cloves       |
| 1/2 cup nuts              | 1/2 teaspoon mace         |

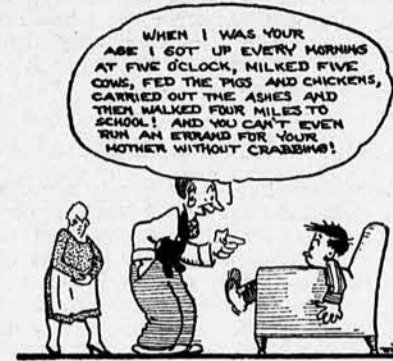
Boil the shortening, sugar, water, fruit, salt and spices together for 3 minutes. Allow to cool thoroly. When cold, add the flour, baking powder, flavoring and nuts. Mix well. Bake in a moderate oven 1 to 1 1/2 hours.

If you would like to have other cake recipes which do not contain eggs, I will be glad to send you a leaflet containing this one and a few others. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Naida Gardner, Little Cooks' Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and the recipes will be sent to you.

Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.

## Likes to Go to School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 1 1/4 miles to school. I like to go to school and I like my teacher. Her name is Miss Cullison. She will teach our school again this fall. For pets I have two kittens, a little dog and a spotted pony named Spot. I



If Dad's Memory is Correct, He Was a Terror to Work When He Was a Boy.

## Goes to Elm Tree School

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have curly brown hair and blue eyes. I go to Elm Tree school. My teacher's name is Mrs. De Hart. For pets I have a dog and a pony. My pony's name is Tony and my dog's name is Maggie. I enjoy the children's page very much. Robert Paxson, Baxter Springs, Kan.

## Laddie and Snap Are Pets

I have two pet dogs. Their names are Laddie and Snap. I also have six baby ducks and a cow named Rolla. I ride to and from school with my teacher. She will be my teacher again next year. I like her very much. I am 9 years old and will be in the fourth grade this fall. Jean Hitchcock, Wray, Colo.

## Word Square Puzzle

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

1. A number; 2. A metal; 3. Empty; 4. The extremes. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There

## Dora Has Three Goats

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is January 12. I go to Wild Cat school. My teacher's name is Mr. Thorp. I go 1 mile to school. I live on a 640-acre farm. For pets I have a dog named Jiggs, three goats, a pony named Rex and some chickens. I have two brothers and three sisters. Their names are Opal, Eunice, Flora, Oral and Noal. I enjoy the children's page very much. Moline, Kan. Dora Pemberton.

## Mother Goose Puzzle



Sack by nibble,  
Back he quack,  
Tack bump oven  
She handle slick.

Change one letter in each word to make the Mother Goose rhyme illus-

## A Test for Your Guesser

Why may carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they never saw it.

What is the difference between an elevator and the man who runs it? One is lowered to take passengers up, and the other highered (hired) to do it.

When is a thief like a reporter? When he takes notes.

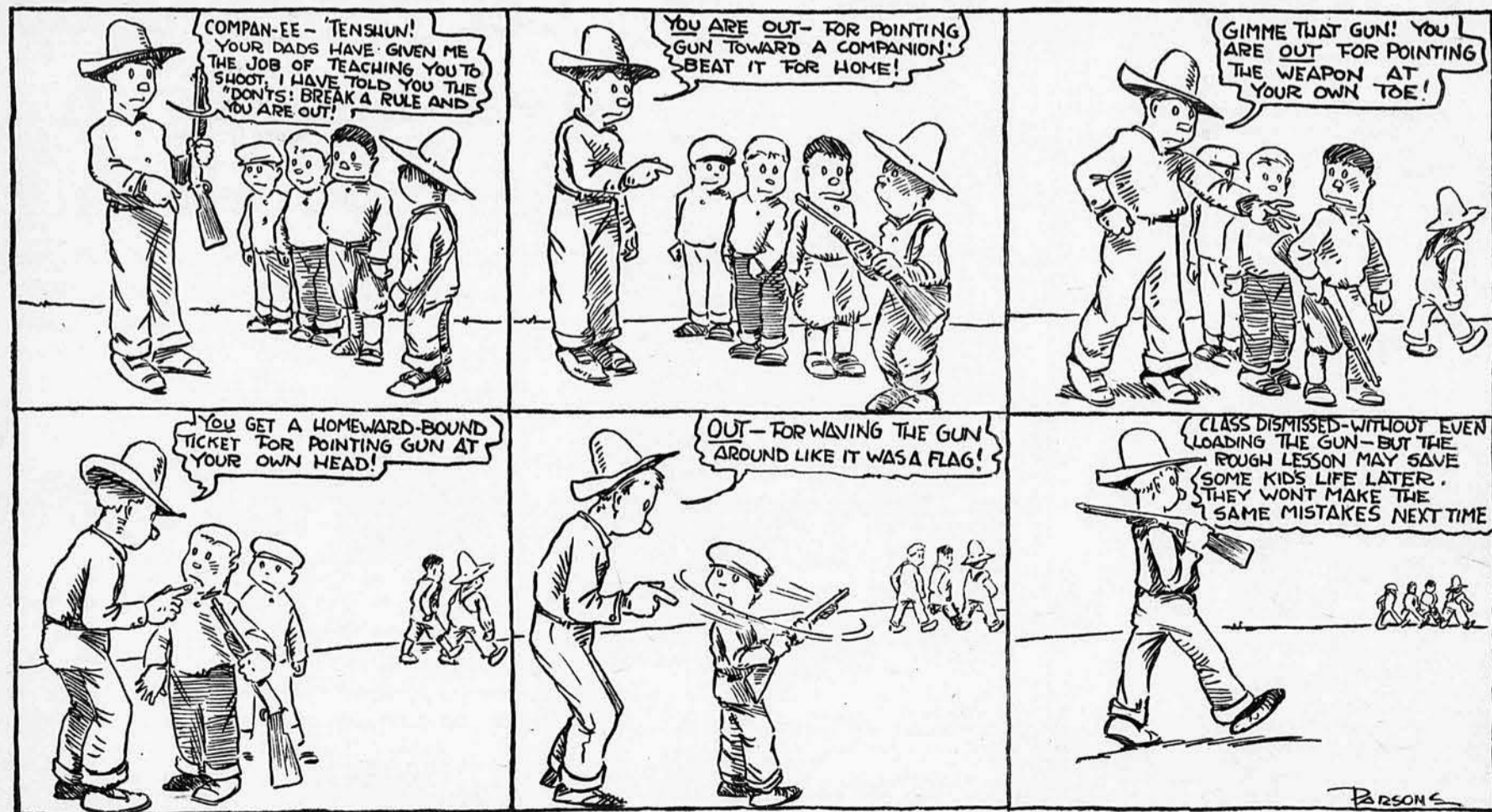
Why does a spider appear to have wings? Because it often takes a fly.

Why is a leaf of a tree like the human body? Because it has veins in it.

What tree is of the greatest importance in history? The date.

## Velma Has Seven Cats

For pets I have seven cats, one dog and one pony. My dog's name is Buster and my pony's name is Lady. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Corvallis school. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. Velma Windscheffel, Athol, Kan.



The Hoovers—A Severe But Competent Teacher



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Sanitation Is Extremely Important in Maintaining the High Standards of Rest Camps

FOR three successive years our family has "vacationed" by having me take them long trips thru the good old United States in the family flivver. When we have traveled some 350 miles the driver is much more inclined to be cranky than was at 7 a. m., and the question of where we shall stay overnight becomes important. There was a time when we felt sure that it would be better to drive into the front yard of a quiet farm house and see if they have "tourist accommodations" than stay at a regular camp. We felt a little suspicious of these camps, rather skeptical as to their cleanliness and to the mass of people resting there from night to night.

Investigation has shown me a good deal to say in favor of the tourist camps that are professionally offered to the public. Perhaps the most important thing is that such camps invariably have some definite supervision from county or district health officers. In some states the drinking water has to be tested at regular periods, and the camp authorities are required to show that it is certified to cleanliness. The tourist will be satisfied that anyone establishing a highway camp will have given special attention to the matter of drinking water and sewage disposal, whereas the private dwelling, having been erected only for the accommodation of a small family, may be sadly lacking in these matters. You have a right to ask the camp manager whether he is running an inspected camp and to see his papers, but you cannot demand such evidence from the ordinary home at which tourists may be given occasional accommodation.

Since the matter of maintaining good health on your travels is more easily upset by taking impure food or drink than by any other items, it is important that you satisfy yourself to these points no matter where you stay. If you are camping out and drinking water from an uncertain source, you should by all means see that it is boiled. If you go to a camp, make a little inspection before you sign up to stay overnight. Ask to see the permit, for if it is clean that is a good hint in favor of the camp. If the water is supplied by a regular water system, and especially if certified by health authorities, you need have no other concern on that score. If, however, the water must be drawn from an open well, you may take it for granted that it is quite liable to contamination. It is a good thing, too, to glance around at the other accommodations in the camp so that you may decide whether the general hygiene is of good quality. I may add that in our travels we have stayed at many camps, and have found, in general, that those in charge are doing their best to make them safe to the traveling public.

### Write to the Association

What can be done about a mother with tuberculosis who has four young children? Can anything be done to keep them from taking the disease or are they sure to get it? A. N.

Theoretically the mother can use the best care in disposing of her sputum so that the children will not be infected; but practically I do not think this to be possible unless mother and children are separated. The wise thing to do is to arrange for the mother to be sent to a sanatorium where she can be treated for the disease. If this is quite impossible she may be treated at home, but arrangements must be made for caring for the children elsewhere. It will be out of the question for the woman to get well with the care of four children devolving upon her, and, if they come in contact, the children will almost certainly be infected. They have no doubt received some measure of infection already, and should be given very careful supervision. As this is a Kansas case, I

suggest that you write to the Kansas Tuberculosis and Health Association, 210 Crawford Building, Topeka, Kan.

### A Cure for Chigger Bites

Would you please tell if there is a cure for chigger bites, and if so, what it consists of? S.

When the chigger (chigre, chigo, jigger) has once burrowed beneath the skin you must have patience and avoid rubbing. The best treatment is prevention. Get 10 cents' worth of the "hypo" used by photographers and, before going where chiggers do congregate, rub it over the parts in which a chigger delights to nest. Most persons develop a degree of immunity as the season advances. The first bites cause much distress, but seem to act as an antitoxin, and give protection against later attacks. Some unfortunate sufferers suffer all the season long. Cooling compresses and alcoholic bathing lotions will give them some measure of relief.

### The Wheat Train's Route

The Wheat Festival Train, operated by the Kansas State Agricultural College and co-operating railroads, will start the summer's campaign at 9 a. m. next Monday at Newton. Here is the route:

Santa Fe Train Stops		
Monday, July 21		
Newton	9:00 a. m.	
Sedgwick	1:30 p. m.	
Clearwater	7:30 p. m.	
Tuesday, July 22		
Wellington	9:00 a. m.	
Harper	1:30 p. m.	
Medicine Lodge	7:30 p. m.	
Wednesday, July 23		
Ashland	9:00 a. m.	
Coldwater	1:00 p. m.	
Kingman	7:30 p. m.	
Thursday, July 24		
Sylvia	9:00 a. m.	
St. John	1:30 p. m.	
Kinsley	7:30 p. m.	
Friday, July 25		
Elkhart	9:00 a. m.	
Hugoton	1:30 p. m.	
Sublette	7:30 p. m.	
Saturday, July 26		
Johnson City	9:00 a. m.	
Ulysses	1:30 p. m.	
Dodge City	7:30 p. m.	
Monday, July 28		
Cimarron	9:00 a. m.	
Garden City	1:30 p. m.	
Syracuse	7:30 p. m.	
Tuesday, July 29		
Scott City	9:00 a. m.	
Dighton	1:30 p. m.	
Ness City	7:30 p. m.	
Wednesday, July 30		
Jetmore	9:00 a. m.	
Larned	1:30 p. m.	
Great Bend	7:30 p. m.	
Thursday, July 31		
Ellinwood	9:00 a. m.	
Lyons	1:30 p. m.	
McPherson	7:30 p. m.	
Friday, August 1		
Concordia	9:00 a. m.	
Minneapolis	2:30 p. m.	
Abilene	7:30 p. m.	
Saturday, August 2		
Osborne	9:00 a. m.	
Lincoln Center	2:00 p. m.	
Salina	7:30 p. m.	
Rock Island Train Stops		
Wednesday, August 6		
Kanorado	9:00 a. m.	
Goodland	1:30 p. m.	
Colby	7:30 p. m.	
Thursday, August 7		
Selden	9:00 a. m.	
Norton	1:30 p. m.	
Phillipsburg	7:30 p. m.	
Friday, August 8		
Kensington	9:00 a. m.	
Smith Center	1:00 p. m.	
Lebanon	4:00 p. m.	
Mankato	7:30 p. m.	
Saturday, August 9		
Bellefonte	9:00 a. m.	
Clyde	1:30 p. m.	
Clay Center	7:30 p. m.	
Monday, August 11		
Liberal	9:00 a. m.	
Meade	1:00 p. m.	
Minneapolis	4:00 p. m.	
Bucklin	7:30 p. m.	
Tuesday, August 12		
Greensburg	9:00 a. m.	
Pratt	1:30 p. m.	
Hutchinson	7:30 p. m.	
Wednesday, August 13		
Hutchinson	9:00 a. m.	

### Tells of the Hessian Fly

The Hessian Fly, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,627, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A well-known millionaire sportsman confesses that he has never yet entered a night club. This, no doubt, explains why he is still a millionaire.



WHY do farm girls leave the farm? Is it because they see their mothers daily spending twice the time they should in hot, stuffy kitchens? Is it because these mothers grow hot, tired, wilted under the strain of working four to six hours daily in hot kitchens? Is it because these farm children know the conveniences that city women enjoy, and move to towns and cities to escape the slavery of old-fashioned kitchens?

Home demonstration agents have been saying for years that the lack of city conveniences on the farm is the only drawback to rural life; otherwise, the farm home is a far happier, more comfortable place to live.

And about the only city convenience farm families have lacked has been gas—the convenience which 1095 times a year does more to free the farm woman's time than all other farm conveniences combined! At least two hours more freedom each day from the kitchen. Speedy heat—at the touch of a match. Cool heat—with the flame concentrated on the vessel. Clean heat—not a trace of soot on vessels or walls or curtains. What other convenience even remotely compares with gas?

The coming of Skelgas has revolutionized the farm woman's life. But what of the expense, you ask. Well, Skelgas cookery costs about one-fifteenth as much each month as the upkeep on the average motor car. But we haven't the money right now, may be another objection. During July, even that has been solved, for the small down payment of only \$12.50 installs everything—your "gas plant", your cool-cooking, clean, speedy stove and many months supply of Skelgas fuel. All for only \$12.50 down; the greatest of all farm home conveniences. If you want more information see your Skelgas dealer or if you do not know his name write Skelgas Utility Division, Skelly Oil Company, El Dorado, Kansas.

S-378

K-9



# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## Sometimes a Tasty Dressing is the Magic That Makes the Salad

**M**OST of us are searching continually for new salads. We are so set on discovering unusually fine combinations of healthful raw foods that we overlook a simple, practical way to add the spice of variety to the salad plate. Why is so little thought given to the dressing? The most luscious, ripe fruits and tender, green vegetables are not capable of making a delectable salad if they are not dressed properly.

Fruit salads require a sweet dressing with a subtle tartness. A salad made from one ingredient, such as lettuce, may be combined happily with a dressing of several ingredients, such as

### This Day Called Life

BY ROSA Z. MARINONI



Over one hill  
And another one.  
Against the flash  
Of the morning sun.  
A hope, a kiss,  
Perhaps a sigh—  
While days and years  
Go rushing by.

Over one hill  
And another one.  
Against the flame  
Of the setting sun.  
A smile, a frown,  
Perhaps a tear—  
And that is life—  
My very dear.

Russian dressing. When several vegetables are used in a salad, a plain dressing as French or mayonnaise, or a cooked dressing if you do not like oil, is the best choice. Here are just a few salad recipes that I am happy to recommend to you.

#### Jelly Dressing

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup tart jelly 1 egg white

Place the jelly and egg white in a bowl and beat until stiff with an egg beater. Serve only with fruits.

#### Citrus Fruit Dressing

2 eggs, 1 orange 1 cup canned pineapple juice  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar 2 cups whipping cream  
2 tablespoons flour 1 lemon

Beat the eggs, add the sugar and flour, mixed together, the juice of the lemon and orange and the pineapple juice. Cook in the top of the double boiler, stirring constantly until the dressing is thick. Chill. Just before serving, add the whipped cream.

#### Cooked Salad Dressing

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup melted butter 1 tablespoon sugar  
1 tablespoon flour  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon dry mustard  
1 cup milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar  
2 eggs Speck of paprika  
1 teaspoon salt

Place the butter in the top of the double boiler and stir in the flour. Add the milk and cook, stirring constantly, until quite thick. Separate the eggs and beat the yolks until frothy. Add to them the salt, sugar, mustard, vinegar and paprika. Stir this into the thickened mixture in the double boiler and cook until thick. Beat the whites until stiff and pour the hot, thick dressing on them. Beat to incorporate the egg whites.

#### Russian Dressing Without Oil

To  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of the Cooked Salad Dressing add 4 tablespoons chili sauce, 2 tablespoons chopped pimentos, 2 teaspoons chopped green olives, and if available, 2 teaspoons tarragon vinegar.

#### Cucumber Salmon Salad

Chill 2 medium sized cucumbers. Peel and slice. Place on crisp leaves of lettuce. Sprinkle over all 1 onion, minced. Serve with Cooked Salad Dressing to which chilled and flaked canned salmon has been added. A garnish of hard-cooked eggs, sliced, is attractive. This is a substantial salad, and may well be the main dish for a summer supper.

#### Orange and Lemon Molds

Make orange gelatine. When partially set, add finely ground carrots. Carrots may be grated instead of ground, if you prefer. When firm, cover with lemon gelatine. When partially set, add

By Nell B. Nichols

diced canned pineapple. Serve with Cooked Salad Dressing. This salad is especially attractive made in individual molds. Or the salad molded in a large pan may be cut into cubes and served in halves of oranges from which the pulp has been removed.

#### Different Perfection Salad

2 tablespoons gelatine  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped, blanched almonds  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water 1 cup diced pineapple  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup vinegar 2 cups celery, cut in small pieces  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cups boiling water  
1 teaspoon salt  
8 sweet pickles, cut finely

Add the vinegar, pineapple juice and boiling water to the gelatine, softened in the cold water. Add the salt and sugar. Stir well and then strain. When the mixture begins to set, add the other ingredients. Chill, cut in squares and serve on lettuce with salad dressing.

### Oilcloth Becomes Popular

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

**O**ILCLOTH has become so beautiful that it is being used in every room in the house. It is made in flowered, checked, striped and modernistic patterns. In addition there is a new fabric which is much the same as oilcloth but is not so glossy and does not crack so easily.

The fact that these materials never need to be laundered, but merely washed off with a damp cloth recommends them for the farm home. While they now appear all over the house they are still the most useful in their first home, the kitchen and pantry.

Here they may be used as window draperies, table covers, ice box cover, shelving, pot holders, a handy bag to hold odd brushes and rags for cleaning, and a case with pockets to hold knives, to keep them outside the reach of children's hands.

The shelving may be scalloped or picoted. Table cloths may be cut to fit any table. Pockets and potholders are attractively bound in contrasting colors.

In the living room, bridge table covers of a dark colored, dull finished, water proof material are practical. Elastic bands at the corners slip over the bridge table and make the cover easily adjustable.

On the porch, oilcloth seat covers, cushions and dollies for the tables are cool and colorful and sunfast.

In the bathroom, soiled clothes bags are durable and practicable, and even in the bedroom it is used for shelving in the clothes closet and for a case of pockets for shoes.

*Editor's Note: We have a new leaflet giving patterns for articles of oilcloth. There are nine patterns. Toys and household articles are included. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer. Price 15 cents.*

### From a Country Sketch Book

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

Kitchens are doing away with their checkered careers, and like most modern things, taking the straight and simple way. Linoleums were only linoleums when they were checker-boarded. You'll note now that the newer tendency is toward plain ones.

Checks can be charming, but care must be taken not to overdo them. If your floor is checkered, select curtains and "trimmings" of plain material. Checks and flowered patterns do not make an artistic combination. A plain-floored kitchen with walls of neutral tint becomes quaintly lovely with checked gingham curtains and geraniums at the windows. I know a far-western ranch woman who has such a kitchen. She is fond of checks, but knows how to use them. Her breakfast table cloths are of unbleached muslin, bound in checked gingham to match, with cross-stitch patterns worked in the check-corners. She added a touch of check-trimming to a plain house-dress, and says she feels like a "perfect ensemble" when she wears that frock about her kitchen work!

Window-wishing, the mate of window-shopping, is a favorite pastime with me. Not so much so, window-washing, and window-painting! I've solved the most distressing part of the latter matter, however. Scraping paint splatterings off the panes is displeasing to most people, so perhaps you'll like the method of cutting wedges of

soap and rubbing them around the glass near the frame. In this way one can paint freely without worry of splashes. When the paint has dried rub the glass with a soft cloth, which will remove the soap and paint splatches.

### Program Made Money

BY ESTHER MAE HUYCK  
Home Demonstration Agent, Rawlins County

**T**HE Beaver Valley Farm Bureau Unit of Rawlins county enjoys having funds in its treasury to carry on its good work.

Under the foresighted leadership of Mrs. Albert Downing, president, the women, 4-H club, and men members of the Farm Bureau gave a program.

No admission was charged for the entertainment. Pies brought by the women of the audience were auctioned off by one of the local members at the close of the program. A play was furnished by the county agent. Music to fill the gaps between acts was furnished by the home demonstration agent's victrola, there being no musical instrument in the country school house where the program was held.

The women's club treasury was made richer by \$30. These intuitive women spend this fund for flowers for sick members, stork shower baskets for expectant mothers, a phonograph and records for community, 4-H club and women's club use, and for demonstration materials. Excellent and complete co-operation between the folks of this community is experienced thru such activities.

### Prints Make Neat Frocks

Dainty prints are still being selected for use in making neat, wearable morning and play frocks.

No. 700 is a good suggestion for the young miss who plans to spend a good part of her time playing at various games. A new feature, the slot seam, is shown on either side of the front and back, being let out into a plait from the waistline down. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 2560 shows a coat style for the stout person. Width thru the hips is lessened by means of the curved seaming which joins the bodice to



the circular skirt. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

No. 2572. A clever bloomer frock for the tiny miss opens at the front beneath the perky bows which are made of the same material as the cape collar. The skirt has the kilted plaited arrangement, and full cut bloomers have elastic inserted at the knees. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

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

# Do You Take Good Care of Your Feet?

## Here Are Some Simple Suggestions That May Prove Helpful

By Helen June Drew

IF YOUR feet are tired at the end of the day, bathe them in warm water with about a tablespoon of bicarbonate of soda in the water. A daily rub of pure glycerine or olive oil will keep the flesh soft, without making it too tender. This prevents the nails from becoming brittle and breaking.

If you are bothered with callous rub the spots with a pumice stone after you have bathed your feet in warm water for about 10 minutes. Oil massage will prevent callous spots to a great degree. You will find in making the daily massage habit that the rubbing will restore circulation and ward off those painful chilblains we sometimes get in cold weather. Oil or glycerine also softens the tissues with natural body oil and warmth.

Care of your toe nails should be as important to you as the care of your finger nails. The cuticle should be well cared for. It should be pushed back until you can see the "moons." The shaping is important. Many cases of painful ingrowing nails are results of carelessness. Never cut down in the corners, for the flesh of the toe nails purposely grows around the nails at the sides to protect them from any pressure given by shoe cramping. Cut the nails just even with the flesh of your feet to prevent tearing your stockings, but do not cut them far down.

If you are already bothered with an ingrowing nail or the corners of your toe nails hurt, a V

case of colored materials, give the final rinse in cold water. White curtains should be bleached. Lace curtains should be placed on stretchers to insure straight edges and exact sizes. Ordinary curtains may be hung over the line, corners squared together and edges gently straightened, so that an equal weight falls on either side. Use clothespins sparingly. Dry white cotton curtains in the sun in a gentle breeze, never in a strong wind, as they are apt to tear. All heavy draperies may be laid flat on clean towels or sheets or hung evenly over a line in the shade. Where the color is delicate, roll between two towels, and iron while damp.

If you attempt to wash any of these articles by hand, squeeze them up and down in suds until clean. Remove as much water as possible from the curtains and gently ease them into shape.

### Club Picnic Proves a Success

BY MRS. IRENE L. SOWERS

THE Sunrise 4-H Club of Russell county recently held their club picnic in a grove on the Ben Erlich farm. And in the words of a club member it was a "rip-roarin'" affair. A heavy rain the night before failed to dampen the enthusiasm of this ambitious bunch of 4-H members and by noon the crowd numbered 85. A picnic dinner with all the trimmings was served cafeteria style. The club members presented a clever program in the afternoon. The Sunrise 4-H Club was represented at the state round-up in Manhattan in June by Jessie McMillan and Bernard Erlich, both of whom had used their eyes and ears to good advantage and gave vivid re-

ports of the meeting. The program was followed by an ice cream feed. Sunrise 4-H Club is a newly organized club but its members are a peppy bunch. Beef and dairy calves, hogs, sheep, poultry and baking are the projects being carried this year. The picnic was so successful that it will be repeated this fall when each child will report on and exhibit his project.

## Women's Service Corner

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

### A Beverage for the Sick Room

I have heard that flaxseed lemonade is excellent for persons who are in bed sick, and as we have a patient at our home I would like to know how to make it. S. O. F.

Flaxseed lemonade is made with 3 tablespoons of flaxseed, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 pint boiling water and 3 tablespoons lemon juice. Put the flaxseed and sugar in a pitcher and pour boiling water over them, put on back of the stove to steep 1 hour, strain, add lemon juice, and serve cold.

### Sprayed Cabbages May Be Used

Could you please tell me if I can use the cabbage in my garden which I sprayed with arsenate of lead? Mrs. C. K. S.

Yes, the cabbage sprayed with arsenate of lead may be used after taking off the outside leaves which normally would be taken off anyway.

### More Leaflet Helps For You

By printing a list of our various leaflets from time to time we can give you an idea of what we have that you need most. Check the ones of these leaflets that you can use and send to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The leaflets are 2 cents each, or the entire list for 20 cents.

- The Home-made Fly Trap
- Table of Approximate Equivalents
- Songs for Outdoor Gatherings
- Stork Shower
- Shower for the Bride-to-Be
- Decorated Boxes for Box Suppers
- Commercial or Cheddar Cheese
- Toothsome Candies
- Black Cat Oilcloth Doorstop Pattern
- Becoming Colors for Different Types
- Favorite Pickle Recipes
- Prize Pickle Recipes
- Summertime Jellies and Jams

# Impromptu Picnics Are Fun

By Grace Carlson Fowler

NOW THAT summer is here, we feel the urge to get in the family car and make for the woods to enjoy an outdoor meal. The picnic spirit seems to be born in us, and it is with keen anticipation that we watch the mysterious preparation involved in the packing of a picnic basket.

Impromptu picnics are great fun, and often the most successful kind. But the simplest and most impromptu meal involves planning, packing and serving. It is wise at the opening of the picnic season to stock up with plenty of wax paper for wrapping sandwiches, paper napkins, drinking cups, spoons, plates and containers. Whatever the outing, the housewife should use every care in making all her picnic appointments as pleasing to the eye, as delightful to the taste, and as simple in serving as possible.

Picnics may be varied and interesting. On the hot summer evening the conventional picnic meal consisting entirely of cold foods is most refreshing. To me, they seem perfect when built around chicken, fried to a delicate golden brown, or roasted, altho veal or beef loaf, ham or tongue are delicious. Sandwiches, olives, potato chips, salad, a drink, fruit or ice cream and cake complete an enjoyable menu. An apple or cherry pie may be used.

If you decide on a green, crisp salad, perhaps you have an aluminum covered container in which to carry it. If not, individual salads may be placed in paraffin cups or cardboard containers obtainable at drug stores. Empty candy boxes may be lined with paraffin paper and the salad arranged in them.

When the evening is cool, nothing is so delightful as the open fire meal. Then we take our juicy steaks, potatoes to be fried or baked in the coals, and coffee. Corn may be roasted in the coals if desired. Varieties of sandwiches, dainty in their fillings, a crisp salad, plenty of fruit and cake will round out such a menu. The assistance of canned goods will add variety to your menus. These may be quickly heated over the open fire and transferred to the picnic plate in a jiffy. Home baked beans are always a favorite

and if taken directly from the oven upon leaving home, will keep warm in their baking dish a considerable length of time. Vacuum jugs may be purchased in a number of sizes. With these it is possible to serve either hot or cold drinks without the trouble of preparing them by the roadside. Coffee made at home may be served piping hot after hours of travel. Hot stews and soups may be carried in this fashion also.

Sandwiches are great favorites for the picnic basket. They can be just as dainty and enticing as when served at home. Sandwich bread makes uniform slices with little or no waste. One usually butters the bread slices, and then adds the sandwich filling. But it is much simpler to cream the butter thoroughly and then add the sandwich filling to the creamed butter, whether it is a creamed cheese filling, chopped fruits and nuts, or a minced meat filling. Then the mixture is spread on the bread. You will be pleased with the simplicity of this method.

Too great a variety of foods for children at a picnic should be avoided. At such a time excitement runs high. Children are apt to stuff without thinking, oftentimes to their sorrow. If there are to be youngsters in your picnic party, why not afford them the proud ownership of a small picnic basket of their own? Nevermore will they wish to sample everything in the family picnic basket. In their basket, can be packed simple sandwiches with jelly, creamed cheese or lettuce fillings, a salmon loaf, cookies and fruits suited to their youthful stomachs. Do not forget the vacuum bottle of milk or orange juice. By including a supply of powdered malt in the shaker and adding the milk from the vacuum, a nourishing malted milk drink may be produced on the spot. If the weather is cool enough to permit, eggs may be scrambled and older children may help to frizzle bacon on long sticks, thus teaching them the co-operative spirit. Vegetable or creamed soups or nourishing stew may be heated in a small pan. If marshmallows are toasted, let them serve for the dessert course. And ice cream is always a dessert possibility.



rt of cut in the center of the nail, again not so far down, will make room for the nail to grow up and out from the corners. Or place a piece of adhesive tape between the nail and the flesh so the nail will not be able to grow into the flesh, until the nail has grown long enough to be seen with the toe.

Corns are the greatest of all foot ailments. I have seen corns completely cured by putting a drop of kerosene each day on the corn. Remarkable cures may be made by putting a drop of iodine on the corn each day. The only reason a corn ever appears is due to pressure or rubbing. This means we either wear our shoes too big or too small. Make a little cap for your corn from a piece of chamois skin by cutting a hole big enough to completely circle the corn, relieving the pressure and giving it air. Be sure to have the front part of the cap in a soft cushion fashion securely held in place with two pieces of adhesive tape. This cap will help you get rid of the corn, in time. Paring corns with a razor is dangerous. You must use an instrument, use a dull cuticle knife. Always have it sterilized first.

If your toes are cramped and show signs of overlapping or if they are turned under, make the pads of cotton and place them between the toes or under them as the case may be.

An excellent toe, ankle and limb exercise is to stand with your entire weight on your toes lowering yourself slowly until you are standing flat on your whole foot. Do this with your heels, too.

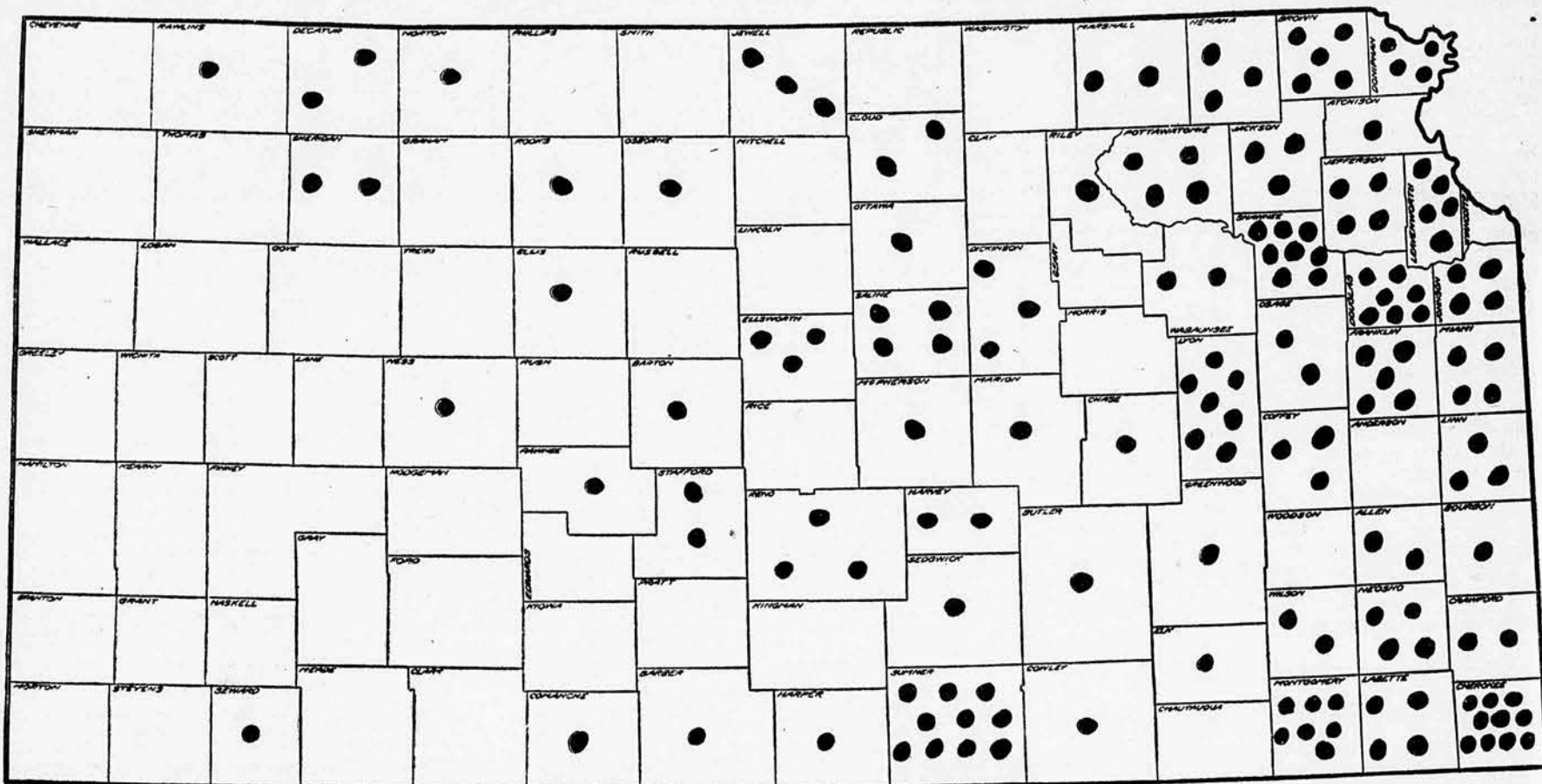
### Curtains Launder Easily

BY KATHERINE GOEPPINGER

FRESHLY laundered curtains give new life to your room and if they are washed frequently they will last longer.

When the curtains are taken down, shake them well to remove the loose dust. Make a good lather of a neutral soap in lukewarm water and wash the articles separately. Rinse in two or three waters of the same temperature. In the

# \$7,950 for 254 Farm Thieves

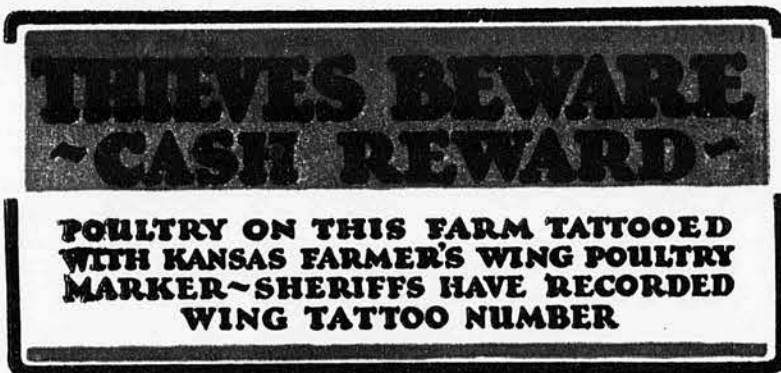


Where 168 Cash Protective Service Rewards Totalling \$7,950 Have Been Paid Since This Service Was Organized in February 1927

## You Cannot Afford Not to Warn Stealers

These dots represent by counties the capture and conviction of 254 thieves who stole from farms where there is posted a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign. If your farm is not posted with a Protective Service Sign so a cash reward can be paid for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals anything from the premises of your farm, ask your local Kansas Farmer Subscription Representative, when he calls on you, for the Free Booklet explaining the payment of Protective Service Rewards or write to Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka for the Booklet. The variety of property stolen, resulting in convictions ranging from 30 days to 20 years follows: Poultry, horses, wheat, clothing, gasoline, cattle, honey, apples, furs, grain, machinery, hogs, tires, oil, harness, saddles, a bicycle, automobiles, corn, meat, eggs, wool, and cream.

### Extra Protection Against Poultry Stealers



Thieves Will Steal Poultry Mostly From Farms Where This 14-Inch Sign Is Not Posted. Use the Coupon on this Page to Order as Many Signs as You Need to Protect Your Poultry. You Cannot Afford Not to Warn Poultry Stealers.

### How To Get Thieves Beware Sign

This 14-inch sign, telling that the poultry on the farm where it is posted is tattooed with Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker and that the sheriffs of Kansas have recorded the non-duplicated wing tattoo number, is available only to Kansas Farmer Protective Service members who have ordered a Kansas Farmer Wing Poultry Marker the number of which the Protective Service has registered with every sheriff in Kansas. With an order for a Wing Poultry Marker, the sign is obtainable. Mark your poultry so if any is stolen you can tell your sheriff and neighboring poultry buyers positively how you can identify your fowls—by a non-duplicated tattooed number in the web of the wing. The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 birds and gives you an exclusive number assigned by the Protective Service and registered with every sheriff in Kansas. Extra marker ink is priced 80 cents for 250 markings. Mail the coupon.

### Beat the Thief to Your Poultry Profits

Mail the Coupon Today

--- This Coupon Makes Ordering Easy For You ---

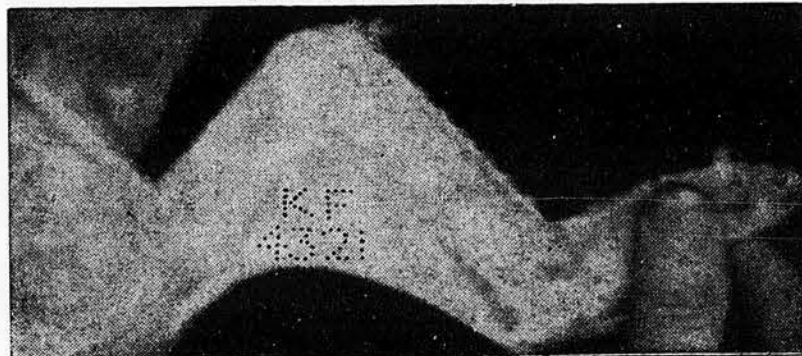
Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas.  
I am a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member as shown by the attached address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer. Herewith please find proper total remittance in payment of the following:

Parcel Post Prepaid	Total
New Protective Service Sign .....	\$.10
Wing Poultry Marker Sign .....	.25
Wing Poultry Marker (Including tattoo ink for 100 markings) .....	2.50
Extra Poultry Marker Tattoo Ink .....	.80
(Enough to mark 250 hens)	
<b>Total</b> .....	

Name .....

Address ..... Kansas Only

(Please Print Name and Address)



With Such a Non-Duplicated Mark Tattooed in the Web of the Wing and the Number and Owner's Name Registered With Every Sheriff in Kansas and Available to Every Poultry Dealer, Who by Law Must Record His Purchases, Thieves Will Find It Mighty Risky to Sell Stolen Poultry.

**KANSAS FARMER PROTECTIVE SERVICE, TOPEKA, KAN.**



# What the Folks Are Saying

GOAT grass is a comparatively new weed in Kansas. In August, 1917, specimens of the seed were first sent to the seed laboratory of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station by L. L. Anderson, of Trousdale, Edwards county. Botanically, goat grass is closely related to cultivated wheat, it being placed in the genus *Triticum*. The relationship between goat grass and wheat is reflected in the ease with which they may be crossed, and the amount of natural crossing which occurs in the field.

In the early stages of growth goat grass resembles winter wheat very closely, and a critical examination of the plant is necessary to identify it in the field of wheat. The grass is a winter annual like wheat, emerging early in the fall, making a spreading growth and maturing the following summer at about the same time as wheat. When the grass comes into head the plants easily can be distinguished from wheat.

The origin of this grass in Kansas represents an interesting problem. It is native in Southeastern Europe and particularly in the part of Russia from which Turkey type wheats were brought to the United States. It probably was brought to Kansas by these early Russian settlers.

No experiments have been conducted on methods of controlling this weed. Farmers in infested areas practice clean cultivation, burning and cleaning up the fence rows. By these methods the weed may be kept under control. **Ralph Germann.**  
Fairview, Kan.

### A Heavy Weed Tax

A most unpopular but a most important subject is weeds. Nearly everybody is more or less directly concerned about weeds. Compared with all plant and animal diseases, and all insects, none takes such an annual toll as weeds. The battle with weeds is on constantly, both in the urban and rural districts, but among people generally it is believed there is no real comprehension of the losses attributable to weeds, or of the burden they impose on agriculture.

Weeds not only utilize plantfood in the soil but also draw heavily on the moisture needed for the best crop production. Years ago it used to be thought that the chief purpose of cultivation for row crops was to effect a so-called soil mulch to conserve moisture. This notion has been revised to the extent that nowadays we understand that cultivation is mainly to destroy weeds, not only to save moisture but elements of soil fertility as well.

In this great big country that is comparatively so new and which has been growing so fast, we have in many regions been so thoroly occupied in developing crops and methods adapted to conditions that weeds, to a decided degree, have not been given the attention they deserve as a hindrance to our economic progress. This applies with peculiar force to the plains regions.

A recent nation-wide survey of the nature and extent of preventable losses of weeds indicates that the weed tax in America is enormously larger than has been realized. It apparently amounts to as much as 3 billion dollars annually. This exorbitant tax falls most heavily, of course, upon agriculture, by reducing the quantity and quality of crops produced, by harboring disease organisms and insects that attack crops, by increasing labor and equipment costs on farms, and by causing depreciation in land values.

Aside from the reduction in yield of all farm, orchard and garden crops by weeds, the dockage on grain alone because of weed seeds and weed fragments runs into millions of dollars annually. No estimate of what this dockage may amount to in Kansas, the leading wheat state, is available, but we may get some idea by the experience of several of the spring-wheat states where records have been kept for the last few years.

Of the 1926 crop delivered to country elevators in the spring-wheat areas of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, the wheat contained an average of 7 per cent dockage and the flaxseed an average of 1 per cent. In some counties the wheat dockage ran as high as 13 per

cent and that of flaxseed as high as 27 per cent. During the four-year period 1923-1926, the dockage delivered by farmers to country elevators in these four states amounted to 360,000 tons annually. In addition to this, the transportation cost on dockage must be considered. The average cost of transporting dockage in the spring-wheat states to terminal markets amounts probably to about \$5 a ton. If half of the 360,000 tons annually were shipped to the terminals, that cost would be \$900,000 a year.

One of the easiest and wisest measures to take against weeds is preventive, and that is not to plant any seeds containing noxious weeds. When weeds once gain a foothold, unrelenting warfare must be waged against them to free the land of the most burdensome pest known to agriculture. **J. C. Mohler.**  
State Board of Agriculture,  
Topeka, Kan.

### Will Raise the Yields

To build up the land on his farm 5 miles northeast of Minneapolis, L. T. Merryfield is planning his rotation so that every five or six years he has a crop of Sweet clover to plow under. This summer he is plowing up 23 acres of the crop which he seeded a year ago last April. Just before he started to plow a few days ago, the clover had grown to a height of almost 6 feet.

This crop is fast gaining favor as a green manure crop, and is giving excellent returns. Mr. Merryfield had a 10-acre patch which he plowed under three years ago and planted to

wheat in the fall of that season. The next harvest, in 1929, the wheat on that field yielded a third to a half better to the acre than it had in the years just preceding the clover.

Experience and experiment have shown that, if the land is to be sown to wheat in the fall the clover should be turned just before it seeds, because that is when it has the most foliage. All the plant material in the leaves thus gets back into the soil.

It is not advisable to plant clover in the fall, altho it is the practice of many farmers. The best time to plant the crop is in the spring, usually in March. Merryfield seeded his clover in a field of wheat that he had sown the fall before. In this case he had used only a half bushel of seed to the acre when he planted his wheat. He did not have to miss a crop that way. His wheat yielded 12 bushels an acre, or about 80 per cent of an average crop for this locality.

Mr. Merryfield and others say that seeding the clover after the nurse crop has such a start may be bad practice. In event of a dry season, the nurse crop with its root system already well developed would use all the moisture and keep the clover from germinating properly. These men say that a better way is to let the ground lay idle during the winter and seed it to a half crop of oats in the spring along with the clover seed. This will give the legume an even chance with the nurse crop.

The ideal seedbed for clover is firm and well-packed near the surface. According to crop experts at the Kansas State Agricultural College, one should be able to "drive an old Model T Ford over the field in high." **James Chapman.**  
Minneapolis, Kan.



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# RATS

## Will Eat Up Your Profits

Millions of dollars are lost each year in grain eaten and spoiled by rats, mice, etc. Will you let rats eat up your profits? Or will you store your grain safe from loss and damage in a—

# PERFECTION ALL STEEL GRAIN BIN

Rodents and vermin can make no impression on the heavy steel sides of a PERFECTION. It's proof, too, against rain, fire and lightning. And grain stored in a PERFECTION grades high. The PERFECTION'S rain-tight ventilator cap and double-size vent tube aerate your grain and reduce the danger of overheating.

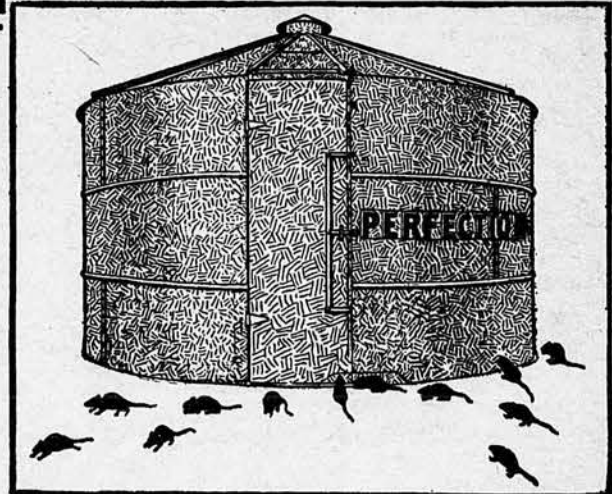
Special bracing methods prevent bulging or collapse. A PERFECTION is made of highest quality, tight-coated galvanized steel. Built to last a lifetime. Costs but a few cents a bushel to own and saves its cost many times over.

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Please send me illustrated literature describing PERFECTION All-Steel Grain Bins.

Name .....

R.F.D. .... Town ..... State .....

I have ..... acres in wheat.



wheat prices have fallen below the low reached in 1923-24. The present prospect is that the 1930 world crop will be only a little larger than the small crop of 1929, and that world supply for 1930-31 will be no larger than they were for 1929-30. Recent low prices of wheat, due to the influence of unusually restricted demand for wheat and general declines in commodity and security markets, have been below levels that appear warranted by prospective supplies and demand for the year as a whole; but unless serious crop deterioration should occur this year, prices satisfactory to wheat growers cannot be expected until stocks are reduced to more normal size and production is brought in line with consumption. Now farmers are making their plans for next year's acreage, it is important that the wheat crop be taken into account, not for the next months but for the coming years. During the last 12 months, as in 1920-1921, decline in the general commodity price level is an important factor in the decline in wheat prices. In the United States wholesale prices generally have declined about 10 per cent since last July, and in many foreign countries they have declined even more. Improvement in the general commodity price level from the present depression is to be expected in the course of the next 12 months, but there is ground for expecting the broad trend of general price level to be downward; this would mean that the peak of the next price cycle is not likely to be as high as the high points of the last few years. Wheat prices in the United States are likely to share in the downward trend of the general price level, the extent of the decline depending in part on the action of wheat growers in this and other countries.

Low wheat prices, such as those recently prevailing, will cause contraction of acreage in some parts of the world; but the trends of wheat acreage and production in the last few years indicate that expansion is likely to continue in many countries even at prices lower than the average of the last seven years. In recent years in the face of falling prices, wheat acreage has expanded rapidly in parts of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia. The area sown in the southwestern winter wheat states increased approximately 4 million acres from 1924 to 1929. During the same period the area in Canada, Argentina and Australia combined increased over 10 million acres from 49 to 59 million. This is in line with the trend in expansion since 1910. The area in the southwestern states in 1929 was 14 million acres larger than in 1910, while that of Argentina, Canada and Australia was 28 million acres larger. The expansion of the last few years has been made possible chiefly by improvement in equipment, new wheat varieties, and improved cultivation practices, particularly in regions of scanty rainfall. Thus it has been possible, by larger scale, lower cost methods, to raise wheat on lands hitherto regarded as unsuited for the crop. Large areas of such lands are still available for wheat production at comparatively low costs, in important surplus-producing countries.

Russia, before the late war, was one of the greatest wheat-producing and wheat-exporting countries; in the five crop years 1909 to 1913, exports averaged 164 million bushels a year. Since the war her wheat exports have been negligible except in 1926-28 and 1929-30, when they were small; but Russia is likely to re-enter the export field as an important competitor within the next decade. Russia has large

relation of supplies to the domestic demand for the several classes of wheat produced.

Soft red winter wheat is consumed largely in domestic markets. In most years since the war this type of wheat has sold for prices well above export price levels. A continuation of the recent tendency to reduce wheat acreage east of the Mississippi river may soon reduce production of soft red winter wheat to a level so low that even in a year of high yields and low abandonment production will not exceed the usual domestic requirements. The price advantages secured by the soft red winter wheat producer may not, however, be sufficient to offset the tendency toward lower prices for all wheat. Low protein hard red winter wheat will be substituted for soft red winter to an increasing extent as the price margin of soft red winter increases over hard winter wheats. Producers of soft red winter wheat are therefore concerned with the outlook for other types of wheat.

With the exception of a few years of large crops and heavy carryovers, our production of hard red spring wheat also has been consumed mostly in domestic markets. As a rule, this wheat commands prices more or less above export prices, owing to the tariff that keeps down imports of Canadian wheat. During the last season, prices of this type of wheat have been severely affected by competition of hard red winter wheat and by the general decline of world wheat prices, despite the short crop and limited exports of hard red spring. This type of wheat is likely to continue to sell on the average above an export basis, but its price will be influenced not only by the carry-over and production of this wheat, but also by the carry-over, production and prices of hard winter wheat.

Hard red winter, durum and the wheats of the Pacific Northwest have to look to foreign countries for a market for a considerable surplus above domestic consumption. In the last seven years these wheats have contributed about 83 per cent of the total exports of unmilled wheat and some of the flour. The unmilled exports of these wheats have averaged nearly 25 per cent of their total production, and more could have been exported without reducing stocks below normal.

Even though the United States produces less than one-fourth of the world's wheat supplies outside of Russia, a material reduction in the crop would result in some improvement in prices. A curtailment in the production of export wheats would not only tend to raise the world wheat price level, but it also would improve the relation of domestic to foreign market prices. Over a period of years, however, the initial increase in the world price of wheat resulting from a diminution in our exports probably would be offset in some degree by expansion in production and exports of other countries, but a large part of the improvement in domestic prices in relation to world market prices probably would remain.

With the world situation pointing to a lower level of prices in the next six to 10 years than has prevailed in the last seven years, farmers should seriously consider whether their land, their farm organization, and their farm practices are suitable for wheat production under these prospective conditions. Adjustments should be made not so much in view of the experience of the last few years as in view of the prospects for several years ahead.

In some areas a portion of the wheat acreage may well be devoted to other crops or to livestock. Shifts, however, should be made only after a careful study of the prospects for profitable returns. In the aggregate these

# 12 or 21 bushels of Winter Wheat per acre?

THE next time you hear a neighbor say he can't make money raising wheat, tell him what 8141 farmers in 13 winter wheat states say in answer to a recent questioning. Their estimate of production without fertilizer runs from 9 to 16.8 bushels per acre. With fertilizer 16.3 to 26.8 bushels. The average was 12.3 bushels per acre without fertilizer against 21.4 bushels with.

Crop that will interest you, it is never caked or lumpy. It always drills perfectly to the last ounce. An Armour dealer will help you figure how much Big Crop you will need this fall.

This year more than ever it is necessary to get big yields of high-quality wheat to make a profit. And the sure way is with a high-quality plant food . . . Armour's Big Crop High Analysis Fertilizer.

Big Crop gives wheat a good start before frost and helps it stand the winter. Big Crop helps wheat stool out with the first spring rains and develops long heads chuck-full of plump grain by the time harvest season rolls around . . . grain that grades high and brings the top price. A liberal application of Armour's Big Crop Fertilizer will increase your production per acre.

Another thing about Big



Armour Fertilizer Works Chicago, U.S.A.

## Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer 50 per cent of these questions without referring to the answers, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to submit interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address, Do Your Dozen Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. How did grape-fruit get its name?
2. Which is the correct pronunciation of the state south of Missouri, Ar-kan-sas, or Ar-kan-saw?
3. Who was the founder of the Astor family in America?
4. What science is used in weather forecasting?
5. Near what river is President Hoover's mountain camp?
6. What is the largest natural flower?
7. Who is the patron saint of Ireland?
8. How often is the population census of the United States taken?
9. Who wrote, "The Man Without a Country"?
10. What are some of the things which reduce the market value of the Kansas wheat crop?
11. How can smut in wheat be controlled?
12. How can volunteer rye be controlled?

(Answers are found on page 23)

undeveloped resources for wheat production. The Soviet government is making strenuous efforts to introduce machinery and to improve methods of growing the crop. There is reason to expect that these efforts will result in increasing exports and eventually in a large surplus that will be pressed upon the export market.

The world demand for wheat increased rapidly from 1920 to 1929, in part because of recovery in purchasing power in many countries of Europe, but the rate of increase in demand is likely to be slower in the next few years. Population is increasing at a retarded rate. Further increases in purchasing power seem likely to be less notable in the next few years. In the United States and in Anglo-Saxon countries generally, and in France, as well, per capita consumption of wheat products is much lower than before the war, and shows no tendency to increase. In some countries of continental Europe per capita consumption of wheat has been growing at the expense of corn and some other foodstuffs; but high prices on wheat and flour and other regulatory measures now in effect in many of the wheat-exporting countries are tending to check this tendency and even temporarily reverse it by making wheat relatively dear in a period of business depression when economies are necessary. In the Orient, and in general outside North America, Europe and Australia, per capita consumption of wheat is apparently on the increase, and this trend may be expected to continue. Altogether it seems probable that wheat consumption in the next few years will not increase much faster than population increases, except as lower levels of wheat prices may lead to increased per capita consumption in countries where wheat is now a secondary element of diet.

Generally viewed, the outlook is for continuation of severe competition in the wheat export market. Bumper crops in exporting countries generally, such as occurred in 1928, or short crops in these countries, as in 1929, may not be repeated; but the exportable surpluses of Canada, Argentina, Australia and the Russian countries are tending upward, and Russia may again become a large exporter in the next 10 years. Such extreme contrasts in European wheat imports as occurred in 1929-30 is likely to be temporary, but restrictive measures tend to check expansion in parts of wheat. World wheat prices are highly sensitive to the relation between export surpluses and the demands of importing countries, and our wheat growers must be tried to meet increasingly severe competition in international trade.

The outlook for every wheat producer in the United States is affected by world wheat production. The significance of these prospects, however, varies to a considerable extent with the

shifts should not go so far as to produce burdensome surpluses of other commodities. The more extensive use of soil-improvement crops such as Sweet clover, following a larger portion of the land in the dried sections, and even leaving the least productive land unplanted should be given consideration.

Even in the newer wheat areas, where the new, low-cost methods have been accompanied by rapid expansion of total acreage, wheat growing on land least suited to the new low-cost methods of production may have to be abandoned. Establishment of new wheat-growing enterprises under present and prospective price conditions is likely to be hazardous, unless it can be done on land where lower production costs are possible. Everywhere attention should be given to possibilities of reducing production costs as one of the means of meeting competition.

### Kansas July Crop Report

The Kansas wheat harvest, according to J. C. Mohler, was better than anticipated on June 1. A preliminary July estimate of 146,688,000 bushels production of winter wheat is determined, based on 12.5 bushels an acre on 11,735,000 acres for harvest. The 1929 crop was 137,712,000 bushels on 11,476,000 acres, a yield of 12 bushels an acre. Harvest this year was normally well advanced by July 1, and yields from combines and early bundle threshing were generally exceeding expectations.

Corn acreage is increased 4 per cent from last year, and a preliminary estimate of 6,347,000 acres planted is offered. July condition is 77 per cent of normal this year; 72 per cent last July; 81 per cent average of July 1 for 10 years, 1919-1928. This condition is interpreted to offer a potential production of 130,114,000 bushels of corn this year, but corn is so far from being made at this date that a forecast is of merely relative value.

A 15 per cent increase in the Kansas oats acreage is indicated, 1,377,000 acres compared with 1,197,000 acres harvested in 1929. Probable yield this year is 29 bushels an acre for a crop of 39,933,000 bushels, compared with 28,249,000 bushels in 1929. Quality is good, and weights a bushel promise to average normal.

Barley acreage has decreased from 608,000 acres in 1929 to 486,000 acres this year. Condition at harvest time is 84 per cent of normal, compared with 77 per cent a year ago and 71 per cent as the 1919-1928 average on July 1. Production of 11,178,000 bushels is indicated by this year's condition, compared with 12,464,000 bushels last year.

Grain sorghum acreage is up slightly from 1,091,000 acres in 1929 to 1,200,000 acres in 1930. Condition on July 1 is rated at 75 per cent of normal, compared with 73 per cent (Continued on Page 23)



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With such features as Fratt Roller Bearings, etc., found only in Kewanee.

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# Let's Look to the Free Trips

## For the Second Time Two Outstanding Capper Club Members Are to Attend the Royal

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

LAST year for the first time, trips were offered as prizes in the Capper Clubs. Two free trips to the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City were awarded, one to the outstanding Capper Club boy, and one to the outstanding Capper Club girl. The winners were Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee county, and Marjorie Williams, Marshall county.

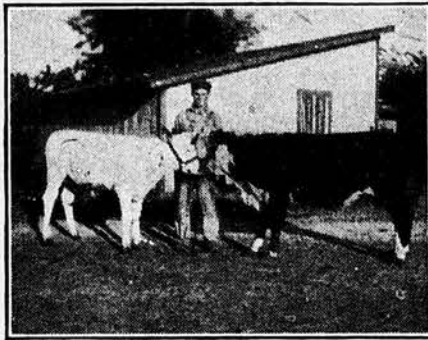
We have been emphasizing cash prizes, trophy cups, and especially the pep'cup all along, but to date little has been said about the biggest prizes of all. The American Royal trips will be awarded again this year. We do not know just how many members have their eyes on these awards, but we do know that there are a large number of possibilities among our members.

The basis for selecting the winners will be project work, 50 points, and team work, 50 points, with special emphasis laid on constructive contributions to Capper Club work in general. In other words, you can see that in order to have a reasonable chance of winning, you must be an all-around member. Do not depend wholly on the success of your project; yet project success is very important.

It is the purpose of the Capper Clubs to stimulate a large number of interests in its members. It is hoped that each will have an earnest desire for self-advancement, but the ideal club member is not satisfied with personal progress alone. He is concerned about the success of his fellow members, his team, and even his

important because they are voluntary. However that may be, the management will see to it that due recognition is given to all worthy efforts.

Having been with the winning members at the great stock show a part



Ray Wingo, Marion County, and His Two Capper Club Calves

of the time last year, we can assure you these trips are worth striving for. Three days of free entertainment at the American Royal is a treat that will mean a lot to any club boy or girl. Remember, too, that railroad fare is provided, both to and from the show. Entertainment includes performances at the best theatres in Kansas City, tours of the industrial section, and other events of interest.

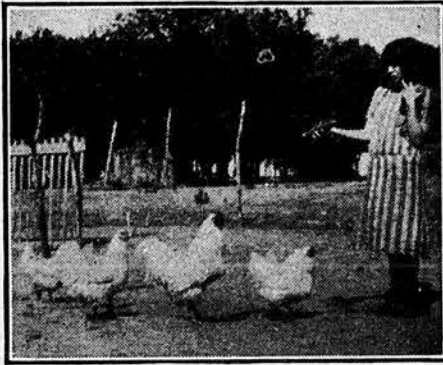
It is impossible to enumerate all the ways in which you may be adding to your chances of winning. Anything that shows you to be a loyal, efficient club member will help. There is a fine list of prospects. Right now some are leading in certain respects, but there is time in the next five months to change the whole outlook. All we can say is this: one trip will be won by a girl and one by a boy. The 1929 winners will be eliminated from the contest. The contest is open to all other members. Get busy, and luck to you!

Following is the announcement of the American Royal trips as it appears in the Capper Clubs booklet of rules.

"The American Royal contest is open to all boys and girls in the Capper Clubs. Two free trips to the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City will be awarded—one to the outstanding boy and one to the outstanding girl in the year's club work. The trips will include free fare to and from Kansas City and at least three days' free entertainment while there. Competent escorts will be provided, if necessary. The basis for selecting the winners will be project work, 50 points, and team work, 50 points, with special emphasis laid on initiative and constructive contributions to Capper Club work in general."

A Japanese naval officer has committed suicide on account of chagrin at his country's defeat in the London conference, but all American admirals are reported alive and kicking.

Chicago is planning to spend \$800,000 on a big paving contract. Lots of people thought they used good intentions for paving material.



Edna Dunn of Reno County and Some of Her White Wyandottes Entered as a Pen in the Capper Clubs. The Other Hens Are on the Nest and Edna Would Not Scare Them Off Even for a Picture

community. Not only is he concerned about these, he is willing to do something about it by lending a helping hand at every opportunity.

The American Royal trips are not intended for county leaders alone. They are within the reach of any member in the club. County leaders are expected to take prominent parts in all club activities, trips or no trips. That is one of their duties as leaders. In view of that fact, the leaders may be slightly handicapped in the contest for this honor. On the other hand, when a member who is not a leader takes the initiative and makes achievements of special merit, his accomplishments may seem all the more



Marjorie Williams, Marshall County, Poses as Guardian Angel Over a Little City of Anconas

# Are You Protected?

The increasing number of accidents has become a menace. Eighty per cent of the world's autos are owned in the United States. For this reason—

## We have 80% of the World's Auto Accidents

Street cars, railroads, motor buses, farm machinery, fires, lightning and tornadoes, add their share of accidents.

No one is assured of safety from accidents. The Daily papers are filled with accident reports. Danger is everywhere. The best protection for the individual is insurance.

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Every member of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years may secure this wonderful policy for only \$2.00 per year for each policy. The only requirement is that some member of the immediate family be a subscriber to Kansas Farmer.

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No physical examination. Your policy can be renewed annually at the \$2.00 rate, and the benefits increase with each yearly renewal until the general indemnity is increased fifty per cent.

If your time is about up on Kansas Farmer fill in the attached application blank, and mail with \$3.00 to this office. Your subscription will be extended one year and your policy promptly issued.

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will give you the KANSAS FARMER 1 year, and cover the total cost of insurance protection as outlined in policy for one year. KANSAS FARMER is regularly \$1.00 per year and the Insurance Policy is \$2.00 per year. If your subscription is paid in advance for a year or more just send \$2.00 and we will send you your policy.

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Print—each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

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KANSAS FARMER

Insurance Department, Topeka, Kansas.

I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a Farmers' Special Automobile, Travel and Pedestrian Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued through

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A Group of Last Year's Jayhawkers "Snapped" in Spokane, Wash. Left to Right: Isabel Potter, Natoma; Mrs. Jim Cummins, Wichita; Lee Ona Habiger, Bushton; Frances Potter, Natoma; U. S. Alexander, Wichita

**Adventure Trail Is Calling**

(Continued from Page 7)

After Seattle comes Longview, the lumber capital. Here you will be conducted thru the great sawmills of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. Many of the tourists last year said the trip thru the sawmills alone was worth the entire cost of the tour. Former Kansas people now living in Longview will meet the Jayhawkers at the train and will show them the beautiful city.

Portland, Ore. will be the next city visited. Between Seattle and Portland you will see many famous mountains—Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens and Mount Hood. You will explore beautiful Portland, and will ride in big motor cars for miles up the Columbia River Highway, with the calm majesty of the Columbia below on one side and the wild ruggedness of the towering mountains on the other.

From Portland you return for another visit to Seattle and then after breakfast the next morning you embark on a great, palatial steamer for day's voyage on the smooth Pacific. Victoria and Vancouver in British Columbia. From now on, for almost a week, you will be living in a foreign country, under the scarlet Union Jack of Canada instead of the Stars and Stripes.

The voyage up Puget Sound is delightful. You drink in the cool, salt-laden air. Smoke of steamers from Australia, Alaska and the Orient streaks the far horizon. Great fish leap above the water. Sea gulls wheel and cry from the steamer's stern.

The first foreign port, Victoria on the Island of Vancouver, is decidedly an English city. The climate on the island is much like that of England, and the winding residential streets, the carefully trimmed hedges, the beautiful flower gardens make the transplanted Englishman feel as if he were back at home.

After docking at Victoria long enough to give the Jayhawkers a moment to view the city, the steamer sails again for Vancouver. The cool breezes fan the faces of the touring Kansans. While crossing the straits of Georgia we will be out of the sight of land for a short while, and then soon the haze above Vancouver can be seen far to the north.

Two nights and almost two days are spent in the sea coast city of Vancouver. You will have a chance to explore the beautiful parks and fascinating shops, to bathe in the ocean, if you wish, and you will be entertained royally. The Hotel Georgia, famed thruout the West, will be headquarters. Vancouver has a large Japanese and Chinese district. You will see Chinatown; you will be thrilled by the dim streets, the tinkle of strange music, and the stray, faint wisps of perfumed smoke thru doors ajar.

From Vancouver, the trail heads northward—so far northward you can write letters home by daylight at 11 o'clock at night. You will go thru the heart of the Canadian Rockies; will see where the railway branches off to Prince Rupert; and will get used to seeing deer and bears in the woods along the tracks. Waterfalls from melting snow fields tumble down the mountain sides. A stop will be made at Mount Robson, highest peak in Canada.

The roof of the continent is reached at Jasper National Park. Rivers from the Park flow in three directions into three oceans, the Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic. The Park is north almost to the shadow of the Arctic Circle. The soaring mountains, 50 Switzerlands in one, are stupendous.

After Jasper Park come Edmonton, capital of the province of Alberta, the great Canadian wheat country, Winnipeg, capital of Manitoba, and then back home to Kansas.

Reservations for the Jayhawker Tour should be made right away. Here let me say that the tour may not be repeated. This year is the time to go.

The Jayhawker Tour is purely a pleasure and sightseeing trip. It is run by Kansas Farmer without profit. It is de luxe thruout, and the cost is unbelievably low. Freedom from worry, and a world of romance and adventure are yours on the tour. If you have the booklet and literature, then write us today telling us that you are going. If you have not received the beautifully illustrated booklet with prices and full details, it is yours for the asking. Address Tour Director, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and the booklet will be sent you free and without obligation. You owe yourself this trip of a lifetime. Come and go! And fill in the coupon!

Leaving a Hideous Trail of Waste . . . **THE FEARFUL**

These foul, contaminating insects are bound to invade your home. Be prepared to fight them. Have FLY-TOX handy. Pure, clean, stainless, fragrant. It is the scientific insecticide developed at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by Rex Research Fellowship.



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**KILLS THEM ALL**  
Absolutely Harmless to People and Animals



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Use STOCKAID on your livestock. Another scientific insecticide. Repels and kills Flies, Mosquitoes, Fleas and Lice. Harmless to people and animals. Will not stain. Has pleasant odor. Will not irritate the skin. Will not clog sprayer. Used in the largest dairy barns in the country. Fully guaranteed.



**\$25 Extra Profit per Cow**

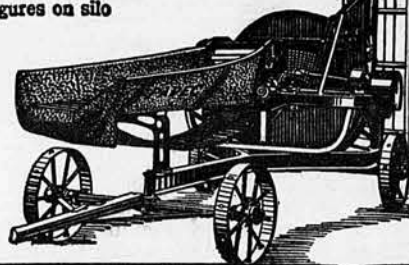
A Wisconsin cow testing association found that silage-fed dairy cows gave an extra profit of \$25 each. A Pennsylvania survey proved that cows produced 1,200 lbs. more milk per year, thanks to silage. Experiment station averages show that silage saves 12c on the cost of producing a pound of butter and \$1 on every 100 lbs. of beef.

All things considered, you can produce silage at \$4 a ton. That's a mighty low price to pay for the feed that makes you your biggest profit. A new Papec Ensilage Cutter will put more even-cut ensilage into your silo at a lower cost per ton than any other cutter. That's why there are more Papecs in use than any other make.

Write for the 1930 Cutter Catalog. It gives figures on silo filling costs and tells how they can be reduced.

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**Hog Worms**  
Expel large, round worms from pigs safely and surely with  
**Peters' BALLOON CAPSULES**  
3,000,000 sold. Look like white grapes; slip down pigs throat easily as balls of butter; they get the worms. Your check for \$5.00 brings 50 Balloon Capsules, free water gun, free jaw opener and directions. Order from this ad. Our 96-page, illustrated Veterinary Guide, free upon request.  
**Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.**  
World's First Hog Serum Company

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Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Altho the weather has been fine and harvesting equipment has been running fairly well, we still have harvesting to do. We finished up our corn crop several days ago, but have been cutting for some of the neighbors for several days. There is about as much real profit in custom cutting as there is in cutting one's own crop at the present price of wheat. Most of the equipment troubles we have had so far have been due to trying to use distillate in the tractor. We finally found that one cylinder of the tractor did not have as good compression as the other, due to setting of the valves. As soon as the troublesome valve was adjusted the distillate worked very well after the engine got hot. There is a vast difference in the cost of fuel between gasoline and distillate. Wheat generally has turned out better than was expected at the first of harvest. Some summer fallow wheat belonging to a neighbor made 30 bushels an acre. The local paper gave the county average as 14 bushels.

In years past farmers have had a great deal of the land turned by this time. But this year there seems to be a lack of interest and inclination in getting at the fall wheat work. It seems the low price of wheat has about taken all the pep out of the wheat farmer. Ordinarily tractors are running all over the country at night, but the number so far is very limited. This tendency usually is the case; when prices are good everybody gets enthused and puts out a lot of extra effort, then when prices reverse they go the other way in the extreme.

The wheat acreage reduction question occupies considerable newspaper space and requires considerable lung development in the propounding of its logic. The local paper stated this week that it was undecided yet whether the Western Kansas wheat farmer would be advised to grow ananas or mangoes on the acreage formerly devoted to wheat. From our standpoint the wheat acreage reduction idea is all right, but the folks have decided it should be done in the wrong part of the state. It is hardly possible the western half of the state will ever reduce its wheat acreage a great deal, but the eastern half will be forced to reduce. Low prices for wheat and cheap cost of western production will eventually "get" the smaller wheat farmers. This fact is not wholly desirable, neither is it entirely pleasing to eastern wheat growers, but little or nothing can be done about it. It is like the chain stores, is here, and about the only thing that can be done about it for the present is to adjust one's business to the new condition and grow crops other than wheat. If one wishes to grow wheat he should move out into the Wheat Belt.

Despite the hot weather the Leghorn hens continue to produce a case of two of eggs a week. But with egg prices at \$3.30 a case it is pretty hard to figure any economy in feeding poultry. It is pretty difficult to get on something there is any profit at present prices. The local cheese plant has given out the price of 36 cents for butterfat during the first half of July. This is too low, and about all the dairymen gets out of the deal is exercise, and during harvest he hardly needs any additional exercise. Even during the rush harvest period the local milk receipts averaged about 39,000 pounds

The old stands of alfalfa the cuttings are good, but on the alfalfa the dry weather and hoppers have been hard on the crop. Some of the plants likely will before fall moisture comes. There is green vegetation in the wheat fields, and the hoppers have moved on the alfalfa and are doing considerable damage.

Let's Mow the Weeds

BY A. E. ALDOUS

One of the best means of controlling and eradicating weeds and certain species of brush in pastures is

by mowing. To be most effective it should be done at the time the plants have the least amount of food stored in the roots. This varies for different species, being the latter part of June or the first of July for vervain and iron weed, the middle of August for ragweed, middle of July for the stiff leaved golden rod, and about May 15 for buckbrush.

Upward Trend in Wheat?

BY GEORGE MONTGOMERY

Conditions in the world market indicate that higher wheat prices may be expected later in the season. With the present unsatisfactory level of prices many farmers are holding their grain. Those who are storing wheat should take precaution that the grain is placed in the bins in proper condition. Grain that is damp or stored under improper conditions may lose enough in quality to offset the advantages gained from storing.

Hogs Weighed 225 Pounds

The hogs received on the St. Joseph market in June averaged 225 pounds, as compared to 236 pounds in June, 1929.

Corn Made 75 Bushels

BY G. M. RUSH

J. L. Banres, of Goff, hearing that Sweet clover was very effective in restoring fertility on worn out soils, seeded a badly eroded field to Sweet clover and let it stand for five years.

Answers to Questions on Page 19

1. It is so called because it grows in clusters similar to a mammoth bunch of grapes.
2. Ar-kan-saw. History, philology, and even legislative enactment have decided in favor of the last form.
3. John Jacob Astor.
4. Meteorology.
5. The Rapidan.
6. Arnold's Rafflesia, which grows on the island of Sumatra. The flower is almost a yard across and weighs 15 pounds.
7. St. Patrick.
8. Every 10 years.
9. Edward Everett Hale.
10. Smut, rye mixtures and weevil.
11. By treating the seed at seeding time with copper carbonate.
12. By killing the volunteer after harvest, by rotating or summer fallowing the ground, and by sowing clean seed.

At the end of that time a very heavy growth covered the field. This growth was then plowed under and the field planted to corn, it producing 75 bushels an acre, weighed over scales. This field was a yellow clay that had been so badly eroded that it would hardly produce a crop before the Sweet clover was seeded on it.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

- J. F. Brown, Kinsley. Three dollars in pennies, man's brown suit with small silver stripe, "H. L. B." on pants' pocket. Six silver knives, six forks, six teaspoons, Betsy Ross pattern. Butter knife, sugar shell. Large suit case, white gold wrist watch, Ivory toilet set trimmed in amber.
- Mrs. Mollie Schwertler, Preston. Fifty Buff Rock chickens, weighing about 3 pounds apiece.
- J. A. Levendofsky, Belleville. Three sacks of blinder twine.
- Leo Manke, Great Bend. Two hundred gallons of gasoline.
- Austin Knowlton, Oxford. Black and tan female hound. Answers to name of "Roxie."
- T. W. Cummings, Sublette. Three 30 by 3/4 National tires, zirk alomite gun, wrenches, cold chisel, and hammer.
- Mrs. C. O. McCarty, McPherson. One hundred Rhode Island Red broilers, weighing about 2 1/2 pounds apiece.
- J. Lloyd Mowder, Sabetha. Green Pontiac coach, 1928 model. Motor No. 450023. License No. 19c1345. Hole burned in rear cushion, Indian feathers broken off motometer, left front glass broken. No front bumper, rear trailer hitch and two hooks in rear over back seat.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 19)

last year and 74 per cent two years ago. The milo acreage apparently is smaller than last year, but the acreage of kafir and some of the newer strains has increased. Sweet sorghum acreage for forage is about the same as a year ago, 604,000. Total tame hay acreage is slightly less than last year, 1,373,000 acres, compared with 1,382,000 acres. There is considerable shift in varietal distribution. Alfalfa acreage is again reduced by 10 per cent and is now down to 670,000 acres. Other varieties of tame hay generally show larger acreages than last year, particularly Red and Sweet clovers. All tame hay condition this month is 82 per cent and 86 per cent a year ago. Alfalfa condition is 83 per cent now with a probable yield of 1.22 tons an acre to July 1 this year and 1.25 tons to same date in 1929, with a condition

of 85 per cent. The production indicated for all tame hay this year is 3,089,000 tons, of which 1,742,000 tons should be alfalfa. Last year's crop was 2,891,000 tons of tame hay, of which 1,747,000 tons were alfalfa. Wild hay is estimated at 864,000 acres, 4 per cent off from last year, due to change to pasture and a dry spring. Condition of crop this July is 88 per cent; last year 91 per cent. Indicated crop this year 1,037,000 tons; last year 1,080,000 tons. Fair success with broomcorn last year has induced a 60 per cent increase in acreage this season—now 87,000 acres, last year 42,000 acres. The July condition is only 72 per cent, compared with 83 per cent a year ago. Unless the weather conditions improve soon in the Southwest the increase in acreage is not likely to result in an increased tonnage.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. Johnson  
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

For the year ending March 31, 1930, a total of 68,922 purebred Jerseys were registered in the United States, the largest number ever registered in one year. More than 21,000 persons who had never owned purebred Jerseys before became owners of them during the year. During the same year 2,962 official production test records were completed by Jersey cows and accepted by the Register of Merit department of the club. An average production of 525.21 pounds of butterfat a cow was made by the Jersey cows on test for the 365 days. On March 31 there were 3,511 Jersey cows in the United States being tested for the register of merit. Up to the present time there have been over 41,000 register of merit records completed by the Jersey cows of the United States.

Averaging \$1,212, 55 purebred Jerseys in the W. R. Spann & Sons sale at Burr Oak, N. J., held June 5, sold for a total of \$66,685. The top was \$6,200 paid for a cow, Pallas Polly's Spot, a richly bred female.

Earl Means, Everest, Kan. breeds registered Durocs and will have about the usual number of spring boars for sale this fall. He has a nice herd of Holstein cows and a number of them are purebreds and all are good producers. He is a member of the Atchison county cow testing association and is making some nice monthly records.

Frank Walz & Son, Hays, Kan., is advertising his Ayrshires in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This firm owns very likely the largest herd of registered Ayrshires in the state



**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**  
**Our Ayrshire Sires**  
King Vecca Armour's dam and grand dam, average 20648 milk, 757 fat.  
War Star's granddam and great granddam, average 24175 milk, 1066 butter. 10 of his sisters sold for \$10,000.  
Buy a bull calf and improve your herd.  
**FRANK WALZ & SONS, Hays, Kansas**

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**  
**Riverside Guernsey Farm**  
offers the following high class registered Guernseys for sale: one cow, to freshen in Aug.; two eighteen month old heifers, one four month old heifer calf, bull calves. Federal Accredited, blood tested, May Rose breeding. **J. F. COOPER, Stockton, Kan.**

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Established 1897  
"Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds of Polled Shorthorns. 20 reg. young bulls, \$100 to \$200. Some halter broke, choicely bred. Reds, Whites, Roans.  
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**JERSEY HEIFERS**  
100 yearlings, 150 two year old springer Jersey heifers, springer and fresh cows, all native and out of good producing herds and T. B. tested.  
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S. S. Station, Springfield, Mo. Phone 906**

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**  
**Vermillion Hampshires**  
Bred gilts for September farrow, sired by Riverside Booster. They are mated to Vermillion Masterpiece and Vermillion Hawkeye. Spring boars for sale. **RAYMOND WEGNER, Onaga, Kan.**

**TAMWORTH HOGS**  
**VERMILION TAMWORTH BOARS**  
Spring boars by outstanding prize winning sires. The dams are champions at leading shows. Priced for quick sale. **RAYMOND WEGNER, Onaga, Kan.**

**DUROC JERSEY HOGS**  
**Bred Sows and Gilts**  
Bred to Big Prospect and Revellites Fireflame. Big easy feeding kind. 25 years of our breeding. Shipped on approval. **W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.**

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Change of copy as desired  
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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

**Public Sales of Livestock**

**Holstein Cattle**  
Oct. 1—E. A. Herr, Wakefield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.  
Oct. 7—Northeast Kansas Holstein breeder association, Topeka, Kan. Robert Romig, sale manager, Topeka, Kan.  
Nov. 13—Kansas national show sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs**  
Oct. 22—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.  
Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.  
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.  
Feb. 28—Vavaroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**  
Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.  
Oct. 25—J. H. Brown, Selden, Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.  
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.  
March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.  
March 7—Ericsson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs**  
Aug. 27—Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan. Bred sows.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
Oct. 18—A. C. Steinkamp, Netawaka, Kan. at Hiawatha, Kan.

**Important Future Events**

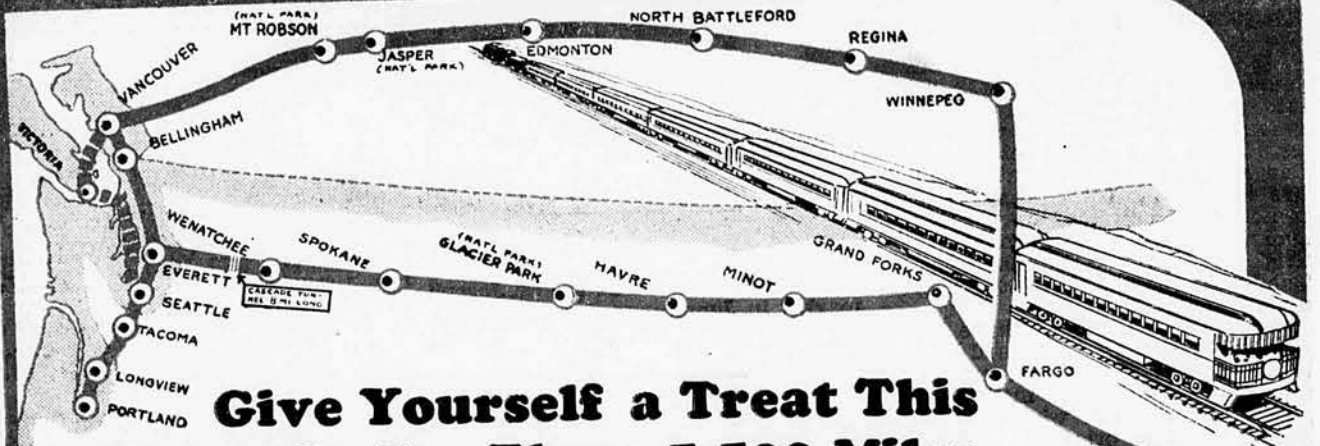
Aug. 13—State Wheat Festival, Hutchinson, Kan.  
Aug. 25-29—North Central Kansas free fair, Belleville, Kan.  
Aug. 29-Sept. 5—Nebraska State fair, Lincoln.  
Sept. 8-12—Kansas Free fair, Topeka.  
Sept. 13-19—Kansas State fair, Hutchinson.  
Sept. 15-22—Colorado State Fair, Pueblo.  
Sept. 22-27—Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City.  
Sept. 23-26—Southwest free fair and wheat show, Dodge City, Kan.  
Oct. 11-19—National Dairy show, St. Louis, Mo.  
Oct. 29-31—Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Kansas Division, McPherson, Kan.  
Nov. 10-13—Kansas National livestock show, Wichita.  
Nov. 15-22—American Royal livestock show, Kansas City, Mo.  
Nov. 28-Dec. 6—International Livestock show, Chicago, Ill.  
Jan. 17-24—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.

According to a critic, when viewing the works of modern artists one should look for beauty of color, form, and brilliant drawing. We suppose there is no harm in looking.

# SEE The Northwest This Year at Low Cost

## ITINERARY

Lv. Kansas City	C.R.I.&P.Ry	7:00 PM, Aug. 10
Ar. St. Paul	C.R.I.&P.Ry	9:00 AM, Aug. 11
Lv. Minneapolis	Great Nor.Ry.	11:59 PM, Aug. 11
Ar. Minot	Great Nor.Ry.	2:00 PM, Aug. 12
Lv. Minot	Great Nor.Ry.	2:30 PM, Aug. 12
Ar. Glacier Park	Great Nor.Ry.	8:45 AM, Aug. 13
Lv. Glacier Park	Great Nor.Ry.	7:30 PM, Aug. 13
Ar. Spokane	Great Nor.Ry.	7:00 AM, Aug. 14
Lv. Spokane	Great Nor.Ry.	10:00 AM, Aug. 14
Ar. Wenatchee	Great Nor.Ry.	2:30 PM, Aug. 14
Lv. Wenatchee	Great Nor.Ry.	3:00 PM, Aug. 14
Ar. Seattle	Great Nor.Ry.	8:30 PM, Aug. 14
Lv. Seattle	Great Nor.Ry.	1:30 AM, Aug. 15
Ar. Longview	Great Nor.Ry.	6:00 AM, Aug. 15
Lv. Longview	Great Nor.Ry.	10:00 AM, Aug. 15
Ar. Portland	Great Nor.Ry.	11:59 AM, Aug. 15
Lv. Portland	Great Nor.Ry.	11:55 PM, Aug. 15
Ar. Seattle	Great Nor.Ry.	6:55 AM, Aug. 16
Lv. Seattle	C.P.S.S.Co.	9:00 AM, Aug. 17
Ar. Victoria	C.P.S.S.Co.	12:45 PM, Aug. 17
Lv. Victoria	C.P.S.S.Co.	1:45 PM, Aug. 17
Ar. Vancouver	C.P.S.S.Co.	5:45 PM, Aug. 17
Lv. Vancouver	Can.Nat.Rys.	12:01 PM, Aug. 19
Ar. Mt. Robson	Can.Nat.Rys.	6:40 AM, Aug. 20
Lv. Mt. Robson	Can.Nat.Rys.	7:00 AM, Aug. 20
Ar. Jasper	Can.Nat.Rys.	9:00 AM, Aug. 20
Lv. Jasper	Can.Nat.Rys.	9:00 PM, Aug. 20
Ar. Edmonton	Can.Nat.Rys.	6:00 AM, Aug. 21
Lv. Edmonton	Can.Nat.Rys.	7:20 AM, Aug. 21
Ar. Winnipeg	Can.Nat.Rys.	7:30 AM, Aug. 22
Lv. Winnipeg	Great Nor.Ry.	5:00 PM, Aug. 22
Ar. St. Paul	Great Nor.Ry.	6:30 AM, Aug. 23
Lv. St. Paul	C.R.I.&P.Ry.	7:00 AM, Aug. 23
Ar. Kansas City	C.R.I.&P.Ry.	9:00 PM, Aug. 23



**Give Yourself a Treat This Year—Go See These 5,500 Miles of Scenic Beauty and Wonders**

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From Kansas City to the famous Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Then across North Dakota's prosperous farming communities to Glacier National Park. Then on through the Inland Empire to the famous cities of Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Longview. Next you travel by steamer through Puget Sound and the San Juan Island group to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C. Then on to Mt. Robson and Jasper National Park, through the Continental Divide to the province of Alberta, on to Winnipeg and return to the Twin Cities and later home.

### Last Year's Tourists Praise Jayhawker Tour!

"Western Kansas looks better than ever since I got home. Wheat is up, looks nice. Weather is fine, have had plenty of rain."—Mr. A. A. Yale, Grinnell, Kan.

"Have gotten over the trip but think of it often and the bear I saw drink pop out of the bottle on the trip, and the boat ride to Vancouver. I met a young lady from Cheney on that trip who was raised in Cheney. What do the rest of the crowd think of a reunion? I didn't mix much with the crowd because I can't hear very well and didn't want to bother other people."—John M. Goldsmith, Cheney.

"I think it was the greatest trip that ever was organized, and everyone seemed to think the same thing. If ever there is one over a different country I sure want to go. But I think it would be impossible to have another one over a different route that would equal this one in any way."—Mr. Charles A. Adams, Lebanon, Kan.

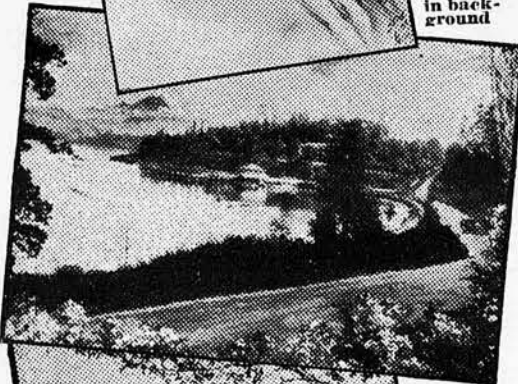
"I think I have gotten over the Jayhawker trip all right and had a wonderful time. I would like very much to take the trip again."—Mr. Curtis Lawson, Kanopolis, Kan.

"But I like Kansas better now than ever. I didn't think it was so nice. Wouldn't trade for any state I saw. I would like to see the Jayhawkers again."—Harry I. Tegethoff, Greenleaf, Kan.

"I still survive the trip, with many happy memories."—Eugene Elkins, Wakefield, Kan.



Chief Two Guns White of Glacier National Park



Blvd. scene, Seattle, with Mt. Rainier in background



Mt. Rockwell and Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park



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