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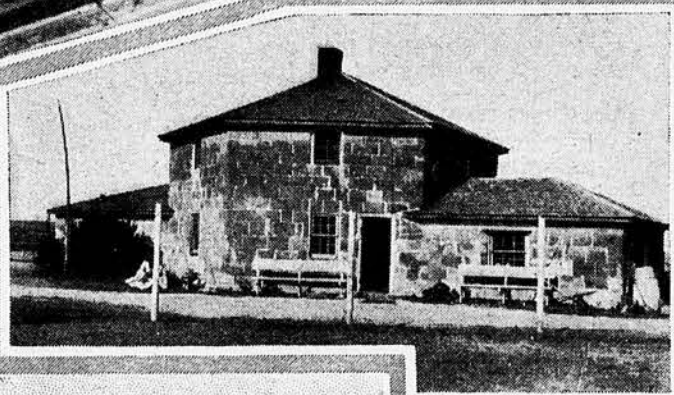
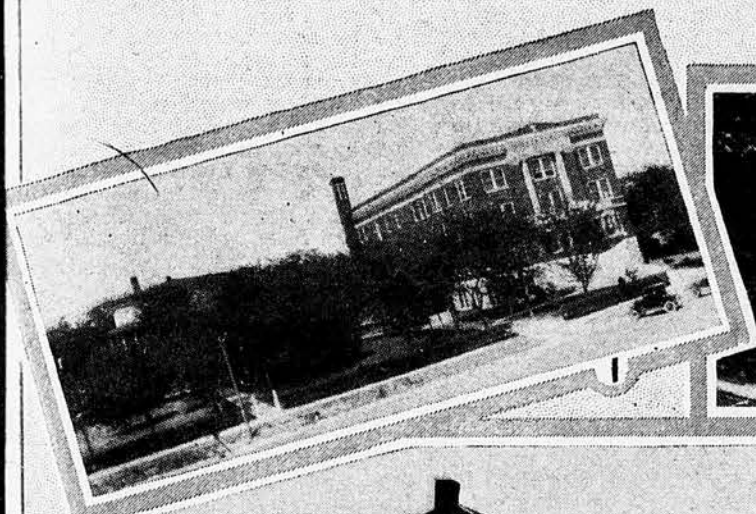
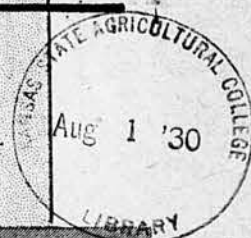
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

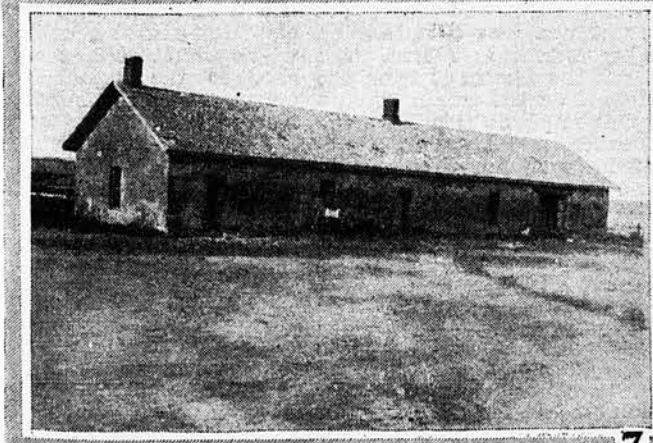
Volume 68

August 2, 1930

Number 31



1. St. Anthony's Hospital.
2. Air View of Experimental Station.
3. Block House at Old Fort Hays.
4. Buffalo at Experimental Station.
5. Women's Building at Kansas State Teachers' College.
6. Coliseum at Teachers' College.
7. Guard House at Old Fort Hays as It Now Appears.



Hays, Kansas—Home of Kansas State Teachers' College

(See Page 9)

*Hills Bros' vacuum packing process  
seals in all the flavor produced  
by roasting coffee*

A Few pounds  
at a time



*No other coffee  
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## Will Feed Plenty of Wheat

We Have Been Grinding the Grain; the Hogs Are Making Excellent Gains

BY HARLEY HATCH

WHEN threshing began and the price of wheat ran down to about 60 cents, many elevators fixed 25 to 27 cents as the price they could pay for oats. Based on the Kansas City market that price probably was all they could pay, but we are independent of the Kansas City market on feeding grains down here at this time. A strong local demand for oats sprang up, and the Gridley elevator is offering 35 cents for all that may be brought in. I don't think that any oats will be sold from the farms now with corn crop indications as they are. Corn is selling locally for 80 cents, and wheat, I am told, is bringing 70 cents. If present conditions continue I look for a strong local feeding demand for wheat to spring up which will carry the price up close to that of corn. Our experience during the last two weeks in feeding wheat to hogs indicates that it is worth even more than corn, bushel for bushel, as there are more pounds to a bushel. After giving several ways of feeding wheat a trial we have found that hogs like best to have the wheat ground fairly fine and then to have it soaked until a fermentation is set up. This seems to lighten up the feed and hogs eat it greedily; in fact it is hard to supply them with all they will eat. We feed some corn with the ground wheat and can note that the hogs are rapidly putting on weight.

### Weather Has Been Hot!

The weather for the last week has been blistering hot; the mercury each day has reached 100 degrees, and there is so little humidity in the air that not a drop of dew falls at night. It has been 30 days since we had a measurable rain, so you may know what has been happening to the corn. Some fields already are gone, and unless rain is immediate and copious there will be little grain in the fields which moisture could repair. As I write this, on Monday morning, July 21, there are clouds in the north, and radio reports say that it has been raining at Clay Center, Nebr., and Shenandoah, Iowa. Let us hope that it reaches Kansas and gives the whole state a good soaking. Bluegrass pastures have dried up, but the bluestem grass still provides good feed, altho it is showing signs of dry weather. Even moderate rains or good showers, if followed by cooler weather, would help the corn to go on and make some grain, enough, at least, to make the fodder good cattle feed.

### Power From the Take-Off

The boys pulled the threshing machine into the shed on Wednesday evening of this week, and the next morning the new tractor mowing machine was started in a 20-acre meadow south of the house. The tractor mower works perfectly, and with it one man can mow more hay than can two men with two teams and two 6-foot mowing machines. The cutterbar on the tractor mower is 7 feet. The power to run the mower is from the power take-off on the tractor; mowing with this machine is a light job for the tractor, and I do not think one would have to hurry or put in long days to mow 25 acres in a day. The cost of this tractor mower will run from \$110 to \$120, depending on where you buy it and whether you pay cash. We had a 6-foot mower that had been run three years but which was in good condition, and the firm from which we bought the tractor mower allowed us \$50 on it as part payment on the new machine. All that is now left for the horses in haying on this farm is raking, hauling loads in from the field and pulling up the forks and slings at the barn. It is a relief not to have to put horses into heavy work in this 100-degree weather, which seems likely to continue.

The hay in the bluestem meadows is yet in good condition, but it should be put in barn, stack or bale as soon as possible as the heat and dry weather will soon begin to color it. While the quality of the hay is first

class the quantity is around 40 cent less than last year, with so upland farmers saying that no more than 50 per cent of a crop is being cut. On this farm we have just finished a 20-acre meadow; last year from this meadow we drew in 30 loads of more than 1 ton each. This year there were 16 loads; we weighed enough of them to get about the usual yield; the hay was on big bucket racks 8 by 16 feet put on by hay loader, and the average weight a load was 2,230 pounds, making yield for the 20 acres of nearly 1 an acre. This is the best meadow on the farm; it is on low land not from the creek. We have one 30-acre meadow which we will tackle next and if we get 18 tons from it we will be well satisfied. It will make good horse hay and we will put it in horse barn, which will hold about 10 tons. For years we have used a grape fork in this barn, but a short time ago we remodeled the door and will use a combination of harpoon forks and slings, the same as is used in the new tile barn. That barn holds 75 tons, and if we get both bales filled this season we will think of ourselves fortunate.

### Less Hay for the Market

With most haymen saying that not much more than half the usual amount of bluestem hay will be harvested this summer, prices continue to fall, which indicates that cutting down production does not always increase prices. Should the corn crop prove a failure, as seems possible, it is probable that hay prices will increase somewhat, but not to the extent of making it more profitable to sell the hay than to feed it on the farm. Prices for baling continue at the wartime level; most balers are asking \$2.50 a ton to take hay from the windrow and put it in the barn. Some farmers with limited storage room are baling their hay rather than stack it. The hay is short and would have to be uncommonly well stacked to escape great damage should the coming fall and winter prove wet. On this farm we have storage room for all our hay, and are putting it right in the barn direct from the meadow. This perhaps takes a little more time than to stack it in the field, but not much, if you consider the extra time it takes to top a stack out as it should be. We have no alfalfa for this winter, the first time in many years, but we will try to get along with bluestem hay by feeding some cottonseed with it to provide the necessary balance ration.

### Those "Speculative" Cattle

While the loss of the corn crop would be a universal calamity and would hit virtually every farmer and business man in the eastern two-thirds of the state, another financial calamity almost equally as great which affects a less number of persons is the great drop in cattle prices. There are hundreds of cattle men in the counties of Lyon, Chase, Butler, Greenwood and Coffey who have from 100 to 700 head of big cattle that have been bought within the last year at prices ranging up to \$100 a hundred and in many instances even more. These men are now confronted with a market at Kansas City which quotes grass steers quality at prices ranging from \$4 to \$7 a hundred. It does no good to tell these men that they bought the cattle too high; as well tell the farmers as a whole that they have bought their tractors and tractor machinery and all farm equipment too high. It is a condition that confronts us and not a theory," and it is a condition that will put the state back for many years financially. There would be hope if the corn crop was in a flourishing condition, but it is the opposite of that. It seems as if we would have to come back to the old days of the cow and calf; speculative cattle today are like stock in a failed bank; they carry a double liability.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

August 2, 1930

Number 31

## Wheat Train Carries a Real Message

*Now Is Ready to Enter Its Third Week of Touring Western Kansas*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IMPROVED agricultural practices have been thought, discussed and demonstrated throughout the Wheat Belt of Kansas during the last two weeks, as the Wheat Festival Train and its way thru our great bread-grain producing area, to be met at scheduled stops along the Santa Fe railroad by hundreds upon hundreds of interested farmers. For another week the train will carry its message to other western Kansas points along the Rock Island. This is one more phase of the five-year program which has been so effectively carried out by the Kansas State Agricultural College and operating agencies that have helped sponsor the campaign.

This present train is made possible by the cooperation of the two railroads mentioned, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association and the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. The factor which all of this centers quite naturally upon is wheat, but the big idea isn't to grow more wheat of wheat regardless of the consequences. The specialists and speakers on the train stress the importance of wheat, of course, as does the Wheat Belt Program. But that is only a part of the picture. "The object of the campaign," says H. Umberger, director of extension at the college, "has been not only to encourage the improved practices of producing wheat directly and indirectly, but to promote better methods of growing feed crops, the more extensive production of livestock, the maintenance of the soil fertility, and consequently to promote, in general, a safer system of agriculture."

### Must Produce at Low Cost

R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department at the agricultural college, took a few minutes at each stop to explain the Wheat Belt Program and what it means. "Since Kansas is in competition with other states and countries in wheat production," he pointed out, "it is essential that we produce wheat of high quality at low cost to the bushel, that we market the wheat to best advantage, and that we make the wheat industry more stable. The Wheat Belt Program has as its goal, not only these factors, but a

more diversified and better stabilized agriculture for the region, as well as better homes, better communities and better living. The production of high quality wheat at a low cost means the adoption of the best practical methods of conserving soil moisture through proper tillage methods, of maintaining the fertility of the soil through the use of legumes where possible, the return of crop residues to the soil, and of utilizing the summer fallow or some of its modifications where profitable." He emphasized the necessity for using good, adapted seed; control of insect pests and diseases, and the study of market conditions and possibilities. Information of this kind is being presented in the Wheat Belt Program, and is being put into practice by many of the best wheat growers of the state.

More than four years of improvement work of this kind, together with the earnest co-operation of many, many farmers, has had its effect. Mr. Throckmorton gives these facts:

"It required four and one-half times as many copies of the Kansas Agricultural Situation, which gives information on marketing, to meet the demand in 1929 as compared with 1925.

"Prior to the organization of the Wheat Belt Program, an average of about 200,000 bushels of good seed wheat changed hands annually, while during the four years of the

program, there has been an average of about 500,000 bushels change hands each year.

"The acreage of land summer fallowed or partially fallowed in 1929 was about three times as much as in 1926.

"The acreage of wheat seeded with grain that was treated to prevent smut was more than 15 times as great in 1929 as it was in 1925.

"In 1929 Kansas farmers practiced insect control on almost three times as many acres of wheat as in 1926.

"It has resulted in better economic conditions, thus making possible more comfortable homes, better living, and good training for young people of our Kansas farms."

"Headline" speakers on the train during the last two weeks included J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association; F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics at the college. Next week J. C. Nisbet, extension dairyman at the college will join the train as one of the speakers, and Senator Arthur Capper will be the principal speaker on August 12.

It is well to count our talents at times, and this Mr. Mohler did on the several programs during the first three days on the wheat train. Here is what he said, in part:

"Wheat means more to Kansas than any other crop, and for that matter it means more than any other agricultural commodity produced.

"In the last 20 years the value of wheat produced by Kansas amounted to \$2,594,125,616. The next item of importance is livestock products, returning \$2,571,118,298, followed by corn, worth \$1,469,832,863.

"Perhaps if the facts were stated that the return from our wheat would average about \$80 for every man, woman and child in the state each year, or if the number of farms is considered, \$870 a farm, a more ready comprehension of importance of wheat may be had in its

### Wheat Is a Good Feed

**F**EEED wheat to livestock! Under present conditions that sounds important and profitable. Aboard the Wheat Festival Train all visitors find this information:

Wheat is a good feed for livestock. It may profitably replace other feed. Soaking has little advantage. It should be ground.

Since cattle do not like wheat as well as corn, it should be fed in the early part of the feeding period when the appetite is more keen. In this case wheat always should be ground.

Wheat is a palatable feed for dairy cows and may replace corn, pound for pound, up to one-half of the grain ration.

Wheat is an excellent feed for chickens, either in a mash or as a whole grain.

For sheep, wheat may be fed unground. In this form it is worth as much as corn, pound for pound.

In the case of hogs, ground wheat when fed with tankage or skim milk, is worth 10 per cent more than corn.

relation to general welfare and prosperity.

"It is the use of money that determines its value. As a means to an end the money derived from Kansas wheat has been of the highest service to humanity. It has paid debts and liquidated mortgages, provided conveniences and comforts in better homes, raised the standard of living, and in countless ways contributed immeasurably to the betterment of rural life.

### Wheat Has Had Great Influence

"It paved the way and helped to build the civilization which the plains region now enjoys. Spreading westward, subduing the prairies, it replaced the sod houses of the settlers with modern structures and established a permanent population in every county.

"Great as has been the influence of wheat in shaping the destiny of Kansas, the crop promises to take even a more important part in the future advancement of the state. The limits of production, in either acreage or yields, have not been reached, and improved varieties and better farming, as advocated by the Wheat Belt Program, give assurance that under scientific methods the industry will continue to grow and prosper."

There is something wrong with wheat prices just now. We all agree on that if not exactly on the reason. But President Farrell strikes a note of confidence in this manner: "It is characteristic of Kansas people to face their problems hopefully and courageously. Kansas is no stranger to difficulties. We should and we will face the present wheat price situation with genuine Kansas spirit. And, of course, Kansas and the Kansas spirit will win.

"While the situation is exceedingly complex, there are certain fundamental general principles upon which I believe most of us can agree and which it seems necessary to observe if our wheat industry is to be adequately safeguarded and if the possibilities of the Kansas Wheat Belt are to be fully realized. These principles include the following:

"While the wheat industry now is and probably will continue for a long time to be the major agricultural industry (Continued on Page 19)

## Kansas Wheat Champion's Message

**O**NE of the outstanding points of interest in connection with the present Wheat Festival Train is the fact that Tom L. Bair, Minneola, the Kansas Wheat Champion for 1929, is aboard, and at each stop he receives a hearty greeting as he is introduced. And here is what he says, as one wheat grower to another:

"The coming of power machinery has enabled us to farm more land and get it done in good season. Power machinery has helped us do some of the things the Wheat Belt Program demanded. We can get our stubble turned under while we are threshing. In fact, on my farm as on the farms of many of my neighbors the 'one-waying' often is finished the day the combine pulls out of the field. We can do this by having enough equipment and by working night shifts.

"With our modern tillage implements summer fallowing has become so practical and profitable that I fallow about one-fourth of my ground each year. Next year it will be one-third.

"I am a firm believer in the one-way plow and have used it as long or longer than any man in my county.

"In addition to getting the stubble turned soon after harvest, modern machinery makes it easy to keep weeds and volunteer off my fields.

"The Wheat Belt Program has taught wheat growers the value of good seed of adapted varieties.

"Only a few of us are chasing the rainbow of bigger yields from highly advertised freak varieties.

"I have planted the same strain of Turkey wheat on my farm for the last 17 years. During this time I have planted the best I raised by using the fanning mill every year. I know that wheat does not 'run out' and am just as certain that it can be improved by planting only the best we raise.

"The Wheat Belt Program has taught us how to control diseases and insect pests.

"I prevent Hessian fly by keeping down volunteer wheat and by sowing after the fly-free date.

"I have used copper carbonate dust to control smut in my wheat and always am repaid for the little expense and time it takes to use it.

"When it comes to marketing my wheat I sell thru our co-operative elevator. I consider it the only way to sell wheat as all profits are returned to the producer.

"Southwest Kansas is ideally suited for wheat production. We shall stay in the business as long as anyone since we can produce so cheaply.

"Altho Turkey wheat has done so well for me I always am looking for something better. I hope to find a better strain of wheat some day. A year ago the county agent helped me plant five varieties on my farm as a co-operative test. This year we have seven varieties. If something better is found I want to know about it."

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**T**HE province of New Brunswick is the largest in area and perhaps the most important of the maritime provinces of Canada. It has an area of 27,985 square miles, and is about the size of Maine. It is bounded on three sides by the sea and has a coast line of approximately 600 miles. Along this line are some of the finest harbors in Canada.

The St. John River, sometimes called the Rhine of America, flows from its source to its mouth, a distance of more than 400 miles, and for part of that distance forms the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine.

Next in importance to the St. John is the Miramichi River—the aborigines knew how to select poetic names for rivers—which flows thru the Province a distance of 220 miles until it empties into the Straits of Northumberland; then there is the river Restigouch, only a hundred miles long but quite a river so far as it goes.

The New Brunswick boomers allege that they have a delightful climate—it happened to be tolerably hot while I was there—but I assume that it is just such a climate as they have up in Maine which lies alongside of it. In one of the attractive pamphlets sent out to attract tourists, I note that the claim is made that the heat is not nearly so oppressive at 100 in the shade as it is in England at 80. Never having been in England I cannot say whether that is true, but I have the first place to discover yet where 100 in the shade is not oppressive. If I had been writing the pamphlet in question I would not have mentioned 100 in the shade—just let the incoming tourist labor under the pleasing delusion that there is no such thing as 100 in the shade in New Brunswick.

### A Fine Farming Country

**M**Y IMPRESSION is that outside of lower Ontario, New Brunswick has the finest agricultural land I saw in Canada. However, as I have heretofore stated, on a trip like this one necessarily gets a superficial view of things. That New Brunswick has some of the finest potato land in North America seems to be admitted. The farmers grow what they say are the purest, healthiest seed potatoes produced anywhere, and ship a great many to the United States for seed.

The listed crops grown in this province are wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips and buckwheat. I was told, however, that the farmers have found it more profitable to buy their flour made from wheat grown in Western Canada and use their lands for growing potatoes, oats, turnips and buckwheat. The government of New Brunswick is trying to encourage the growing of wheat by paying part of the cost of building flour mills. I might say that the government subsidy idea seems to have a stronger hold over in Canada than it does here. I think that New Brunswick is going to develop into a great fruit country, especially an apple country.

Canada is the greatest fishing country in the world, and among the various provinces New Brunswick ranks third. The list of fish is long, including herring, cod, haddock, hake, sardines, salmon, pollock, alewives. (How many of you ever heard of fish called pollock or alewives?—I never did before I visited New Brunswick.) Also shad, trout, pickerel, lobsters and oysters. There are some 14,000 persons engaged in the business of fishing in New Brunswick, and the value of the yearly catch exceeds 5 million dollars. I was surprised to learn that there are 5,000 more men engaged in the business of fishing in New Brunswick than in the great Province of Quebec and that the value of the annual catch of these New Brunswick fishermen is twice as great as the annual value of the catch in the waters of Quebec.

I attended my first strictly lobster banquet near the city of Moncton. The menu commenced with lobster salad and wound up with boiled lobster. I ate so much lobster that I could feel lobster claws sprouting from my shoulders and then I backed out of the dining room.

Originally the present province of New Brunswick was included in Nova Scotia. Before it was called Nova Scotia it was called Acadia; that was when it was a French possession, commencing in 1604.

In the beginning the boundaries of the French territory, called Acadia, were very indefinite.

The French claimed that all the peninsula which now includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island was included in Acadia. Then when England and France temporarily quit fighting each other and signed the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Acadia was ceded to Great Britain, but the boundaries were not designated, probably for the very good reason that neither of the signers of the treaty knew where the boundaries were. About the middle of the Eighteenth Century a joint commission tried to settle the boundaries and failed. This resulted in intermittent fighting in which sometimes the British had the best of it and sometimes the French. Finally came the Revolutionary War, and after that was over and the independence of the United States recognized, times were very sultry for the inhabitants of the new republic who had sympathized with England during that historic struggle. They were just about as popular in the newly liberated colonies as a skunk would be at a polite society function. So they had to migrate, and thousands of them did migrate to different parts of Canada, but probably more of them settled in what was then Nova Scotia than in any other of the Canadian provinces. Maybe these loyalists found that they were not quite so welcome in Canada as they had expected. When there is war between two coun-

tries each country is willing enough to get the help of those in the opposing country who are disloyal to it, but after the fight is over they are apt to look with suspicion on those who did not help their own side. At any rate, these new and forced settlers were not satisfied with the treatment they received from the British governor, Parr, and his officials and asked for a division of the territory. For a wonder the plan was approved in London, and the result was New Brunswick.



tries each country is willing enough to get the help of those in the opposing country who are disloyal to it, but after the fight is over they are apt to look with suspicion on those who did not help their own side. At any rate, these new and forced settlers were not satisfied with the treatment they received from the British governor, Parr, and his officials and asked for a division of the territory. For a wonder the plan was approved in London, and the result was New Brunswick.

It is an interesting bit of history that there was a good deal of sentiment in favor of naming the new province New Ireland. Naturally there was not the best of feeling between what was left of Nova Scotia and the new province. The boundary line was not definitely fixed, and there is hardly anything that will start more trouble between private individuals or between states or nations than a disputed boundary line. So they fussed about it and there was talk of fight, but no open outbreak of hostilities.

### Then Maine Took a Hand

**T**HEN our own state of Maine took a hand. Maine had a sort of fire-eating governor by the name of Lincoln, who made some pre-election promises that in case of his election he would see to it that Maine got her just rights in the way of territory, and New Brunswick could no longer steal part of her land. That was good campaign talk, and Lincoln made a bluff at carrying out his promises. He practically told Congress where to get off; that Maine would fix her own boundaries regardless of Great Britain

or the American Congress. He rallied the state militia and marched to the frontier of New Brunswick. Perhaps he did not really intend to invade the territory of New Brunswick, but some hotheaded filibusters among his followers, under command of one John Baker, crossed the line and raised the American flag in a New Brunswick village. The governor of New Brunswick, Sir Howard Douglass, heard about the flag raising and sent a constable and posse to the village to seize the flag and capture Baker and bring him to Fredericktown, the capital, which they did. Baker was tried before the chief justice of the province and fined. That made it an international question, and attempts were made both by Governor Lincoln and our Government at Washington to have Baker released, but the stubborn Scotchman, Sir Howard Douglass, refused. Finally the British government agreed to submit the boundary question to arbitration, the king of the Netherlands to be the arbitrator. He considered the matter for two years and finally decided against the United States. Just what became of Baker and his flag is not stated.

In 1837 there was another dispute over the ownership of some timberland on the St. John River. Both Maine and New Brunswick prepared to fight, and probably would have fought if General Winfield Scott had not arrived on the scene and advised both parties to hold their horses until the boundary question could be settled by the two governments. Finally in 1842 Daniel Webster, then Secretary of state, under President Tyler, met with Lord Ashburton, and after they had indulged in a few rounds of drinks, negotiated the Ashburton Treaty, by which the Canadian boundary between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the United States was finally and definitely agreed upon.

### Arnold Was Not Popular

**H**ERE is a bit of history that is not generally known, at least here in the United States. After Benedict Arnold had proved to be a traitor to his country and had fled to the British army, he was given a commission as a general in that army. He held that rank until December, 1781, when he sailed to England, where he remained for four years. Then he decided to return to America, and settled in the new town of St. John, now the leading city of New Brunswick. He purchased a lot on Main Street and established a store, taking in as a partner one Munson Hoyt. In May, 1786, he bought a vessel and went on a trading expedition to the West Indies and thence to England. He returned with his family to St. John in 1787. On July 11, 1788, his store was burned. It was found that the property was heavily insured, and two years later, his partner, after the partnership had been dissolved, accused Arnold of having started the fire. Whereupon Arnold brought an action of slander, and asked damages in the sum of \$5,000. The trial took place in 1790, and the jury returned a verdict giving Benedict Arnold 20 shillings' damages. The New Brunswick historian declares that Arnold's reputation for crookedness and overbearing manner made him very unpopular, and on one occasion an effigy of him labeled "Traitor" was burned in front of his house. Execrated in the country he had betrayed, despised in the country to which he had migrated, he sold his property, moved to England and later to the West Indies. His residence in St. John has long since been torn down, and there remains in the city of St. John only an unpleasant memory of the man, who first made a record as a brave and brilliant soldier, but who may be said to have died as a man without a country.

### High Taxes

**W**HEN a farmer made a remark about not having much money on account of having to pay so much taxes, a prominent lawyer was quoted as saying: "Huh! Tax nothing!" Would he have made that scoffing remark if he had just received \$590 rent on 275 acres of wheat with a tax of \$360 on the half section? The owner of this half section also owns another quarter section, and it will take the rent on this 275 acres of wheat on the half section to pay the taxes on the three quarter sections. In other words, the owner of the land is permitted to

Keep one-third of the rent on his own land. This land produced only an average of about 10 bushels an acre, while the yield for the entire state averaged about 13 bushels an acre. So a large percentage of our farms are practically confiscated. You business men please lend your assistance to the men and women who helped make you prosperous and will keep you prosperous if you do not vote with big business to assist in killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

Observe that cheap grain does not furnish the consumer with cheap food. Teachers and others who work for salaries may not get too much, but certainly we often get too little with which to help pay them. Under the Constitution we are guaranteed freedom and equal rights with our fellowmen, but someone must have hidden part of the Constitution.

Property should be taxed according to what it produces or would produce if in use up to a stated amount.

Chairman Legge advises us that there is an overproduction of wheat. If that is possible the tractor and harvester companies should be restricted in the production of more machinery than is good for the country. The things which produce disaster should be traced to their source and the rest would be easy.

On the Fourth of July we hoist our flags to celebrate the winning of our independence from Great Britain. But too much liberty is like an overdose of medicine which will surely bring disaster.

Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty or give me death," but he didn't think then of so many large corporations getting more than their share of freedom. We hope the Government will not be forced to take over the farms as they are doing in Russia.

Yours for liberty and freedom in moderation.  
Marion O. Anderson.  
Coats, Kan.

### Front Yard in the City

Is it the law in Kansas that a person living outside of the city limits cannot work for the city? We live on a small tract of land adjoining the city. Our front yard is in the city, also several of our lots, but the house stands back from the line. We also have other property in town and our address is a street address, and we have the city delivery. Our children are in the city schools. But because of our residence some say my son cannot work for the city.

It would depend on what sort of position your son holds. The statute in regard to cities of the second class provides in Section 205 Chapter 14 that all officers elected or appointed shall be qualified electors of said city. If your son lives outside of the city, he could not be appointed as an officer under this statute and, of course, he could not be elected as one of the city officials if he lives outside of the corporate limits of the city. He might be employed, however, to do any kind of work that the city desired to have done by anyone not considered as a city official. For example, the city might make a contract with some person outside the city to improve a street or to build a sidewalk or to do any other kind of work that is necessary for the city to do so long as the work was not required to be done by a city official.

### A Deficiency Judgment

I am writing in regard to a car that was mortgaged. The owner of the car could not make the monthly payments, so the holder of the mortgage took the car and sold it. He did not get the amount of the mortgage on the car and they are now trying to make the first party sign a note for the rest. Can they hold a judgment against him?  
A. H. S.

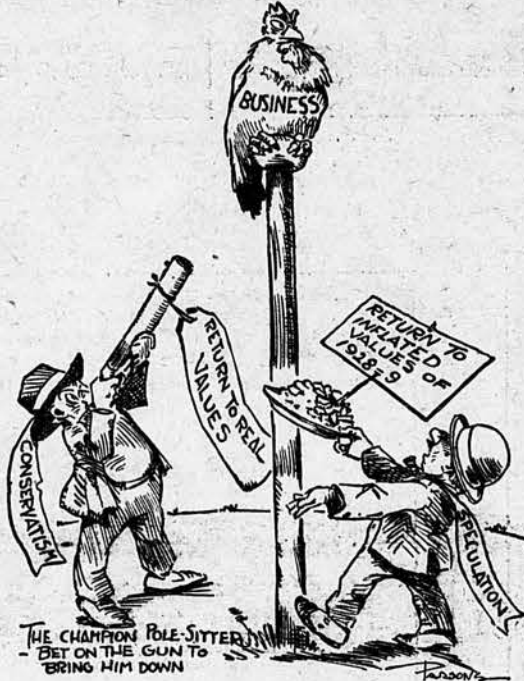
If the car did not sell for enough to satisfy the mortgage the mortgagee would be entitled

to a deficiency judgment against the mortgagor for the difference between the amount of the mortgage note and the amount for which the car sold.

### Five Years in Nebraska

A man in Nebraska gave a note due in six months to a Nebraska man. The maker of the note moved to Kansas, living there one year. He then moved back to Nebraska, and lived there three years, then to Kansas, where he has now lived for four years. This note was given over eight years ago. The only payment made on the note was at the end of six months after the note was made. Is this note outlawed? Or has he any chance of collecting? Does the fact that the man moved to another state make any difference?  
E. E. H.

In Nebraska the statute of limitations on a note runs in five years after the note becomes due, but if the maker of a note moves out of the state that automatically causes the statute



of limitations to cease to operate during his absence. In this case at the end of six months unless there was some subsequent payment made on the note the statute of limitations began to run. If the maker of the note moved over into Kansas before the expiration of five years, that automatically interrupted the running of the statute of limitations. But when he moved back into Nebraska the statute of limitations in my opinion would again begin to operate, and the statute of limitations in that case would not bar an action until five years from the time he returned to Nebraska.

### A Year in Residence

A is a woman. She lives in Kansas. She wants a divorce and will go to New Hampshire. How long must she remain there before she can obtain a divorce? Can she marry as soon as divorce is granted?  
S. M. S.

It will be necessary to establish a residence in New Hampshire for one year. The divorce seems to become absolute at the time it is granted in New Hampshire, and therefore the divorced party would be free to marry again.

### Scales Are Personal Property

A has a pair of wagon scales on one of his places. He wishes to move them to another farm he owns. Can B holding a mortgage on the place the scales are

now on, prevent it? The scales are of the pitless type resting on top of the ground without a permanent foundation.

In my opinion the scales are personal property and can be removed without the consent of the holder of the mortgage.

### A Family Disagreement?

Has a father a right to whip his daughter, who is 18 years old, in Kansas? At what age can girls go with boys without the parent's consent? Can boys and girls work for themselves in Kansas without the parent's consent?  
L. M.

Parents are supposed to have dominion over the children until they reach the age of majority, that is, 21. While it would seem to me that whipping a girl of 18 was rather brutal and I would think rather ineffective, there is no question but what the father has a right to chastise his daughter at that age, provided, of course, he does not whip her brutally and thereby injure her.

As parents are supposed to have dominion over their children, they have the right to command them and they might forbid children who were under 21 years old from keeping company with each other.

The answer to the last question depends upon exactly the same general principle. Parents have a right legally to the services of the children until they reach the age of majority.

### Put the Call Thru

I am a tenant and have a telephone on a farmer's land. The shareholders in this line each pay \$2 a quarter but they charge tenant users on the line \$3 a quarter. I furnish my own phone and stabling. They say the extra dollar a quarter goes to upkeep of the line. If my dues are paid can they refuse to call another party for me because the other party has not paid his dues when the call is for my benefit and not for the benefit of the other party?  
E. C. W.

My opinion is you have a right to have the call put thru.

### Can "Chew the Rag"?

In our school the father of the teacher is the treasurer of the school board. All the other members are in favor of this teacher. There are four pupils. Three are brothers and sister and the other a cousin of the teacher. The county superintendent is in favor of having school in this district. There is a family in the district that doesn't come to school meetings but still they crank about everything that is done by the school board. They have no children that come to school. They pay very little taxes and are the only ones in the district that are dissatisfied. They have been asked to serve on the school board but refuse to serve. What would you suggest to do to keep them from growling so much?  
A. W. H.

Growling and chewing the rag are inalienable rights of an American citizen. As long as they do nothing but growl there is nothing you can do about it.

### Would Be a Blacksmith

Can you advise me where I can find a good blacksmith school where I can learn the trade best and cheapest?  
D. G.

I do not know of any blacksmith school. I think the best way to learn the blacksmith trade is to get employment with a good old-fashioned blacksmith and work with him for a few months.

### In All the States

At what age does a girl have a right to marry without her parent's consent in the following states: Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri?  
K.

A girl may marry at the age of 18 without her parent's consent in all of these states mentioned in the question.

# Vote at the Primary Tuesday

THE time and effort which must be expended to put thru a good law, a good policy or a carefully planned governmental program often wearies the voter, and has been known to dishearten those working to improve conditions as, for instance, President Hoover is attempting to do.

So much pulling and hauling seems necessary these matters try our patience.

Perhaps the discipline—and sometimes the delay—is good for us, altho it is not easy for us to think so. Certainly it will not be good for us if we weaken or let up in our efforts to do better or to bring about something better.

Yet we have never made history quite so fast as we are making it now. In 1930 the world does more in a day than it used to do in a month or a year.

And where people have the will to do, where heart and mind are right, where intent is good, the result can hardly fail to be right. That is about as certain as a law of mathematics.

Any 50-year-old American looking back over the last 30 years, cannot fail to note this increased speed of progress, the widespread change for the better in the country as a whole, and in the management of public affairs, notwithstanding big cities which have allowed themselves to be virtually disfranchised by a political combination with a criminal underworld, and that our

big farm industry is undergoing radical readjustment.

Before many years we are going to see mighty changes for the better in the government of these cities, and I believe a prospering agricultural industry.

It is only when a community ceases to take a lively interest in its public affairs that its laws are flouted, its funds wasted and its debt increased.

From 1880 to 1896, as high as 90 per cent of Ohio voters went to the polls at election time.

The National Get-Out-the-Vote Club finds this per cent had dwindled to 65 per cent in 1920, and to 39.5 per cent in 1926.

A little more than one-third of Ohio's voting population went to the polls in 1926!

Perhaps this explains the political scandals Ohio has had in recent years.

Such a situation isn't healthy. It is very serious. The falling off, doubtless, is in the cities. The city voter gets to thinking his vote doesn't count for much. The rural voter finds some satisfaction in making his count. He is the most active force in America for good government today. He does the most intelligent voting.

And this is true—states politically alive get more attention at Washington. Washington watches public sentiment in order to know what the people are ready for.

Big cities dominate the eastern states, many of them Tammany-ized, and these states have the larger representation in Congress.

Therefore it behooves the people of the West, who have a western administration in Washington they may be proud of, to be on their toes politically.

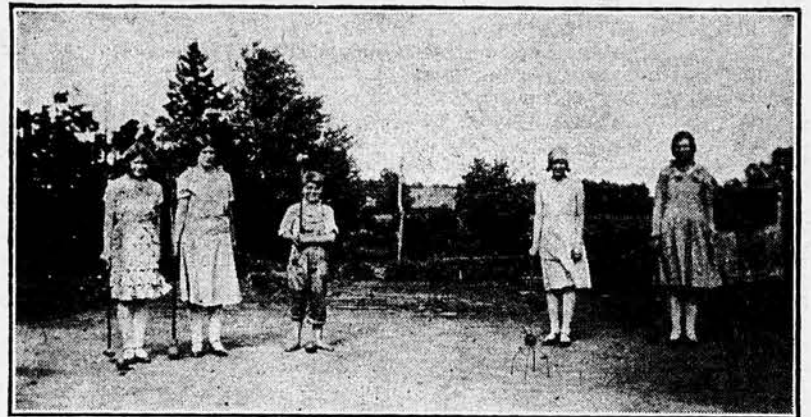
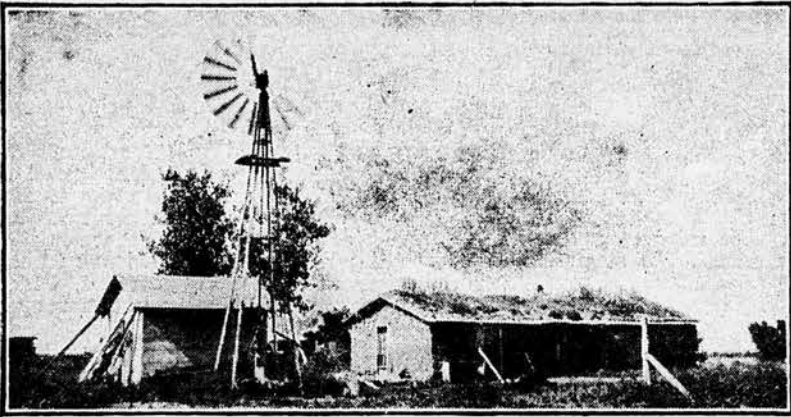
This administration stands four-square on prohibition, world peace, equality for agriculture. It proposes eventually to reorganize the Federal service and put it on a business basis—a monumental job that is needed.

The primary is the only chance we have to select from the whole field of local and state candidates. I hope you will not fail to vote.

While I have no opposition myself in the primary, it would please me greatly to receive your approval. I went to Washington 12 years ago to serve Kansas and the country. I have given 12 of the best and busiest years of my life to this service. I should like you to know that this service has always been rendered entirely independent of all other considerations.

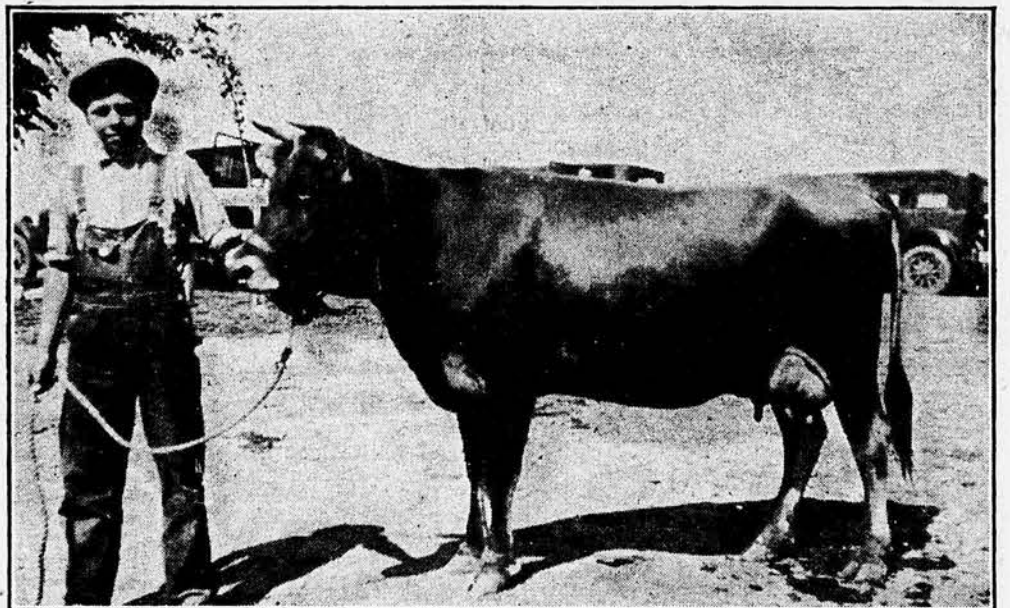
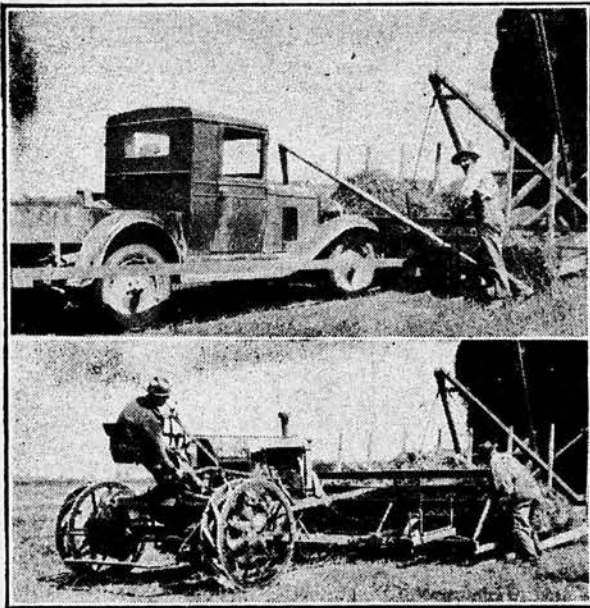
Arthur Capper

# Rural Kansas in Pictures



"So Far Your Pictures of Rural Kansas Have Been Modern," Writes Lennie Mae Nelson, Wilmore, "But Here Is One Typical of the Passing Pioneer Homes. This Soddy With Pig Weeds and Cactus Growing on the Roof, Is in Lane County and Is the Home of John Wigton"

"Here Is a Group of Young Folks Playing Croquet on the Joe Hebb Farm, Near Howard in Elk County," Writes Eula M. Wells. "This Has Proved to Be a Very Popular Sport This Spring and Summer." On Most Farms There Is Plenty of Room for Croquet or Perhaps for Tennis, and Such Sports Have a Real Part in Progressive Rural Life

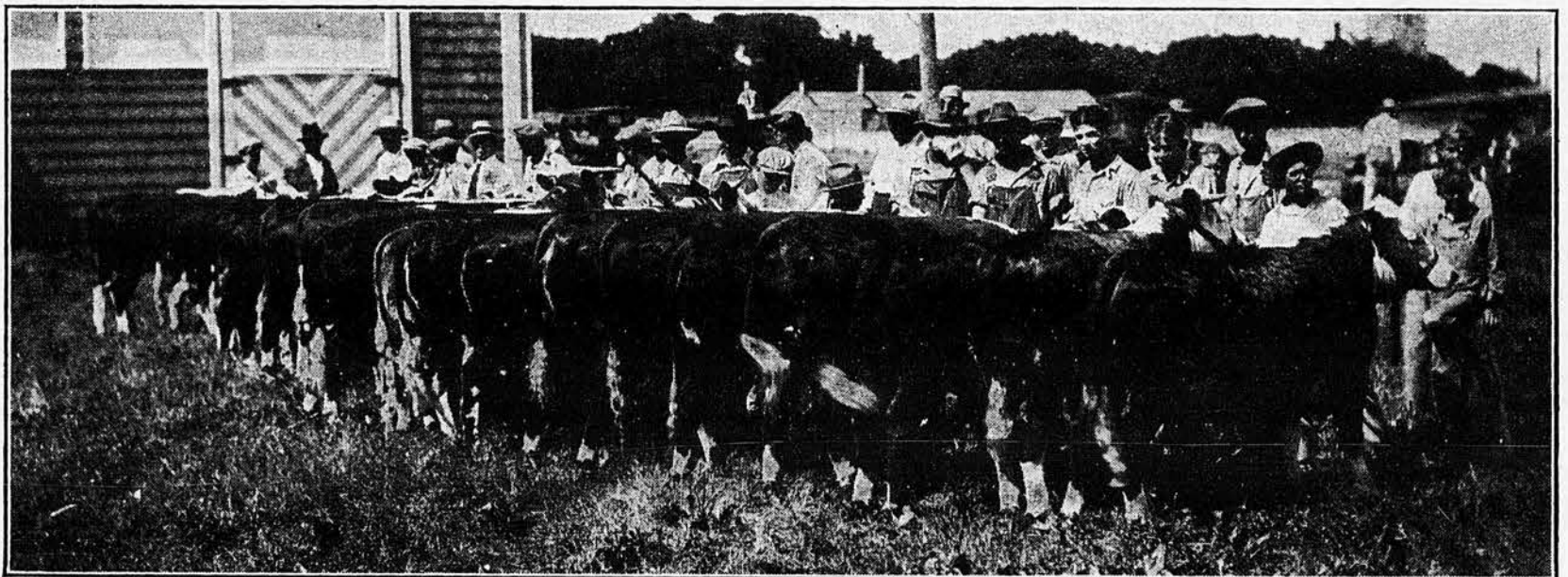


Home-Made Hay Sweeps Operated by Motor Truck and Tractor on the Farm of J. F. Laman & Son, Portis. A Power Hoist Soon Will Be Added to the Stacker, so All Hay Tools Will Be Motorized

William Wempe, 13, Frankfort, Who Out-judged His Father and a Student of the Agricultural College in a Stock Judging Contest Held Recently in Marshall County in Connection With a County Dairy Tour. The Youth Has Grown Up on a Dairy Farm and Has Learned Considerable From Practical Experience



At Left, Mrs. Charles F. Mast, Abilene, and Some of the Rugs She Makes as a Sideline. It Is a Hobby With Her and a Source of Pleasure, but There Also Is Another Value in That She Finds Sale for Them. Last Year She Won Two Ribbons for Her Exhibits at the Central Kansas Free Fair. Right, a Field with Mulch Paper Spread Ready for Planting a Crop of Cucumbers. The Black Paper Appears White in the Picture. The Cucumbers Were Planted for the Fall Slicer Trade and Have Withstood the Dry Weather Very Well to Date. This Is a Project Carried by George L. McCollm, Lyon County, to Earn Money for College Expenses



Hereford Calf Class at 10th Annual Vocational Agriculture and 4-H Club Round-up, Winfield; 24 Herefords and 12 Shorthorns Were Entered, Competing for \$100 Offered by Cowley County Breeders' Association and Winfield Chamber of Commerce. Three of the Best Calves Were Held for Fall Shows, Balance Going to Kansas City to Be Sold by Seven of the Boys in Their Third Annual Sale There. Two Calves Brought \$11.25, the Top for the Kansas City Market That Week. Jay Williams, Burden, Placed First With Hereford Calf. Prof. John Lowe, of Winfield High School, Is in Charge of These Shows and Sales

# Last Call for Touring Jayhawkers

6,000-Mile Trip by Land and Sea Into Pacific Northwest Starts August 10---  
All Aboard for Adventureland!

By F. L. Hockenhull

WELL over 2,000 persons from every county in Kansas, as well as from several neighboring states, have shown their interest in Kansas Farmer's third annual Jayhawker Tour to the Land of Adventure, the great Pacific Northwest and Canada, by writing for copies of the booklet describing the Jayhawker Tour in detail.

Now that only a week is left before the tour starts, every mail is bringing many reservations, together with an increasing number of inquiries. How many will be aboard our two-weeks, all-expense, no-worry vacation special, only time can tell, but enough people to fill one big special train already have made their reservations, and since more reservations always are received the last week than at any other time, it is quite certain two special trains will be needed. Last year 350 folks made the trip, and two special trains were used.

The cost of the ticket on the Jayhawker Tour includes every necessary expense. That means you know in advance exactly what the trip will cost because when you buy your ticket you pay for everything that is necessary—rail and steamer tickets, sleeping car fares, all sight-seeing trips by automobile and boat, all meals, even tips. If you spend any more money it will be for stamps, souvenirs or laundry, or such personal items as you see fit. However, you do not need to spend a dime more than the cost of your ticket to have the time of your life unless you want to.

### Everything is the Best

Everything about the tour is the very best. Meals are so good and so plentiful that unless you are careful you will come back weighing a lot more than you did when you left. Long sight-seeing trips are made in luxurious automobiles in every city and in the national parks. The meals served in the stop-over cities are at the very best hotels, and in every case the entire dining room is reserved for the Jayhawkers. The price of the ticket, including every necessary expense, is as low as \$199.75. Of course, the sleeping car accommodations you choose make a small difference in the price, but the range is very small, the price schedule depending entirely on whether you take an upper berth, a lower berth, a compartment, or a drawing room.

Miss Anna Stewart of Reserve in Brown county

is an experienced traveler, one of the many who were on the Jayhawker Tour last year. "I have traveled all my life," Miss Stewart wrote after she returned, "and the Jayhawker Tour was the cheapest and most enjoyable trip I ever have

prevails. The people who go on the tour, young and old, short and tall, are typical Kansas and Middle Western folks—the finest people in the world. Everyone is out for a good time and has it. In the evenings on the train, impromptu parties form, singing, talking, laughing, enjoying themselves to the utmost. "The Jayhawker Tour formed two weeks of divine pleasure," Miss Mildred Rees of Dickinson county wrote upon her return last year. "I had the happiest time of my life." D. R. Maltby of McPherson was just one of the many others impressed by the good-fellowship. "The Jayhawker Tour—my first trip to the Northwest—was an inspiration to me," Mr. Maltby said. "The whole bunch was one jolly crowd. All seemed to be of one mind—all out for a good time. We were just a bunch of common folks, farmers and merchants, all stirred up together."

The fact that half a dozen of the people who were on the tour last year are going again this year, in nearly every case taking along friends or relatives, testifies to the popularity of the tour. C. Stecher of Haven, Mrs. Sarah Shull of Rexford, E. S. DeHoff of Tonganoxie and J. L. Cottingham of LeRoy were among the tourists last year who are going again.

### Education and Adventure

F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been much interested in the educational value of the Jayhawker Tour. In a letter received from President Farrell just before we go to press, he says that, "Last year a Turkish student at K. S. A. C. informed us that, while Americans begin reading at the left hand side of the front of a book, Turks begin at the right hand side of the back of a book; and that upon entering a church Americans remove their hats but keep their shoes on while Turks remove their shoes but keep their hats on."

"This suggests one of the chief values of tours: they give participants an opportunity to learn, first hand, that our ways of doing things are not the only ways to do them nor the only effective ways. In a church a Turk with his hat on can be as sincere and reverent as an American with his shoes on."

"A tour that takes one to a foreign land is specially interesting and educative, particularly when it is planned for both recreation and education. The 1930 Jayhawker Tour will travel farther than from London to Constantinople. It will traverse several American states and three or four Canadian provinces. It will include visits to some of the front lines of agricultural progress, in production and in marketing, as well as to some of the world's best playgrounds. It is a tour that should appeal to a large number of people whose minds are open and whose spirits respond to new adventures."

The Jayhawker Tour leaves the Union Station in Kansas City at 7 o'clock the evening of August 10.

(Continued on Page 17)

## Here Are Your Fellow Travelers

HERE is a list of the names of some of the people who will be members of the 1930 Jayhawker Vacation Tour. These are only a small part of the crowd, of course, as many reservations are coming in every day, and by the time the tour leaves the crowd probably will require two special trains.

If you plan to join our big party and travel at our extremely low cost to Adventureland in luxury on our own special all-Pullman train thru nine states to the Pacific Northwest Coast and back thru the four western provinces of Canada, going north almost to the Arctic, fill out and send to us the accompanying reservation blank. The tour leaves August 10.

Miss Vida L. Bernstorff, Ellinwood  
Mrs. T. A. Brown, Pawnee Rock  
Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Rehme, Ellinwood  
Miss Selma Rehme, Ellinwood  
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Faulconer, Eldorado  
Miss Lois Faulconer, Eldorado  
Mr. J. L. Cottingham, LeRoy  
Mr. M. E. Denney and sister, Protection  
Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Fisher, Norcatar  
F Esther Dixon, Norcatar  
Mabel Freeman, Courtland  
Mr. Jake Steffen, Chapman  
Miss Zellie Royer, Hays  
Mr. Emil Wetzel, Offerle  
Mr. Manuel Kinsdvafer, Offerle  
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Falsing, Offerle  
Mrs. L. L. Lancaster, Offerle  
Mr. J. A. Miller, Quinter  
Mrs. W. J. Bilson, Eureka  
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hudelson, Pomona  
Miss Josephine Werner, Nashville  
Mr. and Mrs. Chester R. Zimmerman, Mullinville  
Mr. E. S. DeHoff, Tonganoxie  
Miss Elma Grunwald, Dighton  
Miss Grace M. Fick, Healy  
Mr. Fred Williamson, Plains  
Mr. Julius Rahe, Waterville  
Mr. Chris Hart, Peabody  
Mr. Sigurd E. Dahsten, Lindsborg  
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Yoder, Conway  
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Crary, McPherson  
Miss Dorothy C. Smith, Stark  
Miss Opal Dewell, Stark  
Mrs. Margaret Feichtinger, Norton  
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cutting, Lenora  
Mr. E. O. Cutting, Lenora  
Miss Kate Montague, Norton  
Mr. Robert G. Crow, Burlingame  
Mr. W. J. Craig, Natoma  
Mr. W. S. Harris, Hopewell  
Mr. Frank Novotny, Pratt  
Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Sidebottom, Rozel  
Mr. E. E. Glunt, Garrison  
Mr. D. J. Yoder, Haven  
Mr. C. Stecher, Haven  
Mr. H. J. Rickenbrode, Medora

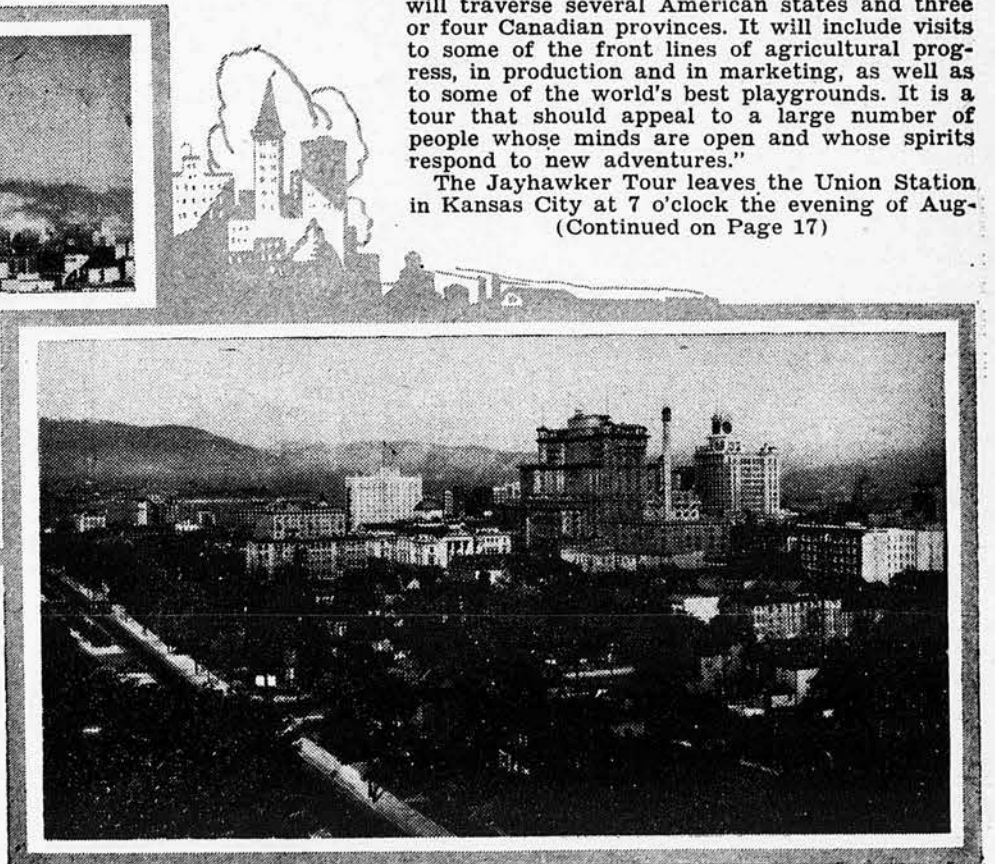
Mr. J. W. Latimer, Atwood  
Mrs. Ira J. Gross, Russell  
Mrs. Johnson Workman, Paradise  
Mr. A. G. Shiney, Rush Center  
Mr. Homer Doughty, Webster  
Mr. C. R. Doughty, Webster  
Miss Louise Kuhn, Wichita  
Mrs. Fred Vollwelder, Wichita  
Miss Juanita Rose, Wichita  
Miss Ethel M. Smith, Wichita  
Mr. Josh Carey, Valley Center  
Mrs. Jessie L. Barrier, Scott City  
Mr. Fred Brookover, Scott City  
Mrs. Fern Lonner, Manning  
Mrs. Edith Bauer, Radium  
Miss Jane Mather, St. John  
Mrs. B. Hingey, St. John  
Miss Fay Hingey, St. John  
Mrs. Emma Wyman, St. John  
Mr. J. C. Garrond, Hugoton  
Miss Margaret Douglass, Kensington  
Mrs. Nettie Douglass, Athol  
Mrs. Frances L. Dawson, Topeka  
Lillian Kirkpatrick, Topeka  
William Kirkpatrick, Topeka  
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stephenson, Topeka  
Mrs. Therese Westernhagen, Topeka  
Miss Helen Westernhagen, Topeka  
Miss Maud Mitchell, Topeka  
Miss Winifred L. Banks, Topeka  
Miss Mabel Olson, Topeka  
Mrs. H. W. Seery, Topeka  
Mrs. W. A. Morton, Topeka  
Mr. A. E. Wheeler, Topeka  
Mr. I. G. Fletcher, Topeka  
Mr. J. F. Oberhelman, Topeka  
Mrs. Lydia Clayton, Topeka  
Mrs. Sarah E. Shull, Rexford  
Mr. R. R. Seymour, Colby  
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carpenter, Brewster  
Mr. Richard Ayres, Greenleaf  
Alice Ayres, Greenleaf  
Mr. Henry Potts, Barnes  
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hearst, Alma  
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd B. Redman, Tucumcari, N. Mex.  
Mrs. M. E. Reed, Ft. Collins, Colo.

had. The service was perfect, the atmosphere splendid, the food excellent, and the scenery magnificent. The entire trip was a delight from start to finish."

Thruout the tour you will be impressed by the wonderful feeling of good-fellowship which



Magic Pacific Coast Cities to Be Visited This Summer. On Left, Seattle With Mt. Rainier Standing Guard in the Distance; on the Right, Vancouver, Metropolis of British Columbia



# Barclay-Vasa "Sing High, Sing Low"

## Weems and His Orchestra Are Among Most Popular Music Makers

**T**HERE are no two ways about it, because when the announcer you hear over WIBW and the Columbia System states that long John Barclay and small Adele Vasa "sing high, sing low," he means exactly what he says. If you will just take another look at the uppermost picture on this page you will understand the reason. Mr. Barclay, famous as a baritone, stands exactly 6 feet 7 inches tall and sings the low notes high. Adele Vasa on the other hand, just reaches his shoulder and, of course, sings the high notes low, since she is a lyric soprano. This couple has won a real place in the hearts of radio listeners, as you will agree when you hear them over WIBW on Tuesday evening.

And you probably feel rather well acquainted with Ted Weems and his famous orchestra. That is the group introduced in the second photo this week. Without doubt this is one of the most popular groups of music-makers on the air today. Every man in the orchestra is a real artist with his instrument and these folks make it a point to bring you the latest hits. If you just sit down to enjoy the programs offered by Barclay-Vasa and Ted Weems, chances are you will forget how weary you are, and how hot Kansas weather can be. There is something interesting going out from WIBW all day long every day. Here is the long list of programs from which you may make your choice for the next seven days.

### WIBW'S Program for Next Week

- SUNDAY, AUGUST 3**
- 8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
  - 8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
  - 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musical
  - 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
  - 10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast (CBS)
  - 10:45 a. m.—Jewish Art Program (CBS)
  - 12:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
  - 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
  - 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
  - 1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
  - 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
  - 3:00 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
  - 3:30 p. m.—Flashlights
  - 5:00 p. m.—Columbia String Symphony (CBS)
  - 5:30 p. m.—The Round Towners (CBS)
  - 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
  - 6:00 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
  - 6:15 p. m.—Baseball Scores
  - 6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds' Sport Review
  - 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
  - 7:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
  - 8:00 p. m.—Mayhew Lake and his Band (CBS)
  - 8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
  - 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
  - 9:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
  - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
  - 10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders
- MONDAY, AUGUST 4**
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
  - 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
  - 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
  - 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
  - 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
  - 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
  - 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
  - 7:30 a. m.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
  - 8:00 a. m.—Ida Bailey Allen—Time Table meals (CBS)
  - 8:30 a. m.—Harmonies and Contrasts (CBS)
  - 8:45 a. m.—Mirrors of Beauty (CBS)
  - 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
  - 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
  - 9:15 a. m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)
  - 9:30 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
  - 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
  - 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
  - 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard; Aunt Lucy.
  - 11:15 a. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra (CBS)
  - 11:30 a. m.—Harold Stern and Ambassador Orchestra (CBS)
  - 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
  - 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
  - 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
  - 12:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
  - 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
  - 1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum (CBS)
  - 2:00 p. m.—The Merry-makers (CBS)
  - 2:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
  - 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
  - 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
  - 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
  - 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
  - 4:30 p. m.—Carl Rupp and his WXYZ Captivators (CBS)
  - 4:45 p. m.—The Couple Next Door (CBS)
  - 5:00 p. m.—Current Events—H. V. Kaltenborn (CBS)
  - 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
  - 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
  - 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
  - 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
  - 7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
  - 7:30 p. m.—Toscha Seidel and Concert Orchestra (CBS)
  - 8:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
  - 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
  - 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
  - 9:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
  - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
  - 10:10 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra (CBS)
  - 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
  - 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)
- TUESDAY, AUGUST 5**
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
  - 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather

- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Ida Bailey Allen, Radio Home Makers (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—Studio Program
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Rachael Ann Neiswender; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture

- 2:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—The Couple Next Door (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—U. S. Marine Band (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—The Modocs
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)

- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Ida Bailey Allen, Radio Home Makers (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—Busy Fingers (CBS)
- 8:45 a. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene
- 11:15 a. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—Harold Stern's Ambassador Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—The Melody Musketees (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—The Couple Next Door (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Studio Program
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Symphonic Interlude (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 7:30 p. m.—Detective Story Magazine Hour
- 8:00 p. m.—Romany Patteran (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 8

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—The Week Enders (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—The Sewing Circle (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus. Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—Harry Tucker and his Barclay Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Department
- 12:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—The Couple Next Door (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 7:30 p. m.—The Gingersnaps



Perhaps You Already Have Recognized the Couple in the Top Photo as John Barclay and Adele Vasa. They Require Two Microphones for Their Duets, and it Is Easy to See Why. The Other Picture Introduces Ted Weems and His Famous Orchestra

- 12:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—National Security League Broadcast Series (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—The Couple Next Door (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—International Sidlights (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 7:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—State Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Song Story
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Ida Bailey Allen, Radio Home Makers (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band Concert (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—Harry Tucker and his Barclay Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Columbia Little Symphony and Soloist (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)

- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
  - 9:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)
  - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
  - 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
  - 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
  - 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)
- THURSDAY, AUGUST 7**
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
  - 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
  - 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
  - 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes

- 7:45 p. m.—"Bob and Monte" Renton Co. program (CBS)
  - 8:00 p. m.—State Farmers' Union
  - 8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
  - 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
  - 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
  - 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
  - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
  - 10:10 p. m.—Cotton Club Band (CBS)
  - 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
  - 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)
- (Continued on Page 11)



# Cattle Town to College Town

## That Is the Transition Seen by Hays Since Wild Days of Old Frontier

HAYS is a name that has long been associated with Kansas history. The cover this week depicts some of the scenes that have characterized Hays since the early days when Custer, Forsythe, Lawton and other famous fighters of their time commanded old Fort Hays and fought the Indian terror. Two of the buildings on the site of the old fort—the guardhouse and the block-house—are shown on the cover as they stand today; mute evidence of long distant but not forgotten past.

Like Abilene and Dodge City, Hays had its turn as the wildest town in Kansas. In 1867 the Union Pacific railroad was completed to Hays, where it ended its progress for many months after an Indian attack in which railroad laborers were murdered. "Wild Bill" Hickok served as town marshal in Hays at one time, and added to his reputation as a killer. Business at "Boot Hill" flourished, and the "bad men" came, and those quickest on the draw went on to newer settlements.

But a town, like an individual, must have more than a thrilling past to keep in the running. Hays soon outgrew its glory as the end of the cattle trail, and took to the less spectacular business of raising wheat. Its Russian settlers farmed the fertile soil, and Ellis county, of which Hays is the capital, became noted as a wheat growing section.

In its second period of growth Hays developed slowly. In 1915 its population was 1,500. And then came the third period. Hays became "education conscious," and today its more than 5,000 inhabitants are eager to tell of the merits of its two great institutions—Kansas State Teachers' College and the Fort Hays branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, with 3,600 acres, half under cultivation.

L. C. Aicher, as superintendent of the experiment station, has had charge of experiments in crop production, horticulture and livestock, with a view to providing Western Kansas with practical knowledge of what can be done with various farming methods in its particular conditions of climate and soil.

The Kansas State Teachers' College has the remaining 4,200 acres of the old military reservation. It is the cultural center of Western Kansas, with an average annual enrollment of 2,500. Annual music festivals held in the college coliseum have become leading events in Western Kansas life.

And in the beauty of its homes, Hays rivals other Kansas towns of its size. "Pershing Heights" and "Mission Mount" are the sections of newest origin, where are to be seen homes that indicate that Hays has definitely passed out of the small town classification.

Civic improvements such as paving and lighting have been developed along with the growth of the town, so that Hays today presents a modern and beautiful little city built on the storied plains of Kansas.

### Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Hot and dry are inadequate terms of description for conditions in Central Kansas. To really give the proper emphasis, descriptive comparison should be made with other places that have the reputation of being hot and dry. A strong southwest wind has been blowing for several days, and the thermometer has been hovering around 105. Unless rain comes soon the corn crop and feed supply will be pretty short. The early corn is about ruined. Some of the late corn would make some grain if rain fell during the next few days. Late sown feed is burned badly and has made very little growth so far.

In general the present season has the same earmarks as 1913. That year was unusually dry, and between the grasshoppers and hot weather there was little or no feed raised. Our corn got about waist high and

was so badly burned that it never did amount to anything. My father and I went in with the header and cut the crop and piled it in long ricks about 3 feet high. We had about four or five ricks, with a probable tonnage of 4 or 5 tons when cured out. Outside of straw, that was all the feed raised, and many people were worrying about how they could winter their stock. But in the fall rains set in and rotted the small ricks of feed we had saved, but in turn made worlds of wheat pasture. An open winter followed, and the stock was never in the barn but a few nights all winter.

A good rain the next few days would change prospects. Considerable wheat is moving to market. Many farmers could not haul as much wheat to market during harvest as was desired, so while it is dry they are moving quite a volume of grain. The price is no better than during harvest. Barley is worth only about 25 to 30 cents a bushel. At the present price of hogs there is some money in feeding the cheap barley, but the difficulty is hogs are scarce, and the chances are that at marketing time hogs will be considerably cheaper than at present. A friend writing from Eastern Kansas states that oats are selling for 22 cents a bushel. Shorts and bran have at last dropped in price. On the basis of present prices for feed, hogs and cattle are too high, but likely this difference of margin will narrow before many farmers can take advantage of either the high or the low prices.

Many fields of alfalfa are being left for seed in Pawnee county this season. Present indications are that a fair seed crop will result. Dry weather is favorable for a good seed crop, but the hot wind has caused quite a heavy fall of blossom. Local grown seed of last year has found a ready market, and calls have come as far as Virginia for quantities of good alfalfa seed. There is considerable interest in certified seed. So far most certified seed has come from old fields, but many new ones are being sown with certified seed, and in the near future it is likely the rules will be changed so that no seed will be certified unless the stand was from certified seed. Fields that are to be sown in the near future should be sown with certified seed if the owner expects to sell certified seed in the coming years. Most certified seed has been selling at about \$3 a bushel premium.

The present and probable future low price of wheat produced a problem for the wheat grower. If he reduces his acreage what will he grow instead? Will he have to purchase more and different types of machinery? Since he has no horses will he have to buy general purpose tractors? These factors have not been taken into account by any wheat reduction enthusiast we have read about or heard speak. A summer fallow program is not reducing because the next year twice as much should be raised on the same ground. Any change in the type of farming means more equipment, and it is reasonable to assume that machinery manufacturers would believe in that solution. Greater investments in farm machinery must be given considerable consideration.

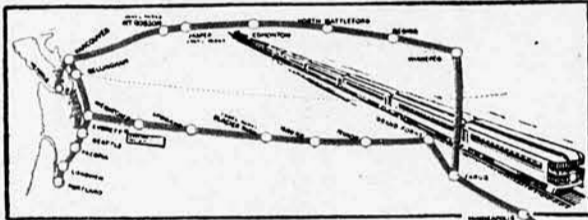
We started the irrigation pump this morning, and will wet up the melons and as much of the corn as we can. The pump delivers about 1,200 gallons a minute. Power is furnished by the tractor. A number of irrigation pumps have been running along the Pawnee Creek west of Larned for several days. The largest pump delivers 5,000 gallons a minute and has been running about 16 hours a day for some time. The Pawnee Creek is lower now than it has been for several years. The water table is lower in our wells than it has been since the wells were installed. The Arkansas River at Larned has been bone dry for several weeks.



# Last Call

## for the 3rd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR

ALL ABOARD for the Pacific Northwest and the most wonderful educational and joyous sight-seeing tour of your life! Train leaves Kansas City August 10 on the third annual Jayhawker Tour, arranged by the Kansas Farmer. It's to be an escorted party of Middle Western farmers and their families on an all-Pullman train with observation and dining cars. Decide today to take your family.



### The Cost is Low

# \$199<sup>75</sup> and Up

Nothing like this marvelous 5,500 mile trip has ever been conducted at such low cost. Rates on three of America's greatest railroads have been reduced more than half. The one low rate includes everything—meals, berths, sight-seeing auto trips. Only one ticket to buy—no tips to pay—not a single travel nor hotel worry.

Middle Western Farmers are still talking about last year's tour. This year's trip will be one you'll always remember!

This wonderful trip takes you through the enchanting Northwest, North Pacific Coast and Western Canada. You'll visit the great, bustling cities of the Northwest, its wonderful farming and dairying territory, primeval forests, large glaciers, Indian Reservations, National Parks and Western Canada. You'll see everything in this land of endless natural wonders. Leave Aug. 10, back Aug. 23.

### Mail Coupon Today!

Fill in and mail coupon for complete information and special low rates. Get your neighbors together and make up a regular party for the trip. Don't miss this adventure of a lifetime at low cost. Mail Coupon now!

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Please send me at once your new booklet "The Jayhawkers' Annual Adventureland Tour."

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## 5,500 MILES

This wonderful trip will be a liberal education as well as pleasure to you and your entire family. You will see, among other interesting things—

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- Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park
- Columbia River Highway, Portland, Ore.
- Harding Memorial, Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.
- Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper National Park
- Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park
- The Wheat Pool, Regina, Canada

Read These Letters

"One could not over-describe the beauty and grandeur of scenery, the splendid entertainment or the management."—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Walling, Salina, Kan.

"We have done considerable traveling in the past 20 years, but do not know of anyone who enjoyed ourselves better than on the Jayhawker Tour."—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Diben, Wakefield, Kan.

"The officials were very kind and courteous. They explained the historical and geographical value of the country, thus making it more interesting as well as educational."—Mrs. Margaret B. Asher, Great Bend, Kan.

"The sight-seeing tours at different points are simply grand. In fact I do not see how this tour could be improved."—J. A. Osbrand, Winnetka, Kan.

"My Jayhawker Tour of 1929 was most enjoyable by richness of scenery and new acquaintances. No worry; everything cleverly planned, by the tour master."—Hugo J. Miller, Topeka, Kan.



# The Inside Story of Canada

## Notes on the Products and Government of Canadian Provinces for Jayhawker Travelers

**M**EMBERS of the Jayhawker Tour will begin their trip thru Western Canada at Victoria, British Columbia. Perhaps it is because of the Romance of the West that the real Western Canada is not more widely known in other countries.

The territory usually spoken of as Western Canada lies like a mighty oblong slice in the western half of the North American continent—a slice more than 750 miles wide from north to south and averaging 1,500 miles long from east to west. For purposes of government it is divided into four provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. British Columbia, with an area of 355,855 square miles, is considerably larger in area than the other three provinces, each of which has an area of about 250,000 square miles. The total

much higher. In the southwestern portion of the prairies, in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan, the grass is much shorter and finer, and, owing to climatic conditions, it cures naturally on the prairie, where it is grazed by horses and cattle all winter long.

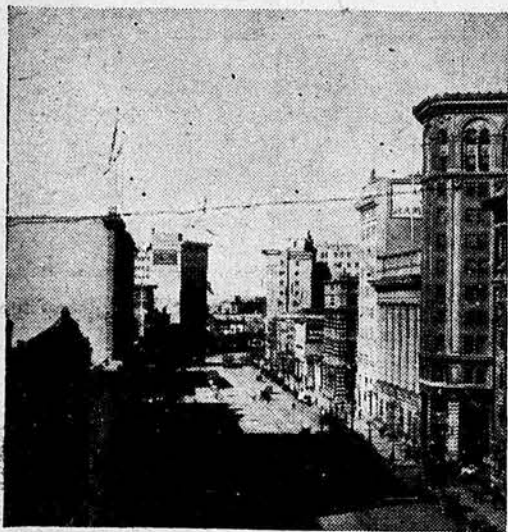
Before the coming of the settler all these plains were the pasturing grounds, thru uncounted centuries, of millions of buffalo, and the fertility stored upon them is only now being released for the benefit of humanity. Except on the higher elevations and along the water courses there are no trees, and for the most part the settler can plow a mile-long furrow without encountering an obstruction of any kind.

Numerous rivers, chief among which are the Red, the Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan, drain the prairie country. The surface drainage in many places gathers into depressions which have no outlet, or which overflow only in periods of high water. These little lakes, or sloughs, as they are called, are generally only a few acres in extent, but they are valuable as reservoirs of water for livestock, and for the rich hay which grows about them down to the water's edge. They are also the breeding places of millions of wild ducks and other water fowl.

Immediately north of the prairies lies a country of a somewhat different nature, but equally attractive to the settler. The soil is much the same as that of the prairies, but the surface is dotted with groves of small trees, which give it a park-like appearance, for which reason it is commonly referred to as the "park country." As one continues northward, the groves become more numerous and the trees thicker until they merge into belts of merchantable timber and scrub forest.

Most of those on this tour may be interested in a brief explanation of Canada's system of government. Each province has its own elected legislature, which has authority over all matters of an essentially provincial nature. Nine provinces, together with the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, constitute the Dominion of Canada. The seat of the Dominion or Federal Government is Ottawa, where a Senate of 96 members appointed for life by the Government in power as vacancies occur, and a House of Commons of 245 members, elected by the people, constitute the Parliament of Canada. This Par-

(Continued on Page 18)



Business District of Winnipeg

area of the great fertile section of North America is 1,114,672 square miles.

Western Canada presents a great variety of physical features, of which the two most remarkable are the mountain ranges of British Columbia and the fertile prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

British Columbia is the most westerly of the Canadian provinces. It consists of a series of ranges of high mountains, running in a northwesterly direction from its southern boundary, with long, narrow, fertile valleys between. More variety of climate is presented than in any other province of Canada, and there is a consequent variety of products. British Columbia apples, cherries, peaches and potatoes capture highest awards at international exhibitions. The valleys and mountain sides are heavily wooded with valuable timber; the streams and lakes abound in fish; the mountains are rich with mineral wealth, and the more remote districts are still a paradise for the sportsman seeking large game.

The prairies, which have made these provinces famous the world over for their production of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax, are vast areas of fertile land, level or slightly hilly, with occasional elevations that can be described as low mountains, and drained by rivers sunk into deep valleys. The soil is a rich sandy loam, black or chocolate in color, from 1 to several feet in thickness, resting on clay. As a rule, it is free from stones, altho here and there are deposits of loose boulders which may, in most cases, be easily removed.

The prairies vary in width from about 200 miles beyond the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta to about 50 miles at the Red River in Manitoba. This vast triangle, nearly 1,000 miles in length, is one of the greatest wheat-producing areas in the world.

For the most part the prairies in their natural state are covered with a rich growth of native grass, which makes excellent hay, and is very suitable for grazing cattle, sheep and horses. This grass grows to a height of 1 to 2 feet, and, in moist places,



Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture, Province of Manitoba, a Leading Figure in the Development of Canadian Agriculture

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**DOUBLE-DISK**  
your seedbeds  
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A horse's hoof bears down four times as heavy per square inch as "Caterpillar" tracks. Yet combined with this light-tread is a tight grip that keeps abundant power effective to pull heavy loads without wasteful slipping. Take disks over once—twice—as many times as necessary to kill all weeds, break up clods—make clean, firm seedbeds on time.

Then harrow—plant—and you won't leave hard "ribbons" across the fields. Those advantages mean healthier fields—better crops raised quicker and cheaper—with a light-treading "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor.

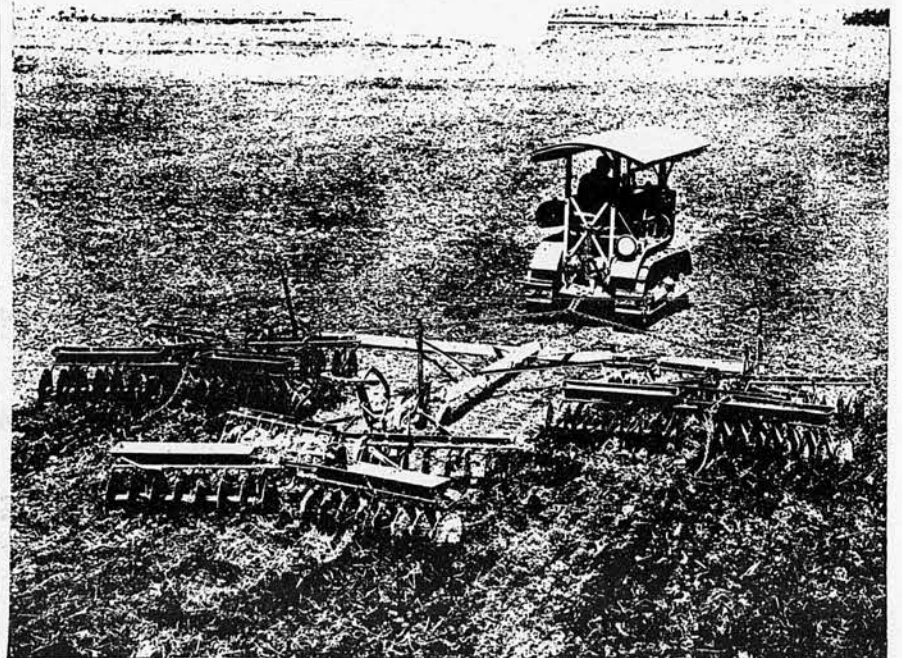
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Track-type Tractors Combines Road Machinery  
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# Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A.M. Cune

THE tiny book of Ruth contains the thought for this week. It is a book of multum in parvo, much in little. One day, when Benjamin Franklin represented the Government of the colonies in France, he read the book of Ruth to a group of literary folks in Paris. They were delighted with the sweet and simple story and inquired where it could be found. "In the Bible," said Franklin, dryly.

It is almost thrilling to recall that, from the statements in this book, foreign blood got mixed in the Hebrew strain, and that this foreign blood was handed on to David, and from David on to Joseph, and so to the Christ. Gentile blood ran in the veins of Jesus of Nazareth. All Christians owe more to the influence of the foreigner than they had suspected.

Just how to deal justly with the foreigner in our midst is much talked of now. It does not seem as if it need be, as all of us are of foreign descent, near or remote. Last December when the ship I was on stopped at Belfast for a few hours I thought of Grandfather McCune, who embarked with his numerous family in a sailing vessel in 1840, bound for America. I think I am a pretty good American, but I do not go back so very far until I find myself on European shores. And thus it is with all of us. Even those who boast of colonial ancestry go back only a paltry 300 years.

But the foreign question has become more acute of late years because there are more of us now, and we live closer together. The frontier is gone, there is no more free land, openings are filled more quickly, and opportunity does not seem to knock as hard and loud as she once did. We ascribe much of our crime trouble to the foreigner, but I am not certain that we do so justly. Even if the foreign born are guilty of most of the gang crimes in the cities, where did they learn their tricks? From other foreign-born, who learned them from un-American native born. If we want quiet, intelligent, industrious, law-abiding foreign-born citizens, let us begin by being ourselves quiet, intelligent, law-abiding and industrious.

1. Let us be law abiding. From traffic laws to prohibition, we native born Americans can boast of little in the way of obedience. If a law gets in the way, so much the worse for the law. And the foreigner is quick to pick it up.

2. We must think of the foreigner's possibilities; think of him as a diamond in the rough. This attitude of superiority on the part of the rest of us has been satirized by Dennis McCarthy:

Call him a dago, a hunkie, a wop;  
Treat him as some one insane and inferior;  
Turn up your nose at his house and his shop;  
Show yourself thus his decided superior.  
Sneer at his gestures and laugh at his speech;  
Always applaud when your funny man guys him;  
Then when you've widened and deepened the breach,  
Weep that you cannot Americanize him!

If you would remind yourself of what the foreigner can do, read Jacob Riis's "The Making of an American." Or turn to "Charles Proteus Steinmetz, a Biography." Steinmetz was the electrical genius of the General Electric Company, and came into prominence as the maker of thunder storms in his laboratory. But he did more important things than that. Add to your list, "From Immigrant to Inventor," by Michael Pupin. He arrived in this country with 5 cents in his pocket. He spent the nickel for a piece of prune pie. There were no prunes in the pie, only pits. One more should not be forgotten, "From Alien to Citizen," by Edward A. Steiner.

Riis was a Dane, Steinmetz a German, Pupin a Serb, and Steiner an Austrian Jew, who later became a Christian. Riis was a newspaper reporter, Steinmetz an electrician, Pupin an educator and inventor, and Steiner is a college professor and minister. The books of all these men are fascinating reading, and are full of laughs, surprises and victories. They are not wholly destitute of tears. If you would see how America appears to a brainy woman immigrant, read Mary Antin's "The Promised Land." Sometimes the promised land is like the promised land of the Bible, rather disappointing.

3. We can be self-critical of our own country and her institutions. The man who says that America is perfect, that she is the only country on earth, and the like, is not the best of citizens. He is blind and deaf. He ought to be alert to the defects of his native land and seek to correct them. The motto of good old Carl Schurz, a German immigrant and later a member of a President's cabinet, ought to be pinned on every office wall: "My country, when right to be kept right; when wrong, to be put right."

Lesson for August 3—The Way to World Brotherhood. The book of Ruth. Golden text, Acts 17:26a.

## Electric Storage Brooders

I feel that the management and care of baby chicks should be mentioned before discussing the subject of management of laying flocks. If folks do not have good chicks at the start, and if they do not care for them properly, it is quite certain they will not have good pullets.

I have tried a good many methods of brooding and feeding. Some have failed and some have been very successful. I raise incubator chicks altogether. Last season I started 5,000, most of them in electric-heated storage brooders, and I found that chicks do well in these until they are 18 or 20 days old, then they should be put out on the floor where they can have more freedom. I transferred our chicks after they came out of the brooders to portable houses equipped with brooder stoves, and later the houses were moved out in the alfalfa field. Another lot was transferred to a 20 by 40 foot new house on new ground. The house had been divided into four rooms, each with a brooder and 400 chicks.

I started nearly all of our chicks on the Manhattan formula mash, and added cracked grain when the chicks were about 5 weeks old. I fed growing mash continuously until we changed to laying mash about October 1. The pullets then were in good condition to lay. I have tried many brands of laying mash, and now I have worked out a formula of my own. This is 200 pounds fine yellow corn, 200 pounds shorts, 200 pounds bran, 150 pounds meat scraps, 50 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 50 pounds powdered buttermilk, 10 pounds fine salt, 1 gallon codliver oil. I would advise this formula for high production, good fertility and excellent hatchability.

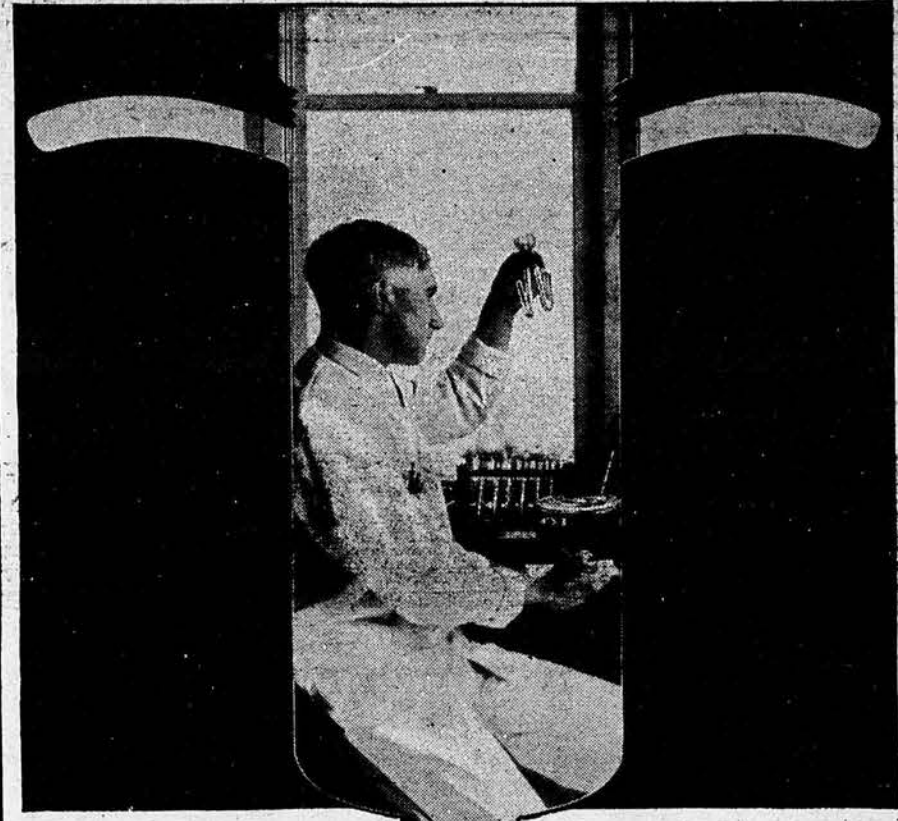
I have five 20 by 40 feet Kansas straw-loft houses, with cement floors. Good equipment pays for itself in a short time. Mrs. Charles Renick. Garden City, Kan.

## "Sing High, Sing Low"

(Continued from Page 8)

- SATURDAY, AUGUST 9
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
  - 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
  - 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
  - 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
  - 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
  - 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
  - 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
  - 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
  - 8:00 a. m.—Columbia Grenadiers (CBS)
  - 8:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
  - 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
  - 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
  - 10:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
  - 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
  - 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Klene
  - 11:15 a. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra (CBS)
  - 11:30 a. m.—Savoy Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
  - 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
  - 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
  - 12:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude
  - 12:30 p. m.—Dominion Male Quartet (CBS)
  - 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
  - 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
  - 2:00 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
  - 2:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
  - 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
  - 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
  - 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark's French Lesson (CBS)
  - 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
  - 4:15 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsclats (CBS)
  - 4:45 p. m.—The Couple Next Door (CBS)
  - 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
  - 5:15 p. m.—Melo Maniacs (CBS)
  - 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
  - 6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
  - 6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry (CBS)
  - 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
  - 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
  - 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmon's Show Boat (CBS)
  - 8:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
  - 9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
  - 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
  - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
  - 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
  - 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)
  - 11:00 p. m.—Midnight Frolic

# What Is Back of the SERUM SYRINGE?



**S**OME FARMERS are still willing to gamble by feeding unvaccinated hogs. Others gamble by letting men without veterinary training do their vaccinating. But no one would let anyone but a graduate veterinarian vaccinate his hogs if he realized the risk he was taking.

No one but a trained veterinarian can recognize the conditions which sometimes prevent hogs from becoming immune, even though proper amounts of good serum and virus are used. For instance, hogs often have low-grade infections of so-called necro, flu, or other disease which may exist without causing losses, but which may cause disastrous results following vaccination. Again, satisfactory results may not follow

if serum and virus are used on wormy pigs. Only by having spent years in a veterinary college studying animal disease, immunology and kindred sciences, can one appreciate these and similar factors which complicate the problem of anti-hog-cholera vaccination. Only by such study can one recognize such conditions when they exist or know how to proceed when he meets them.

These are some of the reasons why products of the undersigned companies are sold only to graduate veterinarians.

To be sure that hog-cholera does not wipe out your herd—and with it your profits—have your hogs vaccinated against cholera, and have a graduate veterinarian do the vaccinating.

TUNE IN on Allied Laboratories, Inc., weather forecasts and short talks of vital interest to live stock raisers, over WLS, Chicago, between 7:15 and 7:30 A. M.; 8:20 to 8:25 A. M.; at 12:15 P. M. and at 6:28 P. M.; and over WOW, Omaha, at 7:15 A. M.; 12:58 and 9:30 P. M., Central Standard Time.



## ALLIED LABORATORIES, Inc.

Operating

- Pitman-Moore Co. Indianapolis
- Royal Serum Co. Kansas City
- Sioux City Serum Co. Sioux City, Iowa
- Sioux Falls Serum Co. Sioux Falls, S. D.
- United Serum Co. Wichita, Kas.



# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## If You Cannot Give Your Child a Play Room, a Corner Will Do

**S**INCE all children cannot attend nursery schools, the next best thing is to bring the nursery school to the children. This is what some of the farm bureau women of Shawnee county are attempting to do, under the direction of Miss Lois Holderbaum, Shawnee county home demonstration agent.

Mrs. C. V. Cochran of Route 6, Topeka, is one of the most enthusiastic boosters. Here is how she has solved a few of her problems: Pegs have been lowered on the hall rack so that children can reach them. Following this idea Mrs. Cochran fastened a swinging rod on the inside of a closet door, so that the children can place hangers on the rod. In addition to this every child has a box for his toys. And the little girls have enjoyed putting away their clothes since they have small cardboard boxes attractively labeled for garments such as hose, handkerchiefs, underwear and so on. Mrs. Cochran told the world about child study and training in a radio talk recently.

Mrs. E. J. McWilliams of Berryton was more fortunate than most of us. She found that she had one room too many in her house. Phyllis, age 4, fell heir to it, and it is being developed into an attractive playroom. Here we find all the articles that are dear to the heart of a little girl, dolls, buggy, tables, chairs, cupboards, dishes and so on. The nicest thing about the system, according to Mrs. McWilliams, is the idea of always putting toys back where they belong.

Next door to Mrs. McWilliams we find Mrs. J. L. Jacobson. She has worked out things for her children, too. Here we find the low hooks for wraps, a tiny room for toys and a chest, to hold some of these toys, that would delight any child.

Mrs. Glen Allen of North Topeka, Route 6 did not have a room to turn over to her little boy. But she was right in thinking that he was entitled to a place of his own for his possessions. An old commode was brought out and refinished. Now the problem is solved, for Sonny has a place for his things and keeps them there.

These are things that Shawnee county farm bureau women have learned about in their course in child study and training. They are small things that mean a great deal to children and can be worked out in any home. Every phase of child study and training has been given attention and the women have listened to leaders in this work such as Mrs. Ruth Kell Noble and Miss Winifred Edwards from the nursery school at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Miss Holderbaum is a busy young woman. She has 160 farm bureau members and is responsible, also, for the 10 4-H club units in our county. The women are studying nutrition, child welfare, an advance project in color in the home and in clothing, and home health. The latter is under the direction of Miss W. Pearl Martin of the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Next year the group intends to take up landscaping.

The work this year in the mixing of colors and dyes has been enjoyable. Miss Holderbaum has taught the mixing of lacquers, and the women have made spice containers of glass, mustard or mayonnaise jars, coloring them to fit into the color schemes of their kitchens.

The refinishing and stipling of linoleum has been a valuable lesson, also.

One lesson in nutrition is outstanding. It was

the birthday party, given just as a birthday party should be. The planning, decorating and serving were studied. Last month the clubs studied frozen desserts, the kind that one can make that doesn't require the turning of the freezer (page the young boy of the family, this will be good news for him). If any of the readers are interested in learning this method, I'll be glad to send you Government Bulletin 49 on Frozen Desserts, which tells all about it. The bulletin is free. Just drop me a line, if you want it.

And Mrs. Fred Hughson of Berryton gave a radio talk telling about her club's work in nutrition.

The Shawnee county women did not feel that they could take time off for a vacation camp, but they did a smart thing, anyway. They made a tour to Lawrence to see the Thayer collection that has been placed in the Spooner Library at the University. This collection of rare glass, brass, hangings and so on has been collected from all over the world.

### Here's a Lesson in Lemons

BY JANE CAREY

**B**EAUTY begs pardon for punning, but she speaks truly when she suggests: "Let the lemon aid, ladies!" There's scarcely a rite in the realm of good grooming in which the golden lemon cannot prove itself a valuable beautifier. Here's how!

In shampooing: Use the juice of half a lemon in the rinse water. It will cut away the soap curd and leave your hair sparkly, silky and spanky clean. For tanned and coarsened skin: Use glycerine and fresh lemon juice, half and half. The effect is that of new soft whiteness and a smoother complexion.

To whiten teeth and harden gums: Brush with lemon juice and water, morning and night, and for stubborn stains on hands and nails: Put a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of warm water. This is also of benefit in manicuring, as the lemon juice loosens the cuticle so it can be pushed

back into a trim half-oval; it makes polishing easier, too.

A half lemon can be kept fresh indefinitely if a little hot paraffin is poured over the cut surface. And don't forget the value of the lemon in the diet. This citrus fruit contains the much desired Vitamin C, a substance that makes for good teeth. Certainly healthy teeth improve the appearance.

I'll help with any beauty problem! Write Jane Carey, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## 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.

### Remove the Stains From Your Slippers

What will I use to remove stains from white kid slippers?  
Mrs. S. G. P.

There are two excellent cleaners on the market which I should like to suggest to you. However, I cannot print trade names here, therefore am writing to you personally. Anyone wishing to know the names of these two cleaners may have

them by writing to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Raspberry Vinegar in Fruit Drinks

Will you please print the recipe for raspberry vinegar which is used in fruit punches, or as a drink itself, diluted with water?  
Mrs. E. A. L.

Raspberry vinegar is made with 4 quarts raspberries, 1 quart vinegar and 6 cups sugar. Put half the berries in a large bowl; add the vinegar,

### The Best Recipe

To Mrs. Cleve Butler of Vandalia, Mo., goes the \$5 prize for the best recipe of the month. Try your luck next month, and perhaps you will be the lucky lady. Send any good recipe to the Best Recipe Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Here is Mrs. Butler's recipe:

#### Individual Whipped Cream Cakes

Use vanilla wafers, whipped cream, coconut and maraschino cherries. Take one vanilla wafer and spread with sweetened whipped cream and sprinkle with coconut. Place another wafer on top, and cover with whipped cream and sprinkle with coconut and so on, until you have used six wafers. Ice the sides with whipped cream and sprinkle with coconut and top with a maraschino cherry. Set in ice box for several hours. Prepare as many as you have guests to serve.

and let stand over night. Strain, and squeeze well thru cheesecloth. Pour this juice over the other half of the berries, and let stand over night. Squeeze, and strain the liquid; add sugar and bring to the boiling point. Seal air-tight.

#### Remedies for Feet That Cause Trouble

I would like some information about care of the feet. I am troubled with a breaking out between the toes. My feet also swell in the hot weather, and ache badly.  
Mrs. R. G. L.

Try bathing the feet with warm, then cool water; rub them gently with camphor ice before retiring. The breaking out probably is due to heat, or to a slight infection known as "athlete's foot." For this trouble, bathe the feet frequently, rub vaseline between the toes, and keep the feet scrupulously clean. If you would like a leaflet on care of the feet, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope and we'll gladly mail it to you. Address to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### Checking the Individual

BY FAYE O. PROUSE

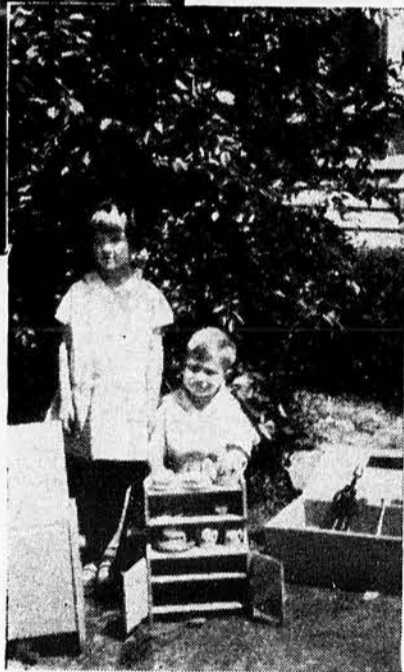
**S**INCE the Harper County Farm Bureau women first scored their kitchens last spring they have been busy as bees in a tar barrel with their papering and remodeling. Now they are preparing for the final scoring.

I'm wondering if we as individuals score as high as our kitchens. If I were compiling a guide for a self-analysis score card I would include the following questions.

1. Do you refrain from telling another if it weren't for the mole on his nose or his blue and brown eye he would be good-looking?
2. Do you voluntarily inform or hint to friends and relatives that their new wearing apparel is unbecoming to them?
3. That false teeth look unnatural?
4. Do you remove your false plates in the presence of others?
5. Or leave them submerged in a container of water, for another to see?
6. Do you remove your shoes in public rest rooms and wrap your toes around the chair legs?
7. Do you sit or stand in public with your heels out of your slippers?
8. If a man-hater, do you insinuate to happy wives that there are no good men?
9. Are you jealous of another's new dress or belongings?
10. Can you induce yourself to perform tasks at the time they should be done?
11. Do you rush newcomers when they first arrive in your vicinity?
12. Do you toady after wealthy friends and relatives so as to be remembered in their wills?
13. Do you turn on the radio when visitors arrive, to help entertain them?
14. Are you always genuine?



Ethel Cochran of Route 6, Topeka, and One of the Cardboard Boxes That Fit into Her Dresser



Dorothy and Glen Jacobson of Berryton Exhibiting Some of Their Home-made Toys

# Fried Chicken Is the Dish Supreme

To Be Good This Food Must Be Seasoned Rightly and Well Cooked

By Nelle G. Callahan

FRIED chicken is surely the "piece de resistance" supreme in farm homes throughout the land. Almost everyone without exception likes fried chicken, and almost no one grows tired of it; especially if the menu and method of frying are varied from time to time. Of course there is fried chicken and fried chicken. It can be wonderfully delectable, and it can be a bitter disappointment as well. To be good it must be well seasoned and well cooked. Chicken is more tender and more delicious if dressed the afternoon or evening before to be served, and let stand, out of water, in an ice box.

In frying chicken I prefer to use half butter and half lard, and sometimes I like to use fresh, or bacon fryings. I also prefer to mix the salt and pepper with the flour for dredging, for all pieces will then be equally well seasoned. A plenty of fat should be used in the frying pan to prevent sticking, too heavy crusting, and uneven browning.

Really, to be truthful, when it comes to planning the menu around fried chicken it would almost seem that all other foods are superfluous. It is why, I believe, that chicken dinners always seem so luxurious. Even ordinary potatoes seem on a different air when they accompany fried chicken. The menus which I am giving are quite simple company dinners, and though they may seem elaborate they really are not. They have every possibility of variation.

Chicken Southern Style is good, and different. Soak the cut chicken in cold water, drain, but do not wipe. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Fry out 1 pound of fat salt cut in pieces and cook chicken slowly in the fat until it is well browned. It is then served with a white sauce made with half milk and half cream.

Maryland Chicken is really fried in the oven. Sprinkle the cut pieces of young chicken with salt and pepper, dip in flour, then into slightly beaten egg, then into soft bread crumbs, and fry in well greased dripping pan. Place over

creasing the quantity of gravy for serving with the vegetable.

The guest who is a real southerner always appreciates sweet potatoes and hot biscuits. I am including both in these menus. When serving two kinds of potatoes the quantity of both is cut down, naturally.

### Menu No. 1

Chicken a la Valley View  
Mashed Potatoes Cream Gravy  
Harvard Beets, tart and colorful  
Magnolia Sweet Potatoes  
Salad, combination vegetable or fruit  
Hot Rolls (Orange Rolls)  
Sweet Pickles Jelly Coffee  
Light Chocolate Ice Box Cake

### Chocolate Ice Box Cake

Allow four chocolate cookies for each serving. Pile one on top of the other, covering each one successively with whipped cream and placing a generous serving of same on top. Place in ice box for several hours before serving. Garnish with chopped nuts, a cherry, or a dot of colored jelly.

### Menu No. II

Fried Chicken, Southern style, garnished with Flaked Rice  
Cream Gravy Escalloped Corn  
Buttered New Potatoes Peach Jam  
Bran Rolls Ripe Olives or Spicy Pickles  
Lettuce Salad with French Dressing  
Coffee Ice Cream and Wafers

## Social Club Fills Need

BY MRS. GEORGE GLENN

WHEN the Ladies' Aid Society of the Glenn Methodist church in the Glenn community near Lecompton found that services were no longer to be held in the church, several of the members met and decided to organize a neighborhood club.

The new club was named the Willing Workers' Club and meetings were held in the homes of the members every two weeks. In the winter when the days are short the women spend the day together. Each member takes a covered dish for the noon luncheon. In the summer the meetings are held in the afternoon only.

This club is not a study club but in accordance with the name of the club the members assist the hostess with her quilting, comfort making or sewing. Considerable work is accomplished. Part of the afternoon is given to entertainment. Sometimes a surprise party is given at night in honor of the wedding anniversary of one of the members. All the women and their families as well as friends are invited.

The club fills a real social need in the community. Every meeting means a profitable as well as a pleasant time for the busy members of the club.

## Washday Worries Disappear

BY KATHERINE GOEPPINGER

RAMPING children do contribute a big share of "blossoms" on the clothes lines. But we are fortunate to have motor driven washers that make light work of this task.

Children's clothing is usually colored and should be washed quickly with a mild soap solution in cool or lukewarm water. The cooler the water, the less will unfast dyes tend to "bleed." The United States Division of Textiles and Clothing makes the statement: "There are no effective home methods of setting colors; those ordinarily suggested are useless. Do not soak colored clothes unless colors are known to be fast."

No special care is necessary in handling colors known to be fast. If the clothes are badly soiled, soak them about 20 minutes in cool water and a mild soap solution. Have the wash water lukewarm and use a mild solution of a neutral soap to make the suds. Be sure that the first rinse water is about the same temperature as the wash water. The final rinse water may be cool.

Colored fabrics should be kept separate. If the colors in a garment run badly, use towels to prevent streaking by slipping a towel in each sleeve and one between the front and back.

The starch should be allowed to cool after boiling, as it must not be as hot as for white clothes. Because starch has a tendency to streak on dark fabrics, it is advisable to use gum arabic. This is sold at drug stores and gives a satisfactory stiffness. Dissolve a teaspoon of gum arabic in a quart of hot water and when dissolved, dilute with about a quart of hot water and when dissolved, dilute with about a quart of cold water. Dip the garment, wrong side out, in the lukewarm solution and squeeze out as much moisture as possible. Organdie and other thin materials are usually ready to be ironed immediately after being rolled up in a Turkish towel.

It is a good practice to hang colored goods in

the shade as the sun often fades colors. Take the clothes in as soon as dry and sprinkle lightly a short time before ironing. Unless you are certain that the colors, as well as embroidery threads, are fast, do not roll up colored clothes while damp.

A very hot iron tends to fade colored materials. Gingham, prints and muslins are most attractive when ironed on the wrong side.

## Children Dress Alike

MOTHERS are learning the economy of dressing the children alike. This applies especially to the smaller children of the family. Various combinations of material can be worked out most attractively. The brother-sister outfit shown here is typical. Materials should be chosen with durability and fastness of color in mind, for children's clothes are continual visitors to the wash tub.

2610—This style is outstanding for its simplicity. Green and white linen, yellow shantung with a white blouse, khaki cloth for fall suits, pink linen with white trim or blue and white are



some color suggestions. Design No. 2610 comes in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch figured material with 5/8 yard of 32 or 35-inch plain material.

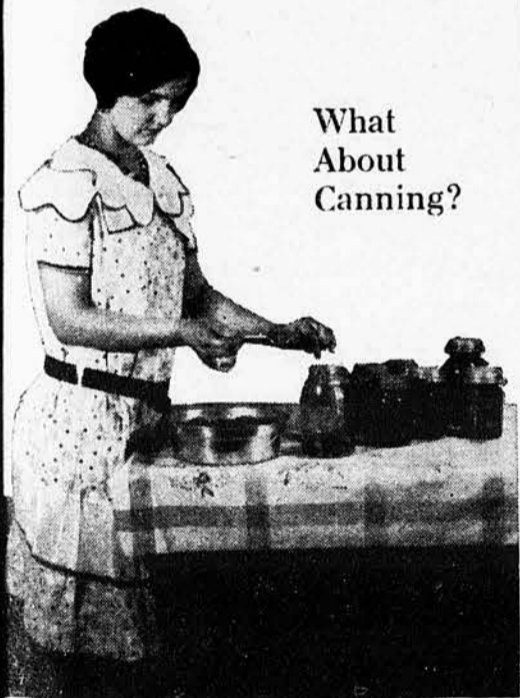
2615—And this is the dress for sister that matches brother's suit. The same materials should be used as for the boy's suit. Notice that both these garments have the front opening which is helpful for the youngster who is learning to dress himself. Design No. 2615 comes in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 3/8 yards of 32 or 35-inch figured material with 3/8 yard of 32 or 35-inch plain material.

All patterns are 15 cents and may be secured from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Our large Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but only 10 cents when ordered with a pattern.

## Using the Bread Crumbs

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

DO YOU have to plan and figure to find ways to use your pieces of dry bread? All bread scraps at my house are dried out in the oven, without browning. Then they are rolled with a rolling pin and put in a tight can. I never have to study out ways to use these crumbs, for my ordinary cooking calls for plenty of bread crumbs. Following are some of the ways I use them: All patties, croquettes and so on are dipped in beaten egg and rolled in bread crumbs before frying in hot fat. Escalloped potatoes, tomatoes, and corn are arranged in the baking pan with layers of buttered bread crumbs. A small amount of bread crumbs are added to fried omelets. Flannel cakes are made by adding bread crumbs to the milk for griddle cakes. Fine bread crumbs are sprinkled over the top of pumpkin pies before they are baked. Bread crumbs are added to plain custard before it is put in to bake. A delicious pudding is made by placing alternate layers of bread crumbs and raw rhubarb well sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon, in a baking pan, dotting the top with butter and baking until the rhubarb is tender.



What About Canning?

Remember that we have up-to-date information on canning and pickling and jelly making. Our leaflets, Oven Canning, Canning Fruits and Vegetables, Favorite Pickle Recipes and Summertime Jellies and Jams may all be secured for 10 cents. Address Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Four or five thin slices of bacon, place in the oven, and after the first 5 minutes of cooking taste frequently with melted butter. Arrange on a platter and pour over 2 cups of cream sauce. Chicken a la Valley View has been so named by friends from town who are especially fond of this country fried chicken. Into a large iron frying pan place equal quantities of lard and butter, sufficient to nicely brown the fowl. Dredge the pieces of chicken in well seasoned flour, brown carefully and well on both sides. Add 2 cups of cream and 1 cup of milk, cover closely and place in a slow oven for an hour and a half or two hours. The secret of this method is to cover tightly, and cook slowly. It becomes seasoned thru with the cream and is deliciously tender and juicy. More milk may be added to the gravy after the chicken is removed and flour added to thicken, thus in-

# Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

I AM 10 years old and will be in the sixth grade this fall. We have three dogs—one big one and two little ones. The big dog is King and the other two are Toddles and Lady. I have a pony named Dolly. I go to Johnstown school. We live 6½ miles from school. We go on the bus. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Bobby, Beverly and Bernice. We live on a half section farm. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
Florene Alberta Markham,  
Johnstown, Colo.

## Salmon Recipe Contest

Dear Little Cooks: I know you like contests because it gives you an opportunity to show just how much you like to cook, and maybe you'll be the lucky one to win the prize too. The contest this time is for salmon recipes. I am printing one for salmon croquettes here.



- 3 cups cold salmon
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 egg
- 1 cup cream
- 1 tablespoon flour
- Pepper and salt

Chop the salmon well, and make a white sauce from the butter, flour and cream. Cook and beat until smooth and creamy, then add the salmon and seasonings. Just before taking from the fire, add 1 well beaten egg, and spread on a buttered plate. When quite cool, roll into small croquettes with flattened ends, flour, egg, crumb, and fry in deep boiling lard.

There will be a prize of \$1 for the best recipe, and 50 cents for the second best. Send in all recipes by August 25.

Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.

## Goes to Paris School

I am 10 years old and will be in the fifth grade this fall. I go to the Paris school. It is 1 mile from my home. My birthday was May 30. I have five sisters and three brothers. Their names are Marie, Helen, Anna, Hulda, Edna and John, Walter and Ernest. My sister, Helen, is married. I have one niece. Her name is Leona Mae. For pets I have a cat I call Toots. I

enjoy reading the children's page very much.  
Elma Frieda Enns,  
Moundridge, Kan.

## Can You Guess This?

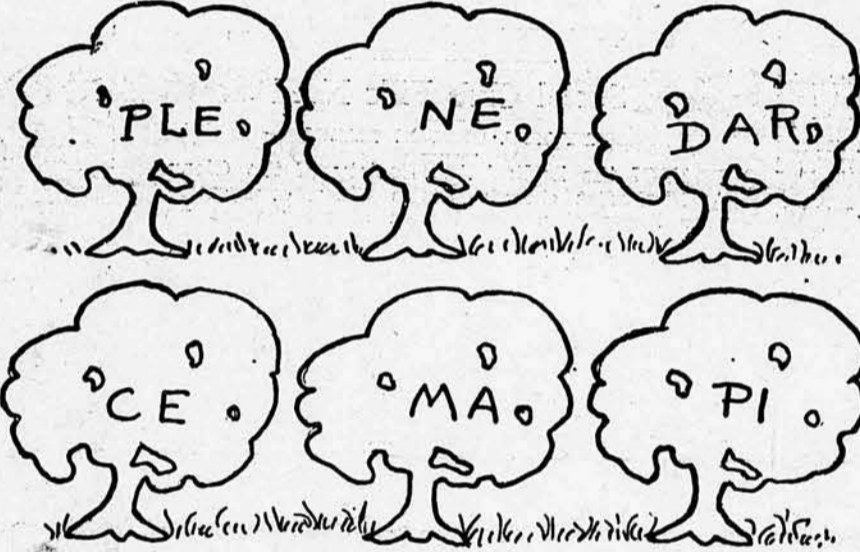


boys sending correct answers.

By using the following recipe, you will discover what is cooking in the kettle. One-third of potato; three-fourths of rice; one-fourth of corn and two-fifths of fudge. 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

## There Are Four of Us

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Halls Summit school. My teacher's name is Miss Dickey. I like her very much. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Baby and



By changing the positions of these trees, so that the letters come in the right order, you will be able to spell three kinds of trees. Can you guess what they are? 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.

Shep. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Violet, Paul and Kenneth. I enjoy reading letters from the girls and boys.

Raymond Burr,  
Halls Summit, Kan.

## Magic Pie for Little Shut-In

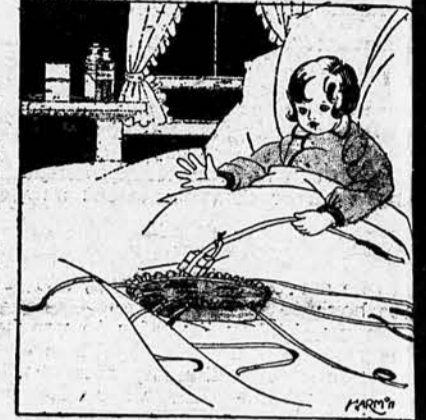
If you have a little friend who is to be shut in the house for a few days with a cold or mumps, she will be delighted to receive a magic pie, and you will enjoy making it.

Take a deep, new pie tin and around the edge stretch cream colored or golden-brown tissue paper, pasting it securely around the top and plaiting it neatly at the bottom before pasting.

Wrap each gift separately in bright colored tissue paper, tie with narrow ribbon of the same hue, leaving one end quite long, and lay the gifts on the inside of the pan. Cover them with millet, oats or bran, heaping it up in the middle.

For the top cut a round of the tissue paper a little larger than the pan and cut as many small slits in it as there are gifts. Carefully pull the long ribbons attached to the gifts thru the slits and paste the top in place, pulling it in as necessary. Fin-

ish the edge with a narrow, fluted fringe cut from tissue paper. To the ends of the ribbons attach



little cards telling the exact time each string is to be pulled. A pie like this can be made to last a week with two gifts a day, say at 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock or any length of time desired, according to the number of gifts enclosed.

## There Are Six of Us

I am 12 years old and will be in the seventh grade this fall. My birthday is June 27. Have I a twin? I have two pets. I have 18 little chickens. I have three sisters and two brothers. Their names are Emma, Alma, Josephine, Wenslow and Ernest. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' page.  
Edna La Verne Donbravo,  
Wilson, Kan.

## Helen Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is June 28. Have I a twin? For pets I have two cats and one dog named Collie. I have five sisters and two brothers. Their names are Rachel, Lillian, Victor, Robert, Emma, Debora and Dorothy. I live right across the road from our school.  
Helen Dewald,  
Bazine, Kan.

## Try to Guess These

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.



The Hoover's—A Dog's Life in Dog Days



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## You Have a Weak Heart, Take Life Easy During the Hot Weather

**N** ACTIVE woman in her thirties, a prodigious worker in every good cause, always "gives out" the hot weeks of summer because her heart will not carry the load. She has a heart leak, but heart leaks that properly remedied do not keep the patient flat on the back. Ten months of the year this woman's heart muscle is good enough and strong enough to take care of the leak, but in the hot, busy season of midsummer down she goes. She asks why.

It is well to know a little of the physiology and philosophy of leaky hearts. The heart is a hollow ball of muscular tissue divided into several chambers. Its outlets and inlets are guarded by snug valves. When a valve is defective Nature makes the surrounding heart muscle do more work, and thus give "compensation." So long as this compensation is maintained the leak is stopped. If, however, the whole heart is put under such a strain that it becomes weary and overworked, the muscle weakens, the compensation is lost. Then collapse occurs, and the only remedy is rest in bed until the heart muscle can renew its tone and vigor.

Mild weather is easy on circulation, but extremely hot weather is not. Everyone works under extra strain in extremely hot weather, well or ill. The heart has an extra load to carry. Persons with any form of heart trouble should recognize this fact and lighten the load. Do they? Seldom or never until friend Heart rebels and goes on strike. Then there is no question about the matter. You can be as reckless as you will so long as the heart carries its load without a murmur, but when it begins to falter so you go to bed. If you have good sense you stay there until the heart muscle has "caught up." This is not to mean weeks and may mean months, but the result is that you live out your span in comparatively good health. The foolish person who will persist "only so long as is absolutely necessary" gives the heart no chance to rally, and soon there is one more victim of "heart failure."

### Not a Serious Factor

Is there as much importance attached to the use of toilet paper as some people, and the advertisements would have us believe?  
H. I. M.

I think the advertising matter now appearing in promoting the sale of toilet paper is very clever. I do not question the esthetic or even the hygienic satisfaction of well-prepared toilet paper. So far as health or disease is concerned the matter assumes a different aspect. I doubt if toilet paper is in any degree a serious factor in producing rectal ailments.

### Too Much Weight?

I have high blood pressure, 210. My age is 190. Is that dangerous, and what is normal? At that age, I understand, it should be 135 to 145.  
D. T.

At age 53 a big man of 190 pounds might well have 150 to 160 for normal blood pressure. You probably are overweight, and would be much better off by reducing to normal. I will send you my special pamphlet, "Hints About Blood Pressure," if you will send me a stamped envelope.

### 'Tis No Barrier

I am a young woman of 23, and a year ago had an operation which removed my appendix, right ovary and tube. Is it possible that a woman can bear children who has only one ovary, especially her left? I have heard she cannot. I am in good health now and feel fine. Was sick for two years before my operation.  
W.

The removal of one ovary, be it right or left, is no barrier to the bearing of children in a woman otherwise healthy.

### Better Not Be Alone

What do you think about people losing their minds from family worries? I have had a lot of trouble in late years, and at nights I get feeling so desperate I wonder if it is safe for me to be alone.  
A.

Comparatively few people really

lose their minds from worry. When we come to investigate such cases we usually find some early history that explains the cause of the mental break, and it is not common worry. I do not think that a person who is in your frame of mind should allow herself to live alone, and I think you should seek some change; but I believe that you need have no fear of insanity.

## Wheat as a Feed

BY C. W. McCAMPBELL

A flood of inquiries has been pouring in on the department of animal husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College during recent weeks relative to the value of wheat as a feed for livestock. A brief statement

regarding wheat as a feed for livestock may therefore be worth while.

Wheat is more satisfactory as a feed for hogs than it is for any other class of livestock, because hogs like wheat better than other animals do, it does not cause digestive or other disturbances in hogs, and hogs may be fed all the wheat they will eat. Wheat must be ground for hogs, preferably coarse, and when ground, a pound of wheat is worth as much or slightly more than a pound of unground corn, as a hog feed. Since a bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds and a bushel of corn 56 pounds, we may, for all practical purposes, figure that a bushel of wheat, after it is ground, is worth 10 per cent more than a bushel of corn. Wheat, like corn, must be supplemented with a rich protein feed for best results when used as a hog feed.

Wheat should be ground or rolled if used as a horse feed. It has the same nutritive value for horses that it has for hogs. However, it cannot be fed in unlimited amounts to horses as it can to hogs. It must be fed to horses in limited amounts as part of the grain ration. If fed in large amounts digestive disturbances and skin eruptions result.

Wheat may be fed unground to sheep, and in this form a pound of wheat is worth as much as a pound of corn, and a bushel of wheat ap-

proximately 10 per cent more than a bushel of corn.

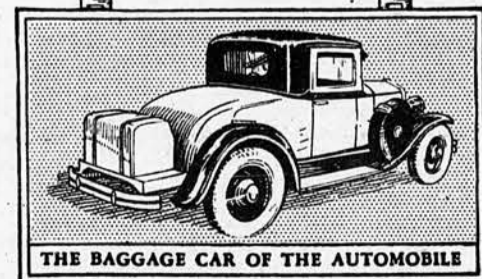
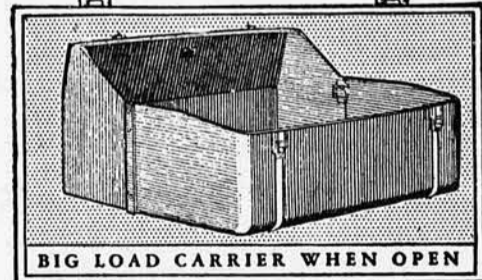
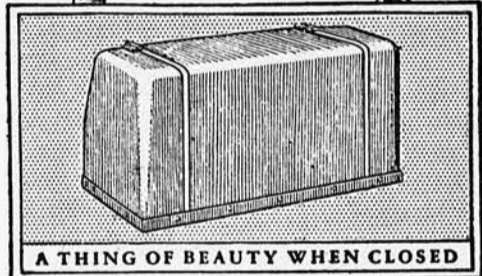
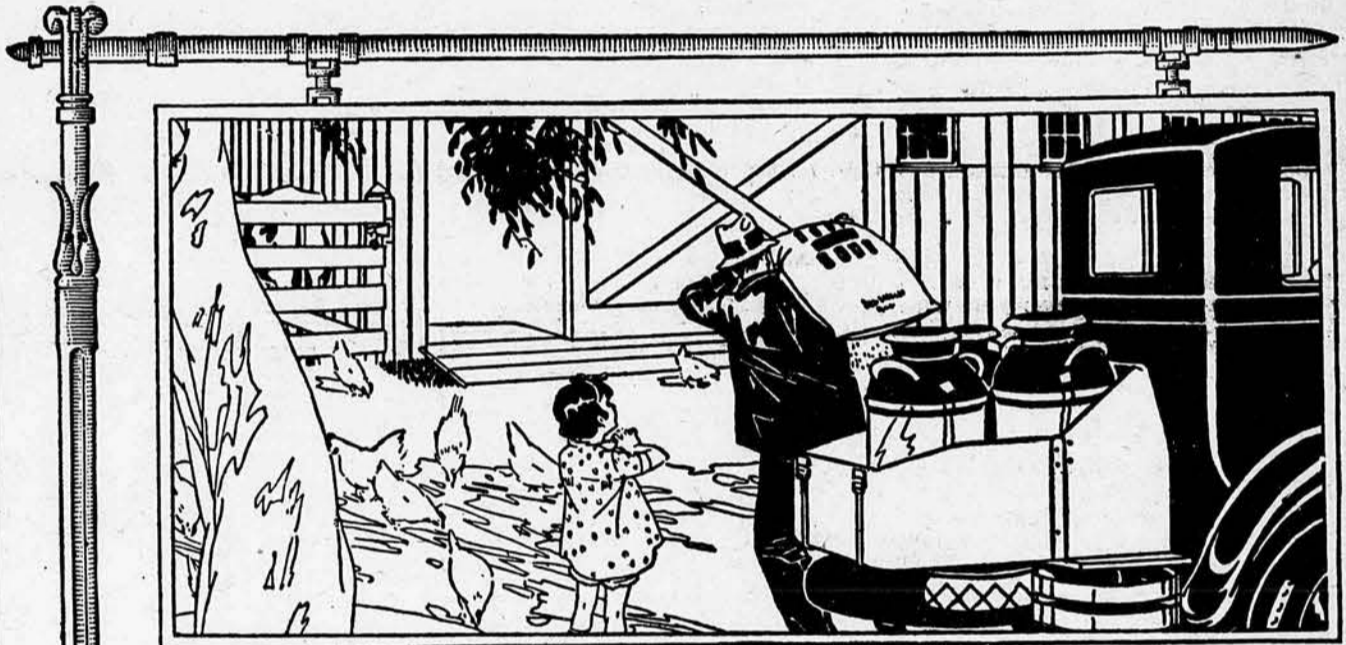
Wheat must be ground for beef cattle. It has the same nutritive value for cattle that it has for other classes of livestock, but since cattle do not like ground wheat as well as other classes of livestock like it, and not so well as they like corn, they will eat less ground wheat than they will corn and will therefore not gain as rapidly on ground wheat as they will on corn. Ground wheat has been used as the grain portion of cattle fattening rations during the entire feeding period with fairly satisfactory results, but for best results it probably would be best to feed ground wheat during the earlier part of the feeding period, follow with ground wheat and corn half and half then feed corn alone during the last 30 days.

## Cost of 1 1/2 Billions

Plant diseases cost the farmers of the United States about 1 1/2 billion dollars a year.

New American Tariff Rates Are Prohibitive, Says Swiss Envoy—Headline. Here seems to be an idea for the Volstead enforcement officers.

Playing with dynamite is much safer than being too careless with bulls.



## Double Your Car's Usefulness

YOUR car has the power to carry a good-sized load of products and supplies, as well as passengers. This handsome carrier gives it the extra room you need. The

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE  
**Kari-Keen**  
KARRIER  
The Baggage Car of the Auto

adds nearly nine square feet to your car's capacity. It easily holds 400 pounds of luggage—farm products, groceries, machines and parts, camping outfits, etc. No more ruined upholstery nor crowding of passengers.

Made of auto-body steel; costs little; quickly installed. Ask your car dealer, or write nearest distributor.

## AUTO TRUNK CO.

Distributor for Kansas

Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita, Kan.

Auto Equipment Co.,

Omaha, Neb.

Distributor, Nebraska

"Scotty" Smith, Inc.

Denver, Colorado

Distributor, Colorado

PAT. & MFG. BY KARI-KEEN MFG. CO., INC., SIOUX CITY, IOWA

## To Boost Returns From Feed

Here Are the Experiences of Kansas Livestock Men Who Desired to Increase Profits

BY TUDOR CHARLES

IT IS often said that it pays to "keep the feed better than the livestock." Generally speaking, this is proving true, and numerous examples vouch for the wisdom of helping livestock along by grinding certain feeds, and in many cases feeding the ration as a mixture.

Co-operative effort which is also competitive is one of the best means of stimulating interest in successful feeding methods. In Washington county, Kansas, County Agent John Hepler has initiated a hog litter production plan which enabled one farmer who took part to win the state pork production contest in 1929. Four other hog producers in that county finished under the qualifications of the contest, and the plan has been conceded a success by those co-operating.

This plan which has been so worthwhile is primarily one of feeding a ground corn ration to the sows and litters. The brood sow is fed a mixture of 70 pounds ground corn, 20 pounds of shorts and 10 of tankage, while the pigs are suckling. When the pigs are 4 or 5 weeks old they are given this mixture in self-feeders, until they weigh about 50 pounds after weaning. The ground corn content is then increased to 90 pounds, and shorts eliminated. From then on until the pigs are ready for market the per cent of corn is gradually greater, until the ration consists of 95 per cent ground grain and 5 per cent of tankage.

William C. Mueller & Son were the Washington county farmers who won the state contest last year with the foregoing feeding plan. According to Albert Mueller, the junior partner of the firm, they follow a practice of mixing all concentrates with the corn before grinding as they believe this assures a good mix. Cattle feed, and dairy cow rations are also ground by the Muellers, who follow formulas furnished by the state experiment station.

Fifty-nine pigs were farrowed in the seven litters which won for Mr. Mueller. Of these, 51 were brought to maturity, when they weighed a total of

became older they were creep-fed ground oats, ground barley, and a small amount of wheat middlings. After weaning at slightly over 6 weeks old they were given only ground barley in self-feeders, as a grain ration, until they were ready for market. Buttermilk was fed to the sows while the pigs were suckling, and the pigs received buttermilk until they were ready for market. Feed cost, not including pasture and labor, was 4.3 cents a pound. This record speaks well for producing pork with oats and barley, by grinding the oats fine, and the barley coarsely.

No doubt more cattle than hogs are fed ground and mixed feeds. Some of the chief advantages which cattlemen see in the plan are reduction of waste, increased palatability of roughages, and the possibility of mixing a complete ration. The latter idea is now widely accepted as a dependable means of preventing the cattle from getting off feed.

Of course, no plan will work for every feeder. Each one must work out his own procedure; not try to make the methods of other feeders fit his conditions exactly. In Greenwood county, Kansas, for instance, W. H. Garner feeds several carloads of steers each fall. Last year he started them on bundle fodder and corn, but each time he fed a number of the steers were not coming up to the bunks.

He became interested in a feed mill and decided to secure one. First he ground fodder and corn and a little alfalfa hay, and as his story goes, "In just a few feeds, every steer was on full feed, tho we were grinding stalks and all. Soon we started to grind snapped corn and cottonseed cake also."

This particular bunch of steers were fed 75 days and gained 183 pounds each. Mr. Garner feels sure that if he had started them off on a ground and mixed ration they would have put on nearly 3 pounds a day.

P. F. Eggen of Chautauqua county, Kansas, is president of the Sedan State Bank. On his farm he keeps quite a herd of breeding females, and

### Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer correctly 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. About how long does it take light to reach us from the sun?
2. From what are pearl buttons made?
3. What was the decisive battle of the Civil War?
4. What did the Thirteenth Amendment do?
5. Do any mammals lay eggs?
6. What is the most important muscle in the body?
7. Who wrote "The Scarlet Letter"?
8. What is coke?
9. What language is spoken in Brazil?
10. What is the greatest highway in the United States?
11. What is a crater?
12. Who was the boy who would never grow up?

(Answers are given on page 23)

11,441 pounds at the end of 6 months, or an average of 224.3 pounds. The cost of gain a hundred pounds was only \$5.35. A practice of strict sanitation was responsible for giving these pigs a good start, while the feeding ration furnished the added boost necessary to make them winners.

Last month the Muellers sold 12 pigs farrowed in the late fall of 1929. This dozen were just 6 months old and averaged 269 pounds. Mr. Mueller says that the costs on these hogs were slightly less than on the prize winners of the year before.

R. C. Wasson, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, won the Minnesota Pork Production contest last year with 11 litters which averaged 2,222 pounds at the end of 180 days. These pigs were fed ground oats and ground barley according to the following schedule:

Until a few days before farrowing the sows were self-fed a ration of 5 parts ground oats to 1 part ground barley. After farrowing, the proportion of barley was increased to more than half of the ration. As the pigs

each year feeds out the calves. The ration which he used to fatten out the first carload last fall was as follows:

- 1 pound cottonseed cake
- 3 pounds ground alfalfa
- 10 pounds corn and cob meal
- 3 pounds molasses

Thirty head of calves fed on the above feeds, which were ground and mixed, topped the Kansas City market in late winter, and as Mr. Eggen said at the time, "We didn't waste any of that feed." Two hundred and sixty-eight other steers and 182 cows also were fed out on a similar ration, and careful records showed that ground and mixed feeds not only made correct feeding simpler, but also enlarged the net profit figure.

Results of trials at the Nebraska College of Agriculture with different feeds for wintering calves were valuable in indicating economical wintering rations for cattlemen in the territory west of the Mississippi River.

It is worthwhile to point out that the highest gain a day on a wintering ration was from a full feed of silage



CHARLES R. WEEDE

## The Farmer's Weede

The farmer wants no weeds in his fields, but he should have a Weede in office.

Like many other weeds, I was born on the farm, I own a farm, and have farmed most of my life.

Kansas is a farmer's state and should have some farmers in Topeka cultivating the Public Good.

There are too many weeds there and not enough Weedes.

As a Weede who has fought weeds in the fields of corn, and politics, and citizenship, I know what the farmer wants and what good citizenship demands.

If elected, I will help to plow the platform and plant in it what we farmers want.

I have organized and been an officer in various farm organizations.

I have had wide contact with Kansas affairs and people, and was offered some years ago membership on the State Board of Agriculture.

Hear me on WIBW some Mondays, 9:00 P. M.

I should be glad to have you sow your votes for me in the field of the Primary, August 5, in the patch of ground belonging to the Republicans.

### For Secretary of State Charles R. Weede, Sterling

(Political Advertisement)

Where Are You  
Going Fishing  
This Summer?

### Curtis Hotel



WHERE are you going to spend that two or three weeks' vacation to get the greatest amount of pleasure possible in that length of time?

Might we suggest a trip either by train or motor to Minnesota's Great North Woods among the 10,000 lakes of that state?

You will surely find good fun up there where the Muskellunge, Pike, and Bass abound and where they have comfortable resorts that suit any taste or purse.

On your way you will stop at The Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, which is within one day's drive to many famous watering places.

Minneapolis, Minn.

#### RATES

At this big modern Hotel you will find accommodations at prices surprisingly moderate. There are many rooms with Private Bath at \$2 for one person and \$3 for two. There are other rooms at \$2.50 and \$3 per day for one, and \$3 and \$4 for two persons. If you wish a large corner room, with twin beds and bath, that can be had at \$5 or \$6 per day, or a completely equipped Kitchentette apartment by the day or for a longer stay.

## Welcome to Portland

and the



1930  
Jayhawker  
Tour  
Headquarters

### Multnomah Hotel



1 pound a head a day of cotton-cake. However, the lowest cost which was only \$6.57 a hundred lbs, was made on a ration of 1 lb of corn fodder with 1 pound of linseed. Going still further, the lot which yielded the greatest profit—a head—was fed ground fodder, and alfalfa.

The other feeding test completed recently, which showed results in favor of feed grinding, was at Purdue University. At a special meeting, in which the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association took an active part, the findings of the last year were reviewed. The most profitable lot of steers was one fed two-thirds shelled corn, one-third medium ground oats, cottonseed meal, silage, clover hay and alfalfa. Including the hogs which followed the cattle, profit a steer was \$11.10. The merits of shelled corn and ground corn were compared. Here medium

Lamb Feeders' Association is particularly active. The practice is certain to grow where conditions are such that it is the most profitable course to follow. Desirability of feed grinding depends on conditions. Many farmers have not yet come to the point where they must process their feeds in order to make a profit. Others have found that in order to utilize their roughages to the proper extent, they must chop or grind them and feed without waste. This situation will doubtless become true of more and more livestock producers.

### Last Call for Jayhawkers

(Continued from Page 7)

August 10. You will be in the same car thruout the trip and you will not have any trains to change nor baggage to handle. The trip is personally conducted with the finest entertainment and sight-seeing tours in all the stop-over places. You will travel thru nine American states and four Canadian provinces. You will visit the forests, plains and lakes of Minnesota and North Dakota, the glorious mountains of Glacier National Park, the thriving cities of Washington and Oregon, will spend an entire day on a great steamer on the Pacific ocean with a visit to the island city of Victoria, and then after exploring the interesting sights of such fascinating coast cities as Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, will swing northward thru the magnificent Canadian Rockies to Jasper National Park, almost within the Arctic Circle.

The time is short before the Jayhawker Tour starts, but there still is time for you to receive full information about the trip and time for you to join us. The cost, including every necessary expense, is unbelievably low—\$199.75 with just a slight range upward, depending on the sleeping car accommodations you take. You would pay more than twice as much for the same trip if you went alone. There is no certainty that the tour will be made again and now is the time to take this travel-bargain of a life-time, because you may never have the chance again.

Write us today telling us that you are going, or if you have not received the booklet and full details, write for them at once. When you make your reservation we will send you as a souvenir a beautiful picture of Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf, famous leader of the Blackfeet Indians of Montana and model for the Indian head on the buffalo nickel. The Chief and his tribe will help entertain us at Glacier National Park, welcoming us with a big dance and a grand pow wow. You will want the picture, which will bring back to you many happy memories of your trip.

Never again will you have such a chance to take so wonderful a trip at so low a cost. A coupon is in this issue making it easy for you to make your reservation. Just fill in the coupon, marking the accommodations you want, and that is all you need to do, altho, of course, we will be glad to have a letter from you, too, if you wish to write. We will meet you at the Union Station in Kansas City and will see that you have the finest time of your life. Send your reservation blank for the tour today. We want you with us!

WHEN summer pastures are prime and Nature co-operates with livestock feeders is a good time to do some planning to improve the ration. In this article, which appeared originally in the National Live Stock Producer, the author tells of what some of the successful feeders are doing to increase the returns from the feeds fed. Mr. Charles is a son of Tudor Charles of Republic, a Kansas Master Farmer.

and oats fed with cottonseed meal, clover hay, and salt, returned a profit of \$10.51 a steer including the cost of \$7.18 without. Shelled corn on the above ration showed a profit of \$1.06. Hogs following the steers, however, raised this figure to \$8.17. Increase in the number of lamb feeders who are grinding all or part of their rations has been epochal the year or so. Where a legume and grain compose most of the ration—many feeders are now grinding and feeding them, and feeding in self-feeders. This plan has several advantages. In the first place grinding reduces waste, as the lambs clean up every morsel, especially when self-feeders are used. Another major point which sheepmen like is that by mixing the grain with the hay they can feed in self-feeders without losing lbs from founder, and without having to worry about them getting off their feet.

As every lamb feeder knows, loss from over-eating is a constant worry where concentrates are fed alone. A significant example is found in the case of the Klinke-Clarke Sheep Company of western Nebraska. One lot of 100 lambs self-fed a ground fattening ration had a death loss of only 10 lambs, while in the hand-fed lots loss has been over 2 per cent. Alfalfa hay, beet tops, snapped corn, and other grains are ground by this company for different rations. Men in charge feel that grinding at least the roughage, and self-feeding, is the most satisfactory plan they have tried.

Similar plans have been followed by a great number of feeders in Nebraska and Colorado, thru the territory in which the Colorado-Nebraska

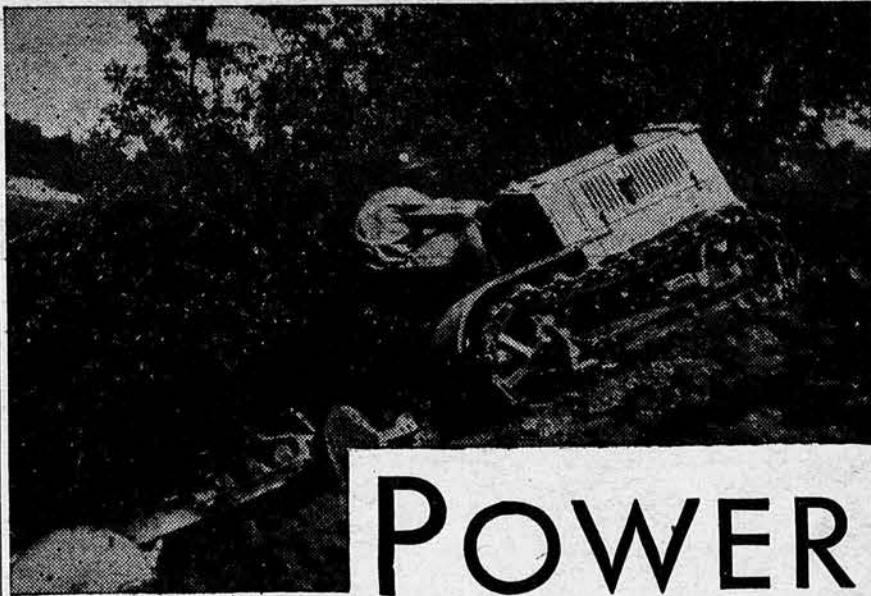
### Jayhawker Tour Reservations

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

I am planning to be a member of the Jayhawker Vacation Tour, August 10 to 23, 1930, and will want the following accommodation; subject to cancellation no later than five days before departure.

Two persons in an upper (each)	\$199.75
One person in an upper	209.25
Two persons in a lower (each)	222.25
One person in a lower	237.25
Two persons in a drawing room (each)	258.25
Three persons in a drawing room (each)	242.25
Four persons in a drawing room (each)	234.25
Two persons in a compartment (each)	242.25
Three persons in a compartment (each)	237.25

Name .....  
City ..... State .....



# POWER

for hills and heavy loads

—plus sure-gripping

## TRACTION

MODERN farming demands this modern combination—the positive TRACTION and greater POWER of Cletrac.

In the drive for farm profits today, time in the field must be shortened. All land that is capable of producing crops must be worked intensively. And to make it yield the greatest possible income, power equipment of utmost efficiency is a vital requisite!

Cletracs — with a wealth of power — with sure-gripping traction — with low-cost

operation — meet today's requirements most effectively. They crowd more work into a day's time. They haul double and treble the ordinary loads. They help to raise profitable crops on seemingly impossible hill-sides. And they cost no more to buy than less capable tractors of similar power ratings.

If you don't know the Cletrac story of better, easier, less costly farming, write for it today! There are six models and sizes in the Cletrac line, priced as low as \$1095 f. o. b. factory. A dealer near you will gladly demonstrate.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.  
19316 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio



**These BEATRICE PORTABLE SILO FEATURES MEAN MONEY TO YOU**

The Beatrice Portable Silo is the answer to a farm demand for a low cost silo that is practical, easy to erect, flexible as to size, and which can be stored when not in use. You can buy and erect a Beatrice Portable Silo 22 feet high by 12 feet in diameter for less than \$100.

Ensilage as a feed is worth more than that amount every season and this silo will last for many years.

### Convenient · Practical · Economical

There is no farm structure more convenient and more easily handled than a Beatrice Portable Silo, more practical or more economical.

Read what S. E. Oftendahl, Hanley Falls, Minnesota, says —

"This Portable Silo proved entirely satisfactory. It's the only thing when a man wants a silo at low cost. I found the ensilage to be as good as in any silo. It is easily put up and taken down, and will last for years."

Write for full information, prices and specifications.



The BEATRICE PORTABLE SILO CO.  
BEATRICE, NEBRASKA Dept. 104

## Farm Crops and Markets

### Summer Rains Have Improved the Crop Outlook in Kansas Greatly

**R**ECENT rains have been of great help to the crops in most Kansas communities—maybe the state will raise something yet! Flax yields in Southeastern Kansas were unusually good, and the crop is moving at profitable levels, around \$1.65 a bushel. Rapid progress has been made in digging the Kaw Valley potato crop; the producers' association has been selling its product all over the United States and Canada, and at prices which while low were higher than commercial buyers were offering. A good many silos have been sold this year in Kansas. An unusually large acreage of alfalfa will be sown this fall if the seedbed conditions are favorable the last part of August or the first part of September.

**Allen**—Wheat, oats and flax made much larger yields than had been expected. Recent rains have helped the outlook for corn. Wheat, 65c; oats, 25c; flax, \$1.70.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Atchison**—Much of the threshing is finished; the wheat averaged about 16 bushels an acre, and the oats crop also was good. There is plenty of farm help. Some farmers are holding wheat for higher prices.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barber**—A good general rain is needed. Threshing is mostly all done. Pastures are drying up, and the cows are declining rapidly in milk production. Wheat, 62c; corn, 30c; oats, 35c; eggs, 10c; cream, 30c; heavy hens, 12c; apples, \$1.25.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—The weather has been hot; rain is needed badly. The stubble fields are being burned, and some farmers are working day and night in preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. This county ranks third this year among Kansas counties in wheat production. Wheat, 68c; corn, 65c; butterfat, 28c; eggs, 10c, 13c and 14c.—Alice Everett.

**Douglas**—Threshing is finished, and some fall plowing has been done. Some poultry raisers are buying their winter's supply of wheat direct from the growers at the present low prices. Both wheat and oats have produced good yields, and the quality is excellent. Dry weather reduced blackberry yields greatly.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Recent rains have been of great help to the feed crops. Before these started we had gone thru a long hot period and the country was becoming quite dry. Wheat, 65c; corn, 60c; barley, 40c; potatoes, \$1.60; hens, 12c; eggs, 12c; cream, 28c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Elk**—Crops are doing better since the rains started. Wheat land is being plowed. New oats and wheat are being fed to stock. Haying is in progress.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Finney**—The weather has been somewhat cooler, and the recent rains have been very helpful to the crops. Wheat yields were from 5 to 40 bushels an acre. Pastures are dry, but livestock is doing well. Roads are in fairly good condition; some work is being done on them. A great deal of grain is being piled on the ground, to await higher prices. Wheat, 62c; corn, 67c; hens, 13c; fries, 15c; No. 1 eggs, 12c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Franklin**—Threshing machines "have been putting in good time" recently. The horse flies cause a great deal of annoyance to stock. Hogs bring good prices at the market sales. Roads are in fairly good condition. Wheat, 74c; corn, 75c; oats, 34c; eggs, 16c; butter, 35c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Graham**—Harvest is finished; yields were better than had been expected. Recent rains have been very helpful to the row crops. Farmers are busy preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. Flies are numerous. Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to the row crops. Wheat, 65c; corn, 70c; barley, 30c; cream, 24c.—C. F. Welty.

**Harvey**—Threshing is mostly all done and farmers are busy preparing the land for next year's crop. More rain is needed. Wheat, 64c; corn, 70c; oats, 31c; eggs, 13c; butter, 35c; hens, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Yields of wheat and oats were very good. More rain would be of help to the crops. Hens, 15c; butterfat, 31c; eggs, 13c; flour, \$1.45.—J. J. Blevins.

**Jewell**—We received 1 inch of rain a few days ago, which was very helpful to the corn, but the crop was damaged greatly before it came. A good general rain is needed. Pastures are quite dry. Wheat, 60c to 65c; oats, 25c; barley, 35c; corn, 70c; cream, 30c; eggs, 12c.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson**—Very hot and dry weather has delayed the growth of crops greatly. Potato digging and threshing are finished; the crops were good both as to quality and quantity. Eggs, 15c; oats, 30c; wheat, 62c; milk, \$2.45 a cwt.; hogs 4 per cent fat.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Leavenworth**—Threshing is finished; much of the grain was stored on the farms. Most of the Kaw Valley potato crop has been dug and sold. Flies are numerous and the pastures are rather short of grass. If we can get an adequate amount of rain the county should produce a fairly good crop. Wheat, 73c; rye, 50c; oats, 25c; shorts, \$1.25; eggs, 16c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Linn**—The weather has been hot and dry; more rain is needed. Yields of wheat, flax and oats were good; oats, 20 to 35 bushels an acre; wheat, 11 to 20; flax 7 to 10. Potato yields also were good, and the quality is very satisfactory. Flax, \$1.60; wheat, 68c; oats, 25c; butterfat, 26c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Marshall**—Most of the threshing is finished, except with the folks who stacked their grain. A considerable amount of wheat is being fed to hogs. Pastures and gardens are dry. The prairie hay crop will be rather light.—J. D. Stosz.

**Morris**—Corn has been damaged badly by dry weather. Pastures are dry and stock water is scarce. Yields of the small grains were good and the quality was quite satisfactory. Very few grass fat cattle have been shipped to market as yet. Wheat, 65c; corn, 70c; oats, 28c; kafir, 80c; butterfat, 26c; eggs, 13c; heavy springs, 16c.—J. R. Henry.

**Neosho**—Recent rains have broken the drought, and the outlook for corn has improved greatly. Wheat threshing is completed. Flax yields have been very satisfactory; they running from 5 to 12 bushels an acre—evidently farmers will make some money out of this crop. The quality of the prairie hay is excellent, and the yields are fairly good. A large acreage of soybeans was planted this year; there is an increasing interest in this county in the growing of a larger acreage of the legumes. The potato crop of this season was the best in years. A considerable amount of road

work is being done; a steel bridge across the Neosho River north of Chanute will be constructed soon. Wheat, 65c; corn, 75c; flax, \$1.65; kafir, 80c; bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.65; potatoes, 75c; hens, 12c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 25c.—James D. McHenry.

**Osage**—The weather still continues hot and dry, and the corn outlook is very discouraging. We are feeding alfalfa hay to our cows. Stock water is scarce. Roads are in fine condition. Butterfat, 28c; eggs, 13c.—James M. Parr.

**Osborne**—Recent showers have been of great help to the corn and other feed crops, although they had been damaged somewhat before the moisture came. A great deal of plowing has been done here with disk plows this summer. Wheat, 63c; barley, 25c.—Roy Haworth.

**Riley**—We had a nice rain here recently that was of great help to the growing crops. The country was quite dry before the moisture came. Most of the grain has been threshed. The third crop of alfalfa has not made much of a start, as the ground has been too dry. Some farmers are plowing, although the land is hard and dry. Pastures were pretty well dried up before the rains came.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Roos**—The weather has been dry and hot; more rain is needed. A good many farmers are feeding wheat. Farmers find it difficult to plow for next year's wheat crop, due to dry land. Cream, 28c; eggs, 12c; wheat, 58c; bran, \$1.35.—C. O. Thomas.

**Russell**—Recent showers have been of great help to the corn and other feed crops, but a good general rain is needed. Farmers have been busy disking the wheat land; it has been too dry to plow. Flies are numerous. There is plenty of farm help. Gardens are in good condition where irrigated. The potato crop was quite satisfactory; it sells readily, at 2 cents a pound. Eggs, 12c; cream, 26c; wheat, 63c; corn, 60c.—Mary Bushell.

**Scott**—A recent rain was of great help to those crops which had not been injured too severely before the moisture came. Potato digging is one of the main farm jobs these days, with yields of from 350 to 400 bushels an acre. Wheat, 63c; oats, 32c; barley, 65c a cwt.; butter, 38c; cream, 28c; eggs, 13c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

**Wyandotte**—The yields of wheat and oats were good, the best in years. Dairymen have been buying oats in large amounts, as the corn prospect is not very bright. A large acreage of Red and Sweet clover will be threshed for seed this year. Farmers are feeding a considerable amount of wheat and oats to their hogs. Many new silos were purchased here this summer; most of them are of hollow tile.—Warren Scott.

### The Inside Story of Canada

(Continued from Page 10)

liament has authority over matters which concern the Dominion as a whole, such as custom tariffs, militia and defense, banking, currency and relations with foreign governments. Equal suffrage prevails thruout Western Canada.

In addition to the Federal or Dominion Government and the Provincial Legislature, every organized district has a Council elected by the residents and property owners of the municipality. This Municipal Council deals with local matters, such as construction and maintenance of roads. There are also local boards of school trustees elected by the taxpayers in each school district, who have local control over schools, under the general supervision and direction of the provincial Department of Education. From the foregoing it will be seen that in every matter, from Canada's relationship with foreign countries to the hiring of a new teacher for a country school, the wishes of the people are consulted thru their representatives.

Nowhere are the principles of democracy, combined with a healthy respect for and confidence in constituted authority, more firmly established than in Canada. It is a country enjoying all the privileges of self government and it pays no taxes to any other country.

From Victoria, British Columbia, to Emerson, Manitoba, where the party on the Jayhawker Tour will re-enter the United States, the trip thru Western Canada undoubtedly will be one of interesting revelation. Thru lofty ranges of mountain equal to 50 Switzerland combined into one; across nearly 1,000 miles of prairie country, you will be reminded that the great area covered by this trip is only a small section of the Dominion of Canada.

Canada, with an area greater than the United States, with wealth of natural resources which can hardly be calculated, and with foundations laid by a thrifty, industrious and progressive people, is sure to attract more and more attention from the world at large, and to be an increasing factor in world affairs. The trip thru the Western provinces will afford an opportunity for Kansans to form a closer contact with the country of our nearest and friendly neighbor, Canada.

## The Telephone helped in Rebuilding the Church

### A Bell System Advertisement

NEAR Springville, Ind., there is a farmer's wife who found her telephone a great help in organizing the many affairs held to raise the money for rebuilding a church. She and the other members of the Ladies' Aid Society served dinners at public sales, sold quilts and a variety of household articles to people living about the countryside. In all of these activities the telephone proved to be an invaluable aid in making arrangements, keeping the members of the organization in touch with one another, and getting together the money to erect a modern, \$8000 church.

The telephone also proves its value in making profitable sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is always at hand to make business and social engagements, run errands, order farm and household supplies or summon help in times of fire, accident or sickness.

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### Train Carries Real Message

(Continued from Page 3)

of the Kansas Wheat Belt, every practicable effort should be made to prevent or to reduce excessive specialization in wheat production, either on individual farms or in communities or regions. There are sound reasons—biological, economic and social—why it is not safe to depend upon wheat alone, however attractive such dependence may at times appear. We should avoid excessive specialization in wheat production lest we kill the goose that lays golden eggs.

"To be permanent and stable, the agriculture of most regions, communities or farms must have some degree of balance. Where agriculture is badly unbalanced it may at any time become difficult or impossible to make necessary shifts and adjustments in production and marketing practices to suit changes in basic economic conditions.

"One basic economic fact is that the Kansas wheat industry is in competition with the wheat industry of many other wheat producing countries, competition that is increasing rapidly in both scope and intensity. For these reasons, not increased total output but high quality of product, stability and low cost of production and high efficiency of distribution, should be the dominant aims. Methods of production and of disposal should be developed in accordance with these aims.

"Major adjustments in the wheat industry should be based on the long view rather than on conditions that exist for one month or for one year. The industry should be so stabilized as to reduce the number and importance of emergencies that may confront it. In medical language, when we face an emergency our inclination is to use pills and other nostrums, the dosage of which must be increased at each recurring emergency. It is much better for us to depend on a properly balanced regular diet and upon persistent moderation than to resort periodically to sedatives, stimulants or cathartics.

"Modern developments the world over have created greatly increased interdependence among people engaged in a particular industry and among the different industries. This calls insistently for organized procedure, with its many complexities and its demand for genuine, well-informed co-operation. The wheat industry of Kansas is not immune from this demand. The best development of the industry will require a persistent building up of co-operative activities, both in production and in distribution."

The Wheat Festival Train carries numerous exhibits and demonstrations that are especially interesting to the farm folks who go thru the several exhibit cars. Aboard the train are William Shaffer, Dighton, and Robert West, Alamota, both 4-H club members, ably representing their great organization personally as well as with their soil moisture determination test which they demonstrate and explain on every program. On the platform car, E. H. Leker, extension plant disease specialist of the college, shows wheat growers how to properly treat wheat against smut. "Two or three ounces of copper carbonate thoroughly dusted on the wheat grain with a good treating machine, will give practically 100 per cent control of the smut," he explains as he operates the treating machine.

A trip thru the train really is a treat. Step into the Wheat Belt Kitchen, if you will, sponsored, guarded and explained by Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader, and Marguerite Harper, household management specialist, both of the agricultural college. This kitchen simply has "it" so far as arrangement is concerned for preparing three good meals a day as easily as possible. It isn't something just to dream about, either. Everything in it from water to paring knife, and a special place for everything, is available at reasonable expenditures. Most farm women probably have exact duplicates of many things found in this kitchen. But it seems to be the way things are used and where they are kept that saves time and steps. This is an ordinary kitchen for ordinary use.

A water system is important and economical, one exhibit proves. Every farm family requires about 300 pounds of water a day in the home. This is represented by 15 buckets each with a capacity of 20 pounds of water. And "how do you get it?" is the question asked.

Germinating wheat: With untreated seed the smut spores germinate and grow when soil temperature and moisture are right. Infection takes place only in the seedling stage. On the other hand, copper carbonate dissolves in soil moisture forming a copper film around each grain which kills the smut as it starts to grow.

Helminthosporium Foot-Rot of wheat sneaks in with poor tillage methods, early planting, continuous wheat cropping. It can be controlled by delayed planting, early tillage and clean cultivation.

Take-All, granary weevil, brown mite and wheat straw worm all were exposed by the special exhibits, and methods for their control were offered.

There is a difference in time of seedbed preparation, so figures for a 20-year average at the Hays Experiment Station show: Late fall plowing for wheat resulted in an average yield of 10.6 bushels; early fall plowing, 16.9 bushels, and early fall listing, 20.2 bushels.

Piling wheat on the ground is a poor practice, the train displays declare. The Kansas Wheat Belt needs more storage, and the panel exhibits explain how it can be obtained.

Volunteer rye is a thief: In 1929, one car in every 15 sold for less because of rye. This can be controlled with rotation, summer fallow and thru the use of clean seed. One car last year was discounted \$105 because it contained 7 per cent rye and another, \$120 because it had 8 per cent rye.

In every county visited contests are held to select a county wheat champion and a county wheat queen. The successful candidates will gather at the end of the Wheat Festival Train's trail at Hutchinson, where the state winners will be announced.

### The Service Finds 'Em

A Ford touring car was stolen from the farm of Earl Morgan near Grantville, Sunday afternoon, July 20. Morgan reported the theft to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Monday. The license number was ascertained from the office of the Secretary of State, and announcement was made over WIBW, the Capper Publications radio station, Tuesday morning. C. M. Rothrock of near Lawrence, who was listening in, connected the license number with a car found near his farm the afternoon before, and reported to R. R. Rutherford, sheriff of Douglas county. Before night the car, unharmed except for loss of gasoline, was returned to its owner.

This is an example of the service rendered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department. Readers should report farm thefts promptly and give full description. Write or telephone the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

### More Interest in Alfalfa

Fairly good prices recently for alfalfa hay, as compared with the market levels of most other farm crops, have increased the interest among Kansas farmers in the growing of this legume. It is likely that the acreage in the state will be increased considerably this fall and next spring, if the seeding conditions are at all favorable.

### Wheat Made 40 Bushels

Earl Shirk of Sedgwick raised one field of wheat, of 30 acres, this year which made 40 bushels an acre.

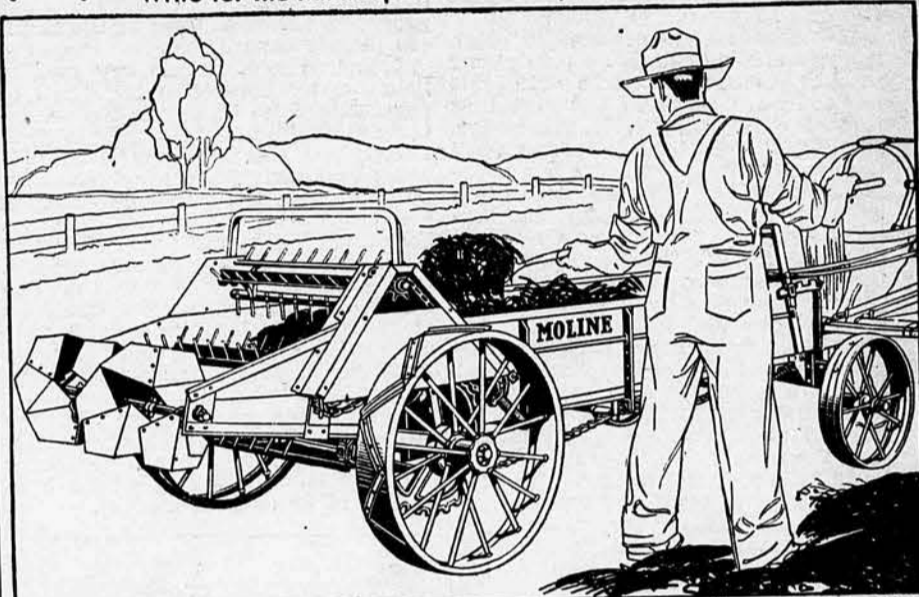
One difficulty about the Russo-Chinese situation is that it's hard for men to understand each other when they can't even pronounce each other's names.

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# Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

## Dependable Eggs Will Find the Best Market in the Warm Weather Months

**T**HE market wants dependable eggs in hot weather, and the person who makes it a practice of supplying this kind is likely to find a more ready sale for his product than the person who is careless. Obviously egg production requires just as much management in warm weather as at any other time of year, or perhaps even more. Feed should be well-balanced and sufficient in quantity, with the laying mash always available. Some folks eliminate one feeding of grain during hot weather, giving it only at night to keep the hens busy eating mash. This is on the theory that a morning feed of grain would satisfy them so that they would sit around too much during the day and become sluggish. But adequate feed is essential as well as an abundant supply of fresh, clean water.

Dependable eggs come from clean nests, and they should be packed for market in clean containers. All of this is good advertising of the fact that they are dependable, quality eggs. Holding the eggs on the farm until time for market sometimes is a problem. Authorities say "the more often eggs are brought to market the better they grade." That surely is the best plan for this time of year and on thru the summer. But where it isn't possible to go to town very often, a good place should be provided for storing the eggs the extra days they must be held on the farm. In several cases we have observed egg storage space under the laying house. A small cave or cellar room can be included with the new poultry house that is to be built, or even dug out later on. When properly ventilated such a room is quite satisfactory for storage and perhaps saves a good many steps by keeping the egg business right at the one building.

### Hotbeds Help Our Hens

I like to read your page in Kansas Farmer, and I often find helpful suggestions. We keep a flock of 180 to 200 English White Leghorns, and we try each year to breed them up to better egg production by getting better males. We buy 100 eggs a year and hatch them. We buy from a state certified flock with trapnested records of 300 eggs or more. We usually have enough extra cockerels to sell in the spring to more than pay for the eggs.

Last year we had 100 pullets and 80 year-old hens, and altho we do not have a modern henhouse or any of the conveniences most people seem to think necessary, we consider that they did exceptionally well. During the year they laid 25,752 eggs, and of these I sold \$506.67 worth. I also set 1,600 eggs and hatched 1,408 chicks, of which I sold 1,190 at 10 cents each, totaling \$119. I did not keep an account of the eggs we used for eating and cooking.

We feed a home-mixed mash all the year to our hens, and for grain we use milo maize and white cane seed. We feed very little corn, and that on the ear, so they have to work to get it. Our greatest problem always has been green feed, but we discovered that two hotbeds will provide us what we need with the least expense or worry. We plant one a few days before the other at the start, and in a few days have green barley or oats, either one does very well in the hotbed. When it is 4 or 5 inches high we snip the green tops and let it grow again. The next time we lift out the roots and all, and replant one bed, which keeps our hens in all the green feed they will eat while the other is growing. We use glass cloth to cover the frames. We feed our hens all the skim milk they want, also plenty of fresh water. We find an old gasoline tank out of a motor car makes a dandy water tank for them. We cut out the top and set it up on the brackets attached to it, and it is high enough to keep out the litter.

We raise our grain, but charge ourselves market price for every bushel we feed, so we can tell what our

chickens have made us at the end of the year. Our feed bill for last year was grain, \$140; bran and shorts, \$80; meat scraps, \$15; barley, \$10; oyster shell, \$7.25; and the total expense was \$252.25. Eggs sales were \$506.47; baby chicks sold, \$119; pullets raised value was \$112; and total income \$737.47. I also have 80 hens I am keeping over, so I feel our flock has paid us very well.

Mrs. Helen M. Duff.

Scott City, Kan.

### Hens Paid the Mortgage

A few years ago we had a mortgage on our farm. One cold day in January a representative of the mortgage company called on us, and he explained that the call was made in a friendly way just to find out the prospects and conditions of the farmers in this community.

I invited him out to my poultry house and showed him my flock of purebred White Plymouth Rocks, explaining to him that I expected them to help pay the mortgage. They certainly did their part. We kept them bred up thru the purchase of stock and eggs from well-known breeders. By exhibiting at the State Fair and other shows, and by advertising them in the Kansas Farmer, I was able to dispose of stock, eggs and baby chicks at good prices. Hard work and good management also were factors toward success. I have incubator capacity for 1,400 eggs.

From January until June my eggs all were disposed of as baby chicks, with an occasional order for eggs for hatching so that I did not have to dispose of any on the market.

In filling the orders for the baby chicks I always tried to put in several extras for good measure, but quite a number of weeks there would be left-overs, sometimes 15 and sometimes 50. These I put with the broody hens, thus replenishing my flock.

Having these chicks in several coops and of various ages made a great deal of extra work, but of course it paid. In June of nearly every year I had from 50 to 100 hens I could dispose of on the market, and as they were of a large breed they netted a good sum. There always were broilers to sell thru the summer months which often were able to command a premium of 2 cents a pound above market price. A good many cockerels were sold for breeding purposes in the fall and the culls were sold on the market.

Of course, interest on the mortgage was due every six months and payment could be made on the principal at the same time. We knew this and could plan ahead six months, so it almost always was possible to make a payment which finally paid the bill just like "constant dripping wears the stone."

I would not discourage anyone who wishes to try the egg breeds, but I believe more profit can be realized from the general purpose fowls. Purebred fowls do not require any more feed than mongrels and with good management one is able to dispose of stock and eggs at a premium.

Our mortgage has been paid, and the hens purchased clothing and food for the family besides.

Mrs. Myrtle Mulanax.

Cassoday, Kan.

### We Live and Learn

Q. When did Augustus Caesar die?  
A. Aug. 19, A. D. 14, and lynched Aug. 17, 1915.—San Francisco Daily News.

It is clear from current discussions in Washington and London that what is needed is a form of naval parity that will insure each power combat superiority over every other.

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Barley is a cool weather plant and should be sowed early.

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# BOOK DEPARTMENT



## Now is the Time to Start Planning Programs to Establish County Libraries

BY D. M. HARMON

WE HAVE devoted a great deal of space in this column to a discussion of county libraries, and we are still on the subject. Now is the time to begin thinking and planning a campaign for fall, to establish a library in your county. Never before have so many state organizations been interested in this project and so willing to give their assistance. A meeting of representatives from various state organizations and institutions was called last January, by the Kansas State Library Association, to discuss possible extension of library facilities for Kansas. That meeting went on record as favoring the establishment of county libraries thruout Kansas. The Kansas Council of Women agreed to sponsor legislative action necessary for providing a field work to assist in the advancement of library work in the state. The establishment of a county library need not be such a difficult undertaking. One interested person or organization may stimulate interest in the project that will grow into the concerted action of the entire county. A woman's club in your community can do a great deal toward making county library a reality. Kansas has a law, passed by the legislature in 1921, which provides for the establishment of county libraries, to be supported by a tax which usually amounts to about a dollar a year per capita. Yet Kansas has only 40 county libraries. In fact, only 40 per cent of the entire population of this state has access to libraries at all.

with the least possible delay to any reader thru delivery service. Some counties have book trucks, "libraries on wheels," which call periodically at neighborhood centers, and carry books also to remote places where farms and homes are widely scattered.

The county is a large enough unit to maintain an up-to-date book collection in capable hands. It is a small enough area for careful supervision. The county library plan pools the resources of all for the benefit of all, and gives city and country people equal chance to enjoy the privileges it offers.

The state library extension agency often supplements the county library by lending books for which there is not enough local demand to warrant purchase by the county. But the state library is too far away to permit many readers to choose books from its shelves. The county library is the simplest solution of daily book needs.

### Books for Every Need

The county library brings first aid to the rural teacher and eliminates her handicap of having few or no tools but textbooks for teaching. In this scheme the books are shared by many schools, and the cost is spread over the whole area. Besides the books supplied for general reading and for schools, the county library supplies books to farm and home bureaus, Granges, boys' and girls' clubs, parent-teacher associations and other clubs.

And then one always likes to read for fun. No place is too remote for easy travel thru books. You are free to choose steamship or sailboat, mule-back, dogsled, or jinrikisha. The best of comrades are to be found in books, making no demands but always ready when you want them. In books one meets the greatest of men and women.

If you have a county library, the resources of travel, companionship and recreation thru books are never beyond your reach. Establishment of a county library will come when the county commissioners are convinced that the whole county wants one, or when a majority of voters cast their ballots for it. There are 24 counties in Kansas which have no libraries at all. Is your county one of them? With the various state organizations interested in the growth of county libraries and willing to support local action, it is time to start your fall campaign.

Capper Book Service will send you on request a booklet on "How to Organize a County Library." Write for your booklet today.

### Good Reading at Low Cost

The county library means books and magazines for every man, woman and child in the county, thru convenient service stations supplied with fresh, changing collections of books. It means books delivered postage-free to anyone who cannot come to the nearest station. It means the help of a librarian who is interested in rural problems. It means the use of all the books and magazines you and your children want, for less annually than the cost of an ordinary book or magazine subscription.

A county library is a system of book distribution. A headquarter library, usually at the county seat, acts as the main reservoir which supplies books to branch libraries in smaller towns and to distributing stations at convenient points thruout the county—in schools, crossroad stores, filling stations, post offices, churches, club centers and homes. Any book, anywhere in the system, is available

## Books for Your Home Library

COUNTY libraries and home bookshelves should be made to supplement each other. One cannot be neglected in the interest of the other. Now that books are coming to a new price level, most of our home libraries will be expanded. Below we are listing new titles, published last month and selling for \$1 postpaid. Remit the price listed, and your order will be mailed to you promptly.

- "The Secret of Margaret York," by Kathleen Norris.....\$1.00
- "High Fences," by Grace S. Richmond.....\$1.00
- "Fire of Youth," by Margaret Peddler.....\$1.00
- "Heart of the North," by William Byron Mowery.....\$1.00
- "Wedding Ring," by Beth Brown.....\$1.00
- "The Mote and the Beam," by Pauline Stiles.....\$1.00
- "Glory's Net," by William T. Tilden II.....\$1.00
- "The Autocracy of Mr. Parham," by H. G. Wells.....\$1.00
- "Very Good, Jeeves," by P. G. Wodehouse.....\$1.00
- "A Little Flat in the Temple," by Pamela Wynne.....\$1.00
- "That Other Love," by Geoffrey Moss.....\$1.00
- "One of Us is a Murderer," by Alan LeMay.....\$1.00
- "The Green Ribbon," by Edgar Wallace.....\$1.00
- "The Blue Rajah Murder," by Harold MacGrath.....\$1.00
- "Memoirs of a Murder Man," by Arthur A. Carey.....\$1.00

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

Who says there isn't any profit in

# Raising Wheat?

MORE than 23,000 farmers in 395 winter wheat counties say there is—if you use enough fertilizer. They find that the average dollar invested in fertilizer brings back \$2.81 more in wheat.

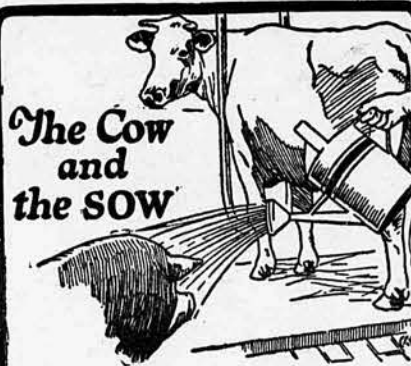
Go ahead and sow wheat. But fertilize! Put on a liberal coating of Armour's Big Crop High Analysis Fertilizer. You'll cut the cost to where there is bound to be money in it.

Use Big Crop to give your wheat a good start in the fall before frost and to cut the chances of winter killing. Use Armour's Big Crop to help your wheat stool out and shoot up with the spring rains. Use Big Crop to make straw that will hold up against wind and rain. Use Big Crop to make wheat head out and fill out. And use Armour's Big Crop High Analysis Fertilizer to get plump grain that will grade high and bring the top price. Write your own farm-relief

ticket with Armour's Big Crop High Analysis Fertilizer. Let a local Big Crop dealer help you figure out just how much fertilizer you'll need. It drills perfectly to the last ounce.



Armour Fertilizer Works Chicago, U.S.A.



The Cow and the SOW

REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher, butter plate or nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.  
Ashland, Ohio

## DR. HESS DIP & DISINFECTANT

**NATIONAL B-Flow TILE SILOS**  
Last FOREVER SILOS  
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.  
Buy Now Erect Early NO Blowing In Blowing Down Immediate Shipment NO Freezing  
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

**NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.**  
K.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



## "BEATS BUYING LAND!"

Says Mr. T. L. Bair, of Minneola, Kansas—

Mr. Bair recently won the title of Wheat King of Kansas. He says, "A regular 7% yield on a stock which is safe and which does not fluctuate in value is better than can be hoped for from land, year in and year out. And a good stock is much easier to convert into cash, if necessary."

The 7% Preferred Stocks which we sell are just such securities. Write us today for full details. Address Department KF.

THE PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENT COMPANY  
NATHAN L. JONES, President • SALINA, KANSAS  
A Local Representative is Near You

## WHY... of all SILO FILLERS Bought in Wisconsin 40% are GEHL'S

Wisconsin dairymen, owning 20% of the silos of the whole U. S., appreciate the GEHL cutter's, emphatically superior points, including its big capacity at low speed, light running and clean cutting due to nearness of knives to rollers. Positively self-feeding, non-clogging; easy knife adjustment; gears running in oil; improved fan blade attachment; throws MORE green corn at only 500 r.p.m.; no speed requiring less power.

Power Cost as

Low as \$1.75



—per silo, a challenge record for low expense. 5 h. p. motor or 2-hp tractor runs the GEHL like a top. Save regrets by not buying any cutter until you get our catalog and name of nearest dealer. Write today.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.  
434 South Water St.  
West Bend, Wisconsin

Please VOTE for  
**GEO. A. ALLEN, Jr.**  
State Supt., Public Instruction, Candidate for Re-election, Republican Primary, August 5 (Political Advertisement)



# Our FARMERS MARKET Place



Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits

**RATES:** 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an angle line; 5 line minimum, 3 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock, and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.  
**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

### RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 5 lines, maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1/4	\$ 4.90	3	29.40
1/2	9.80	3 1/2	34.30
3/4	14.70	4	39.20
1	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
1 1/4	24.50	5	49.00

### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

## POULTRY

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

### BABY CHICKS

CHICKS 5 1/2c UP—BIG, HEALTHY, QUICK maturing money makers. Pure bred. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 565-A, Clinton, Mo.

### JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

THREE THOUSAND SUPER QUALITY March Pullets; Cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

### LEGHORNS—WHITE

LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 266-337 EGG strain Pullets, 100 \$75.00; Cockerels, doz., \$12.00. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Missouri.

### MINORCAS—BUFF

FIVE THOUSAND SUPER QUALITY BUFF Minorca pullets; cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCA CHICKS: BUFF, WHITE, PURE-bred, big type, \$10.00-100 prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed. C. O. D. Shipments. Freeman's Hatchery Ft. Scott, Kan.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK PULLETS AND COCKERELS from high producing R. O. P. flock. 200 egg cock birds \$5.00 each; six for \$25.00. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

LEGHORN BROILERS WANTED LARGE quantities seasons contract. "The Copes," Topeka.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### KODAK FINISHING

PRICE SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX BEAUTIFUL Glossitone prints 25c. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

ROLL DEVELOPED, SEVEN NEUTONE prints. One oil colored, 25c. Reprints 3c. Ace Photo Service, Dept. A, Holsington, Kan.

FILM DEVELOPED, 6 GLOSSY ARTISTIC border prints, 25c. Samples free. Glazo Co., 400 New Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

THE FINEST PRINTS YOU EVER HAD: Send trial roll and 25c to Runner Film Company, Box 37, Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

GLOSSY PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DEVELOPED printed 10c lightning service. F. R. B. Photo Co. Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FREE—SEND ROLL FILM, WILL DEVELOP and print six pictures for 25c and send "Kodakery" magazine free. Photo-Art Finishers, Hutchinson, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS

## Day Old and Started Chicks CALHOUN CHICKERIES 5c Up—Bargain Chicks—5c Up

Immediate and Future Delivery  
All stocks carefully culled for type and egg-laying ability by state licensed inspectors. Day 2 Wks. 3 Wks. Order direct from this ad. Old Old Old  
Wh. Br. Bf. Legs, Anconas.....\$6.00 \$10.00 \$14.00  
Br. Wh. Bf. Rks. S. C. R. I. Reds 7.00 11.00 15.00  
Hf. & Wh. Orps. Patr. Rocks.....7.25 11.25 15.25  
Wh. S. L. Wyan. R. I. White.....7.50 11.50 15.50  
Black & White Minorca.....8.00 12.00 16.00  
Buff Minorca (Rusk Strain).....9.00 13.00 17.00  
Heavy Assorted Breeds.....9.00 13.00 17.00  
Light Assorted Breeds.....5.50 9.50 13.50  
Odds & Ends (all good chicks).....5.00 9.00 13.00

Terms—\$1.00 books order for any number of chicks. We ship balance C. O. D. Plus Postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All started chicks shipped by Express, please give nearest express office. Super-Standard Blood Tested Sire Pedigreed Chicks, 1c more per chick. Remember in started chicks you have 100% at two and three weeks old. Reference: People's Bank of Calhoun.  
**CALHOUN CHICKERIES, Box F, Calhoun, Mo.**

## BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Guaranteed to live; only 5 1/2c up. Shipped C.O.D. Superior Certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our Big Free Catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Missouri

### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

WANTED: USED EASY HAMMER MILL. State price and condition. Harry Greiler, Chapman, Kan.

25-50 AVERY TRACTOR AND 4-BOTTOM independent beam plow. Cheap. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

WINDMILLS—NEW CURRIE SELF-OILING: 30 days free trial. Fully guaranteed. Priced right. Send for free literature. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th St., Topeka, Kan.

USED WHEEL TRACTORS (SOME ALMOST new) at bargain prices. Used Caterpillars rebuilt all sizes. H. W. Gardwell Co., Wichita. Branches Coldwater, Pratt and Hutchinson.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, Separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—DELCO LIGHT PLANTS AND various Delco-light appliances. All in good shape. Prices right. These items were taken over when farms were connected to transmission line. The Municipal Power Transmission Co., 424 So. Main St., Ottawa, Kan.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING NEW AND used machinery priced for quick sale: 16-30 Oil Pull; 12-20 Oil Pull; John Deere 15-27; McCormick Deering 10-20; 20-30 Oil Pull; One Do All; Three Fordsons; Limestone pulverizer; Sorghum Mill. Several elevator potato diggers. 220 Letz grinders. Some used repair parts for 12-20 Oil Pull, Waterloo Boy and Fordsons. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

### CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POOR man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

### WATER SYSTEMS

DEEP OR SHALLOW WELL AUTOMATIC pumps. No other as simple to operate. R. E. Marsh, 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

### DOGS

COLLIE PUPS, SABLES, ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

RUSSIAN STAG HOUNDS PUPS, THE BIG kind. Frank Ward, Windom, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUSSIAN FEMALE AND TWO crossed pups. Carl W. Johnson, Little River, Kan.

SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX TERRIER puppies shipped on approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

ST. BERNARD PUPS—TEN WEEKS OLD—Males \$25.00, Females \$15.00 and \$20.00. Andrew J. Anderson, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

SPECIAL SUMMER DISCOUNT ON ALL COLLIES and Shepherd dogs until Aug. 10. Write for instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 232, Macon, Mo.

### PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1509 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

### BUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

### FUR ANIMALS

SALE: QUALITY BLUE AND SILVER FOXES, Mink, Raccoons, scentless skunks, W. L. Berglund, Motley, Minn.

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE—PURE GRIMM ALFALFA SEED. George Schulz, Lily, Colorado.

WANTED—"POP CORN." SEND SAMPLES. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded Kanred seed wheat. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$8.80. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PAWNEE CHIEF KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA Seed, Certified and Approved. Pawnee County Pure Seed Growers' Association. C. H. Stinson, County Agent.

ALFALFA \$9.00; WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$3.50; Timothy \$3.50. All per bushel. Bags and samples free. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

CERTIFIED KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA seed produced in 1929 is available at reasonable prices. For list of growers write Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEEDS, HARDY-GROWN, NON-irrigated, common varieties \$8.40; \$10.20; \$12.00. Grimm varieties \$14.00; \$18.00. All per bushel. Bags free. Reduce your wheat acreage and plant alfalfa the prosperity crop. Write today for free samples, catalogue, etc. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

### PET STOCK

POLICE PUPS, BULL PUPS AND SHETLAND ponies. King, Lycan, Colo.

### TOBACCO

TOBACCO POSTPAID GUARANTEED, BEST mellow juicy red leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10-\$2.75. Best smoking 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED BEST quality. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 \$1.75, Pipe Free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

OLD KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF DARK Tobacco. Guaranteed best quality. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.50, 10 pounds \$2.75; smoking 10 pounds \$2.50. Pay postman. Kentucky Tobacco Farmers, La Center, Ky.

TOBACCO SALE. PRICE CUT FOR THIS sale and Quality Better. Mild Smoking 10 pounds \$1.00; Select Best Smoking 10 pounds \$1.50. Hand picked Chewing 10 pounds \$2.25. Guaranteed to please you. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

### RABBITS

SPECIAL FOR UGUST RABBITS, CHIN-ese and Newzealand Whites, \$2.50 per pair. D. I. Marker, St. Marys, Kan.

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

### LUMBER

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

### MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable & Light Company, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

### AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

### EDUCATIONAL

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

MAKE OIL PAINT 25c GALLON STOPS ALL leaks. Barn, outbuildings, implements. Get waste oil free at oil stations. Send dollar bill for guaranteed formula, many colors. Success Co. 8514 Blondo, Omaha, Neb.

## LIVESTOCK

### HOGS

O. I. C. BOARS, BRED GILTS, UNRELATED Pairs. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan.

PEDIGREED O. I. C. MALE PIGS. SPECIAL prices. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

### CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves from heavy rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bulls, bred and open heifers and cows. May Rose and Langwater breeding. Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kan.

## LAND

### KANSAS

LAND ON CROP-PAY, \$3.00 A. DOWN, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

### COLORADO

COLORADO BEST IRRIGATED LAND, SEND for description, prices. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colo.

AT A BARGAIN ACCOUNT OF DEATH, three improved irrigated beet farms, 160 acres dry wheat land, near Denver. Owner, Mrs. Mary E. Kingore, 2801 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.

### MISSOURI

LAND SALE, \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY, BUYS 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

### OKLAHOMA

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

### WYOMING

SACRIFICE—1280 ACRE, LEVEL, IRRIGATED, improved cattle and grain ranch, near Laramie, Wyoming; \$17.50 per acre for quick sale; \$3,000 down payment, balance easy terms. Was such bargain ever offered before? For particulars write Irving Howe, Owner, Boston Building, Denver, Colorado.

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

160 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROVED, CLOSE TO Topeka. For particulars write owner, Box 91, Route 1, Tecumseh, Kan.

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

LAND OPENINGS ALONG THE GREAT Northern Railway in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Improved farms for sale or rent. Send for Free Book and list of best farm bargains in many years. Low Homeseekers' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

CROP PAYMENT LANDS. WE HAVE SEVERAL choice tracts of land in Wallace county, Kansas and Cheyenne county, Colorado, in the best diversified farming country in the west that we will sell on crop payment if purchaser can furnish sufficient reference. Write us or better come see our lands. C. A. Smith Land and Inv. Co., Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

### FARMS FOR RENT

WANTED—RENTER. 200 ACRE FARM Riley county, Kansas. Jennie Knowles, 5134 Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

### REAL ESTATE SERVICES

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 518 Lincoln, Neb.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH. NO matter where located. Information free. Established 28 years. Black's Realty Co., Dept. B-40, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm in Kansas for sale, suitable for general farming and dairying. Write full description and lowest price. John D. Baker, First National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

"When love comes," says a Munich doctor, "the eye is blurred, the face becomes pale, the heart palpitates, sleep is irregular, and the sufferer loses weight." Sounds like the flu.

That Johns Hopkins chemist who has made motor exhaust fumes innocuous might now turn his attention to making them smell like fried chicken.

A professor says the respect children used to have for their parents 50 years ago is not in evidence today. Maybe it's because the old folks are so wild.

Exposing fruit to the sun for a few hours after picking reduces the keeping season two to six weeks.

### 6 Per Cent Fewer Pigs

A decrease of about 6 per cent in spring pig crop of 1930 from that of 1929 for the United States as a whole is shown by the June pig survey of the Department of Agriculture covering about 72,000 farms. The decrease shown in the 11 Corn Belt states was about 3 per cent; all other states also showed decreases, these being 21 per cent in the North Atlantic, 2 per cent in the South Atlantic, 2 per cent in the South Central, and 1 per cent in the far Western. This survey was made in co-operation with the post office department through rural mail carriers.

The number of sows farrowed this spring showed more of a decrease than did the number of pigs saved. For the United States as a whole the decrease in sows farrowed was about 10 per cent, and for the Corn Belt decrease was about 7 per cent. Weather during and after farrowing was generally favorable last spring, which resulted in an increase in the number of pigs saved a litter in most areas. This increase was especially marked in the Corn Belt area west of the Mississippi River, where the average size of litters saved increased from 5.53 to 5.84. For the whole Corn Belt and for the United States the number of pigs saved a litter was the largest shown for the spring crop in eight years for which similar surveys have been made.

The reports of the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the fall of 1930 point to but little change in the number that will farrow this fall from the number that farrowed in the fall of 1929, if the relationship between breeding intentions and subsequently reported farrowings is about as shown in the preceding three years. The report shows intended increases of 18 per cent for the United States and 15.5 per cent for the Corn Belt in sows bred to farrow this fall compared with sows farrowed in the fall of 1929. For the preceding three years December farrowings have been below June breeding intentions on the average by about the amount of the increases in breeding intentions shown in the June survey this year.

The number of hogs over 6 months old, including brood sows, on June 1, this year was somewhat smaller than a year ago, as shown by comparing the average number reported a farm to 100 acres this year with these averages of June 1 last year. For the Corn Belt this reduction amounted to about 8 per cent. If the number of sows kept for farrowing this fall is about the same as last fall, some reduction from last year in the supply of hogs for market during the four months June to September is indicated.

If the June survey this year indicates the change in the market supply of spring pigs from the Corn Belt states about as the June surveys for the last three years have indicated these changes, the market supply from this year's spring crop will be a little different from the supply from the 1929 spring crop, and somewhat smaller than the supply from the fall of 1928.

In Kansas 93.7 per cent as many pigs were saved last spring as compared with the spring of 1929. The average number of pigs saved to the acre was 5.9.

### Obstructions by Mill Dams

BY J. B. SPIEGEL  
Topeka, Kan.

During the last few years so many dikes have been flooded in the vicinity of old mill dams that many people and especially the injured farmers are suspecting them of being the primary cause of such floods and are working toward the removal of them. Because of the nature of each problem no specific statement can be made as to the extent of obstruction which a dam causes without having definite data for its determination.

It is, of course, obvious to anyone that a 10-foot dam will hold back 10 feet of water when only a very small amount flows. As the flow increases this amount of backwater diminishes at a variable rate which depends on the local conditions. It is because of these local conditions that no general rule can be applied and that each case requires careful study. By using

an unobstructed channel such as the Marais des Cygnes near Ottawa, which is typical of many Kansas streams that have water power developments, perhaps a discussion for the sake of comparison may be developed.

To illustrate the variability of backwater, I have assumed a 10-foot and 20-foot dam to be in the channel of the Marais des Cygnes near Ottawa, where for the last 12 years the United States Geological Survey, co-operating with Kansas agencies, has made careful observations of the river flow and a rating curve has been determined. It enables us to learn just how much water flows for each unit rise in stage. Our knowledge of flow over weirs or dams also enables us to compute the free fall. A study of the behavior of the water levels with and without dam obstruction shows that by the time the tail water, that is, the water below the dam, would reach in stage the crest of a 10-foot dam the water above the dam would have risen only 4.2 feet. After the trough of the standing wave caused by the water falling over the dam reaches an elevation of the dam crest a "free fall" formula may no longer be used for computing discharge. Then a difference relationship takes place which varies with each problem, but by common observation it is known that the tail water tends to gain in stage faster than the head on the dam, until a condition is reached when the dam is entirely drowned out.

Using the assumed case as an illustration, it is found that for each foot of rise above a 10-foot dam the river below would rise 2.5 feet. For the 20 foot dam for each foot of rise

## Answers to Questions on Page 16

1. About 8 minutes.
2. From the shells of shell-fish.
3. Gettysburg.
4. Abolished slavery.
5. Yes, the duckbill of Australia lays eggs.
6. The heart.
7. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
8. The remains of coal after the gas has been cooked out.
9. Portuguese.
10. The Lincoln Highway.
11. The mouth of a volcano.
12. Peter Pan.

above the dam the river below would rise 3 feet, until the tail water reaches a foot or so above the crest of the dam. As bankfull stage is at about 28 feet, a 20-foot dam is naturally under strong suspicion as a flood hazard, because the water above the dam is topping the bank, while in the unobstructed channel below the dam still has 7 feet to spare.

The channel capacity of 13,000 cubic feet a second would require a head of 11 feet over the 10-foot dam under "free fall" conditions. This would indicate that the 10-foot dam would not be drowned out by the time a 21-foot stage existed. Drowning out would occur above the 21 foot stage, but there would be 7 feet to spare, and very likely by the time the channel was full this low head dam would be completely drowned out, and therefore could not be considered as a factor in causing overflow of adjacent valley farms.

## 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.

Mrs. W. L. Cochran, Hoyt, White Leghorn chickens, 100 or more. A good many pullets. Ancestral Hibban, Hoyt, 1896 model Winchester shotgun. Serial No. 186644. Hammer gun. Thief drove a green truck and took articles from a neighbor's home also.

Adolph Jaseh, Hanover. Two tires, 29x4-40. One was Henry Field, one Goodyear. Stolen from Chevrolet coach, model 26. Also two rings and one wrench. Two men working on farms as they drove thru suspected. They drove a Chevrolet coupe, yellow wheels. Car was repainted. One was short and had dark hair, the other tall and had light hair. Said they were going to St. Joseph.

J. L. Means, Sublette. Two alemit guns, one valued at \$15.00, the other at \$7.50. One truck jack, one truck hammer, set of socket wrenches, one gallon of car oil and jug, several small wrenches. Harvest worker suspected. Is headed for the Dakota harvest.

Fred Rooc, Tecumseh. Twelve one-hundred-pound sacks of potatoes, branded with "Capital Brand"—red and blue brand—stolen from car at siding near Tecumseh. Car sealed and seal broken.

H. E. Whittington, Protection. Two sets of heavy farm harnesses. Steel hames. Breaching of one set all-leather tugs, the other chain butts six links. All marked on under side of hames. Also heavy stock saddle stolen. Marked same as harnesses.

I. E. Nolan & O. M. Cochran, Parker. Clover seed.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Harry Bird of Albert, Kan. (Barton county) is another breeder of registered Polled Shorthorn cattle who will start advertising in September. He will offer a nice lot of young bulls from 10 to 16 months old. You can write him right away about a herd bull if you are interested.

Otto Streiff, Ensign, Kan., out in Ford county, in addition to being an up to date farmer, is a breeder of registered Shorthorns and mighty good ones. He has for immediate sale six splendid bulls around 15 months old and they are good. Write him about them if you are interested.

Kow-Kreek Ayrshires, bred and owned by Fred D. Strickler, Hutchinson, are of the most popular Ayrshire families and the herd is a member of the Reno county cow testing association and he can supply you with a young bull out of a cow with a nice record and sired by a bull of real merit.

E. P. Miller, Junction City, president of the big Kansas Holstein breeders association conducts a model Holstein dairy at that place and is making some splendid C. T. A. records this summer. He has 52 cows on test and in 1929 his herd of 41 cows, 23 of them heifers averaged 382.6 pounds of fat. He has sold real young bulls out of high testing dams for sale from 6 to 8 months old.

J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan., is one of the largest breeders of registered Polled Shorthorns in the Southwest and his advertisement that has been running regularly in Kansas Farmer will be out in August but will start again in September. He has for sale right now a splendid string of young bulls old enough for service and he is pricing them right. Write him if you are interested.

Ernest Reed, Lyons, Kan., breeds registered Holsteins of real merit and for the three years past his herd has averaged 390 pounds of fat and every year there has been quite a number of first calf heifers included in the number on test. The records are C. T. A. records and made under ordinary farm conditions. He has some young bulls for sale and recently sold a nice young bull to a Stafford county breeder.

D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan., is a successful breeder of registered Spotted Poland Chinas and has been supplying that section of the country for some time with boars in the fall and later on with bred sows and gilts. Lowman's Perfect Giant heads his herd and

he has a nice lot of gilts of last spring farrow that he will offer for sale this fall either bred or open and a few mighty nice spring boars. You can write him any time for prices and descriptions.

One of the recognized strong herds of registered Holsteins in the West is the Geo. Worth herd at Lyons, Kan. and not long ago Mr. Worth associated with himself in the business, a young Holstein breeder and they are going to advance the name of "Worthmore" Holsteins to even greater worth along the lines of both type and production. Plans are being worked out for a big picnic and judging of Holsteins at the farm soon and we will have more to tell you about this fine herd then.

Warren Hubter, Geneseo, Kan., is the owner of a herd of registered milking Shorthorns that is very likely the largest herd of this increasingly popular breed of dairy cattle in the West and about 60 of them are cows that are hand milked and around 40 are being milked the year round. By carefully weeding out those not so desirable and by using the best milking Shorthorn bulls to be found Mr. Hunter has built up a herd that is attracting attention because of production and real high quality cattle. He has a nice lot of young bulls for sale, some of them ready for service.

E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kan., has been interested in Holsteins for a number of years and has succeeded in building up a herd that is one of the strong herds of the Southwest. Carnation and Dutchland breeding predominates in the herd and his two herd sires, Prospector Imperial Korndike, a Carnation bred bull, his senior herd bull is the sire of many of the wonderful cows in this remarkable herd. His junior herd bull is Dutchland Denver Sir Colantha, whose dam, Aaggie Hartog Colantha holds a world's record for 365 days and 305 dams for butter fat and her four nearest dams are all former world's record cows. His sire, Dutchland Creamer Sir Denver boasts of a dam who holds a record of 1,315 pounds of butter in 365 days.

Leo F. Breeden Milking Shorthorn breeder of Great Bend writes that his herd bull Otis Chieftain quit breeding and that he has been sold for slaughter. Otis Chieftain was one of the good bulls of the breed, combining the blood of the Clay and English families. He carried lots of beef conformation besides sired daughters that made good at the fair and to market weighing a ton in ordinary flesh and left behind him a lot of worthy sons and many high producing daughters in the Breeden herd. With the passing of this bull the white bull Lord Baltimore becomes chief herd sire in the herd. He carries the blood of White Goods, Pine Valley Viscount and Prince Dairyman Jr. and promises to mate well with the daughters of Otis Chieftain.

Friday evening of last week my brother Jess and I had a nice visit with G. M. Shepard and his family near Lyons. For a great many years Mr. Shepard has been the leading breeder in the Southwest of Durocs and he is just as much interested in the breed as he ever was. He is one breeder that has made real progress every year and this spring crop of pigs he is growing out this summer it seems to me must be the best he has ever raised. He has around 100 spring pigs and about 20 of the best last fall gilts, September and October farrow that I ever saw. They are bred for September and October farrow and he is offering them in his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer this week. Also some spring boars and several of them outstanding boars good enough to go to the head of any herd. The great herd boars and the splendid herd sows in the Shepard herd are worth your

time and money to go and see if you are interested in the best in Durocs. He will be at the state fair at Hutchinson as usual and you can see his show herd there and talk to him about a herd boar or gilts.

## 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. 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.

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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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Good individuals, 6 to 11 months old. Sired by son of B.M.'s Bangora Melrose, record 19,490 lbs. milk, 755 lbs. fat. All out of good cows. Herd federal accredited. Price \$40 to \$90.

John C. Keas, Barwood Farm, Farmington, Ka.

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## 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.

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## Bred Sows and Gilts

Bred to Big Prospect and Revelites Firelane. Big easy feeding kind. 25 years of our breeding. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

## Choice Sows, Gilts Bred

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### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

boars of various ages. Good breeding predominates. Champion boars head our herd. Drive over or write.

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